

ASSOCIATED INVESTIGATORS REPORT

APRIL 1994

AIR - 1 1/2

"THE NAKED TRUTH"

- * Crashed Saucers
- * Covert CIA Cover-ups
- * UFO Cover-ups

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by W. Todd Zechel
Director of Operations
Associated Investigators Group
AIG
P.O. Box 247
Madison, WI 53701-0247

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Cast of Characters

W. Todd Zechel, Madison, WI - formerly held a TOP SECRET/Crypto & Special compartmentalized Intelligence security clearance with the Army Security Agency (ASA), a component of the so-called super secret spy agency, NSA, where he was a cryptographer, communications specialist and comcenter crew chief. Former Director of Research for GSW, a Phoenix-based civilian UFO group specializing in computer enhancement analysis of UFO photos and films. Founder and original Director of Citizens Against UFO Secrecy (CAUS). Has worked as a writer, editor, and account executive in the publishing and communications industries.

Karl Pflock, Placitas, NM - former CIA agent and Pentagon official. More recently a freelance writer and Roswell (alleged UFO crash) advocate.

Richard "Dick" Hall, Brentwood, MD - semi-retired researcher and writer. Former administrator of NICAP, then the largest and most powerful civilian UFO group (1960s). Current chairman of the Fund For UFO Research, a major player in the Roswell case.

Kevin Randle, Cedar Rapids, Iowa - former officer with Air Force Intelligence. Now makes his living writing books about the Roswell case and consulting on the same for TV specials and movies.

Stanton Friedman, T. Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada - formerly a nuclear physicist in the nuclear power industry. Currently makes his living lecturing on UFOs at colleges and universities, as well as by running a UFO-info 900-line and by consulting on UFOs for movie/TV projects. Co-wrote a book on Roswell.

William "Bill" Moore, Burbank, CA - UFO writer, now largely discredited. Co-wrote book on Roswell with Charles Berlitz (c. 1980) that set the stage for the present Roswell madness. Also wrote "The Philadelphia Experiment," a purported "true story" of sailors being made invisible by Navy experiments. More recently the editor of Larry Flynt's "FAR OUT" magazine, now defunct.

Philip J. Klass, Washington, DC - former avionics editor with "Aviation Week" magazine, where he often disclosed secret Soviet technological developments said to be based on classified CIA reports. Friend of USAF Col. Doug Kennett, the Pentagon's designated UFO spokesman. Currently publishes "Skeptics UFO Newsletter" and heads the UFO bashing arm of the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of the Claims of the Paranormal, a group of dedicated (some say frenzied) debunkers and magicians.

Pandolfi & Green, Washington, DC - Roland "Ron" Pandolfi and Christopher "Kit" Green, CIA officials in charge of department that sponsors and controls paranomal (extrasensory) and UFO research projects. Suspected of providing "covert funding" from CIA/DIA 'black' slush fund to selected UFO researchers and proponents through money laundering and cut-outs. Responsible for CIA's UFO files. Green issued an order in 1979 to take UFOs "off the record" within the CIA in order to prevent CIA's interest in UFOs from being disclosed.

Robert "Bob" Todd, Ardmore, PA - highly regarded (among sane people) UFO researcher and writer. Best known for penetrating FOIA requests. Sceptically inclined, mostly out of disgust with UFO field.

GLOSSARY of TERMS

AIG - an association of professional investigators, most of them former U.S. government intelligence or security agents, that was formed in 1993 for the purpose of investigating challenging issues related to government misconduct and cover-ups. Most members operate anonymously and in secrecy, due to the sensitivity of their missions. As a matter of policy, AIG declines to confirm or deny the identities of its members and consultants--except to say that W. Todd Zechel is the only person authorized to represent the group.

Roswell - a small city in southeast New Mexico where in early July 1947 some unidentified debris was recovered from a nearby ranch. Although initial reports said a crashed flying saucer had been found, the U.S. Army Air Force subsequently announced that the debris was part of a weather balloon..... That was a lie! You'll find the rest of the story within this report.

CUFOS - the Center For UFO Studies, Evanston, IL, a civilian UFO group founded by the late Dr. J. Allen Hynek, a noted astronomer who had been the Air Force's scientific consultant on UFOs for some 20 years. During the 1970s, CUFOS and its publication, "International UFO Reporter," rose to prominence under Al Hendry, one of the most objective and penetrating investigators to ever grace UFOlogy. Hendry, however, solved far too many UFO sightings to ever be liked or accepted by the rest of the UFO field.

NICAP - National Investigating Committee on Aerial Phenomena, Washington, DC, a civilian UFO group that was headed from 1957 to 1969 by Maj. (USMC-Ret.) Donald Keyhoe, a Naval Academy graduate, aviator and writer--author of five best-selling books on UFOs, ousted in Dec. 1969 by covert CIA operative Joe Bryan, chairman of NICAP's Board of Governors. Thereafter, NICAP withdrew from the anti-secrecy battle and was systematically dismantled.

INTRODUCTION

Last fall, AIR-1, "The Fund For CIA Research?," was published and distributed free of charge throughout the UFOlogical community. The anchor point of the report was the revelation that Dr. Bruce Maccabee, a founder and former chairman of the Washington, DC-area Fund For UFO Research, had been holding secret meetings on UFOs with CIA officials since 1979--which, by itself, would not have been so troubling except for the fact Maccabee and the Fund were simultaneously engaged in soliciting proposals and information about government UFO cover-up. The conflict of interest and need for the report both seemed obvious.

No one involved with the report or with Associated Investigators Group had any personal motives, grudges or vendettas against Maccabee or the Fund. In light of all the petty feuding and bickering among UFOlogists, this may seem improbable, but it is nonetheless true. In fact, certain damaging information about Maccabee and the Fund was withheld from the report in order to give the Fund an opportunity to straighten things out. This was done because the Fund's current chairman, Richard "Dick" Hall, had made statements to this writer in which he (Hall) indicated displeasure with Maccabee's conduct and said he would take steps to end any conflicts of interest or appearances of impropriety.

