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THE ROSWELL EVENTS

A chronology of events and a compilation of supporting documentation concerning the possible crash of an Unidentified Flying Object and the recovery of its wreckage and the bodies of its crew in July 1947 near Roswell, New Mexico

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The Fund for UFO Research, Inc., is a nonprofit educational organization based in Washington, D.C. Since it was organized in 1979, the Fund has raised over \$375,000 to support more than 50 scientific research and education projects relating to the phenomenon of Unidentified Flying Objects. On the Roswell case investigation alone, the Fund has spent nearly \$100,000.

* * *

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THE ROSWELL EVENTS

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Congressional Staff Briefing

THE ROSWELL EVENTS

Introduction

On or about July 2, 1947, something highly unusual fell to earth in a remote area of central New Mexico. There followed a flurry of international media excitement about a "crashed flying saucer," engendered by an official press announcement from Roswell Army Air Field, New Mexico, which said in part:

Roswell Army Air Field, Roswell, N.M., 8 July 1947, A.M. - The many rumors regarding the flying disc became a reality yesterday when the intelligence office of the 509th Bomb Group of the Eighth Air Force, Roswell Army Air Field, was fortunate enough to gain possession of a disc through the cooperation of one of the local ranchers and the sheriff's office of Chaves county....

Later the same day, Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, commander of the Eighth Air Force, held a press conference. In his Fort Worth, Texas, office, Ramey displayed what he said was the debris recovered in New Mexico, telling reporters the alleged flying saucer was merely the remains of a misidentified weather balloon and its radar reflector.

No one questioned the general's explanation, despite its implied rebuke of the highly experienced officers of the 509th, the world's only atomic bombing group (fooled by a weather balloon?). The combat-seasoned men included Major Jesse A. Marcel, the group's intelligence officer, who retrieved a large amount of the "misidentified" debris from the ranch where it was discovered.

The next day's papers carried the balloon story. The media flurry evaporated and, with it, public interest. For more than 30 years, the matter was virtually forgotten.

However, the balloon yarn was just that - a yarn. Brig. Gen. Thomas J. DuBose, USAF (ret.), Ramey's chief of staff in July 1947, recently acknowledged it was a cover story to "get the press off our backs."

What is the real story? What actually happened that summer 46 years ago and during the years since? This briefing package summarizes the painstaking work carried out over the past 15 years by several investigators seeking a definitive answer to that question. It provides part of the answer and suggests what may well be the rest.

We hope that, after having studied this material, you will agree the American people and their representatives in Congress are entitled to the truth - the whole truth - about this remarkable episode.

THE ROSWELL EVENTS

Summary

Powerful evidence suggests that at least one Unidentified Flying Object crashed in New Mexico in July 1947. Scores of individuals have been identified thus far who were involved in or have some knowledge of what has come to be known as "The Roswell Incident."

Briefly, an object crashed near Corona, about 75 miles northwest of Roswell, on or about July 2, 1947. A large quantity of very unusual debris was discovered by rancher William W. "Mac" Brazel on the property he managed. A day or two later, Brazel showed a piece of the material to his closest neighbors, Floyd and Loretta Proctor, who recalled that the material could not be cut or burned.

On July 6, Brazel contacted Sheriff George Wilcox in Roswell, who called the Roswell Army Air Field (RAAF), home of the 509th Bomb Group - at the time, the only atomic bomb unit in the world. Major Jesse Marcel, the base intelligence officer, and a Counter Intelligence Corps agent (probably Captain Sheridan Cavitt), went out to the ranch to investigate.

Marcel and Cavitt loaded as much of the debris as they could into two vehicles and brought it back to Roswell. Marcel showed the material to his son and wife before delivering it to the base. His son, Jesse Marcel, M.D., vividly recalls the unusual nature of the material, including what appeared to be some form of writing or symbols.

On July 8, the base public relations officer, 1st Lt. Walter Haut (apparently on orders from Col. William Blanchard, commander of the 509th Bomb Group), issued a news release saying the Army Air Force had recovered what then was called a "flying disc." The story was picked up on the wires and generated media interest across the U.S. and around the world.

Major Marcel was ordered to fly the debris to Wright Field (today Wright-Patterson Air Force Base), Ohio, by way of Ft. Worth Army Air Field (now Carswell AFB) in Ft. Worth, Texas. Upon arrival, 8th Air Force commander Brig. Gen. Roger Ramey told reporters the material was just a weather balloon with its radar target. Public interest in the story ended.

It wasn't until 1978 that nuclear physicist Stanton T. Friedman tracked down Jesse Marcel and learned that the material he recovered on the Brazel ranch was definitely not a weather balloon target and its radar target. It included a "tin-foil-like" substance that couldn't be cut, creased, or burned, as well as indestructible pieces resembling balsa wood.

Friedman and writer William L. Moore identified nearly a hundred other witnesses to various parts of the series of events surrounding the Roswell case, most of whom were named in a book Moore co-authored in 1980 with Charles Berlitz, *The Roswell Incident* (Grosset & Dunlap), as well as six subsequent papers published by Moore and Friedman.

In 1988, two other investigators -- Don Schmitt, a medical illustrator, and Kevin Randle, a writer and former Air Force intelligence officer -- decided to re-open the Roswell case. As a result of their renewed efforts, the number of witnesses and sources of information has been greatly expanded. Their investigation was reported in *UFO Crash at Roswell* (Avon, 1991). In August 1992, *Crash at Corona* (Paragon House), co-authored by Friedman and aviation/science writer Don Berliner, was published.

In 1992, Karl Pflock, a former deputy assistant secretary of defense, began his own investigation, which continues today with support from the Fund for UFO Research and has revealed important new information.

Recently identified witnesses who have agreed to speak for the record indicate the following:

- According to his son, Bill, and neighbors, Brazel was held incommunicado by officials at RAAF for nearly a week, questioned extensively and ordered not to say anything about his experience. However, in a newspaper interview, he said the material he recovered "did not in any way resemble a weather balloon," many of which he had recovered on his property.
- The son of the base intelligence officer, Jesse A. Marcel, M.D., recalls that some of the wreckage was in the form of "I-beams," on which there was unusual writing, resembling hieroglyphics.
- Sheriff Wilcox, to whom Brazel initially reported finding the debris, also was told by the military not to say anything, but members of his family say that he not only saw debris, but also four "space beings," one of whom was alive. Moreover, his granddaughter, Barbara Dugger, was told by her grandmother, Inez Wilcox, that the military threatened to kill their entire family if they discussed the incident.
- The former co-owner and manager of KGFL Radio in Roswell, George "Jud" Roberts, says the station was threatened with loss of its license by government officials in Washington, D.C., if it broadcast the story about the "flying saucer." And according to Lydia Sleppy, a secretary at KOAT Radio in Albuquerque, her attempt to make a wire transmission of the news story on the event was interrupted by a message something like: "THIS IS THE FBI. YOU WILL IMMEDIATELY CEASE ALL COMMUNICATION."
- Brig. Gen. Thomas J. DuBose, USAF (ret.), who was 8th Air Force chief of staff at the time, says Maj. Gen. Clements McMullen, the Deputy and Acting Commander, Strategic Air Command, Andrews Army Air Field, ordered that some of the debris recovered on the ranch be brought directly to him in Washington. Gen. DuBose added that he and Gen. Ramey were directed to tell the press the material was from a weather balloon and its radar target, and that the weather balloon explanation was a "cover story" to divert the attention of the press.
- Oliver W. Henderson, a pilot who transported some of the wreckage, said he saw the bodies of alien beings at the Roswell base, according to his widow (Sappho Henderson), his daughter

(Mary Kathryn Groode), and a friend (John Kromschroeder).

- Melvin Brown, a soldier who was stationed at RAAF, told his family in 1969 that he was assigned to guard a truck covered by a tarpaulin, which he pulled back to reveal the bodies of several non-humans.

- Glenn Dennis, a mortician who worked for the Ballard Funeral Home in Roswell, says an Army nurse friend told him about participating in the autopsies of three alien bodies at the base.

In July 1990, the Fund for UFO Research, a Washington, D.C., based nonprofit educational organization, began an effort to record on-camera "depositions" with first-hand witnesses to the events associated with the Roswell case. The organization is presenting their testimony to the Congress in order to focus attention on this extraordinary event.

The following chronology is a reconstruction of the events associated with the Roswell crash, based on the first-hand testimony of named witnesses. This compelling evidence suggests that a craft from another world, piloted by intelligent beings, crashed in New Mexico in July 1947. We believe it is reasonable to assume that the incident made a profound impact on the highest levels of the U.S. Government and resulted in the policy of secrecy on the matter which continues today.

THE ROSWELL EVENTS

Timeline: July 1947 - September 1949

(Updated as of October 1993)

Based upon the best information currently available, this timeline puts important events in chronological order. As is to be expected with recollections nearly 50 years old, the testimony of some witnesses conflicts to some degree with that of others and certain contemporaneous press accounts, and the exact timing and/or nature of some events is uncertain. These factors were taken into account in constructing this timeline, and **even allowing for the inconsistencies and uncertainties, the collective testimony and other evidence establishes unequivocally that both what was found and the official U.S. government response to its discovery were extraordinary.**

Sources for this timeline are: contemporaneous press accounts; *The Roswell Report: A Historical Perspective*, George M. Eberhart (Ed.); Center for UFO Studies (Chicago, Ill., July 1991); *The Roswell Incident* by Charles Berlitz and William L. Moore, Grosset & Dunlap (New York, N.Y., 1980); papers by William L. Moore, Stanton T. Friedman, and Donald R. Schmitt published in the *Mutual UFO Network Symposium Proceedings*, MUFON (Seguin, Tex.), 1982, 1985, and 1990; *UFO Crash at Roswell* by Kevin D. Randle and Donald R. Schmitt, Avon (New York, 1991); *Crash at Corona* by Stanton T. Friedman and Don Berliner, Paragon House (New York, N.Y., 1992); interviews with witnesses included in the videotape, "Recollections of Roswell," Fund for UFO Research (Mt. Rainier, Md., 1992); and recent (April, May, and August 1993) interviews with witnesses by Karl T. Pflock.

All dates given are in 1947, unless otherwise indicated. All times given are local. [Brackets indicate either that evidence is indirect or in doubt, or that a time slot has not been definitively established.]

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>
Wed., July 2	9:50 PM - Mr. & Mrs. Dan Wilmot in Roswell report seeing an oval-shaped UFO moving northwest towards Corona. [William Woody and his father also observe an intensely bright white object with a red tail from their farm southeast of Roswell. It is rapidly following a northerly course.] [During a thunderstorm, Mac Brazel and others in the Corona area hear a "different" loud explosion.]
Thurs., July 3	Mid-morning - Brazel [accompanied by seven-year old William "Dee" Proctor] discovers a large amount of lightweight, metallic debris on a remote pasture.

[Late morning - Brazel visits his neighbors, the Proctors, and shows them some of the material.]

A V-2 rocket launch at White Sands Proving Grounds is aborted on the pad.

[Evening - Brazel removes a large, circular piece of debris from the debris field and stores it in a shed.]

Fri., July 4 Holiday

Sat., July 5 [Brazel goes to Corona and tells some acquaintances about the find. On the way back, he stops again at the Proctors.]

[Sun., July 6] Morning - Brazel drives to Roswell to visit Sheriff George Wilcox. Brazel talks on the phone with KGFL radio reporter Frank Joyce.

Early afternoon - Brazel and Wilcox call the Roswell Army Air Field (RAAF) and report the find. Wilcox sends two deputies to locate the site.

Maj. Jesse Marcel [and Capt. Sheridan Cavitt (a Counter Intelligence Corps agent) and Col. William Blanchard (commander of RAAF and the 509th Bomb Group)] arrive at Wilcox's office to interview Brazel.

[Mid-afternoon - Blanchard returns to the base with a portion of Brazel's debris and alerts Brig. Gen. Roger Ramey, 8th Air Force commander at Fort Worth, about the find. Gen. Ramey alerts the Pentagon; he is ordered to have the material sent to Fort Worth.]

Late afternoon - Marcel [and Cavitt] accompany Brazel back to his ranch to go to the debris field. The two deputies return to Sheriff Wilcox's office, having found an area of blackened ground.

Evening - Debris is flown to Fort Worth (first flight out). Col. Alan D. Clark flies the debris in a B-26 from Fort Worth to Andrews Army Air Field in Washington, D.C., for Gen. Clements McMullen.

Night - Marcel [and Cavitt] stay at Brazel's ranch and examine the large piece stored in the shed.

Mon., July 7 Early morning - Brazel takes Marcel [and Cavitt] to the debris field.

1:55 PM - Lt. Gen. Curtis LeMay and Lt. Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg meet at the Pentagon "re: flying discs."

Late evening - Marcel and Cavitt leave for RAAF after loading their vehicles with debris.

[Debris is sent from Washington to Wright Field, near Dayton, Ohio.]

Tues., July 8 [2:00 AM] - Marcel stops at his home and shows some of the debris to his wife and son before proceeding to RAAF.

[Early morning - Blanchard orders RAAF provost marshal Maj. Edwin Easley to post guards on the access roads to the debris field.]

7:30 AM - Regular commander's staff meeting of key RAAF officers begins an hour-and-a-half early by Blanchard's order. The debris is discussed.

9:30 AM - Blanchard dictates a press announcement on the recovery of a flying disc to 1st Lt. Walter Haut, the RAAF public relations officer.

[Troops arrive at the debris field to begin the recovery.]

[Late morning - KSWs reporter Johnny McBoyle reports the recovery of a "flying saucer"; attempts to dictate story to teletype operator Lydia Sleppy at KOAT Radio, Albuquerque; Sleppy's machine receives a message order to "cease all communication."]

About Noon - Haut gives the press announcement to the local radio stations and newspapers. The information is put on the Associated Press wire by KSWs Radio Program Director George Walsh, to whom Haut may have telephoned the story. KGFL radio announcer Frank Joyce sends the release to United Press on the Western Union wire; [he soon receives a phone call from an angry "Col. Johnson" at the Pentagon].

Flight arrives at RAAF from Washington, DC, carrying a special team of photographers [and Warrant Officer Robert Thomas] (first flight in).

[William Woody and his father, still curious about their sighting, drive north from Roswell on US 285. They are prevented from taking any side roads off 285 by military personnel posted at all intersections and turnoffs.]

1:00 PM - Cavitt, his assistant, M/Sgt. Lewis "Bill" Rickett [and another individual] obtain a staff car and drive to Brazel's ranch and visit the debris field.

Early afternoon - News of the recovery spreads as the story hits the wire services. Phone lines at RAAF, the sheriff's office, and local newspaper and radio news offices are tied up.

Gen. Nathan Twining, Commander, USAAF Air Materiel Command, makes an unannounced visit to Kirtland Army Air Field, near Albuquerque. Referring to press accounts about "flying discs," Twining says "the mysterious objects are definitely not the result of experiments by the air forces."

Associated Press Albuquerque reporter Jason Kellahin and AP wirephoto technician R.D. Adair visit the debris field and talk with Brazel and several uniformed officers.

Glenn Dennis, a local mortician, is intrigued by several inquiries from the RAAF hospital about tissue preservation and the smallest caskets he has available. He jokingly mentions the calls to Roswell police officer L. M. Hall.

[Sheriff Wilcox sends two more deputies to the debris field; they are turned back by MPs.]

Cavitt, Rickett, and Brazel return to Roswell. Brazel drives his own truck. At about the same time, AP staffers Kellahin and Adair leave the ranch for Roswell.

[Mid-afternoon - Planes from RAAF reconnoiter the area.]

The impact site is discovered [from the air]; troops are directed toward it.

[Sgt. Melvin Brown looks under a tarp on the back of a truck at the impact site and sees several alien-looking bodies.]

Material from the debris field is brought to RAAF and loaded onto a C-54; this 2nd flight out is flown by Capt. Oliver "Pappy" Henderson to Wright Field.

3:00 PM - 3rd flight out, a B-29, carries Marcel to Fort Worth Army Air Field. A few wrapped packages [of debris] are also on the plane. Robert Shirkey sees wreckage being loaded; Robert Porter assists in loading the packages.

Late afternoon - Clean-up continues at the crash sites. In Roswell, Brazel is located by Walt Whitmore, Sr., owner of radio station KGFL, who interviews him about the find.

2nd flight in from Washington, DC, arrives at RAAF; Rickett gives the crew a sealed box filled with debris; the plane returns shortly to Washington (4th flight out).

The *Roswell Daily Record* carries the story headlined, "RAAF Captures Flying Disc."

The truck carrying the bodies arrives at RAAF.

A preliminary autopsy is attempted at the RAAF hospital.

After dropping off an injured soldier at the base infirmary, Glenn Dennis visits the RAAF hospital to see a friend, an Army nurse, who warns him to leave before he gets into trouble; he is turned away forcibly by a red-headed Army captain and a black sergeant, who threaten his life if he mentions anything about a crash.

In Fort Worth, J. Bond Johnson of the *Star-Telegram* is told to go to the Fort Worth Army Air Field to cover a flying disc story.

Marcel arrives in Fort Worth and confers with Gen. Ramey; at some point, remnants of a weather balloon are substituted for the real debris.

A press conference is held in Ramey's office; Johnson and base public information officer Major Charles Cashon photograph Marcel and Ramey with the balloon remnants; Warrant Officer Irving Newton identifies the material as a balloon with a radar target device attached.

Ramey issues a statement claiming that the material was from a weather balloon.

[Floyd Proctor, Lyman Strickland, and others observe Brazel in town escorted by soldiers.]

Early evening - Brazel is taken by Walter E. Whitmore, Sr. [and the military] to the office of the *Roswell Daily Record*, where he gives a revised version of his story to reporters, including Jason Kellahin of the AP.

[Brazel is taken to radio station KGFL, where he gives the revised version of his story to Frank Joyce.]

6:17 PM - Memo from the FBI Dallas office to the special agent in charge of the Cincinnati office

regarding the weather balloon cover story.

Ramey gives an interview on Fort Worth radio station WBAP about the weather balloon story.

Night: Capt. John Martin, Sgt. Melvin Brown, and others guard a crate [containing the bodies] that has been placed inside an empty hangar at RAAF.

Wed., July 9 Col. Blanchard officially goes on leave [but he actually visits the debris field].

Early morning - Troops continue the clean-up at the crash sites.

8:00 AM - At RAAF, loading of three C-54s with debris-filled crates begins.

The *Roswell Morning Dispatch* prints the weather balloon cover story.

[T.J. Slowie, executive secretary of the FCC, calls KGFL and threatens to pull the station's broadcast license if it airs Walt Whitmore's interview with Brazel. Soon after, Senator Dennis Chavez, or someone from his staff, calls KGFL owner Walt Whitmore to warn him against broadcasting the interview. Someone on the staff of then-Agriculture Secretary (former U.S. congressman from N.M.) Clinton Anderson makes a similar warning call.]

[A special-Secret Service envoy representing President Truman arrives from Washington (3rd flight in).]

Noon - The crate [with bodies] is moved from the hangar to Bomb Pit Number One.

Glenn Dennis meets the Army nurse, who tells him she was involved in the autopsies of three small bodies. The Army pathologists told her they were unlike anything they had ever seen.

[Early afternoon - Officers from RAAF visit newspaper and radio offices in town and recover all copies of Haut's original news release.]

Late afternoon - Three fully loaded C54s (5th-7th flights out) carry debris via Kirtland Field to an undetermined location.

The *Roswell Daily Record* carries the sanitized version of Brazel's story.

4:00 PM - The crate from Bomb Pit Number One is transferred to a B-29 and flown (8th flight out) to Fort Worth.

6:00 PM - Officers and a mortician in Fort Worth meet the incoming B-29 flight from Roswell; the flight crew returns to Roswell with Marcel.

8:00 PM - Marcel arrives back in Roswell from Forth Worth (4th flight in).

The following events in Washington, D.C., may relate to the events in New Mexico:

10:30 AM - President Truman meets with U.S. Senator Carl Hatch of New Mexico.

10:30 AM - Lt. Gen. James Doolittle and deputy Army Air Force chief Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg meet with Stuart Symington, Secretary of War for Air.

11:58 AM - Vandenberg calls the President's office.

12:50 PM - Vandenberg and Symington meet with Joint Chiefs.

2:30 PM - Vandenberg and Symington meet again.

Army Air Force intelligence chief Brig. Gen. George Schulgen requests FBI cooperation in solving the flying disc problem.

The War Department tells the FBI that the discs do not belong to the Army or Navy.

Thurs. July 10 Events in New Mexico and Texas:

The clean-up continues at the crash sites.

[Brazel continues to be interrogated and is held at a guest house on the base.]

[The remaining debris is confiscated from Sheriff Wilcox by military personnel.]

Aborted V-2 launch at White Sands. [Gen. Twining stops at White Sands before returning to Wright Field.]

[A flight from Wright Field arrives in Fort Worth and returns to Wright Field with more debris and a large, metallic container on board.]

Events in Washington, D.C.:

10:30 AM - Maj. Gen. Leslie Groves, head of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project, and Gen. Robert Montague, commander of the Army Guided Missile School, meet with Vandenberg and LeMay.

12:15 PM - Doolittle and Vandenberg meet with Truman.

2:40 PM - Secretary of War Robert Patterson meets with Groves and Montague.

(An FBI memo dated July 10 reveals that Army Air Force intelligence had asked the FBI for their cooperation in collecting flying disc data.)

Fri., July 11 MPs and others involved in the retrieval are debriefed and told to forget that it happened.

Sat., July 12 Bill Brazel, Jr., returns to his father's ranch; no evidence of a military presence remains.

[July 15 Mac Brazel returns to his ranch from the Roswell base after his interrogation.]

- July 30 The first Air Force "estimate" of the nature of flying discs is drafted by Gen. Schulgen's staff.
- August Mac Brazel and ranch hand Tommy Tyree spot a piece of debris in a sinkhole near the debris field.
- Aug. 19 FBI Agent S.W. Reynolds queries the Air Force about flying discs.
- [September Prof. Lincoln LaPaz, an expert on meteorites secretly charged with reconstructing the Roswell object's trajectory, [re]discovers [the] area of blackened ground with CIC Sgt. Rickett.]
- Sept. 5 Gen. Schulgen tells the FBI that the discs do not belong to the Air Force.
- Sept. 23 Gen. Twining calls for an official investigation of the flying discs, noting that "the phenomenon reported is something real and not visionary or fictitious."
- Sept. 25 An FBI memo advises that the FBI discontinue flying disc investigations.
- Oct. 28 Schulgen issues a draft intelligence collection memorandum that outlines the essential elements of information required to analyze flying disc reports.
- [Sept. 1948 LaPaz tells Rickett that he is still convinced the Roswell debris was from an unoccupied probe from another planet.]
- [Sept. 1949 Bill Brazel, having found various scraps of debris for the past two years, mentions in Corona that he still has the material. The next day, a "Capt. Armstrong" and three others (from RAAF?) confiscate the pieces.]

THE ROSWELL EVENTS

Possible Explanations

Something was found by Mac Brazel on the ranch he managed near Corona, New Mexico, in July 1947. No one disputes that. But the nature, identity and significance of the recovered material constitutes a major controversy. To assist in considering some of the most commonly mentioned explanations for the material, we offer the following comments:

Was It a Weather Balloon?

This was the explanation put out by the Eighth Air Force a few hours after the recovery was publicly announced. The remains of a genuine weather balloon and its radar reflector were shown to the press at the Fort Worth Army Air Field (now Carswell AFB), and the press and the public accepted this explanation, having nothing on which to base a challenge.

The weather balloon and reflector were composed of thin rubber and a kite-like construction of thin foil and sticks. The material was totally different from that described by the late Major Jesse Marcel, intelligence officer of the 509th Bomb Group, and by Brazel. They and others said it was a mixture of materials which were extremely strong and extremely light in weight: foil-like sheets, small I-beams, heavy parchment-like material and a black plastic-like substance, comparable to Bakelite. Brazel, while under military escort, told newspaper and wire service reporters that he was familiar with weather balloons and that what he found did not resemble one. Marcel later said the same thing.

What attracted their attention and interest were the appearance of the material, its weight and its strength, none of which bore any similarity to the materials making up an ordinary weather balloon and reflector. The idea that the intelligence officer of an elite USAAF unit could misidentify a balloon and reflector and treat it as something of great significance is hard to imagine. Had he done so, he would undoubtedly have been reprimanded, rather than promptly promoted and given a more responsible position.

Had the recovered material been nothing more unusual than a balloon and its reflector, the matter would not have been treated as something having national security implications. Local residents have described the Army roadblocks which prevented them from approaching the ranch, and the general atmosphere of tension and military security. Recovery of something as ordinary as a weather balloon would not have been treated in this manner.

Was It a Rocket Test Launch?

Some have suggested that what was recovered were the remains of a captured German V-2

rocket, launched from White Sands, southwest of Corona. Had this been the case, the Army would have had no need to call it a weather balloon, as launches of V-2s were publicly known, and other launches had been announced without any concern for national security. Moreover, the remains of a V-2 would have been obvious to Major Marcel and others who saw it and described it as completely unfamiliar. Such a rocket would have had markings in German and/or English, both using familiar alphabets, and would not have triggered the puzzlement described by witnesses who saw completely unfamiliar symbols on pieces of wreckage.

Was It a Japanese Balloon Bomb?

During World War II, the Japanese launched thousands of bomb-carrying balloons toward North America, with an estimated 1,000 reaching the USA and Canada, but doing almost no damage. Had the debris found on the ranch been from one of these, it would have been recognized, as hundreds had already been recovered and the entire matter was public information (secrecy having been lifted in the spring of 1945, more than two years earlier). The Japanese symbols would have been recognized, even by people unable to read them.

Had such a balloon landed on the sheep ranch within a week of its launch (the maximum flight time of the system), it would have been there for more than two years without attracting notice, even though that portion of the ranch was traversed frequently. Brazel, Marcel and others described a very large quantity of shiny, light-colored, metallic material, quite unlike the paper or rubberized silk from which the Japanese balloons were made.

And had it been a balloon (with a Japanese bomb or a radar target) that landed, it could hardly have covered an area encompassing three-quarters of a mile by several hundred yards, as described by Major Marcel. Such balloons are small, and they land in one, or at most, a few pieces, there being no way for them to shatter and strew pieces far and wide.

Was It a Publicity Stunt?

If the reports of unidentifiable materials were the result of persons seeking publicity, there is no known evidence of this. Rancher Brazel was hardly the type to seek publicity, having been a quiet cowboy who tended to his work. Maj. Marcel could hardly have been seeking publicity, as he was a professional military intelligence officer who kept quiet about the matter for more than 30 years. Others have been just as reticent. Moreover, there would have had to be some point in seeking publicity, something to gain. This has never been described or even hinted at.

Was It an American Secret Weapon?

At any one time, there are many devices being tested by the government in hopes they will become advanced weapons and vehicles. Had such a device crashed on the sheep ranch, it would

not have been recognized for what it was, but its materials and parts would probably have been sufficiently similar to known items that Maj. Marcel *et al.* would not have found them completely baffling.

Had such a device been built from materials as light and strong as described by many witnesses, those materials would surely have found their way into production items, though not necessarily the type that crashed on the sheep ranch. Materials as described remain unknown, despite the enormous effort and progress made by the aerospace industry to develop stronger and lighter materials for air and space craft.

Was It a Soviet Secret Weapon?

There is the possibility that what crashed was a secret Soviet device being used for reconnaissance or even less obvious purposes. While this may have seemed reasonable at the time, we now have a much better picture of the state of 1947 Soviet technology, and so the above analysis of American secret weapons applies as well to Soviet systems. Moreover, it seems highly unlikely the Soviets would have risked losing such a highly advanced device inside U.S. territory.

In addition, a Soviet device would almost certainly have carried labels in Cyrillic lettering, which - while unreadable by most Americans - would hardly have been described as totally unfamiliar and something like hieroglyphics. Cyrillic looks like a variation of our own alphabet.

Was It an Alien Spacecraft?

Given the highly unusual nature of the debris - its light weight, great strength and the unusual lettering found on at least one of the pieces - we must consider seriously the possibility that it came from somewhere other than planet Earth.

- *Why did the military issue the weather balloon cover story, when all of the witnesses who handled the material knew full well that it did not even faintly resemble a weather balloon - or any conventional object known at the time?*
- *What happened to the debris after it left Fort Worth? Was it analyzed in government or civilian laboratories? If so, what were the results of that analysis?*
- *What is the meaning of the hieroglyphic-like symbols on one piece of the debris described by Dr. Marcel?*
- *Did Army Air Force pilot Oliver Wendell "Pappy" Henderson see the bodies of aliens at the Roswell base, as he told his wife and several friends? Did Glenn Dennis's Army nurse friend participate in the autopsies of alien bodies? Did Melvin Brown see alien bodies on a truck at the crash site, as he told his family? If so, what was the disposition of the bodies?*
- *Did Sheriff Wilcox also see a living alien at the crash site (as reported by his wife, Inez, to their granddaughter, Barbara Dugger)?*
- *Is an oath of secrecy taken by a military employee still valid after 45 years? Is a verbal order to maintain silence on a matter said to involve national security valid under federal law? Why are some former military personnel still reluctant to discuss their involvement in this event?*
- *Finally, is there any validity to the assertion that a "control group" may have been established to gather, investigate, and analyze the Roswell debris and bodies?*

* * *

The witnesses and investigators involved in the Roswell case are seeking answers to these questions, for several reasons:

- (1) The investigation has identified a number of former military members who were first-hand witnesses to the Roswell event, but who refuse to discuss the matter because they feel it would violate their oaths to protect national security. Civilian witnesses say they and members of their families have been threatened by military authorities if they discuss the incident.
- (2) However, the U.S. Army Air Force initially said that the Roswell event only involved the recovery of a weather balloon radar target, certainly no national security matter.
- (3) Due to the ages of the first-hand witnesses, there may be little time left to find out what really happened in the New Mexico desert over 46 years ago. (Since 1992, at least six of the witnesses named in this document -- Gen. DuBose, Edwin Easley, John McBoyle, Lewis Rickett, Marian Strickland, and Robert Smith -- have passed away. Easley and McBoyle died without revealing details of their involvement in the Roswell events.)

THE ROSWELL EVENTS

Expanded Chronology: July 2 - 10, 1947

Wednesday, July 2, 1947

At approximately 9:50 PM, Mr. & Mrs. Dan Wilmot, sitting on front porch of their home on South Pennsylvania Avenue in Roswell, New Mexico, witnessed a large, glowing object as it passed over their house traveling northwest toward Corona at a high rate of speed. Wilmot described it as an oval object shaped "like two inverted saucers faced mouth-to-mouth." They did not report the sighting for nearly a week.¹

Apparently on the same evening and at about the same time, William Woody and his father, on their farm southeast of Roswell, saw a brightly glowing white object with a red tail in the sky to the southwest. They watched it pass rapidly from south to north, where it disappeared below the horizon.²

Later that evening, William W. "Mac" Brazel, a rancher living outside of Corona (about 75 miles northwest of Roswell) witnessed an unusually severe lightning storm. "The lightning kept wanting to strike the same spots time and again," he said later, and he reported hearing an explosion.³

Thursday, July 3, 1947

The following morning, Brazel discovered debris "scattered over a patch of land about a quarter of a mile long or so, and several hundred feet wide."⁴

In an interview years later, Mac Brazel's son, Bill, who had seen pieces of the material, said "it was something like balsa wood, but it wouldn't burn, and I couldn't cut it with my knife."⁵

Shortly after discovering the debris, Mac Brazel took some of it to his nearest neighbors, Floyd and Loretta Proctor, who also noted that the material - which resembled balsa wood - could not

¹ *Roswell Daily Record*; July 8, 1947

² Woody to Karl Pflock: May 22, 1993; and statement signed Sept. 28, 1993

³ "Mac" Brazel via son Bill Brazel to William L. Moore; *The Roswell Incident*; Charles Berlitz and William L. Moore; NY: Grosset & Dunlap, 1980

⁴ Mac Brazel via Bill Brazel to William L. Moore in *The Roswell Incident*

⁵ Bill Brazel: filmed interview conducted in the late 1970s

be cut or burned. "There was also something he described as tape which had printing on it. The color of the printing was a kind of purple. He said it wasn't Japanese writing; from the way he described it, it sounded like it resembled hieroglyphics." They suggested he report the discovery to authorities in Roswell.⁶

Saturday, July 5, 1947

During the evening, Brazel went into Corona and heard stories about flying saucers having been seen in the area.⁷

Sunday, July 6, 1947

Brazel brought some of the debris to Chaves County Sheriff George Wilcox. Sheriff Wilcox called the Roswell Army Air Field to report the finding; although he was unable to identify the debris, his wife and daughters thought it was from a "flying saucer." (Roswell base officials later confiscated the debris Brazel had left with the sheriff and told Wilcox not to discuss the incident.) Wilcox sent deputies out to the Brazel ranch, where they reported seeing "a large blackened area." When they returned to the ranch the next day, "the Army had blocked it off and wouldn't let them in."⁸

Around lunchtime, Major Jesse A. Marcel, the base intelligence officer, received a call from Sheriff Wilcox and arranged to meet Brazel at the Sheriff's office. Marcel and Brazel went to the ranch with a Counter Intelligence Corps agent, probably Captain Sheridan Cavitt, who was in charge of the RAAF CIC detachment. Marcel drove a '42 Buick; Cavitt rode in a Jeep Carry-All. Marcel and Cavitt spent the night at Brazel's house.⁹

Between 2:00 and 3:00 PM, Col. Thomas Jefferson DuBose, Chief of Staff to Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, Commander of the 8th Air Force in Fort Worth, received a phone call from Gen. Clements McMullen in Washington. McMullen ordered DuBose to have the material [which Brazel had given to Sheriff Wilcox] flown to Ft. Worth Army Air Field and delivered to Col. Al Clark, who would deliver it personally to McMullen at Andrews Army Air Field. McMullen said the entire matter was highly classified, and no one was to discuss it with anyone. DuBose called Col. Blanchard at Roswell and ordered that the debris be transported to Fort Worth.

⁶ Loretta Proctor: videotaped interview conducted in July 1990 and statement signed May 5, 1991

⁷ Mac Brazel via Jesse Marcel to William L. Moore and Stanton Friedman in *The Roswell Incident*

⁸ Elizabeth Tulk and Phyllis McGuire, Sheriff Wilcox's daughters, who discussed the event with their father and mother: videotaped interview conducted July 1990; statements signed by McGuire on May 10, 1991, and by Tulk on Apr. 22, 1991

⁹ Jesse Marcel to William L. Moore and Stanton T. Friedman in *The Roswell Incident*

DuBose says he and Clark met the plane, and the pilot delivered a sealed bag to Clark; Clark took it, handcuffed it to his wrist and boarded the command B-26 for Andrews Army Air Field, outside Washington, D.C.¹⁰

Monday, July 7, 1947

In the morning, Marcel and Cavitt recovered a large quantity of debris at the Brazel ranch. "There was all kinds of stuff," said Marcel in 1978, "small beams about three-eighths or a half inch square with some sort of hieroglyphics on them that nobody could decipher. These looked something like balsa wood, and were of about the same weight, except that they were not wood at all. They were very hard, although flexible, and would not burn. There was a great deal of an unusual parchment-like substance which was brown in color and extremely strong, and a great number of small pieces of a metal like tinfoil, except that it wasn't tinfoil...[Cavitt] found a black, metallic-looking box several inches square...."¹¹

Marcel also said the tinfoil-like material was unusually strong and couldn't be dented, even with a sledge hammer.¹²

Marcel and Cavitt drove back to Roswell with as much of the debris as they could fit into their two vehicles. According to Marcel's son, Jesse (who was 11 years old at the time): "He was, as I recall, very excited. He brought the material in and spread it out on the kitchen floor in an effort to piece it together...."

