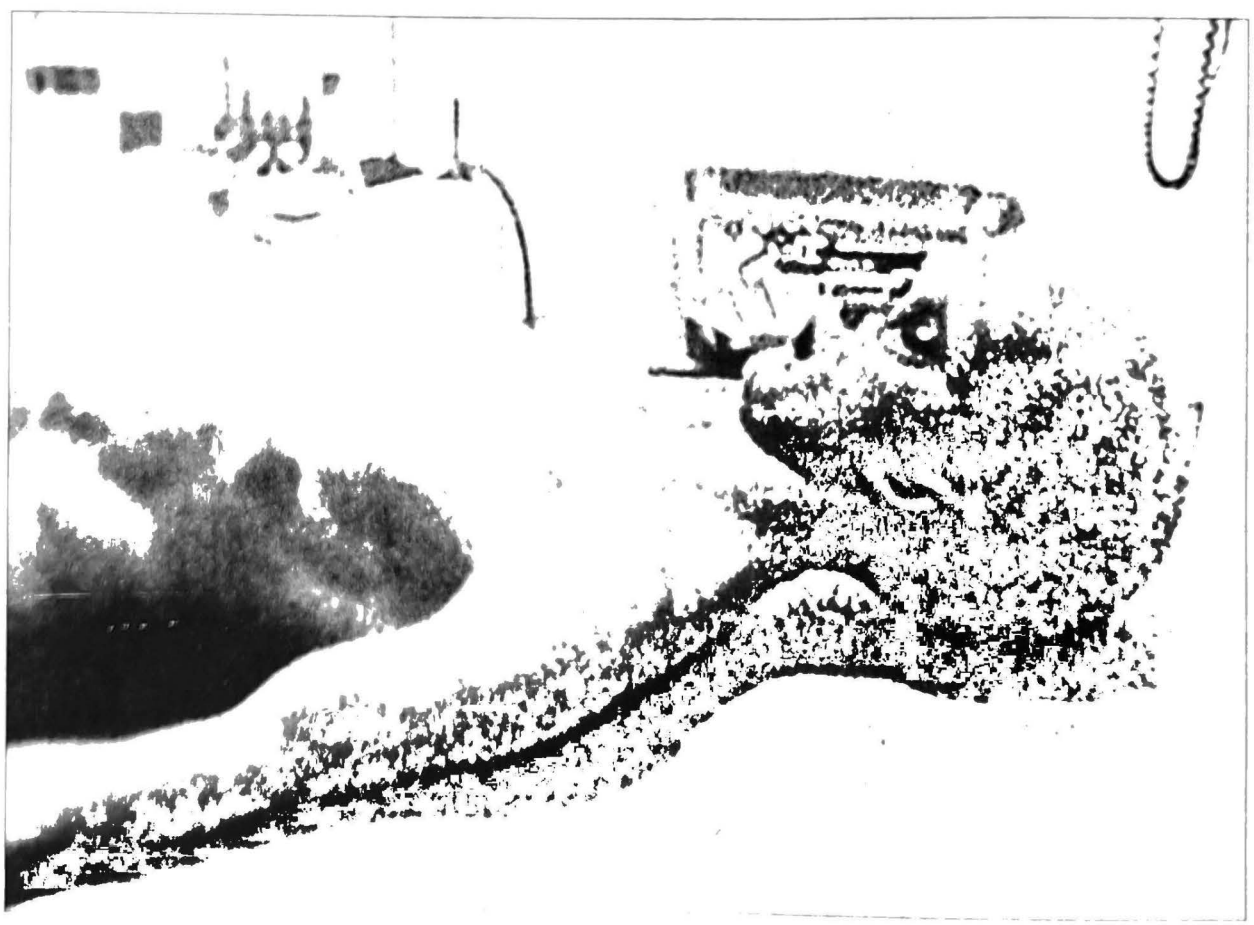
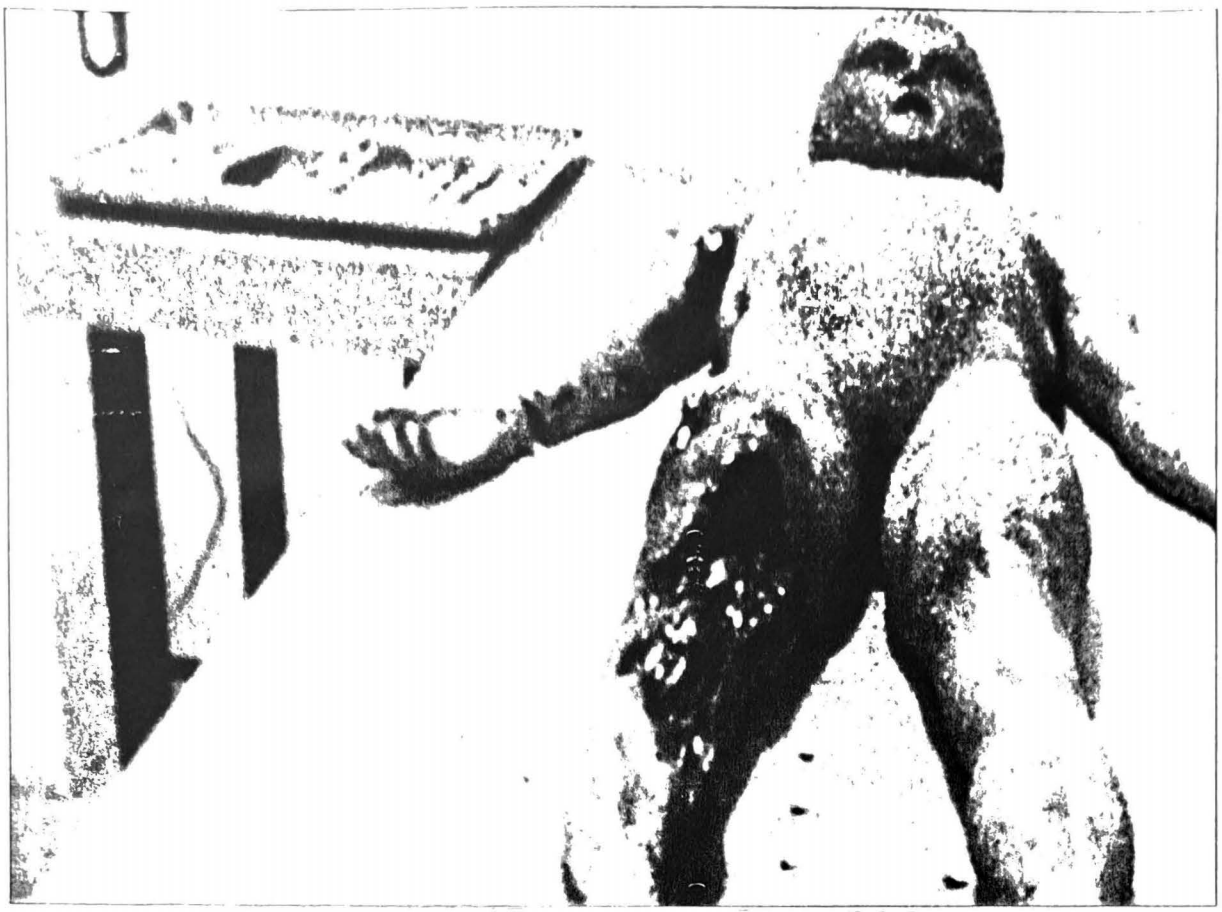
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ROSWELL ALIEN AUTOPSY FILM?



