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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

19 SEP 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MILITARY ASSESSMENT OF THE JOINT INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE

SUBJECT: Examination of Unidentified Disc-like Aircraft near Military Installations in the State of New Mexico: A Preliminary Report

1. Pursuant to the recent world events and domestic security problems within the Atomic Energy Commission, the intelligence reports of so-called "Flying Saucers" and the intrusion of unidentified aircraft over the most secret defense installations, a classified intelligence project is warranted. The National Security Act of 1947 established a Central Intelligence Agency under the National Security Council. When the Director of Central Intelligence assumes his official responsibilities, the National Intelligence Authority is abolished the files pertaining to unidentified aircraft sightings, intelligence personnel and funds of the Central Intelligence Group will be transferred to the Agency.

2. The recovery of unidentified planform aircraft in the state of New Mexico on 6 July 1947, ten miles northwest of Oscura Peak, and a debris field 75 miles northwest of the Army's 509th Atomic Bomb Group, Roswell Army Air Field, is confirmed. A subsequent capture of another similar craft 30 miles east of the Army's Alamogordo Army Air Field on 5 July 1947, has convinced the Army Air Forces S-2, Army G-2 and Navy ONI, that the craft and wreckage are not of US manufacture.

3. Until a clear directive from the President is issued, there can be no co-ordinated scientific examination of the objects in question. Currently, the core material is being secured at the Naval Research Laboratory hanger facilities at the White Sands Proving Ground, the Sandia Base facilities (Armed Forces Special Weapons Project), Alamogordo AAF and the Aero Medical Research facilities at Randolph Field, Texas.

4. The research scientists at the Air Forces Research and Development Center, Wright Field, are utilizing their test facilities and a new biological laboratory in an on-going study program. The offices of the JRDB, FBI and the State Department are assisting the Joint Intelligence Committee in acquiring any intelligence from MI5 and MI6 on possible Soviet long-range reconnaissance aircraft/missile research and development tests.

/S/

R. H. HILLENKOETTER
Rear Admiral, USN
Director of Central Intelligence

TOP SECRET/EYES ONLY

Joint Chiefs concern

An unauthenticated 'Top Secret/Eyes Only' memorandum from Rear Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter, Director of Central Intelligence, relating to unidentified discs recovered by the military in New Mexico in July 1947. The handwritten note seems to read: 'Joint Chiefs concern'. (*Timothy Cooper*)

Scott:
this is from Timothy Goode's new book
which I don't have yet.

From: Grant Robert Cameron <gcameron@cc.UManitoba.CA>
To: gcameron@cc.UManitoba.CA
Subject: Who is CB Scott Jones? (was Re: John Mack -- a neglected viewpoint)

C.B Scott Jones

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

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Content-Disposition: inline; filename="news"

Who is CB Scott Jones? (was Re: John Mack -- a neglected viewpoint)

From: Brian Zeiler <bdzeiler@students.wisc.edu>
Organization: University of Wisconsin
Date: Thu, 08 Aug 1996 01:47:17 -0700
Newsgroups: alt.alien.visitors,alt.paranet.ufo,sci.skeptic
Message-ID: <3209A995.3C31@students.wisc.edu>
References: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

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T. E. Salveson wrote:
>
> Who is C.B. Scott Jones??

Hope this helps...

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Will the Real Scott Jones Please Stand Up?

---------- A profile on the most ubiquitous character in ufology and parapsychology ----------

by Robert J. Durant

The purpose of this monograph is to sing the praises of the Renaissance Man of the Paranormal, Cecil B. Scott Jones, Ph.D.

If your field is ufology, you know Scott as a mover, shaker, organizer and confidante of some of the central figures in UFO research. And if you are a parapsychologist, you recognize the same face from countless symposia,

communicate, and even more rarely do they attend each other's meetings. So it comes as a shock to each group to learn that Scott has a foot so firmly planted in the "other" arena.

His interest in these fields appears to have been triggered by personal experience. Scott describes his UFO sighting, which took place when he was a Navy fighter pilot in the Korean War, thus: "As I rolled into a split-S to descend to low altitude from around 30,000 feet, I saw a silver disc directly overhead" ("Advanced Aerial Devices Reported During The Korean War", R. F. Haines, LDA Press, Los Altos, CA, 1990, Page 54).

He also had a "parapsychological" experience, which he describes in these vague terms: "When I retired from the Navy, as a result of something that happened to me, in the Navy, which was parapsychological in nature, I decided that there would be interest and there might be a commercial application, if what I was calling then 'applied psychic phenomena' was understood, and could be used in certain circumstances" (Lecture, Society for Psychical Research, England, 2 November 1990).

UFOlogy

Scott's "clout" in ufology can perhaps be illustrated by a brief summary of his activities at the TREAT II conference in January, 1990, at the Blacksburg, Virginia campus of Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University (Virginia Tech).

For you parapsychologists, TREAT stands for Treatment and Research of Experienced Anomalous Trauma. And that is crypto for UFO abduction research.

About 70 investigators, including many research psychologists, clinicians, MDs, physicists and assorted intellectuals who take the abduction phenomenon very seriously met for five days to share ideas. This was by invitation only -- no publicity desired or allowed. Scott chaired a panel, conferred with the university sponsors, acted as liaison with the Prince of Liechtenstein (who was the major benefactor of the conference), and conferred on strategic organizational issues with Walter Andrus, the leader of the Mutual UFO Network (MUFON), and John Schuessler, Andrus' close ufological associate and second- in-command.

TREAT was organized by Rima Laibow, MD, a psychiatrist determined to get mainstream attention for the abduction puzzle. She is the obvious and very visible leader, but Scott is never far.

Laibow is a very energetic person and the center of violent controversy in abduction research circles. Previously a close associate of Budd Hopkins, Laibow is reported to be an abductee. She is also very well connected and has an exceptional "network" extending into Europe and the Soviet Union. If you can get close to Laibow, you are close to the state-of-the-art in abduction research. Scott stays close.

In the fall of 1990, they lectured together in England. As late as the summer of 1991, Jones and Laibow were planning a yachting excursion together with Col. John Alexander (retired from the U.S.Army) to investigate anomalies in the Bahamas.

Similarly, Jones was very familiar with Andrus and Schuessler prior to TREAT, and presumably remains on the closest terms with them. Andrus is retired and devotes all his time to running MUFON. Thus Jones is on the inside with respect to data collected by MUFON. In 1989, MUFON appointed Jones as a Special Consultant in International Relations, formalizing the relationship.

