CRASHED SAUCERS: EVIDENCE IN THE SEARCH FOR PROOF

PART II.

by WILLIAM L. MOORE

- INTRODUCTION -

The second half of this paper deals with a similar, yet entirely different case: the so-called Roswell Incident of July, 1947. While both the Aztec and the Roswell cases have been subjected to exhaustive investigations, the differences between them become apparent when the evidence is presented. In Aztec, the evidence strongly suggests a hoax. In Roswell, quite the opposite conclusion is suggested.

As in the Aztec case above, it is strongly recommended that the reader obtain and study previously published materials on this case in order to obtain proper background and perspective. Only then can the research presented in this paper be appreciated to its fullest extent. Recommended reading includes the following:

-Moore, W.L.,& Berlitz, C., The Roswell Incident, (NY: Grosset & Dunlap, 1980).
-Moore, W.L., "The Roswell Incident: Update & Conclusions", (A.P.R.O., 1981).
-Moore, W.L., & Friedman, S. T., "The Roswell Incident: Beginning of the Cosmic Watergate", (MUFON Symposium Proceedings, 1981).
-Moore, W.L., "The Roswell Investigation: New Evidence in the Search for a Crashed UFO", (MUFON Symposium Proceedings, 1982).
-Moore, W.L., & Friedman, S.T., "UFOs: Uncovering the Ultimate Answer", (MUFON Symposium Proceedings, 1983).

All of the above are currently available from W.L. Moore Publications, 4219 W. Olive St., Suite No. 247, Burbank, CA 91505. Please write for prices.

In addition, it should also be pointed out that this paper is intended to serve as an update to all of the above, and in some cases offers clarifications or revisions of previously published information. As in the Aztec case, extensive footnotes and citations are provided to direct the reader accordingly.

- THE ROSWELL INCIDENT: A BRIEF OVERVIEW -

Briefly, the story as it has been pieced together, begins on the evening of July 2, 1947, when a bright, disc-shaped object passed low over the city of Roswell, New Mexico, travelling in a northwesterly direction. The event was a typical UFO sighting, one of literally hundreds of similar events being reported all over the country that same week. Whether or not it bears any connection to the subsequent events of the Roswell Incident remains strictly a matter of conjecture. What is known is that at a point about seventy-five miles northwest of the city, over a remote area of ranch land, a flying object, possibly the same one, possibly not, apparently suffered a violent on-board explosion which resulted in the scattering of a large quantity of very unusual debris over the ground beneath.

The wreckage was discovered the next morning by local ranch manager W.W. "Mac" Brazel, in company with his daughter Bessie and his son Vernon. Because Brazel had no telephone or other means of communication, he did not report his discovery until several days later when he went to Roswell. A preliminary investigation was undertaken and a quantity of wreckage was subsequently recovered by Major Jesse Marcel, staff intelligence officer for the Army Air Forces at Roswell Field, in company with a Counter-Intelligence Corps (CIC) officer named "Cav" Cavitt. Upon the return of Marcel and Cavitt to Roswell, an official press statement was released by Lt. Walter Haut, base Public Information Officer, who was acting on the direct orders of base commander Col. William Blanchard. Meanwhile, Marcel was ordered to load his debris on a B-29 and fly it to Wright Field (now Wright-Patterson AFB) in Ohio for examination, with an intermediate stop at Eighth Air Force Headquarters at Ft. Worth, Texas.

Upon arrival at Ft. Worth, Gen. Roger M. Ramey took charge of the wreckage, ordered Marcel and others who had been on the plane not to talk to reporters, and issued a statement in direct opposition to the Roswell press release, stating that everything had been a regrettable misunderstanding and that what had been recovered was really nothing more than the remains of a wrecked weather balloon with an attached tinfoil radar target. Meanwhile, the real wreckage was on its way to Wright Field under armed guard, Marcel was on his way back to Roswell,

and rancher Brazel had been picked up and taken out of circulation (he was held incommunicado for nearly a week) while the ranch site was picked clean of every shred of debris and other evidence.

A news leak out of Albuquerque via press wire to the effect that all this was going on was plugged by interrupting the transmission and then warning the radio station in question, and one other, not to broadcast the item. Forced to deal with the problem of the premature Roswell press release, however, Ramey cleverly shifted media attention to himself at Ft. Worth. It was this piece of adroit maneuvering that succeeded in convincing press and radio reporters that all of the excitement was over a misidentified weather balloon. Fortunately, the newsmen bought the ruse without a great deal of questioning and all was secure by the next morning.

- THE EVIDENCE -

As has already been mentioned, a great deal of information has been previously published on this incident. To avoid repetition and yet attempt to make a coherent case, this paper will summarize such information (citing previous sources), add to it when necessary to provide additional new facts or interpretations, and go into detail only where new evidence is to be offered for the first time.

Investigation into the Roswell Incident began in January, 1978, following a discussion (over pizza) with Stanton Friedman in Morris, Minnesota. Pieces of what appeared to be the same story emerged during that exchange of information, and it was decided to try to investigate further. The result was a series of interviews with no less than ninety-one different individuals who were able to provide varying degrees of information about the incident. Of those, thirty would have to be regarded as first-hand, or key, witnesses in that they were in some way personally involved either with the discovery, recovery or subsequent cover-up. Of the remaining sixty-one individuals, thirty-two are peripheral (family, friends, neighbors, etc.) and twenty-nine are informational or background sources. Peripheral witnesses are generally second-hand; the remainder are third-hand or less. Considering these numbers alone, the Roswell Incident ranks as one of the most extensively investigated UFO incidents on record-- a

feat made even more remarkable by the fact that it occurred more than thirty years before any investigation was undertaken.

In spite of charges by critics who have not bothered to check the facts, and in direct contrast to crash-retrieval stories previously published by a number of other writers, most of those interviewed to date in connection with the Roswell Incident have either been named or consented to have their names used. Six of the thirty first-hand witnesses have even been interviewed on national radio and TV. Statements by self-styled "skeptics" to the effect that the events of the UFO crash have been reconstructed through "a series of 2nd-, 3d-, and even fourth-hand accounts, quoting eyewitnesses who are usually nameless or long since dead",(55.) are not only irresponsible, but totally ignorant of the facts. They also overlook the exhaustive and extensive difficulty encountered in trying to locate people and reconstruct events nearly four decades after the fact.

Returning to the Roswell case itself, if the events are broken down bit by bit, the evidence that emerges is as follows: (Note: Many of the quotations appearing on the next several pages have been lifted from previously published papers. They are reprinted here for purposes of information and continuity, and in cases where appropriate, have been expanded and/or updated accordingly.)

(1) That a "big, glowing object...(shaped like) two inverted saucers faced mouth-to-mouth" passed over Roswell travelling northwest at about 9:50 PM on the evening of July 2, 1947, is confirmed by a press account which appeared in the Roswell Daily Record for July 8, 1947. Further confirmation of the facts were obtained from Mr. Paul Wilmot, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Wilmot (both deceased) who were the principal witnesses to the event. No additional witnesses have surfaced, nor has any attempt been made to discover any.

(2) The fact that there were violent thunder and lightning storms that night located northwest of Roswell was confirmed by local weather reports for the date in question.(56.) That an unusual explosion of some kind, "different from ordinary thunder", was associated with a storm that passed over the Brazel ranch site came from both Lt. Col. Marcel and William Brazel, son of rancher

W.W. "Mac" Brazel. Both independently recalled the elder Brazel's description of the event and his statement about the explosion.

Several ranchers living in the area have stated that such storms are not uncommon at that time of year, and that frequently there is more thunder and lightning associated with them than there is rain.