Shortly, however, an "under siege" mentality set in at the Fund, the wagons were circled around Maccabee, and the Fund's primary response was to lash out at me with vicious personal smear attacks, designed, apparently, to defuse the impact of the report by attempting to alter the issues. Of course, had the facts or the evidence been on the Fund's side of the argument, smear attacks would not have been necessary. To further confuse matters, Maccabee evidently made a number of gross misrepresentations to his associates at the Fund and the UFO field in general, many of which were incorporated into the Fund's public stance and defense.

Maccabee has represented that his relationship with the CIA was mainly to present a series of "lunchtime entertainment" lectures on UFOs at CIA Hqs. However, in light of Maccabee's preparation of a special briefing paper for the White House on UFOs, done in behalf of and at the direction of the CIA; his three-hour meetings with CIA officers on UFOs that required a 'TOP SECRET

security clearance; his frequent consultations with CIA officials on UFOs and his admission he serves as a CIA informant "on the status of UFO research; his receiving of classified UFO reports and UFO photos from the CIA; well, we can only conclude Maccabee is a paid consultant for the CIA on UFOs and is considered its resident UFO expert.

Some 15 years ago, this writer single-handedly investigated and reported (JUST CAUSE, Jan. 1979) the CIA's penetration and destruction of NICAP, at the time the nation's most powerful UFO group (1969). NICAP had been built by the dreams, blood, sweat and tears of men like Don Keyhoe and Dick Hall. It was destroyed because NICAP had come dangerously close to getting Congress to investigate the government's handling of UFOs and because NICAP officials could see through the Condon Committee smokescreen.

Many of the same people who were the real heart of NICAP when it was great later became the founders of the Fund For UFO Research: Dick Hall, Larry Bryant and Bruce Maccabee. They had a dream and they turned it into reality.

But along the way something went horribly wrong. From the mid-1980s on, the UFO field became riddled with hoaxes, misinformation and disinformation, much of it blessed or supported by Maccabee and the Fund, one regrets to say.

Maccabee had once been a highly-respected and admired ultra-conservative UFOlogist whose brilliant scientific mind had brought much-needed clear thinking and analysis to UFO research. But after 1979 he was drawn into the intrigues of Bill Moore and also the CIA's, while at the same time being in the center of every major UFO case and issue.

Perhaps Maccabee's personality made him vulnerable to being manipulated by con-men like Moore, hoaxers like Ed Walters and exploiters like Green and Pandolfi of the CIA. No doubt, Maccabee is a very personable, trusting person and is probably a duck out of water when it comes to intrigue and covert ops. Yet, at some point Maccabee and others made a choice to side with the hoaxers, con-men and manipulators. And now the Fund has gotten in bed with Karl Pflock, whom this report is mostly about.

WHO IS KARL PFLOCK?
AND WHY IS HE TRYING TO SPY ON US?

If you hang in there long enough, even the deepest, darkest mysteries seem to resolve themselves. And if you give people enough rope, they usually manage to hang themselves.....Such is the case with Karl Pflock, a "former" CIA officer I had considered a friend for a number of years, and someone I generally trusted in spite of occasional doubts. But, more recently, Pflock, in his apparent eagerness to convince UFOlogy of his sincerity and trustworthiness, has woven instead a web of lies that makes him all the more suspect.

Allow me to interject at this point that although I mentioned Pflock in passing in my blockbuster (and frequently expropriated) exposé of the CIA's penetration of NICAP in JUST CAUSE (Jan. 1979), it was not my intention to cast suspicion on him, even though a few UFOlogists have interpreted it that way. In fact, since several of my close associates knew about Pflock's background and my friendship with him, I thought leaving him out of the NICAP article would look more suspicious than mentioning him.

I first heard from Pflock in early 1978, three or four months after filing an FOIA lawsuit against the CIA, ^{**}receiving a strange sort of form letter ("Dear UFOlogist") in which Pflock claimed to ^{be} writing a book about Close Encounters of the Third Kind (CE III) and invited cases to be submitted to him for inclusion in his book. [The book was never published; Pflock said recently he couldn't find anyone willing to publish it; in other words, there never was a publishing deal for the supposed book.] What got my attention, of course, was the bait he dangled in his letter: an admission that he had worked for the CIA from 1966 to 1972. Having gotten involved in UFO research in 1976 with the intention of solving a crashed saucer case I'd heard about while working for the super-secret spy agency, NSA, in the mid-1960s, I was primarily interested in the intelligence community's involvement with UFOs. By mid-1977, it had become clear that the CIA was the main culprit in the so-called "UFO cover-up." I had developed friendships with several high-level former CIA officials, including Art Lundahl, founder and original director of the CIA's National Photographic Interpretation Center (NPIC), and Dr. Pete Scoville, former head of the CIA's Office of Scientific Intelligence. Frequent travels to New York and Washington, DC, and having resided in both cities, ^{to}allowed me have a number of face-to-face meetings with them and obtain important information. I had also learned that the CIA's Domestic Contact Service (DCS) had been extensively involved in collecting UFO data.

* In September 1977 I retained attorney Peter Gersten in behalf of GSW, a

Phoenix-based UFO group for which I was Director of Research, to file a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit against the CIA. The suit was solely my idea, and I was primarily responsible for pushing it through to its successful conclusion, the false claims of Stanton Friedman, et al, notwithstanding.

I responded to Pflock's letter with one of my own, asking him a list of questions designed to determine his bona fides. Even though his responses were not entirely satisfactory, I decided to take a chance. [I.e., he claimed not to know things he should have known.] Thereafter, most of our communications were by phone, all of which I recorded, most of which I initiated. From the outset it was clear that even if Pflock knew something about the CIA's involvement in UFOs he wasn't going to reveal anything, and therefore I set the matter aside. I would say the three main topics of our discussions were (in descending order): (1) The CIA suit; (2) What I was learning about the CIA's involvement with UFOs; and (3) CIA methods and procedures, as disclosed by Pflock.