A cynic might ask if Scott's activities could suggest something other than

he has insinuated himself into the inner sanctums of UFO research, has the ear of policy makers, and is in a position to monitor developments in all critical areas of study. A breakthrough in civilian ufology, such as the unambiguous identification of an alien artifact, would come to his attention almost at once. A policy decision concerning the disposition of the hypothetical artifact would probably not be taken before consulting with Scott.

It is interesting to note that Scott is a cipher to the average UFO researcher or enthusiast. That is, the perhaps three or four thousand people who follow the subject with some dilligence over a protracted period of time, can easily recognize the names of probably 50 or so individuals who have made contributions to ufology or are "important" people in the field. But they would be puzzled if asked to identify C. B. Scott Jones.

Scott rarely puts anything on paper, preferring instead to work behind the scenes, keeping in touch via telephone or personal visit. He attends most conferences of note, and goes to great lengths, in the literal geographical sense, to meet not only researchers but important witnesses. He has shown particular interest in spending time with abductees in recent years. But unlike so many others in ufology who rush to the typewriter to broadcast their opinions, Scott keeps his own quiet counsel. Thus, he provides us all with an uplifting example of humility.

In a departure from his usual rule against publishing, Scott presented a paper at the 1991 conference of the Mutual UFO Network. The title was "Government UFO Connections." Those who were advised in advance of the title, and who knew something of Scott's background, thought the paper would contain a spectacular revelation.

In a sense, it did, but more on that later.

Parapsychology

Scott Jones has been a fixture at parapsychology symposia ranging from the most august academic gatherings to New Age meetings and those of the human potential movement at least since the mid-1970s, when he organized a parapsychology conference in Casper, Wyoming.

Among the conferences he has attended are those of the Parapsychological Association, the American Society for Psychical Research, the Society for Scientitic Exploration, the Southeastern Regional Parapsychological Association, the Association for Research and Enlightenment, the Society for Psychical Research, the International Forum on New Science, and the Archaeus Congress, to name a few.

In 1983, a firm called Kaman Tempo, specializing in "think tank" intelligence analysis for the U.S. Government, organized a seminar on parapsychological applications. The seminar was attended by a number of federal employees. A formal proceedings of the seminar was published, with Jones as editor. In his sparse remarks, Jones made clear his very wide network of federal contacts, and intimated that he was the organizer of the seminar. This was certainly an auspicious start for someone who was just beginning to be noticed by insiders in parapsychology.

Scott has been on the Board of Trustees of the American Society for Psychical Research (ASPR) since 1985, and now serves as its President. The ASPR was founded more than a century ago, and is the oldest organization in the U.S. to publish a refereed scientific journal in parapsychology. Complaints have been aired about his stewardship of the ASPR. These include charges that he is attempting to remove professional researchers from the Board of Trustees, replacing them with individuals who are more pliant to Jones' personal agenda for the organization.

material from the hand of Scott Jones. It appears that his only contribution to a parapsychological journal is a review of John White's "Psychic Warfare Fact or Fiction?" for the June 1989 issue of the "Journal of Parapsychology."

Biographical Notes

Scott Jones was born in 1928, and lived at least part of his childhood between Gulfport and Biloxi, Mississippi.

He joined the U.S. Navy in about 1946. Following flight training in the Aviation Midshipman Program, he was commissioned in 1950. He was a career officer in the U.S. Navy, serving during the Korean War as a fighter pilot, which included two combat tours in VF-191, flying the F9F-2 Panther from the USS Princeton.

He served in Naval Intelligence for approximately 15 years, including assignments with Carrier Division 14, and as Assistant Naval Attache, New Delhi, India, and Kathmandu, Nepal in the 1960s. He collected intelligence and provided intelligence support throughout Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa.

Jones has briefed the President's Scientific Advisory Committee, and has testified before House and Senate committees on intelligence matters.

He retired from Naval Intelligence around 1976.

Jones received an A.B. in Government from George Washington University in 1961, an M.A. in Government and Politics from the University of Maryland in 1963, and a Ph.D. in International Studies from American University in 1975, with a dissertation entitled "How The Indian Lok Sabha Handles Defense Matters: An Institutional Study." He taught political science for three years at Casper College, Casper, Wyoming, and the University of Wyoming at Laramie, Wyoming.

He has stated that he worked during the period following his Navy career for "several" companies, including R. F. Cross Associates, Ltd., of Alexandria, Virginia, and Kaman Tempo, "A Division of Kaman Sciences Corporation," in Alexandria, Virginia.

His MUFON biographical sketch states that in his post-Navy career, he "worked in the private sector research and development community involved in the U.S. Government sponsored projects for the Defense Nuclear Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), and U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command" (INSCOM).

In 1985, Scott came in from the cold in a big way. Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and one of the most senior politicians on Capitol Hill, appointed him to a position as Special Assistant. From this very prestigious vantage, Scott continued to do exactly what he had been doing before, which is to say making the rounds of ufological and parapsychological meetings. He was always available, either at the Senate office he used in Washington thanks to the Senator's largesse, or on the road. It is not clear whether Jones ever did ordinary "aide" work. Rather, it seems that he devoted himself entirely to the field of paranormal inquiry.

It is quite an exceptional situation that Jones found, and one that most of us in anomalies research would envy. The taxpayers of Rhode Island seem not to have noticed, and the December 5, 1988, issue of "U.S. News & World Report," which devoted a great deal of space to New Age belief in the halls of Congress, mentioned Pell and his protege Jones, but failed to note that Jones was on the government payroll primarily as a psychic/UFO facilitator.

employ of Senator Pell, but not the field of the paranormal. He is now at his new organization, the Human Potential Foundation. With his assistant Menelika McCarthy, Scott continues to do that which he has done so well for the last decade. His foundation is ensconced in the resplendent offices of Sandground Barondess and West, P.C., at what is perhaps the most prestigious address in an area of fine office buildings on the Washington beltway. Clark Sandground and Claiborne Pell serve onthe board of the foundation, which is reportedly funded by Laurance Rockefeller.

Organizations

Among the organizations with which Scott has been affiliated at one time or another, and of which there is some kind of public record, are these:

Center For Applied Anomalous Phenomena - 8435 Shady Lane, Falls Church, VA [illegible]. Telephone: (703) 534 2423. Scott Jones, Founder. Jones states that his work is supported by the Center.

Human Potential Foundation - 8000 Towers Crescent Drive, Suite 800., Vienna VA 22182. Telephone: (703) 761-4281;fax:(703) 761-4249. Scott Jones, President. Established in 1988. Support comes from Claiborne Pell and Laurance Rockefeller.