An Interview With Ray Santilli

By Philip Mantle

Director of Investigations for the British UFO Research Association

INTRODUCTION

Most of you will already know that Ray Santilli is the person who claims to have purchased actual film footage from a retired US military cameraman of the UFO crash at Roswell, New Mexico, in 1947. Much has already been written about Mr. Santilli, the film footage, the alleged cameraman, etc, etc, etc. Most of what has been written is based on opinions rather than fact, and a whole lot more is no more than sheer rumor.

In the brief interview that follows, I have attempted to obtain a few details from Mr. Santilli as to how he obtained the film, and what he intends to do with it in the future. The following is not meant to be an in-depth interview in any way. It was recorded at Mr. Santilli's office in London on Tuesday, 27th June, 1995. The interviewer is Philip Mantle (PM) and the interviewee is Ray Santilli (RS).

PM: All I want you to do, Ray, in your own words, is to tell us a little bit about yourself, your company, and exactly what the Merlin Group does, and how you came across the so-called Roswell film footage, please.

RS: OK, I've been involved in the media for the last twenty years. From the time I left school, I was first involved in promotion and marketing, managing recording artists, and that lasted for quite some time, until eventually I formed what was my first record company, really, and at that time we were handling Walt Disney products. We handled Disney audio. We had the exclusive rights here in the UK for Disney soundtracks and that lasted for a good few years. And then I got involved in copyright brokerage and master recordings, publishing, book publishing and so forth. So if anyone

asks what we do here now, we are involved in the marketing, distribution and sale of audio product, video product and book product.

PM: So how did you come across the so-called Roswell footage?

RS: About two and a half years ago we were in the States researching what was a music documentary, and we were looking for some early footage of people like Bill Haley, Pat Boone and Elvis Presley, and we came across a cameraman, who in (the) 1950s was a freelance. He was working for various different people as and when he was employed, and at one time during the early part of 1955 he was employed by Universal News to film over a particular weekend what was a variety of rock concerts and so forth at different high schools across America. The reason he was employed by Universal News was that there was a union strike on and Universal News could not use their usual news cameramen, so he was used and he filmed some footage which we acquired for one of our earlier programs. We just bought some footage from him, just paid him cash, and we built up a reasonably good relationship with him because the nature of the deal was that we gave him cash and he gave us footage, and there was no paperwork...and he came back to us and said, look, before you go back, would you be interested in something else. At that time he said to us that he had some footage of what was an autopsy of an alien creature. We knew nothing about Roswell, or the Roswell event, at that time, but we thought, well, it's an interesting situation, you know? An alien autopsy, you don't get that offered everyday, so we took an internal flight to his house, which was some distance away from where we met him, and he showed us on film everything that you have now seen and that everyone has become interested in.

During that very first meeting with him, the first thing that we did, and that was on day one, the very first thing we did was to call Kodak, actually from his house at that time, and say, how do we know that this film is genuine, and they asked us to look at the codes and the markings. And we relayed to them what the markings were on the film, and at that time they said to us that it was probably 1927, 1947 or 1967. That was almost two and a half years ago. We then took a frame, well, I mean the leader tape and one frame from the film and brought it back to the UK. This was two years ago. We circulated it amongst as many people as possible to say what year is this film, and eventually we satisfied ourselves that the film was genuine. I then presented to the company that I had a very close relationship with, Polygram, I presented them with the possibility of buying what was then the Roswell footage.

So Polygram were very interested and they sent out one of their senior directors, in fact, he was the managing director of Working Title, the people that have now made the film "Four Weddings and a Funeral." That person was Gary Shoefield, and Gary was sent by Polygram to meet up with the cameraman in order to secure the deal for the footage. Anyway, due to various problems, and the problems were that the cameraman was taken very ill at the time, he went to the hospital. Gary ended up sitting in his hotel waiting for the cameraman to show (and) he didn't show. Gary then called the cameraman's wife to find out what had happened, and she explained everything to him, and Gary then called the hospital to check on his condition. To cut a long story short, the meeting did not happen and Polygram satisfied themselves at that time that the cameraman did exist. However, Polygram did not want to continue the negotiation purely because (of) the nature of the legalities involved in buying footage that someone does not own, because it was owned by the U.S. military. So, eventually the cameraman came out of hospital, he came out to discover that the deal was not going through because we didn't have the money, so it was one of these situations that we were promising to pay him, but we didn't have the money and he had lost faith in us.

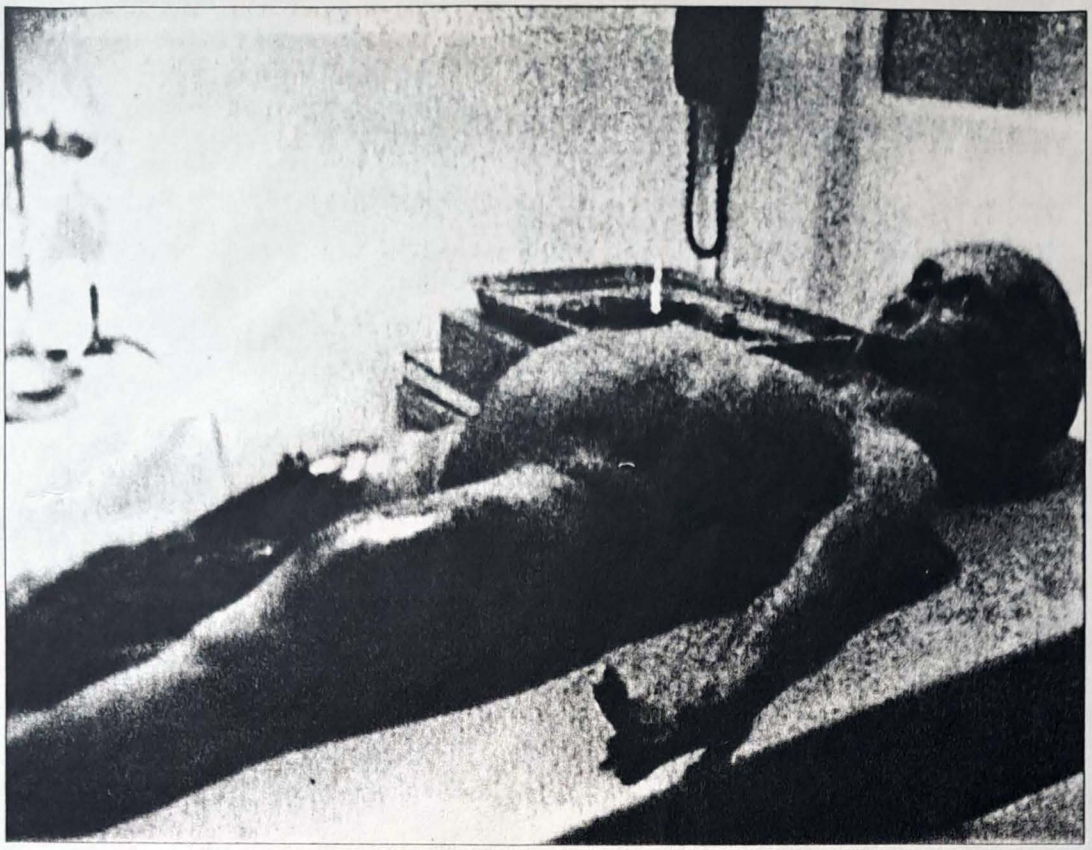
It took a long time, it took a good eighteen months, really, for us to turn that situation around in order to rebuild his confidence in us, and we finally got (to) the stage at the end part of last year (1994) and the beginning of this year (1995), that we could hand him money and take the film, but it was a very long procedure...and so we eventually did that, and from the beginning of this year (1995) we had the entirety of the film in our possession.

