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UFO UpDates Mailing List

Re: Evidence for Rudiak Et Al

From: David Rudiak <DRudiak@aol.com>
Date: Tue, 22 Sep 1998 00:59:39 EDT
Fwd Date: Tue, 22 Sep 1998 08:02:07 -0400
Subject: Re: Evidence for Rudiak Et Al

>From: Dennis Stacy <dstacy@texas.net>
>Date: Fri, 18 Sep 1998 14:08:32 -0500 (CDT)
>Fwd Date: Sat, 19 Sep 1998 23:38:48 -0400
>Subject: Re: Evidence for Rudiak Et Al

>OK, here's some contrary evidence.

<snip>

>It's only one person's account and opinion,
>of course, but nonetheless directly relevant to the issue of the
>recovery of strange material and/or bodies at Roswell (or not).

In what follows, I don't see anything particularly relevant in this person's account as to the recovery of strange material, except for his opinion that it couldn't have been very important because nobody of importance that he was aware of was involved in transport of the debris. As it turns out, there is other witness testimony that base commanders and deputy commanders were indeed involved with transport of the material.

What it does directly address are Glenn Dennis' claims about goings-on and autopsies at the base hospital and the mysterious nurse. And that's about it.

>It's also relevant to the issue of how Roswell has been
>investigated and reported in the main.

That would, of course, include people like Dennis Stacy, who so far hasn't done a very good job of relating anything relevant to Roswell in an accurate or coherent manner.

>Those who haven't seen it, should find it interesting.

OK. Believe it or not, I actually haven't seen it. Thanks.

>In 1947, Lorenzo Kent Kimball was a captain stationed at the
>base hospital in Roswell. I've extracted this from his web page,
>'Roswell From a Personal Perspective', which can be found at:

><http://www.inconnect.com/~lorenzok/roswell.html>

>In 1995, he was interviewed by a Japanese film crew about the
>alien autopsy. As you'll see below, Stan Friedman interviewed
>him as early as 1992. I've not had time to go back to check to
>see if he appears in any of Friedman's books about Roswell

Friedman has had two books on Roswell. "Crash at Corona" also

came out in 1992, so I rather doubt if Kimball (who indicates he was first interviewed in the Fall 1992, i.e., late in the year) could have been incorporated into the book. Sheesh!

"Top Secret/Majic" came out in 1996, but dealt almost entirely with the issue of whether a secret Majestic 12-type group may have existed. It has one brief mention of Glenn Dennis, dealing with Dennis' alleged calls from the base and being told of bodies retrieved from the desert. The book does not deal with the nurse or autopsies at the base hospital.

>or in any of the Randle/Schmitt books

Published in 1991 and 1994. Obviously he couldn't be in the 1991 book. And anything he told the Japanese film crew in 1995 or what he learned from early 1994 onward (such as speaking to the hospital head in 1995) couldn't make it into the 1994 book. It is obvious from Kimball's comments, that he looked into Roswell in more depth after first being approached by Friedman, and has learned or surmised or formed opinions about various things since then. In fact, if Dennis Stacy would actually bother to read Kimball's article, Kimball states that his negative opinions of some things in the Friedman and Randle/Schmitt books were formed AFTER he read them in the books.

So without knowing exactly what he said in 1992, which may have been little more than he didn't know Glenn Dennis or of any unusual activity at the base hospital, its a little disingenuous at this point to insinuate that Kimball's testimony has been suppressed since then.

The principals, however, will have to speak for themselves of exactly what they knew and when they knew it. I certainly don't know, and neither, obviously, does Dennis Stacy.

> or articles (while Glenn Dennis
>was being highly touted as a reliable source). Perhaps they, or
>someone else, can tell us, as his absence would be curious,
>given all the attention showered on Dennis.

>Interestingly, I
>didn't find his name in the index to the McAndrew report,
>either, even though he would have highly bolstered the AF
>version of events. (Another reason for suspecting that McAndrew
>may have been more of a bureaucrat than a master cover up
>artist.)

So let's see. It's "curious" in Stacy's way of thinking that Kimball isn't mentioned by Friedman or Randle in their books published years ago, when this would require Kimball's current opinions, some acquired after reading their books, to be incorporated retroactively into those very books. The mind spins! That's a real classic of Stacy illogic.

However, the fact that McAndrew also fails to use Kimball, only as recently as one year ago, somehow exonerates him of being an Air Force propagandist. Whew!

Yes, we do indeed see from Stacy's verbal machinations how all this is relevant to the issue of how Roswell has been investigated and reported in the main, including by the former editor of the MUFON Journal.

>[Kimball's remarks follow to the end. They have been shortened
>for space considerations.]