American Society for Psychical Research - 5 West 73rd Street, New York, NY [illegible]. Telephone: (212) 799-5050. Jones has been on the Board of Trustees since 1985; he now serves as President.

Parapsychological Association P.O. Box 12236, Research Triangle Park, NC [illegible]. Telephone: (919) 688-8241. This is the professional association of parapsychologists. Jones has been an associate member since 1984.

Mutual UFO Network (MUFON). 103 Oldtowne Road, Seguin, TX 78155-4099. Telephone: (512) 379 9216. Jones was appointed Consultant in International Relations in 1989.

Wild Heart - P.O. Box 240, 128 Main Street, So., Bridgewater, CT 06752. Telephone: (203) 354-5948. This is a small organization whose purpose is to [illegible] with dolphins and apply the findings to other areas of [illegible]. Jones serves on the Board of Advisors.

I. F. Cross Associates, Ltd. - Alexandria, VA. [Directory assistance now [illegible] for that organization]. Jones served as research director.

Human Tempo - 2560 Huntington Avenue, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22303. [Directory assistance now has no listing for this organization, but lists a Human Systems company in Alexandria, VA.]. Jones served as a research scientist.

Atlantic University - 67th Street and Atlantic Avenue, P.O. Box 595, Virginia Beach, VA 23451. Telephone: (804) 428 3588. This unaccredited university is affiliated with the Edgar Cayce Foundation. Jones serves on

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the Board of Directors.

Quest Institute - P.O. Box [illegible], Charlottesville, VA 22903. Telephone: (804) 295-3277. This institute sponsors educational programs in New Age areas. Jones serves on the Board of Directors.

Travels

Few scientists or academicians have the ability to travel the way Scott does. There is literally no significant conference in ufology or parapsychology in any part of the world that seems beyond the means of Scott Jones to visit. In addition to trips throughout the United States, Jones has gone to China, the U.S.S.R., the U.K., Continental and Eastern Europe, and South America, all in connection with paranormal research.

It would probably be rude to inquire about the source of funds for all this globe trotting (and what Scott's "funders" expect to gain).

Connections

Scott's unique position on the staff of one of the ranking members of the U.S. Senate (Claiborne Pell) has been discussed above. The official connection alone is enough to guarantee easy access to the widest range of government agencies and private organizations at the executive level. Beyond that, Senator Pell's personal network, firmly based on his credentials as an Eastern Establishment aristocrat, was at the disposal of Jones. It is difficult to imagine any door that could not be opened by this awesome combination.

Scott often escorted Prince Hans-Adam of Liechtenstein, a very wealthy European with a long-standing interest in the paranormal. Together, they visited parapsychological laboratories and UFO conferences. According to the "Sunday Times of India" for August 4, 1991, "Hans-Adam controls 97% of the voting rights and 85% of the share capital of the Bank of Liechtenstein, which in turn controls the $3.3 billion GT Management of London. The personality magazine "Special Report" (November 1990-January 1991) described the Prince as "Heir to the last remnant of the Holy Roman Empire."

Recently, in a bizarre turn of events that was reported in several outlets including "Harpers Magazine" (January 1991, page 25), a personal letter from Scott to "Dear Dick" Cheney, the Secretary of Defense, was published. That Jones should be in a position to write a letter to the Secretary and address him as "Dick" is illuminating.

One would suppose that all this "clout" would result in a tangible flow of money into the accounts of laboratories and individuals engaged in paranormal research. Oddly, this does not seem to be the case. In the last three years, two major para-psychological laboratories have closed due to lack of funds. Scott was well familiar with their work and their plight, but was unable to help.

Scott enjoys considerable support, even luxury, in his own pursuit of paranormal inquiry. Yet the ASPR, of which he is president, is widely known to be in dire financial straits. The flow of information and money appears to be to Scott, not from him.

Rumors

A number of intriguing rumors have been circulated by Scott watchers:

* That Jones has approached professional parapsychological researchers and questioned them about how best to recruit and utilize psychics for military intelligence gathering.

* That Jones has visited an enormous number of psychics for "readings."

* That Jones has taken a number of psychic development courses.

* That for many years Jones has been involved with classified research on electronic mind control.

Live" was shown throughout the U.S. The program featured "revelations" from alleged intelligence agents about aliens enjoying the hospitality of the government at an unnamed Air Force base. This program is considered to be a classic instance of UFO disinformation. Rumor has it that, two years prior to this, Jones had approached media representatives about doing a show about UFOs, and that he had offered to provide secret information from the government for the program.

* Among some of the New Agers who have been in Scott's company, he has acquired a reputation for having an extraordinary memory. It is said that he can uncannily repeat, word for word, conversations that took place long before. This is done without the benefit of notes or a tape recorder, and is said to occur in instances where witnesses to the conversation thought he wasn't even paying attention. This gift must have been useful to Scott in his intelligence career.

Dolphins

Jones has conducted his own dolphin telepathy studies along with Colonel John Alexander and Theodore Rockwell, a prominent (Who's Who) nuclear engineer who has worked on naval nuclear propulsion systems and who also serves as vice president of the U.S. Psychotronics Association.

Although Scott has been rather shy when it comes to committing his ideas to paper, he has, on a few occasions, made informal presentations at parapsychology conferences. The most notable of these was his description of his dolphin telepathy experiments, which he describes as "interspecies communication."

The reception from the general audience was warm, but some professionals were appalled by what they perceived as the lack of scientific basis for Scott's claims.

Scott displayed marvelous creativity when he enthusiastically urged that dolphins be channeled in order to locate the remains of crashed flying saucers. In one bold stroke he thereupon melded the previously disparate disciplines of ufology and parapsychology.

'Government UFO Connections'

This is the title of the paper delivered by Scott Jones to the seven hundred ufologists assembled at the 1991 MUFON symposium in Chicago. It should also, perhaps, be the sign on the various doors of Scott Jones' various offices during the past ten years. Just a bit more paint would tell the whole story: "Government UFO/Psi Connections -- Walk In."

The MUFON paper trudges through Poly Sci 101, outlining the tensions that exist between the legislative and the executive branches of our government. We read every word, waiting for the bombshell. Scott goes to China, with full Senate portfolio, and asks about UFO reports. Somehow, the Chinese think he is there to share information!

As Jones tells the story in his 1991 Omega Conference speech, "They could not believe that someone who was truly a Special Assistant to a very senior U.S. Senator would ask for an appointment to talk about UFOs and then pretend not to know what his government was doing in the field."