Dr. Marcel, who is now a physician, a U.S. Army Reserve helicopter pilot and an FAA-certified aircraft accident investigator, remembers seeing three types of debris: "There was a lot of rather thick foil-like material, kind of a burnished aluminum metal; there was a black plastic-like debris, like Bakelite; and there were fragments of what appeared to be I-beams." The I-beams were the most unusual, because they had some form of writing or symbols resembling hieroglyphics.¹³

* * *

At 1:55 PM, Gen. Curtis LeMay, AAF Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Development, met with AAF Deputy Commander and Chief of Air Staff Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg at the Pentagon "re:

¹⁰ Brig. Gen. Thomas Jefferson DuBose, USAF (ret.): videotaped interview conducted August 1990; statement signed Sept. 16, 1991

¹¹ Jesse Marcel; filmed interview conducted in the late 1970s

¹² Jesse Marcel to William L. Moore and Stanton Friedman; *The Roswell Incident*

¹³ Jesse Marcel, M.D.: videotaped interview conducted July 1990; statement signed May 6, 1991

Base Weather Office and Flight Services at Ft. Worth AAF, to come to Ramey's office, to identify pieces of a Rawin-type balloon for news photographers. Ramey told the press the "disc" was actually a weather balloon: "There is no such gadget [as a flying disc] known to the Army, at least not at this level."⁴⁴

DuBose said in 1991: "We knew that it [the weather balloon] was a cover story...but we used that in order to assuage the curiosity of the press."⁴⁵ Ramey, DuBose, Marcel and Newton were photographed in Ramey's office with weather balloon debris.⁴⁶ Marcel was ordered to return to Roswell and not to say anything to reporters.

According to Rickett, upon his return to Roswell from Ft. Worth, Marcel asked Cavitt for a look at his report on the event. "Cav told him he wasn't cleared to see it and couldn't look at it. Jesse got upset at this and reminded Cavitt that he outranked him. Cav told him that his orders were from Washington and that Jesse could take it up with the Pentagon. Marcel, who was a very diplomatic sort, dropped the matter and, as far as I know, never brought it up again."⁴⁷

* * *

There were several additional flights out of Roswell that week. Two of them were a B-25 several days later, which allegedly contained additional wreckage; and a C-54 piloted by Capt. Oliver W. "Pappy" Henderson. Henderson had received two Distinguished Flying Crosses and the Air Medal with Four Oak Leaf Clusters for his 30 flying missions over Germany during World War II. While stationed at Roswell, he ran the "Green Hornet Airline," which involved flying C-54s and C-47s, carrying VIPs, scientists and materials from Roswell to the Pacific during the Bikini atomic bomb tests. After separating from the service, he operated a contracting business in Roswell for many years. He died on March 25, 1986.

Years after the Roswell events, Henderson told his wife, Sappho, friend John Kromschroeder, and daughter Mary K. Groode, that the plane contained a quantity of wreckage. He also recalled seeing the bodies of aliens at the Roswell base. "...[H]e told me that they were small, that they had large heads for their size, and that the material that their suits were made of was...a strange kind of material," says Mrs. Henderson.⁴⁸

⁴⁴ *The Roswell Incident*, 1980

⁴⁵ Brig. Gen. Thomas J. DuBose (Ret.); videotaped interview conducted August 1990 and statement signed Sept. 16, 1991

⁴⁶ Sworn affidavit signed by Brig. Gen. Thomas J. DuBose, USAF (ret.) on Sept. 16, 1991

⁴⁷ Bill Rickett to William L. Moore in "Crashed Saucers: Evidence in Search of Proof," *MUFON Symposium Proceedings*, 1985

⁴⁸ Sappho Henderson: videotaped interview conducted August 1990 and statement signed July 9, 1991

"He described the alien beings as small and pale, with slanted eyes and large heads," adds Ms. Groode. "He said they were humanoid-looking, but different from us. I think he said there were three bodies. He said the matter had been Top Secret and that he wasn't supposed to tell anyone, but that he felt it was all right to tell me because it was in the newspaper."⁴⁹

In the summer of 1977, Henderson told Dr. Kromschroeder that "he had transported both wreckage and bodies to Wright Field...he did say that these people were small." Kromschroeder adds: "Approximately one year later, Henderson produced a piece of metal taken from the craft. I gave it a good thorough looking at and decided that it was an alloy that we are not familiar with. It was a gray lustrous metal resembling aluminum, but lighter in weight and much stiffer."⁵⁰

Investigators Don Schmitt and Kevin Randle have since confirmed that there were at least eight flights out of Roswell immediately following the recovery of wreckage and bodies.⁵¹

* * *

At 6:17 PM, the FBI office in Dallas sent a teletype directed to "Director [J. Edgar Hoover] and SAC [Special Agent in Charge], Cincinnati":

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

⁴⁹ Mary K. Groode: videotaped interview conducted in August 1990 and statement signed Aug. 14, 1991

⁵⁰ John Kromschroeder, D.D.S.: videotaped interview conducted July 1990 and statement signed May 1, 1991

⁵¹ *UFO Crash at Roswell*, 1991

FURTHER INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED.⁵²

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

Moore goes on to say that the FBI agent who transmitted the message was contacted in February 1981, but "he absolutely refused to allow an interview even though he had never been informed what the subject of the interview would be."⁵³

Wednesday, July 9, 1947

In its afternoon edition, the *Roswell Daily Record* carried a story, "General Ramey Empties Roswell Saucer," which quoted Gen. Ramey as stating that what was recovered was a weather balloon. The newspaper also carried a story quoting Mac Brazel: "I am sure what I found was not any weather observation balloon."⁵⁴

Also that day, there was a series of meetings involving high-ranking government officials who would be expected to be concerned about the events in New Mexico:

- From 10:30 to 11:00 AM, President Truman met with Senator Carl Hatch of New Mexico, according to White House appointment logs. Hatch had requested the meeting the previous afternoon. The subject of the meeting was not mentioned.⁵⁵
- At 10:30 AM, Lt. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle and Gen. Vandenberg met with Asst. Secretary of War for Air Stuart Symington; subject not mentioned.
- From 10:50 AM - 12:15 PM, Doolittle, Symington, and Vandenberg met with Gen. Norstad and Army Chief of Staff Gen. Eisenhower in Eisenhower's office.

⁵² FBI memo released through a Freedom of Information Act request and reproduced in "Crashed Saucers: Evidence in Search of Proof," *MUFON Symposium Proceedings*, 1985

⁵³ William L. Moore, "Crashed Saucers: Evidence in Search of Proof," *MUFON Symposium Proceedings*, 1985

⁵⁴ *Roswell Daily Record*; July 9, 1947

⁵⁵ William L. Moore, "Crashed Saucers: Evidence in Search of Proof," *MUFON Symposium Proceedings*, 1985

- At 11:48 AM, Gen. Vandenberg called the President's office, according to White House telephone logs.
- At 12:50 PM, Vandenberg again met with Symington.
- From 12:57 - 2:15 PM, Vandenberg and Symington attended a meeting of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- From 2:30 - 3:10 PM, Vandenberg and Symington again met privately, subject still not mentioned.

In addition, it may be significant that Gen. Leslie Groves, commander of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project at Los Alamos, New Mexico, flew to Washington in the company of Gen. Robert Montague, commander of the Army Guided Missile School at Ft. Bliss, Texas, about 40 miles south of White Sands, New Mexico.

Thursday, July 10, 1947

The flurry of activity continued in Washington and elsewhere:

- At 10:30 AM, Gens. Groves and Montague met with Gens. Vandenberg and LeMay at the Pentagon.
- At 12:15 PM, Gens. Doolittle and Vandenberg met with President Truman at the White House, ostensibly to sign an Air Force Proclamation (an event which was previously scheduled).
- During the day, Gen. Twining returned to Wright Field, Ohio, from New Mexico.
- At 2:40 PM, Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson met with Gens. Groves and Montague. Montague was introduced to Patterson as the person "who is to command a special atomic energy project at Albuquerque." (Montague became the first commanding officer of Sandia Base, a Top Secret research center and nuclear weapons storage area southeast of Albuquerque which may have been the site to which the crashed saucer was shipped following retrieval.)⁵⁶

⁵⁶William L. Moore, "The Roswell Investigation," *MUFON Symposium Proceedings*, 1982

THE ROSWELL EVENTS:

Notes on Follow-Up Investigations

The expanded chronology details selected key events which occurred from July 2 - 10, 1947, as recalled by first- and second-hand witnesses. There are a number of subsequent accounts (some of which are second hand) which shed additional light on these events, as well as testimony about what may have been another UFO crash event at about the same time.

* * *

Apparently one of the only journalists to visit the ranch near Corona was Jason Kellahin, a reporter in the Albuquerque bureau of the Associated Press. He was accompanied by wire technician and photographer R.D. Adair.

"There was quite a lot of debris on the site - pieces of silver colored fabric, perhaps aluminized cloth," Kellahin recalled recently. "Some of the pieces had sticks attached to them. I thought they might be the remains of a high-altitude balloon package, but I did not see anything, pieces of rubber or the like, that looked like it could have been part of the balloon itself. The way the material was distributed, it looked as though whatever it was from came apart as it moved along through the air.

"After looking at the material, I walked over to the military men. They said they were from Roswell Army Air Field and were just looking around to see what they could find. They said they were going back to Roswell and would talk with me further there. They had a very casual attitude and did not seem at all disturbed that the press was there. They made no attempt to run us off.

"Adair and I, Brazel, and the Army men then drove down to Roswell, traveling separately. Late that afternoon or early evening, we met at the offices of the *Roswell Daily Record*, the city's afternoon newspaper. The military men waited on the sidewalk out front, while I and a *Record* reporter named Skeritt interviewed Brazel and Adair took his picture. (Adair also took photos of Brazel and the debris at the ranch, but these were never used.) Walter E. Whitmore, owner of KGFL, one of Roswell's two radio stations, was also present during the interview. Whitmore did his best to maneuver Brazel away from the rest of the press.

"After interviewing Brazel, I spoke with the military people outside and then went over to see Sheriff George Wilcox, whom I knew well. Wilcox said the military indicated to him it would be best if he did not say anything."⁵⁷

⁵⁷ Jason Kellahin to Karl Pflock, May 11, 1993; and statement signed by Kellahin on Sept. 20, 1993

* * *

One of Mac Brazel's children, Bessie Brazel Schreiber, was 14 years old in 1947 and lived at the family home in Tularosa during the school year; she, her mother and younger brother, Vernon, spent summers on the ranch with her father.

"In July 1947, right around the Fourth," she said recently, "dad found a lot of debris scattered over a pasture some distance from the house we lived in on the ranch.... There was a lot of debris scattered sparsely over an area that seems to me now to have been about the size of a football field. There may have been additional material spread out more widely by the wind, which was blowing quite strongly.

"The debris looked like pieces of a large balloon which had burst. The pieces were small, the largest I remember measuring about the same as the diameter of a basketball. Most of it was a kind of double-sided material, foil-like on one side and rubber-like on the other. Both sides were grayish silver in color, the foil more silvery than the rubber. Sticks, like kite sticks, were attached to some of the pieces with a whitish tape. The tape was about two or three inches wide and had flower-like designs on it. The 'flowers' were faint, a variety of pastel colors, and reminded me of Japanese paintings in which the flowers are not all connected. I do not recall any other types of material or markings, nor do I remember seeing gouges in the ground or any other signs that anything may have hit the ground hard.

"The foil-rubber material could not be torn like ordinary aluminum foil can be torn. I do not recall anything else about the strength or other properties of what we picked up...." Mrs. Schreiber says her father went into Roswell to order winter feed and told the sheriff there what he had found. "Within a day or two, several military people came to the ranch. There may have been as many as 15 of them. One or two officers spoke with dad and mom, while the rest waited. No one spoke with Vernon and me. Since I seem to recall that the military were on the ranch most of a day, they may have gone out to where we picked up the material. I am not sure about this, one way or the other, but I do remember they took the sacks of debris with them. Although it is certainly possible, I do not recall anyone finding any more of the material later. Dad's comment on the whole business was, 'They made one hell of a hullabaloo out of nothing.'⁵⁸

* * *

Despite the efforts of the military to retrieve all of the debris from the ranch, Mac Brazel's son, Bill, continued to find bits and pieces of the material: "One night, about two years after Dad's incident, I went into Corona for the evening. While I was there, I guess I talked too much - more than I should have. I know I mentioned having this collection [of debris from the ranch] to someone. The next day a staff car came out to the ranch from Roswell with a captain and

⁵⁸ Bessie Brazel Schreiber to Karl Pflock, August 26, 1993; and affidavit signed by Bessie Brazel Schreiber on Sept. 23, 1993

three enlisted men in it. Dad was away at the time; but it turned out they wanted me. Seems the captain - Armstrong, I think his name was, Captain Armstrong - had heard about my collection and wanted to see it. Of course I showed it to him, and he said that the stuff was important to our country's security and that it was most important that I let him have it to take back with him. He seemed more interested in the string-like stuff than in any of the rest of it. I didn't know what else to do, so I agreed."⁵⁹

* * *

One of the neighbors to whom Bill Brazel showed a piece of the debris shortly after its discovery was Sallye Strickland Tadolini, daughter of Lyman and Marian Strickland. "What Bill showed us was a piece of what I still think of as fabric," she said recently. "It was something like aluminum foil, something like satin, something like well-tanned leather in its toughness, yet it was not precisely like any of one of those materials. While I do not recall this with certainty, I think the fabric measured about four by eight or ten inches. Its edges, which were smooth, were not exactly parallel, and its shape was roughly trapezoidal. It was about the thickness of very fine kidskin glove leather and a dull metallic grayish silver, one side slightly darker than the other. I do not remember it having any design or embossing on it.

"Bill passed it around, and we all felt of it. I did a lot of sewing, so the feel made a great impression on me. It felt like no fabric I have touched before or since. It was very silky or satiny, with the same texture on both sides. Yet when I crumpled it in my hands, the feel was like that you notice when you crumple a leather glove in your hand. When it was released, it sprang back into its original shape, quickly flattening out with no wrinkles.

"While all I saw was the piece of fabric, I remember hearing discussions about what must have been part of the frame, which was said to be somehow very different. I also remember Mac Brazel referring to - and I think these were his exact words - 'all that junk all over out there.' These recollections make me think there must have been more than just a lot of fabric there."⁶⁰

* * *

Mac Brazel may have been paid off for his silence, according to Alma Hobbs, a daughter of Brazel's neighbors, Mr. & Mrs. Floyd Proctor: "...only a few months after the incident on his ranch, he appeared to have suddenly come into a sufficient amount of ready cash to begin making large investments in what she recalled was a meat packing business. This curious activity was confirmed by Brazel's sister, Mrs. Lorrene Ferguson, who also recalls thinking it unusual that her brother should suddenly have so much disposable cash." However, Shirley Brazel, Mac's daughter-in-law, "vigorously denies that there is anything to such an allegation...[she] feels absolutely certain that he would never have been a party to 'bribery' in return for silence under

⁵⁹ Bill Brazel to William L. Moore in *The Roswell Incident*, 1980

⁶⁰ Sallye Strickland Tadolini to Karl Pflock, Sept. 18, 1993; and statement signed by Tadolini on Sept. 27, 1993

any circumstances." Mac Brazel's sons Paul and Bill are similarly adamant that their father would never have accepted a bribe to keep quiet.⁶¹

* * *

Sheridan W. Cavitt, the Counter Intelligence Corps captain (now a retired Air Force lieutenant colonel), who probably accompanied Marcel to the Brazel ranch and may have coordinated retrieval of the debris, was interviewed by William Moore in September 1982. Cavitt was "extremely reluctant" to discuss the Roswell case, but admitted having known Jesse Marcel. He noted his security oath and that the matter was probably "still classified." However, Cavitt admitted that he had "probably" taken charge of things when Marcel was in Ft. Worth, and that "if there ever was a final report, then I suppose I was the one who wrote it." The report would have gone to CIC Headquarters in Washington, DC.⁶²

* * *

Cavitt was interviewed more recently by Don Schmitt and Kevin Randle, who said: "At first, this intelligence agent refused to admit that the event had occurred at all! There had been no newspaper story, no fuss, not even the recovery of a weather balloon. After much prodding, he was willing to admit that something came down and was recovered, but that was as far as he would go. He admits no personal involvement, even though other reliable sources give him a central role."⁶³

* * *

Bill Rickett, the Counter Intelligence Corps sergeant who participated in the retrieval of debris, expressed reluctance to discuss anything about bodies found at the Brazel ranch site. "When I mentioned bodies," said Stanton Friedman, "Rickett clearly reacted and indicated that this was an area he couldn't talk about. He indicated there were different levels of security about this work; that a directive had come down placing this at a high level. He went on to say that certain subjects were discussed only in rooms that couldn't be bugged."⁶⁴

In more recent interviews, Rickett recalled a conversation in Washington with Joe Wirth, a Criminal Investigations Division agent who was assigned to 700th CIC headquarters in Washington, D.C., in July 1947. Rickett asked Wirth what had happened with the material

⁶¹ William L. Moore in "The Roswell Investigation," *MUFON Symposium Proceedings*, 1982; and Kevin D. Randle & Donald R. Schmitt, *UFO Crash at Roswell*, 1991

⁶² William L. Moore, "The Roswell Investigation," *MUFON Symposium Proceedings*, 1982.

⁶³ Donald R. Schmitt, "New Revelations From Roswell," *MUFON Symposium Proceedings*, 1985

⁶⁴ Stanton T. Friedman in "Crashed Saucers: Evidence in Search of Proof," *MUFON Symposium Proceedings*, 1985

recovered in New Mexico. "I wish you wouldn't ask me that," Rickett quoted Wirth as saying, "we sent it over to a lab and they don't know either." Rickett also recalled asking Clair Miller, a retired Air Force Office of Special Investigations agent and former CIC agent who served in 700th CIC headquarters in July 1947, about the case sometime in the early 1970s. Miller replied, "Let's pretend you didn't ask me that."⁶⁵

* * *

"Col. Blanchard's former wife, Ethel Simms, stated that her husband knew that the wreckage he had sent to Ft. Worth did not belong to any balloon. 'At first he thought it might be Russian because of the strange symbols on it. Later on, he realized it wasn't Russian either.'⁶⁶

* * *

"Brig. Gen. Woodrow P. Swancutt, USAF (ret.), long-time personal friend of Blanchard's, also recalled the incident 'because there was so much notoriety about it.' He went on to make the very unusual statement that it was 'supposed to have been one of the first UFOs in hand,' and then added after a short pause that 'at first Blanchard thought he had something. There was considerable communication between him and Ramey and it took some time before Ramey identified it as a radar sonde. I do not know where the material was sent or who made statements as to the result, but Blanchard seemed quite content to accept this explanation as long as it was out of his hands anyway.'⁶⁷

* * *

Sheriff Wilcox may have seen the occupants of the craft, according to his granddaughter, Barbara Dugger. Years after the Roswell events, she says her grandmother, Inez Wilcox, told her that "there was a spacecraft - a flying saucer - that crashed outside Roswell. She told me not to tell anybody, because when the event occurred, 'the military police came to the jailhouse and told George and I that if we ever told anything about the incident, not only would we be killed, but our entire family would be killed.'

"She said someone had come to Roswell and told him about this incident. My grandfather went out there to the site; it was in the evening. There was a big burned area, and he saw debris. He also saw four 'space beings.' One of the little men was alive. Their heads were large. They wore suits like silk.... She said the event shocked him. He never wanted to be sheriff again after

⁶⁵ Bill Rickett; audiotaped interview conducted in January 1990 and videotaped interview conducted in July 1990

⁶⁶ William L. Moore, "Crashed Saucers: Evidence in Search of Proof," *MUFON Symposium Proceedings*, 1985

⁶⁷ William L. Moore, "The Roswell Investigation: New Evidence in the Search for a Crashed UFO," November 1982 revision; privately published

that."⁶⁸

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According to British writer Timothy Good, author of *Above Top Secret*: "Following publication of *Above Top Secret* in 1987, I spoke with the family of a man who was at Roswell Army Air Base during the period when - according to nearly 100 witnesses tracked down by Bill Moore and Stanton Friedman - an unidentified object crashed 75 miles northwest of Roswell. The witness claimed to have stood guard over the wreckage, and, on another occasion, to have actually seen the bodies of aliens, who he described as yellowish in color, with large heads and slanted eyes."⁶⁹ (The witness was subsequently identified as Melvin Brown.)

Brown's daughter, Beverly J. Bean, says: "In 1969, he told my sister and me that he was ordered to go out into the desert. He said that all available men were grabbed to go out to where a crashed saucer had come down. He said there were a number of trucks with ice in them. He and another soldier were told to guard a truck covered with a tarpaulin. They were told not to look under the tarpaulin, because if they did, they would get into a lot of trouble if they did. However, when they were certain no one was looking, they lifted up the tarpaulin. Underneath it, they saw either several bodies. He told me they were about four feet tall, with larger heads than humans, slanted eyes, and yellowish skin. He told us not to tell anyone, because 'you could get your daddy into a lot of trouble.'⁷⁰

* * *

Don Schmitt reports: "The Provost Marshal at the Roswell base, the equivalent of the chief of police, was in charge of all security at the crash site in 1947. When we located and then contacted him late last year [1989], it was the first time anyone had extensively questioned him about what had occurred. The Provost Marshal did not tell us the weather balloon cover story, nor did he give us a true account of the Roswell recovery. Instead, he told us that he considered himself still sworn to secrecy about the event - after forty-three years!"⁷¹ (The former Provost Marshall, Edwin Easley, died early in 1992.)

* * *

Brig. Gen. Arthur E. Exon, USAF (ret.), former commander of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base,

⁶⁸ Affidavit signed by Barbara Dugger on Feb. 24, 1992

⁶⁹ Timothy Good, "Above Top Secret," *MUFON Symposium Proceedings*, 1989

⁷⁰ Videotaped interview with Beverly Bean in 1991

⁷¹ Donald R. Schmitt, "New Revelations From Roswell," *MUFON Symposium Proceedings*, 1990; audiotaped interview conducted with Edwin E. Easley by Kevin Randle, Jan. 11, 1990

was a lieutenant colonel assigned to Wright Field in July 1947, when the debris recovered in New Mexico may have been brought to the base. An interview with Schmitt and Randle was presented in their 1991 book, *UFO Crash at Roswell*.

According to Exon: "We heard the material was coming to Wright Field." Testing was done in the various labs. "Everything from chemical analysis, stress tests, compression tests, flexing. It was brought into our material evaluation labs. I don't know how it arrived, but the boys who tested it said it was very unusual.

Exon also described the material. "(Some of it) could be easily ripped or changed...there were other parts of it that were very thin but awfully strong and couldn't be dented with heavy hammers...It was flexible to a degree."

According to him, "...some of it was flimsy and was tougher than hell and other [sic] almost like foil but strong. It had them pretty puzzled."

The lab chiefs at Wright Field set up a "special project" for the testing of the material. "They knew they had something new on their hands. The metal and material was unknown to anyone I talked to. Whatever they found, I never heard what the results were. A couple of guys thought it might be Russian but the overall consensus was that the pieces were from space."

When asked about the bodies, he said, "There was another location where...apparently the main body of the spacecraft was...where they did say there were bodies...they were all found, apparently, outside the craft itself but were in fairly good condition. In other words, they weren't broken up a lot."

Exon was sure that the material, at least some of it, would still be housed at Wright-Patterson. There would be reports, probably filed in the Foreign Technology building, that would describe everything learned in the last forty plus years. There would be photographs, from the debris field and the crash site, of the bodies and of the autopsies, filed away. Everything needed to prove that Roswell represented the crash of an extraterrestrial spacecraft would be found, if those reports were ever to be released.

Like others who had been on the crash site in July, 1947, who had been in Roswell at the time of the recovery, or who had been in Fort Worth when Marcel brought the material in, Exon was convinced that this was the wreck of a spacecraft. It was not something manufactured on Earth. "Roswell was the recovery of a craft from space."

Randle and Schmitt quote Exon as saying that the Roswell crash led to the establishment of an official group that controlled access to the wreckage, bodies, and information about the crash. He referred to the group as "the unholy thirteen":

According to Exon, once the nature of the crash at Roswell was understood, the information would have been passed up the chain of command. Ramey probably called the Army Chief of Staff, Dwight Eisenhower.

The General identified others on the committee, men who held high positions in the government. Carl Spaatz, the head of the Army Air Force in July, 1947, who became the first Chief of Staff of the Air Force in September, 1947, was mentioned as a committee member.

Exon named several others, including James Forrestal in his role as Secretary of War (later Defense), Stuart Symington, at that time the Under Secretary of War for Air, and President Truman. Given the nature of the crash and the preliminary conclusions being drawn, the president had to be included.

Additional names were not supplied for the remaining members, but he knew which offices were represented. These included the head of the CIA in the fall of 1947, Admiral Roscoe Hillenkoetter. Exon said there were representatives of the military intelligence community. Nathan F. Twining, as the head of the Air Materiel Command, would be another obvious choice.

There are other men who may have had a major role. Brigadier General Roger Ramey eventually left the Eighth Air Force, moving to Washington and duties in the Pentagon. In 1952, Major General Roger Ramey, Deputy Chief (of Staff) for Operations, was involved in UFO research. Ramey's inclusion would have been natural. He was involved almost from the beginning, had managed to bury the story with the balloon explanation, and the bodies did transit Fort Worth Army Air Field.

Major General John Samford, the Chief of Air Intelligence, might not have been an original member of the team, but by 1952 may have held one of the second echelon seats.

Exon's information only provided a few names: Spaatz, Symington, Truman, and Hillenkoetter. But he also said Ramey would have contacted the Army Chief of Staff, Eisenhower, upon learning of the Roswell recovery.

Exon said, "I just know there was a top intelligence echelon represented and the President's office was represented and the Secretary of Defense's office was represented and these people stayed on it in key positions even though they might have moved out."

One thing that Exon made clear was that no elected officials, outside the President, were ever included as a member of the top echelon. Elected officials

were excluded from knowing anything about it.⁷²

In September 1993, Gen. Exon declined to sign an affidavit based on quotes attributed to him in *UFO Crash at Roswell*, because he said the book placed undue emphasis on what he thought and heard, rather than what he actually knew. He also questioned the benefit of a congressional inquiry into the events after 46 years.⁷³

* * *

According to the testimony of several persons, about the same time as the discovery of debris on the Brazel ranch, approximately 150 miles to the west on the Plains of San Agustin near Magdalena (west of Socorro) New Mexico, Grady L. "Barney" Barnett, an engineer for the U.S. Soil Conservation Service who was working near Magdalena, came upon a "large metallic object." A group of archaeologists joined him.

"I noticed that they were standing around looking at some dead bodies that had fallen to the ground," Barnett told his friend, Vern Maltais, several years later. "I think there were others in the machine, which was a kind of metallic instrument of some sort - a kind of disc...It seemed to be made of stainless steel. The machine had been split open by explosion or impact." The bodies appeared to be dead.

"They were like humans but they were not humans. The heads were round, the eyes were small, and they had no hair. The eyes were oddly spaced. They were quite small by our standards and their heads were larger in proportion to their bodies than ours. Their clothing seemed to be one piece and gray in color. You couldn't see any zippers, belts or buttons. They seemed to me to be all males and there were a number of them." In a recent interview, Maltais also recalled Barnett said that the aliens all had only four fingers.

"While we were looking at them, a military officer drove up in a truck with a driver and took control. He told everybody that they Army was taking over and to get out of the way. Other military personnel came up and cordoned off the area. We were told to leave the area and not to talk to anyone whatever about what we had seen...that it was our patriotic duty to remain silent..."⁷⁴

* * *

⁷² Brig. Gen. Arthur E. Exon, USAF (ret.), to Kevin D. Randle and Donald R. Schmitt in *UFO Crash at Roswell*, 1991

⁷³ Telephone conversation with Fred Whiting on Sept. 8, 1994; and letter to Whiting dated Sept. 21, 1993

⁷⁴ Barney Barnett via Vern Maltais to Stanton T. Friedman in *The Roswell Incident*; also Vern Maltais in videotaped interview conducted July 1990 and statement signed Apr. 23, 1991

Barnett also apparently shared the story with his niece, Alice Knight. "In the 1940s," she says, "Barney told me he saw a UFO fall near Datil, New Mexico. He mentioned encountering a group of archaeologists who were in the area on a dig. They got close to the object, which he described as round in shape. He said there were creatures nearby. They weren't moving. Shortly after the discovery, he said a group of government trucks came up, and the personnel told him and the group to go back and forget what they had seen."⁷⁵

* * *

William D. Leed III is a retired U.S. Army Reserve colonel who served in the Army Reserve Signal Corps in the early 1960s. He says that a fellow officer (with the rank either of lieutenant colonel or colonel) who knew of his interest in the subject of unidentified flying objects suggested that he talk to Barney Barnett and passed on his address. In early September of 1964 or '65, Leed visited Barnett at his home in New Mexico and identified himself as a member of the military whose interest was purely personal and not official. "I talked with him for about 15 minutes," Leed says today. "He told me of coming upon a 'flying saucer' in the desert more than 10 years before and inspecting it. He said he touched it and found it not to be hot. It had a very smooth surface. He said it was about 12 feet across and saucer shaped. He walked around it but was unable to enter it.

"He said that, two-to-three days later, the area was swarming with people from the U.S. Army Air Forces who removed the 'saucer.' Mr. Barnett told me he subsequently interviewed for many hours on at least three occasions by men from several different levels of government, was told to 'shut up,' and was threatened and felt threatened by them. He said the things that were reported about the 'saucer' made him look like a fool. He did not feel so by me."⁷⁶

Aside from these and a few other second-hand reports, there is no verifiable documented evidence concerning a second crash in the Plains of San Agustin area. Barnett died in 1969.

⁷⁵ Statement signed by Alice Knight; July 9, 1991

⁷⁶ Statement signed by William D. Leed III; Feb. 10, 1993

Intelligence Officer Col. Alfred Kalberer announced: "The reports might be true, but I doubt it." The next day, 8th Air Force Commander Gen. Roger Ramey made the suggestion that people might "have been seeing heat waves."

On July 3, the INS wire service reported that "officers of the Air Research and Development section of the Army Air Force's Air Material Command at Wright Field were asked by Gen. Carl Spaatz, the Army's air commander, to check on the reports and try to ascertain what the discs are."

Meanwhile, the sightings continued. There were at least 87 reports on July 4, at least 77 on the 5th, and 157 on the 6th. By this time, at least 500 individuals or groups had seen what they thought were the mysterious flying discs - and most of the sightings occurred during the daytime.

By now, government officials were beginning to indicate there was a mystery. Capt. Tom Brown, spokesman for the U.S. Army Air Force, said "we still haven't the slightest idea what they could be." An unidentified Army spokesman said "No such phenomenon can be explained by any experiments being conducted by the Army Air Forces."

On July 8, the Public Relations Office at the Army Air Force Field in Roswell, New Mexico, announced that base personnel had recovered a flying disc, which was being transported to Fort Worth, headquarters of the 8th Air Force. There, Gen. Ramey said the "crashed saucer" was nothing more than a weather balloon and its radar target. Nothing more would be heard about the Roswell incident for more than 30 years.

By July 30, the number of sighting reports had exceeded 800, and the first official Army Air Force study was completed. It involved 13 sightings from May 19 to July 12: eight from military people and/or pilots, one from scientists, one from a policeman, one from an airline ground crew, and two from people without any technical background. Of the 13 cases, nine were in the daytime, three were at dusk or later, and one lacked any indication of time of day.

After considering many aspects from each of the 13 cases, the unknown analysts concluded:

(a) This 'flying saucer' situation is not all imaginary or seeing too much in some natural phenomena. Something is really flying around.

(b) Lack of topside inquiries, when compared to the prompt and demanding inquiries that have originated topside upon former events, give more than ordinary weight to the possibility that this is a domestic project about which the President, etc., know.

(c) Whatever the objects are, this much can be said of their physical appearance:

1. The surface of these objects is metallic, indicating a metallic skin, at least.

2. When a trail is observed, it is lightly colored, a Blue-Brown haze, that is similar to a rocket engine's exhaust. Contrary to a rocket of the solid type, one observation indicates that the fuel may be throttled which would indicate a liquid rocket engine.

3. As to shape, all observations state that the object is circular or at least elliptical, flat on the bottom and slightly domed on the top. The size estimates place it somewhere near the size of a C-54 or a Constellation. [Note: This refers to 1940's four-engine airliners, which had wingspans of about 120 feet and lengths of about 95 feet.]

4. Some reports describe two tabs, located at the rear and symmetrical, about the axis of flight motion.

5. Flights have been reported, from three to nine of them, flying good formation on each other, with speeds always above 300 kts [about 350 MPH].

6. The discs oscillate laterally while flying along, which could be snaking.

On Sept. 23, a report was sent by Lt. Gen. Nathan Twining, Commanding General of the Air Materiel Command at Wright Field, to the Commanding General of the U.S. Army Air Forces, Gen. Spaatz. The report said, in part: "The phenomenon reported is something real and not visionary or fictitious."

It went on to recommend that the Army Air Force:

...issue a directive assigning a priority, security classification and Code Name for a detailed study of this matter to include the preparation of complete sets of all available and pertinent data which will then be made available to the Army, Navy, Atomic Energy Commission, JRDB [Joint Research and Development Board], the Air Force Scientific Advisory Group, NACA [the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, forerunner of NASA], and the RAND and NEPA projects for comments and recommendations, with a preliminary report to be forwarded within 15 days of receipt of the data and a detailed report thereafter every 30 days at the investigation develops. A complete interchange of data should be effected....

Five weeks later, on Oct. 30, 1947, a draft Intelligence Collection Memorandum was prepared by Brig. Gen. George F. Shulgen, Chief of the Air Intelligence Requirements Division, of the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff of the newly-formed U.S. Air Force. In it, he gave the background of the subject and then offered a lengthy list of items which he wished his field agents to be concerned with when investigating possible sources of information on the saucers. The memorandum noted the following:

This strange object, or phenomenon, may be considered, in view of certain observations, as long-range aircraft capable of a high rate of climb, high cruising speed and highly maneuverable and capable of being flown in very tight formation. For the purpose of analysis and evaluation of these so-called "flying saucers," the object sighted is being assumed to be a manned craft of unknown origin. While there remains the possibility of Russian manufacture, it is the considered opinion of some elements that the object may in fact represent an interplanetary craft of some kind.