Although he was quite friendly and seemed to welcome my calls, Pflock rarely revealed anything about his personal situation. And since it was an area he didn't want to discuss, I never brought it up. I assumed he had a book deal and that's what he was living on, and he never did anything to lead me to believe otherwise. Then suddenly I received a change of address notification from him which said he was moving from Arlington, Va to Colorado Springs, Co, home of NORAD. Pflock had said nothing about the move in our conversations, nor did he ever explain it in a number of phonecons we had after he was in Colorado.

On top of the other mysteries associated with the Colorado move, it turned out Pflock was frequently absent from home, never explained or alluded to, and a typical call to his home on Sun Drive would go something like this:

Mrs. Pflock: Hello?

Me: Hi, Mrs. Pflock. Is Karl there?

Her: Karl isn't here right now. Can I take a message for him?

Me: Oh, ok. When will he be home?

Her: Karl isn't here right now. Can I take a message for him?

Me: Yeah, I got that. This is Todd. When could I call back?

Her: Karl isn't here right now. Can I take a message for him?

Ever the dutiful CIA wife, that Mrs. Pflock. I might as well have been phoning CIA Hqs. In any case, Pflock never volunteered anything about his work or activities in Colorado Springs except for once when he said he'd "run into some DCS agents" there and offered to put me in touch with them--presumably so I could question them about their UFO work. Since I was involved in litigation against the CIA, I didn't think it would be appropriate for me to speak with active-duty agents, and I declined the offer.

I kept Pflock posted about the CIA suit throughout late 1978 and early 1979. I enjoyed and appreciated his feedback, but I never fully trusted him, nor did I share with him aspects of my research I considered sensitive. Furthermore, I have always tried to avoid letting one source know the identities of other sources or what information they were providing. Pflock knew of my friendship with Lundahl, but I don't recall ever discussing Pflock with the former NPIC chief, and neither of them knew of my association with Scoville and others. In point of fact, I did my best to protect all of them (Lundahl & Scoville are now deceased): never once did I publish anything that said "Karl Pflock told me this" or "Art Lundahl told me that" or so-and-so revealed the following.

In June 1979 I went to Los Angeles for two weeks and stayed for four years. By that time I had grown tired of leading the charge and paying for it, too. In addition, I was fed-up with petty personal jealousies, ego trips, back-biting, and ^{the} smear attacks from CIA assets. Collectively, these things wore a person down and made all the personal sacrifices questionable. I also knew from CIA sources that President Carter was going to get the shaft, that Reagan would probably be the next President, and that would be the end of the era of disclosure. One of my last acts in UFOlogy was to contribute half of my earnings, \$6,500, to CAUS to help pay off GSW's legal bill.* From then on I would re-focus my energies on the crashed saucer investigation, whenever possible, which was my original purpose for getting involved with UFO research. No one drove me out of UFOlogy, the choice was strictly mine. And while I was gone the foxes came into the henhouse and stole all the chickens.....Or maybe the chickens went willingly.

WHO IN THE HELL IS "KURT PETERS?"

In the interim, I lost track of Pflock until after the publication of MUTE EVIDENCE, a skeptical book about cattle mutilations written in 1983. Using the name "Kurt Peters," Pflock and a compatriot had tried to feed the authors of the book deceptive information about "rogue germ warfare researchers." Pflock claims his motives for trying to plant disinformation had to do with greed, stating, "I could have saved myself well-deserved embarrassment if I had not allowed my critical judgements to be shouldered aside by visions of fame and fortune."**

* The money was earned from a Japanese TV documentary, "The CIA & UFOs."

** Perhaps Pflock could make the same statement about his role with Roswell.

Pflock's misadventure as "Kurt Peters" is not by itself probative evidence he was on a continuing covert mission for the CIA. But it did reveal a side of him I hadn't seen before: a manipulator and liar. And in the context of a series of mystifying events in his life, his misconduct should serve as a flashing caution sign in front of everything he does or says.

The next time I heard about Pflock was in 1986. I had begun publishing FOR YOUR EYES ONLY and was working on an up-date of my 1979 CIA-NICAP expose. I had acquired additional info on Joe Bryan, the CIA operative responsible for Keyhoe's outster. By chance, I happened to phone Larry Bryant, the dedicated UFOlogist who had been the administrator of CAUS after I started it. In passing, Bryant related a peculiar encounter he'd had with Pflock at the Pentagon. It seems Pflock was being shown around the building and was brought into the Army News Service, where Bryant works as an editor. Pflock's guide brought him over to Bryant and introduced him by saying, "Karl, I want you to meet someone who's also interested in UFOs." To Bryant, it seemed a little queer that the Deputy Director of Operational Test and Evaluation should be led around the Pentagon being introduced as a UFO buff. Bryant, of course, had known Pflock back in the old NICAP glory days.

I was curious to find out if the leopard had changed his spots, so I phoned Pflock at his Pentagon office and asked if I could have his home address so I could ask him some questions ^{for} ~~about~~ an article I was working on. He obliged, and I sent him a letter about Bryan and his partner, Charles J. V. Murphy, a TIME-LIFE reporter and editor I'd identified as a fellow CIA Psychological Warfare operative. Pflock sent back a short reply on his Pentagon letterhead stating he'd already given me all the information he knew about Bryan and directing me to send further communications to his office. Obviously, something seemed strained or amiss in our previously cordial relationship, and I began to wonder if he was worried about being under watch or if the past had just been a manipulation, a fraud, similar to his MUTE EVIDENCE caper.