When it becomes obvious that Scott is not forthcoming about what the U.S. Government knows about UFOs, the Chinese respond in kind and give him pieces of metal that, they assert (in veiled Oriental fashion), may, or may not, come from a crashed disc.

Next, Scott walks us through a detailed metallurgical analysis that proves the metal to be the entirely terrestrial debris from an electrical power

a subtle advertisement for his access to high-tech analysis capabilities ("Message: contact Scott at once if you have suspected alien material for analysis").

Worried, but still anticipating, we come to the bottom line: Scott has to confess to ufologists, Chinese, American or whatever, that he "...honestly did not know of any activity of the U.S. Government" in the field of UFOs (page 176).

This statement should be received with amusement by ufologists.

Two credible books have been written about the massive documentation that has been uncovered, through the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and other sources, detailing covert federal interest in UFO reports and the activities of UFO researchers and organizations ("Clear Intent", Fawcett & Greenwood, Prentice-Hall, 1984, and "Revelations", Jacques Vallee, Ballantine, 1991).

There is overwhelming evidence that personnel from the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), a counter-intelligence organization, have for years been involved in disinformation activities in the UFO field.

The following are a few well known examples of "activity of the U.S. Government" in the field of UFOs. Despite his repeated claims of ignorance, Jones' name has surfaced in some of these cases.

William L. Moore

Another ubiquitous character in this continuing saga is one William L. Moore, a former Minnesota school teacher and co-author of "The Philadelphia Experiment" (Berlitz and Moore, 1979) and "The Roswell Incident" (Berlitz and Moore, 1980). In fact it was Moore who sparked the intense interest in the now celebrated Roswell Incident. Moore's name is also well known in relation to Richard Doty, Jaime Shandera, MJ-12, Paul Bennewitz, and Lee Graham, and reports also link him to our favorite "know-nothing" for some years.

In the June, 1989, issue of the MUFON UFO Journal, Robert Hastings published a blistering attack on the credibility of William Moore. A few months later, in a speech delivered to an astonished audience at the 1989 MUFON Symposium, Moore admitted to a long career as a "controlled informant" to the U.S. Government. Further, in the same amazing talk, Moore admitted to having deceived a number of people. The ensuing uproar has yet to subside, and in a recent interview, Moore admitted to still being a controlled informant ("UFO", 1992 Vol. 7, No.1).

In his 1991 Omega Conference talk, Jones echoed some of the themes of Moore's 1989 MUFON spectacle. Jones spoke discouragingly of the use of the Freedom of Information Act, and in one of his parenthetical remarks, he spoke of Moore with approbation. In fact, only two other ufologists, Professor Michael Swords and conference organizer John White, were mentioned in the entire speech. Shortly after his remarks about Moore, Jones again proclaimed that he "quite honestly... didn't have the vaguest idea of what the government was doing" in the field of UFOs.

Sergeant Richard Doty

One of Moore's long-time buddies is Sergeant Richard Doty, with whom he is now advertising a co-authored forthcoming book. Doty was formerly a special agent with the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) assigned to Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque.

Hastings' 1989 paper makes a strong case that Doty was involved in fabricating a

UFO report delivered to the civilian Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (APR

officials (M[illegible]) [illegible]ge the investigatio[illegible].

Study of the MJ-12 documents has absorbed an immense amount of effort which the impoverished UFO research community can ill afford. It is most unfortunate that Scott Jones, in his search for UFO-related activity of the U.S. Government, did not use the power of his position to establish the provenance of the MJ-12 papers or the motives of the various government employees engaged in their disseminatlon.

In October, 1990, Shandera contacted "R" saying that his "contact" had told him that a high authority (perhaps in the Pentagon) had determined that Shandera should establish and maintain a relationship with "R." Shandera also let it be known that he was in contact with a scientist in the military involved with remote viewing. "R" began having apparently precognitive dreams involving Saddam Hussein and Iraq, and he reported them to Shandera. Shandera told "R" that he passed these along to "authorities." "R" later learned that Shandera and Moore were in contact with Scott Jones, and "R" called Jones. Jones expressed familiarity with the reported dreams and went on to say that he was familiar with Psi Tech but gave little further information.

Paul Bennewitz

Paul Bennewitz, a physicist and manufacturer of temperature and humidity measuring devices sold to the military, claimed to have discovered alien devices and communications at Kirtland AFB. The military apparently took Bennewitz seriously, and he was invited to Kirtland to present his material.

Bennewitz eventually was hospitalized for psychiatric care and has dropped out of UFO research. It appears that Bennewitz was the object of a program of psychological destabilization originated by AFOSI at Kirtland. Documents concerning Bennewitz were signed by Special Agent Doty.

In his published MUFON speech, Moore claimed that he had no hand in the "dirty tricks," but in fact tried to protect Bennewitz, although he knew Bennewitz was being disinformed and becoming progressively more unbalanced. This is one of the most ominous chapters in the Moore-Doty-AFOSI litany, and it cries out for investigation by the legislative branch of the U.S. Government. Unfortunately, Jones, in his Diogenes-like search for "activity of the U.S. Government" has missed this one.

Lee Graham

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Before the appearance of the MJ-12 papers, UFO researcher Lee Graham, a technician with a secret clearance working for Aerojet Electrosystems, Azusa, California, was contacted by Willlam Moore. Graham had never met Moore, but had written to him after the publication of the Moore-Berlitz book on Roswell. During the next few months Moore gave to the perplexed Graham a series of documents, all exhibiting security classification markings. These papers included the alleged Eisenhower briefing document and other material relating to UFOs and government involvement with aliens or alien technology.

Graham, whose livelihood depends on maintaining his security clearance, eventually took the documents to the Aerojet official in charge of security, and asked that both the documents and Moore be investigated by the Defense Investigation Service (DIS). Ultimately, the documents were back in Graham's hands, marked "unclassified."

Major General Michael Kerby, USAF

"UFO", Vol. 6, No. 6, 1991, page 12; also multiple personal communications with Don Ecker, November and December 1991; multiple personal communications with Lee Graham, November and December 1991).

During his FOIA requests, Graham asked for files compiled on himself. When he received them, he learned that a Colonel Barry Hennessey was involved in monitoring Graham's activities. Richard Doty is said to have reported to an "Officer Hennesey" in the AFOSI chain of command.