The September 23 letter from Gen. Twining to Gen. Shulgen which recommended a "detailed study of this matter" was implemented on December 30. A directive went from Maj. Gen. L. C. Craigie, Director of Research and Development of the U.S. Air Force (on behalf of Air Force Chief of Staff Hoyt Vandenberg) to Gen. Twining, ordering that a project be undertaken with the code name "Sign." It was given the lowest security classification possible.

Project Sign went into operation on January 22, 1948. On Feb. 11, 1949, Project Sign became Project Grudge. In 1952, it was re-named Project Blue Book. On December 17, 1969, Project Blue Book was shut down after almost 22 years of collecting reports and combatting charges. The final tally showed 12,783 reports received and 585 declared "Unknown." Project Blue Book's conclusions were that:

- (1) no unidentified flying object reported to, investigated and evaluated by the Air Force has ever given any indication of threat to our national security;
- (2) there has been no evidence submitted to or discovered by the Air Force that sightings categorized as UNIDENTIFIED represent technological developments or principles beyond the range of present-day scientific knowledge; and
- (3) there has been no evidence indicating that sightings categorized as UNIDENTIFIED are extraterrestrial vehicles.

However, a careful reading of the memo that accompanied the closing of the project, as well as a staff summary which accompanied it, presents another picture.

Brig. Gen. Carroll H. Bolender, Air Force Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Development, stated on October 20, 1969, that the Air Force investigation (not specifically limited to Project Blue Book) had two objectives: "...to determine whether UFOs pose any threat to the security of the United States; and to determine whether UFOs exhibit any unique scientific information or advanced technology which could contribute to scientific or technical research."

He then said that "the continuation of Project Blue Book cannot be justified, either on the grounds of national security or in the interests of science." However, he did not say that there is no justification for the continuation of other Air Force UFO activity. In fact, he leaves that door wide open: "However, as already stated, reports of UFOs which could affect national

security would continue to be handled through the standard Air Force procedures designed for this purpose."

Clearly, all that happened in December 1969 was that Project Blue Book was ended, while the remainder of Air Force (and other governmental) UFO-related activities no doubt continued unabated, since "reports of unidentified flying objects which could affect national security are made in accordance with JANAP 146 or Air Force Manual 55-11, and are not part of the Blue Book system."

It would also appear that if UFO reports affecting national security were "not part of the Blue Book system," they would not include cases suggesting technological developments beyond the range of present scientific knowledge or evidence that they were extraterrestrial vehicles.

There is no mention of the Roswell events in the files of Project Blue Book.

THE ROSWELL EVENTS

Capsule Accounts of Principal Witnesses

Based on interviews with witnesses conducted by Don Berliner, Stanton T. Friedman, Karl T. Pflock, Kevin D. Randle, Donald R. Schmitt, Rob Swiatek, and Fred Whiting; as of October 1993.

Beverly Bean is the daughter of Melvin Brown, who told her in 1969 that when he was stationed at the Roswell base, he guarded a truck covered with a tarpaulin which he pulled back to reveal the bodies of several nonhumans.

Bill Brazel is the son of Mac Brazel, who found the debris on the ranch he managed outside Corona, New Mexico, on or about July 3, 1947. Bill Brazel found pieces of the debris left behind after the military clean-up. Later, an Air Force captain named Armstrong came to the ranch and asked for the material; Brazel couldn't think of a good reason to deny the request and handed the material over.

Glenn Dennis was a mortician working for the Ballard Funeral Home in Roswell, which had a contract to provide mortuary services for the base. He received several calls from the base mortuary officer who asked questions about small caskets and body preservation methods. Later, he arrived at the base and saw an ambulance containing objects shaped like "half-canoes" with unusual writing. Dennis encountered an Army nurse who told him to leave the base or "you're going to be in a lot of trouble." Then he was detained by a captain, "a redhead with the meanest-looking eyes I had ever seen," who threatened his life if he talked about the event. He received a similar threat from a black sergeant. The next day, the nurse told him she had participated in the autopsy of three alien bodies. She said the bodies were frozen and shipped to Wright Field.

Thomas J. DuBose retired from the U.S. Air Force in 1959 with the rank of brigadier general. He served as Chief of Staff to Brig. General Roger Ramey, Commander, Eighth Air Force, at Fort Worth, with the rank of colonel. DuBose was ordered by Gen. Clements McMullen, Deputy Commander, Strategic Air Command, to have the debris flown from Roswell to Fort Worth, then on to the Pentagon. McMullen said he would send the material by personal courier to Benjamin Chidlaw, deputy commander of the Air Materiel Command at Wright Field (now Wright-Patterson AFB). DuBose says the "weather balloon" explanation was a cover story, and that the entire operation was conducted under the strictest secrecy.

Barbara Dugger is the granddaughter of George and Inez Wilcox. She says her grandmother told her that "the military police came to the jailhouse and told George and I that if we ever told anything about the incident, not only would we be killed, but our entire family would be killed." She also says her grandmother told her the Sheriff went out there to the site and saw four "space beings," one of them alive.

Brig. Gen. Arthur E. Exon, USAF (ret.), is a former commander of Wright-Patterson Air Force

Base and was a lieutenant colonel assigned to Wright Field in July 1947, when the debris recovered in New Mexico was brought to the base. He heard about testing which was conducted on the material and that "the overall consensus was that the pieces were from space." He also heard there were bodies recovered. He is quoted as saying "Roswell was the recovery of a craft from space."

Mary Kathryn Groode is the daughter of "Pappy" Henderson, who told her he was the pilot who flew the wreckage of a UFO to Wright Field in Dayton. He also said he saw the bodies of alien beings.

L.M. Hall is a member of the Roswell City Council and former Roswell chief of police, and was a motorcycle officer there in 1947. In July, Glenn Dennis told him he had received a call from the base about "baby caskets" and was told they were going to be used for "those aliens." Hall thought Dennis was joking.

Walter Haut was the Roswell Army Air Field public relations officer. On orders from base commander Col. William Blanchard, Haut issued the original news announcement that the Army Air Force had recovered a "flying disc."

Sappho Henderson is the widow of pilot Oliver Wendell "Pappy" Henderson, who was stationed at Roswell. He told her he was the pilot who flew the wreckage of the UFO to Wright Field in Dayton. He also said he saw the bodies of alien beings.

Jason Kellahin is a retired lawyer in Santa Fe and was an Associated Press reporter in the AP Albuquerque bureau in 1947. He went to the ranch near Corona on July 8 and saw the debris on the ranch. He interviewed Mac Brazel and talked with officers from RAAF. Kellahin and a photographer, R.D. Adair, followed Brazel and the military to Roswell, where he conducted a further interview with the rancher. He also spoke with Sheriff Wilcox, who told him "the military indicated to him it would be best if he did not say anything."

Frank Joyce was employed as an announcer for KGFL Radio in Roswell. He talked by phone with Brazel shortly after the discovery of the debris and suggested he report it to officials at the Roswell Army Air Field. Joyce received the news announcement issued by the RAAF Public Relations Office and wired the story to United Press. He then got a threatening call from someone who identified himself as an officer at the Pentagon. Joyce later met Brazel, who changed his original story about "little green men." When Joyce asked why, Brazel would only say, "they weren't green."

Alice Knight is the niece of Ruth Barnett, the wife of Grady L. "Barney" Barnett, who told her in the late 1940s he saw a UFO fall near Datil, New Mexico. He described seeing a round object and "creatures" nearby. Shortly after the discovery, he said a group of government trucks came up and told him to forget what he had seen.

John Kromschroeder, DDS, friend of "Pappy" Henderson and a fellow retired military officer,

who told him he flew wreckage and bodies to Wright Field. Henderson also showed him a piece of metal that he had taken from the crash: "It was a gray lustrous metal resembling aluminum, but lighter in weight and much stiffer."

William D. Leed, III is a colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve and was in the Reserve Signal Corps Intelligence Office in the early 1960s. He 1964 or '65, he conducted an unofficial interview with Barney Barnett. Barnett said he had come upon a "flying saucer" more than a decade earlier; he described it as "about 12 feet across and saucer shaped." Two-to-three days later, Barnett said, "the area was swarming with people from the U.S. Army Air Forces who removed the "saucer." Barnett said "he was subsequently interviewed for many hours on at least three occasions by men from several different levels of government, was told to 'shut up,' and was threatened" by them...."

L.W. Maltais was a close friend of Barney Barnett. Around 1950, Barnett told him that several years earlier, he discovered a crashed disc-shaped object with the bodies of strange beings on the ground. He was absolutely convinced that the craft was from outer space.

Jesse A. Marcel, Sr. was the RAAF intelligence officer who was sent to the Brazel ranch by base commander Col. William Blanchard with Counter Intelligence Corps Capt. Sheridan Cavitt to recover the debris.

Jesse A. Marcel, M.D. is the son of Jesse Marcel, the RAAF base intelligence officer. In July 1947 (when he was 11 years of age), his father woke him up in the middle of the night to show him the debris recovered on the Brazel ranch. He remembers one piece of wreckage had unusual writing, resembling hieroglyphics.

Phyllis McGuire is the daughter of George Wilcox, sheriff of Chaves County, New Mexico, in July 1947. She recalls that her father sent deputies out to the ranch, where they saw a large blackened area in the grass. When they attempted to return the next day, the Army had cordoned off the area and wouldn't let them in.

Arthur R. McQuiddy was the editor of the *Roswell Morning Dispatch* in July 1947. He recalls Walter Haut dropping off the news release about the crash of the "flying disc," and says someone from RAAF called shortly afterward, saying the wreckage was actually the remains of a radiosonde balloon. McQuiddy also repeatedly tried to get Col. Blanchard to tell him the "real story," but Blanchard refused. On one occasion, however, McQuiddy says Blanchard told him: "The stuff I saw, I've never seen anyplace else in my life."

J.O. "Bud" Payne is a Lincoln County, N.M., probate judge and former Lincoln County commissioner. In 1947, he was a rancher and a neighbor of Mac Brazel. Upon hearing about the "flying saucer" coming down on the ranch, Payne went out to see if he could obtain a piece of it. He was stopped by two soldiers. Payne could see more vehicles and soldiers on higher ground beyond where he had been stopped.

Robert R. Porter was a flight engineer at the Roswell base and a member of the crew which flew parts of what he was told was a flying saucer to Fort Worth. He helped load a B-29 with the material, which was contained in packages wrapped in paper. Porter says the material was extremely lightweight. Upon arrival at Ft. Worth, the material was transferred to a B-25 to go to Wright Field.

Loretta Proctor was a neighbor of Mac Brazel, who showed her and her husband a piece of the material. It couldn't be cut or burned and was extremely lightweight. Her husband and several others later saw Brazel in Roswell, accompanied by the military; Brazel walked past them without speaking a word.

Lewis S. "Bill" Rickett was a master sergeant assigned to the Counter Intelligence Corps at the Roswell base; he reported to Captain Sheridan Cavitt. Rickett accompanied Cavitt to the debris field. He says Cavitt would have written the report on the incident.

George "Jud" Roberts was a minority stockholder and manager of KGFL Radio, whose owner, W.E. Whitmore, Sr., recorded an interview with Brazel. The next morning, Roberts says, the station got calls from T.J. Slowie, executive secretary of the Federal Communications Commission, and someone either in the office of Clinton Anderson (U.S. Secretary of Agriculture and former Congressman from New Mexico) or New Mexico Senator Dennis Chavez, in Washington, D.C., both of whom said the station's broadcast license would be threatened if they aired the Brazel interview.

Bessie Brazel Schreiber is the daughter of Mac Brazel and saw some of the debris recovered on the ranch. She says the material covered an area the size of a football field and was very unusual. They spent several hours collecting the debris and filled about three sacks with it. She recalls several military people arriving at the ranch a day or two later; they took the debris with them.

Robert Shirkey served as an assistant operations officer and assistant flight safety officer at the Roswell base. He saw the material carried to a B-29 scheduled to go to Fort Worth and remembers seeing the "I-beam" with strange writing reported by Jesse Marcel, Jr.

Lydia Sleppy was secretary at KOAT Radio in Albuquerque, New Mexico. She received a call from John McBoyle, a reporter and part-owner of KSWB Radio in Roswell, who said: "There's been one of those flying saucer things crash down here north of Roswell." As Sleppy was typing the story on the teletype, the machine printed something to the effect that "THIS IS THE FBI. YOU WILL IMMEDIATELY CEASE TRANSMITTING."

Robert A. Slusher was a member of the flight crew of a B-29 which flew a crate accompanied by armed guards to Fort Worth. On arrival, the plane was met by six people, including three MPs and a mortician. They took possession of the crate, which may have contained the alien bodies. One of the crew members said, "We made history."

Robert E. Smith was a member of the 1st Air Transport Unit at Roswell. He helped load crates of debris onto the aircraft and saw a piece of the material: "When you crumpled it up, it then laid back out; and when it did, it kind of crackled, making a sound like cellophane." A distant cousin, Raymond deVinney, who was with the Secret Service in July 1947, told Smith years later that he was at Roswell at this time, as a representative of President Truman.

Marian Strickland was a neighbor of Mac Brazel. She remembers Brazel saying he was kept "in jail" on the Roswell base; he remained secretive about the event.

Sallye Strickland Tadolini is Marian Strickland's daughter. She was nine years old in 1947 and remembers her family talking about the unusual debris found on the ranch and how badly Mac Brazel had been treated. She says Mac's son, Bill, showed them a piece of the debris a week or so later; she describes it as "something like aluminum foil, something like satin, something like well-tanned leather in its toughness, yet it was not precisely like any of one of those materials." She notes that it could be crumpled, but "When it was released, it sprang back into its original shape, quickly flattening out with no wrinkles."

Elizabeth Tulk, daughter of Sheriff Wilcox. Her mother, Inez, said the Army Air Force told the sheriff not to talk about the event.

George Walsh was program manager of KSWO Radio in Roswell in 1947. He received a phone call from RAAF public information officer Walter Haut in July about the "flying saucer" that had been recovered by RAAF. He put the story on the air as a bulletin and called Jason Kellahin in the Associated Press bureau in Albuquerque. Later in the day, he says Haut called him again and said "'I got a call from the War Department that told me to shut up.'"

William M. Woody was 14 years old in 1947 and lived on a farm south of Roswell. During a summer night that year, he and his father saw "large, very bright object in the southwestern sky, moving rapidly northward." It disappeared over the northern horizon. Two or three days later, they drove north through Roswell on U.S. 285; about 19 miles north of town, they began seeing soldiers stationed beside the road. One sentry stopped them and said "his orders were not to let anyone leave 285 and go into the countryside." The road to Corona was blocked by soldiers all the way to Ramon; there, they turned round and headed back home.

Earl L. Zimmerman was stationed at RAAF in July 1947 and was transferred to the Office of Special Investigations at Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque. There, he worked with Dr. Lincoln LaPaz of the University of New Mexico on an extended research project. Dr. LaPaz told Zimmerman that "he had been involved in the investigation of the thing found in the Roswell area," and that he and his team told witnesses they were investigating an aircraft accident. LaPaz also described an area where the surface of the earth had been turned a light blue.

THE ROSWELL EVENTS

Witness Affidavits

From 1990 through 1993, witnesses with significant information about events in and around Roswell in July 1947 were asked to sign prepared statements and to have their signatures witnessed (preferably by a notary public). In addition, they were asked to provide any pertinent documentation (driver's license, birth certificate, military discharge records, etc.) which would establish their identities.

In all cases, the statements are based on videotaped and/or audiotaped interviews conducted with the witnesses and reflect their own words.

(Most of the individuals named in the "Capsule Accounts of Principal Witnesses" readily complied with the request; however several declined, and a few have never responded. Those who declined include Arthur Exon and Frank Joyce. Beverly Bean, Bill Brazel, and Lewis Rickett never responded to the affidavit request. Jesse Marcel, Sr., died before this project got under way.)

The following pages are copies of those signed statements and documentation. Originals are on file and available for inspection by any Member of Congress or congressional staff representative.

Witness statements are presented in alphabetical order:

Glenn Dennis
Thomas J. DuBose
Barbara Dugger
Mary Kathryn Groode
L.M. Hall
Walter Haut
Sappho Henderson
Jason Kellahin
Alice Knight
John Kromschroeder, DDS
William D. Leed
L.W. Maltais
Jesse A. Marcel, MD
Phyllis McGuire
Arthur R. McQuiddy

Bud Payne
Robert R. Porter
Loretta Proctor
George "Jud" Roberts
Bessie Brazel Schreiber
Robert Shirkey
Lydia Sleppy
Robert A. Slusher
Robert E. Smith
Sallye Strickland Tadolini
Elizabeth Tulk
George Walsh
William M. Woody
Earl L. Zimmerman

AFFIDAVIT

(1) My name is Glenn Dennis.

(2) My address is: P.O. Box 1711, Roswell, New Mexico 88202.

(3) I am () employed as: _____ () retired.

(4) In July 1947, I was a mortician, working for the Ballard Funeral Home in Roswell, which had a contract to provide mortuary services for the Roswell Army Air Field. One afternoon, around 1:15 or 1:30, I received a call from the base mortuary officer who asked what was the smallest size hermetically sealed casket that we had in stock. He said, "We need to know this in case something comes up in the future." He asked how long it would take to get one, and I assured him I could get one for him the following day. He said he would call back if they needed one.

(5) About 45 minutes to an hour later, he called back and asked me to describe the preparation for bodies that had been lying out on the desert for a period of time. Before I could answer, he said he specifically wanted to know what effect the preparation procedures would have on the body's chemical compounds, blood and tissues. I explained that our chemicals were mainly strong solutions of formaldehyde and water, and that the procedure would probably alter the body's chemical composition. I offered to come out to the base to assist with any problem he might have, but he reiterated that the information was for future use. I suggested that if he had such a situation that I would try to freeze the body in dry ice for storage and transportation.

(6) Approximately a hour or an hour and 15 minutes later, I got a call to transport a serviceman who had a laceration on his head and perhaps a fractured nose. I gave him first aid and drove him out to the base. I got there around 5:00 PM.

(7) Although I was a civilian, I usually had free access on the base because they knew me. I drove the ambulance around to the back of the base infirmary and parked it next to another ambulance. The door was open and inside I saw some wreckage. There were several pieces which looked like the bottom of a canoe, about three feet in length. It resembled stainless steel with a purple hue, as if it had been exposed to high temperature. There was some strange-looking writing on the material resembling Egyptian hieroglyphics. Also, there were two MPs present.

(8) I checked the airman in and went to the staff lounge to have a Coke. I intended to look for a nurse, a 2nd Lieutenant, who had been commissioned about three months earlier right out of college. She was 23 years of age at the time (I was 22). I saw her coming out of one of the examining rooms with a cloth over her mouth. She said, "My gosh, get out of here or you're going to be in a lot of trouble." She went into another door where a Captain stood. He asked me who I was and what I was doing here. I told him, and he instructed me to stay there. I said, "It looks like you've got a crash; would you like me to get ready?" He told me to stay right there. Then two MPs came up and began to escort me out of the infirmary. They said they had orders to follow me out to the funeral home.

(9) We got about 10 or 15 feet when I heard a voice say, "We're not through with that SOB. Bring him back." There was another Captain, a redhead with the meanest-looking eyes I had ever seen, who said, "You did not see anything, there was no crash here, and if you say anything you could get into a lot of trouble." I said, "Hey look mister, I'm a civilian and you can't do a damn thing to me." He said, "Yes we can; somebody will be picking your bones out of the sand." There was a black Sergeant with a pad in his hand who said, "He would make good dog food for our dogs." The Captain said, "Get the SOB out." The MPs followed me back to the funeral home.

(10) The next day, I tried to call the nurse to see what was going on. About 11:00 AM, she called the funeral home and said, "I need to talk to you." We agreed to meet at the officers club. She was very upset. She said, "Before I talk to you, you have to give me a sacred oath that you will never mention my name, because I could get into a lot of trouble." I agreed.

(11) She said she had gone to get supplies in a room where two doctors were performing a preliminary autopsy. The doctors said they needed her to take notes during the procedure. She said she had never smelled anything so horrible in her life, and the sight was the most gruesome she had ever seen. She said, "This was something no one has ever seen." As she spoke, I was concerned that she might go into shock.

(12) She drew me a diagram of the bodies, including an arm with a hand that had only four fingers; the doctors noted that on the end of the fingers were little pads resembling suction cups. She said the head was disproportionately large for the body; the eyes were deeply set; the skulls were flexible; the nose was concave with only two orifices; the mouth was a fine slit, and the doctors said there was heavy cartilage instead of teeth. The ears were only small orifices with flaps. They had no hair, and the skin was black--perhaps due to exposure in the sun. She gave me the drawings.

(13) There were three bodies; two were very mangled and dismembered, as if destroyed by predators; one was fairly intact. They were three-and-a-half to four feet tall. She told me the doctors said: "This isn't anything we've ever seen before; there's nothing in the medical textbooks like this." She said she and the doctors became ill. They had to turn off the air conditioning and were afraid the smell would go through the hospital. They had to move the operation to an airplane hangar.

(14) I drove her back to the officers' barracks. The next day I called the hospital to see how she was, and they said she wasn't available. I tried to get her for several days, and finally got one of the nurses who said the Lieutenant had been transferred out with some other personnel. About 10 days to two weeks later, I got a letter from her with an APO number. She indicated we could discuss the incident by letter in the future. I wrote back to her and about two weeks later the letter came back marked "Return To Sender--DECEASED." Later, one of the nurses at the base said the rumor was that she and five other nurses had been on a training mission and had been killed in a plane crash.

(15) Sheriff George Wilcox and my father were very close friends. The Sheriff went to my folks' house the morning after the events at the base and said to my father, "I don't know what kind of trouble Glenn's in, but you tell

your son that he doesn't know anything and hasn't seen anything at the base." He added, "They want you and your wife's name, and they want your and your children's addresses." My father immediately drove to the funeral home and asked me what kind of trouble I was in. He related the conversation with Sheriff Wilcox, and so I told him about the events of the previous day. He is the only person to whom I have told this story until recently.

(16) I had filed away the sketches the nurse gave me that day. Recently, at the request of a researcher, I tried to locate my personal files at the funeral home, but they had all been destroyed.

(17) I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Glenn Dennis
(Signature)

8-7-91
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Walter G. Hant
(Name) WALTER G. HANT

AFFIDAVIT

- (1) My name is Thomas Jefferson DuBose.
- (2) My address is: *920 Virginia Dr Winter Park, FL 32789*
- (3) I retired from the U.S. Air Force in 1959 with the rank of Brigadier General.
- (4) In July 1947, I was stationed at Fort Worth Army Air Field [later Carswell Air Force Base] in Fort Worth, Texas. I served as Chief of Staff to Major General Roger Ramey, Commander, Eighth Air Force. I had the rank of Colonel.
- (5) In early July, I received a phone call from ^{Maj} Gen. Clements McMullen, Deputy Commander, Strategic Air Command. He asked what we knew about the object which had been recovered outside Roswell, New Mexico, as reported by the press. I called Col. William Blanchard, Commander of the Roswell Army Air Field and directed him to send the material in a sealed container to me at Fort Worth. I so informed ^{Maj} Gen. McMullen.
- (6) After the plane from Roswell arrived with the material, I asked the Base Commander, Col. Al Clark, to take possession of the material and to personally transport it in a B-26 ^{Maj} to Gen. McMullen in Washington, D.C. I notified ^{Maj} Gen. McMullen, and he told me he would send the material by personal courier on his plane to Benjamin Chidlaw, Commanding General of the Air Materiel Command at Wright Field [later Wright Patterson AFB]. The entire operation was conducted under the strictest secrecy.
- (7) The material shown in the photographs taken in ^{Maj} Gen. Ramey's office was a weather balloon. The weather balloon explanation for the material was a cover story to divert the attention of the press.
- (8) I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

T. J. DuBose
(Signature)
9/16/91
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Anda R. Split
(Name)
Notary Public
State of Florida
County of Orange

Notary Public, State of Florida
My Commission Expires Dec. 2, 1998
Bonded Thru Troy Fain - Insurance, Inc.

AFFIDAVIT OF BARBARA DUGGER

- (1) My name is Barbara Dugger.
- (2) My address is: Box 156 Dell City, Texas 79837
- (3) I am employed by: Dell City School System.
- (4) My grandmother was Inez Wilcox, and my grandfather was George Wilcox, who was the Sheriff in Chaves County, New Mexico, in 1947. I lived with my grandmother while I was teaching at the New Mexico Military Institute. I was 24 years old at the time.
- (5) One evening, while we were watching a TV program about space, my grandmother told me that in the 1940s, there was a spacecraft--a flying saucer--that crashed outside Roswell. She told me not to tell anybody, because when the event occurred, "the military police came to the jailhouse and told George and I that if we ever told anything about the incident, not only would we be killed, but our entire family would be killed." I said, "Did you believe them?" She said, "What do you think? They meant it, Barbara--they were not kidding." She didn't remember the names of those involved, however, she said it was Air Force personnel who threatened them. She never told anyone else in my family about the event, even my mother, Elizabeth Tulk.
- (6) She said someone had come to Roswell and told him about this incident. My grandfather went out there to the site; it was in the evening. There was a big burned area, and he saw debris. He also saw four "space beings." One of the little men was alive. Their heads were large. They wore suits like silk.
- (7) After he returned to his office, my grandfather got phone calls from all over the world--including England. MPs came to the jail. A lot of people came in and out of the jail at the time.
- (8) She said the event shocked him. He never wanted to be sheriff again after that. Grandmother ran for sheriff and was defeated. She wrote an article about the event right after it happened to see if anyone else knew anything about it.
- (9) My grandmother was a very loyal citizen of the United States, and she thought it was in the best interest of the country not to talk about the event. However, if she said it happened, it happened. Her state of mind was excellent at the time of this conversation. She was working in real estate. Grandfather had passed away by this time from hardening of the arteries. Grandmother passed away at age of 93.
- (10) I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Barbara Dugger
(Signature)

2-24-95
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Veronica Garcia

AFFIDAVIT

KATHRYN

(1) My name is Mary Catherine Goode.

(2) My address is: P.O. Box 1551 KIHEI, MAUI, HI. 96753

(3) I am employed as: MASSAGE THERAPIST.

(4) My father was Oliver W. Henderson. When I was growing up, he and I would often spend evenings looking at the stars. On one occasion, I asked him what he was looking for. He said, "I'm looking for flying saucers. They're real, you know."

(5) In 1981, during a visit to my parents' home, my father showed me a newspaper article which described the crash of a UFO and the recovery of alien bodies outside Roswell, New Mexico. He told me that he saw the crashed craft and the alien bodies described in the article, and that he had flown the wreckage to Ohio. He described the alien beings as small and pale, with slanted eyes and large heads. He said they were humanoid-looking, but different from us. I think he said there were three bodies.

(6) He said the matter had been top secret and that he was not supposed to discuss it with anyone, but that he felt it was all right to tell me because it was in the newspaper.

(7) I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Mary K. Goode
(Signature)

August 14, 1991
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Robyn L. Christl
(Name)



AFFIDAVIT

L. M. Hall

- (1) My name is L. M. Hall.
- (2) My address is 1905 S. Richardson Avenue, Roswell, New Mexico 88201.
- (3) I am employed as: Retired. () I am retired.
- (4) I came to Roswell, New Mexico, in 1943, while serving in the Army Air Force. I was a military policeman and investigator at Roswell Army Air Field (RAAF). In 1946, after being discharged from the service, I joined the Roswell Police Department, and in 1964 I was appointed chief of police, serving for 14 and a half years. I am now a member of the Roswell City Council.
- (5) In 1947, I was a motorcycle officer, with patrol duty on South Main Street, between town and RAAF. I and other police officers would often take our breaks in the small lounge at the Ballard Funeral Home at 910 South Main, where Glenn Dennis worked. I had gotten to know Glenn when I was a base MP because he made ambulance calls to the base under a contract Ballard's had, so I would sometimes have coffee with him if he was at work when I stopped in.
- (6) One day in July 1947, I was at Ballard's on a break, and Glenn and I were in the driveway "batting the breeze." I was sitting on my motorcycle, and Glenn stood nearby. He remarked, "I had a funny call from the base. They wanted to know if we had several baby caskets." Then he started laughing and said, "I asked what for, and they said they wanted to bury [or ship] those aliens," something to that effect. I thought it was one of those "gotcha" jokes, so I didn't bite. He never said anything else about it, and I didn't either.
- (7) I believe our conversation took place a couple of days after the stories about a crashed flying saucer appeared in the Roswell papers.
- (8) I have not been paid or given or promised anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

L. M. Hall
L. M. Hall

9-15-93

(Signature and Printed Name)

(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

No one present to witness *RAA*

(Signature and Printed Name)

(Date)

yes I knew Dan Dwyer

AFFIDAVIT

(1) My name is Walter Haut.

(2) My address is: 1405 W. 7TH, Roswell, NM 88201.

(3) I am retired.

(4) In July 1947, I was stationed at the Roswell Army Air base, serving as the base Public Information Officer. At approximately 9:30 AM on July 8, I received a call from Col. William Blanchard, the base commander, who said he had in his possession a flying saucer or parts thereof. He said it came from a ranch northwest of Roswell, and that the base Intelligence Officer, Major Jesse Marcel, was going to fly the material to Fort Worth.

(5) Col. Blanchard told me to write a news release about the operation and to deliver it to both newspapers and the two radio stations in Roswell. He felt that he wanted the local media to have the first opportunity to have the story. I went first to KGFL, then to KSWS, then to the *Daily Record* and finally to the *Morning Dispatch*.

(6) The next day, I read in the newspaper that General Roger Ramey in Forth Worth had said the object was a weather balloon.

(7) I believe Col. Blanchard saw the material, because he sounded positive about what the material was. There is no chance that he would have mistaken it for a weather balloon. Neither is there any chance that Major Marcel would have been mistaken.

(8) In 1980, Jesse Marcel told me that the material photographed in Gen. Ramey's office was not the material he had recovered.

(9) I am convinced that the material recovered was some type of craft from outer space.

(10) I have not been paid nor given anything of value to make this statement, and it is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Walter Haut
(Signature)

5-14-93
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Max Pettit
(Name)

AFFIDAVIT

(1) My name is Sappho Henderson.

(2) My address is: 9338 Dale Ave., West Hills, Ca. 92103

(3) I am retired.

Pilot

(4) My husband was Oliver Wendell Henderson, who was called "Pappy," because he was older than the other enlisted men in his squadron during World War II and had prematurely gray hair. We met during World War II, when he flew with the 446th Bomb Squadron; he flew B-24s and had 30 missions over Germany, for which he received two Distinguished Flying Crosses and the Air Medal with Four Oak Leaf Clusters.

(5) After the war, he returned home and was sent to Galveston Air Force Base, then transferred to Pueblo AFB, and then sent to Roswell (later Walker AFB), where we stayed for 13 years.

(6) While he was stationed at Roswell, he ran the "Green Hornet Airline," which involved flying C-54s and C-47s, carrying VIPs, scientists and materials from Roswell to the Pacific during the atom bomb tests. He had to have a Top Secret clearance for this responsibility. After separating from the service, he operated a construction business in Roswell. He died on March 25, 1986.

(7) In 1980 or 1981, he picked up a newspaper at a grocery store where we were living in San Diego. One article described the crash of a UFO outside Roswell, with the bodies of aliens discovered beside the craft. He pointed out the article to me and said, "I want you to read this article, because it's a true story. I'm the pilot who flew the wreckage of the UFO to Dayton, Ohio. I guess now that they're putting it in the paper, I can tell you about this. I wanted to tell you for years." Pappy never discussed his work because of his security clearance.

(8) He described the beings as small with large heads for their size. He said the material that their suits were made of was different than anything he had ever seen. He said they looked strange. I believe he mentioned that the bodies had been packed in dry ice to preserve them. He was not aware of the book [The Roswell Incident] that had been published about this event at the time he told me this.

(9) I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Sappho Henderson
(Signature)

PERSONA APPEARES MRS. SAPPHO HENDERSON

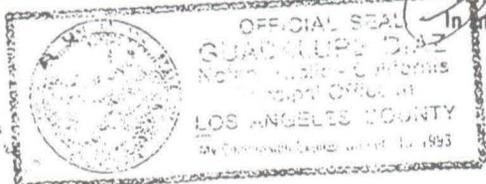
July 9, 1991
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Steve Grode
(Name)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
9th day of July, 1991.

Madeline Diaz Notary Public
In and for the County of Los Angeles State of California



DMV CALIFORNIA

EXPIRES ON BIRTHDAY  DRIVER LICENSE
 H0888508 CLASS C
 EXPIRES: 01-27-95

SAPPHO HENDERSON
 8338 SALE AVE
 WEST HILLS CA 91304

SEX: F HAIR: GRY EYES: GRN
 HT: 5-03 WT: 140 DOB: 01-27-21
 RSTR: CORR LENS

Sappho Henderson
 12-21-90 637 A3/ FD/95
 DO NOT LAMINATE

BIRTH REGISTRATION CARD

Texas State Department of Health
 BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
 AUSTIN TEXAS

CERTIFICATE NUMBER 5916

NAME Sappho Ward
 DATE OF BIRTH Jan. 27, 1921 SEX Female
 PLACE OF BIRTH Swisher County, Texas
 DATE FILED Feb. 7, 1921 DATE ISSUED Sep. 15, 1971

This is a true certification of name and birth facts as recorded in this office.

[Signature]
 STATE REGISTRAR

STATE OF TEXAS

My daughter Mary Kathryn Groodes is coming from their home in Marie Aug. 2. I will have her sign + send the affidavit then.

I would appreciate a copy of the briefing paper and videotape.

Thank you very much.

Sappho Ward Henderson

AFFIDAVIT
Jason Kellahin

- (1) My name is Jason Kellahin.
- (2) My address is 112 Malaga Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501.
- (3) I ~~am employed as:~~ was a practicing attorney and (X) I am retired.
- (4) I am a native of Roswell, New Mexico, where, at the age of 12, I started working for the *Roswell Morning Dispatch*, sweeping out the back shop after school. Shortly before World War II, I was named editor of the paper. After the war, I became an Associated Press (AP) reporter, later going to law school and entering into practice in 1951. In July 1947 I was a reporter in the AP's Albuquerque bureau.
- (5) On July 8, 1947, someone in Roswell called our bureau with the news that the Roswell Army Air Field (RAAF) had announced the Army had "captured" a flying saucer on a ranch in Lincoln County. Although I may have taken the call, I do not remember doing so. The story was put on the wire, and AP headquarters in New York ordered our bureau chief to send someone to get more information. He sent me and, because he thought there might be a photo opportunity, our wire technician and photographer, R. (Robin) D. Adair. We took our portable wirephoto machine with us.
- (6) Our first stop was the Foster ranch, where the discovery had been made. At the ranch house, we found William "Mac" Brazel, his wife, and his small son. It was Brazel who made the find in a pasture some distance from the house. He was not happy about the attention he was getting and the people traipsing around his place. He said if he ever found anything again, he would not tell anyone unless it was a bomb.
- (7) Brazel took Adair and me to the pasture where he made his discovery. When we arrived, there were three or four uniformed Army officers searching some higher ground about a quarter to a half mile away. Apparently, they had been there for some time.
- (8) There was quite a lot of debris on the site—pieces of silver colored fabric, perhaps aluminized cloth. Some of the pieces had sticks attached to them. I thought they might be the remains of a high-altitude balloon package, but I did not see anything, pieces of rubber or the like, that looked like it could have been part of the balloon itself. The way the material was distributed, it looked as though whatever it was from came apart as it moved along through the air.
- (9) After looking at the material, I walked over to the military men. They said they were from RAAF and were just looking around to see what they could find. They said they were going back to Roswell and would talk with me

J.K.
9-20-93

further there. They had a very casual attitude and did not seem at all disturbed that the press was there. They made no attempt to run us off.