In late 1988 I conducted an extensive investigation of the MJ-12/Briefing Paper hoax perpetrated by Bill Moore and Richard Doty. In the course of it, I spoke with Jerry Miller, whose name was mentioned in one of the documents concocted by Doty about Paul Bennewitz. I started the conversation out by telling Miller I'd seen his name on a document and noted he was involved

in Operational Test and Evaluation. "Perhaps you know a friend of mine, Karl Pflock?" I asked. Miller responded, "Oh sure, I know Karl. But I didn't know he was interested in UFOs." I found this remark extremely curious, seeing as how I hadn't mentioned the subject or disclosed the purpose of my call. I went on to question Miller about his friendship with Bill Moore, and his involvement with Doty, Linda Howe and Bennowitz. There were some gaping holes in Miller's answers about his meetings with Moore, and I pointed them out to him in a letter I sent him afterwards. He wrote back with what I considered a deceptive response, and it began to cross my mind that Miller and maybe Pflock were involved in spreading disinformation about UFOs, perhaps manipulating people like Moore and Howe. I also considered the idea that disinformation could be the cover for a highly secret UFO collection program being run out of Pflock's office, since I already ^{Kulu?} he was being introduced around the Pentagon as someone interested in UFOs. Mind you, I didn't put a great deal of stock in these suspicions, but when you're conducting an investigation you have to consider all sorts of scenarios, particularly when dealing with deceptive people. Ultimately, however, I found no hard evidence to support these suspicions, and my findings were that Moore and Doty had created the bogus documents themselves.

In mid-1993 I heard that Pflock was promoting the bogus Roswell case and had spent three weeks in the Roswell area on a research trip. At the time, I was in the midst of an investigation of the ties between the CIA and Bruce Maccabee and the Fund For UFO Research. I phoned Pflock and mentioned I'd heard he'd been in Roswell. Pflock quickly blurted out, "You know the Fund is underwriting my research, don't you?" I didn't know, but it seemed like Pflock had been eager to tell me, less I suspect he was being funded by the CIA, I suppose. I told Pflock I was working on a report entitled "The Fund For CIA Research?" He suggested I talk to Dick Hall, the Fund's new chairman, which I did. Then he phoned Bruce Maccabee and warned him.

After the report, AIR-1, was published, Pflock left a message on my voice mail accusing me of "leaps of logic" and "sweeping conclusions," among other charges. Clearly he was steamed that someone had exposed the CIA's involvement with UFOlogy. When I called him, he raked me over the coals some more, charging that we had been unfair to Maccabee and Jerome Clark, whom he described as "a friend." I pointed out to him that almost everything said about Maccabee had been verified by him, as well as by CIA sources.

What was said about Clark was in the context of establishing Moore's possession of one of my manuscripts on the 1950 case, which was essential to proving Moore had himself fabricated the so-called "Presidential Briefing Paper." None of the rumors about Clark's recent personal problems were included, since they had no bearing on the matter reported, and therefore Pflock's accusation that we had published "gratuitous remarks" about Clark was without foundation.

I subsequently wrote Pflock a letter in which I said he had been left out of AIR-1 because I had thought he was an impartial observer. "Perhaps that was a mistake," I added. I also explained that his threat to sue me if I ever used anything he had said did not intimidate me, since I had never offered him confidentiality, nor had he ever asked for it. I had protected Pflock over the years out of friendship and respect, but when he started blowing smoke and acting like a jerk I didn't feel I owed him anything.

FEAR STRIKES OUT

Within weeks after the publication of AIR-1, UFO magazine published an article by Pflock, "I Was A UFOlogist For The CIA." The piece starts out with Pflock making a mock confession that he spied on NICAP for the CIA, but soon the real purpose of it is revealed: an attempt to discredit me by portraying me as a paranoid goof who constantly harangued poor, beleaguered Pflock about his suspected role as "a UFOlogist for the CIA."* UFO editor Vicki Cooper-Ecker, apparently overcome with emotion by Pflock's tearful portrayal of himself as a wronged UFO believer, chipped in with a sidebar defense of the hapless victim. "Pflock is not alone in his constant victimization by what he says are false accusations," she cried out, adding, "In fact, it's well known that you're not really anybody in the UFO game until you've been accused of being with the CIA! Such accusations become a perverse rite of passage, and keep the field bloated with nonsense." Cooper-Ecker is, of course, an expert on nonsense.

Pflock's article distorts and misrepresents nearly everything that happened between us over the years, and his description of my contacts with Jerry Miller breaks new ground in misrepresenting the facts. Thus, it became apparent he was merely attempting to beat me to the punch by a landing a major sucker punch on my chops before I had a chance to reveal the truth about him. Obviously he feared I would reconsider his record and behavior over the years and come to some unsettling conclusions about him.

* Pflock evidently has me confused with his former NICAP associates.

According to Pflock's account, he joined the CIA and NICAP around the same time, 1966, and quit both nearly simultaneously, stating, "In March 1972, shortly after stepping down from the NICAP subcommittee chairmanship, I resigned from the CIA." In the article, Pflock claims he began his CIA work as a covert operative, utilizing a Department of Army cover in which he pretended to be a financial analyst. He reports that some of his NICAP colleagues were suspicious of his D.A. cover. Then he claims, "In December 1968 I was assigned to one of the Agency's crown jewels, the National Photographic Interpretation Center (NPIC) ...I was no longer required to maintain a cover, so I 'transferred' from Army to CIA. When I told my NICAP associates of my 'transfer,' it evoked little surprise, a few knowing chuckles and some gentle ribbing that continued for years (it still goes on.)" (Emphasis added.)

So, according to Pflock's account in UFO magazine, in 1968 he revealed his CIA employment to his NICAP associates, four years before he purportedly left the CIA. But in a letter to me dated February 14, 1979, following the publication of the JUST CAUSE NICAP/CIA expose, Pflock makes this claim: "I told no one in NICAP of my (CIA) affiliation until after I left the Agency." (Pflock's emphasis.) He adds in a footnote to the "I told no one" remark, "And then I made a point of letting people know--lest my former affil 'leak' and rouse suspicion (a la Ted B's & Dick Hall's. Sigh." (sic)

In other words, in 1979 he claimed he'd never told a single person in NICAP about his CIA employment until after he left the Agency. But in 1993, in an attempt to win the sympathy and trust of the UFO field, he makes the claim that he revealed or confirmed his CIA employment to his NICAP pals in 1968, several years before he resigned. In point of fact, as I recall, Pflock first began confessing his CIA affiliation around the time he began sending out from letters soliciting CE III cases, 1977-78. It appears the confessions were made necessary by the fact he feared Dick Hall's and Ted Bloecher's suspicions of him would "leak" and people would suspect Pflock was performing some sort of covert UFO collection mission for the CIA.