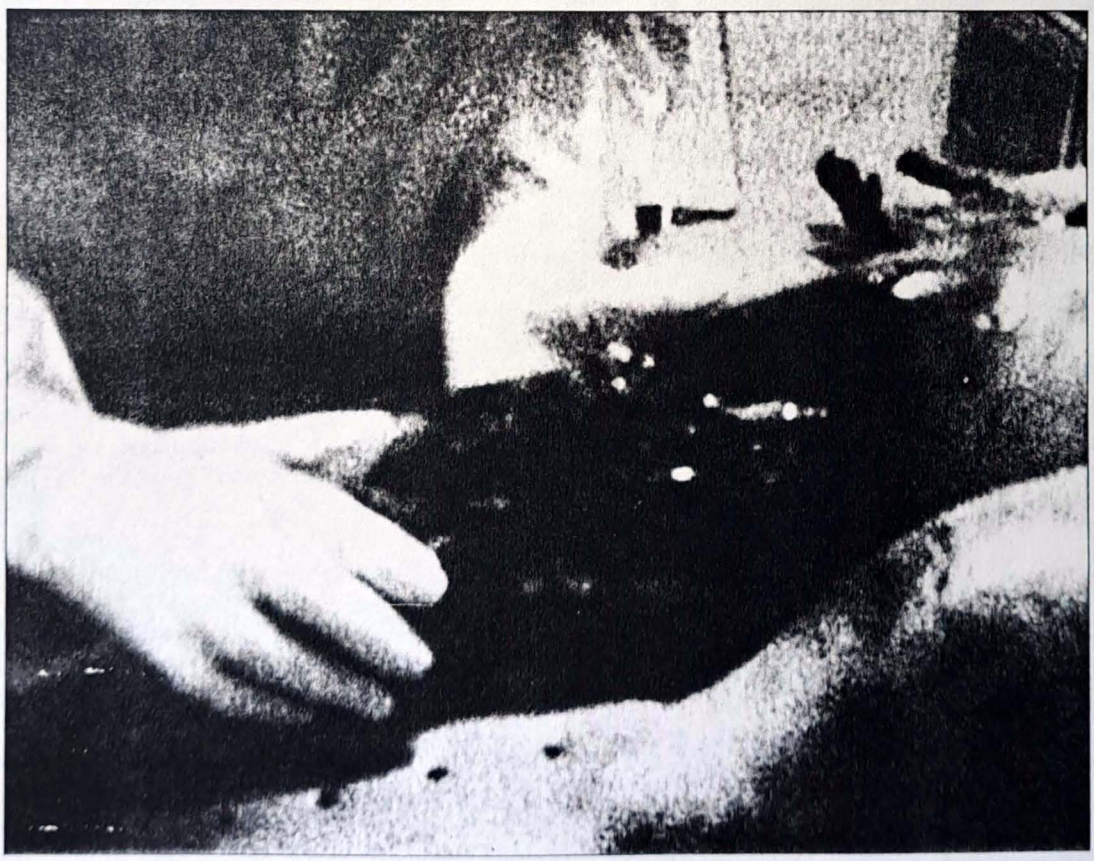
PM: As for authentication, apart from the fact that you mentioned Kodak, what convinced you that this film is the genuine article?

RS: Because I have the advantage of dealing with the cameraman first hand. I'm not dealing with second hand information, it's a person I've known on and off for two years. I've had various meetings with him. We've managed to go through his diaries, his records, and his photo album. We've seen his house, his family, we've seen his collection of old cameras, and, you know, we've heard all the stories. The guy is genuine. I know he is genuine. I believe that the footage is genuine, but in time only people that can do more research will be able to judge it more critically.

PM: What is going to happen next with the film, with the footage itself?

RS: The raw footage, uncut and untreated, will be sold through mail order video, then the broadcasters in the various territories will do whatever they want with the footage. Some are colourising it, some are enhancing it, they will basically have a field day. They have been given carte-blanche, it's their property once they have agreed to take it for broadcast.







PM: And what about the future?

RS: I don't know, really. It depends what comes up, it depends whether the footage can maintain its ground as being credible, or whether it can't. If it can, then, you know, it will become like the Shroud of Turin. If it cannot, it will fall into category of one of those hoaxes. I really do not know. As far as the footage is concerned, I really don't know. It changes daily.

PM: And what do you think the possibilities are with regards to the cameraman going on the record in the future?

RS: Next to zero, but I don't know, it changes, but I wouldn't have thought that he would agree to meet or speak to anyone other than myself on the subject, but that's changed recently, so, I just don't know. It really depends. The original agreement that we had with him was that we would respect his confidentiality and that was a fundamental part of the deal, and we would not have got the film without that agreement in place. If we had suggested anything else then we wouldn't have the film today. So, whatever we get from here on we consider as bonus.

PM: Just one last question. Are you open to offers of assistance to help verify this film, one way or the other?

RS: Yes, well, there is only so much you can do, as there are only so many hours in a day, but once Kodak is in place, which they are now, even though it's going to be recreated for film (a documentary on Roswell currently in production by a UK TV company). But once Kodak is in place, and once the camemman has done whatever he is going to do, I'm not sure what else can be done. But yes, we'll cooperate with whoever, but if it's a question of can we take ten feet or a hundred feet of the raw footage away, then I'm not sure if that's viable or possible. That's another discussion. But it depends on what offers of assistance we receive.