(3) The events surrounding the recovery and nature of the wreckage found by "Mac" Brazel are corroborated by no less than twenty-two sources, virtually all of whom were interviewed independently of one another. Included in this number are Lt. Col. Jesse Marcel and his son, Dr. Jesse A. Marcel (M.D.) who was about twelve at the time; "Mac" Brazel's children William, Bessie (Schreiber) and Paul, his daughter-in-law Shirley (William's wife-- they were married in 1947), his sister Lorrene Ferguson (d.'83), and his uncle, Hollis Wilson; Walt Whitmore Jr., who was about twenty at the time and is the son of Whitmore, Sr. who owned Roswell radio station KGFL; Frank Joyce, former newsman and announcer for KGFL; Mr. Art McQuiddy, former editor of the old Roswell Dispatch; and neighbors Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Strickland, Clint Sultemeier (d.'83), Archie and Geraldine Perkins, and Ernest Dishman. Six of these who actually handled bits of wreckage have independently provided corroborative descriptions of what they had seen and touched. Based on these interviews, the bulk of the wreckage has been characterized as follows:

(A) A large quantity of metallic-like "foil" of an extremely thin and durable nature, resembling dull aluminum or lead foil in color. This material:

-"could not be bent or broken...or even dented (permanently) by a sixteen pound sledge hammer. Almost weightless. ...like a metal with plastic properties." (Lt. Col. Marcel)

-"(was) foil-like... very thin, metallic-like but not metal, and very tough." (Dr. Marcel)

-"(resembled) a sort of aluminum-like foil. Some of (these) pieces had a sort of tape stuck to them...(but) even though the stuff looked like tape it could not be peeled off or removed at all. It (the foil) was very light in weight but there sure was a lot of it." (Bessie Brazel Schreiber-- about 12 years old at the time)

-"(was) very much like lead foil in appearance but could not be torn or cut at all. ...extremely light in weight." (W. Whitmore,Jr.)

-"(was) something on the order of tinfoil except that (it) wouldn't tear.... You could wrinkle it and lay it back down and it immediately resumed its original shape. ...quite pliable, but you couldn't crease or bend it like ordinary metal. Almost like a plastic, but definitely metallic in nature. Dad once said that the Army (Air Force) had once told him it was not anything made by us." (William Brazel)

-"...very strong and very light. You could bend it but couldn't crease it. As far as I know, no one ever figured out what it was made of." (Bill Rickett, former CIC, Roswell)

These descriptions were backed up by a number of second-hand witnesses who never saw any of the wreckage personally, but who recall descriptions of it that were told to them many years ago.

(B) A quantity of what appeared to be beams or small rods covered with unusual writing:

-"small beams about 3/8" or 1/2" square with some sort of hieroglyphics on them that nobody could decipher. They looked something like balsa wood, and were about the same weight , except that they were not wood at all. They were very hard, although flexible, and would not burn...or even smoke. ...(the symbols on them) were pink and purple." (Lt. Col. Marcel)

-"Imprinted along the edge of some of the beam remnants there were hieroglyphic-type characters... pink and purple... except I don't think there were any animal figures present as there are in true Egyptian hieroglyphics." (Dr. Marcel)

-"Some of these pieces had something like numbers and lettering on them, but there were no words we were able to make out. (When these) were held up to the light they showed what looked like pastel flowers or designs.... The figures were written out like you would write numbers in columns... but they didn't look like the numbers we use at all. What gave me the idea they were numbers...was the way they were all ranged out in columns." (Bessie Brazel Schreiber)

-"...some small beams that appeared to be either wood or wood-like. Some of the material had a sort of writing on it which looked like numbers which had either been added or multiplied (i.e. in columns)." (Walt Whitmore, Jr.)

-"...some wooden-like particles... like balsa wood in weight, but a bit darker in color and much harder.... It was pliable, but wouldn't break. ...weighed nothing, but you couldn't scratch it with your fingernail. All I had was a few splinters. (There was no writing or markings on the pieces I had) bud Dad did say one time that there were what he called 'figures' on some of the pieces he found. He often referred to the petroglyphs the ancient Indians drew on the rocks around here as 'figures' too, and I think that's what he meant to compare them with." (William Brazel)

(Note: The "pieces" formerly in Bill Brazel's possession were "picked up" by an Air Force officer named Armstrong in 1949 after Brazel made the mistake of talking about them one evening in a local tavern.)(57.)

(C) Other wreckage and debris variously described as:

-"A great deal of unusual parchment-like stuff, brown in color and extremely strong... (and) a black, metallic-looking box several inches square (without apparent opening) or seams and too light in weight to be an instrument package of any sort." (Lt. Col. Marcel)

-"Some thread-like material. It looked like silk... but was not silk. ...a very strong material (without) strands or fibers like silk would have. This was more like a wire-- all one piece or substance. In fact, I suppose it could have been a sort of wire-- that thought never occurred to me before." (William Brazel)

-"...a piece of something made out of the same metal-like foil, that looked like a pipe sleeve. About four inches across and equally long, with a flange on one end.... (Also) what appeared to be pieces of a heavily waxed paper (like parchment)." (Bessie Brazel Schreiber)

According to Marcel, the largest pieces he saw were perhaps three or four feet across. He tried to piece some of these together, like a jig-saw puzzle, in order to get some idea of the size of the object before it broke up, but was unable to do so. His best estimate, based upon the amount of wreckage present and his efforts to piece some of it together, was that "One of the fellows... managed to get about ten square feet (of fragments) together, but it wasn't enough to get any idea of the general shape of the object itself. Whatever it was, it was big."(58.) In a later conversation, Jesse identified "big" as "maybe twenty-five or thirty feet in diameter; maybe more. There was a lot of material out there."(59.)

In the official press release of July 8, 1947, however, is the statement that Brazel "stored the disc until such time as he was able to contact (the authorities)."(60.) When asked about this, Bill Brazel said that he recalls someone having told him that his father had dragged a large section of the wreckage, a piece perhaps ten or twelve feet across, under a cattle shelter with his pick-up truck. Bill said, however, that he had not personally seen this and that it was not his father who had mentioned it to him even though he was unable to recall just who the source of the information had been. Neighbor Floyd Proctor tells a similar story, and says he got it from "Mac" Brazel himself when "Mac" came over to his place to tell

him about the find.(61.) And finally, Frank Joyce says that he recalls Brazel having told him, in his first story (see "The Roswell Investigation: New Evidence... etc.", pp. 8-9), something about having dragged a large chunk of the object into a shelter of some sort; but in his second story, after Brazel had agreed to coöperate with the military, "everything had been changed so it sounded like there wasn't anything to it at all. His whole story was different. That was the story that they put into the papers-- about the thing being all sticks and tinfoil, and only about the size of a cabinet, or a safe, or something. They even tried to change the dates, as I recall it."(62.) Perhaps also significant here is that Lydia Sleppy recalls Johnny McBoyle having described the object to her (over the phone) as looking "like a big, crumpled dishpan" and telling her that "some rancher (had) hauled it under a cattle shelter with his tractor." (63.) (More on this later.)

(4) The events of the Roswell press release, the happenings in Fort Worth involving General Ramey and his successful efforts to cover-up the story, the subsequent flight to Wright Field under security guard, and the fact that the wreckage was possibly that of a flying disc were all variously corroborated by many of the individuals involved, including:

(A) 1st Lt. Walter Haut, Public Information Officer at Roswell, who confirmed that he had written and issued the crashed flying saucer press release at the personal command of base commander Col. William Blanchard. Haut said that in response to a request to be permitted to see the object, he was told by Blanchard, "You don't need to see it... just do as you are told." (Note: For an account of subsequent events involving the press release, see Frank Joyce's interview in "The Roswell Investigation, New Evidence... etc.", pp. 5-12.)

(B) Col. Blanchard's former wife, Emily Simms, stated that her husband knew that the wreckage he had sent to Ft. Worth did not belong to any balloon. "At first he thought it might be Russian because of the strange symbols on it. Later on, he realized it wasn't Russian either." (64.)

(C) Brig. Gen. Woodrow P. Swancutt (USAF, retd.), long-time personal friend of Blanchard's, also recalled the incident "because there was so

much notariety about it." He went on to make the very unusual statement that it was "supposed to have been one of the first UFOs in hand" (!), and then added after a short pause that "At first Blanchard thought he had something. There was considerable communication between him and Ramey and it took some time before Ramey identified it as a radar sonde. I do not know where the material was sent or who made statements as to the result, but (Col.) Blanchard seemed quite content to accept this explanation as long as it was out of his hands anyway. We joked about it after it was all over, even though I never did see any of that stuff myself. Anything I know is all second-hand via Blanchard." (65.)