After resigning from the CIA in 1972, according to the article, Pflock says, "I took a position with the American Enterprise Institute, a public policy think tank, and began to pursue my writing with the aim of taking it up full time as soon as I could." Yet, in resumes he filed with Congress and the Pentagon, Pflock listed his first position after the CIA as an editor for Arlington House Publishers. And in his privately circulated vita he says he was "a senior acquisitions and book editor for Arlington House Publishers." So why does he leave this 'job' out of his UFO magazine confession?

Perhaps it's because Arlington House has all the appearances of being a CIA proprietary. It was an imprint of Crown Books that was owned by William F. Buckley (of "Firing Line" fame), himself a former CIA covert operative. By "special arrangement," Arlington House published notorious CIA operative E. Howard Hunt's vicious anti-JFK tract, "Give Us This Day," in 1973. It also published books by Finas Farr, a member of Joseph Bryan's CIA Psychological Warfare Staff. Clearly, Arlington House was providing aid and comfort to CIA covert agents.

The three duties we know about that Pflock had with the CIA were first an assignment with the "nut letters shop," as he states in UFO; next, as a briefing officer at NPIC; and lastly as an agent in the Washington, DC field office of the CIA's Domestic Contact Service (DCS), which he also fails to mention in his article but often discussed with me. All of these assignments fell under the CIA's overt branch, the Intelligence Directorate, DDI.

Yet, in his article and in his 1979 letter to me, Pflock claims he was a member of the CIA's covert branch, stating, in UFO, "I then joined a headquarters section of the Deputy Directorate of Plans (now Operations), otherwise known as the Clandestine Services." In his letter he states: "I told no one in NICAP of my CIA affiliation until some time after I left the Agency. This was not because I was operating covertly against NICAP, but because I was a DDPer at the time, and under 'light' cover (Army) because I might be sent overseas at some future time." (Pflock's emphasis.) He adds that after he cleared his NICAP involvement with the CIA, "I never got a raised eyebrow--just the standard bureaucratic routine associated with OKs of covert-employee affiliations." (Emphasis added.)

Here we have a real mystery: a man claiming to be a covert operative whose CIA duties were all in the overt intelligence directorate. Many people will think that being in the CIA's Domestic Contact Service was covert work, but prior to 1973 DCS agents used their real names and showed legitimate CIA credentials, and it is without a doubt that the DCS was part of DDI. There was a covert domestic espionage department created in 1962, the Domestic Operations division, of which none other than E. Howard Hunt was "Chief, Covert Action Staff." Tracy Barnes, the nominal chief of the Bay of Pigs invasion, was the original head of the Domestic Operations Division, which was under DDP.*

*It is believed that the DCS, formed in 1958, and the Domestic Operations Division were combined in 1973 to create the Domestic Collection Division (DCD).

Why split hairs over overt and covert? Well, DDI was primarily an intelligence gathering branch, collecting and analyzing information, whereas DDP was primarily a covert operations branch, which included recruiting foreign spies, subverting and overthrowing governments, and other such nasty business. DDI officers would sometimes operate under 'light' covers such as the Department of the Army, whereas DDP agents utilized a variety of 'heavy' covers such as journalism jobs.

In truth, the only way Karl Pflock was a "DDPer" is if he stayed in the CIA after 1972, for in 1973 CIA Director James Schlesinger transferred the Domestic Contact Service from DDI to DDP, where it was re-named the Domestic Collection Division. This was brought out during a Congressional hearing in September 1973, during which Sen. William Proxmire asked newly-appointed CIA Director William Colby why DCS had been transferred to DDP, saying he was concerned that DCS, which had "enjoyed a good reputation," would be sullied by becoming covert. In explaining the transfer, Colby said, "We also, I believe, have certain support activities that we must conduct in the United States in order to conduct foreign intelligence operations abroad; certain structures are necessary in this country to give our people abroad perhaps a reason for operating abroad in some respects so that they can appear not as CIA employees but as representatives of some other entity." (Emphasis added.)

So let's suppose that Pflock didn't really resign in 1972, as he constantly contends. Let's suppose that when DCS went covert he needed a better cover, so he became an "editor" with Arlington House, publisher of CIA agents' books, and then an editor with a right-wing "think tank." Another good guess might be that Pflock's sudden transfer from Arlington to Colorado Springs in 1978 was a reassignment by the CIA to some sort of liaison position with NORAD, the people who track space objects. Let's also suppose that after the CIA found out I was behind the GSW v. CIA suit, and that I had been sneaking around befriending former CIA officials, that these factors caused the CIA enough concern for the Agency to have Pflock seek me out and become my friend in early 1978.***

* Pflock may be compelled by CIA regulations not to disclose his apparent post-1972 covert CIA employment. He claims to have written a book about "overseas tax havens" under the name "Adam Starchild" during this period (1973-77), and thus he may have been a CIA 'illegal' (not under embassy cover) in foreign countries.

** Pflock appears to have acquired expertise in space matters somewhere in his career. The best possibility seems to be the gap in his record (1978-81) when he was living in Colorado Springs with no visible means of support. Hence, the suspicion he worked for the CIA at NORAD.

On July 7, 1978, in a meeting between myself, Peter Gersten, the U.S. Attorney and the CIA's attorney for a status call hearing on GSW v. CIA in Washington, DC, upon being introduced to me the CIA's attorney remarked, "Oh, yes, we know all about Mr. Zechel!" By that time I had known Pflock for several months.