ADDENDUM

For quite a number of weeks now, Ray Santilli had been trying to persuade the cameraman in question to contact me by phone from the USA. On Thursday, 22nd June, Mr. Santilli telephoned me at approximately 7:30 p.m. (British Summer Time) and informed me that he had just spoken on the phone to the cameraman, and that he had assured him that he would phone me later that day.

At approximately 8:50 pm (BST) on the same evening (June 22nd), I did receive a call from a man claiming to be JB, allegedly the original cameraman. At no time during our conversation did I attempt to "interrogate" him. Instead, I took the opportunity to attempt to

sow the seeds of friendship in the hope that I might eventually be able to meet him face-to-face and encourage him to work with us. However, he did confirm that his commanding officer was a General McMullen, and that he was flown from Washington to film the events in question. He declined politely my offer of going on the record now, but did not rule out a meeting with me should I visit the USA. He informed me that due to his age and continued ill health, his traveling days were over and that he did not expect to live to see many more Olympic games.

He continually coughed during our fifteen minute conversation and invited me to ask him specific questions if I wanted to. I informed him that I had at least a thousand questions for him that I would rather put to him in person than on the telephone. He appreciated the situation I was in, thanked me for my various offers of assistance, and stated that if I wanted to put specific questions to him in the future this could be done via Ray Santilli. He did say that he was still somewhat unsure of his legal position as he had sold film that did not belong to him. The entire conversation, although brief, was courteous, and JB did not rule out the possibility of a similar conversation in the future.

I cannot of course offer any proof that the man on the phone on June 22nd was indeed JB, the original cameraman, but if there is the remotest chance that it was, there was no way that I was going to be aggressive towards him. Instead, I believe I took the right course of action in attempting to gain his trust, but only time will tell if I succeeded or not.

I have also checked with Gary Shoefield, who was, according to Ray Santilli, sent by Polygram to meet with JB as outlined above. I spoke with Shoefield on the same day as the interview with Ray Santilli in London, and he confirmed that the statements concerning him as outlined above by Santilli are indeed accurate. Unfortunately, I was unable to record the conversation with Shoefield, but I hope to do so in the future.

For those who are unaware of exactly what film footage I have personally seen, I would like to state here that I have seen four different "segments" of film. These include the so-called "tent scene," where it is alleged that one of the aliens is being examined (not an autopsy) in a tent out in the desert by two men in white coats. I have also seen two completely different autopsy films and just recently film of the alleged debris depicting "I-beams" and other material.

For those wishing to obtain a complete uncut copy of this film footage, please be aware that copies on video in either PAL, NTSC or SECAM format are available from: Roswell Offer (PGM), PO Box 1790, Marlow, Bucks, England, SL7 2RS.

The price is £35.00, USA and rest of the world, and £33.00 UK. This includes p&h. Please make all checks or international money orders payable to Roswell Offer. Visa, Access and Mastercard are also accepted.

Philip Mantle is Director of Investigations for BUFORA, the British UFO Research Association, and MUFON's Foreign Representative for England.

EDITOR'S NOTE — The above should not in any way be construed as an endorsement of the authenticity of the alleged Roswell film footage by MUFON, its Board of Directors, or this *Journal*. The interview by Philip Mantle, which MUFON solicited and for which we are indebted, simply represents the latest information available at press time. Like various other media outlets, the *Journal* was offered still out-takes from the film on the sole condition that we publish information as to how the video might be ordered. Unfortunately, the vendor failed to provide a price in US dollars. £35.00 is roughly $70.00 US. Be sure to confirm a price and to inquire before ordering whether one of the stated formats is VHS compatible. The telephone numbers we have that may be relevant are 011 44 (0)171 724-6128 and fax 011 44 (0)171 723-0732. (When dialing from within the US, the 0 within parentheses can be omitted.) Again, purchase is purely a personal decision that should be based on individual curiousity. At this time MUFON does not endorse the authenticity of the film; too much research remains to be done.

Readers should also refer to Kent Jeffrey's "The Purported 1947 Roswell Film" in the June 1995 issue of the *Journal*, as well as the letters and "New on the Net" sections of this issue for further information.

ERRATA

A computer error in the last issue of the *Journal* resulted in the truncation of Greg Long's article, "The Paranormal at Yakima." The article ended abruptly at the end of page 11. The concluding paragraph should have read as follows:

People pursued, watched, toyed with by an unknown intelligence from off the planet? Flying machines? Or part of an invisible intelligence capable of nearly any characteristics of guile and trickery known to man?

Followed by: Greg Long is a technical writer and editor, a field investigator for both MUFON and CUFOS, and author of *Examining the Earthlight Theory: The Yakima UFO Microcosm*, available from the Center for UFO Studies. Greg may be reached in writing at P.O. Box 819, Philomath, OR 97370.

Our apologies for any confusion. In the same issue, toward the bottom of the 2nd column on page 17, is a sentence which reads, "But the stretching occurs at the unlikely angle of 600, instead of vertically as is usually the case off horizontally layered inversions." Of course 600 should have been 60°, as in sixty degrees.

Again, we regret any confusion.

New on the Net

PATHOLOGIST SAYS SANTILLI "ALIEN" APPEARS HUMAN

The following report by a prominent British pathologist was posted on the Net by UK researcher George Wingfield. Wingfield's email address is momus@cix.compulink.co.uk

Report by Dr. C. M. Milroy, MBChB, MD, MRCPath, DMJ
Senior Lecturer in Forensic Pathology
Department of Forensic Pathology
University of Sheffield

Dated 2nd June, 1995

At the request of the Merlin Group (Ray Santilli's company), I have reviewed a film which was claimed to show a post-mortem examination being carried out on an extraterrestrial being. The film was allegedly taken on a U.S. military base in 1947.

The film is in black and white. A full record of the autopsy was not present, as apparently only some reels of the film record were available. No sound was present.

The autopsy room was small and the examination was being conducted by people wearing full protective clothing. Beside the autopsy table was a tray of standard autopsy instruments.

The Body was human in appearance and appeared to be female but without secondary sexual characteristics — no breast development or pubic hair was visible. The head was disproportionately large. No head hair was present.

The abdomen was distended. There was no evidence of decomposition. The overall external appearance was of a white adolescent female, estimated height 5 feet, tending towards a heavy build but not abnormally thin or fat. There were six digits to each hand and foot. The eyes appeared larger than normal and the globes were covered with a black material which was shown being removed.

There was an extensive and deep injury to the right thigh. This was not shown in very close up detail, but appeared to be burnt and charred down to deep tissues. No similar injury was present, although there was possible bruising down the left hand side of the body. Overall there was a general absence of injuries.