(D) Brig. Gen. T.J. DuBose (USAF, retd.), former adjutant to Gen. Ramey's staff in Ft. Worth, stated "(We had) orders from on high to ship the material ... directly to Wright Field by special plane." Ramey, he said, was in complete charge and everyone else just followed orders. According to DuBose, the weather balloon story was a complete fabrication designed to get the reporters present "off (Ramey's) back in a hurry, (and) put out the fire at the same time." (65a.)

DuBose has since gone on to add that Ramey himself had orders "to cover it up", and that these orders had come from Gen. Clements McMullen (d.'56) at the Pentagon who, in essence, had instructed Ramey not to get involved with the public on this matter under any circumstances. According to DuBose, McMullen was a crusty general of the "old school" who felt that the public should be told "as little as possible about anything", regardless of the subject.(66.)

DuBose also seemed to recall that Col. Blanchard had "personally interviewed the rancher ("Mac" Brazel) about the device", but commented that in any case this would only have been something he heard, not known first-hand.(67.)

(E) Ft. Worth weather officer Irving Newton stated that he recalls having been ordered personally by Gen. Ramey to come over to Ramey's office and identify the remains of a weather balloon. When asked whether the men at Roswell should have been able to identify balloon wreckage on their own

without having to bring it to Ft. Worth by special plane, Newton replied that "They certainly should have. (What I was shown) was a regular Rawin Sonde (which someone had torn into little pieces). They must have seen hundreds of them." Newton then described what he had been shown as "very flimsey... you would have to be careful not to tear it", which strongly suggests that what he had been given to "identify" before reporters was not what had been recovered at the ranch site at all.(68.)

(F) Robert R. Porter, Marcel's co-pilot on the flight from Roswell to Ft. Worth, said he had been told that the material in the cargo hold was parts of a flying saucer, and warned "not to ask any more questions about it." Porter's account was confirmed by his sister, Mrs. Floyd Proctor, who said he had told her the story "shortly after it happened thirty years ago."(69.)

(G) Walt Whitmore, Jr. confirmed that his father had been ordered to cease broadcasting an account of the crash over KGFL by phone calls from both the Secretary of the F.C.C. and Senator Chavez of New Mexico personally. According to Whitmore, both threatened that the station's license would be pulled if his father failed to comply. Also according to Whitmore, Jr., who was home from college for the summer at the time, "No one I talked to seemed to know exactly what (this thing) was, but I heard the 'flying saucer' explanation talked about quite a bit." (70.)

(H) Jud Roberts, manager at the time of the other Roswell radio station, KSWS, said that he also had trouble trying to report the story. When he sent a reporter out to try to confirm the story, the man returned later saying he had "met with a military roadblock outside of town and was turned back." (Note: The reporter in question here is very likely Johnny McBoyle, of whom more later. Also, see f.n. No. 63; "3E", p.34; & "C", p.45.)

Roberts went on to recall that based upon the unavailability of further information, he had decided to limit his station's coverage of the story to only the text of the official press statement. When Ramey's weather balloon

announcement came out, KSWS had already gone off the air for the evening, and by the next morning the matter was a dead issue as far as Roberts was concerned.(71.)

(I) Jesse Marcel states that he wasn't even allowed to talk to the press except to say what Gen. Ramey had told him to say. "It was Gen. Ramey who put up the cover story about the balloon just to get the press off his back. The press was told it was just a balloon and that the flight to Wright was cancelled; but all that really happened was that I was removed from the flight and someone else took it to Wright." (72.)

(J) Marcel's statement that the wreckage was indeed flown on to Wright Field in spite of what Ramey told the press is further confirmed by a copy of an FBI TWX communication sent between Dallas and Cincinnati with copy to D.C. The memo, reproduced in full on the following page, also voices clear concern over the news media's attempts "to break the story of (the) location of the disc today."

The description of the "disc" as given in this memo is considerably distorted, however, in that the information supplied to the FBI came through Maj. E.M. Kirton of AAF Intelligence in Ft. Worth, on direct orders from Gen. Ramey. The AAF at that point had no intention of revealing to the FBI the details of what had been recovered, but rather only wanted to enlist the Bureau's support and assistance in killing the flying disc story in the event that it got out of hand. Ultimately, the press bought the weather balloon story without much question and there was no need to inform the FBI of any further developments.

Curiously, when the former FBI agent who transmitted this message was contacted in February, 1981, he absolutely refused to allow an interview even though he had never been informed what the subject of the interview would be. "I've been living a happy life here in retirement", he said. "There have been no strange men in dark suits on my doorstep, no mysterious fires in my garage, and no phone calls from Washington. I rather enjoy it that way and I intend to keep it that way. I am not interested in speaking with

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS 7-8-47 6-17 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, CINCINNATI URGENT

FLYING DISC, INFORMATION CONCERNING. [redacted], HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH AIR FORCE, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THIS OFFICE THAT AN OBJECT PURPORTING TO BE A FLYING DISC WAS RE COVERED NEAR ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO, THIS DATE. THE DISC IS HEXAGONAL IN SHAPE AND WAS SUSPENDED FROM A BALLON BY CABLE, WHICH BALLON WAS APPROXIMATELY TWENTY FEET IN DIAMETER. [redacted] FURTHER ADVISED THAT THE OBJECT FOUND RESEMBLES A HIGH ALTITUDE WEATHER BALLOON WITH A RADAR REFLECTOR, BUT THAT TELEPHONIC CONVERSATION BETWEEN THEIR OFFICE AND WRIGHT FIELD HAD NOT [redacted] BORNE OUT THIS BELIEF. DISC AND BALLOON BEING TRANSPORTED TO WRIGHT FIELD BY SPECIAL PLANE FOR EXAMINATIC INFORMATION PROVIDED THIS OFFICE BECAUSE OF NATIONAL INTEREST IN CASE. [redacted] AND FACT THAT NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND OTHERS ATTEMPTING TO BREAK STORY OF LOCATION OF DISC TODAY. [redacted] ADVISED WOULD REQUEST WRIGHT FIELD TO ADVISE CINCINNATI OFFICE RESULTS OF EXAMINATION. NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED.

WYLY

RECORDED 62-8394-18

E F B I

23 JUL 22 1947

EX-29

END

CXXXX ACK IN ORDER

UA 92 FBI-CI MJW

BPI H8

8-38 PM O

8-22 PM OK FBI WASH D VH

cc - Mr. [redacted]

you either now or in the future...." When asked if he could merely confirm or deny facts surrounding a certain document, or would care to comment about it if shown to him (he had not seen the TWX, nor was he even aware what document was being spoken of), he replied, "I have already told you that I do not intend to comment on that. That's all there is to it."

In addition, it also appears that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's often quoted handwritten complaint of July 15, 1947, to the effect that "we must insist upon full access to discs recovered", and complaining that "for instance, in the La case the Army grabbed it and would not let us have it for cursory examination" (73.) refers to Roswell even though Hoover uses the term "the La case". Indeed, research shows that there were two "La cases" (in addition to the Roswell Incident) on the date in question; one in Shreveport, Louisiana (La.), and one in Los Angeles, California (L.A.). Both, however, were quickly determined to have been hoaxes, and (more importantly) in both instances the FBI (according to their own files and those of AFOSI) was definitely involved (74.)-- hence there was no need for Hoover to complain to the contrary. Rather, it appears that Hoover committed a perfectly human error in confusing the three in his hastily scribbled addendum to the July 10th memo.

(K) The Washington Post, who from the tone of their articles apparently had their own reporter present to cover the story, commented that "At first they gave the bare details of the finding of the object, then they clamped down a security lid on any further information on the grounds that it was high level stuff." (75.) The next day brought the statement that "...officers at the Roswell, N.M. air base received a blistering rebuke from Army A.F. Headquarters in Washington, the United Press reported, for announcing that a 'flying disc' had been found on a New Mexico ranch."(76.) (Walter Haut, however, denies that there was ever any rebuke delivered-- blistering, or otherwise.)