SLICING UP THE ROSWELL BALONEY

In the MUTE EVIDENCE caper Pflock was apparently trying to spread dis-information about cattle mutilations, contending "they were being perpetrated by a gang of rogue germ warfare researchers." More recently, he has become one of the primary advocates of the Roswell case, which I consider to be completely bogus. There's absolutely no doubt Roswell involved balloon debris. So why is Pflock pushing it so hard?

Curiously, after Pflock told me the Fund was "underwriting" his Roswell research, in passing I mentioned this to Bruce Maccabee, who quickly interjected, "Oh, no. He wanted a lot of money but we only gave him one or two hundred dollars-- just to help defray his travel expenses." Subsequently, I mentioned the matter to Dick Hall, and he said that although he'd been against it, Pflock had given nearly the full amount for which he had asked. Back to Maccabee. "No, it was only a couple of hundred dollars." Back to Hall, who then called Maccabee, and then they agreed it was the higher amount, the exact number left unspecified. It appears, from Fund reports, to have been \$5,700.

Why Maccabee felt the need to fib about or at least downplay the amount of Pflock's grant is somewhat of a mystery. Perhaps he was concerned it would be perceived as more evidence of CIA involvement with the Fund, but that's just a guess.

Meanwhile, although Pflock was highly upset by AIR-1 and the revelations of the ties between the CIA and Maccabee and the Fund, he declined to check out or speak with Green and Pandolfi, Maccabee's CIA mentors. In fact, his reaction was to start snooping around like a CIA spy in an attempt to find out who was associated with AIG and what AIG intended to say about Roswell. Fortunately, some of the people he talked to happened to disclose Pflock's activities to other investigators, and eventually word got back to me. Obviously, now that Pflock has destroyed our friendship by distorting almost everything that happened between us in "I Was A UFOlogist For The CIA," he evidently is too ashamed to contact me directly and ask me what I'm doing.

Pflock and his wife, Mary, who now heads Congressman Schiff's Albuquerque office, have been centrally involved in the effort to have Rep. Schiff make inquiries to the Pentagon about the Roswell case, and, more recently, the GAO investigation. According to news accounts, Pflock and Fund official Fred Whiting prepared a 130-page "briefing paper" on Roswell for Schiff that was sent to the GAO. The "briefing paper" apparently contains the information on Roswell that was collected by Bill Moore, Stan Friedman and Kevin Randle, et al, none of whom are regarded as objective researchers and all of whom have obvious financial considerations at stake that might make their reports suspect. Moore has been almost completely discredited in the UFO field because of the hoaxes he has participated in; Friedman, a supporter of Moore's MJ-12 hoax and the bogus "Presidential Briefing Paper," was forced to denounce his key witness, Gerald Anderson; and Randle is currently being scrutinized by Pflock himself for having misrepresented certain facts. Great briefing paper, hey?

Meanwhile, none of them have listened to my repeated warning about Roswell, even though I was probably the first person to investigate the case in July 1977, before the witnesses became contaminated. I was also one of the first people to interview Jesse Marcel in 1979. Marcel told me he was certain the debris was not a weather balloon, and he was right. He was also certain it was not a crashed flying saucer, and again he was correct. So what was it.

Probably a cluster of balloons launched from White Sands in late June 1947 under the auspices of the Central Intelligence Group (CIG), the CIA's forerunner that had been organized in early 1946. (This would explain why the Pentagon has no records.) CIG wanted to develop a secret reconnaissance capability that could be flown over the Soviet Union. A single balloon would not suffice, obviously, so they were flown in cluster, normally with an attached radar-reflecting disc several feet in diameter. The disc was necessary so the balloon clusters could be tracked and recovered. But the cluster launched in late June was lost and never recovered--at least not by White Sands personnel.

Rancher Mac Brazel found the radar-reflecting disc first. He threw it into his pick-up truck, brought it back to the ranch and tossed it into a shed. He thought nothing more about it until later when he heard reports of flying saucer sightings on the radio. Lacking any perspective on saucer sizes, he thought, "I've got a flying saucer in my shed"--something that had obviously come out of the air and fell to ground. So he loaded it back into his truck, rumbled into Roswell and drove to the radio station." I've found a flying

saucer," he announced. The radio station owner urged him to take the "saucer" out to their base, and meanwhile he would get on the air to report, "Flying saucer found near Roswell!" (In those days, pre-TV, radio was the main medium for news flashes.)

When Brazel showed up at the air field with the metal disc riding in the bed of his truck, no one knew quite what to make of it. Flying saucers were in the news, but there were no pictures of them and the radio news stories were lacking details. So who can blame Marcel and others for not recognizing the disc was not a flying saucer? Consider also that the White Sands experiments were hush-hush TOP SECRET, and its unlikely the air field personnel knew anything about them.

Thus, when Marcel's crew found a wide area strewn with strange debris, it only added to their mystery. Probably the cluster had been pushed up to high altitude, perhaps by a storm or up-drafts, where it froze and exploded, scattering fragments which fell to the ground. Again, there was no way for the air base people to know from what or where such a large amount of debris could have originated or to compare it to known data.

Subsequently, the weather balloon cover story was put out in order to protect CIG and the TOP SECRET experiments. That would have been the end of it except for Bill Moore, who revived the myth in 1980. He next wrote about sailors being made invisible by radar beams, then started working with Richard Doty on MJ-12 and a "Presidential Briefing Paper," all designed to make Roswell more marketable. Then other investigators began combing the area like preachers spreading the gospel, letting the good citizens of New Mexico know what it is they wanted to hear from them. "Step right up..." cried the carny barkers, and soon there was a parade of "witnesses" who had seen or heard about the little space men and their little eyes.....and who wouldn't want to be part of history? There's already a museum there--perhaps they can find Brazel's radar disc and suspend it from the ceiling.