(9) Adair and I, Brazel, and the Army men then drove down to Roswell, traveling separately. Late that afternoon or early evening, we met at the offices of the *Roswell Daily Record*, the city's afternoon newspaper. The military men waited on the sidewalk out front, while I and a *Record* reporter named Skeritt interviewed Brazel and Adair took his picture. (Adair also took photos of Brazel and the debris at the ranch, but these were never used.) Walter E. Whitmore, owner of KGFL, one of Roswell's two radio stations, was also present during the interview. Whitmore did his best to maneuver Brazel away from the rest of the press.

(10) After interviewing Brazel, I spoke with the military people outside and then went over to see Sheriff George Wilcox, whom I knew well. Wilcox said the military indicated to him it would be best if he did not say anything. I then phoned in my story to the AP office in Albuquerque. The next morning, Adair transmitted his photos on the portable wirephoto equipment.

(11) I have not been paid or given or promised anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

JASON KELLAHIN

Jason Kellahin

(Signature and Printed Name)

Sept. 20, 1993

(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Michelle Gurdagnole

(Signature and Printed Name)

Sept 20 1997

(Date)

My Commission Expires June 9th 1997

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, } SS.
County of Chaves.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY. That on the 26 day of December, 1909

In Precinct No. 1, in the County and Territory aforesaid, Mrs. Robt. Kuhlman

whose maiden name was Lilya James

gave birth to a male child, which has been tutored

of said mother; That the name of the father of

That he was born in the year 1867, in

the town of Monarch, Nevada, and his occupation is Accountant;

That the mother Mrs. Lilya James Kuhlman was born in the year 1874,

in the town of Jodelho, Loiz, and that such parents reside

704 N. Penna; That M. Thump, (Physician) his present

such birth.

M. Thump

Lawrence N. M.

CARD

AFFIDAVIT

(1) My name is Alice Knight.

(2) My address is: P.O. Box 931, Dalhart, TX 79022

(3) I am () employed as: GIFT SHOP () retired.

(4) My aunt was Ruth Barnett, the wife of Grady L. "Barney" Barnett. They took care of me for about two or three years when I was a child. Barney was a civil engineer with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and worked out of Socorro, New Mexico.

(5) In the late 1940s, Barney told me he saw a UFO fall near Datil, New Mexico. He mentioned encountering a group of archaeologists who were in the area on a dig. They got close to the object, which he described as round in shape. He said there were creatures nearby. They weren't moving. Shortly after the discovery, he said a group of government trucks came up, and the personnel told him and the group to go back and forget what they had seen.

(6) Barney was very serious when he related this experience. I have no doubt he was telling the truth.

(7) Barney died in 1969; Ruth died in 1976.

(8) I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Alice Knight
(Signature)

July 9, 1991
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Linda Hamilton
(Name)

AFFIDAVIT

- (1) My name is John Kromschroeder, DDS.
- (2) My address is: 748 Sacramento Avenue, Spring Valley, CA 92077.
- (3) I am retired from the field of dentistry.
- (4) I met Oliver W. "Pappy" Henderson in 1962 or 1963. I learned that we shared an interest in metallurgy. We participated in several joint business ventures.
- (5) In 1977, which was the 30th anniversary of Roswell event, Henderson told me about the Roswell incident. He said he transported wreckage and alien bodies to Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio. He described the wreckage as "spacecraft garbage." He said "the passengers suffered their death." He described the beings as small.
- (6) Approximately one year later, Henderson produced a piece of metal taken from the craft. I gave it a good thorough looking at and decided that it was an alloy that we are not familiar with. It was a gray lustrous metal resembling aluminum, but lighter in weight and much stiffer.
- (7) I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Dr. John L. Kromschroeder
(Signature)

1 May, 1991
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

John Delaney
(Name) Cdr US Navy (Ret)

Claude J. Gibson

D.

name is L. W. Ma
address is: HCF
m retired.

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1. My name is William Leed, III (Col. U.S. Army Reserve)
2. My address is 88 Mt. Vernon Drive, Buffalo, NY 14426-4314.
3. In the early 1960's I was in the Army Reserve ^{Signal Corps ~~Unit~~} Intelligence ~~work~~.
4. I had a strong personal interest in UFOs, which was known to others in the Bachelor Officers' Quarters where I was stationed on Reserve duty.
5. A fellow officer--a Lieutenant Colonel or Colonel who was older--knew of my interest and suggested I talk to Grady L. "Barney" Barnett, a man he thought would have a story of interest to me. I do not know the source of the Colonel's knowledge of the story. *He also gave me Barney's address*
6. In early September of ¹⁹⁶³ 1963, 1964 or 1965, I visited Mr. Barnett at his home in Roswell, N.M., and identified myself as a member of the military whose interest was purely personal and not official. I talked with him for about 15 minutes. He told me of coming upon a "flying saucer" in the desert more than 10 years before and inspecting it. He said he touched it and found it not to be hot. It had a very smooth surface. He said it was about 12 feet across and saucer shaped. He walked around it but was unable to enter it. ;
7. He said that, two-to-three days later, the area was swarming with people from the U.S. Army Air Forces who removed the "saucer".
8. Mr. Barnett told me he was subsequently interviewed for many hours on at least three occasions by men from several ^{different} levels of government, was told to "shut up", and was threatened. ^{+ felt threatened by them.} He said the things that were reported about the "saucer" made him look like a fool. *He did not feel a*
9. I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

W. M.
(re)

APRIL 19

William D Leed III
(signature)

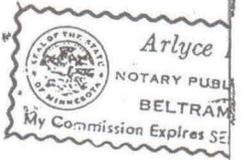
10 Feb 93
(date)

witnessed by:

Sabra M. McCarthy
(signature witnessed by)

ed and sworn to

Arlyce Bruce



Perhaps you could call me some weekend late Friday Sat before nine or late Sat after 9:00PM or Sun at my cdn home 416-835-5159. If it rings 4 times long up I o try/be later. What are your mod. state

HEADQUARTERS
USAF RECRUITING SERVICE (ATC)

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

Master Sergeant LaVerne W. Maltais
USAF Recruiting Detachment 509
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Sergeant Maltais

The occasion of your retirement after more than 20 years in the military service gives me the opportunity on behalf of the United States Air Force to express appreciation for your long productive service.

From a review of your records, I note that your first enlistment was in January 1940 and that you have completed your career in the Air Force without a break in service. While serving overseas in the Pacific Theater at the outbreak of World War II, you received six citations for your extraordinary efforts and achievements against overwhelming superior enemy forces. Since your promotion to Master Sergeant in 1943, your job assignments have carried with them a maximum of responsibility and the fine manner in which you performed your duties is reflected in your records. You may be proud of the service you have rendered.

I wish you happiness and success in your new status as a retired member of the Air Force Family.

Sincerely



H. G. THORNE, JR.
Brigadier General, USAF
Commander

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City

AGW3

March 13, 1975

Mr. Laverne W. Maltais
1605 Bixby
Bemidji, Minnesota 56601
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Maltais:

Enclosed is the Philippine Republic Presidential Unit Citation Badge, in connection with your letter dated November 19, 1973.

Limited funds and the enormous requests coming from your country, as well as from ours, have made it difficult for us to meet promptly the increasing demand for the Philippine Defense Medal. Hence, we have resorted to the policy of issuing the decoration on a first come first served basis. It is out of stock at present.

We shall accommodate your request when the decoration is again available.

Meanwhile, please acknowledge receipt of the enclosure.

Sincerely yours,

FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:



CRESENCIANO C SANTIAGO
Captain, PA (MAC)
Asst Adjutant General

Incl
a/s

AFFIDAVIT

- (1) My name is Jesse A. Marcel, M.D.
- (2) My address is: 900 N. Montana Ave., Helena, MT 59601
- (3) I am a physician, and I have served in the National Guard since 1978; I am a certified crash investigator and helicopter pilot.
- (4) In July 1947, I was eleven years old and lived in Roswell, New Mexico, where my father, Major Jesse Marcel, was stationed at the Roswell Army Air Field, serving as the base Intelligence Officer.
- (5) One night, I was awakened by my father in the middle of the night. He was very excited about some debris he had picked up in the desert. The material filled up his 1942 Buick. He brought some of the material into the house, and we spread it out on the kitchen floor.
- (6) There were three categories of debris: a thick, foil-like metallic gray substance; a brittle, brownish-black plastic-like material, like Bakelite; and there were fragments of what appeared to be I-beams.
- (7) On the inner surface of the I-beam, there appeared to be a type of writing. This writing was a purple-violet hue, and it had an embossed appearance. The figures were composed of curved, geometric shapes. It had no resemblance to Russian, Japanese or any other foreign language. It resembled hieroglyphics, but it had no animal-like characters.
- (8) My father said the debris was recovered from a crash site northwest of Roswell. He felt it was very unusual and may have mentioned the words "flying saucer" in connection with the material. He was certain it was not from a weather balloon.
- (9) I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Jesse Marcel M.D.
(Signature)

Aug 51
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Nedy Anders CPA
(Name)

SOLO GRADUATION CERTIFICATE



This is to Certify
that on this, the

18th day of NOVEMBER 19 81

JESSE MARCEL (LTC)

did, alone and unassisted
take off and return to

HATCH STAGEFIELD

thereby successfully
completing his first

solo flight


EDGAR BENNETT (DAC)

FLIGHT INSTRUCTOR

US ARMY HELICOPTER
TH-55A (LCP)
FT RUCKER, ALA



United States Army Aeromedical Center

LTC JESSE A. MARCEL

OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THE PRESCRIBED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION FOR

ARMY AVIATION MEDICINE BASIC COURSE 82-1

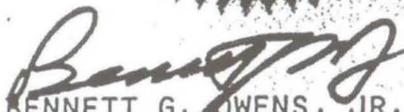
134 AMA CAT I/154 PRESCRIBED AAFP CREDITS

ON 24 NOVEMBER 1981 AND IS AWARDED THIS

Diploma

SOLOED IN TH-55A




BENNETT G. OWENS, JR., M.D.
COL, MC, SFS

DIRECTOR, AEROMEDICAL ACTIVITIES


ROBERT J. KREUTZMANN, M.D.

COL, MC, SFS
COMMANDER, ARMY AEROMEDICAL CENTER

- AFFIDAVIT

- (1) My name is Phyllis McGuire.
- (2) My address is: Box 82, Dexter, NM 88230.
- (3) I am retired.
- (4) In July 1947, my father, George Wilcox, was sheriff of Chaves County, New Mexico. My father and mother lived in the sheriff's quarters, which was part of the county jail. The jail was upstairs. My husband and I were both students at the time.
- (5) In July 1947, I was visiting my father and mother. On this occasion, I remember my father saying he had been up all night answering phone calls about the event which was in the headlines about a flying saucer. He said, "I don't know why [William W. "Mac"] Brazel would come in here with all that stuff if it hadn't been something important."
- (6) The first thing my father did was call the Air Force. He sent his deputies out at once, and they saw a large blackened area in the grass; they came back because it was dark. When they came back, he had to wait until the next day to send them back again. When they went back, the Army had blocked off the area and wouldn't let them in.
- (7) The next day, the Army Air Force all came to the office, and my sister [Elizabeth] came in.
- (8) My mother talked to different members of the family about the event and said that there was a crash and there were bodies, but they could not talk about it.
- (9) The Air Force took "Mac" Brazel right away. The material was left at the sheriff's office, and they picked it up.
- (10) My father would have recognized a weather balloon, and he knew this was not a weather balloon.
- (11) I believe that what they recovered was a flying saucer. Probably 60 percent of the people who live in Roswell think it was a flying saucer, too.
- (12) I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement. It is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Phyllis McGuire
(Signature)

May 10, 1991
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Mario Delia
(Name)

PLACE OF BIRTH STATE OF NEW MEXICO. BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH
 County of YUVAPE
 School District of _____
 or
 Village or Town of Dexter
 of
 City of _____ (No. _____ St. _____ Ward)

CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

Registered No. 2

FULL NAME OF CHILD Myrtle Inez Wilcox
IF CHILD IS NOT NAMED AT BIRTH, SEE INSTRUCTION ON REVERSE

Sex of child ♀ Twin, triplet or other? _____ Number in order of birth? _____ Legit. mate? Yes Date of birth 12-24-22, 1922
(TO BE ANSWERED ONLY IN EVENT OF PLURAL BIRTHS) MONTH DAY YEAR

FATHER		MOTHER	
FULL NAME	<u>Geo. Wilcox</u>	FULL MAIDEN NAME	<u>Inez Holland</u>
RESIDENCE	<u>Dexter</u>	RESIDENCE	<u>Dexter</u>
P. O. ADDRESS	<u>Dexter, N.M.</u>	P. O. ADDRESS	<u>Dexter, N.M.</u>
RACE	<u>W.</u> AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY <u>29</u>	RACE	<u>W.</u> AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY <u>24</u>
<small>(WHITE, BLACK, YELLOW, RED) (YEARS)</small>		<small>(WHITE, BLACK, YELLOW, RED) (YEARS)</small>	
BIRTHPLACE	<u>Eddy County, N.M.</u>	BIRTHPLACE	<u>Tex.</u>
OCCUPATION	<u>Merchant</u>	OCCUPATION	<u>Housewife</u>

Number of children born to this mother, including present birth 1 Number of children of this mother now living 1
 Was a prophylactic against ophthalmia neonatorum used? Yes If so, what? 2% Merc.

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE*

I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child, who was born alive at 11: A.M. on the date above mentioned.
(STATE WHETHER BORN ALIVE OR DEAD)
 *When there is no attending physician or midwife, then the father, householder, etc., should make this return. A stillborn child is one that neither breathes nor shows other evidence of life after birth.
 (Signature) [Signature]
Physician
(STATE WHETHER PHYSICIAN, MIDWIFE, PARENT OR OTHER)

Given name added from a supplemental report _____ Address _____
 Filed 1-6-23, 1923 Mrs. Francis Cannon
 REGISTRAR BUS-REGISTRAR

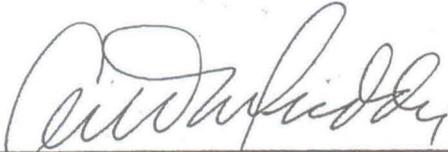
AFFIDAVIT
Arthur R. McQuiddy

- (1) My name is Arthur R. McQuiddy.
- (2) My address is 5061 Bright Sky Road, Roswell, New Mexico 88201.
- (3) I am employed as: _____ . () I am retired.
- (4) In July 1947, I was editor of the *Roswell Morning Dispatch*, one of the two newspapers here at the time. In 1948, I left the paper to become public relations director of the New Mexico Oil and Gas Association and later joined U.S. Steel as director of media relations. About eleven years ago I returned to Roswell after retiring as senior vice president for corporate relations at International Harvester.
- (5) Just before noon one day early in July 1947, Walter Haut, the public relations officer at Roswell Army Air Field (RAAF), brought a press release to me in the *Dispatch* office. The release said a crashed flying saucer had been found, taken to RAAF, and sent on to another base.
- (6) Haut had been to the two local radio stations, KGFL and KSWS, before coming to the *Dispatch*, so I gave him a bad time about that. Haut said the base policy was to rotate who got releases first to make sure everyone got a fair shake. We were a morning paper, so our edition for that day had long since hit the street, but I was disappointed at not being able to break the story on the Associated Press wire. George Walsh, the program manager at KSWS, had already moved the story on AP.
- (7) Not long after Haut left, a call came from RAAF. The caller said the release was incorrect, that what had been thought to be the wreckage of a flying saucer was actually the remains of a radiosonde balloon. However, the AP wire story had gotten the world's attention. I spent the rest of the afternoon taking long distance calls from overseas news editors. I remember calls from Rome, London, Paris, and Hong Kong.
- (8) Colonel William H. ("Butch") Blanchard, commander of RAAF and its 509th Bomb Group, was a good friend of mine. We often got together for a drink and off the record discussions of base-town relations and the like. After the flying saucer incident, I tried several times to get Blanchard to tell me the real story, but he repeatedly refused to talk about it.
- (9) About three or four months after the event, when we were a bit more "relaxed" than usual, I tried again. Blanchard reluctantly admitted he had authorized the press release. Then, as best I remember, he said, "I will tell you this and nothing more. The stuff I saw, I've never seen anyplace else in

2 / McQuiddy Affidavit

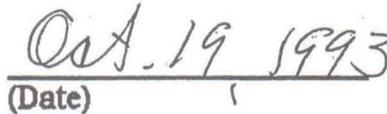
my life." That was all he would say, and he never told me anything else about the matter.

(10) I have not been paid or given or promised anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

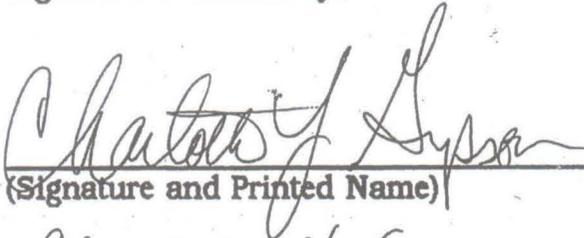


(Signature and Printed Name)

A. R. McQuiddy
Signature witnessed by:

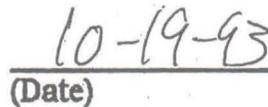


(Date)



(Signature and Printed Name)

Charlotte Y. Gipson



(Date)

DRIVER LICENSE

NUMBER	EXPIRES		
024968898	092294		
ENDORSEMENTS	RESTRICTIONS	DATE OF BIRTH	
	B	082218	
SEX	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
M	600	180	487079320
GUILDY			
ARTHUR R			
5651 BRIGHT SKY RD			
ROSWELL 88201			
SIGNATURE			
<i>Arthur Guiddy</i>			

AFFIDAVIT

Bud Payne

- (1) My name is Bud Payne.
- (2) My address is PO Box 728, Carrizozo, New Mexico 88302.
- (3) I am employed as: PROBATE JUDGE. (✓) I am retired.
- (4) I am now a Lincoln County, New Mexico, ^{PROBATE} ~~magistrate~~ judge and have been a Lincoln County commissioner, both elected offices. In 1947, I was a rancher and a neighbor of William "Mac" Brazel. Our ranch adjoined the Foster place, which Mac managed.
- (5) When I heard about the flying saucer coming down on the Foster ranch a few days after it happened in early July 1947, I decided to see if I could get a piece of the thing. The site where the saucer came down was about two or two and a half miles east of the east boundary of our pasture. I drove over there in a pickup truck.
- (6) Before I reached the site, I was stopped by two soldiers sitting in an Army truck parked beside the ranch road I was on. They were in field uniforms, and they may have been armed, wearing pistols. There were more vehicles and soldiers on higher ground beyond where I had been stopped.
- (7) I told the two soldiers who stopped me I was going to where the flying saucer came down. They said, "We know where you're going, but you can't go in there." I said, "Well, all I want is a little piece of that material." They said, "We know what you want, but there's the road you came up. You go back down that road." They were nice, jolly old boys. They did not threaten me, but they had their instructions to turn everybody back.
- (8) I have not been paid or given or promised anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

J.O. "BUD"

J O Bud Payne
(Signature and Printed Name)

9/14/93
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
COUNTY OF LINCOLN

Loree Vallejos
(Signature and Printed Name)
Notary Public - Loree Vallejos

09/14/93
(Date)

AFFIDAVIT

- (1) My name is Robert R. Porter.
- (2) My address is: 304 - 46th Street South, Great Falls, MT 59405.
- (3) I am retired () employed as: _____
- (4) In July 1947, I was a Master Sergeant in the U.S. Army Air Force, stationed at Roswell, New Mexico. I was a flight engineer. My job entailed taking care of the engines in flight, maintaining weight and balance, and I was responsible for fuel management. We mostly flew B-29s.
- (5) On this occasion, I was a member of the crew which flew parts of what we were told was a flying saucer to Fort Worth. The people on board included: Lt. Col. Payne Jennings, the Deputy Commander of the base; Lt. Col. Robert I. Barrowclough; Maj. Herb Wunderlich; and Maj. Jesse Marcel. Capt. William E. Anderson said it was from a flying saucer. After we arrived, the material was transferred to a B-25. I was told they were going to Wright Field in Dayton, Ohio.
- (6) I was involved in loading the B-29 with the material, which was wrapped in packages with wrapping paper. One of the pieces was triangle-shaped, about 2 1/2 feet across the bottom. The rest were in small packages, about the size of a shoe box. The brown paper was held with tape.
- (7) The material was extremely lightweight. When I picked it up, it was just like picking up an empty package. We loaded the triangle-shaped package and three shoe box-sized packages into the plane. All of the packages could have fit into the trunk of a car.
- (8) After we landed at Fort Worth, Col. Jennings told us to take care of maintenance of the plane and that after a guard was posted, we could eat lunch. When we came back from lunch, they told us they had transferred the material to a B-25. They told us the material was a weather balloon, but I'm certain it wasn't a weather balloon. I think the government should let the people know what's going on.
- (9) I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Robert R. Porter
(Signature)

June 7, 1991
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Ruth N. Ford 6/7/91
(Name)

RETIREMENT ORDER

DATE
22 August 1962

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL ORDER
AB-10321

Master Sergeant Robert R Porter, AF18089734, 97 Air Refueling Squadron (M), SAC, Maxstrom AFB, Mont

Effective on date indicated in item 1, you are relieved from assignment organization and station shown above and from active duty. Effective on date indicated in item 2, you are transferred to the Reserve of the Air Force (Air Force Reserve); assigned to Headquarters Continental Air Command (Inactive Status List Reserve Section), Air Reserve Records Center, 3800 York Street, Denver 5, Colorado, designated Standby Reserve, awarded Standby Screening Code B, retired per authority shown in item 3 in grade specified in item 4 and will proceed as authorized in item 9. SDN 230. PCS. TDN. 5733500 P538.02 S503725 2100 2200.

1. DATE RELIEVED FROM ACTIVE DUTY 31 October 1962	2. DATE RETIRED 1 November 1962	3. SECTION OF TITLE 10, USC 8914	4. GRADE IN WHICH RETIRED Master Sergeant
5. ACTIVE SERVICE FOR RETIREMENT		6. SERVICE FOR BASIC PAY	
YEARS 20	MONTHS 1	DAYS 1	YEARS 20
			MONTHS 3
			DAYS 23
7. HIGHEST PAY GRADE HELD ON ACTIVE DUTY E-7			8. DATE OF BIRTH 30 November 1921
9A. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROCEED TO HOME OF SELECTION		10. RESERVE GRADE, SERVICE NUMBER, AND ASSIGNMENT None	
B. <input type="checkbox"/> PROCEED TO HOME OF RECORD OR PLACE OF ENLISTMENT AS YOU ELECT			

11. MAILING ADDRESS
1204 9th Avenue South, Great Falls, Mont

12. REMARKS

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE:



CURTIS E. LEMAY
Chief of Staff

R. J. PUGH
Colonel, USAF
Director of Administrative Services

DISTRIBUTION:

50—INDIVIDUAL	5—AFAPC, DENVER, COLO	4—OASD/PA
3—AFCAS-14	1—AFPMP-4A	
12—AFPMP-4C-2	1—AFPMP-4C	
3—MAJOR AIR COMD	1—AFASC-5P-7	
8—ARRC, DENVER, COLO	1—AFPDP-1B	

AB-10321

AFFIDAVIT

- (1) My name is Loretta Proctor.
- (2) My address is: Box 61, Corona, NM 88318.
- (3) I am retired.
- (4) In July 1947, my neighbor William W. "Mac" Brazel came to my ranch and showed my husband and me a piece of material he said came from a large pile of debris on the property he managed. The piece he brought was brown in color, similar to plastic. He and my husband tried to cut and burn the object, but they weren't successful. It was extremely light in weight. I had never seen anything like it before.
- (5) "Mac" said the other material on the property looked like aluminum foil. It was very flexible and wouldn't crush or burn. There was also something he described as tape which had printing on it. The color of the printing was a kind of purple. He said it wasn't Japanese writing; from the way he described it, it sounded like it resembled hieroglyphics.
- (6) Some time later, my husband, my brother and one of his friends saw "Mac" in Roswell, surrounded by soldiers. He walked right by them, without speaking a word. The Army kept him five or six days. When he got back, he said that the Army told him the object he found was a weather balloon. "If I see another one," he said, "I won't report it." He was upset about them keeping him from home that long. He wouldn't talk about it after he got back.
- (7) "Mac" Brazel was a good neighbor, usually pretty friendly. He was not the kind of person who would tell a lie or create a hoax. He knew what weather balloons were like, because he had found them before.
- (8) The piece of material I saw did not resemble anything from a weather balloon. I had seen weather balloons before. I had never seen anything like this.
- (9) I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement. It is the truth, to the best of my recollection.

Loretta Proctor
(Signature)

May 5 - 1991
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Alma Hobbs
(Name)

AFFIDAVIT OF GEORGE "JUD" ROBERTS

(1) My name is George "Jud" Roberts.

(2) My address is: 3312 N. Montana, Roswell, N.M. 88201

(3) I am retired () employed as: _____.

(4) In July 1947, I was a minority stockholder and manager of KGFL Radio in Roswell, New Mexico. We did an interview with W.W. "Mac" Brazel, the rancher who found some debris on his property. We hid him out at the home of the station owner, W.E. Whitmore, Sr., and recorded the interview on a wire recorder.

(5) The next morning, I got a call from someone in Washington, D.C. It may have been someone in the office of Clinton Anderson or Dennis Chavez. This person said, "We understand that you have some information, and we want to assure you that if you release it, it's very possible that your station's license will be in jeopardy, so we suggest that you not do it." The person indicated that we might lose our license in as quickly as three days. I made the decision not to release the story.

(6) I made an attempt to go out to the crash site to see it for myself, but I was turned back by a military person who said we were in a restricted area.

(7) At that time, there was quite a clamp on any discussion concerning this event. We just decided for Walter Haut's sake that we should sit tight and not say anything, even though in our own minds, we had some question about the validity of the weather balloon explanation. Weather balloons were launched about a block from our station every day. We didn't accept the official explanation, but we had no evidence to the contrary.

(8) I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

George F. "Jud" Roberts
(Signature)

12/30/41
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:
SIGNATURE GUARANTEED
SUNWEST BANK OF ROSWELL, N.M.
(Name) ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

BY Nancy Montgomery
Assistant Cashier

MEMBERSHIP CARD

Roswell Museum and Art Center

Roswell, New Mexico

Mr. & Mrs. George F "Jud" Roberts

for the year ending 10/92

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS ARE NOT TRANSFERABLE

STAT

**EMERGENCY
MEDICAL HISTORY**
GEORGE F. ROBERTS
3312 N. Montana
Roswell, NM 88201

85091
SUNWEST BANK
MEMBER FDIC

MEMBER CARD

MEMBERSHIP NO. 112-011111

GEORGE
3312 N. MONTANA
ROSSELL

ARP Group Health

AFFIDAVIT
Bessie Brazel Schreiber

- (1) My name is Bessie Brazel Schreiber.
- (2) My address is 4520 Nicholson Road, Vancouver, Washington 98661.
- (3) I am employed as: _____ (✓) I am retired.
- (4) William W. ^{Mack} "Mac" ^{1898,} Brazel was my father. In 1947, when I was 14, he was the manager of the Foster Ranch in Lincoln County, New Mexico, near Corona. Our family had a home in Tularosa, where my mother, my younger brother Vernon, and I lived during the school year. The three of us spent summers on the Foster place with dad.
- (5) In July 1947, right around the Fourth, dad found a lot of debris scattered over a pasture some distance from the house we lived in on the ranch. None of us was riding with him when he found the material, and I do not remember anyone else being with him. He told us about it when he came in at the end of the day.
- (6) Dad was concerned because the debris was near a surface-water stock tank. He thought having it blowing around would scare the sheep and they would not water. So, a day or two later, he, Vernon, and I went to the site to pick up the material. We went on horseback and took several feed sacks to collect the debris. I do not recall just how far the site was from the house, but the ride out there took some time.
- (7) There was a lot of debris scattered sparsely over an area that seems to me now to have been about the size of a football field. There may have been additional material spread out more widely by the wind, which was blowing quite strongly.
- (8) The debris looked like pieces of a large balloon which had burst. The pieces were small, the largest I remember measuring about the same as the diameter of a basketball. Most of it was a kind of double-sided material, foil-like on one side and rubber-like on the other. Both sides were grayish silver in color, the foil more silvery than the rubber. Sticks, like kite sticks, were attached to some of the pieces with a whitish tape. The tape was about two or three inches wide and had flower-like designs on it. The "flowers" were faint, a variety of pastel colors, and reminded me of Japanese paintings in which the flowers are not all connected. I do not recall any other types of material or markings, nor do I remember seeing gouges in the ground or any other signs that anything may have hit the ground hard.
- (9) The foil-rubber material could not be torn like ordinary aluminum foil can be torn. I do not recall anything else about the strength or other properties of what we picked up.

Ball
9-22-93

(10) We spent several hours collecting the debris and putting it in sacks. I believe we filled about three sacks, and we took them back to the ranch house. We speculated a bit about what the material could be. I remember dad saying, "Oh, it's just a bunch of garbage."

(11) Soon after, dad went to Roswell to order winter feed. It was on this trip that he told the sheriff what he had found. I think we all went into town with him, but I am not certain about this, as he made two or three trips to Roswell about that time, and we did not go on all of them. (In those days, it was an all-day trip, leaving very early in the morning and returning after dark.) I am quite sure it was no more than a day trip, and I do not remember dad taking any overnight or longer trips away from the ranch around that time.

(12) Within a day or two, several military people came to the ranch. There may have been as many as 15 of them. One or two officers spoke with dad and mom, while the rest waited. No one spoke with Vernon and me. Since I seem to recall that the military were on the ranch most of a day, they may have gone out to where we picked up the material. I am not sure about this, one way or the other, but I do remember they took the sacks of debris with them.

(13) Although it is certainly possible, I do not recall anyone finding any more of the material later. Dad's comment on the whole business was, "They made one hell of a hullabaloo out of nothing."

(14) I have not been paid or given or promised anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

BESSIE I. BRAZEL SCHREIBER

Bessie I. Brazel Schreiber
(Signature and Printed Name)

Sept 22, 1993
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Pamela J. Carey
Pamela J. Carey
(Signature and Printed Name)

9-22-93
(Date)

PAMELA J. CAREY
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF WASHINGTON
COMMISSION EXPIRES
AUGUST 1, 1994

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

ESTADO DE NUEVO MEXICO

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT
HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION
VITAL STATISTICS BUREAU



DEPARTAMENTO DE SALUD Y AMBIENTE
DIVISION DE SERVICIOS DE SALUD
OFICINA DE ESTADISTICAS VITALES

I certify that the following birth is registered in the Vital Statistics Bureau
Certifico que en la Seccion del Registro de Nacimientos a mi cargo aparece la siguiente inscripcion

File No. <i>Numero de Archivo</i> 32-2758-221	Request No. <i>Numero de Solicitud</i> 2-540839	County of Birth <i>Condado de Nacimiento</i> LINCOLN
Date of Birth <i>Fecha de Nacimiento</i> DECEMBER 17, 1932	Date of Registration <i>Fecha de Inscripcion</i> DECEMBER 18, 1932	
Name of Person Registered <i>Nombre del escrito</i> BESSIE IRENE BRAZEL	Sex <i>Sexo</i> FEMALE	
Name of Father <i>Nombre del Padre</i> WILLIAM W BRAZEL	Birth Name of Mother <i>Nombre de Soltera de la Madre</i> MAGGIE WILSON	

No.



Clara Robertson
SIGNATURE OF STATE REGISTRAR
FIRMA DEL REGISTRADOR DEL ESTADO

WA
AD

WASHINGTON

DRIVER'S
LICENS

SCHREB1680RP 121795 3161M115A
-0000-

SCHREIBER, BESSIE IRENE
4520 E NICHOLSON RD
VANCOUVER WA 98661

F 121732 5-04 110 BLU 111291



Bessie I. Schreiber

AFFIDAVIT

- (1) My name is Robert Shirkey.
- (2) My address is: P.O. Box 57, 3 Autumn Wind Place, Roswell, NM 88202.
- (3) I am () retired () employed as _____.
- (4) In July 1947, I was stationed at the Roswell Army Air Field with the rank of 1st Lieutenant. I served as the assistant flight safety officer and was assigned to base operations for the 509th Bomb Group.
- (5) During that period, the call came in to have a B-29 ready to go as soon as possible. Its destination was to be Fort Worth, on orders from the base commander, Col. Blanchard. I was in the Operations Office when Col. Blanchard arrived. He asked if the aircraft was ready. When he was told it was, Blanchard waved to somebody, and approximately five people came in the front door, down the hallway and on to the ramp to climb into the airplane, carrying parts of what I heard was the crashed flying saucer.
- (6) At this time, I asked Col. Blanchard to turn sideways so I could see what was going on. I saw them carrying what appeared to be pieces of metal; there was one piece that was 18 x 24 inches, brushed stainless steel in color. I also saw what was described by another witness as an I-beam and markings. The plane took off for Fort Worth; Major Marcel was on the flight.
- (7) Several days later, a B-25 was scheduled to take something to Ft. Worth. This was the second flight during this period: the third was a B-29 piloted by Oliver W. "Pappy" Henderson directly to Wright Patterson.
- (8) I learned later that a Sergeant and some airmen went to the crash site and swept up everything, including bodies. The bodies were laid out in Hanger 84. Henderson's flight contained all that material.
- (9) All of those involved--the Sergeant of the Guards, all of the crewmen, and myself--were shipped out to different bases within two weeks.
- (10) I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement, and it is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Robert Shirkey
(Signature)

30 April 1991
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Lupe V. Sandoval
(Name)

My Commission Expires:
03/13/93

REF: #9 = I HAVE LEARNED
SINCE MAKING THE STATEMENT #9,
THAT WHILE I WAS AWARE OF
SEVERAL PEOPLE BEING "SHIPPED
OUT" ON CHANGE OF STATION,
NOT EVERYONE ACTUALLY WERE
THAT MAY HAVE BEEN INVOLVED,
WITH THE INCIDENT AFTERMATH.

AFFIDAVIT
Lydia A. Sleppy

(1) My name is Lydia A. Sleppy.

(2) My address is 34447 Yucaipa Boulevard, Space 53, Yucaipa, California 92339-2402.