The body was opened with a Y-shaped incision but the skin of the neck was not fully reflected. A close up of the knife being drawn against the skin was shown, with blood coming from the skin. This appeared to be an unusual amount of blood. The neck appeared to contain two cylinder structures either side anteriorly. These could have been muscles (sternomastoid muscles) but were odd in appearance, though they were not shown in close up.

The skin of the chest was shown reflected, and the central rib cage and sternum block removed. The chest was shown reflected, and central rib cage individually. There appeared to be a heart and two lungs, but when close up shots of the organs were shown they were always out of focus. The abdominal organs were not clearly seen, though it did not appear that the being was pregnant, an explanation that had been proposed for the distended abdomen.

The scalp was shown being reflected anteriorly, having been cut in a standard autopsy manner. The skull was then shown being sawn with a hand saw across the front of the skull, though the backward cuts and removal of the skull cap were not shown. What appeared to be the membranes covering the brain (dura) were shown being cut and removed. Although a close up shot of the brains was shown it was again out of focus. However the appearances were not those of a human brain.

Overall the appearances were those of a white adolescent female with a humanoid body. There were six digits to each hand and foot and the body shape was dysmorphic. No accurate determination could be made of organ structure because every close up shot was out of focus. The injuries present to the body were less than those expected in an aviation accident. No injuries to account for the death were shown.

Whilst the examination had features of a medically conducted examination, aspects suggested it was not conducted by an experienced autopsy pathologist, but rather by a surgeon.

CLOSE ENCOUNTERS - *Continued from Page 17*

the question of whether or not medicine is being practiced without a license.

If such issues bother Bryan, they don't raise too many ripples in his text. Perhaps it's possible to be *too* objective?

MUFON FORUM

Letters to *Mufon UFO Journal*

ROSWELL FILM

At the 1995 International Symposium the audience was wisely restricted from "making speeches" during the question and answer period. I do have a few comments and questions which I would like to raise now, however.

1. The film has been variously described as 10 and 3 minutes long per roll. If it is 16mm 24 FPS (frames per second), which was the norm after the 1930s for film other than home movies, it runs at 7.2 inches per second, 36 feet per minute, or actually 2 minutes 45 seconds for 100 feet. At 16 frames per second, not likely to be used by an official photographer, the running time would be 4 minutes 10 seconds.

2. The letter from Kodak said the film could have been made in 1927, 1947 or 1967. Someone remarked that the film couldn't be 1927 because it was 16mm. They added that the film could also have been 1987 stock. Both of these assertions are incorrect. Kodak has been date-coding film since 1916. 16mm was introduced in 1923, so the film could be (but probably wasn't) from 1927. Kodak changed their date-coding system in 1982, so the film could not have been made in 1987 as the code would be different.

3. Extremely little information has been given about the film itself. I assume it is black and white reversal film, although that is not stated. Film has other edge markings than the date, including the country of manufacture (encoded as a variously placed dot within the word "SAFETY") and, when appropriate, whether it was sold with or without Kodak processing included in the price. Movie film was normally sold with Kodak processing included until the Federal antitrust decree, which I think was around 1950. If the film were made in 1967 it should also have sequential footage numbers on one edge, which are exposed during manufacture as an aid in later editing and conforming.

4. Nothing has been said about what sort of reel the film is mounted on, which in itself could be significant. Film processed in 1927 would probably have a spliced on sandblasted leader and be mounted on a cardboard reel with a metal center. Film processed in 1947 would probably be on a black-painted metal reel with spliced on white coated leader. Film processed recently would be on the original camera spool, a 2" or 3" diameter plastic core, or a plastic reel, depending on which lab did it, either with or without various types of leader.

5. If the film had been genuinely shot in 1967, in my humble estimation it would logically have been done on color film. Ektachrome EF Daylight (ASA 160) and EFB (Type B, 125 ASA) were both available at that time. Processing was available from Kodak and from independent laboratories, many of which had clearances for processing of classified film. (I know, I worked at one, and handled classified materials, myself. These were never in black and white.)

6. Perhaps I am suspicious by nature, but the 1947 date code seems to be too neat for film supposedly exposed in mid-1947. Film is aged after manufacture to stabilize its characteristics, and it also undergoes the normal delays in distribution channels. In my recollection, it usually took about six months for film made, say, with a 1970 date code to actually start showing up in small quantity for processing, beginning about July 1970. A 1946 date code would be less suspicious.

7. Black and white reversal (direct positive) films underwent a major redesign in 1957 so they could withstand processing in newer noxious higher-temperature baths including sodium thiocyanate, sodium hydroxide, sulfuric acid, etc. I think it is highly probable that film made in 1947 and processed after 1957 would suffer from one or more of the following — loss of sensitivity from age giving a dark image, increase in fog from background radiation giving poor density of the blacks, underdevelopment, inadequate chemical bleaching giving a dark and streaky low quality partly-negative "solarized"-like image, an emulsion that is partly dissolved or has frilled edges if actually processed at high temperature, and improper drying giving film that is stuck together or has glossy drying marks. The film is in fact described as being of low quality but I don't remember the particulars being given.

8. The film needs to be examined with a magnifying glass over a light box to determine whether it is original film or a print, and possibly to note the outline of the frame exposed in the camera aperture. Some brands of cameras have a particular outline at the left or right side of the aperture, or even an extra exposed dot or triangle outside the projected area, that is quite distinctive. It would be quite telling if a supposed 1947 film was actually exposed in a camera that was not manufactured until a later date, for example.

9. Bob Shell was mentioned as an expert to whom the film may be sent for analysis. While Mr. Shell is very experienced in still photography, it might be better to select a known authority on motion picture film. I would nominate Dr. Roderick T. Ryan, retired from Kodak's motion picture division in Hollywood, if he is still alive and well. His encyclopedic knowledge and air of authority were such that on his rare regal visits to the film lab we mere mortals would cower, dumbstruck, at a distance.

— Clive H. Tobin
Field Investigator
Seattle, WA

NEWSLETTER FLASHES

COLORADO MUFON, Mar/Apr - Information is surfacing on a 20 year old case in which a jet fighter apparently downed an unidentified craft in the vicinity of Great Sand Dunes National Monument, near Alamosa. The craft evidently crashed while trying to evade repeated low level passes by the jet fighter over the dunes. It impacted about 1 mile from the primary witnesses and was recovered by military vehicles the next day. One witness said the object passed within feet, directly overhead with the fighter in pursuit above it. Details of its physical appearance remain unclear although it is thought to have been smaller than the plane chasing it.

The account also alleges that 2 Air Force officers tried to persuade the witness that what she saw was a jettisoned fuel tank. Later a woman dressed in a naval uniform presented a current ID, though she claimed to be retired, "befriended" the witness and visited her several times, occasionally with a man who claimed to be a banker. One day they informed her that, "Mrs. King" was in contact with the aliens and that on a certain date she would "leave her body" and go with them. The two invited the witness to see this manifestation for herself but she refused, saying that she had seen Mrs. King's obituary and it corresponded with the date the two had mentioned.