(L) Numerous newspapers have hinted that there may have been more to the Roswell story than was being told. Only July 9, the Albuquerque Journal, in an otherwise negative article, commented that their reporter had tried to obtain further information from Chaves County sheriff George Wilcox (now

dead), but "the Sheriff declined to elaborate. 'I'm working with those fellows at the base', he said...." Equally, the Roswell Daily Record opined in an editorial published the same day that "The Army isn't telling its secrets yet, from all appearances when this was written."

(5) The fact that "Mac" Brazel was picked up and held incommunicado by the military at Roswell for about a week (from July 8th until about July 15th, well after the weather balloon explanation had been accepted by the press and the story had blown over), except for a couple of press interviews on July 8th and 9th when he said only what he had been told to say,(77.) has been confirmed so far by thirteen people, all of whom had first-hand knowledge of the fact.(78.) All agree that Brazel was extremely upset and angry at this treatment, and felt he had been misused for trying to do "his patriotic duty." It is also the concensus that Brazel took much of what he really knew about the incident with him to his grave. He died in 1965.

(Note: As has already been stated, considerable additional information can be found in the testimony of Frank Joyce, former newsman and announcer for station KGFL in Roswell, which has been transcribed in detail in "The Roswell Investigation: New Evidence... etc.", pp. 5-12. In his statement, Joyce offers 1st hand confirmation of the events surrounding the the press release and the subsequent efforts to cover-up the story, as well as some additional sidelights on the events which transpired at the Brazel ranch site.)

- THE INVESTIGATION CONTINUES -

The Roswell investigation remains an active project, even though as time passes it becomes more and more difficult to develop the case beyond the point already reached. The following is new information, published here for the first time. It is offered so that it may be added to the evidence already presented in order to provide a more complete picture of the events.

(A) Mr. Bill Rickett, former Counter-Intelligence Corps (CIC) officer at Roswell who served under "Cav" Cavitt, has been interviewed several times by both myself and Stanton Friedman. A summary of the information obtained through

these interviews is as follows:

On July 7, 1947, the day that Marcel and Cavitt returned from the Brazel ranch site, Rickett was in Tucumcari, New Mexico, working on another case. He returned to Roswell at about 11:00 the next morning and was informed by Cavitt, his superior, as to what had occurred. Cavitt, Rickett, and one other individual whose name Rickett was unable to recall, then returned to the Brazel ranch site to further inspect the area and to collect "Mac" Brazel and enlist his coöperation in recovering the wreckage. The four of them (with Brazel driving his own pick-up truck) then returned to town where they soon discovered that Walter Haut's press release had made headlines and "all hell had broken loose". Brazel, who according to his son Bill had probably intended to spend the night at the home of a friend, Crieghton Richards, on the understanding that he would meet Cavitt at the Base the next morning, was quickly rounded up in order to be made "available" for a press interview designed to cool off the story. Curiously, Brazel was located at the home of Walt Whitmore, Sr., of KGFL, whose "coöperation" had to be enlisted as well.(79.) Armed with the version of the story that Cavitt wanted the press to have, the three of them (Brazel, Whitmore, Sr., and Cavitt) went over to the office of the Roswell Daily Record. The interview that resulted became the press story cited in footnote 77 above. Brazel was then sent over to talk to Frank Joyce at the KGFL studios, where he gave Frank his "second" story (see footnote 79). Cavitt then made arrangements for Brazel to stay at the Base for the next several days while the crash site was being cleared and until the story had blown over in the press. It was during this time, probably on July 9th, that Brazel gave one additional interview (using the same cover story) for an El Paso radio station. This was probably arranged in order to keep Brazel busy and get him out of town at the same time.

Additional information obtained during the Rickett interviews sheds considerable light on the military's role in the events that followed. According to Rickett, a planeload of "important brass came down from Kirtland under hush-hush conditions to deal with this thing. Some additional pieces of wreckage were loaded onto this aircraft and the next day it headed out. When I inquired as to where it was going, I was told only that it was 'headed east'; there was no indication as to where." At about this same time, Dr. Lincoln LaPaz arrived from Albuquerque. Rickett was

unable to recall whether LaPaz was on the plane with the brass or arrived separately, but in any event Rickett was assigned to accompany LaPaz to the crash site.

"It was LaPaz' job to try to find out what the speed and trajectory of this thing was. LaPaz was a world-renowned expert on trajectories of objects in the sky, especially meteors, and I was told to give him all the help I could. I was to supply transportation, money, equipment-- whatever was needed.

"At one point, LaPaz interviewed the farmer (i.e. Brazel). I remember something coming up during their conversation about this fellow thinking that some of his animals had acted strangely after this thing happened. Dr. LaPaz seemed very interested in this for some reason.

"LaPaz wanted to fly over the (crash) area, and this was arranged. He found one other spot where he felt this thing had touched down and then taken off again. The sand at this spot had been turned into a glass-like substance, apparently from having been exposed to a great deal of heat. We collected a box-full of samples of this material-- as I recall, there were some metal samples here too, of that same sort of thin foil stuff. LaPaz sent this box off somewhere for study, I don't know or don't recall where, but I never saw it again. This place was some miles from the other one.

"LaPaz was very good at talking to people, especially some of the local ranch hands who didn't speak a lot of English. LaPaz spoke spanish. I remember he found a couple of people who had seen two-- I don't know what to call them; 'UFOs', I suppose-- anyway, had seen two of these things fly over very slowly at a very low altitude on a date, in the evening, that he determined had been a day or so after the other one had blown up. These people said something about animals being affected too....

"Before he went back to Albuquerque, he told me he was certain that this thing had gotten into trouble; that it had touched down for repairs, taken off again, and then exploded. He also felt certain there were more than one of these devices, and that the others had been looking for it-- at least that's what he said. He was positive the thing had malfunctioned. He also told me he was going to 'take a conservative approach' in his report and leave the conclusions to others....

"The Air Force's explanation that it was a balloon was totally untrue. It was not a balloon. I never did know for sure exactly what its purpose was, but it wasn't ours. I remember speculating with LaPaz that it might have been some higher civilization checking in on us. LaPaz wasn't against the idea, but said he was going to leave speculations out of his report.

"I also recall that when Jesse came back (from Ft. Worth), he came in and asked Cavitt for a look at the report. Cav told him he wasn't cleared

to see it and couldn't look at it. Jess got upset at this and reminded Cavitt that he outranked him. Cav told him that his orders were from Washington and that Jess could take it up with the Pentagon. Marcel, who was a very diplomatic sort, dropped the matter and, as far as I know, never brought it up again. We were all friends, and Jess wasn't the sort to let business get in the way of things. I don't think Jess ever did know the whole story of that thing. For that matter, I never did either...." (80.)

In support of LaPaz' alleged involvement with the Roswell Incident is a document uncovered by researcher-writer Loren Gross of Fremont, California. According to Gross:

> "On October 30th (1947) a Lt. Young of the New Mexico Wing of the Civil Air Patrol relayed an alarm over the CAP communications network to Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque, about an: "...airplane falling in flames." ...Major Charles L. Phillips, AF, CAP liason officer at Kirtland, and Captain John Featherstone and Lt. Allen Bolles, CAP communications officers, cooperated in analyzing the flaming object as something other than an aircraft so they contacted Dr. La Paz at the New Mexico Meteorite Institute according to a prearranged plan...." (81.)

While the purpose and date of the "prearranged plan" remain unknown, its very existence suggests a possible inception at Roswell less than four months earlier.

(B) Considerable research has been conducted in an effort to determine whether the object that crashed really was a balloon or other conventional (but possibly classified) research device of some sort. The results of this part of the investigation can be summarized as follows:

(1) There were indeed a number of balloon projects, both classified and unclassified, going on in the New Mexico and surrounding area at the time of the Roswell Incident; most notably the NYU Balloon Project and the MIT Cambridge Lab Project, both of which were based in the vicinity of Alamogordo, N.M., roughly eighty miles south-southwest of the Brazel ranch site. There were also frequent launchings of research balloons from the Ft. Bliss (El Paso) area in connection with V-2 and similar rocket tests being conducted there, as well as regular weather balloon and radar sonde launchings from Roswell, Albuquerque, El Paso and Big Spring, Texas. None of these have been found to correlate in any way with the events which took place on the Brazel site. This aside from the fact that the descriptions given of the device found there hardly match any known type of balloon.