(3) I am employed as: State of California, Dept. Parks & Recreation. I am retired 9-30-77 from

(4) In 1947, worked at KOAT Radio in Albuquerque, New Mexico. My duties included operating the station's teletype machine, which received news and allowed us to send stories to the ABC and Mutual networks, with which KOAT was affiliated.

(5) In early July 1947, I received a call from John McBoyle, general manager and part-owner of KSWs Radio in Roswell, New Mexico, which was associated with KOAT. I do not remember the exact date, but it definitely was a weekday (I never worked weekends) and almost certainly after the Fourth of July. The call came in before noon.

(6) McBoyle said he had something hot for the network. I asked Karl Lambertz, our program director and acting manager (KOAT owner and manager Merle Tucker was out of town), to be present in my office while I took the story from McBoyle and put it on the teletype. Using the teletype, I alerted ABC News headquarters in Hollywood to expect an important story, and Mr. Lambertz stood behind me while I typed.

(7) To the best of my recollection, McBoyle said, "There's been one of those flying saucer things crash down here north of Roswell" He said he had been in a coffee shop on his morning break when a local rancher, "Mac" Brazel, came in and said he had discovered the object some time ago while he was out riding on the range, and that he had towed it in and stored it underneath a shelter on his property. Brazel offered to take McBoyle to the ranch to see the object. McBoyle described it as "a big crumpled dishpan."

(8) As I typed McBoyle's story, a bell rang on the teletype, indicating an interruption. The machine then printed a message something to this effect: "THIS IS THE FBI. YOU WILL IMMEDIATELY CEASE ALL COMMUNICATION." Whatever the precise words were, I definitely remember the message was from the FBI and that it directed me to stop transmitting. I told McBoyle the teletype had been cut off and took the rest of his story in shorthand, but we never put it on the wire because we had been scooped by the papers.

(9) I never again discussed the matter with McBoyle, but the next day, he told Mr. Lambertz the military had isolated the area where the saucer was found and was keeping the press out. He told Lambertz he saw planes come in from Wright Field, Ohio, to take the thing away. He also said they claimed

Lydia A. Sleppy

2 / Sleppy Affidavit

they were going to take it to one place, but the planes went to another. Either they were supposed to have gone to Texas but went to Wright Field or vice versa.

(10) I have not been paid or given or promised anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Lydia A. Sleppy
(Signature and Printed Name)
LYDIA A. SLEPPY

9-14-93
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

ADA A Somers
(Signature and Printed Name)
ADA A SOMERS

9/14/93
(Date)

CALIFORNIA

DRIVER LICENSE

F0546388 CLASS: C

EXPIRES 02-13-97



LYDIA ANN SLEPPY
34447 YUCAIPA BLVD S3
YUCAIPA, CA 92399

SEX: F HAIR: GRY EYES: GRY
HT: 5-08 WT: 150 DOB: 02-13-12

RSTR: CORR LENS

DH0001

02/13/97 02 06 / 02/97 1019

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. SLUSHER

- (1) My name is Robert A. Slusher.
- (2) My address is: 508 SAN ANDRES
- (3) I am () retired () employed by: _____
- (4) I was stationed at the Roswell Army Air Field from 1946 - 1952. On July 9, 1947, I boarded a B-29 which taxied to the bomb area on the base to get a crate, which we loaded into the forward bomb bay. Four armed MPs guarded the crate, which was approximately four feet high, five feet wide, and 12 feet long. We departed Roswell at approximately 4:00 PM for Fort Worth [later Carswell AFB]. Maj. Edgar Skelley was the flight operations officer.
- (5) The flight to Ft. Worth was at a low level, about 4-5,000 feet. Usually, we flew at 25,000 feet, and the cabin is pressurized. We had to fly at a low level because of the MPs in the bomb bay.
- (6) On arrival at Fort Worth, we were met by six people, including three MPs. They took possession of the crate. The crate was loaded on to a flatbed weapons carrier and hauled off. Their MPs accompanied the crate. One officer present was a major, the other a 1st lieutenant. The sixth person was an undertaker who had been a classmate of a crewman on our flight, Lt. Felix Martucci. Major Marcel came up to our plane in a jeep and got on board. We were at Ft. Worth about 30 minutes before returning to Roswell.
- (7) The return flight was above 20,000 feet, and the cabin was pressurized. After returning to Roswell, we realized that what was in the crate was classified. There were rumors that they had carried debris from a crash. Whether there were any bodies, I don't know. The crate had been specially made; it had no markings.
- (8) We brought Maj. Jesse Marcel back on the flight. Capt. Frederick Ewing was the pilot; the co-pilot was Lt. Edgar Izard. Sgt. David Tyner was the engineer; the navigator was James Eubanks; others involved were T/Sgt. Arthur Osepchook and Corp. Thaddeus D. Love. The MPs also came back with us.
**SUB Eng Lt Elmer Landroy flew on this flight*
- (9) The flight was unusual in that we flew there, dropped the cargo and returned immediately. It was a hurried flight; normally we knew the day before there would be a flight. The round trip took approximately three hours, 15 minutes. It was still light when we returned to Roswell. Lt. Martucci said, "We made history."

(10) I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Karl T. Pflöck

(Signature)

May 23, 93

(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Karl T. Pflöck 5/23/93

(Name) Karl T. Pflöck

AFFIDAVIT

(1) My name is Robert E. Smith.

(2) My address is: 4205 E. WHEELER ST. - WACO, TEXAS 76705-2232.

(3) I am (X) retired () employed by _____.

(4) In July 1947, I was stationed at the Roswell Army Air Field as a member of the 1st Air Transport Unit. I worked in the cargo outfit with C-54s. My involvement in the Roswell incident was to help load crates of debris on to the aircraft. We all became aware of the event when we went to the hangar on the east side of the ramp. Our people had to re-measure the aircraft on the inside to accommodate the crates they were making for this material. All I saw was a little piece of material. The piece of debris I saw was two-to-three inches square. It was jagged. When you crumpled it up, it then laid back out; and when it did, it kind of crackled, making a sound like cellophane, and it crackled when it was let out. There were no creases. One of our people put it in his pocket.

(5) The largest piece was roughly 20 feet long; four-to-five feet high, four-to-five feet wide. The rest were two-to-three feet long, two feet square or smaller. The sergeant who had the piece of material said that was the material in the crates. There were words stenciled on the crates, but I don't remember what they were; however, the word "section" appeared on most of the crates. The entire loading took at least six, perhaps eight hours. Lunch was brought to us, which was unusual. The crates were brought to us on flatbed dollies, which also was unusual.

(6) A lot of people began coming in all of a sudden because of the official investigation. Somebody said it was a plane crash; but we heard from a man in Roswell that it was not a plane crash but it was something else, a strange object. Officially, we were told it was a crashed plane, but crashed planes usually were taken to the salvage yard, not flown out. I don't think it was an experimental plane, because not too many people in that area were experimenting with planes--the didn't have the money to.

(7) We were taken to the hangar to load crates. There was a lot of farm dirt on the hangar floor. We loaded it on flatbeds and dollies; each crate had to be checked as to width and height. We had to know which crates went on to which plane. We loaded crates on to three or four C-54s. It took the better part of the day to load the planes. One crate took up the entire plane; it wasn't that heavy, but it was a large volume.

(8) This would have involved [Oliver W.] "Pappy" Henderson's crew. I remember seeing Tech Sgt. Harbell Ellzey and Sgt. T/Sgt. Edward Bretherton and S/Sgt. William Fortner; Ellzey was on "Pappy's" crew.

(9) We weren't supposed to know the destination, but we were told they were headed north. Wright Field at that time was closed down for modernization; therefore, I would deduce that the next safest place was Los Alamos, the most secret base available and still under the Manhattan Project. There were armed guards present during the loading of the planes, which was unusual. There was

no way to get to the ramp except through armed guards. There were MPs on the outer skirts, and our personnel were between them and the planes.

(10) There were a lot of people in plainclothes all over the place; they were "inspectors," but they were strangers on the base. When challenged, they replied that they were here on project so-and-so and flashed a card, which was different than a military ID card.

(11) There was another indication that something serious was going on: several nights before this, when we were coming back to Roswell, a convoy of trucks covered with canvas passed us. The truck convoy had red lights and sirens. When they got to the gate, they headed over to this hangar on the east end, which was rather unusual.

(12) I have a distant cousin who was in the Secret Service named Raymond deVinney. In the early 1970s, at a family reunion, he told me that he was at Roswell at this time, more or less as a representative of President Truman. He saw me and recognized me, but he didn't speak. He said the material most likely was taken to Los Alamos. He said there were several people with him at the time, but he didn't mention any names. He passed away in 1975.

(13) A lot of the people involved in the event believe that they should go to their deathbeds without telling anything about it. We were told: "This is a hot shipment; keep quiet about it." This wasn't unusual for us--there were a lot of times we were told that.

(14) I'm convinced that what we loaded was a UFO that got into mechanical problems. Even with the most intelligent people, things go wrong.

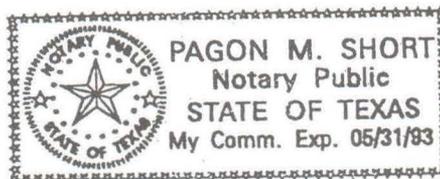
(15) I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Robert Earl Smith
(Signature)

10/10/91
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Pagon M Short
(Name)



ISSUED BY
TEXAS DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Jawa adu AUSTIN, TEXAS



LICENSE TYPE		LICENSE NUMBER	
OPERATOR		04258781	
EXPIRE DATE	EXPIRE DATE	EXPIRE TO	RESTRICTION CODE
T2 '26 '26		TEXAS	
CLASS TYPE	SEX	HEIGHT	WEIGHT
HZL	M	5 05	23546022065
SMITH, ROBERT EARL POB 4406 4205 E WHEELER WACO TEX 76705			
X <i>Robert Earl Smith</i>			



I am not able to drive anymore, I have kept this old
Drivers License for Identification Purposes

Robert E Smith

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA • DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
VITAL RECORDS

Certification of Birth

DATE OF BIRTH - 12-26-26
(MO., DAY, YEAR)

FILE NO. 2075490-26

DATE FILED 12-30-26
(MO., DAY, YEAR)

COUNTY OF BIRTH CAMBRIA

DATE ISSUED 05/01/89
(MO., DAY, YEAR)

SUBJECT

ROBERT EARL SMITH

SEX MALE

This is to certify that this is a true copy of the record which is on file in the Pennsylvania Department of Health,
in accordance with Act 66, P.L. 304, approved by the General Assembly, June 29, 1953.

Charles Hardester

CHARLES HARDESTER
STATE REGISTRAR

H105.105 (REV. 8-1-88)



WARNING: IT IS ILLEGAL TO DUPLICATE THIS COPY BY PHOTOSTAT OR PHOTOGRAPH.

4464816

Honorable Discharge



from the Armed Forces of the United States of America

This is to certify that

ROBERT E SMITH AF13191856 Sergeant Air Force

was Honorably Discharged from the

Army of the United States

on the 23rd *day of* January 1949 *This certificate is awarded*
as a testimonial of Honest and Faithful Service

T. F. Manion Jr.
T F MANION JR
MAJCR USAF

AFFIDAVIT
Sally Strickland Tadolini

- (1) My name is Sally Strickland Tadolini.
- (2) My address is 16255 Road 19, Fort Morgan, Colorado 80701.
- (3) I am employed as: Case Manager, Dept Social Services) I am retired.
- (4) In July 1947, I was nine years old and lived with my parents, Lyman and Marian Strickland, and my two brothers on our ranch in Lincoln County, New Mexico. The neighboring ranch was the Foster place, which was managed by William W. ("Mac") Brazel. His house was about 10 miles from ours.
- (5) I remember my parents talking about Mac Brazel finding a lot of unusual debris in one of his pastures and that there was a great deal of excitement about it among the neighbors. I recall the adults at first thought it was some kind of newfangled weather balloon, then deciding, no, there was no way it could be anything like that. I also recall that, later, the neighbors talked about how badly Mac Brazel had been treated, and that when he came back to the ranch, he never again wanted to talk about what he had found.
- (6) A week or so after all the excitement, Mac's son Bill, who was quite a bit older and married, stopped by our house. He had someone with him, and while I am not absolutely certain, I think it was his brother Vernon, who was my age. We—my father, brothers, myself, and possibly my mother—sat at the kitchen table with them. Bill showed us a piece of the thing his father had found, and he asked us not to say anything about it.
- (7) What Bill showed us was a piece of what I still think of as fabric. It was something like aluminum foil, something like satin, something like well-tanned leather in its toughness, yet it was not precisely like any of one of those materials. While I do not recall this with certainty, I think the fabric measured about four by eight or ten inches. Its edges, which were smooth, were not exactly parallel, and its shape was roughly trapezoidal. It was about the thickness of very fine kidskin glove leather and a dull metallic grayish silver, one side slightly darker than the other. I do not remember it having any design or embossing on it.
- (8) Bill passed it around, and we all felt of it. I did a lot of sewing, so the feel made a great impression on me. It felt like no fabric I have touched before or since. It was very silky or satiny, with the same texture on both sides. Yet when I crumpled it in my hands, the feel was like that you notice when you crumple a leather glove in your hand. When it was released, it sprang back into its original shape, quickly flattening out with no wrinkles. I did this several times, as did the others. I remember some of the others stretching it between their hands and "popping" it, but I do not think anyone tried to cut or tear it.

*I am not
certain that
he was
married at
that time.*
ST

9/27/92

2 / Tadolini Affidavit

(9) While all I saw was the piece of fabric, I remember hearing discussions about what must have been part of the frame, which was said to be somehow very different. I also remember Mac Brazel referring to—and I think these were his exact words—"all that junk all over out there." These recollections make me think there must have been more than just a lot of fabric there.

(10) I have not been paid or given or promised anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Sallye Strickland Tadolini
Sallye Strickland Tadolini 9/27/93
(Signature and Printed Name) (Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Elizabeth Deganhart 09-27-93
Elizabeth Deganhart (Date)

ELIZABETH DEGANHART

My Commission Expires
06-04-94

SOCIAL SECURITY
ACCOUNT NUMBER

525-80-4832

HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR
SALLYE JANE TADOLINI

SIGNATURE *Sallye J. Tadolini*

FOR SOCIAL SECURITY PURPOSES • NOT FOR IDENTIFICATION

SOCIAL SECURITY
ACCOUNT NUMBER

525-80-4832

HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR
Sallye Jane Strickland

SIGNATURE *Sallye J. Strickland*

FOR SOCIAL SECURITY PURPOSES • NOT FOR IDENTIFICATION

COLORADO DRIVER'S LICENSE

EXPIRES ON D.O.B. 1994

J 192007 ADDRESS CLASS C

2158915

SALLYE JANE TADOLINI
16255 1/2 FT MORGAN COLORADO 80701

120836 DATE OF BIRTH 06 BRN EYES GRY
PROVISIONS LIC. 525804832

EL22947 DL 525804832

Sallye Jane Tadolini



AFFIDAVIT

- (1) My name is Elizabeth Tulk.
- (2) My address is: Box 69, Malajar, NM 88264.
- (3) I am retired.
- (4) In July 1947, I visited my parents in Roswell, New Mexico. On the day my husband and I arrived, there were jeeps and some Air Force people at the county jail.
- (5) My husband, Jay, went in to see my father. He asked, "What's going on, George?" My father said, "Well, we had this man come in saying there was this flying saucer and brought him a piece of it; he said it looked like burned grass out there [where the material was found]."
- (6) My mother wouldn't talk about the event for years. However, as the years went along, my mother would say, "Remember the time we had the flying saucer in Roswell?" I know of an article she wrote that said, "We do not to this day know whether it was a flying saucer, because they told my husband not to say a word." When the Air Force came and picked up the piece, she said they reprimanded him not to discuss the event. The article was submitted to *Readers Digest* and delivered to the Roswell Historical Society in 1980.
- (7) I have not been paid or given anything of value to make this statement. It is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Elizabeth Tulk
(Signature)

April 22, 1991
(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Christine Tulk
(Name)

PLACE OF BIRTH
 County of Chaves STATE OF NEW MEXICO, BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH
 School District of 8 CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH
 or
 Village or Town of Dexter, N.M. Registered No. 74
 or
 City of _____ (No. _____ St. _____ Ward)

FULL NAME OF CHILD Elizebeth Wilcox
 IF CHILD IS NOT NAMED AT BIRTH, SEE INSTRUCTION ON REVERSE

Sex of Child female Twin, triplet, or other? _____ Number in order of birth? _____ Legitimacy? yes Date of birth Apr. 30 1924 19____
(TO BE ANSWERED ONLY IN EVENT OF PLURAL BIRTHS) MONTH DAY YEAR

FATHER		MOTHER	
FULL NAME <u>George Wilcox</u>	FULL MAIDEN NAME <u>Inez Holland</u>	FULL NAME <u>Inez Holland</u>	FULL MAIDEN NAME _____
RESIDENCE <u>Dexter, N.M.</u>	RESIDENCE <u>Dexter, N.M.</u>	RESIDENCE <u>Dexter, N.M.</u>	RESIDENCE _____
P. O. ADDRESS <u>Dexter, N.M.</u>	P. O. ADDRESS <u>Dexter, N.M.</u>	P. O. ADDRESS <u>Dexter, N.M.</u>	P. O. ADDRESS _____
RACE <u>white</u> AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY <u>30</u>	RACE <u>white</u> AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY <u>26</u>	RACE <u>white</u> AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY <u>26</u>	RACE <u>white</u> AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY <u>26</u>
<small>(WHITE, BLACK, YELLOW, RED) (YEARS)</small>			
BIRTHPLACE <u>Eddy Co. New Mexico</u>	BIRTHPLACE <u>Bartlett Co. Texas</u>	BIRTHPLACE <u>Bartlett Co. Texas</u>	BIRTHPLACE _____
OCCUPATION <u>Merchant</u>	OCCUPATION <u>Housewife</u>	OCCUPATION <u>Housewife</u>	OCCUPATION _____

Number of children born to this mother, including present birth Two Number of children of this mother now living Two
 Was a prophylactic against ophthalmia neonatorum used? yes If so, what? 20% Neosilvol

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE*
 I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child, who was born alive at 3 A M.
 on the date above mentioned. (STATE WHETHER BORN ALIVE OR DEAD)
 *When there is no attending physician or midwife, then the father, householder, etc., should make this return. A stillborn child is one that neither breathes nor shows other evidence of life after birth.
 (Signature) E. J. Hubbard
Physician
(STATE WHETHER PHYSICIAN, MIDWIFE, PARENT OR OTHER)
 Given name added from a supplemental report _____, 19____
 Address Dexter, N.M.
 Filed Apr 1, 1924 Miss Pauline Criss
 REGISTRAR SUB-REGISTRAR

CERTIFIED COPY OF VITAL RECORD
 STATE OF NEW MEXICO COUNTY OF SANTA FE
 Michael J. Burkhart, Director
 Health Services Division
 Health and Environment Department
 This is a true and exact reproduction of the original record officially registered and placed on file in the Vital Records Section of the New Mexico Health and Environment Department in Santa Fe, New Mexico, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and issued under the authority of the State Registrar of Vital Statistics
 DATE ISSUED: FEB 07 1980
Michael W. Ammann
 Michael W. Ammann
 State Registrar
 NOT DUPLICATE THIS COPY ANY MEANS WHATSOEVER.

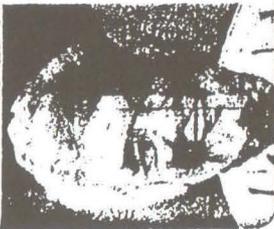
RED ON COLORED SAFETY PAPER
 DISPLAYING THE RAISED SEAL OF
 THE STATE REGISTRAR. FEEL WITH
 THUMB FOR AUTHENTICITY OF SEAL.

AFFIDAVIT
George Walsh

- (1) My name is George Walsh.
- (2) My address is 1501 Pebble Vale, Monterey Park, California 91754.
- (3) I am employed as: _____ (✓) I am retired.
- (4) In 1947, I was program manager of KSWs, one of two radio stations in Roswell, New Mexico. I left KSWs and Roswell in 1951, and in 1952 I joined CBS, where, among other on-air roles, I was the announcer for "Gun Smoke." I was with CBS for ~~38~~ ³⁴ years, retiring in ~~1980~~ ¹⁹⁸⁶. *SW*
- (5) One day in July 1947, about mid-day, I received a telephone call at KSWs from Lieutenant Walter Haut, the public information officer at Roswell Army Air Field (RAAF). It was his custom to phone us with news items. He said he had a release for me, which he read and I took down in longhand. The gist of the release was that the wreckage of a flying saucer had been recovered by RAAF personnel on a ranch north of Roswell. Chaves County Sheriff George Wilcox had contacted RAAF after a rancher told him about finding the material.
- (6) Naturally, I was astounded. I fired several questions at Haut about the nature and origin of the wreckage (was the thing manmade? Was it American made? Etc.). Haut, who acted as though he considered the matter quite routine, said he could not answer my queries and stuck to the release. I asked what the Army was going to do with the wreckage. Haut said it was to be flown to Washington, D.C., via Fort Worth, where several senior Eighth Air Force officers were to be picked up. I asked what kind of aircraft was to be used, and I think he said a B-25, which prompted me to suggest the wreckage must not be too large. Haut told me to stop asking so many questions.
- (7) I immediately put the story on the air as a bulletin. I then went to my office and called the Associated Press bureau in Albuquerque (our teletype machine did not have a transmit capability). Jason Kellahin, who had been editor of the *Roswell Morning Dispatch*, was on the desk and answered the phone. I then went into the back room where our teletype was and saw the story coming over the wire. AP Albuquerque had broken into the national wire, quoting Walter Haut and naming me as the source.
- (8) All afternoon, I tried to call Sheriff Wilcox for more information, but could never get through to him. Apparently he was swamped with calls about the story, as was I. Media people called me from all over the world, including London and Tokyo. This continued until as late as midnight, well after the story had been killed by an announcement from the Army that what had been found was a weather balloon. Word of this explanation came to us on the AP

DRIVER LICENSE
B2055998 CLASS: C

EXPIRES 11-29-96



GEORGE RUSSELL WALSH
1501 PEBBLE VALE
MONTEREY PARK CA 91754
SEX: M HAIR: GRY EYES: GRN
HT: 5-11 WT: 165 DOB: 11-29-17
RSTR: CORR LENS

10/06/92 \$51/ 27/ FD/96
George R. Walsh
30000

I hereby certify that the above is an exact copy of the record of birth of George Russell Walsh
which is on file in the Department of Health, Cleveland, Ohio.

Witness my hand and seal as Local Registrar of Vital Statistics this the 10th day of Feb. 1949

Local Registrar
Annella Marotta
Deputy Registrar

No 58446 D

Copy of Birth Certificate

FIFTY CENTS

REGISTRATION DISTRICT No. 286

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DIVISION OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
CITY OF CLEVELAND
STATE OF OHIO

Registered No. 22026

1. PLACE OF BIRTH:

(a) County Cuyahoga
(b) Cleveland
(City, Village, Township)
(c) Name of hospital or institution 6111 Ellen
(If not in hospital or institution, give street or location)
(d) Mother's stay before delivery:
In hospital or institution - In this community -
(Specify whether years, months, or days)

2. USUAL RESIDENCE OF MOTHER:

(a) State Ohio
(b) County Cuyahoga
(c) City or village Cleveland, Ohio
(If outside city or village, write RURAL)
(d) Street No. 6111 Ellen Ave.
(If rural, give location)

3. FULL NAME OF CHILD

George Russell Walsh

4. DATE OF BIRTH 11-29-1917
(Month) (Day) (Year)

5. Sex: <u>Male</u>	6. Twin Triplet <u>Triplet</u>	If so—born 1st, 2d, or 3d <u>2d, or 3d</u>	7. Number months of pregnancy <u>-</u>	7a. Weight at birth <u>-</u>	7b. Congenital Malformation <u>-</u>	8. Is mother married? <u>Yes</u>
---------------------	--------------------------------	--	--	------------------------------	--------------------------------------	----------------------------------

FATHER OF CHILD

9. Full name George Russell Walsh
10. Color or race W
11. Age at time of this birth 20 yrs.
12. Birthplace Elyria, Ohio
(City, town, or county) (State or foreign country)
13. Usual occupation Linotype Operator
14. Industry or business -

MOTHER OF CHILD

15. Full maiden name Mary Corrigan
16. Color or race W
17. Age at time of this birth 20
18. Birthplace Cleveland, Ohio
(City, town, or county) (State or foreign country)
19. Usual occupation Housewife
20. Industry or business -

21. Children born to this mother not including this child 0
(a) How many other children of this mother are now living? 0
(b) How many other children were born alive but are now dead? -
(c) How many children were born dead? -
(The total of a-b-c should equal Item 21)

22. Date serologic test for syphilis -
(a) If none, give reason -
23. Mother's usual mailing address:
6111 Ellen Ave.

24. I hereby certify that I attended the birth of this child who was born alive at the hour of 8:00 A. M on the - above stated and that the information given was furnished by - related to this child as -

25. Registrar's signature R. J. Ochsner, M. D.
26. Date received by local registrar 11-23-1922

Signature W. J. Manning, M.D.
(Specify if physician, licensed midwife or other)
Address 1412 W. 65th St.,
Date signed -

Do not write in this space

AFFIDAVIT
William M. Woody

- (1) My name is William M. Woody.
- (2) My address is 6560 Old Dexter Highway, Dexter, New Mexico 88230.
- (3) I am employed as: _____ . () I am retired.
- (4) In 1947 I was ^{W.M.W. 14} 12 years old and living with my family on our farm, located south of Roswell, New Mexico, and east of what was then Roswell Army Air Field. I still live on that farm.
- (5) ^{W.M.W. 3rd SOUTH AF} One hot night during the summer of 1947, probably in early July, my father and I were outside on the farm. It was well after sundown and quite dark. Suddenly, the sky lit up. When we looked up to see where the light was coming from, we saw a large, very bright object in the southwestern sky, moving rapidly northward.
- (6) The object had the bright white intensity of a blow torch, and had a long, flame-like tail, with colors like a blow-torch flame fading down into a pale red. Most of the tail was this pale red color. The tail was very long, equal to about 10 diameters of a full moon.
- (7) We watched the object travel all the way across the sky until it disappeared below the northern horizon. It was moving fast, but not as fast as a meteor, and we had it in view for what seemed like 20 to 30 seconds. Its brightness and colors did not change during the whole time, and it definitely went out of sight below the horizon, rather than winking out like a meteor does. My father thought it was a big meteorite and was convinced it had fallen to earth about 40 miles north of Roswell, probably just southwest of the intersection of U.S. Highway 285 and the Corona road (State Highway 247).
- (8) My father knew the territory, all its roads, and many of the people very well, so two or three days later (definitely not the next day), he decided to look for the object. He took me with him in our old flatbed truck. We headed north through Roswell on U.S. 285. About 19 miles north of town, where the highway crosses the Macho Draw, we saw at least one uniformed soldier stationed beside the road. As we drove along, we saw more sentries and Army vehicles. They were stationed at all places—ranch roads, crossroads, etc.—where there was access to leave the highway and drive east or west, and they were armed, some with rifles, others with sidearms. I do not remember seeing any military activity on the ranchland beyond the highway right of way.
- (9) We stopped at one sentry post, and my father asked a soldier what was going on. The soldier, who's attitude was very nice, just said his orders were not to let anyone leave 285 and go into the countryside.

W.M.W. 9-28-93

21 Woody Affidavit

(10) As we drove north, we saw that the Corona road (State 247), which runs west from Highway 285, was blocked by soldiers. We went on as far as Ramon, about nine miles north of the 247 intersection. There were sentries there, too. At Ramon we turned around and headed south and home.

(11) I remember my father saying he thought the Army was looking for something it had tracked on its way down. He may have gotten this from the soldier he spoke with during our drive up 285, but I am not sure.

(12) I also recall that two neighbors, both now dead, stopped by and told my father they had seen the same object we had seen. One said others in his family had seen it, too. There were also many rumors about flying saucers that summer, and I recall the weather balloon story, explaining away the report of a flying saucer crash near Corona. This seemed reasonable to us at the time.

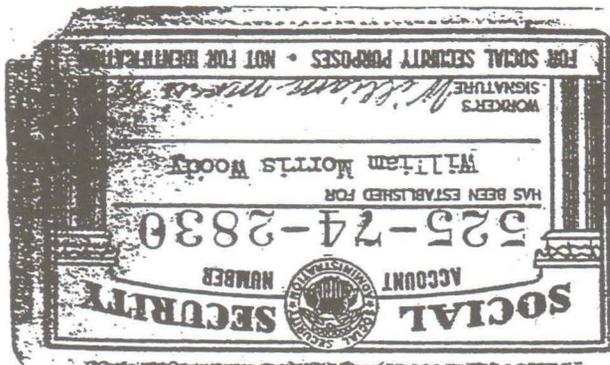
(13) I have not been paid or given or promised anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

William M Woody
William M. Woody 9-28-93
(Signature and Printed Name) (Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Tracy L. Callaway
Tracy L. Callaway 9-28-93
(Signature and Printed Name) (Date)

Expires April 20, 1997



NEW YORK DRIVER LICENSE

REVISED - PLEASE REVEY. 8/20/61

DATE OF BIRTH: 032091 NUMBER: 02617471 SEX: M CLASS: 040995

CLASS: D ENDORSEMENTS: B RESTRICTIONS: B DETERMINED: 030933

SEX: M HEIGHT: 506 HAIR: 17p SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: 525742830

WOODY
WILLIAM M
6560 OLD DEXTER HIGH
DEXTER 88230

ISSUED: 11/15/61 EXPIRES: 11/15/62

SIGNATURE: *William Mottis Woody*

AFFIDAVIT
Earl L. Zimmerman

- (1) My name is Earl L. Zimmerman.
- (2) My address is 8922 Haverstick Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46240.
- (3) I am employed as: _____ I am retired.
- (4) During World War II, I served in the Army Air Force as an aircraft radio operator. After the war ended, I left the service, but reenlisted a short time later, reporting to Roswell Army Air Field (RAAF), New Mexico, in or or about March 1947. There I served in the base radio shack as a high-speed code transmission radio operator. In early 1949, I was transferred to the Office of Special Investigations and assigned to District 17 headquarters at Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque.
- (5) While stationed at RAAF, I moonlighted as a bartender in the base officers' club. During the summer of 1947, I heard many rumors about flying saucers in the club and around the base, including something about investigating the discovery of one under the guise of a plane crash investigation. At about this time, I saw Eighth Air Force commander General Roger Ramey in the O club more than once. On a couple of these occasions, he had Charles Lindbergh with him, and I heard they were on the base because of the flying saucer business. There was no publicity about Lindbergh's visits, and I was very surprised to see him in the club. I think he came to Roswell with Ramey, and I seem to recall that on one of these occasions Ramey had flown in from Puerto Rico.
- (6) At about the same time, I learned that an officer not stationed at the base, a big man whom I saw in the club a number of times, was a Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) agent. I do not recall how I learned the man was with CIC, but on one occasion when this officer was in the club, I called him to the attention of Colonel William H. Blanchard, the base commander. Blanchard was unaware that this CIC agent was on his base, so he went over and introduced himself. Later, Blanchard told me there was no problem.
- (7) In early 1949, after being transferred to OSI in Albuquerque, I worked with Dr. Lincoln LaPaz of the University of New Mexico on an extended project at the university's research station on top of Sandia Peak. We were told the Air Force was concerned about "something" being in the night sky over Los Alamos, and we took 15-minute exposures of the sky with a four by five Speed Graphic camera. We worked in three-man, one-week shifts, and Dr. LaPaz was in charge.
- (8) During this project, which lasted for several months, I got to know Dr. LaPaz very well. When I mentioned to him I had been stationed in Roswell

2 / Zimmerman Affidavit

during 1947, he told me he had been involved in the investigation of the thing found in the Roswell area that summer. He did not discuss the case in any detail, but he did say he went out with two agents and interviewed shepherders, ranchers, and others. They told these witnesses they were investigating an aircraft accident. I seem to recall LaPaz also saying they found an area where the surface of the earth had been turned a light blue and wondering if lightning could cause such an effect.

(10) I have not been paid or given or promised anything of value to make this statement, which is the truth to the best of my recollection.

Earl L. Zimmerman
Earl Zimmerman Nov 2, 93
(Signature and Printed Name) (Date)

Signature witnessed by:

Beverly Maggard
Beverly Maggard 11-2-93
(Signature and Printed Name) (Date)

ATTACHMENTS

- *Roswell Daily Record*; July 8, 1947
- United Press broadcast wire; July 8, 1947 (hand-written comments by Frank Joyce)
- Transcript of ABC Radio news report (audiotape on file)
- Photos of Brig. Gen. Roger Ramey, Col. Thomas DuBose, and Maj. Jesse Marcel with Weather balloon radar target wreckage, taken by J. Bond Johnson of the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* on July 8, 1947; reproduced in an article, "Update: Roswell Army Air Field, July 1947," by Karl T. Pflock, *AFOSISA Global Alliance*, April 1993
- FBI teletype; July 8, 1947
- *San Francisco Chronicle*; July 9, 1947
- *Roswell Daily Record*; July 9, 1947
- *Albuquerque Tribune*; July 9, 1947
- FBI memo from E. G. Fitch to D. H. Ladd, with notation by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover; July 10, 1947
- First U.S. Air Force estimate of the nature of flying discs, drafted by Gen. George Schulgen's staff and sent to Gen. Nathan Twining in late August or September 1947
- FBI Memo from E. G. Fitch to D. H. Ladd in which Special Agent S. W. Reynolds queries the Air Force about flying discs; August 19, 1947
- Letter from Gen. Twining to Gen. Schulgen, calling for an official study of flying discs; September 23, 1947
- Intelligence Collection Memorandum from Brig. Gen. George Schulgen, prepared for American intelligence operatives around the world and aimed at learning more about the UFOs; October 30, 1947
- Transcript of audiotaped telephone interview with Edwin E. Easley (EDE) by researcher Kevin D. Randle (KDR); recorded January 11, 1990 (audiotape on file)
- Letters from Jesse A. Marcel, M.D., with a sketch of the "I" beam he remembers seeing in the debris brought home by his father

■ Sketch reconstructing the drawing made by the nurse who allegedly participated in the autopsies of unusual beings brought to RAAF in July 1947. (The original drawing was filed away by Glenn Dennis at the Ballard Funeral Home, but Dennis found that his files were discarded after he left employment there.)

RAAF Captures Flying Saucer On Ranch in Roswell Region

No Details of Flying Disk Are Revealed

Roswell Hardware Man and Wife Report Disk Seen

The intelligence office of the 509th Bombardment group at Roswell Army Air Field announced at noon today that the field has come into possession of a flying saucer.

According to information released by the department, over authority of Maj. J. A. Marcel, intelligence officer, the disk was recovered on a ranch in the Roswell vicinity, after an unidentified rancher had notified Sheriff Geo. Wilcox, here, that he had found the instrument on his premises.

Major Marcel and a detail from his department went to the ranch and recovered the disk, it was stated.

After the intelligence office here had inspected the instrument it was flown to "higher headquarters."