For those unfamiliar with the case, the aforementioned Mrs. King, was a figure in the now famous SNIPPY UFO/Mutilation incident that occurred on the King ranch in September 1967. More is to follow.

NEW JERSEY CHRONICLE, MAY/JUNE -- Three women reported seeing what they thought was a helicopter, crash in Salem County, NJ, near the Salem Nuclear plant, on April 21, 1991. Although police and rescue squads carried out an extensive ground and air search, no trace of a crash site could be found nor was any helicopter reported missing. Witnesses' description of the helicopter were unusual in that no sound was heard and a burst of light was seen shooting to the ground which suggested that the object seen may have been a UFO. The fiery object was reported by several persons as having white and blue lights at first, with a shower of red-orange sparks followed by a bright flash to the ground. Police and UFO investigators are treating the event as a mysterious helicopter crash although there are suggestions of more and more discrepancies.

ALABAMA MUFON, SKY WORDS, June 1991-- John Komar, MUFON State Director for Tennessee, reports an ongoing investigation into a crop circle in the Knoxville area. The circle appeared sometime in the latter part of May and is about 24 feet in diameter with the stalks bent in the classical position. Also under investigation is a reported video taping of two UFOs performing intricate maneuvers which was shown in part on an NBC station.

In Florida, there are reports of six incidents of smooth-sided, circular, flat-bottomed holes appearing overnight. There are no tracks or evidence of digging or hauling, and no trace of the missing dirt. The first holes were about 5 yards in diameter and depth, but the most recent one was 33 yards in diameter and at least that deep. An estimated 22 tons of dirt is missing without a trace.

Editors note: Similar mysterious "holes" have been reported appearing in Switzerland for some time with little notoriety. No one has an explanation for them and particularly for the cleanliness of the "boring" process and the disappearance of the excavated soil.

LA MUFON, July/August 1991 -- In June 1988, a UFO hovered over a hill in Dalnegorsk, in the Soviet Far East and left some 60 kilograms of assorted

feet away, an object 100 feet across would subtend an angle of 8.6 degrees. In the report form, she compares the size of the object to "16?" times the size of the full moon. Since the full moon is 0.52 degrees on average, this estimate is 8.3 degrees. Her two estimates agree within 0.3 degrees! There is probably a bit of luck here, but we appear to have a fairly accurate witness.

A calculation of the elevation angle can also be made. The witness estimated the altitude of the craft to be between 300 and 900 feet. If we assume the one-to-two block distance to the object is to a point on the ground directly under the craft, then the angle of elevation for an object one block away and at 300 feet altitude is 34 degrees and for two blocks and 900 feet, 46 degrees. The average is 40 degrees, i.e. a little less than half way up in the sky.

When first seen, the object was, very approximately, 1/4 of the way up in the sky, or on the order of 20 degrees. Assuming the altitude to be the average of the witness' estimates or about 600 feet, trigonometry gives the distance as about 1500 feet to the object when first seen. It would then have had to move approximately 800 feet in order to be 600 feet away at closest approach.

Eight hundred feet in five minutes is about two mph. This seems possibly too slow, given her description; it would probably be hard to see motion this slow of an object in the sky. Because Form 1 forced her to round off the angle, it could easily have been half that or less. An angle of 10 degrees would have meant the object was initially 3400 feet away; it would then have had to move 2700 feet in five minutes, or about six mph. It seems plain that the object was moving so slowly that the witness could have followed it in her car, just as she considered doing. Again the math supports the witness' account.

The witness braved the ridicule of her co-workers to ask them if they had seen the object. Initially none of them admitted to seeing anything unusual.

One of her co-workers used computer graphics to sketch a color picture of the object based on her description. It must be pointed out that the computer sketch has minor errors on three points: The body and legs were only about 2/3 as thick as shown (the witness sketched the recalled thickness in with pencil lines, which we have almost totally erased); the lights along the sides were red, green and white, not just red and green as shown; and the "tail" was about twice as long as her co-worker had drawn it. (We also have the witness' original sketches on the report form, which agree with her verbal description.)

We advertized in the Sun Newspapers, which covered all or most of the southern suburbs of the Twin Cities, asking if any one else had seen anything on September 11th. No additional reports were received from this ad. McNeff called the witness several weeks later to clarify the distance estimates. The witness made a good impression on him in that brief phone call. At that time she said that a co-worker had seen something that morning, but that he didn't want to report it. Out of respect for his privacy, we made no attempt to contact him.

Since no man-made object resembles the appearance and flight characteristics of the reported object, no checks were made about aircraft, etc.

Since the witness was able to give a clear and concise description of the object and its behavior, and since there is excellent internal consistency to this report, and since all three investigators had a very favorable impression of the witness, it is our conclusion that we have an accurate and detailed account of a very unusual object seen early in the morning of September 11, 1990, over West St. Paul, Minnesota.

INTERVIEW WITH JESSE MARCEL, JR., M.D.

Paul Fischer

Two MUFON investigators have contacted Jesse A. Marcel, Jr., M.D., son of Jesse Marcel, the intelligence officer at Roswell Army Air Field, to gain more input on the description of the I-beam and the symbols appearing thereon. The debris was shown to both Jesse, Jr., and his mother on their kitchen table the evening that it was collected. Since 45 years have elapsed, Dr. Marcel could only share his memory of the pieces that he handled.

Paul Fisher of Glencoe, Illinois contacted Dr. Marcel by telephone on October 29, 1990 in his home in Helena, Montana. These are the highlights from the call.

Question: What color were the symbols?

Answer: The symbols on the debris were a violet hue on a gray or dull aluminum color background.

Question: Was there a very large piece of wreckage that may have been stored?

Answer: No.

Question: Did your father ever mention finding any bodies?

Answer: No.

Question: Do you think your father told you everything, or might he have been holding back some information?

Answer: It's possible, but I don't think so. I think he told me what he knew.

Conversation by telephone with Dr. Jesse Marcel on November 17, 1990 after Paul Fisher had received the drawing of the symbols on the I-beam.