(2) Allegations by several individuals to the effect that the Roswell object was really one of the first "Skyhook" cosmic research balloons have been researched and proved totally without foundation. (Indeed, those making the allegations could have easily researched the matter themselves, but apparently couldn't be bothered.) Although the Skyhook project was classified at the time (it was initially known as Project Helios), the first balloon of this type was launched from Camp Ripley, near Minneapolis, Minnesota, as part of a U.S. Navy - General Mills project more than five months after the events on the Brazel ranch.

(3) Classified V-2 rocket tests were conducted from Ft. Bliss on June 12 and July 3, 1947, but in both instances the rockets were recovered.

(4) A formerly classified internal memo from Gen. George F. Schulgen, Deputy Assistant Chief of Air Staff-2, to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, dated in early September, 1947 and written in response to a verbal request from the FBI's S.W. Reynolds, states:

> "...a complete survey of research activities discloses that the Army Air Forces has no project with the characteristics similar to those which have been associated with the flying discs." (82.)

(5) One additional item which speaks against the Brazel ranch object having been only the wreckage of a research balloon (and which, at the same time, supports Irving Newton's statement that if it had been a balloon, the officers at Roswell would surely have recognized it as such; see p.36) is the fact that two such balloons actually did crash and were recovered without confusion during the same time period. Although neither of these incidents took place in New Mexico, they do serve to demonstrate the ease with which such an object could be identified by virtually anyone. These two incidents are cited on page 37 of The Roswell Incident book.

A third, but similar,incident occurred on August 31, 1950, when a Rawin device launched from Treasure Island, near San Francisco, was discovered in the back yard of Mrs. Irene Brink of Vallejo, California.(83.) According

to a contemporary news account, the presence of the object in her yard brought comments from neighbors about flying saucers and Russian secret weapons only for as long as it took to discover a message attached to the approximately three foot wide tinfoil target requesting the finder to notify an airman at the USAF Squadron at Treasure Island. Sources at the Air Force station there confirmed that two such devices were launched daily to study wind currents.

(C) Further clarification of the Merle Tucker - Johnny McBoyle - Lydia Sleppy story (Roswell, pp. 14-16) of their attempt to get the story on the wire through the facilities of radio station KOAT in Albuquerque, has been supplied by Merle Tucker, former owner of KOAT.(84.) According to Tucker, McBoyle was a reporter for KSWS in Roswell at the time and often shared stories with KOAT by phone because of the Albuquerque affiliate's ability to utilize their press wire (teletype) to Los Angeles. As noted in the Roswell Incident, however, on this particular occasion McBoyle's efforts to get the story on the wire were frustrated when the transmission was cut off in mid-sentence and the teletype operator, Lydia Sleppy, was told (via the TWX itself) to cease transmitting because the story was a matter of national security.

According to Tucker, McBoyle actually succeeded in getting to the crash site before phoning Sleppy (cf. item "H", p.36), but "the Army picked him up and told him to forget it." Whether McBoyle attempted to break security by phoning Albuquerque and got caught at it, or whether he got "picked-up" immediately afterwards is not clear, since he refuses to discuss the matter to this day.

In the final analysis, it is Lydia Sleppy's testimony that appears to be the most significant on this matter. According to Sleppy:

> "McBoyle said he had seen it. He had been in a restaurant when a man came in and said he had the thing in a cattle shelter. He had gone out and seen it, and as soon as he got to a phone he called in because he knew we had a wire.... He said it looked like a big, crumpled dishpan. Later, he wouldn't talk about it at all, except to say that it was a military matter." (85.)

One added note on this item is that according to Sleppy, the wording of

of the TWX communique to cease transmitting as reported in the Roswell Incident (p.15) is not exact due to an error by Charles Berlitz, the book's co-author. The correct wording should be:

"ATTENTION ALBUQUERQUE: CEASE TRANSMITTION. REPEAT. CEASE TRANSMISSION. NATIONAL SECURITY ITEM. DO NOT TRANSMIT. STAND BY."

With these clarifications by Sleppy and Tucker, the story of how the cover-up at Roswell was effected is finally complete. The evidence is in. That there was an expertly orchestrated cover-up of the Roswell Incident, as we have contended all along, is now no longer a matter of question. There were four news outlets in the city of Roswell in 1947. In light of what we now know, let's examine all four:

(1) The testimony of Frank Joyce and Walt Whitmore, Jr. explains very clearly how radio station KGFL was dealt with. KGFL's only connection with the outside world was via Western Union wire. Frank Joyce has stated that it was him who put the story on that wire, and how his copy of the original Roswell press release later disappeared from his desk. Later, when he checked WU's central files in Santa Fe, he found that their copy was gone too. But in any case, it was Joyce's story that made the headlines around the world until it was finally cooled by Ramey's phoney balloon story out of Ft. Worth and the Brazel-Whitmore-Cavitt press interview at Roswell later that same evening. Also, the phone calls to KGFL from Washington advising them to take the story off the air, must be recalled here.

(2) Radio station KSWS' outlet to the world was via telephone to their parent station KOAT in Albuquerque, which had a press wire (ABC)to Los Angeles. The statements by Sleppy and Tucker show how KSWS, and ultimately KOAT, were silenced.

(3) The Roswell Daily Record, an evening paper, had featured Haut's press release under a large headline in its July 8th edition. Their interest in the story was cooled that same evening by the Brazel-Whitmore-Cavitt interview, and by Ramey's statements at Ft. Worth. They ran the cover story the next day under an equally large headline.

(4) The old Roswell Dispatch was never really in the picture. As a morning paper, their July 8th issue was already on the street by the time of Haut's press release. By the time they went to press with their July 9th issue, the story, as far as they were concerned, was a dead issue.

It is also important to keep in mind that Ramey's weather balloon press conference was held in Ft. Worth, where there were different news media and different reporters, none of whom had any way of knowing anything beyond what Ramey told them. Marcel and his people had been ordered not to talk to the press, weather officer Irving

Newton had been brought in and had dutifully identified a weather balloon, and just in case the story didn't stick, the FBI was waiting in the wings on hold. Fortunately, for the forces of silence, it stuck.

(D) Evidence that photographs were taken of the crash site comes from a man who formerly served with the 3d Photo Group at Roswell Field. C.W. Zerbe, who told his story to a friend while in college in 1948 (!) was located after an extensive search following the friend's telling the tale to Stan Friedman after a lecture appearance by Stan in Kansas in November, 1982. During an interview with Zerbe in October, 1983, Zerbe confirmed that "the rancher was kept away from his happy home for several days" while the site was "cleaned up". Aerial photos were taken as well, but, so far as he knew, none of the films were processed at Roswell. "Everything was sent out by special plane for processing elsewhere, possibly at Ft. Worth. I never knew for sure."

According to Zerbe, the officer in charge of the photographic operations was Capt. Ed Guill, "an older man, maybe forty-five or fifty at the time" who came originally from California. Efforts to trace Guill have not been successful to date, although it is known that he left the service in the fall of 1956 in the Los Angeles area. These efforts continue, even though it appears highly unlikely that he is still alive.

(E) Research into the whereabouts of people in high places in the military and government also continues. In the interest of space, the reader is referred to "The Roswell Investigation: New Evidence...etc.", pp. 17-20, for background and results to date. This research has been conducted on the hypothesis that if in fact a flying saucer did crash in New Mexico during the first part of July, 1947, the movements and whereabouts of key people in high military and government positions during that time period should be consistent with such an event. The results cited above have shown that such was indeed the case.

This sort of research is particularly expensive and time consuming, often frustrating, and generally slow in producing results. New material to be added to the record at this time comes from the White House telephone and appointment logs for the first part of July, 1947, which show the following: (86.)