The intelligence office stated that no details of the saucer's construction or its appearance had been revealed.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Wilmot apparently were the only persons in Roswell who have seen what they thought was a flying disk.

They were sitting on their porch at 105 South Penn. last Wednesday night at about ten minutes before ten o'clock when a large glowing object zoomed out of the sky from the southeast, going in a northwesterly direction at a high rate of speed.

Wilmot called Mrs. Wilmot's attention to it and both ran down into the yard to watch. It was in sight less than a minute, perhaps 40 or 50 seconds, Wilmot estimated.

Wilmot said that it appeared to him to be about 1,500 feet high and going fast. He estimated between 400 and 500 miles per hour.

In appearance it looked oval in shape like two inverted saucers, faced mouth to mouth, or like two old type washbowls placed together in the same fashion. The entire body glowed as though light were showing through from inside, though not like it would be if a light were merely underneath.

From where he stood Wilmot said that the object looked to be about 5 feet in size, and making allowance for the distance it was from town he figured that it must have been 15 or 20 feet in diameter, though this was just a guess.

Wilmot said that he heard no sound but that Mrs. Wilmot said she heard a swishing sound for a very short time.

The object came into view from the southeast and disappeared over the treetops in the general vicinity of six-mile hill.

Wilmot, who is one of the most respected and reliable citizens in town, kept the story to himself, hoping that someone else would come out and tell about having seen one, but finally today decided that he would go ahead and tell about seeing it. The announcement that the RAAF was in possession of one came only a few minutes after he had decided to release the details of what he had seen.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE BY BERNARD...
PRESIDENT GEORGE TITELR AT BECKLEY, WEST VIRGINIA.

J243P 7/8

95

FRR

PLS UPBUILD ROSWELL FASTEST.

NX

J243P

95

FRR

ROX SEZ IT FOUND ON RANCH & TT IT UNDER INSPECTION AT
WHITE SANDS OR ALAMAGORDO

NX

J243P

M

95

DX

FYI, WE HVING TBL GETTING FONE IT

DX

FYI, WE HVIN TBL GETTINT T ON FONE AND SUG YOU 536/// 546 49S23))
SHERIFF IF WAHT. MITE HV BTR LUCK OUTTA DX

WE KPG ON IT

FRR..

DXR 54

MORE FLYING DISC (DXR53)

-0-

NOTE: THESE ARE NOT THE FIRST RELEASE STORIES

THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE REPORTS THAT IT GAINED POSSESSION OF THE "DIS:" THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF A ROSWELL RANCHER AND SHERIFF GEORGE WILSON OF ROSWELL.

THE DISC LANDED ON A RANCH NEAR ROSWELL SOMETIME LAST WEEK. NOT HAVING PHONE FACILITIES, THE RANCHER, WHOSE NAME HAS NOT YET BEEN OBTAINED, STORED THE DISC UNTIL SUCH TIME AS HE WAS ABLE TO CONTACT THE ROSWELL SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE IN TURN NOTIFIED A MAJOR OF THE 509TH INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

ACTION WAS TAKEN IMMEDIATELY AND THE DISC WAS PICKED UP AT THE RANCHER'S HOME AND TAKEN TO THE ROSWELL AIR BASE. FOLLOWING EXAMINATION, THE DISC WAS FLOWN BY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS IN A SUPER-FORTRESS TO AN UNDISCLOSED "HIGHER HEADQUARTERS."

THE AIR BASE HAS REFUSED TO GIVE DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE DISC OR OF ITS APPEARANCE.

RESIDENTS NEAR THE RANCH ON WHICH THE DISC WAS FOUND REPORTED SEEING A STRANGE BLUE LIGHT SEVERAL DAYS AGO ABOUT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

J241P 7/8

FROM THIS DATE WE GOT THE OFFICIAL "WEATHER BALLOON" LINE!

DXR 55

A BULLETIN FROM THE UNITED PRESS

BECKLEY, WEST VIRGINIA---AN OFFICIAL OF UNITED MINE WORKERS DISTRICT 29 IN WEST VIRGINIA SAYS THAT SIX SOUTHERN COAL OPERATORS HAVE SIGNED

BY NORTHERN OPERATORS.

FRR8

EDITORS: PLEASE SUB FOR 5TH PGH AND REMAINDER OF FRRES

-0-

HOWEVER, OFFICIALS AT THE ROSWELL ARMY AIR BASE WERE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY BY THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE. MAJOR JESSE A. MARCEL--- INTELLIGENCE OFFICER OF THE ROSWELL BASE---AND AN ENLISTED MAN THEN CHECKED WITH THE SHERIFF.

SHERIFF WILCOX QUOTED BRIZELL AS SAYING THAT "IT MORE OR LESS SEEMED LIKE TINFOIL." WILCOX SAID THAT BRIZELL RELATED THAT THE DISC WAS BROKEN SOMEWHAT---APPARENTLY FROM THE FALL. THE SHERIFF SAID THAT BRIZELL DESCRIBED THE OBJECT ABOUT AS LARGE AS A SAFE IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE. HE ADDED THAT THE SAFE WAS ABOUT THREE AND ONE-HALF BY FOUR FEET.

BRIZELL DID NOT BRING THE OBJECT TO THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BUT MERELY DROVE THE 75 MILES FROM THE RANCH TO ROSWELL TO REPORT HIS FINDING. SHERIFF WILCOX SAID THAT MAJOR MARCEL LEFT SHORTLY AFTER RECEIVING THE REPORT FOR THE AREA WHERE THE DISC WAS FOUND.

MEANWHILE, A REPORT FROM CARRIZOZO, NEW MEXICO, SAID THAT A DISC WAS FOUND 35 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CORONA. THE REPORT---WHICH WAS NOT SUBSTANTIATED---MERELY SAID THAT IT WAS "A RUBBER SUBSTANCE AND TINFOIL ENCASED." HOWEVER, IT WAS PRESUMED TO BE THE SAME AS THE ONE REPORTED TO ROSWELL.

REPORTS FROM THE ROSWELL BASE SAID THAT MAJOR MARCEL WAS AT EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FORT WORTH, TEXAS, BUT THAT "HE MIGHT BE ON HIS WAY BACK TO ROSWELL BY PLANE NOW." HOWEVER, OFFICIALS AT THE ROSWELL BASE SAY THEY KNOW NOTHING ABOUT THE DISC OR ITS DESCRIPTION, OR WHERE THE "HIGHER HEADQUARTERS" WHERE IT REPORTEDLY WAS TAKEN ARE LOCATED.

FRR3

(SUB)

ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO---THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE OF THE 509TH BOMB GROUP OF THE ROSWELL ARMY AIR BASE REPORTS THAT IT HAS RECEIVED A "FLYING DISC" AND THAT IT IS BEING FLOWN IN A SUPERFORTRESS TO "HIGHER HEADQUARTERS" FOR STUDY.

ARMY OFFICIALS AT THE ROSWELL BASE WILL NOT DISCLOSE THE LOCATION OF THE "HIGHER HEADQUARTERS."

SHERIFF GEORGE WILCOX (CORRECT) OF ROSWELL SAYS THAT THE DISC WAS FOUND ABOUT THREE WEEKS AGO BY A RANCHER BY THE NAME OF W. W. BRIZELL ON THE FOSTER RANCH NEAR CORONA, ABOUT 75 MILES NORTHWEST OF ROSWELL NEAR THE CENTER OF NEW MEXICO.

SHERIFF WILCOX SAYS THE RANCHER DOES NOT HAVE A TELEPHONE, AND THAT HE DID NOT REPORT FINDING THE DISC UNTIL DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY. SHERIFF WILCOX SAYS THAT BRIZELL SAID HE DIDN'T KNOW WHAT IT WAS, BUT THAT AT FIRST IT APPEARED TO BE A WEATHER METER.

HOWEVER, OFFICIALS AT THE ROSWELL ARMY AIR BASE WERE NOTIFIED, AND AN OFFICER AND AN ENLISTED MAN CAME TO THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE TO CLAIM THE OBJECT.

SHERIFF WILCOX QUOTES BRIZELL AS SAYING THAT "IT MORE OR LESS SEEMED LIKE TINFOIL." WILCOX SAYS THAT BRIZELL SAID THAT THE DISC WAS BROKEN SOME, APPARENTLY FROM THE FALL. THE SHERIFF SAYS THAT BRIZELL DESCRIBED THE OBJECT ABOUT AS LARGE AS A SAFE IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE. HE ADDED THAT THE SAFE WAS ABOUT THREE AND ONE-HALF BY FOUR FEET.

-0-

(DXR

WILL HV ANOTHER ADD IN ABT 5 OR 10 MINWS.)

V7/8..

FRR

DID ARMY CALL IT A "FLYING DISC" OR WHAT?

DXR.

NAJ DXR

FYI, ROSWELL REPORTS TT MAJOR JESSE A. MARCEL, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER FOR 509TH BOMBER GROUP AT ROSWELL ARMY AIR BASE, IS IN FORT WORTH TEX., AT 8TH ARMY HDQUARTERS, "IF HE HANT ALREADY STARTED BACK FOR ROWELL." SUGG U GET DA IN ON IT FASTEST. TT MITE BE WHERE DISC WAS FLOWN.

FRR V7/8

FRR

DA ALREADY ALERTED. HOW RE ARMY TERMINOLOGY---"FLYING DISC" OR WHAT PLS?

DXR.

DXR

OUR S5&4 CALLED IT "FLYING DISC." WE UNABLE GET QUOTES FROM -4.6 OURSELVES. -S 635. WE AFTER IT FASTEST. S5&4 SAID "FLYING DISCS."

FRR V7/8..

DXR205

DENVER---RECORDS SHOW THAT COLORADO IS LAGGING BEHIND HER NEIGHBOR-STATES IN PUTTING TO USE FEDERAL FUNDS ADVANCED FOR

DESCRIBED THE OBJECT ABOUT AS LARGE AS A SAFE IN THE SHERIFF'S
OFFICE. HE ADDED THAT THE SAFE WAS ABOUT THREE AND ONE-HALF BY FOUR
FEET.

-0-

(DXR

WILL HV ANOTHER ADD IN ABT 5 OR 10 MINWS.)

V7/8..

316P SPLIT 20 MINS DXR

SXR - IXR - HOLD FOR ONE

HCR

S AGR

JD/FRR

LETS HAVE TEXT ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT FASTEST. JUST PUT ON
AS TEST AN LET ROLL IN QUOTES.

DX NJ317P7/8..

NJ DXR

ARMY GAVE VERBAL ANNCMENT. NO TEXT.

FRR V7/8..

FRR

KEEP US POSTED NIGHT-LONG ON DETAILS, ESPECIALLY IF AN EYE-
WITNESSER AVBLE. HOWEVER, WA ANNMENT SEEMS BE S53-8, & SE92 NOW.

DXR

J426P 7/8

FRR10 (CQ)

MORE DISC (ROSWELL)

SHERIFF'S OFFICERS IN ROSWELL SAID THAT BRIZELL TOLD THEM HE SAW IT LYING ON THE RANCH, AND THAT HE PICKED IT UP AND INTENDED TO KEEP IT. THEY SAID THAT HE DID NOT GIVE A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT, OTHER THAN TO SAY IT APPEARED SOMEWHAT LIKE TINFOIL AND WAS LARGE---ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE SAFE IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

SHERIFF'S OFFICERS SAID THAT BRIZELL TOLD THEM HE PLANNED TO KEEP THE OBJECT, BUT THEN HEARD REPORTS OF FLYING DISCS AND DECIDED TO DRIVE IN TO ROSWELL AND REPORT HIS FINDING TO THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

-0-

(DXR: 23 : (8, & :-448"9"9.)

V3/45P7/8..

95

FRR

WAS IT SAME RANCH MENTIONED LAST AS

95

FRR

WAS IT SAME RANCH MENTIONED LAST WEEK IN FLYING DISC

HULLABALOO?

DX

CX336P 7/8

DXR61

A BULLETIN FROM THE UNITED PRESS

A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION FOR THE MANY "FLYING SAUCERS AND DISCS" SEEN RECENTLY OVER THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION HAS COME FROM THE ALAMOGORBO ARMY AIR FIELD. IT IS OFFERED BY MAJOR JAMES R. PRITCHARD, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER AT THE AIR FIELD. HE SAYS THAT BALLOONS WITH ATTACHED EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM THE FIELD FOR THE PAST 15 MONTHS, WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF THEM BEING RELEASED JUST RECENTLY. MAJOR PRITCHARD SAYS THE DISCS REPORTED SEEN IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST MAY BE AN EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT USED BY THE NAVY IN THAT AREA. HOWEVER, HE SAYS THAT THOSE SEEN IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION PROBABLY CAME FROM THE ALAMOGORBO FIELD. PRITCHARD SAYS THAT THE BALLOONS ARE USED TO TRAIN MEN IN OBSERVANCE AND TRACING THE FLIGHTS OF V-2 ROCKETS AND OTHER EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTS. HE ADDS THAT AN EXTENSIVE PROGRAM IS PLANNED ALONG THIS LINE. HERE IS HIS EXPLANATION: RADAR SETS ARE USED TO FOLLOW THE COURSE OF THE BALLOONS WHICH CARRY SIX-CORNERED REFLECTORS COVERED WITH TINFOIL. THESE REFLECTORS SOMETIMES CARRY INSTRUMENTS. SOMETIMES THEY CARRY TAGS MARKED "PROPERTY OF A-M-C WATSON LABORATORIES, ALAMOGORBO AIRFIELD." AIRCRAFT AS WELL AS GROUND EQUIPMENT IS USED TO TRACK THE BALLOONS. THEIR LENGTH OF STAY IN THE AIR DEPENDS UPON WEATHER CONDITIONS. PRITCHARD SAYS THAT ONE RECENTLY WAS FOUND NEAR AMARILLO, TEXAS, AND THAT SEVERAL HAVE BEEN RECOVERED IN COLORADO. SOME OF THEM HAVE BEEN RELEASED SINGLY, WHILE OTHERS HAVE BEEN RELEASED IN GROUPS.

BXR44S

ALAMOGORBO, NEW MEXICO---AN ARMY AIR FORCE MAJOR HAS SUGGESTED THAT THE MYSTERIOUS FLYING DISKS MIGHT BE REFLECTORS OFF SOUNDING BALLOONS USED IN THE V-2 ROCKET TESTS.

MAJOR JAMES R. PRITCHARD, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER AT THE ALAMOGORBO AIR FIELD---JUST EAST OF WHITE SANDS, NEW MEXICO, PROVING GROUNDS--- DEMONSTRATED THE BALLOONS TO THE PRESS.

HE SAID THE BALLOONS---WHICH CARRY A SILVER REFLECTOR WHICH COULD BE A DISK---HAD BEEN RELEASED AT ALAMOGORBO FOR THE PAST 15 MONTHS AT FREQUENT INTERVALS---AND WHICH HAVE LANDED THROUGHOUT THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

THE MAJOR ADDS THAT DISKS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST COULD BE THE RESULT OF SIMILAR ACTIVITY BY THE NAVY.

SO1030P7/10..

Summary: ABC Radio News Program; July 8, 1947

The story of the recovery of the "flying disc" also was carried on radio stations across the country. The evening broadcast of "Headline Edition with Taylor Grant" on ABC Radio led with the story, giving it play over the Soviet Union's demand that foreign nations get out of Turkey, an update on coal mining negotiations, House passage of a tax cut bill, and the All-Star baseball game.

Correspondent Joe Wilson in Chicago reported:

The Army may be getting to the bottom of all of this talk about the so-called "flying saucers." As a matter of fact, the 509th Atomic Bomb Group at Roswell, New Mexico, reports that it has received one of the discs, which landed on a ranch outside Roswell. The disc landed at a ranch at Corona, New Mexico. The rancher turned it over to the Air Force. Rancher W.W. Brazel was the man who discovered the saucer.

Col. William Blanchard of the Roswell air base refuses to give details of what the flying disc looks like. In Fort Worth, Texas, where the object was first sent, Brig. Gen. Roger Ramey says that it is being shipped by air to the AAF Research Center at Wright Field, Ohio. A few moments ago, I talked to officials at Wright Field, and they declared that they expect the so-called "flying saucer" to be delivered there, but that it hasn't arrived as yet.

In the meantime, Gen. Ramey describes the object as being of flimsy construction, almost like a box kite. He says that it was so battered that he was unable to determine whether it had a disc form, and he does not indicate its size. Ramey says as far as it can be determined, no one saw the object in the air, and he describes it as being made of some sort of tinfoil. Other Army officials say that further information indicates that the object had a diameter of about 20 to 25 feet, and that nothing in the apparent construction indicated any capacity for speed, and that there was no evidence of a power plant. The disc also appeared too flimsy to carry a man.

UPDATE: ROSWELL ARMY AIR FIELD JULY 1947

by Karl T. Pflock

Thanks to you, I am closing in on the solution to the "Mystery of the 'Crashed Weather Balloon.'"

Responses to my inquiries published in the January 1993 issues of *Global Alliance* (p. 38) and the National Counterintelligence Corps Association's *Golden Sphinx* have provided important new information and leads on this curious case in which, with the dismissive wave of a general's hand, a crashed "flying saucer" became the remains of a weather balloon and its radar target. Some of the most important results of your generous interest are summarized below.

First, however, for those of you who came in late, here's a recap: In early July 1947 something highly unusual fell to earth in central New Mexico, creating a field of strange debris densely covering an area measuring about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile by 200 to 300 feet. This debris field was discovered by a rancher, who showed some of the materials to Chaves County Sheriff George Wilcox. The sheriff contacted Roswell Army Air Field (RAAF), base of the 509th Bomb Group, then the world's only atomic bombing outfit and commanded by Col. William H. "Butch" Blanchard, who became vice chief of staff of the Air Force in the early 1960s.

The 509th's A-2, Maj. Jesse A. Marcel, and Capt. Sheridan W. "Cav" Cavitt, the CIC OIC at RAAF (now a retired Air Force LTC), went to the discovery site and recovered a large quantity of puzzling debris which neither could identify. Soon after, the site was cleared by RAAF MPs and swept (almost) clean.

On July 8, 1947, Col. Blanchard's PIO issued a press release announcing the recovery of a "flying disc" by the 509th's intelligence office. Hours later, acting on orders from Strategic Air Command deputy commander MG Clements McMullen, BG Roger M. Ramey, CG of the 8th Air Force, told



8 July 1947: BG Roger M. Ramey, CG, 8th AF, and his chief of staff, Col. Thomas J. DuBose, in Ramey's Fort Worth AAF office with weather balloon/radar reflector wreckage RAAF A-2 Maj. Jesse A. Marcel later said was substituted for the debris he flew in from Roswell. DuBose was the first senior officer to reveal the balloon explanation was a cover story. (Photo Credit: Fort Worth Star-Telegram Photograph Collection, Special Collections Division, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.)

reporters and a radio audience from his headquarters in Fort Worth, TX, the debris was the misidentified remains of a weather balloon and its radar target. Recent sworn and videotaped testimony of a retired Air Force general officer leaves *no doubt* that this was a cover story.

Now, thanks to your help and continuing research by myself and other in-

vestigators, the truth about the official actions cloaked by that story is being uncovered. Here are some of the important CIC-related pieces of the puzzle you have helped me find and fit together.

- Cavitt denies having been involved in the incident or knowing anything about it. However, it seems certain that the investigation was taken over by CIC, with Cavitt in charge locally.

Cavitt filed reports which ultimately went to 700th CIC headquarters at Bolling Army Air Field, Washington, DC, where CIC agent Joseph (or John) Wirth played a key role. TDY at RAAF from Washington to support Cavitt was W/O Robert Thomas. I am now seeking release of Cavitt's report under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

- A former CIC agent and retired Air Force officer who was stationed in New Mexico at the time has helped confirm that, in Sept. 1947, one of

Cavitt's agents, MSGT Lewis S. "Bill" Rickett, worked on the case with famed meteorite expert Lincoln LaPaz. Rickett and Dr. LaPaz found witnesses to and dramatic physical evidence of an unusual flying vehicle in serious trouble. Both LaPaz and Rickett filed classified reports on their findings with CIC. I am requesting FOIA release of these reports and other documents related to this field investigation.

- One Frank J. Kaufmann, a civilian intelligence or CI operative assigned to RAAF who played a key role in the

investigation, claims to have been sworn to secrecy, but is reported to have told a number of persons that the investigation involved a search for (and recovery of?) bodies and the discovery of a large disk-shaped device, downed on a site not far from the debris field.

- In the early 1960s, one of Cavitt's CIC agents, Sgt. Jack B. Williams, told a fellow OSI agent of his involvement in the Roswell case, and that he and other agents had been posted to watch the skies at night for an extended period after the wreckage was discovered.

The investigation continues, and once again, I ask for your help. I will be most grateful for any information on this incident, especially background on, leads to, and assistance in communicating with anyone involved (in particular those whose names appear in boldface above). Needless to say, I also welcome *physical evidence* (note the parenthetical "almost" at the end of the fourth paragraph above) and credible documentation.

Call (collect) or write Karl Pflock, (703) 354-8699; P.O. Box 2287, Merrifield, VA 22116-2287. Once again, thanks for your interest and assistance so far and for the help I know you will give in the future. ★

© 1993, Karl T. Pflock



8 July 1947: RAAF A-2 Maj. Jesse A. Marcel in Gen. Ramey's Fort Worth AAF office, with weather balloon/radar reflector wreckage he later said was substituted for the debris he flew in from Roswell. (Photo Credit: Fort Worth Star Telegram Photograph Collection, Special Collections Division, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries.)

Editor's Note: Karl Pflock is a writer and researcher. He served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense in the Reagan Administration, as a senior U.S. House of Representatives staff member with Reps. Jack Kemp (R-NY) and Ken Kramer (R-CO). He also served in the reserve components of the USAF and Marine Corps (1960-66) and with the Central Intelligence Agency (1966-72).

FBI Teletype; July 8, 1947

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JH

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

CIN
RA

FBI DALLAS

7-8-47

6-17 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, CINCINNATI-

URGENT

FLYING DISC, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

HEADQUARTERS

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

END

WYLY
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EX-29 29 JUL 22 1947

CXXXX ACK IN ORDER

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BPI HB

8-38 PM O

6-22 PM OK FBI WASH DC VH

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

cc: Mr. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3 COUNTRIES ACCEPT BID TO NEW ECONOMIC TALKS

Coal Settlement Three-Fourths of Miners Ordered Back; Southern Owners to Decide Today Lewis Calls Contract His 'Best,' 'Able and Willing' Clause Secures MW From Taft-Hartley Penalties

Associated Press WASHINGTON, July 8—John L. Lewis ordered three-fourths of his 400,000 soft coal miners back to the pits tonight for another year—when "able and willing"—at the wage increase he ever won.

Who's looney now? he demanded of his critics in general. He jubilantly told reporters of the precedent-shattering operators paraded to AFL United Mine Workers' sign on Lewis' For those who didn't sign were: Take it or leave it. Southern Coal Producers' Association was the only sizable group to. They hit Lewis for a closed meeting, they got nowhere, and decisions tomorrow at noon final decision.

Of the southern miners predicted, up to be "forced to accept," or individually, in fact, of them had already. But southern miners 15-20 per cent of the country's employing some 100,000.

Prices Steel will shoot up. Sena (R., Ohio) forecast a rise of a ton, but some operators guessed steel would rise on sand and steel products. Contract was negotiated by the northern operators and steel interests. The groups, in a joint statement, would be "substantially" as if a strike had halted.

Contract provides: a 4 1/2% hourly wage boost; a day shortened from nine to eight, bringing the daily pay for the longer day to \$13.00 instead of the \$10.00 per cent increase in pay on operators to support welfare fund—10 cents a week. Washington marveled in manner in which the contract—thumbed the most of-Hartley act, which was with John L. Lewis' approval. AND WILLING' contract says the miners are "able and willing." Work in violation of contract suit under the Taft-Hartley language, the miners could quit without a contract. The contract reveals all no-clauses in existing local laws, as well as all wage demands and other penalties for strikes. The machinery within unity for the settlement of wages, stoppages (and) suits of work, and any claims out of them, and says such shall be used "exclusively." both parties are pledged to the National Labor Relations Board, which has power certain strikes and lockouts. By the same token, the union apparently penalized by NLRB for an labor practice, because it be halted before NLRB.

Anti-Gang Campaign State Plan Is Mapped in S. F. Secret Session

By DIK HYER State and local enforcement officials conferred yesterday and came up with what they termed a specific, but secret, plan for control of organized crime, with emphasis on the influx of gangsters into California.

The conference was called by Walter Lentz, the Attorney General's chief investigator, who said his office is undertaking a statewide investigation of the racing wire setup as its first step. A feature of the session was the appearance, for questioning, of Elmer (Bones) Remmer, the city's corruptible bigshot gambler, and his "social secretary," Harold Maundrell.

'BONES' WOULDN'T TALK As spokesman for the duo, Remmer monotonously asserted, "I don't know nothin'" in response to inquiries that ranged from the Sicel murder to what "Bones" does for his very handsome living. Attending the State Building conference with Lentz were District Attorney Brown, Chief Assistant District Attorney Tom Lynch, Chief of Police Dulles and Deputy Chief Michael Riordan. They had Maundrell and Remmer under examination for about an hour. When Remmer waddled out he informed the press he had appeared "voluntarily."

He denied any knowledge of the boss service situation. He said he had no interests in Los Angeles, and knew nothing about the gang killing of Benjamin (Bugsy) Siegel on a night of June 20 in a Beverly Hills mansion.

He declared his own interests were limited to the Menlo Club, 110 Eddy Club, and 186 Eddy Club in San Francisco, and Cal-Neva, a gambling emporium on the Nevada side of Lake Tahoe.

PRESS SESSION About then, the nervous little Maundrell herded his lumbering boss into an elevator and got him away.

A few minutes later, Lentz and his official conferees held a press session, which the State investigator opened with this statement: "This is the second of a series of meetings with law enforcement officials scheduled by the Attorney General. We have discussed crime conditions in general and law enforcement problems.

"We are in complete accord on the problems and have agreed to co-operate in all respects and to pool information.

"Remmer was invited to discuss his possible connections with the Siegel slaying, or to furnish any information on it. He denied any knowledge and, further, any connection with gambling establishments in California.

"He admits he is interested in certain clubs in San Francisco, but says there is no unlawful activity in any of them."

Lentz prefaced his statement with the comment it (the statement) would be about all he would have to say. However, this was not quite accurate. There were a series of questions and answers which went like this: Q—Do you think Remmer was telling Continued on Page 10, Col. 1

California Cable Fare Is Raised To Dime a Ride

A straight 10-cent fare was authorized yesterday for the California Street Cable Railroad lines. Municipal Railway transfers will continue to be honored. The new dime fare, upped from the present three rides, for a quarter, will be put into effect just as soon as the five-day notices require by the State Public Utilities Commission can be complied with, company officials said.

Disc Solution Collapses 'Flying Saucer' Find Turns Out to Be A Weather Balloon

A platter—puzzled Nation thought it was about to get the answer to the mystery of the "flying discs" yesterday. A press relations officer at the Roswell Army Air Base in New Mexico announced, without qualification that the 509th Bomb Group had picked up a flying disc which landed on a nearby ranch last week.

There was immediately much telephoning from the Pentagon in Washington, and then Brigadier General Roger M. Ramey, commanding the Eighth Air Force at Fort Worth, said the object had been identified as the wreckage of a high-altitude weather observation device. Originally, he said, it consisted of a box-kite and a balloon. "The wreckage is in my office right now and as far as I can see there is nothing to get excited about," he said.

ROSWELL STATEMENT Here is the unqualified statement issued by the Roswell Army Base public relations officer: "The many rumors regarding the flying disc became a reality yesterday when the intelligence office of the 509th Bomb Group, Roswell Army Air Field, was fortunate enough to gain possession of a disc through the co-operation of one of the local ranchers and the Sheriff's office of Chaves county.

"The flying object landed on a ranch near Roswell sometime last week. Not having phone facilities, the rancher stored the disc until such time as he was able to contact the Sheriff's office, who in turn notified Major Jesse A. Marcel, of the 509th Bomb Group Intelligence office.

"Action was immediately taken and the disc was picked up at the rancher's home. It was inspected at the Roswell Army Air Field, and subsequently headed by Major Marcel to higher headquarters."

RAMEY BROADCAST General Ramey later made a radio broadcast further to deflate the excitement caused by the first announcement.

The device, a star-shaped tin foil target designed to reflect radar, is incapable of speeds higher than the wind.

The mysterious flying disc which has been "seen" all over the Nation (except Kansas, which is dry) had been described as traveling at speeds up to 1200 miles an hour. (This isn't the first time people have seen "flying discs." See Page 1.)

Carol-Lupescu Marriage Invalid Troops Battle

Tax Bill Approved House Passes January Slash By 302 to 112

By the United Press WASHINGTON, July 8—Defying prospects of another presidential veto, the House today gave topheavy bipartisan approval to the revised Republican plan to cut personal income taxes by an estimated \$4,000,000,000 a year starting January 1. The Senate is ready to follow suit, perhaps before the week end, thus putting the politics-packed issue once more up to President Truman.

The House voted its approval by a vote of 302 to 112, which was 26 votes more than the two-thirds that would be needed to override a veto. The original bill was passed by a vote of 273 to 137.

Sixty-nine Democrats joined 233 Republicans in voting for the measure. Two Republicans—Anderson (Mich.) and Hull (Wis.)—teamed up with 100 Democrats and Representative Marcantonio (Ala., N. Y.), to oppose the bill. (For California vote see page 12.)

The House, by a two-vote margin, upheld on June 18 the President's veto of the original GOP bill which would have put the proposed cuts into effect beginning July 1 of this year.

Before shouting its approval of the new measure, the House beat down by a vote of 351 to 151 a Democratic attempt to send it back to the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee with instructions to re-draft it along lines reportedly favored by the White House.

PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS The recomittal motion was sponsored by Representative Porand (D., R.) with the backing of many Administration supporters. He proposed to force the committee to scrap the GOP plan in favor of increasing personal exemptions from \$500 to \$600 and reducing taxes in each income bracket by 3 percentage points.

"Except for the change in the effective date, the revised measure appears to be the same percentage scale of cuts for the 44,500,000 taxpayers that was rejected previously by Mr. Truman as the "wrong kind of tax reduction at the wrong time."

This scale sets up a 30 per cent slash for persons with taxable incomes of \$1000 or less a year; 30 to 30 per cent for those with incomes between \$1000 and \$1250; 30 per cent for those between \$1250 and \$1500; 15 per cent in the bracket between \$1500 and \$3000, and 10 1/2 per cent for that portion of net income above \$3000.

MARTIN VICTORY Speaker Joe Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, who refused to let the issue die after the President's successful veto, led his Republican colleagues to their victory today. In a last-minute speech before the vote, he shouted:

"I rise to speak for the bill—not as a partisan, but because I believe it is an essential part of our readjustment to peace. I am also convinced the Congress must retain and protect its rightful prerogative of determining when and how much taxes shall be levied on the people."

The Senate Finance Committee is scheduled to take up the bill tomorrow. Chairman, Millikin (R., Colo.) promises to send it to the Senate—without change, he hopes—the following day. GOP leaders were prepared to call a Saturday session, if necessary, in the hope of completing action this week.

Marshall Plan Czech Report Hints May Send Representatives To Second Paris Meeting

Bulgarian Cabinet Said to Have Voted Rejection; More Decisions Due Today on Saturday Meeting

By JOSEPH E. DYMAN Associated Press Staff Writer. PARIS, July 8—Thirteen nations, including Slovakia in the Soviet sphere, have accepted bids to the Paris conference on the Marshall sources in Prague hinted that Russia herself might be represented.

There had been no refusals by nightfall negotiations invited. (However, a late United Press New York (the British) Broadcast reported that the Bulgarians voted unanimously in violation on the ground that they were collaborating with Bulgaria's plans.)

The French Foreign minister said that ten in Italy, Portugal, Eire, The Netherlands, Czechoslovakia and turned in formal acceptance of the Marshall Plan.

The New York Times said Slovakia qualified by saying it would send a delegation to the conference on the condition that it be invited to the conference.

Associated Press Bern, Vienna and (Switzerland) Austria decided officially to reconvene the conference, but in a statement said it would not attend.

The United Press in Portugal, authoritative Riksdag (Parliament) on foreign affairs has accepted, regarding the political, economic and political. According to Sweden and Denmark official communications, giving the Soviet there any Soviet affiliation of the invitation.

Poland, Romania Confusion concerning the invitation in the states mounded as deadline for acceptance. The invitation they will open Saturday.

Polish, Romanian diplomat denied by these official Soviet that their countries the invitation. They could not be known.

An Associated Press Warsaw said it still whether Poland would Yugoslavia, Albanian, Hungarian spokesmen not be reached for an attitude of their reports from those indicated their decisions studied.

YUGOSLAV DECISIONS (United Press said sources in Belgrade Moscow radio asserted Yugoslavia had facilities of the Paris conference would be in hours.)

A direct

Best; Use Secures by Penalties

Lewis ordered three-back to the pits tonight and willing"—at the

of his critics in general precedent-shattering

United Mine Workers'

Drug ke Ends

Other Issues o Arbitration r Seven Months

even-months-old strike Pharmacists against Drug Company came id yesterday with an at providing for arbit of points still in dis-

sement provides the strik- acists and clerks will re- ceir jobs Thursday morn- provisions of the con- fect prior to the strike. ovided a monthly wage of harmacists working a 48- and \$43 weekly for clerks 3 hours.

y representatives. an- ight Owl stores will open They will operate with sonnel for the first time were struck December 19.

ATION. ion will be carried on by Weigel for the company, Roland C. Davis for the agreement between the t reached by July 15, a trator will be called in to deciding vote and render not later than August 11. sion will result in a one- tract effective on that

arbitration will be the s. between a minimum salary of \$325 for pharma- 6-day, 48-hour week and m of \$425 for 40 hours. Its the difference between 48 hours and \$50 for 40 l be arbitrated.

ion struck all Owl-Sontag- rug Stores here December demand for the 40-hour sales clerks, pulling out macists and clerks and ticket lines which kept an- 0 AFL culinary workers king.

ICISTS' PAY. In December pharmacists nted \$375 a month, a \$50 increase, for which they work 48 hours per week. ew arbitration agreement he wage increase granted macists.

ght Owl stores that stayed roughout the strike opeh managerial help. Nine vers closed "temporarily." res were closed permh-

ocrats Seek ter of Pauley

ANGELES, July 8 (P)—The geles County Democratic Committee tonight voted, to renew its demand; for gnation of Edwin Pauley cratic national committee- m California.

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Q—Do you think Remmer was tel-

Continued on Page 10, Col. 1

Carol-Lupescu Marriage Invalid

Copyright, 1947, by the New York Times and The Chronicle

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 8.—The Municipal Court, in a review of the Friday night marriage of King Carol of Romania and Mme. Lupescu, today ruled that the affidavit of divorces was not adequate and therefore the marriage was invalid. Judge Firino de Miranda stated

from the present... for a quarter, will be put into effect just as soon as the five-day notice required by the State Public Utilities Commission can be compiled with, company officials said.