>ROSWELL FROM A PERSONAL PERSPECTIVE

>In 1947 I was a Captain, U.S. Army (Medical Administrative
>Corps) assigned to Squadron M (Base Hospital), 509th Bomb Group
>at Roswell Army Air Base. My primary duty was Medical Supply
>Officer for the Base Hospital. You would think that with all of
>the books that have been written, TV shows fictionalizing the
>incident, and the coverage the summer of 1997 in the media
>(major articles in the New York Times, cover stories in Time
>Magazine and Popular Science) that there must have been a great
>furor at the Base at that time (July 1947). To the contrary,
>life went on as usual. Most of the medical staff spent their
>time at the Officer's Club swimming pool every afternoon after
>duty hours. The biggest excitement was the cut-throat hearts
>game in the BOQ and an intense bingo, bango bungo golf game at

>the local nine hole golf course for a nickel a point!! There was
>absolutely NO unusual activity on the Base, no base alerts, no
>hysteria, no panic in July 1947. Life went on as usual.

Comment: So because this one person saw no unusual activity at the base hospital _while he was on duty_, or when he was on the golf course, or down at the base swimming hole or drinking hole, we are supposed to conclude that nothing at all unusual could have happened anywhere on the base at all hours of the day and night. That makes zero sense. Kimball, e.g., would have had no clearance to be down at the flight line or in the hangars, so anything going on down there would have been strictly off-limits to him. And he certainly would have been totally unaware of any military activity off in the desert somewhere.

>In fact, the first I heard of this "cataclysmic event" was in
>the Fall of 1992 when I was called by Stanton Friedman to see if
>I could verify any of the activities that allegedly occurred at
>the Base Hospital concerning the recovery of alien remains.
>Friedman had found my name and picture in the 1947 RAAF
>Yearbook. My wife, Jane (who was with me in Roswell and who
>worked on the base), and I decided we had better try and find
>out what had supposedly happened. We did a library search and
>later obtained the Friedman/Berliner book and the Randle/Schmitt
>book cited above.

>What we have found is that much of what is in
>these books concerning the Base Hospital is incorrect and more
>fiction than fact.

So this directly addresses the question of whether Kimball's current opinions would be in these books. Well, no, duhhh, obviously not, if that wasn't obvious all along. He didn't form these negative opinions about information in the books until AFTER he had read the books. Dennis Stacy could have figured out that much just by reading Kimball's article.

>In Crash at Corona, Glenn Dennis, a young mortician employed by
>the Ballard Funeral Home in Roswell, is reported as having
>brought an injured GI "to the base infirmary, which was in the
>same building as the hospital and mortuary." (p.116) Dennis is
>also quoted as saying he had received numerous calls from the
>Roswell AAF mortuary officer concerning sealed caskets . One of
>the photographs following p. 70 is captioned: "Rear of the
>hospital at Roswell Army Air Field. It was here that Glenn
>Dennis parked and walked in while small humanoid bodies were
>being prepared for shipment." Dennis, in his statements, tells
>of discussions with a young nurse, later identified as Naomi
>Maria Selff, who told him(Dennis) details about "three little
>bodies" being autopsied at the Base Hospital.

>FACTS:

>1. There was no mortuary on the Base. There was no AAF mortuary
>officer with such an assignment. As Medical Supply Officer I was
>responsible for obtaining, maintaining and issuing all supplies
>and equipment for the Base Hospital and any functions of a
>mortuary officer would have been within my responsibilities. I
>never met Glenn Dennis and I don't recall ever calling him for
>anything.

What I don't understand from this statement is how the base dealt with any deaths at the base, which must have occurred now and then. Where did they take the bodies; how did they prepare them for burial or transport? The base hospital very likely would have served as a makeshift "mortuary," since most hospitals do have morgues. All we may have here is a semantic problem, where morgue would have been a more appropriate term than mortuary.

A medical supply officer I can see being responsible for obtaining caskets, but where would he get the caskets on short notice? And would a medical supply officer be responsible for embalming?

Karl Pflock when he was initially supporting Glenn Dennis' story, noted that the position of base mortuary officer was usually assigned to a junior officer who was neither a doctor or mortician. If something came up, he would probably have to consult with an expert. That would certainly seem to be the case with Mr. Kimball, since he states he was just the medical supply

officer, not a mortician and not a person with medical training.

Kimball states he never spoke with Dennis, and I have no reason to doubt this. But its also conceivable that another non-expert like Kimball could have posed as the base mortuary officer and called Dennis for advice.

Dennis' story of these phone calls was partly corroborated by former Roswell police chief E.M. Hall who says Dennis discussed the requests for such caskets for "bodies from a flying saucer" several days after the newspaper stories about a crashed flying saucer. So if Dennis made up this part of his story, he apparently first did it a very long time ago.

(I also have this vague memory - somebody correct me quick if I am wrong - that Rickett or maybe someone else stated that Cavitt was the one that made the calls to the civilian mortician for advice.)

>2. There was no nurse named Naomi Maria Selff assigned to the
>Base Hospital during the period I was assigned there
>(1946-1948). I was well acquainted with all five nurses assigned
>during this time and none of them anywhere near fit Dennis'
>description of the nurse he knew. Further research by UFO
>researcher Victor Golubic has determined that no nurse by that
>name was ever commissioned in the U.S. Army or assigned to the
>Army Air Force.

OK, I think it's now been well-established that there was no "Naomi Selff." Perhaps Dennis' involvement was limited entirely to phone calls from the base, which he apparently mentioned clear back in 1947, but his nurse and her description of autopsies was an elaborate embellishment he added 40 years later. Dennis may still have been involved in some way. I don't think that has been ruled out yet.