(1) President Truman meets with Senator Carl Hatch of New Mexico from 10:30 to 11:00 AM on Wednesday, July 9, 1947. Hatch had requested the meeting the afternoon before. The subject of the meeting is not mentioned.

(2) The only logged phone call from Gen. Vandenberg's office in the Pentagon to the President's office occurred at 11:48 AM that same day. Gen. Vandenberg has been identified as one of the brass at the Pentagon in direct contact with Gen. Ramey at Ft. Worth the day before.(87.)

- BODIES...? MAYBE. -

All of the foregoing notwithstanding, the big question remaining is whether or not there were any bodies found in connection with the Roswell crash. While there are some indications that there were, the evidence available at this point in time is far from being conclusive. Indeed, upon examination, it must be admitted that the matter of bodies is the weakest part of the entire case, with much of the evidence being circumstantial at best.

One of the problems here is that people involved with the Roswell Incident who may have some information to offer on this aspect of the case are genuinely reluctant to talk about it. On the one hand, Marcel, Haut, and the seven Brazel family members say that as far as they are aware, there were no bodies found. On the other, we have the following:

(1) Frank Joyce once stated off the record (with great reluctance and being very careful in his choice of words) that "the stories I heard later about bodies of little men being found were entirely consistent with the truth as far as I know it. It's something I don't want to talk about." Joyce also said that he had once asked his former employer, Walt Whitmore, Sr., about the bodies. Whitmore, who was on his deathbed at the time (1952), said the subject was better left alone, and refused to discuss it.

Publicly, Mr. Joyce is visibly ill at ease when the subject of bodies

comes up, and will not discuss the matter at all.

(2) Bill Rickett exhibited a similar reaction to the subject in separate interviews with both myself and Stan Friedman. To quote Stan's assessment, "When I mentioned bodies, Rickett clearly reacted and indicated that this was an area he couldn't talk about. He indicated there were different levels of security about this work-- that a directive had come down placing this at a high level. He went on to say that certain subjects were discussed only in rooms that couldn't be bugged."

(3) According to Lydia Sleppy, Johnny McBoyle mentioned the existence of bodies to her on the phone (see Roswell, p.15), but never mentioned the matter again. As has already been noted, McBoyle has refused to comment on the incident at all.

(4) Scientist Dr. Robert Sarbacher, one of Wilbert B. Smith's informants(88.), has stated both in a letter(89.) and later in a taped interview with Stan Friedman(90.) that in his capacity as a scientific consultant to various government agencies in the late '40s and early '50s, he was aware of the existence of a crashed saucer and bodies and of a very high-level government project responsible for dealing with the problem. He goes on to note, however, that:

> "Relating to my own experience regarding recovered flying saucers, I had no association with any of the people involved in the recovery and have no knowledge regarding the dates of the recoveries...." (91.)

Unfortunately, Dr. Sarbacher's personal records and files were destroyed in a flood some years ago, with the result that any documentation he might have been able to offer in support of his claim no longer exists.

Sarbacher's letter, cited above, also names Dr. Vannevar Bush as having been "definitely involved" in the recovery operation.(92.)

(5) A tip from an anonymous (literally) letter writer that a certain prominent physician, now retired, was part of a team that conducted an autopsy on an alien body recovered in 1947, "after the crash of an object

in New Mexico", inspired a lengthy attempt to locate the doctor in question. After considerable effort, the man was located but, although obviously aware of the subject matter, he refused to comment. The interview ended on the following note:

> Dr. C:-"Mr. Moore, you seem to know a great deal about me. I wonder, Sir, if you are aware that I still get a monthly check from (an agency of the government)?"
>
> M: -"No, Sir, I am not."
>
> Dr. C:-"I didn't think you were, or you would understand why I cannot discuss this subject with you." (93.)

(6) More recently (1984) a confidential informant who is still in government employ, has stated that there were four bodies recovered at Roswell, but that all were badly decomposed and had been attacked by predators before their discovery. According to this source, who claims to have seen the bodies, the occupants of the craft had apparently ejected just before it exploded, and were killed when they struck the ground. (The assumption being that the ejection apparatus failed to operate properly.) These were discovered by aerial reconaissance several miles southeast of the Brazel ranch crash site, and were recovered in a somewhat separate operation. This individual has also stated that the propulsion and control systems of the craft were almost totally destroyed by the explosion.

The reliability of the source of this information is believed to be good; but since the man is unwilling to go on record and since his testimony remains almost totally uncorroborated, his testimony at present can only be regarded as very interesting hearsay. It is repeated here for purposes of information only.

- "BARNEY" BARNETT: AN EXERCISE IN FRUSTRATION -

In the book The Roswell Incident and in the several update papers published before this one, events purported to have occurred on the Plains of San Augustin, near Magdalena, New Mexico, about 150 miles west of the Brazel ranch site, were

also discussed at some length. In this case, wreckage, allegedly including the dead bodies of aliens, was purportedly discovered by civil engineer G.L. "Barney" Barnett, who was supposedly on a work assignment in the area. While looking over the wreckage of what was described as a badly damaged and broken circular craft about thirty feet in diameter with one end smashed, he was joined by a small group of students from the University of Pennsylvania who were in the area doing an archaeological dig in connection with some nearby Indian ruins. Shortly thereafter, a Jeep came up with two military men who assessed the situation and then told the civilians to walk off about fifty or a hundred yards and sit down to await further instructions. These two military men, a sergeant and an enlisted man, were soon joined by an officer, and then several officers, one of whom came over, interviewed the civilians, took their names, and swore them to secrecy as their "patriotic duty". There were vague references to national security and what happened to people who talked too much about military secrets.

As the story goes, the entire area was subsequently cordoned off, the craft was examined by a half-dozen or so hastily assembled scientists from a near-by installation, and it was then carted off by rail for subsequent examination in a more secure area.

Originally it was felt that this story was related to the events on the Brazel ranch, and that the wreckage found was either part of the same craft which had managed to remain in the air for some distance before crashing to earth in the Magdalena area, or possibly a similar craft which had suffered a mid-air collision with the first one, but had managed to remain aloft for a time before crashing.

The hypothesis that the Brazel and Barnett events were related was based largely upon the recollection by Barnett's boss, J.F. Danley, that the Barnett incident had occurred "during the (latter part) of June or the first week of July, 1947."(94.)

Considerable effort was expended in trying to uncover more about this story, but to date, little in the way of tangible results has been produced. Essentially, the known facts are enumerated as follows:

(1) Barnett was a real person who lived in Socorro, New Mexico, and worked as a soil conservation engineer out of an office in Magdalena at the time in question. He had an excellent reputation for honesty and was well-known in the area. He died in April, 1969, and is buried in Dalhart, Texas. His wife, Ruth, died in October, 1977.(95.)

(2) Barnett's boss, J.F. Danley of Magdalena, New Mexico, recalls Barnett having told him of the incident, as do a number of Barnett's former friends and relatives. A retired Air Force officer, Maj. William Leed, also recalls having looked into the Barnett affair as part of an investigation into a possible security leak in the 1960s.(96.)

(3) While the presence of University of Pennsylvania students at archaeological digs in the area in 1947 (as well as 1948 and 1949) has been confirmed, exhaustive efforts to identify the students in question have been essentially fruitless. (See, however, "The Roswell Investigation: New Evidence...etc.", pp. 15-16.)

(4) Efforts to corroborate Danley's recollection of the date and location of the event have also been without success in spite of several lengthy research trips into the Socorro-Magdalena-Datil area.

In short, while the Barnett claim may in fact be true, efforts to substantiate it have been repeatedly frustrated by a marked lack of additional corroborating accounts. Indeed, the whole scenario, based as it is upon only Danley's recollection of time and place, may well be substantially in error from up front. Given what is now known about Barnett, it seems equally possible that he was a witness to the Brazel ranch events since the area in question was also in his territory as a Soil Conservation Corps engineer. If Danley's recollection is in error, and there seems no way of knowing at this juncture, then the entire picture changes.