Roswell

The hottest topic in ufology today is the account of an apparent crashed UFO recovery operation near Roswell, New Mexico in 1947. The principal recent investigators, Randle and Schmitt, report that they have a dozen retired military and intelligence officials who are willing to give testimony on the retrieval, but only if they are relieved from the strictures of the Espionage Act. This is a very reasonable request.

Immunity from prosecution under various statutes is now routinely granted by the Congress, and it would be a simple matter for Jones, through Pell, to make the necessary arrangements in the case of these pivotal, but reluctant, Roswell witnesses.

Dr. Jones, who focuses his attentions on minutiae such as the identity of Lee Graham's mysterious visitor, has not bothered to contact Randle and Schmitt, or Jerome Clark of the J. Allen Hynek Center for UFO Studies to offer his good offices in this specific matter, nor in any other way to unlock what is universally acknowledged to be a U.S. Government stranglehold (surely a form of "activity") on Roswell information (personal communication, Jerome Clark, 14 January 1992; personal communication, Kevin Randle to Vincent Ellis, 11 January 1992).

Strange Priorities

It is important to note that these instances of "Government - UFO connections" are exceptionally well known in ufological circles, having been discussed at great length in a variety of journals and newsletters.

So it is indeed odd that Jones has had a long-standing relationship with a "ufologist" who claims to be a government "controlled informant," who has admitted to deceit in the past, but who claims that his goal is simply to learn the truth about government-UFO activities. The anomaly is that Jones seems to avoid similarly close links to credible researchers studying federal involvement with the UFO problem. Of course, Scott's services would be of little use to them because he "honestly does not know of any activity of the U.S. Government" in the field of UFOs.

The Fund for UFO Research has concluded that breaking the federal secrecy about UFOs can only be accomplished through the legislative branch of the U.S. Government. To this end, the Fund has placed top priority on preparing video and written briefings for members of Congress and their aides. A meeting was held in the fall of 1991 to gather principal UFO researchers and staff from relevant congressional committees in order to assess the state of UFO research.

Jones was invited, and one would suppose that the man who travels so easily to China and the U.S.S.R. would have no problem attending a meeting of such critical importance held almost literally in his own back yard. He did not attend. Nor did the other congressional staff members who were invited. (Personal communication, Fred Whiting, Secretary of the Fund, 26 December 1991).

In their book "Clear Intent", Fawcett and Greenwood discuss the infiltration of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP), a major civilian UFO organization. They begin their discussion by reciting the activities of some of the earliest NICAP members such as Nicholas de Rochefort, employed by the Psychological Warfare Staff of the CIA, Bernard J. O. Carvalho, who was involved In various secretly owned CIA business enterprises, and Vice Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter, the first Director of the CIA.

Fawcett and Greenwood go on to say: "Further evidence of CIA influence in NICAP developed during the period immediately before NICAP's decline. On December 3, 1969, Donald Keyhoe was ousted as NICAP's director during a board meeting. Who led the effort to remove Keyhoe? The Chairman of the Board, Col. Joseph Bryan, former chief of the CIA's Psychological Warfare Staff (1947-1959). And who replaced Keyhoe? John Acuff, who was the head of the Society of Photographic Scientists and Engineers (SPSE), a frequent target of Russian spying attempts and a group that had many members involved in Defense Department intelligence units, including the CIA.

His management of NICAP was financially "tight" (in the cheap sense) and totally inept in a research sense. Criticism of government UFO policy was gone, and NICAP merely served as a sighting collection center. Acuff's management drove loyal members away and ultimately led to Acuff's downfall in 1973.

Who replaced Acuff? None other than Alan Hall, a retired CIA employee, who accepted the position after a number of other CIA employees were offered the job. Support for Hall came from Charles Lombard, an aide to Senator Barry Goldwater and a former CIA covert employee. NICAP eventually became so ineffective that it was disolved (page 207).

Are there parallels between the demise of NICAP and Jones' activities at the ASPR?

The Colonel

Scott's friend, Colonel John Alexander, has an intriguing background. Besides being Jones' fellow researcher on anomalies in the Bahamas, he has displayed a long term interest in the paranormal. In 1980, he published an article in "Military Review" subtitled "Beam Me Up, Spock." Alexander has actively promoted psychic metal bending among government personnel using the techniques pioneered by Jack Houck of McDonnell Douglas. Alexander is a former president of the International Association for Near-Death Studies, and he worked with Elisabeth Kubler-Ross.

Alexander also served as the military liaison to the National Research Council's panel evaluating parapsychological applications. Reportedly, he had access to classified government material on parapsychology.

Alexander had a 32-year career in the Army, including a stint as director of the Advanced Systems Concept Office, U.S. Army Laboratory Command. Alexander also was chief of the Advanced Human Technology Office of the Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM).

His colleague, General Albert Stubblebine, was head of INSCOM. In his MUFON paper, Scott Jones acknowledged working on a project for INSCOM. According to the January/February 1990 issue of "International UFO Reporter", Alexander is manager of anti-material technology in the Defense Initiative Office at Los Alamos National Laboratory. Thus he is located in an area of intense activity -- New Mexico, the Land of Enchantment.

Alexander recently co-authored a book entitled "The Warrior's Edge" (Morrow, New York, 1990) with Major Richard Groller and Janet Morris. Groller served on the staff of the Directorate of Intelligence, U.S. Forces

Agency (DIA). Groller has published an article in "Military Intelligence" titled "Soviet Psychotronics - A State of Mind." Morris is affiliated with the National Intelligence Study Center and worked as long as 19 years ago on the effect of mind on probability in computer systems.

The Generals

One wonders about a two-star General (Kerby) showing up incognito to interview a "UFO buff," (Graham) and who also spends some of his time with a congressional aide who specializes in paranormal and New Age topics. But stealth specialist Kerby is not the only general officer who seems to be on friendly terms with Scott Jones.

While Kerby seems to devote his energies to the UFO problem, Major General Albert Stubblebine focuses on parapsychology. I will quote from Howard Blum's book "Out There" (Simon & Schuster, 1990), which is devoted to an account of U.S. Government activities in the fields of ufology and parapsychology. Nearly every review of this book has pointed out the extraordinary number of factual errors it contains, but the information on Stubblebine appears to be correct:

"In the early 1980s, Army Intelligence was an inventive, why-not-give-it-a-try sort of organization. It was spending millions on parapsychological experiments. It had contracted with the Monroe Institute in Faber, Virginia, for studies to relieve stress through 'advanced states of consciousness.' It had spent research dollars on 'hemisphere synchronization,' a process that uses patterns of sound waves to intensify consciousness by 'uniting' both hemispheres of the brain. Marksmen were being taught to concentrate through paranormal methods (a project so intense that several officers later claimed they suffered recurring mental problems as a result.)