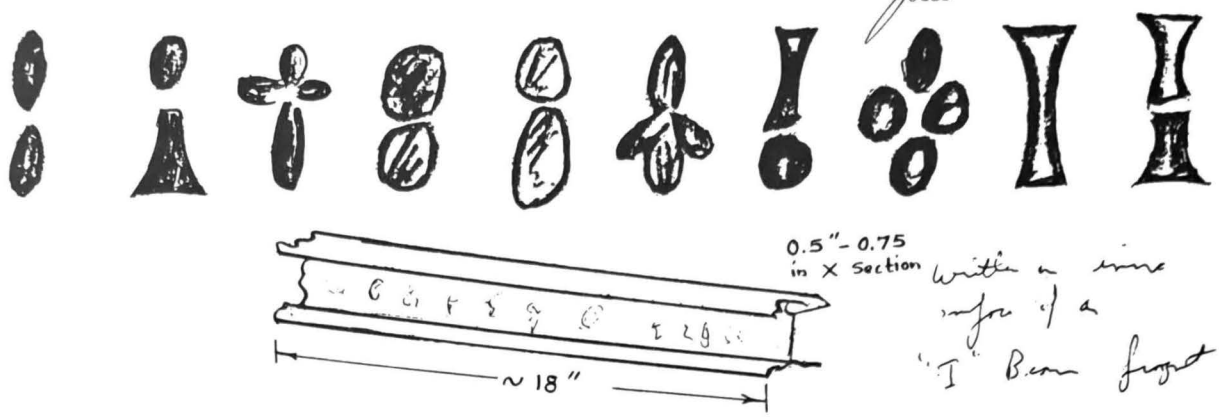
Question: Why do you refer to the debris pieces on which the symbols appeared as "I-beams." Is the term I-beam meant to refer to the appearance of a capital letter "I" in ordinary writing?

Answer: Yes. It is just meant to describe its appearance like an "I."

JESSE A. MARCEL, M.D., P.C.
900 NORTH MONTANA AVENUE
HELENA, MONTANA 59601
TELEPHONE (406) 442-2410

The following is a hand drawn picture of what the "I" beam member looked like with heiroglyphic like symbols. I hope this may be of some value to you.

Sincerely
Jess



Question: What size were the I-beam pieces? What was the length?

Answer: The length was 12 to 18 inches.

Question: What was the width?

Answer: The width was only about 3/8 of an inch.

Question: How many pieces had the symbols on them?

Answer: I only saw one piece with the symbols, but there were others.

Question: Did it seem to you to be from the outside or inside of the main object?

Answer: It appeared to be from the inside of a cabin. (Cabin is the word he used.)

Question: What size were the symbols?

Answer: One-fourth of an inch high.

Question: You said the symbols were inscribed. Do you mean scratched or carved into the surface, or painted on or embossed?

Answer: Like embossed, not indented.

Question: Are the symbols indicated in your sketch that are shown on the "I-beam" you drew intended to be actual representations of the symbols or just intended to show the location on the I-beam where they appeared?

Answer: That's right. Not what they looked like, just where they appeared on the I-beam. Only the colored symbols are intended to be actual likenesses. Remember, they are what my mother, father and I remember as best we can of their appearance. If not exact, they are very similar.

Question: Are the colored symbols intended to be in the actual sequence in which they were seen?

Answer: No. They are not in any special sequence, just the different types we recall.

Question: Can you recall any other symbols?

Answer: No.

Question: Have you ever seen these symbols again?

Answer: No. Some people have sent me samples of symbols but I have not seen anything like the original ones again.

Question: Have you heard anything of other crash/retrievals?

Answer: No. Just what other researchers have claimed.

Question: Has anyone ever asked you not to talk about the Roswell incident?

Answer: No.

Question: Has anyone in the government ever confided in you about UFOs?

Answer: I did speak with someone very high up in the government and he told me that they wanted the information to come out.

Calendar of UFO Conferences for 1991

August 16, 17 & 18 — Sixth International UFO Congress - Central Library Theater, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, England

August 23-25 — Disney World's UFO/ET & Abduction Congress - The Grosvenor Resort, Disney World, Orlando, Florida

September 7 & 8 — The UFO Mystery - Sebel Townhouse Hotel, Elizabeth Bay, Sydney, Australia

September 13 & 14 — 28th Annual National UFO Conference - Holiday Inn, Cleveland/Airport, Cleveland, Ohio

September 29 — New Hampshire MUFON UFO Conference - Yokens Convention Center, Portsmouth, New Hampshire

October 3-6 — International UFO Congress - Sponsored by European UFO Network, Belguim

October 12 & 13 — The UFO Experience - Holiday Inn, North Haven, Connecticut

October 12 & 13 — Fourth Symposium on Ufology and Exobiology - Sao Paulo, Brazil

October 19 — Show-Me UFO Conference III - Holiday Inn Airport-West, Bridgeton, Missouri. Near St. Louis Airport

News'n'Views ...

Quarterly Report — FUFOR

The apparent crash of at least one UFO and the recovery of alien bodies outside Roswell, New Mexico, continued to be the major activity of the Fund's Executive Committee during the first quarter of 1991. This activity was conducted in several ways:

• Congressional contacts — In January, a group of concerned citizens in the Washington, D.C. area presented a briefing paper and videotape, both entitled "Recollections of Roswell," to an important congressional committee. The evaluation of the committee's Deputy Chief Counsel was that the case for the crash of an extraterrestrial spacecraft was "circumstantial, at best." However, he indicated a desire to receive any additional information when it is available. An effort is underway to provide that information; in the meantime, other congressional contacts are in progress.

• Follow-up investigation — The Fund awarded a grant of nearly $1,900 to Don Schmitt and Kevin Randle to pay for expenses incurred in interviewing additional witnesses in the Roswell case. One of the witnesses said her family was threatened with death by the Army Air Force if they discussed the event. Other witnesses described loading and transporting crates with what they believed were the remains from the Roswell crash and transporting them to Fort Worth, Texas - the headquarters for the Eighth Air Force. A summary of the latest witness testimony will be provided to contributors to the Roswell project.

• Public Education — A newspaper column was distributed to 3,800 newspapers across the country in an effort to focus further public attention on the Roswell case. The effort was co-sponsored by Ryan Wood, operator of Stanton Friedman's UFOLine (1-900-446-UFOS), whose support is greatly appreciated.

In the meantime, the primary investigators into the case (Schmitt and Randle, co-authors of the forthcoming book, *UFO Crash at Roswell,* and Stanton T. Friedman and Don Berliner, who are also writing a book on the case to be published later this year) have submitted proposals for additional research.

During this quarter, the Executive Committee selected two recipients for the 1990 Donald E. Keyhoe Journalism Award, which was established in 1990 in the memory of the former director of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena. This year, the committee decided to make awards for both print and broadcast entries.

The winner in the print category was Sharon Santus, a staff writer for the Greensburg (PA) *Tribune-Review*, for her article on the alleged crash of a UFO in Kecksburg, PA. Her December 9, 1990 article on the 25th anniversary of the event, "Kecksburg UFO Seen at AF Bases," was considered the best entry in the print category because "it was an excellent example of investigative reporting," according to the judges in the awards competition.

The winner in the broadcast division was George Knapp, reporter for KLAS-TV, Las Vegas, NV, for his multi-part series entitled "UFOs: The Best Evidence?," which was broadcast in May 1990. Knapp's series was a follow-up to the documentary he produced in 1989, which was the winner of that year's Keyhoe Journalism Award. Santus and Knapp each received a $1,000 cash award from the Fund.