But in any case, the Barnett investigation seems to have reached an insurmountable impasse from which nothing in the way of new evidence seems likely to emerge in the foreseeable future. Intriguing as it may be, the evidence therein

is admittedly insufficient to support connecting it to the Brazel ranch events, or indeed, to justify reaching any viable conclusions concerning it whatsoever.

With every visible lead in this case having been pursued to an apparent dead-end, it seems best to abandon this area of research, however reluctantly, and set it aside until such time as new evidence becomes available which would justify reopening the case. Admittedly, this is a major retrenchment of the position taken in earlier writings, but in light of the circumstances it seems to represent the best possible alternative.

Once again, for the benefit of the skeptics and for the sake of clarification, this is not an attempt to dismiss the Barnett account, or to claim that it did not occur. We are simply saying that the case at this point has reached an apparent dead-end, and that there is presently insufficient evidence to substantiate it or to justify connecting it (beyond circumstance) to the rest of the Roswell case as set forth above. At the same time, we freely admit that earlier attempts to tie it to the Roswell Incident were somewhat overzealous and definitely premature.

- IN CONCLUSION -

So there you have it. Two stories of crashed saucers-- one almost certainly a hoax; the other... well, you decide. Both stories sound good at first telling. True evidence, however, develops from competent investigation, not story telling. In the Scully-Aztec case, as the depth and scope of the investigation become greater, the story becomes weaker until ultimately it must be conceded that the vivid imagination of Silas M. Newton is to a large extent responsible for the entire affair. In the Roswell case, the exact opposite can be effectively argued-- if not yet conclusively proved-- on the basis of the evidence at hand. Very clearly, <u>something</u> occurred at the Brazel ranch site of sufficient importance that it caused considerable stir at the time and remains the object of an effective cover-up to this day. To date, an official press release and no fewer than ten of the original witnesses (97.) have identified it as a craft from outer space.

Of equal significance is that both Roswell and Aztec emerge from this investigation as completely separate cases, with absolutely no indication of correlation, cross-connection or tie-in between them whatsoever. As to any further conclusions, you, the reader, must now make up your own mind.

William L. Moore

Hollywood, California

June, 1985

- NOTES, PART I. -

(1.) Stringfield, Leonard; (1) "Retrievals of the Third Kind", MUFON Symposium Proceedings, 1978; (2) "The UFO Crash/Retrieval Syndrome, Status Report II", MUFON, 1980; and (3) "UFO Crash/Retrievals: Amassing the Evidence, Status Report III", L.H. Stringfield, 1982. All available from Stringfield at 4412 Grove Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45227.

(2.) Scully, Frank, Behind the Flying Saucers, (NY: Holt & Co.), 1950, pp. 22-23.

(3.) Scully, Frank, In Armour Bright, (NY: Chilton), 1963.

(4.) William Steinman, 15043 Rosalita Dr.,La Mirada, CA 90638.

(5.) Application for probation, Denver Dist. Ct. Records, Denver, CO. (1954)

(6.) In 1928, for example, he was sued by well-known New York entrepreneur Camille Wiedenfeld over a claim by Wiedenfeld that Newton had defrauded him of several thousand shares in an Indiana gas line company. The case was settled in early 1929.

(7.) The date of 10/30/30 is that which appears in the New York Times obituary on 3/1/37. In 1949, Newton told Scully that the marriage had occurred in 1926; and in 1954 he stated the date as having been 1928 in his application for probation.

(8.) 7/8/31: Arrested NYC on fugitive warrent, Montclair, NJ: Conspiracy to defraud (stocks) in the amount of $25,000.
1/5/32: Investigated by New York State Bureau of Securities on charges of having bilked an investor out of $28,000 through fraudulent stock practices.
9/23/34:Oneida, NY: 5 count indictment (2 counts grand larceny, 1st degree; 1 count grand larceny, 2nd degree; 2 counts making false and misleading statements to investors).
7/15/35:Elmira, NY: 2 counts making false statements to investors.
9/25/36:N.Y. City: 1 count grand larceny, automobile.

See also New York Times, 1/31/29, p.35; 7/09/31,p.6; 7/10/31, p.2; 3/16/34, p.35; 9/25/34, p.45; and San Francisco Chronicle, 1/15/32. For stories involving Nan O'Reilly, see Times, 3/15/24, p.15; 3/20/24, p.21; 2/19/33,p.25; 2/21/33, p.17; and 5/24/33,p.24.

(9.) Probate records filed in Los Angeles Hall of Records, Case No. P-590067.

(10.) Confidential report of investigation pursuant to probation application, Denver Dist. Ct., April, 1954.

(11.) According to his widow, the former date is the correct one. The latter date, however, is the one accepted by the FBI.

(12.) Bufile 100-383029.

(13.) It is possible that Newton and GeBauer knew each other before the summer of '49, but this author has seen no evidence of it. Equally, Mrs. GeBauer states that the two first met at this time, a statement supported by the FBI investigative files. Cahn, op. cit., seems to imply that the two had known each other previously, but offers no evidence in support of it.

(14.) Cahn, Swindlers, loc.cit.

(15.) Bufile No. 87-18780-12 (FBI)

(16.) It turns out, according to Mrs. GeBauer, that the term "Dr. Gee" had been bestowed upon GeBauer as a sort of friendly nickname by the owner of a trucking firm who had gotten to know him quite well. Newton, and later Scully, both subsequently made use of the term to their advantage.

(17.) Cahn, Swindlers, p.21 (reprint).

(18.) ibid.

(19.) Interview, March 1, 1985, at Denver.

(20.) Scully, Saucers, p.33.

(21.) ibid.

(22.) Interview w/ Mrs. GeBauer, 3/1/85; & Bufile 87-18780-12 (FBI)

(23.) Constance, Arthur, The Inexplicable Sky, (NY: Citadel), 1956, p.276. (See also The APRO Bulletin, Jun.'80,p.4.)

(24.) Scully, Saucers, p.35; & Armour, p. 196.

(25.) ibid.

(26.) Scully, Saucers, p.38.

(27.) Bufile 87-18780-4 (FBI)

(28.) Scully, Armour, p. 197.

(29.) "The Man From Colorado", 1947; "Border Feud", 1948; and a number of others through 1952 when he apparently dropped out of professional acting. Conrad is not to be confused with the late Michael Conrad who starred in the TV series "Hill Street Blues" until his death in 1984. The Mikel Conrad in question disappeared from the Hollywood scene in 1955 and his whereabouts are currently unknown. See following.

(30.) Actor Denver Pyle, who is currently known for his rôle as Uncle Jesse in the "Dukes of Hazard" TV series and who played a supporting rôle under Conrad in "The Flying Saucer" has characterized Conrad as a "loud dresser- a flamboyant type" who was "very personable but something of a fast talker." Pyle seems to recall having heard some years ago that Conrad had died, but he is not certain of it. (Interview w/ Denver Pyle, Hollywood, 6/84.)

(31.) UPI press release 9/13/49, written by Aline Mosby; Dayton, Ohio, Journal-Herald, 9/14/49.

(32.) Letter from Lt.Col. A.J. Hemstreet Jr., acting Chief, Analysis Div., A.F. Intelligence, to J.E. Morrill, 5th Dist. Office of Special Investigations, Inspector General, dated 20 SEP 49, w/ ref. to conference held on the subject on 16 SEP 49.

(33.) "Scully's Scrapbook", Weekly Variety, 10/12/49, p.61.

(34.) Memo written by J.C. Shiner, Spec. Agent, 5th Dist. OSI, 18 OCT 49 w/ ref. to phone call from Mr. Bahn to Pentagon on Mon., 17 OCT 49 inquiring about McKnight and 900' of film.

(35.) Rept. of Investigation by S.A. James B. Shiley, OSI, dated 03 NOV 49.

(36.) Hollywood Reporter, 10/28/49, p.10.