And the Commander of INSCOM, as the Army's Intelligence and Security Command was known, was Major General Albert Stubblebine, a man nicknamed 'Spoon bender' because of his rumored belief in psychic powers" (page 58).

Since he has left the Army, Stubblebine has been quite involved in paranormal areas. Stubblebine, formerly Vice President for "Intelligence Systems" of BDM of McClean, Virginia, is now Chairman of Psi Tech, a group that aspires to provide psychic advice to Fortune 500 companies. Reportedly, most members of Psi Tech are ex-military personnel who were trained in a multi-million dollar parapsychological applications program developed at SRI International.

A few years ago, Psi Tech received national publicity for attempting to "remote view" hidden biological weapons in Iraq. Recently, Psi Tech personnel have told a number of people that they believe they have found a colony of invisible aliens in New Mexico.

Onward

Laibow, Stubblebine and ufologist Victoria Lacas (with Jones in the shadows) toured Europe and the Soviet Union, where they have established a prodigious UFO/Psi network. It subsumes both fields of inquiry (parapsychology andufology), and is international in composition and scope. Scott's goals were stated thus in his Omega Conference speech:

"I assume that the effective stonewalling position of the U.S. Government may not be the norm in all countries. The question is, can we identify countries that may be more open on the subject than the United States, who would be willing to share with researchers credible evidence of extraterrestrial activities, and the knowledge that they have also shared this evidence with other governments? The second avenue of activity would be to act as a public broker between countries in this area."

An organization called the International Association for New Science, of Fort Collins, Colorado, sponsored an "International Symposium on UFO Research" held in Denver on May 22 through May 25, 1992. The first two days consisted of a "retreat" for "prominent researchers" and would not be open to the public. Among the goals of the new organization are "the formulation of synergistic and cooperative future UFO research strategies."

General Albert Stubblebine, in what appears to be his debut as a public figure in ufology, spoke on (pun probably not intended) "General UFO phenomena."

Doubtless the General was in the audience, nodding in profound agreement, when another scheduled speaker, C. B. Scott Jones, shared his accumulated wisdom on the topic of "Abductors/abductees and government involvement/ cover-up."

** End **

Mr. Durant is an airline pilot and MUFON's Section Director for Mercer Co., New Jersey. This article was written in 1992.

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Don Allen - via ParaNet node 1:104/422
UUCP: !scicom!paranet!User_Name
INTERNET: Don.Allen@paranet.FIDONET.ORG

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Roswell, 1989

by Mark Rodeghier

■■ **Mark Rodeghier is president and scientific director of CUFOS.**

The Roswell UFO crash of 1947 remains one of the great unsolved mysteries of ufology. As most *IUR* readers know, something peculiar crashed on an isolated ranch in south central New Mexico in early July 1947. The U.S. military went to extraordinary lengths to investigate the crash and to conceal its interest and the true nature of the object. An initial press release, dated July 8, claimed that the Army Air Force had recovered a flying disc, as UFOs were then called. Later that same day, the claim was retracted and the object was said to be a weather balloon.

Behind the scenes the government was using all available means to quash public interest in the story. The site was sealed and reporters were not allowed access. Agents visited radio stations and seized notes that reporters had made. Military personnel ferrying the debris from Roswell were given misleading stories about what they were guarding. The intelligence officer (Jesse Marcel) who first retrieved some of the debris was not allowed to see the report on the incident.

The cover-up was executed with such dispatch and precision that the Roswell event faded quickly from public view. Early UFO investigators paid no attention to the incident, and Ted Bloecher, in his excellent catalog *The UFO Wave of 1947*, lists the cause of the event as a downed weather balloon.

No government secret seems safe these days, however, and the Roswell crash is no exception. In the late 1970s, Jesse Marcel decided to reveal his role in the event. Until then most ufologists had put little credence in stories of "crash-retrievals" of UFOs, with the notable exception of Len Stringfield. Marcel's story was so convincing and he was such a compelling witness that William Moore and Stanton Friedman decided that the Roswell crash deserved further attention. The result of their work was published in 1980 in Moore and Charles Berlitz's book *The Roswell Incident*.

Since then Moore had added somewhat to the book's details in several papers he has written on various aspects of the Roswell cover-up. Interest among ufologists in the event has increased greatly in the 1980s, and the crash has been discussed in the print and broadcast media with some frequency. This is how matters stood in the fall of 1988, when CUFOS became involved in the investigation.

Don Schmitt, CUFOS Director of Special Investigations, has been meeting quietly with Friedman and Moore for several years, keeping tabs on their investigation of the MJ-12 document and discussing aspects of the Roswell event. At one of these meetings, Schmitt discovered inadvertently that, contrary to everyone's understanding, the investigation of the Roswell incident was incomplete. Friedman revealed that many witnesses remained to be interviewed in full and that new witnesses, both civilian and military, could likely still be located.

This important (and startling) information came to my attention at a fortuitous moment. A CUFOS associate in Chicago, interested in government involvement in UFO investigation, had been studying the details of the Roswell incident as described in the book and in Moore's papers. He had found inconsistencies in the timeline of events, puzzling omissions, and odd behavior on the part of the military that Moore did not discuss. Together we were unable to make much headway in resolving these problems, and it was clear that additional investigation was necessary. Schmitt's report that more potential witnesses were available came as welcome news.

Also in the fall of 1988, Schmitt began working closely with Kevin Randle, whose *The UFO Casebook* would be published a year later. Randle, who is a former military intelligence officer, became interested in the Roswell event after talking with Schmitt at a debate on UFOs held at a science-fiction convention. Initially skeptical, Randle became convinced that something unusual had occurred at Roswell, and he and Schmitt have been working steadily on the reinvestigation for the last year.

As the CUFOS investigation proceeded, two lacunae in the prior investigations of Roswell became quickly evident. The first was that many of the primary witnesses had not been interviewed systematically or in depth. The second was that the actual site of the crash had not been studied. No search had been made for possible debris still remaining at or near the impact point.