Disc Solution Collapses

'Flying Saucer' Find Turns Out to Be A Weather Balloon

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(This isn't the first time people have seen "flying discs." See Page 3.)

Troops Battle Calcutta Gangs

CALCUTTA, India, July 8 (UP)—Police and troops clashed with armed gangs in downtown Calcutta today as the bloodiest communal rioting since last August entered its second day, virtually paralyzing the

By the United Press

WASHINGTON, July 8—Defying prospects of another presidential veto, the House today gave topheavy bipartisan approval to the revised Republican plan to cut personal income taxes by an estimated \$4,000,000,000 a year starting January 1.

The Senate is ready to follow suit, perhaps before the week end, thus putting the politics-packed issue once more up to President Truman.

The House roared its approval by a vote of 302 to 112, which was 26 votes more than the two-thirds that would be needed to override a veto. The original bill was passed by a vote of 273 to 137.

Sixty-nine Democrats joined 233 Republicans in voting for the measure. Two Republicans—Andersen (Minn.) and Hull (Wis.)—teamed up with 109 Democrats and Representative Marcantonio (Ala., N. Y.), to oppose the bill. (For California vote see page 13.)

The House, by a two-vote margin, upheld on June 18 the President's veto of the original GOP bill which would have put the proposed cuts into effect beginning July 1 of this year.

Before shouting its approval of the new measure, the House beat down by a vote of 261 to 151 a Democratic attempt to send it back to the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee with instructions to re-draft it along lines reportedly favored by the White House.

PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS

The recommittal motion was sponsored by Representative Forand (D., R. I.) with the backing of many Administration supporters. He proposed to force the committee to scrap the GOP plan in favor of increasing personal exemptions from \$500 to \$800 and reducing taxes in each income bracket by 3 percentage points.

Except for the change in the effective date, the revised measure sets up the same percentage scale of cuts for the 48,500,000 taxpayers that was rejected previously by Mr. Truman as the "wrong kind of tax reduction at the wrong time."

This scale sets up a 30 per cent slash for persons with taxable incomes of \$1000 or less a year; 20 to 30 per cent for those with incomes between \$1000 and \$1395; 20 per cent for those between \$1395 and \$137,000; 15 per cent in the bracket between \$137,000 and \$302,000, and 10 per cent for that portion of net income above \$302,000.

MARTIN VICTORY

Speaker Joe Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, who refused to let the issue die after the President's successful veto, led his Republican colleagues to their victory today. In a last-minute speech before the vote, he shouted:

"I rise to speak for the bill not as a partisan, but because I believe it is an essential part of our readjustment to peace. I am also convinced the Congress must retain and protect its rightful prerogative of determining when and how much taxes shall be levied on the people."

The Senate Finance Committee is scheduled to take up the bill tomorrow. Chairman Millikin (R., Colo.) promised to send it to the Senate—without change, he hopes—the following day. GOP leaders were prepared to call a Saturday session, if necessary, in the hope of completing action this week.

Three-Alarm Fire in Oakland

A three-alarm fire of undetermined origin, starting between the walls of two adjoining buildings, last night swept an

Bulgarian Voted Re Due Today

By JOSEPH E. D'Associated Press Sta PARIS, July slovakia in the bids to the Paris sources in Pragu represented.

There had b tions invited. (However, a

Soviet R On Gree

Gromyko C U. N. Repc Removal of

By the United Pres LAKE SUCC

July 8—Russia at ed Nations Secur day to oust all and military pe Greece and set commission to adm aid to Greece.

Soviet Delegate duced a resolution w condemn Greece for border incidents, a eign interference" d ditions in Greece.

Gromyko's resolut viet answer to the investigating commi- cused Albania, Bulg- slavia of interfeerrin fairs and precipitat bles.

In a lengthy spee gallery, Gromyko sal- lous" to try to blame ern neighbors.

CHANCES SLIM

Gromyko's detail would require the fo- tries to improve thep and-go diplomatic re- main force of the was aimed at the "T of using American e stop the spread of C

Gromyko's latest virtually no chance. The Soviet delegat most every detail Balkan Commission's Albania, Yugoslavia. He charged that t was conducted in a and that the pro-C were mostly prisone. sentence who had commutation of the they said what the ment wanted them t

'GREEKS RESPON'

His conclusions sal ity Council to find "1—The Greek aut- sponsible for the in place on the frontier. "2— The Internu Greece, characterized between the Greek, p democratic forces p the Greek governme factor which broug tense situation . . .

"3— The existing Greece as well as i regions is to a const- the consequences of ference into the Inte- Greece. This interfe one of the reeas

Roswell Daily Record
July 9, 1947

Ramey Says Excitement Is Not Justified

General Ramey Says Disk Is Weather Balloon

Tehran, July 9. (AP)—The flying saucer fever spread to Iran today.

Press reports from Zabool, Shooef and Sarbiseh near the Afghan frontier said residents there had observed strange "starlike bodies" in the sky which exploded loudly, leaving a cloud of smoke.

The newspaper Mehri Iran said the objects apparently had something to do with a secret weapon, which it dubbed "V-20."

Fort Worth, Texas, July 9 (AP)—An examination by the army revealed last night that mysterious objects found on a lonely New Mexico ranch was a harmless high-altitude weather balloon—not a grounded flying disk.

Excitement was high until Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey, commander of the Eighth air forces with headquarters here cleared up the mystery.

The bundle of tinfoil, broken wood beams and rubber remnants of a balloon were sent here yesterday by army air transport in the wake of reports that it was a flying disk.

But the general said the objects were the crushed remains of a ray wind target used to determine the direction and velocity of winds at high altitudes.

Warrant Officer Irving Newton, forecaster at the army air forces weather station here, said, "we use them because they go much higher than the eye can see."

The weather balloon was found several days ago near the center of New Mexico by Rancher W. W. Brasel. He said he didn't think much about it until he went into Corona, N. M., last Saturday and ~~heard the flying disk reports.~~

He returned to his ranch, 85 miles northwest of Roswell, and recovered the wreckage of the balloon, which he had placed under some brush.

Then Brasel hurried back to Roswell, where he reported his find to the sheriff's office.

The sheriff called the Roswell air field and Maj. Jesse A. Marcel, 509th bomb group intelligence officer, was assigned to the case.

Col. William H. Blanchard, commanding officer of the bomb group, reported the find to General Ramey and the object was flown immediately to the army air field here.

Ramey went on the air here last night to announce the New Mexico discovery was not a flying disk.

Newton said that when rigged up, the instrument "looks like a six-pointed star, is silvery in appearance and rises in the air like a kite."

In Roswell, the discovery set off a flurry of excitement.

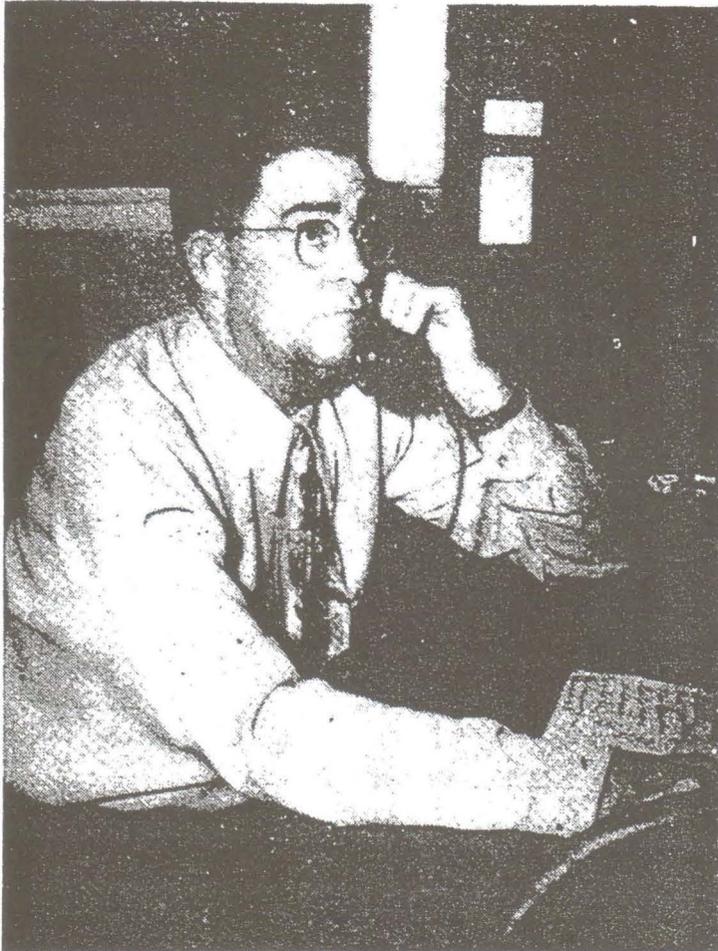
Sheriff George Wilcox's telephone lines were jammed. Three calls came from England, one of them from The London Daily Mail, he said.

A public relations officer here said the balloon was in his office "and it'll probably stay right there."

Newton, who made the examination, said some 80 weather stations in the U. S. were using that type of balloon and that it could have come from any of them.

He said he had sent up identical balloons during the invasion of Okinawa to determine ballistics information for heavy guns.

Sheriff Wilcox Takes Leading Role in Excitement Over Report 'Saucer' Found



That worried look on the face of Sheriff George Wilcox, in the picture above, comes from having been cast, more suddenly than he liked, into the role of leading man in the world comedy which developed over the purported finding of a flying saucer at the Foster ranch, in the Corona community, northwest of Roswell.

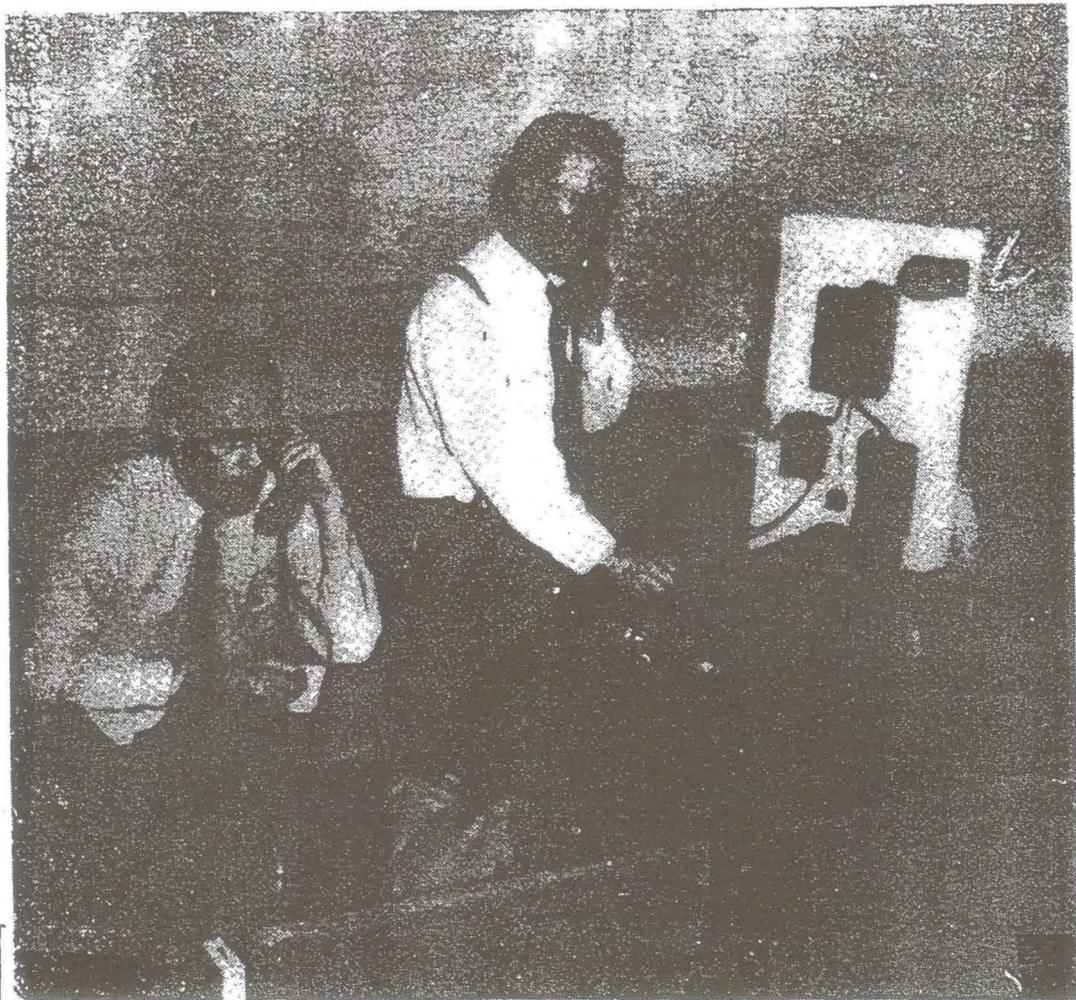
Wilcox is shown here talking to a high English official who told him, "we are just as much interested in your disks as you are," and attempted to secure more information from the officer than had been revealed through Associated Press services a couple of hours earlier.

Included in the dozens of calls which came to him from all over the United States, and Mexico, were three from England. One was the interview by the official, while the other two were from London newspapers, excitement over the flying saucers having spread to that country as well as all over the United States.

Report of the Roswell saucer was first made to Wilcox by W. W. Brazel, who lives on the Foster ranch where remnants of the so-called saucer was found.

Roswell Daily
Record,
July 9, 1947

Send First Roswell Wire Photos from Record Office



Pictured above are Jason Kellahin and R. A. Adair, of the Associated Press bureau in Albuquerque, as they sent out the first AP wirephotos ever to be dispatched from Roswell.

Dispatch of pictures of W. W. Brazel, who discovered a purported flying disk on the Foster ranch, northwest of Roswell, was made on the instruments shown in the picture. The instruments were set up in The Record office last night, and the pictures sent by wire at about six o'clock this morning.

Adair said that a circuit was opened through Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph facilities direct to Denver, where the Roswell circuit joined a national hookup for picture transmission. Therefore, the Brazel picture was available in every newspaper office in the United States where wirephoto receiving instruments are maintained.

Reed Hatch, of the local telephone company, had special telephone equipment installed in The Record office for the operation.

Hatch was ordered by his company headquarters earlier in the day to clear such circuits as were required for the operation, and was also told to put on extra operators if the demand warranted.

Adair said that seven minutes were required to send the Brazel picture.

Adair and Kellahin were ordered to Roswell for the special assignment by the headquarters bureau of AP in New York.

Roswell Daily Record
July 9, 1947

July 9, 1947

Harassed Rancher who Located 'Saucer' Sorry He Told About It

V. W. Brazel, 48, Lincoln county rancher living 30 miles south east of Corona, today told his story of finding what the army at first described as a flying disk, but which caused him to add that if he had found anything else short of a bomb he sure wasn't going to say anything about it.

Brazel was brought here late yesterday by W. E. Whitmore, of radio station KGFL, had his picture taken and gave an interview to the Record and Jason Kellahin, out here from the Albuquerque bureau of the Associated Press to cover the story. The picture he was sent out over AP telephoto wire sending machine especially set up in the Record office by R. D. Adair, AP wire chief sent here from Albuquerque for the sole purpose of getting out the picture and that of sheriff George Wilcox, to whom Brazel originally gave the information of the find.

Brazel related that on June 14 and an 8-year old son, Vernon are about 7 or 8 miles from the ranch house of the J. B. Foster ranch, which he operates, when

they came upon a large area of bright wreckage made up on rubber strips, tinfoil, a rather tough paper and sticks.

At the time Brazel was in a hurry to get his round made and he did not pay much attention to it. But he did remark about what he had seen and on July 4 he, his wife, Vernon and a daughter Betty, age 14, went back to the spot and gathered up quite a bit of the debris.

The next day he first heard about the flying disks, and he wondered if what he had found might be the remnants of one of these.

Monday he came to town to sell some wool and while here he went to see sheriff George Wilcox and "whispered kinda confidential like" that he might have found a flying disk.

Wilcox got in touch with the Roswell Army Air Field and Maj. Jesse A. Marcel and a man in plain clothes accompanied him home, where they picked up the rest of the pieces of the "disk" and went to his home to try to reconstruct it.

According to Brazel they simply

could not reconstruct it at all. They tried to make a kite out of it, but could not do that and could not find any way to put it back together so that it would fit.

Then Major Marcel brought it to Roswell and that was the last he heard of it until the story broke that he had found a flying disk.

Brazel said that he did not see it fall from the sky and did not see it before it was torn up, so he did not know the size or shape it might have been, but he thought it might have been about as large as a table top. The balloon which held it up, if that was how it worked, must have been about 12 feet long, he felt, measuring the distance by the size of the room in which he sat. The rubber was smoky gray in color and scattered over an area about 200 yards in diameter.

When the debris was gathered up the tinfoil, paper, tape, and sticks made a bundle about three feet long and 7 or 8 inches thick, while the rubber made a bundle about 18 or 20 inches long and about 8 inches thick. In all, he estimated, the entire lot would

have weighed maybe five pounds.

There was no sign of any metal in the area which might have been used for an engine and no sign of any propellers of any kind, although at least one paper fin had been glued onto some of the tinfoil.

There were no words to be found anywhere on the instrument, although there were letters on some of the parts. Considerable scotch tape and some tape with flowers printed upon it had been used in the construction.

No strings or wire were to be found but there were some eyelets in the paper to indicate that some sort of attachment may have been used.

Brazel said that he had previously found two weather observation balloons on the ranch, but that what he found this time did not in any way resemble either of these.

"I am sure what I found was not a weather observation balloon," he said. "But if I find anything else besides a bomb they are going to have a hard time getting me to say anything about it."

AAF Trying to Find Out What Discs Are, General Says Here

ROSWELL, N. M., July 8 (AP)—The Army air force today announced a flying disc had been found on a ranch near Roswell and is in Army possession.

Lt. Warren Haught, public information officer of the Roswell Army air field announced the find had been made "sometime last week," and had been turned over to the air field through co-operation of the sheriff's office.

Asserting the Army air forces are trying to find out what flying saucers are, Maj. Gen. Nathan P. Twining, chief of the AAF material command, today said the mysterious objects definitely are not the result of experiments by the air forces.

Twining paused here briefly today to visit Kirtland and Santa Ana Army air bases near Albuquerque.

The AAF does not have any plane, guided missile or other aerial device under development which could possibly be mistaken for a saucer or formation of flying discs," he declared.

"Some of these witnesses evidently saw something but we don't know what we are investigating.

(By the Associated Press)

America's "Flying Saucer" jag reeled on today. Stiff necks and roglie eyes were the order of the day. Sky watching was a new profession.

North Carolina joined the disc parade.

For the first time the discs

Continued on Page Five

Juggler's Saucers Got Out of Hand, President Is Told

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—A novel tongue-in-cheek explanation for the "flying saucers" reached President Truman today.

A West Coast professional juggler telegraphed the Chief Executive that the "saucers" were some he used in his act "and they got out of hand."

Press Secretary Charles A. Ross told reporters:

"Strangely enough for a professional juggler he didn't want his name disclosed."

In more serious vein, Ross said there is no investigation under way as far as the White House is concerned into the "flying saucer" mystery.

More About— Discs

Continued from Page One

were reported whirling through the atmosphere over Asheville in western North Carolina and over Greensboro and Raleigh in the north-central portion.

As reports continued to pour in from all over the nation, tabulators ran the tally of states in which the saucers had been seen to 44. Observers in the District of Columbia and Canada also said they had sighted the mysterious objects.

The only states whose skies were still clear of the discs were Nevada, Mississippi, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

Could they be spotted by radar? A spokesman for the Army Air Forces said in Washington that no attempt had been made to spot the spinning, flying, whirling, stationary discs because there was not enough equipment to blanket the nation.

(By United Press)

A "flying saucer" in the hand was worth \$3000 today, but those seen in the sky were still a dime a dozen. There were no takers for rewards of \$1000 each offered in Chicago, Los Angeles and Spokane for a genuine flying saucer.

High-ranking Army officers said they believed the saucers were a hoax and that some persons were the victims of hysteria.

Meanwhile, the mystery of the saucers took on an international flavor with a report from Mexico City. Several persons telephoned the Mexican National Defense Ministry to report the discs flying "in a westerly direction." A ministry spokesman said he didn't believe them.

Russian Vice Consul Eugene Tunantzev in Los Angeles scoffed at suggestions that the saucers might be from Russia.

One of the most bizarre reports was a complete hoax.

A Montana pilot, Vernon Baird, was quoted as reporting that his airplane had knocked a mystery disk out of the sky. But his boss, J. J. Archer, said later that "three or four of us were sitting around the hangar-gassing and we just made it up."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. H. LADD
FROM : E. C. Fitch
SUBJECT: FLYING DISKS

DATE: 7/10/47

Reynolds

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At request of Brigadier General George F. Schulgen, Chief of the Requirements Intelligence Branch of Army Air Corps Intelligence, Special Agent [redacted] discussed the above captioned matter with him on July 9, 1947. General Schulgen indicated to [redacted] that the Air Corps has taken the attitude that every effort must be undertaken in order to run down and ascertain whether or not the flying disks are a fact and, if so, to learn all about them. According to General Schulgen, the Air Corps Intelligence are utilizing all of their scientists in order to ascertain whether or not such a phenomenon could in fact occur. He stated that this research is being conducted with the thought that the flying objects might be a celestial phenomenon and with the view that they might be a foreign body mechanically devised and controlled.

General Schulgen also indicated to Mr. [redacted] that all Air Corps installations have been alerted to run out each reported sighting to obtain all possible data to assist in this research project. In passing, General Schulgen stated that an Air Corps pilot who believed that he saw one of these objects was thoroughly interrogated by General Schulgen and scientists, as well as a psychologist, and the pilot was adamant in his claim that he saw a flying disk.

General Schulgen advised Mr. [redacted] that the possibility exists that the first reported sightings of the so-called flying disks were fallacious and prompted by individuals seeking personal publicity, or were reported for political reasons. He stated that if this was so, subsequent sightings might be the result of a mass hysteria. He pointed out that the thought exists that the first reported sightings might have been by individuals of Communist sympathies with the view to causing hysteria and fear of a secret Russian weapon.

General Schulgen indicated to Mr. [redacted] that he is desirous of having all the angles covered in this matter. He stated that reports of his scientists and findings of the various Air Corps installations will be available in his office. He advised that to complete the picture he desired the assistance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in locating and questioning the individuals who first sighted the so-called flying disks in order to ascertain whether or not they are sincere in their statements that they saw these disks, or whether their statements were prompted by personal desire for publicity or political reasons. General Schulgen assured Mr. [redacted] that there are no War Department or Navy Department research projects presently being conducted which could in any way be tied up with the flying disks. General Schulgen indicated to Mr. [redacted] that if the Bureau would cooperate with him in this matter, he would offer all the facilities of his office as to results obtained in the effort to identify and run down this matter.

Mr. [redacted] advised General Schulgen that his request would be made known to the Bureau and an answer made available to him as soon as possible.

FBI memorandum, July 10, 1947, which reveals that Army Air Force intelligence had asked the FBI for their cooperation in collecting flying disk data. J. Edgar Hoover himself added in a handwritten addendum (see p.26): "we must insist upon full access to discs recovered. For instance, in the La. case the Army grabbed it and would not let us have it for cursory

Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

Mr. [redacted] also discussed this matter with Colonel L. E. Forney of [redacted]. Colonel Forney indicated that it was his attitude that inasmuch as it has been established that the flying disks are not the result of any Army or Navy experiments, the matter is of interest to the FBI. He stated that he was of the opinion that the Bureau, if at all possible, should accede to General Schulgen's request.

SWR:AJB

ADDENDUM

I would recommend that we advise the Army that the Bureau does not believe it should go into these investigations, it being noted that a great bulk of those alleged discs reported found have been pranks. It is not believed that the Bureau would accomplish anything by going into these investigations.

DML

(Clyde Tolson)

I think we should do this
7-15

(J. Edgar Hoover)

I would do it but before agreeing to it we must insist upon full access to discs recovered. For instance in the case the Army grabbed it & would not let us have it for cursory examination

- 2 -

*A.F. documents found only
in FBI file*

FLYING DISCS

1
30 July Analysis
From AF
30 July 1947
BSM

For purposes of analysis by AFBR-CO, eighteen reported sightings of "Flying Discs" were selected for breakdown into detailed particulars. Each report was assigned a number and each number appears in the left-hand column of the data on the following pages.

One report, Number 7, has not yet been received and therefore no information is included other than Date, Name of Observer, and Location. The Fourth Air Force is attempting to secure a statement from this observer.

- Four reports, Numbers 2, 4, 17, and 18, have not been analyzed.

The subject headings on which the breakdown has been made are:

- Date
- Hour (Local standard Time)
- Location
- Observer's Name
- Observer's Occupation
- Observed from Ground or Air
- Number of Objects Sighted
- Altitude
- Direction of Flight
- Speed
- Distance Covered
- Length of Time in Sight
- Deviation from Straight Flight
- Color
- Size
- Shape
- Sound
- Trail
- Weather
- Manner of Disappearance
- Remarks

*Cases have been
filed according
to date*
BSM

From detailed study of reports selected for their impression of veracity and reliability, several conclusions have been formed:

*From A 6
151*

(a) This "flying saucer" situation is not all imaginary or seeing too much in some natural phenomenon. Something is really flying around.

(b) Lack of topside inquiries, when compared to the prompt and demanding inquiries that have originated topside upon former events, give more than ordinary weight to the possibility that this is a domestic project, about which the President, etc. know.]

(c) Whatever the objects are, this much can be said of their physical appearance:

1. The surface of these objects is metallic, indicating a metallic skin, at least.

2. When a trail is observed, it is lightly colored, a Blue-Brown haze, that is similar to a rocket engine's exhaust. Contrary to a rocket of the solid type, one observation indicates that the fuel may be throttled which would indicate a liquid rocket engine.

3. As to shape, all observations state that the object is circular or at least elliptical, flat on the bottom and slightly domed on the top. The size estimates place it somewhere near the size of a C-54 or a Constellation

4. Some reports describe two tabs, located at the rear and symmetrical about the ~~line~~ axis of flight motion.

5. Flights have been reported, from three to nine of them, flying good formation on each other, with speeds always above 300 knots.

6. The discs oscillate laterally while flying along, which could be snaking.

BM (Undated page from the Air Force;
Not part of the July 30 compilation (?))

(From the temporal position of this page in the FBI file it appears that the above statements precede the very similar statements in General Twining's letter of Sept. 23, 1947 (Condon Report, page 894) by about two months. *BM*!)

Undated page from the FBI files that apparently accompanied the Air Force estimate of July 30.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD
FROM : E. G. FITCH
SUBJECT: FLYING DISCS

DATE: August 19, 1947

S.W. Reynolds

Aug. 19

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Special Agent [redacted] of the Liaison Section, while discussing the above captioned phenomena with Lieutenant Colonel [redacted] of the Air Forces Intelligence, expressed the possibility that [redacted] discs were, in fact, a very highly classified experiment of the Army or Navy. Mr. [redacted] was very much surprised when Colonel [redacted] not only agreed that this was a possibility, but confidentially stated it was his personal opinion that such was a probability. Colonel [redacted] indicated confidentially that a Mr. [redacted] who is a scientist attached to the Air Forces Intelligence, was of the same opinion.

Colonel [redacted] stated that he based his assumption on the following: He pointed out that when flying objects were reported seen over Sweden, the "high brass" of the War Department exerted tremendous pressure on the Air Forces Intelligence to conduct research and collect information in an effort to identify these sightings. Colonel [redacted] stated that, in contrast to this, we have reported sightings of unknown objects over the United States, and the "high brass" appeared to be totally unconcerned. He indicated this led him to believe that they know enough about these objects to express no concern. Colonel [redacted] pointed out further that the objects in question have been seen by many individuals who are what he terms "trained observers," such as airplane pilots. He indicated also that several of the individuals are reliable members of the community. He stated it is his conclusion that these individuals saw something. He stated the above has led him to come to the conclusion that there were objects seen which somebody in the Government knows all about.

Mr. [redacted] pointed out to Colonel [redacted] that if it is a fact experimentations are being conducted by the United States Government, then it does not appear reasonable to request the FBI to spend money and precious time conducting inquiries with respect to this matter. Colonel [redacted] stated that he agreed with Mr. [redacted] in this regard and indicated that it would be extremely embarrassing to the Air Forces Intelligence if it later is learned that these flying discs are, in fact, an experiment of the United States Government.

Mr. [redacted] subsequently discussed this matter with Colonel L. B. Forney of the Intelligence Division of the War Department. Colonel Forney stated that he had discussed the matter previously with General Chamberlin. Colonel Forney indicated to Mr. [redacted] that he has the assurance of General

SMR:LL

EX-64

RECORDED

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FBI memorandum, August 19, 1947, in which Special Agent Reynolds queries the Air Force about the flying disks. Based on the lack of concern "topside," Col. Garrett speculated that they were an Army or Navy project. Continued on next page.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Chamberlin and General Todd that the Army is conducting no experimentations with anything which could possibly be mistaken for a flying disc.

Colonel [redacted] of the Air Forces Intelligence subsequently contacted Mr. [redacted] and indicated that he had discussed this matter with General Schulgen of the Army Air Forces. General Schulgen had previously assured both Mr. [redacted] and Colonel [redacted] that to the best of his knowledge and information no experiments were being undertaken by the Government which could be mistaken for flying discs. Colonel [redacted] indicated to Mr. [redacted] that he had pointed out his beliefs to General Schulgen and had mentioned the possibility of an embarrassing situation arising between the Air Forces Intelligence and the FBI. General Schulgen agreed with Colonel [redacted] that a memorandum would be prepared for the signature of General McDonald, A2, to General Lelay, who is in charge of Research and Development in the Air Corps. Colonel [redacted] indicated that this memorandum will set forth the characteristics of the objects seen by various reliable individuals. The memorandum will then request General Lelay to indicate whether or not any experiments are being undertaken by the Air Forces which could possibly be connected with any of the observed phenomena. Colonel [redacted] stated that when a reply is received from General Lelay, a communication will be addressed to the Bureau.

Mr. [redacted] will follow this matter closely with Colonel [redacted] and General Schulgen so that the Bureau will be promptly advised of all information regarding the flying discs, especially any information indicating that they are, in fact, an experiment of some Governmental agency.

APPENDIX R: LETTER FROM GENERAL N. F. TWINING
TO COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY AIR FORCES
23 SEPTEMBER 1947

SUBJECT: AMC Opinion Concerning "Flying Discs"

23 September 1947

TO: Commanding General
Army Air Forces
Washington 25, D. C.
ATTENTION: Brig. General George Schulgen
AC/AS-2

1. As requested by AC/AS-2 there is presented below the considered opinion of this Command concerning the so-called "Flying Discs". This opinion is based on interrogation report data furnished by AC/AS-2 and preliminary studies by personnel of T-2 and Aircraft Laboratory, Engineering Division T-3. This opinion was arrived at in a conference between personnel from the Air Institute of Technology, Intelligence T-2, Office, Chief of Engineering Division, and the Aircraft, Power Plant and Propeller Laboratories of Engineering Division T-3.

2. It is the opinion that:

a. The phenomenon reported is something real and not visionary or fictitious.

b. There are objects probably approximating the shape of a disc, of such appreciable size as to appear to be as large as man-made aircraft.

c. There is a possibility that some of the incidents may be caused by natural phenomena, such as meteors.

d. The reported operating characteristics such as extreme rates of climb, maneuverability (particularly in roll), and action which must be considered evasive when sighted or contacted by friendly aircraft and radar, lend belief to the possibility that some of the objects are controlled either manually, automatically or remotely.

e. The apparent common description of the objects is as follows:

(1) Metallic or light reflecting surface.

COPY

Basic Ltr fr CG, AMC WF to CG, AAF, Wash. D.C. subj "AMC Opinion Concerning "Flying Discs"

- (2) Absence of trail, except in a few instances when the object apparently was operating under high performance conditions.
- (3) Circular or elliptical in shape, flat on bottom and domed on top.
- (4) Several reports of well kept formation flights varying from three to nine objects.
- (5) Normally no associated sound, except in three instance a substantial rumbling roar was noted.
- (6) Level flight speeds normally above 300 knots are estimated.

f. It is possible within the present U. S. knowledge -- provided extensive detailed development is undertaken -- to construct a piloted aircraft which has the general description of the object in subparagraph (e) above which would be capable of an approximate range of 7000 miles at subsonic speeds.

g. Any developments in this country along the lines indicated would be extremely expensive, time consuming and at the considerable expense of current projects and therefore, if directed, should be set up independently of existing projects.

h. Due consideration must be given the following: -

- (1) The possibility that these objects are of domestic origin - the product of some high security project not known to AC/AS-2 or this Command.
- (2) The lack of physical evidence in the shape of crash recovered exhibits which would undeniably prove the existence of these objects.
- (3) The possibility that some foreign nation has a form of propulsion possibly nuclear, which is outside of our domestic knowledge.

3. It is recommended that:

a. Headquarters, Army Air Forces issue a directive assigning a priority, security classification and Code Name for a detailed study of this matter to include the preparation of complete sets of all available

Basic Ltr fr CG, AMC, WF to CG, AAF, Wash. D.C. subj "AMC Opinion Concerning "Flying Discs"

and pertinent data which will then be made available to the Army, Navy, Atomic Energy Commission, JRDB, the Air Force Scientific Advisory Group, NACA, and the RAND and NEPA projects for comments and recommendations, with a preliminary report to be forwarded within 15 days of receipt of the data and a detailed report thereafter every 30 days as the investigation develops. A complete interchange of data should be effected.

4. Awaiting a specific directive AMC will continue the investigation within its current resources in order to more closely define the nature of the phenomenon. Detailed Essential Elements of Information will be formulated immediately for transmittal thru channels.

N. F. TWINING
Lieutenant General, U. S. A.
Commanding

9y

W.G. Lewis

WARS, Date

Jan 29, 1965

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AFOIR-CO/Lt Col Garrett, AFOIR-CO
28 Oct 47

X452.1/misc

X0009
Phumena

Intelligence Requirements on Flying Saucer Type Aircraft

30 OCT 1947

Lt. Col Garrett, AFOIR-CO/4544

Hq, USAF - AFOIR

SCID

tns: Plans and
Collection Branch

1. It is requested that a Collection Memorandum, similar to the attached draft, be issued to the addresses indicated thereon. This is in accordance with conversation between Lt. Colonel Smith and Lt. Colonel Garrett.

2. It will be appreciated if, at the time this Memorandum is reproduced, ten (10) additional copies could be run off and sent to the Directorate of Intelligence, Air Intelligence Requirements Division, Collection Branch, for file purposes.

FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE:

Incls.