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It's entirely possible Karl Pflock's interest in UFOs is sincere. And I suppose it's within the realm of possibility that UFOs are made of balsa wood and plastic, and they sail the skys like turn-of-the-century Vernian visions. But, . . . after all the smoke has cleared when Roswell blows up in their faces, just remember who tried to bring you the truth and who fed you a pack of lies and disinformation.

FINDING THE BOTTOM LINE

Even though I strongly suspect Karl Pflock did not leave the CIA when he says he did, it doesn't mean everything he does should be interpreted as being part of a CIA covert operation. The same goes for Bruce Maccabee, who strongly contends his views on particular UFO cases are not influenced by his CIA associates. Maccabee admits to informing the CIA on the status of UFO research, but claims his actions are harmless and should not be held against him. One wonders, though, that in cases like MJ-12, Gulf Breeze and Roswell, if Maccabee wouldn't be better off being perceived as a CIA operative than as someone who can't tell a hoax from a true anomaly.

Fred Durant, author of the infamous Robertson Report (c.1953), was a member of the CIA's Office of Scientific Intelligence during most of the years he purported to be an employee of civilian companies like Arthur Little and Avco-Everett. Some CIA people like Art Lundahl thought Durant left the CIA for good in 1967, when he became Associate Director of the National Air & Space Museum. But then I got to thinking the position was a perfect one for Durant to continue to acquire information about foreign space programs, which was one of his areas of expertise with the CIA.

Let's face it, what we are engaged in is very much like a counter-intelligence (CI) operation--trying to figure out what the CIA is doing and has done, and the same for various people we have investigated. A good CI man is naturally suspicious and maybe a bit paranoid. He has to approach matters with the expectation there will be deceptions within deceptions, and that incongruities are a sure sign something is not what it is designed to appear to be.

With Pflock, we are expected to believe he left the CIA to work for two back-water publishers without stated reasons, then left these 'jobs' to write a book about UFOs which was never published. Next we are asked to believe he suddenly up-rooted and left Washington, DC (area), where he had resided for 12 years, because it was too hot. Of the million\$ town he could have moved to, he chose Colorado Springs, where he lived for three years without apparent employment. Then he came back to Washington as a Congressional aide, and four years later landed a plum job with the Pentagon, after which he became "Senior Strategic Planner for BDM International," during which, among other he "provided strategic planning and international market analyses services to the chief executive officer and senior management of Ford Motor Company and strategic analyses for Lockheed Missiles and Space Company and other aerospace firms."

By July 1992, Pflock, the former "strategic planner" for the C.E.O. of Ford Motor Company, was inspired to get behind the Roswell movement, and he contacted Fred Whiting of the Fund For UFO Research to work out plans to bring Roswell to the attention of Congress. He also began work on a "docu-novel," GOING HOME, and made plans to reinvestigate the 1952 Florida (gay) scoutmaster case and others, according to his article. In April 1993 the Fund dropped some major bucks in his mits, in spite of Dick Hall's objections. Since then, he has tried to spy on AIG, made a number of efforts to find out what sort of negative information researcher Robert Todd (reputed to be writing an article on Roswell for SMITHSONIAN magazine) has on Roswell, and reportedly has undertaken efforts to harass Kevin Randle, apparently because Randle failed to follow through on information he said he would provide to the Fund in return for grants in excess of \$10,000.

Speaking of Randle, last fall he told me he couldn't vouch for many of his "witnesses" and had so informed HBO and Sun International Pictures, two TV production companies he had worked with on TV specials about Roswell. In the end, both productions were cancelled because of the lack of probative evidence to support the Roswell case (CBS rejected Sun's script based on Randle's work.) Randle told me he was sorry he had ever heard of Roswell. But that didn't stop Randle from working a similar deal with the Showtime cable network or from writing another book, THE TRUTH ABOUT THE UFO CRASH AT ROSWELL."

In an article based on the book for the recent edition of the MUFON UFO JOURNAL, Randle states: "As the air intelligence officer of the 509th Bomb Group stationed at Roswell Army Air Field, (Jesse) Marcel was the man sent to inspect the debris field. Although all he ever saw was metallic debris, he was convinced that he handled pieces of a craft from another planet. Without Marcel's testimony there would have been no Roswell case." (Emphasis added.)

Yet, when I questioned Marcel with an NBC newsman in 1979, he made it clear he did not think the debris was part of a crashed flying saucer or extra-terrestrial spacecraft. Yes, he was puzzled by the amount of the debris and some of its properties, but he could not connect it with what he had since learned about UFOs.

Elsewhere, Randle mentions Project Moon Dust and tries to tie it in with Roswell. I happen to be the person to first get Moon Dust documents released under the FOIA in 1978 during JUST CAUSE investigation, and I can tell you that Moon Dust began in 1969 as part of the Foreign Technology Division's desire to study Soviet space debris. There is not a shred of evidence to connect Moon Dust with UFOs.

This is all too typical of the manner in which Randle and others grasp for straws in an attempt to substantiate Roswell. If they really had solid evidence, would it be necessary to try so many stretches or to spin-doctor so many documents, all of which support the balloon explanation?

Stan Friedman is quite an authority on government UFO cover-up. He appeared on-camera in a FOX network UFO special in February claiming that he and some "concerned UFOlogists" of Citizens Against UFO Secrecy (CAUS) sued the CIA under the FOIA. Then the April issue of OMNI magazine (p.38) reported in a sidebar story: "The most important FOIA UFO case ever, according to UFO researcher Stanton Friedman, was filed in 1979 against the CIA. [CAUS], an Alexandria, Virginia, organization headed by Larry Bryant, joined with others, including Friedman, to go after all UFO documents in possession of the CIA." (Emphasis added.)