Two entries also received Honorable Mention by the panel of judges: "The Gulf Breeze Debate" by Vicki Cooper, a series of articles in *UFO* magazine, which is published in Los Angeles, CA: and "Unidentified Flying Objects" by John T. Witt, Assistant State Editor of the Richmond (VA) *Times-Dispatch,* on the more than 100 UFO sighting reports around the Chesapeake Bay in Virginia.

The purpose of the annual awards competition is to encourage and recognize quality journalism and serious investigative reporting on the subject of Unidentified Flying Objects, without regard to any particular hypothesis.

We are pleased to report that *UFO Crash at Roswell* by Kevin Randle and Don Schmitt is now available from the Fund for $4.95 plus 50 cents postage. This affordable paperback book will provide a new breakthrough in our understanding of what happened in New Mexico in July 1947.

Thanks to your support, the Fund has provided nearly $45,000 for the follow-up investigation into the Roswell case, which has resulted in the identification of additional witnesses and evidence. However, the effort is continuing, and additional costs are being incurred. If we are to provide more financial support for this highly significant project, we will need *at least $10,000* in additional funds. Therefore, we are asking you to make a generous donation to support the Roswell case research. Contributors will receive regular updates on the progress of the investigation.

To contribute or to acquire more information, please write the Fund for Research, P.O. Box 277, Mt. Rainier, MD, 20712.

The Implant Puzzle

Since writing "The Implant Enigma" about 16 months ago, I have received some interesting responses. Two or three individuals were quite upset because my speculative article was printed in the *Mufon UFO Journal*. The article had exactly the opposite effect on others. Many were happy to develop a dialog on the subject and to seek some real answers to the puzzle. One man, with X-rays of his nasal passage in hand, thought he had proof of an implant. A bit of investigation showed that the implant was nothing more than a 'marker' placed there by the technician during the X-ray process. Another man

sent me copies of the laboratory analysis results of testing on what he thought might be an implant. The jury is still out on this one - the results are quite puzzling.

Stuart Appelle, Ph.D. of Brockport, NY sent the following letter to the Editor of the *Mufon UFO Journal* for publication in the January 1991 issue:

"Dear Editor: In his article, 'The Implant Enigma' (June 1990), John Schuessler suggests that a structure reportedly found in amniotic fluid during a routine chromosome preparation (*Nature*, Vol. 323, Sept. 25, 1986, pg. 300) might be an alien implant. In relating this unidentified fetal object to unidentified flying objects, Schuessler implores researchers to 'take the implant issue seriously.' A number of readers did just that (see Letters to the Editor section, August 1990). Two contributors comment on the fact that in subsequent issues of *Nature*, a mundane explanation of the structure was provided, and Schuessler is taken to task for "sloppy articles and sloppier research."

It is correct to point out the incomplete and misleading aspects of my article. Indeed, my entreatment to "look at the possibilities" so as to avoid "wild speculation" invites such a response. In the same spirit, it should be noted that the information provided in these Letters to the Editor is also incomplete and misleading. While both letters correctly reference correspondence published in the October 23 and October 30, 1986 issues of *Nature*, in which the mystery object was interpreted as a diatom skeleton, it is misleading to state that the object has been "identified" as such. The diatom explanation was an expression of opinion, not a presentation of proof.

Moreover, the December 25, 1986 issue of *Nature* provides two other "explanations" (a "fragment of tubular myelin"; an "area of meshwork of the nuclear lamina") and yet another explanation (a contaminant originating in the fabrication of semiconductors) appears in the January 22, 1987 issue.

In that same issue, J. Wolstenholme, who originally reported this "mystery object amid the chromosomes," indicates that all these explanations describe objects too irregular to match the one in question. He also rejects an extraterrestrial explanation which, interestingly, he indicates accounted for the majority of the explanations sent by readers to him.

To find out if this search for explanations has been solved more satisfactorily since 1987, I wrote to Dr. Wolstenholme and received a gracious reply. As of July 26, 1990, he still did not have an explanation he regards as convincing, but continues to believe the object is likely to be an artifact originating in either the laboratory environment, the reagents used in preparation, or the laboratory equipment. He reports that "the object has been sent for more detailed analysis elsewhere," and he assures that he will let researchers know if and when the object is positively identified.

Missing the Point

While Dr. Wolstenholme's artifact is interesting, it probably is not related to implants in humans by aliens. I said as much in "The Implant Enigma, Part II," written weeks before "The Implant Enigma" was published in the *Mufon UFO Journal*. The following is a quote from Part II:

"The object was many times smaller than the alleged UFO implants; but this tiny object has been spotted in the laboratory. My point was that scientists find and identify strange anomalies on a continuing basis. Why not apply the same techniques to locating and identifying UFO artifacts located anywhere in the human body?"

While some individuals are content to spend their time challenging the words written by the active researchers, many other individuals find their challenges by working with the patient/abductees and their implants. Some good examples of the latter category are David Pritchard, David Jacobs, John Altshuler and Budd Hopkins. These 'doers' are the people who will eventually provide some real answers for the implant puzzle.

A number of inquiries resulting from "The Implant Enigma" have been in the form of "unusual questions." They are offered in the form they were received in order to see if they evoke a response from anyone.

- What causes the scoop marks found on abductees' bodies? Was the flesh used elsewhere on the body to repair areas where implants were inserted?
- Has anyone tried having a psychic surgeon remove an implant?
- Originally, it was believed that implants were spherical BB-like objects. In reality, many of the alleged implants have been irregular shaped objects. Have any BB-like implants been found?
- What is the purpose of the small wire-like protrusions found on recovered implants?

— John Schuessler

Dis-Communion?

Whitley Strieber was on ABC-TV the morning of Thursday, July 11, looking as relaxed as I've ever seen him and saying that UFO abductions are essentially due to anxiety and stress, perhaps induced as early as childhood. The next day I received the latest issue of *The Communion Letter*, accompanied by a cover letter from Mr. Strieber announcing the quarterly's cessation after two years of publication.

The reasons for its demise? "I am not a UFO researcher," Mr. Strieber writes, "and do not wish to endure the continued media attack that is associated with being involved in this field. In addition, the so-called 'UFO-ologists' are probably the cruellest, nastiest and craziest people I have ever encountered. Their interpretation of the visitor experience is rubbish from beginning to end. The 'abduction reports' they generate are not real. They are artifacts of hypnosis and cultural conditioning."

We assume Mr. Strieber had a choice of going graciously into the UFO night or angrily. Obviously he has opted for the latter. His remarks about the media are nonetheless somewhat interesting. By his own admission, he made upwards of 250 media appearances in the course of publicizing the bestselling *Communion* alone. If same were nothing but relentless attacks, one