- 1. Intelligence requirements
- 2. Draft of Collection Memorandum

GEO. F. SCHULZ
Brigadier General, U.S.A.F.
Chief, Air Intelligence Requirements Div.
Office of Asst. Chief of Staff-C

2 AAF
30 OCT 1947
MAIL ROOM

PRM 11581

REF SYMBOL	AF AIA-CO				
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DRAFT OF COLLECTION MEMORANDUM

OBJECT

1. This Memo sets forth the current intelligence requirements in the field of Flying Saucer type aircraft.

GENERAL

1. An alleged "Flying Saucer" type aircraft or object in flight, approximating the shape of a disc, has been reported by many observers from widely scattered places, such as the United States, Alaska, Canada, Hungary, the Island of Guam, and Japan. This object has been reported by many competent observers, including USAF rated officers. Sightings have been made from the ground as well as from the air.

2. Commonly reported features that are very significant and which may aid in the investigation are as follows:

- a. Relatively flat bottom with extreme light-reflecting ability.
- b. Absence of sound except for an occasional roar when operating under super performance conditions.
- c. Extreme maneuverability and apparent ability to almost hover.
- d. A plan form approximating that of an oval or disc with a dome shape on the top surface.
- e. The absence of an exhaust trail except in a few instances when it was reported to have a bluish color, like a Diesel exhaust, which persisted for approximately one hour. Other reports indicated a brownish smoke trail that could be the results of a special catalyst or chemical agent for extra power.
- f. The ability to quickly disappear by high speed or by complete disintegration.
- g. The ability to suddenly appear without warning as if from an extremely high altitude.
- h. The size most reported approximated that of a C-54 or Constellation type aircraft.
- i. The ability to group together very quickly in a tight formation when more than one aircraft are together.
- j. Evasive action ability indicates possibility of being manually operated, or possibly by electronic or remote control devices.
- k. Under certain power conditions, the craft seems to have the ability to cut a clear path through clouds. — width of path estimated to be approximately one-half mile. Only one incident indicated this phenomenon.

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3. The first sightings in the U.S. were reported around the middle of May. The last reported sightings took place in Toronto, Canada, 14 September. The greatest activity in the U.S. was during the last week of June and the first week of July.

4. This strange object, or phenomenon, may be considered, in view of certain observations, as long-range aircraft capable of a high rate of climb, high cruising speed and highly maneuverable and capable of being flown in very tight formation. For the purpose of analysis and evaluation of these so-called "flying saucers" the object sighted is being assumed to be a manned craft of unknown origin. While there remains the possibility of Russian manufacture, based on the perspective thinking and actual accomplishments of the Germans, it is the considered opinion of some elements that the object may in fact represent an interplanetary craft of some kind.

5. There is also a possibility that the Horton brothers' perspective thinking may have inspired this type of aircraft - particularly the "Parabola", which has a crescent plan form. Records show only that a glider version was built of this type aircraft. It is reported to have been built in Heiligenberg, Germany, but was destroyed by fire before having ever been flown. The Horton brothers' latest trend of perspective thinking was definitely toward aircraft configurations of low aspect ratio. The younger brother, Riemar, stated that the "Parabola" configuration would have the least induced drag - which is a very significant statement. The theory supporting this statement should be obtained if possible.

6. The German High Command indicated a definite interest in the Horton type of flying wing and were about to embark on a rigorous campaign to develop such aircraft during the end of the war. A Horton design, known as the IX, which was designated as the Co-8-229 and Co-P-60 (night fighter) was to be manufactured by the Gotha Plant. It is reported that a contract for fifty such aircraft was planned, but only three or four were built. This plant is now in the hands of the Russians.

REQUIREMENTS

1. Requirements appear at Inclusion No. 1.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Control No. A-1917

DISTRIBUTION

1. To MA's England, France, Sweden, Finland, USSR, Turkey, Greece, Iran, China, Norway, Philippines, and to Commander-in-Chief, Far East, and Commanding General, United States Air Forces in Europe, through Commanding General, EUCOM.

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DRAFT INCLOSURE NO. 1

1. Research and Development

- a. What German scientists had a better-than-average knowledge of the Horten brothers' work and perspective thinking; where are these scientists now located, and what is their present activity? These should be contacted and interrogated.
- b. What is the present activity of the Horten brothers, Walter and Riemer?
- c. What is known of the whereabouts of the entire Horten family, particularly the sister? All should be contacted and interrogated regarding any contemplated plans or perspective thinking of the Horten brothers, and any interest shown by the Russians to develop their aircraft.
- d. Are any efforts being made to develop the Horten "Parabola" or modify this configuration to approximate an oval or disc?
- e. What is the Horten perspective thinking on internal controls or controls that are effective mainly by streams of air or gas originating from within the aircraft to supplant conventional external surface controls?

2. Control

For any aircraft whose shape approximates that of an oval, disc, or saucer, information regarding the following items is requested:

- a. Boundary layer control method by suction, blowing, or a combination of both.
- b. Special controls for effective maneuverability at very slow speeds or extremely high altitudes.
- c. Openings in either the leading edge top and bottom surfaces that are employed chiefly to accomplish boundary layer control or for the purpose of reducing the induced drag. Any openings in the leading edge should be reported and described as to shape, size, etc. This investigation is significant to justify a disc shape configuration for long-range application.
- d. Approximate airfoil shape in the center and near the tips.
- e. Front view and rear view shape.

3. Items of Construction

- a. Type of material, whether metal, ferrous, non-ferrous, or non-metallic.
- b. Composite or sandwich construction utilizing various combinations of metals, metallic foils, plastics, and perhaps balsa wood or similar material.
- c. Unusual fabrication methods to achieve extreme light weight and structural stability.

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4. Items of Arrangement

- a. Special provisions such as retractable domes to provide unusual observation for the pilot or crew members.
- b. Crew number and accomodation facilities.
- c. Pressurized cabin equipment.
- d. High altitude or high speed escapement methods.
- e. Methods of pressurization or supercharging from auxillary units or from the prime power plant.
- f. Provisions for towing - especially with short fixed bar, and for re-fueling in flight.
- g. Provisions for assisted take off application.
- h. Unusual features or provisions regarding the opening and closing of the doors.
- i. Bomb bay provisions, such as dimensions and approximate location.

5. Landing Gear

- a. Indicate type of landing gear - whether conventional, tricycle, multiple wheel, etc., or of an unconventional type such as tripod or skid.
- b. Retractable, and jettison features for hand gear.
- c. Provisions for takeoff from ice, snow, sand or water.

6. Power Plant

- a. Information is needed regarding the propulsion system used in the aircraft. Possible types of engines that could be employed include:
 - (1) Reciprocating (piston type) engine or gas turbine. Either or both of these could be used to drive propellers of conventional or special design, rotating vanes, ducted fans, or compressors.
 - (2) Jet propulsion engines including turbo jets, rockets, ramjets, pulse jets, or a combination of all four.
 - (3) Nuclear propulsion (atomic energy). Atomic energy engines would probably be unlike any familiar type of engine, although atomic energy might be employed in combination with any of the above types.

Aircraft would be characterized by lack of fuel systems and fuel storage space.

The presence of an unconventional or unusual type of propulsion system cannot be ruled out and should be considered of great interest.

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- b. The power plant would likely be an integral part of the aircraft and could possibly not be distinguished as an item separate from the aircraft. If jet propulsion is used, large air handling capacity, characterized by a large air inlet and large exhaust nozzle, should be evident. The size of entrance and exit areas would be of interest. It is possible that the propulsive jet is governed or influenced for control of the aircraft. The presence of vanes or control surfaces in the exhaust or methods of changing the direction of the jet should be observed.
- c. Information desired on the propulsion systems pertains to the following items:
- (1) Type of power plant or power plants.
 - (2) General description.
 - (3) Rating (thrust, horsepower, or air flow).
 - (4) Type of fuel, or, conversely, lack of visible fuel supply.
 - (5) Catalytic agents for super-performance or normal cruising power.

~~SECRET~~

EASLEY, EDWIN D. MAJOR 509TH PROVOST MARSHAL Transcript

January 11, 1990

KDR: I doing some research into the 509th Bomb Group and I understand that you were the Provost Marshal there at one time.

EDE: That's right.

KDR: At the 509th?

EDE: Yes.

KDR: During July of 1947?

EDE: Yes.

KDR: Pardon me.

EDE: Yes.

KDR: You're aware of the incident that took place there in July of 1947? The alledged crash of a flying saucer.

EDE: (long pause) I've heard about it.

EASLEY - January 11, 1990 (2)

KDR: Do you have any first hand knowledge of it?

EDE: I can't talk about it.

KDR: Then you do have some first hand knowledge?

EDE: I can't talk about it.

KDR: Ah-ha.

EDE: Ah-ha.

KDR: We have received information from a couple of people that you had been out to the crashsite yourself as the Provost Marshal. That is what we're trying to confirm. But you can't talk about it.

EDE: That's right.

KDR: Is there anything at all that you could tell me that might help me?

EDE: Help you what?

KDR: Help me learn exactly what happened there in July of 1947.

EASLEY - January 11, 1990 (3)

EDE: Well you should start with the former commander who was Colonel Blanchard but I believe that he has passed away.

KDR: Yes, he died in the...from a heart attack at the Pentagon.

EDE: Uh-huh.

KDR: I've talked to Colonel Briley who was the Operations Officer and Patrick Saunders who was the Base Adjutant and we've been in contact with...

EDE: Did you talk to the Intelligence Officer?

KDR: Jesse Marcel has talked...told us, told others what happened. We have some taped interviews with him telling what he had seen the days he was there. And we've talked to some of the other fellows who were involved in the counter-intelligence end of it.

EDE: I would think they could tell you everything that you need to know.

KDR: Can you tell me if you were at the crashsite?

EDE: I can't talk about it. I told you that.

EASLEY - January 11, 1990 (4)

KDR: Yes, sir, I understand that.

EDE: I've been sworn to secrecy. I can't tell you that.

KDR: Uh-huh.

EDE: I'm not going to talk about it.

KDR: Let me pose a hypothetical question that might help us here a little bit. Is there way...

EDE: Did you talk to the man who owned the land?

KDR: Yes, sir I have.

EDE: He ought to be able to tell you a lot more...

KDR: I've talked to the Brazel family and to the people who are the current residents. I've talked to Walter Haut. I talked to an awful lot of people...The question I want to ask and I want to phrase...I don't want to irritate you but I want...Is there anyway...Is there someone we might be able to contact that might be able release you from your vow of secrecy? Is there somewhere we might be able to go that we might be able to get permission for you to talk?

EASLEY - January 11, 1990 (5)

EDE: Not that I know of.

KDR: If we got some orders from the Pentagon, would that be sufficient? If they came from the right place?

EDE: I just don't want to talk about it. Sorry about it.

KDR: All right, sir. I understand. I spent fifteen years in the Air Force myself as an Intelligence Officer so I understand completely where you're coming from, sir.

EDE: There was another Intelligence Officer but I can't remember his name. Freeze?

KDR: There was a Breece.

EDE: Breece. Have you talked to him?

KDR: We haven't been able to find him. Do you know where he might be?

EDE: No, I sure don't. Really, I sure don't. I haven't had contact with him for years. I'm not sure if I left out there first or that he did.

EASLEY - January 11, 1990 (6)

KDR: Breece actually left out there in, I believe, August of 1947. We have a phone book, of course he's in the phone book too. We have a phone book from August of 1947 with your name in it as the Provost Marshal. Breece of course assigned to Jesse Marcel's office. Your phone number was three six five, but the way...some of the records we have suggest that Captain Breece left in August or September of 1947. You were the Provost Marshal.

EDE: That's right.

KDR: The Provost Marshal would be in command of the military police out there?

EDE: Yes.

KDR: Was the MP company under your direct supervision?

EDE: That's right.

KDR: But you were not a member of that company?

EDE: If I remember, they were assigned to Squadron A for administration etc.

KDR: Well we've got a yearbook from the 509th Bomb Group which which had Captain Tripp in command of the MP Company.

EASLEY - January 11, 1990 (7)

EDE: Well, he worked for me.

KDR: He worked for you?

EDE: That's right.

KDR: That was just some of the logistics that I wanted to get straight in my mind. But there isn't really much that you can do to help me out then?

EDE: No, I'm sorry. I really am.

KDR: Have you considered writing memoir? We were just hoping that someday we could get at the whole story.

EDE: Well, I think you'd better start up at the top at the Pentagon...they could probably put you on the right track.

KDR: All right, sir. I don't want to keep you. I appreciate the little help that you could give me.

EDE: That's all right.

EASLEY - January 11, 1990 (8)

KDR: I hope you don't mind me bothering you. I just don't know where to go with this thing now. I don't want to ask you a question that's going to irritate you.

EDE: Oh, I'm not going to be irritated. I think if you start at the top you'll come out a lot better. Get in there and find somebody that has some information and you might be able to get what you're after.

KDR: Well , Colonel Briley was able to help us a little bit...as the Operations Officer. And we've talked to one of the counter-intelligence agents who told us, in fact, that the Provost Marshal was on the crashsite.

EDE: He doesn't know what he's talking about.

KDR: And that the MPs had the area cordoned off.

EDE: What else?

KDR: We've got quite a bit of information like that. Well, the MPs had the area cordoned off on the morning of July 8, 1947. That the local police force was turned back from it. That the MPs had the area, the roads blocked going in. That a number of people, soldiers were brought in to clean up the debris field.

EASLEY - January 11, 1990 (9)

Stuff was loaded on trucks and taken into the Roswell Army Airfield and flown out on a number of different flights.

EDE: You should probably get that information to the intelligence people.

KDR: Do you know of any of the intelligence people who might have been out there?

EDE: I just know that intelligence people were stationed there.

KDR: If I think of anything that you might be able to answer would it be all right if I called you back?

EDE: That'd be all right.

KDR: Okay. Well, thank you very much sir.

EDE: You're welcome.

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

FELLOW
AMERICAN ACADEMY
OF
OTOLOGY - HEAD & NECK SURGERY

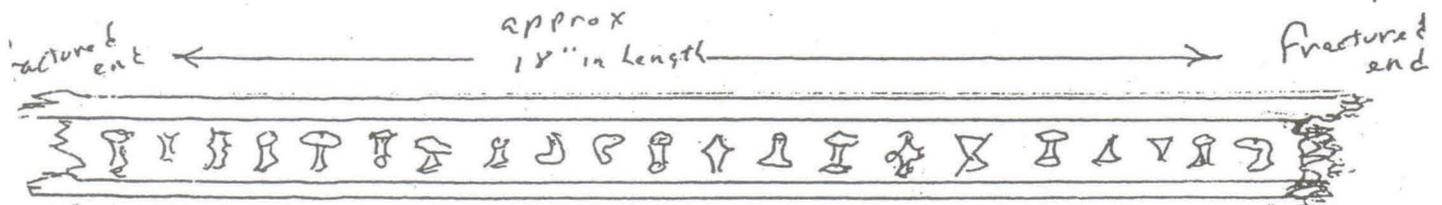
Dear Mr Solomon;

The following is a general description of the fragment that had what appeared to be a form of writing on its surface.

There was a series of geometric patterns embossed on the inner surface of a fragment shaped like an "I" beam strut. There were no recognizable animal figures such as seen in Egyptian hieroglyphics but the symbols resembled hieroglyphic type characters.

Most of the debris look like pieces of an aircraft airframe and its skin. Some of the debris was not metallic but more like pieces of black plastic fragments thicker than the metallic skin.

The color of the symbols was of a violet or purplish metallic hue.



Obviously the above symbols are not an exact duplication, but this is more or less what they looked like as I can recall after more than forty years.

Sincerely

Jesse Marcel

PS I showed the above drawing to my mother who was also present and she concurs with the above description

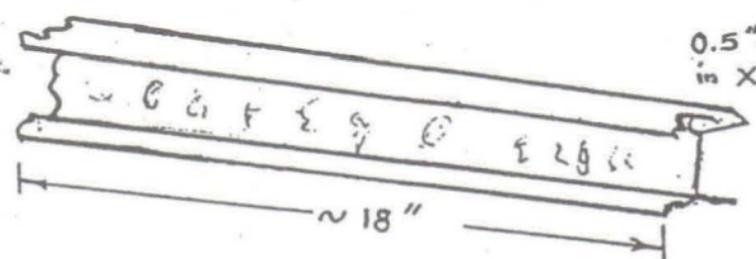
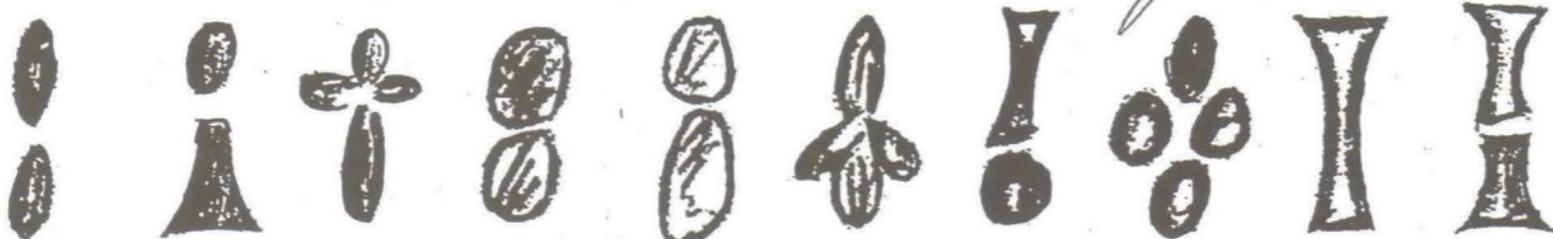
[Signature]

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.

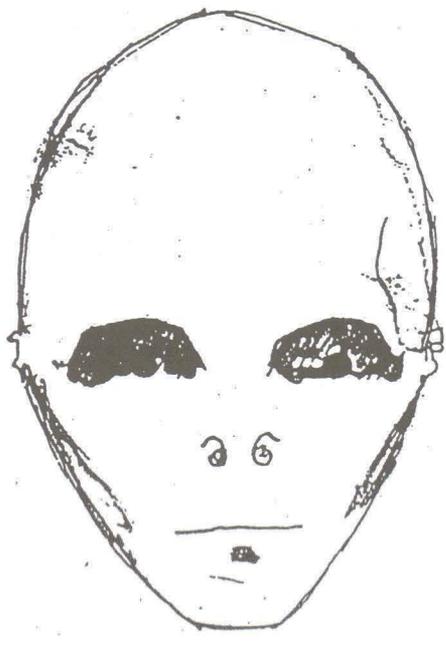
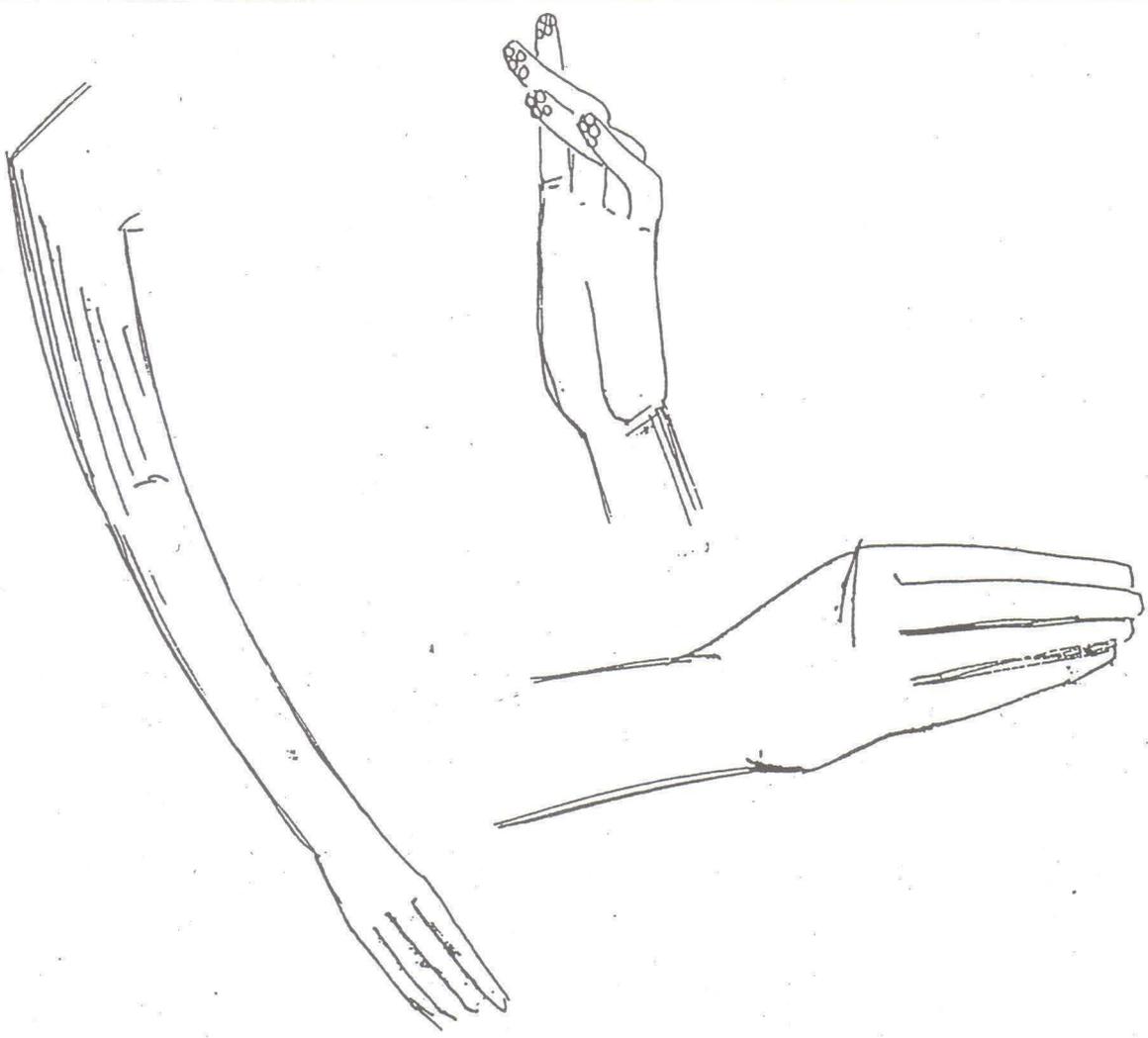
Sincerely

Jesse



0.5" - 0.75
in X Section

Written in iron
in front of a
"I" Beam first



"Recollections of Roswell--Part II"

Summary of Witness Testimony (in order of appearance on the videotape)

Based on interviews with witnesses conducted by Don Berliner, Stanton T. Friedman, Linda Moulton Howe, Kevin D. Randle, Donald R. Schmitt, Rob Swiatek, and Fred Whiting; as of March 1993.

The Crash at Corona

Bill Brazel--Son of William W. "Mac" Brazel, who found the debris on the ranch he managed outside Corona, New Mexico, on July 3, 1947. Bill found pieces of the debris left behind after the military clean-up. Later, an Air Force Captain named Armstrong came to the ranch and asked for the material; Brazel couldn't think of a good reason to deny the request and handed the material over.

Loretta Proctor--Neighbor of "Mac" Brazel, who showed her and her husband a piece of the material. It couldn't be cut or burned and was extremely lightweight. Her husband and several others later saw Brazel in Roswell, accompanied by the military; Brazel walked past them without speaking a word.

Frank Joyce--Was employed as an announcer for KGFL Radio in Roswell. Talked by phone with Brazel shortly after the discovery of the debris and suggested he report it to officials at the Roswell Army Air Field. Received the news release issued by the base Public Information Officer; put the release on the news wire. Got a threatening call from someone who identified himself as an officer at the Pentagon. Later met Brazel, who changed his original story about "little green men." When asked why, Brazel would only say, "they weren't green."

Phyllis McGuire--Daughter of George Wilcox, sheriff of Chaves County, New Mexico. Remembers that her father sent deputies out to the Foster ranch, where they saw a large blackened area in the grass. When they returned the next day, the Army had cordoned off the area and wouldn't let them in.

Elizabeth Tulk--Daughter of Sheriff Wilcox. Her mother, Inez, said the Army Air Force told him not to talk about the event.

Barbara Dugger--Granddaughter of George and Inez Wilcox. Says her grandmother told her that "the military police came to the jailhouse and told George and I that if we ever told anything about the incident, not only would we be killed, but our entire family would be killed." She also says her grandmother told her the Sheriff went out there to the site and saw four "space beings." One of them reportedly was alive.

Jesse A. Marcel, Sr.--The Roswell base Intelligence Officer, who was sent to the Brazel ranch by base commander Col. William Blanchard with Counter-Intelligence Corps Capt. Sheridan Cavitt to recover the debris.

Jesse A. Marcel, Jr., M.D.--Son of Jesse Marcel. In July 1947 (when he was 11 years of age), his father woke him up in the middle of the night to show him the debris recovered on the Brazel ranch. He remembers one piece of wreckage had unusual writing.

Lewis S. Rickett--Master Sergeant assigned to the Counter Intelligence Corps at the Roswell base; reported to Capt. Sheridan Cavitt. Accompanied Cavitt to the debris field. Says Cavitt would have written the report on the incident.

George "Jud" Roberts--A minority stockholder and manager of KGFL Radio, whose owner, W.E. Whitmore, Sr., recorded an interview with Brazel. The next morning, the station got a call from someone either in the office of Clinton Anderson (U.S. Secretary of Agriculture and former Congressman from New Mexico) or New Mexico

Mary Kathryn Groode--Daughter of "Pappy" Henderson, who also told her about the crashed craft and alien bodies.

John Kromschroeder, DDS--Friend of "Pappy" Henderson, who told him he flew wreckage and bodies to Wright Field. Henderson also showed him a piece of metal that he had taken from the crash: "It was a gray lustrous metal resembling aluminum, but lighter in weight and much stiffer."

The Plains of San Augustin Event

L. W. "Vern" Maltais--A friend of Grady L. "Barney" Barnett, an engineer with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, who worked in New Mexico. Around 1950, Barnett told Maltais that he had discovered a crashed disc-shaped craft with the bodies of strange beings on the ground. He was absolutely convinced that the craft was from outer space. Barnett said that at the same time as his discovery, he was joined by four or five people on an archaeology dig. Shortly afterward, military personnel arrived and escorted them from the area. They told him to keep quiet about the incident--that it was a matter of national security.

Alice Knight--Niece of "Barney" Barnett. She says Barnett told her he saw a UFO fall near Datil, New Mexico. He mentioned encountering a group of archaeologists who were in the area on a dig. They got close to the object, which he described as round in shape. He said there were creatures nearby who weren't moving. Shortly after the discovery, he said a group of government trucks came up, and the military personnel in them told him and the group to go back and forget what they had seen.

Harold Baca--Neighbor of "Barney" Barnett, to whom he told the same story; said it happened on the Plains of San Augustin.

Robert J. Drake--In September 1947, as an archaeology student doing research in New Mexico, he talked to a ranch hand who said a spaceship had crashed several months earlier on the Plains of San Augustin. In December 1952, archaeologist Roscoe Wilmeth told him there had been a crashed spaceship with bodies on the Plains.

Gerald Anderson--Says at the age of five, he was present on the Plains of San Augustin in July 1947 with members of his family, who discovered a disc-shaped craft and four alien beings; two were dead, one was dying, and the fourth was alive. They were soon joined by six people: five college students and their professor, a "Dr. Buskirk." Shortly afterward, a man believed to be "Barney" Barnett arrived, followed immediately by a large group of soldiers. Among them was a red-headed captain named Armstrong, accompanied by a black sergeant named Roosevelt, who threatened the civilians with imprisonment if they talked about the incident. The group was quickly escorted out of the area. (Anderson has taken a polygraph examination, which indicated no evidence of deception; subsequently, investigators Stanton T. Friedman and Don Berliner issued a statement declaring that Anderson had "admitted to falsifying a document, and so his testimony about finding wreckage of a crashed flying saucer and then being escorted out by the U.S. military, can no longer be seen as sufficiently reliable.")

Comments on witness testimony

(1) The material recovered on the Brazel ranch was highly unusual. More than a dozen named, first-hand witnesses handled the debris recovered on the ranch. All of them attested to the unusual nature of the material. Jesse Marcel, Jr., and Robert Shirkey recall unusual writing on one piece of the material. Glenn Dennis remembers seeing "canoe-shaped" objects, also with unusual writing.

(2) The material was not from a weather balloon. Many of the witnesses who handled the material, including Jesse Marcel, Sr., and his son (who is now a certified aircraft accident investigator with the National Guard), were very familiar with weather balloons. They said this was not a weather balloon.

(3) The weather balloon explanation was a cover story. Gen. Thomas DuBose said the story was put out to divert the attention of the press.

Senator Dennis Chavez, in Washington, D.C., who threatened the station's broadcast license if they aired the Brazel interview.

Lydia Sleppy--Secretary at KOAT Radio in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Received a call from John McBoyle, a reporter and part-owner of KSWO Radio in Roswell, who said: "There's been one of those flying saucer things crash down here north of Roswell." McBoyle said he went out to the ranch and saw an object which he described as "a big crumpled dishpan." As Sleppy was typing the story on the teletype, the machine printed something to the effect that "THIS IS THE FBI. YOU WILL IMMEDIATELY CEASE TRANSMITTING."

Marian Strickland--Neighbor of "Mac" Brazel. She remembers Brazel saying he was kept "in jail" on the Roswell base; he remained secretive about the event.

Walter Haut--The base Public Information Officer. On orders from base commander Col. William Blanchard, wrote the original news release that the Army Air Force had recovered a "flying disc."

Robert Shirkey--Served as the assistant flight safety officer at the Roswell base. Saw the material carried to a B-29, scheduled to go to Fort Worth. Remembers seeing the "I-beam" with strange writing reported by Jesse Marcel, Jr.

Robert R. Porter--Flight engineer at the Roswell base; a member of the crew which flew parts of what he was told was a flying saucer to Fort Worth. He loaded a B-29 with the material, which was wrapped in packages with wrapping paper. He says the material was extremely lightweight. Upon arrival at Ft. Worth, the material was transferred to a B-25 to go to Wright Field.

Robert E. Smith--A member of the 1st Air Transport Unit at Roswell. Helped load crates of debris on to the aircraft. Saw a piece of the material: "When you crumpled it up, it then laid back out; and when it did, it kind of crackled, making a sound like cellophane." A distant cousin, Raymond deVinney, who was in the Secret Service, told him years later that he was at Roswell at this time, as a representative of President Truman.

Robert A. Slusher--A member of the flight crew of a C-54 which flew a crate accompanied by armed guards to Fort Worth. On arrival, the plane was met by six people, including three MPs and a coroner. They took possession of the crate [which is believed to have contained the alien bodies].

Beverly Bean--Her father, Melvin Brown, told her in 1969 that he when he was stationed at the Roswell base, he guarded a truck covered with a tarpaulin which he pulled back to reveal the bodies of several nonhumans.

Thomas J. DuBose--Retired from the U.S. Air Force in 1959 with the rank of Brigadier General. Served as Chief of Staff to Brig. General Roger Ramey, Commander, Eighth Air Force, at Fort Worth, with the rank of Colonel. Was ordered by Gen. Clements McMullen, Deputy Commander, Strategic Air Command, to have the debris flown from Roswell to Fort Worth, then on to the Pentagon. McMullen said he would send the material by personal courier to Benjamin Chidlaw, Commanding General of the Air Materiel Command at Wright Field (later Wright-Patterson AFB). DuBose says the "weather balloon" explanation was a cover story, and that the entire operation was conducted under the strictest secrecy.

Glenn Dennis--Was a mortician, working for the Ballard Funeral Home in Roswell, which had a contract to provide mortuary services for the base. Received several calls from the base mortuary officer who asked questions about small caskets and body preservation methods. Later, he arrived at the base and saw an ambulance containing objects shaped like "half-canoes" with unusual writing. Encountered a nurse who told him to leave the base or "you're going to be in a lot of trouble." Then he was detained by a captain, "a redhead with the meanest-looking eyes I had ever seen," who threatened his life if he talked about the event. He received a similar threat from a black sergeant. The next day, the nurse told him she had participated in the autopsy of three alien bodies. She said the bodies were frozen and shipped to Wright Field.

Sappho Henderson--Widow of pilot Oliver Wendell "Pappy" Henderson, who was stationed at Roswell. Before his death, he told her he was the pilot who flew the wreckage of the UFO to Wright Field in Dayton. He also said he saw the bodies of alien beings.

(4) The discovery of the Roswell debris quickly got the attention of high-ranking officials in the military. Gen. DuBose said he was ordered to have some of the debris flown by special courier to Gen. Clements McMullen, Deputy Commander, Strategic Air Command, at the Pentagon; McMullen was going to send the material on to Benjamin Chidlaw, Commanding General of the Air Materiel Command at Wright Field.

(5) The operation was highly classified. Gen. DuBose said the entire operation was conducted under the strictest secrecy. Lewis Rickett said he was told to forget about it. The area around the Corona site was cordoned off by the military; not even the sheriff's deputies were allowed access.

(6) The media were intimidated by government officials. "Jud" Roberts, manager of KGFL Radio in Roswell, talked to someone either from the office of Clinton Anderson (former Member of Congress from New Mexico and Secretary of Agriculture during the Truman administration) or Dennis Chavez (Senator from New Mexico) who threatened the station's broadcast license if they reported the event. Lydia Sleppy at KOAT Radio in Albuquerque said her transmission of the news story on the wire service was interrupted, apparently by the FBI. The reporter, Johnny McBoyle, was told not to discuss the event.

(7) Civilians were threatened by the military. "Mac" Brazel was confined to the Roswell base for nearly a week and had to take an oath not to discuss the event. His son, Bill, was paid a visit by a "Captain Armstrong," who insisted on confiscating the remaining debris. Glen Dennis was threatened by a *red-headed captain, accompanied by a black sergeant*, who threatened his life. Gerald Anderson and his family were similarly threatened by a *red-headed captain named Armstrong, accompanied by a black sergeant named Roosevelt*. Barbara Dugger, granddaughter of Sheriff George Wilcox, says her grandmother told her MPs threatened to kill their entire family if they discussed the event.

(8) A craft was found at the Corona crash site. "Pappy" Henderson told his wife, Sappho, his daughter, Mary Kathryn Goodé, and his friend, John Kromschroeder, that he transported wreckage found at the site to Wright Field. John McBoyle told Lydia Sleppy he saw the craft, which he described as a "big crumpled dishpan." Those who helped transport the wreckage to Fort Worth included Robert Porter, Robert Shirkey and Robert Smith.

(9) Bodies of aliens were found at the Corona site and taken to the Roswell Army Air Field. Barbara Dugger said her grandmother told her Sheriff Wilcox saw four "space beings"—one of them reportedly alive. "Pappy" Henderson told his family and a friend that he saw the bodies of aliens at the base. Glenn Dennis says his nurse friend told him she participated in the autopsy of three alien bodies.

(10) A craft and alien bodies also may have been found at the Plains of San Augustin crash site. "Barney" Barnett told his friend, Vern Maltais, his neighbor, Harold Baca, and his niece, Alice Knight, that he saw a craft and the bodies of four alien beings on the Plains.

Conclusion

The preponderance of evidence from multiple, independent witnesses--all of whom have made statements recorded on video or audio tape--indicates that at least one Unidentified Flying Object crashed in New Mexico in July 1947. The craft and the remains of non-human occupants were recovered by military personnel and transported, under extreme secrecy, by military personnel to Wright Field and other locations for analysis. The results of that analysis are unknown.