(37.) Curiously, information originating with Newton and reported by Scully in this article (and later in his book) was to become the inspiration for yet another hoaxer. Scully, in reporting what Newton had told him, described the landing gear of the saucers as consisting of three "wheels like the glass balls once common to (the legs of) piano stools..." with the difference that "the ball was 'free' and when spun revolved for at least 20 minutes." George Adamski, who curiously enough was another of Newton's (and ultimately Scully's) aquaintances, later used the concept in the model he constructed to create his "Venusian Scout Ship" photographs. Note also that both Newton (Scully) and Adamski claimed that the saucers were from Venus. See Scully, Saucers, pp. 24 & 30, as well as "Scully's Scrapbook" in Weekly Variety for 11/23/49.

(38.) It is known that Newton similarly approached noted archer and sometime actor (mostly sports documentaries) Howard Hill. Peverly (Pevernell) Marley, already mentioned, was the husband of well-known actress Linda Darnell. Newton was quite a name-dropper and spoke freely of a large number of well-known people he claimed to know in Hollywood, including Bob Hope, Mickey Rooney and even Jack Benny. Whether he actually knew these people, however, or simply dropped their names about when it was convenient, is unknown.

(39.) Memo by Lt.Col. Keefe O'Keefe, Dist. Cmds. 18th Dist. OSI, to Cmd. Genl., Air Materiel Cmd., WPAFB, OH, dated 01 DEC 49.

(40.) The following material taken from AF-CSI/IG Special Inquiry files dated between 13 JAN 50 and 30 MAR 50 (37pp.).

(41.) OSI TWX, HQ OSI; D.O. Nos. 14 & 17, 13 JAN 50.

(42.) Rept. of investigation by J.B. Shiley, OSI DO 18, to HQ, w/cy to Cmd. Genl., AMC, WPAFB, dated 14 MAR 50.

(43.) See footnote No. 1.

(44.) Library of Congress, Periodical Div. Research conducted in D.C., 1983.

(45.) Researcher Bill Steinman (See f.n. No.4) has been in contact with several such people, but to date has uncovered nothing in the way of tangible evidence. Even so, Steinman remains of the opinion that there was a crash at Hart Cañon near Aztec and stubbornly ignores or dismisses out of hand all evidence to the contrary. In addition, on several occasions known to this author, Steinman has made serious misrepresentations on this matter to other researchers.

(46.) Coral Lorenzen, APRO, 3910 E. Kleindale Rd., Tucson, AZ 85712.

(47.) McClellan, Mike, "The UFO Crash of 1948 is a Hoax", Official UFO, Oct.'75, p.36. Copy available from W.L. Moore Publications, 4219 W. Olive St., Suite 247, Burbank, CA 91505, for $2.00, postpaid.

(48.) ibid.

(49.) ibid.

(50.) ibid.

(51.) Farmington, New Mexico, Daily Times, Jan. 17, 1982.

(52.) Ogden, Richard, "The Case for George Adamski's Contacts with Flying Saucers", UFOlogy Publications, Seattle, Washington, (n.d.).

(53.) Mrs. Alice Scully through W. Steinman, 4/85.

(54.) Schwartz, Dr. Berthold, UFO Dynamics (2 Vols), Rainbow Books, 1983.

- NOTES, PART II. -

(55.) Discover magazine, Oct. '80, p.8; and Fremont, CA, Argus, My.21,'85, p.21.

(56.) From weather reports appearing in contemporary issues of both the Albuquerque Journal and the Albuquerque Tribune.

(57.) The Roswell Incident, p.80.

(58.) ibid., p.67.

(59.) Phone interview with Jesse Marcel, July,'82.

(60.) Roswell, p.24.

(61.) Roswell, pp. 82-83 (for background), with subsequent interview, summer,'81.

(62.) Follow-up interview with Frank Joyce, July,'82.

(63.) Roswell, p. 14. Note that "Mac" Brazel did not own a tractor at the time, only a pick-up truck.

(64.) "The Roswell Incident: Update & Conclusions", p.13.

(65.) ibid. pp. 13-14.

(65a.) Roswell, p. 31.

(66.) Interview with Stanton Friedman, Feb.'84.

(67.) ibid.

(68.) Roswell, pp. 31-34, ff.

(69.) Roswell, p.85.

(70.) Roswell, pp. 87-89.

(71.) Interview with Roberts, Winter, '81.

(72.) Roswell, p.68; and "Roswell: Update & Conclusions", p. 16.

(73.) FBI Memo to D.M. Ladd from E.G. Fitch; subject: Flying Discs. Dated 7/10/47, with written addendum by Hoover at bottom of p.2.

(74.) Shreveport, La, case: FBI file 62-83891-3 (or 13-- illegible), 19, 23,& 38; beginning 7/7/47.
Los Angeles, CA, case: FBI file 62-83891-24, beginning 7/9/47.
OSI TWX F-159, HQ ATRC 23 Jul 47, w/ follow-up. 6pp.

(75.) Washington Post, 9 July, 1947.

(76.) ibid. 10 July, 1947.

(77.) Roswell Daily Record, July 9, 1947, "Harrassed Rancher... Sorry he Told About it", p.1; Carlsbad, NM, Daily Current Argus, July 9, 1947, p.2; Roswell, p.40; "Roswell Investigation: New Evidence...etc.", pp. 8 ff.

(78.) Bill & Shirley Brazel; Lorrene Ferguson (Mac's sister, d.'83); Floyd & Mrs. Proctor; Bessie Schreiber; W. Whitmore, Jr.; Frank Joyce; Clint Sultemeir (d.'83); Paul Brazel; Lyman & Mrs. Strickland; and Ernest Dishman.

(79.) Roswell, pp. 88-89. See also "The Roswell Investigation: New Evidence... etc.", fn 4, p.8, which speculates correctly as far as the Whitmore, Sr. events are concerned, but is incorrect as to the timing of the Brazel-Joyce phone conversation. This conversation, referred to by Joyce as Brazel's "first story" apparently came about as a result of Joyce's coincidentally having called the sheriff's office on another matter (or vice-versa) while Brazel happened to be there on the morning of July 6th. It was during the course of that conversation that Sheriff Wilcox commented that there was someone in his office that Joyce, as a newsman, might be interested in talking to. Joyce didn't know what to make of Brazel's story, and did nothing with it until two days later when he received Haut's press release. It was later that same evening (July 8th) that Brazel visited Joyce personally at KGFL and told Joyce a "second story" which was totally different than the first one. (See p. 34 of this paper, as well as "New Evidence...", p.9.)

(80.) Condensed from telephone and personal interviews with Rickett conducted in March and June, 1983 (Moore), and Feb., 1984 (Friedman). Note: Additional material from the Rickett interviews appears elsewhere in this paper.

(81.) Gross, Loren E., UFOs: A History, Vol. I. (Privately published), p. 40.

(82.) Date illegible, possibly 5th Sep. 47. HQ AAF, Washington, AFBIN-CQ. Declassified 9/27/77.

(83.) Vallejo (CA) News Chronicle, 9/1/50, p.6.

(84.) Interview conducted May,'82. Note also that KSWS and KOAT were both stations in Merle Tucker's Rio Grande Broadcasting System, with KOAT acting as the flagship station.

(85.) Phone interview, 3/10/79. See also p.34, this paper.

(86.) Harry S. Truman Library, Independence, MO. File T-5.

(87.) Roswell, p. 28.

(88.) "UFOs: Uncovering the Ultimate Answer", pp. 11-17.

(89.) Letter from Sarbacher to Wm. Steinman, dated 11/29/83. 2pp.

(90.) Interview with Stan Friedman, Feb.'84.

(91.) Sarbacher, op. cit.

- NOTES, PART II., CONT. -

(92.) See W.B. Smith's Top Secret memo to the Canadian Dept. of Transport dated 11/21/50; cited in "Ultimate Answer", p.15.

(93.) Dr.C has refused permission to use his real name. Interview conducted 6/4/82.

(94.) Roswell, pp. 53-62; "Update & Conclusions", pp. 18-26; "New Evidence",pp. 14-16

(95.) Roswell, p.53 ff.

(96.) "New Evidence", p.14.

(97.) Mr. & Mrs. Marcel, Haut, Joyce, Wm. & Shirley Brazel, Sultemeir, Porter, Zerbe, and Rickett.