We have been working diligently to remedy these shortcomings. Over the past year, Schmitt and Randle have interviewed over 150 individuals who are in some way connected with the event. The story of their investi-

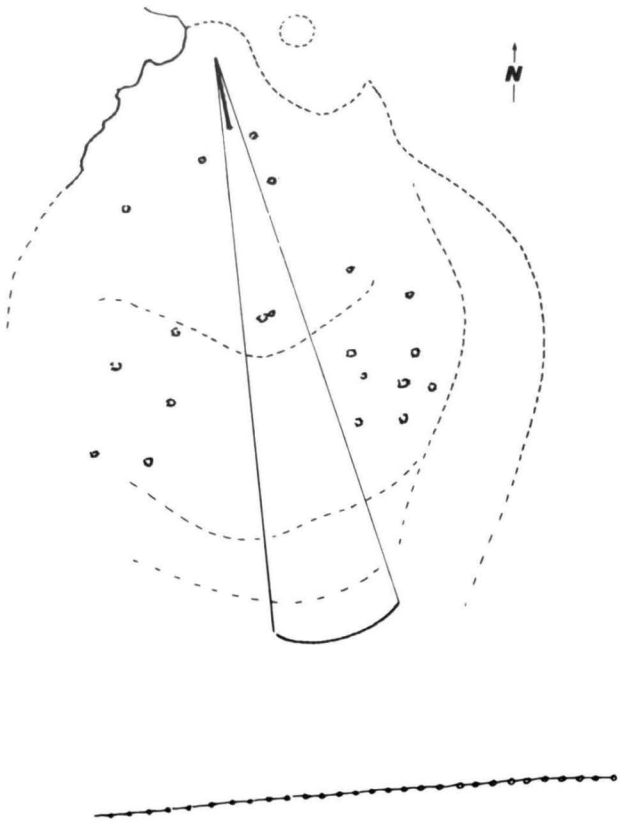


Figure 1. The site with a 150-yard gouge running from northwest to southeast

gation and its results will be told at a later date, but almost everything they learn only further confirms the extraordinary nature of the Roswell event.

We have used the results of their interviews, especially those with Bill Brazel, son of the ranchhand who first discovered the debris, to plan and execute a systematic study of the Roswell crash site. As far as I am aware, this investigation by CUFOS is the first-ever scientific study of any site where a UFO crashed and was then retrieved by the military. The remainder of this article is a preliminary, nontechnical report concerning the activities and results of the 1989 CUFOS Roswell expedition, conducted from September 15 to 19.

The Roswell site

The Roswell crash, though named after the town and military base where the debris was taken, actually occurred over 80 miles to the northwest. There is no town, of any size, within 30 miles of the site. The site is located in Lincoln County, famous for range wars in the late 1800s. Billy the Kid is buried not far away. The area consists of large ranches which raise mainly cattle and sheep. In many respects the area is little changed from the 1940s. It is difficult to convey just how isolated is this portion of New Mexico, but one detail should give you a sense of it: The current manager of the ranch got his first phone *three years ago*. The extreme isolation of the crash site in 1947 made it much easier for the military to put the cover-up in place.

Most of the CUFOS team stayed in Vaughn, New Mexico, each night. This town, the largest in the area, is still quite small but did have a 24-hour convenience store and gas station, a boon to the expedition. We drove 90 minutes each morning to get to the site and 90 minutes back in the evening. As befits the isolation of the site, the roads become progressively worse as one nears the area. The last 10 to 15 miles consist of horribly rutted dirt roads and, finally, about one mile over open range land. The motel was a welcome sight each evening. We had considered camping near the site, and two members of the team did so in a small camper, but we were unable to secure the necessary equipment for everyone.

The CUFOS team had 10 members, three of whom were scientists, two with training in archeology and the collection of soil samples. Mimi Hynek, Allen Hynek's widow and CUFOS board member, was a member of the team, as were Don Schmitt and Kevin Randle. We were in New Mexico for five days, three days of which we were actually at the site. The first day, September 15, was spent gathering equipment, supplies, and additional maps in Albuquerque. The last day, September 19, was occupied with packing, reviewing our work, and making future plans.

The site itself is at an elevation of approximately 6000 feet on the broad plateau from which the Rocky

Mountains rise. It is a semi-desert environment, and though there are some trees nearby, the site itself has no large vegetation. It is covered by short grasses and yucca plants (with sharp leaves, I can personally report), scattered irregularly about the area. There are several types of rocks in the area, though limestone is predominant. The ground is covered extensively by rocks of all sizes, making digging somewhat difficult. The photo on the cover of this issue is a view of the crash site, taken from the south, looking northwest. Figure 1 is a sketch of the site, giving an idea of the size and local topography.

We were able to locate the site with the kind assistance of Bill Brazel. As you might expect from the description above, it is basically impossible to find the site without help. There are few natural or man-made features for orientation (the nearest ranch house is six miles distant), and the land consists of gently-rolling hills between 20 and 60 feet in height. Even plotting the exact position of the site on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps was tricky and not completed on the first day. This was chiefly because the contour interval on the map was too crude to capture the details of topography visible to the eye.

As we discovered on the second day at the site, the area is infested with rattlesnakes. Two were seen by members of the team during our stay, so the decision not to sleep on the ground in sleeping bags turned out to be wise. We asked a ranchhand about the snakes, and when we told him we had seen two, he thought for a second, and then said, "Only two?" Luckily no cattle or sheep decided to graze on the site during our stay (though some came at night), but we did see jackrabbits, deer and elk.

The spot of initial impact is located in a small draw (valley), about 600 feet wide and 800 feet long. Bill Brazel saw the site a few days after the soldiers had picked up what debris they could find, and he remembers a shallow gouge in the soil running from northwest to southeast, about 150 yards long. He describes the gouge as incomplete, as if the object skipped as it struck the ground. No obvious evidence of the crash is now visible, either as disturbed vegetation, as a low spot in the ground, or as rocks strewn in some clear pattern. The rocky nature of the soil implies that an object crashing at a low angle of incidence might skip rather than penetrate softer soil, consistent with Brazel's testimony.

Jesse Marcel reported finding debris scattered over an area several hundred feet wide by over three-quarters of a mile long. As we did an initial inspection of the site by foot, it became evident that, as we had suspected, three days would not be sufficient to do more than a preliminary study. There was simply too much ground to be covered systematically by 10 people.

The amount of discretionary funds available to CUFOS has increased in the past two years, but while solvent, we must still watch costs closely. We had thought carefully about how many people to include on the trip and how much time to spend at the site, balancing cost against potential results. Our estimates that three days would be sufficient for a first reconnaissance turned out to be correct. We had decided that this first trip would be devoted more to learning about the site than actually searching for debris.