Friedman is such an authority on the "Cosmic Watergate" he doesn't know that the suit was always Ground Saucer Watch (GSW) vs. the CIA, not CAUS vs. CIA, and it was filed in 1977, not 1979. But the most glaring error is the delusion Friedman apparently suffers from that he had something to do with the suit. Not only did Friedman have zero participation in the litigation, he was too cheap to even subscribe to JUST CAUSE and wouldn't even contribute \$12 to help us out. Therefore, Friedman wasn't even a member of CAUS, which I created in 1978, during the period in question. One wonders, then, what other powerful delusions about himself and the U.S. government Friedman is experiencing? Certainly MJ-12, the "Presidential Briefing Paper" and Roswell would head the list.

For Friedman to take credit now for the CIA suit would be like the KKK taking credit for liberating blacks and Jews.

In the long run, it really doesn't matter if the government produces records on Roswell or not, for even if my balloon cluster scenario is substantiated the die-hard believers and UFOlogical leaders will simply cry foul and go on believing in Roswell. Unfortunately, UFOlogy has gone way beyond the point of no return on Roswell; they've walked off the cliff and there's no turning back without a complete loss credibility.

And so Roswell will become one of the great legends of UFOlogy, and it will have a shelf life for generations to come, as the grandchildren of today's "witnesses" pass on the tales. But the real harm of all this will be to destroy any possibility Congress will help apply pressure in the future, since it is likely Congress will eventually accept the truth.

As I said many years ago about the NICAP covert operation, "And if they ~~wanted~~ ^{wanted} to destroy [UFOlogy], they couldn't have done a better job if they had tried."

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PFLOCK.....

Friedman was recently called the "flying saucer super salesman" by arch-skeptic Phillip J. Klass. But the selling of Roswell has been a massive effort carried out by some of the top UFOlogical leaders and has been very much like a CIA covert psychological warfare campaign, replete with barrages of TV & radio accounts, books and articles, and a dedicated program to make Roswell "real" by inducing mass numbers of people to believe in it. This bag of tricks has included a general obfuscation of the facts, a slanting of evidence and lifting statements out of context in order to mislead the public.

This is not to infer that the CIA is primarily responsible for creating the Roswell diversion, in spite of the roles of Maccabee and Pflock, leading UFOlogists with ties to the CIA. Rather, it is to demonstrate that irresponsible behavior is just as dangerous and destructive to the UFO movement as government disinformation and CIA covert operations.

In the past, NICAP, under Keyhoe and Hall, strived to keep bogus UFO cases out of the mainstream of UFOlogy in the late 1950s and 1960s. And in the 1970s, CUFOS, under Himek and Hendry, brought scientific methodology and responsible behavior into the UFO field. CAUS, since its inception in 1978, except in rare instances, has acted responsibly in making statements or accusations about the government's involvement with UFOs.

But in recent times all sense of propriety has been abandoned by many UFOlogical leaders, thereby creating lucrative opportunities for hoaxers like Ed Walters (Gulf Breeze) to become rich and famous, and for the lunatic fringe to to pander their ravings to the public. More importantly, it turns out that at least one leading UFO group received "several hundred thousand dollars in covert funding,"* ostensibly from a foreign source. This money may well have come from a CIA/DIA 'black' slush fund, a reputed kitty of \$50,000,000 that was used to finance paranormal and UFO research projects. The trail of this funding has the classic earmarks of intelligence community 'black funds': cut-outs dispensing checks, money laundering thru known covert laundering destinations, and a quid pro quo given to the CIA and DIA in the form of information and favors.

There have been reports of other offers of "covert" money to selected UFOlogists, usually to ones with high visibility and track records of high credulity. Last September there was an invitees only gathering at Laurence Rockefeller's Wyoming ranch, hosted by alleged "cut-out" C.B. "Scott" Jones. Bruce Maccabee, Linda Howe and Stephen Greer were among the 'special guests.'

*An exact quote from the former head of the group. The current head stated, in regard to the covert funding, "...it's a whole, involved, convoluted can worms."

It would be difficult not to notice that as a result of these reported covert activities the blame for the UFO cover-up has been kept away from the CIA's doorstep. Over the past 10 years or so, most of the fingers have been pointed at a low-level military detective bureau, AFOSI, or at the mythical "MJ-12" group hatched by Doty and Moore. Meanwhile, there is irrefutable evidence that the CIA took control of UFO research in late 1957, after the Air Force botched the Levelland, Texas. EME cases and powerful U.S. Senator Lyndon Johnson requested the CIA to conduct a secret investigation.

As far as can be determined, the CIA is the only government agency with a current standing requirement for UFO data. But the government doesn't have to create disinformation so long as UFOlogy does such a good job of creating its own. Indeed, what has taken place in UFOlogy in recent years has very little to do with science, and even less to do with investigative journalism. What it is, really, is a low form of tabloidism in which UFO cases are pushed forward purely for their sensationalistic value. Rules of evidence and criteria of proof have no relationship to this body of "information," typified by Maccabee's flippant "MJ-12 by any other name" rejoinder and Friedman's McCarthyesque rattling of the blacked-out FOIA releases and crying out the UFOlogical variation of "I hold in my hand a list of 242 communists..."

Once Roswell falls apart, I suppose Maccabee's new catch-phrase will be, "Roswell by any other name." He has in fact pleaded with me on several occasions to come forward with the so-called "Del Rio case" (or is it the "El Indio-Guerrero case"?). But don't you suppose that if some element of the government had actually recovered a crashed flying saucer and alien body it would be extremely dangerous for witnesses and investigators to try to prove it happened? And who would protect them? Bruce Maccabee, who admits to "informing the CIA on the status of UFO research?" Or how about Congress after they've written off the entire UFO field when Roswell is discredited?

The government might just as well release nothing but blacked-out pages under the FOIA, since these Cosmic Watergatergaters will fill in the blanks with whatever arrant nonsense suits their purposes. And if they can turn balloons into flying saucers and con men into heroes, they can turn any lie into truth, so long as they all agree to it. The modern alchemy, after all, has made Randle and Schmitt extremely famous if not extremely rich.

Anyway, I always figured that if I was hated by both the compulsive skeptics and the obsessive believers,well, then I must be doing something right.