Following this plan, the various team members spent the first day photographing the area and marking the primary site with a square grid pattern 100 feet on a side (see Photo 1). We next walked the area systematically, looking for any likely areas where debris may have been concealed by soil deposition or vegetation. Several potentially interesting spots were marked, including one large yucca plant that may well have been there in 1947.

During the initial inspection, we found several sinkholes that might have collected stray debris. Sinkholes are caused by erosion of the underlying rock by rainwater. They are typically circular, from 10 to 30 yards in diameter, and about five to 10 feet in depth. According to local sources, even during heavy rains, standing water does not often collect in the sinkholes, but simply seeps through openings to lower levels. Water is precious on the high plains, and the nearest well on the ranch had to be drilled to a depth of 700 feet. The natural drainage patterns of the site run toward the many sinkholes.

The team was also advised to search carefully for any man-made debris on the site. Only one artifact was found, a rusted, large can which had been opened with a knife. It was sitting on the surface, and it was not possible to estimate how long it might have lain there. We found nothing else that would indicate that the military had visited the site in 1947. From Brazel's testimony, though, we do know that the military cleaned the area thoroughly before leaving, so the lack of debris is not surprising.

Before proceeding with an account of the work, I want to explain briefly why we believe that a search for debris is not a futile endeavor. For two months following the crash, Bill Brazel was on the ranch assisting his father. During this period he found several pieces of the object, scattered nearby but not buried. His descriptions of what he found are consistent with those of Jesse Marcel and Marcel's son, Jesse, Jr., who saw the debris when his father brought it to their house in Roswell the night of July 7. Unfortunately, when the military discovered two years later that Brazel had pieces of the object, officers confiscated everything. But the fact that Brazel found debris *after* the military left the site implies that more debris still exists on the site. And there is no evidence that the military ever closely searched the site again after July 1947.

Of course, it's one thing to deduce that there is still debris at the site, but another matter entirely to find it. One complication is that the debris was reported to be quite light. The winds in this part of New Mexico blow strongly for much of the year, and in 42 years the



Photo 1. *Setting up the measurement grid on the first day*



Photo 2. *Preparing to dig a test hole with screen*



Photo 3. *Conducting trowel test of soil*

remaining debris might have scattered widely. As we have joked privately, perhaps the Roswell expedition should have been based in west Texas instead!

Another consideration is how deeply the debris would have been buried in 42 years. Brazel found pieces on top of the ground, but that was only two months after the event. The military would surely have found all the large pieces (the largest piece Brazel had was only about four inches long), and their low mass means that runoff from a heavy rain might have moved a piece of debris an appreciable distance. A significant amount of soil erosion occurs because of heavy rains during thunderstorms, and even a piece buried under an inch of soil might be uncovered.

Given these uncertainties, we proceeded as follows. A careful inspection of the primary area (400 by 1500 feet) was made by teams walking in a line from one end to the other. We walked the site in various directions to look for preferential scattering of sunlight from any debris (though it is possible that dirt may cover the material now). The weather during the three days was favorable, with sunshine, low humidity, and few clouds. We found nothing (except the can), and roughly estimate that this method would have located any debris over one inch in size that lay on the surface. No one really expected to find anything this easily.

The second day at the site was spent digging test holes to various depths in a systematic pattern in the primary area near the gouge. Standard archeological screens were used with 1/4-inch screening. (See Photo 2.) The method consists of digging a hole, placing all shovelfuls in the screen, shaking the screen to remove the dirt, and examining the remaining contents. Anything above 1/4-inch in size will still be in the screen. A large number of rocks remained after sifting out the dirt at every spot, complicating examination of the screen's contents. About 200 test holes were dug in all. The process is inherently time-consuming, made even more so by the tough grasses and rocks.

We also dug in the spots we had marked the first day, including around the large yucca plant. Some of the digging was done with the shovel test method, without the use of a screen. Here, one person digs up a shovel or two of soil and spreads it out, and then a second person uses a trowel to separate the soil and look for anything unusual. Photo 3 depicts the work in progress.

A test hole to a depth of 46.5 centimeters was dug and the soil face sketched in detail. The soil at the site consists of brown, sandy loam. The amount of organic matter is low. Chalk deposits are evident at lower depths. Later in the day, another team member and I took shovels in hand and explored a sinkhole some distance from the point of initial impact. Here the soil was clearly affected by runoff during rainstorms, with more fine soil on the surface.

We had decided not to bring any sophisticated equipment into the field for this trip, though we did have a theodolite for survey work and a metal detector. A search with the metal detector discovered nothing of interest, but as the composition of the debris is unknown, the lack of results is not conclusive evidence of absence.

The last day at the site was spent with final measurements, a drive around the boundaries of the site, cleanup, and, most important, a close scrutiny of the location where Bill Brazel found the debris after the military had left. That spot, not far from the intial impact point, is relatively small in extent, so I and another team member were able to closely search for debris. We raked the area, dug around small clumps of grass, turned over some shovelfuls of dirt, and looked under large rocks (after first checking for rattlesnakes). Nothing unusual was discovered.

To facilitate future work, we marked the location of the prime reference point and the baseline of the grid that was constructed. After the cleanup, very little evidence remained of the expedition. Our agreement with the owner of the ranch stipulated that we disturb the site as little as possible. The team departed the site on September 18 at 5:00 p.m., with one vehicle in need of repair. The pickup truck had overheated and a radiator hose had to be replaced at a service station in Corona.

The work at the site was not the end of our activities in New Mexico. The next day at the Technology Applications Center, near the University of New Mexico, we obtained a list of all available aerial photographs of the area in which the site is located. The first was fortuitously taken in 1946. Copies of some of these photos will be ordered soon. Until now it was not possible to obtain photos because the site's location was not known with enough precision.

Though no pieces of debris were found, the expedition was generally a success. We have learned about the site and now know what additional information and equipment is needed to do a more complete job the next time. Plans are being made to contact experts in the ecology and geology of New Mexico. Information will be requested on soil erosion and deposition rates, the growth rates of yucca plants and other vegetation, the action of water in sinkholes, and the advancement or recession of vegetation across rocky soil. More interviews are also planned with Brazel and others to reconfirm certain points. While at the site, Schmitt and Randle located several more leads to persons who have never been interviewed. We also hope that someone on the military team that picked up the debris will come forward. That individual can help us locate probable spots where debris might remain.

The above list, though not complete, is an indication of the work remaining before the next trip to the site. As a courtesy to the ranch owner and out of a desire to protect the site, I have purposely not specified the exact location of the crash. The recent *Unsolved Mysteries*

continued on page 23