>3. The photograph cited above is of a two story brick structure.
>The entire hospital complex was a World War II cantonment type,
>one-story, wooden frame structure. There were NO two story
>buildings and NO brick structures in the complex.

I'm not sure this has anything to do with Glenn Dennis, unless the incorrect description of the hospital complex came from him. In this case, it would impeach his testimony of having been there.

>In their book, The Truth About the UFO Crash at Roswell, Randle
>and Schmitt state that a Major Jesse B. Johnson, Squadron M,
>509th Bomb Group, (Base Hospital), was the base pathologist, who
>assisted in a preliminary autopsies on alien bodies. In their
>footnotes to Chapter 10, Randle & Schmitt claim that "Johnson's
>position as a pathologist has been verified by a number of
>former members of the 509th Bomb Group {and} verified by the
>509th yearbook and the RAAF unit history."

Well, once again, Stacy's question has been answered by Kendall himself. He dismissed this account about Johnson doing any autopsies AFTER reading about it in the second Randle/Schmitt book. That could hardly have been incorporated into the book retroactively, could it?

>FACTS:

>1. There was a physician named Jesse B. Johnson assigned to the
>Base Hospital. However, he was a 1st Lt., not a Major, and he
>was a radiologist, not a pathologist. He had no training as a
>pathologist and would have been the last member of the medical
>staff to have performed any autopsy on a human much less an
>alien!! He is identified as a 1st Lt in the 509th Yearbook.

>2. After I learned of these assertions, I called Doctor Jack
>Comstock, who, as a Major, was the Hospital Commander in 1947,
>and in 1995 was living in retirement in Boulder, Colorado. I
>asked him if he recalled any such events occurring in July of
>1947 and he said absolutely not. When I told him that Jesse B.
>was supposed to have conducted a preliminary autopsy on alien
>bodies, he had a hard time stopping laughing - his response was:
>PREPOSTEROUS!!

>3. Major Comstock lived in the Hospital BOQ, located in the
>hospital complex. Any unusual activity was immediately reported

>to him by members of the medical and nursing staff. He told me
>(this was in 1995 prior to his death in February 1996) that
>NOTHING of this nature occurred in July 1947 at the Base
>Hospital.

Obviously a second-hand account which also assumes Comstock would talk about it with Kimball. That's not necessarily the case if Comstock was adhering to a security oath.

Despite these obvious caveats, I see no reason at this point to assume Kimball didn't talk with Comstock, or that he misrepresented what Comstock told him, or that Comstock knew anything and was concealing it from Kimball. I take these statements at face value for the time being. Nothing unusual happened at the base hospital in July 1947 that either of these men was aware of.

>CONCLUSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS:

>From first-hand knowledge, I am reasonably certain that no
>alien bodies were brought to the Base Hospital in July 1947
>where "preliminary autopsies" were supposedly conducted. There
>was no nurse by the name of Naomi Maria Selff ever assigned to
>Squadron M, 509th Bomb Group. The statements made by Glenn
>Dennis are not credible. The accounts in the Randle/Schmitt book
>concerning Jesse B. Johnson are fiction.

>Note about Doctor Jack A. Comstock: Following graduation from
<snip Comstock military bio for brevity>

>My wife, Jane, and I knew Jack very well and considered him a
>good friend. He was one of the most honest and conscientious
>officers I knew during my 20 years of service. In all of our
>travels together and there were many, he never once mentioned
>any unusual "incident" as having occurred in Roswell in 1947. It
>is inconceivable that any alien bodies could have been brought
>to the Base Hospital at that time without his knowledge. It just
>did NOT happen.

This is an interesting perspective, but again does not absolutely rule out that Comstock would simply not talk about it with Kimball or anyone else, no matter how good friends they may have been. However, I have no reason to doubt Kimball's opinion on this at the moment.

>Major General William H. Blanchard, USAF (1916-1966)
<Snip rest of Blanchard's military bio for brevity>

>I served under General Blanchard's command with the 509th Bomb
>Group (1946-1948) and when he commanded the 7th Air Division in
>England (1957-1960). My assignment in the 7th Air Division was
>as Executive Officer to the Command Surgeon. I was promoted to
>the grade of Lt. Colonel during this assignment. As such I
>attended most 7th AD staff meetings and on a number of occasions
>I flew with General Blanchard on inspection trips of SAC units
>then based in various parts of England, Spain and North Africa.

>This summary of General Blanchard's career and my assignments
>under his command are noted here for the following reason:

>I got to know General Blanchard very well as an officer under
>his command at Roswell AAF and with the 7th Air Division. He
>was, as his record surely reflects, an outstanding officer, who
>was highly respected. According to Lt. Haut's testimony about
>the event, Colonel Blanchard ordered him to issue a press
>release announcing that a "flying disk" ha[d] been recovered.
>While I am sure this is how Lt. Haut remembers it, I would argue
>that this not the action that a responsible commander would have
>taken given the importance of such a discovery. He would have
>first reported the fact to his commander, General Ramey, at Hq,
>8th Air Force.

I think this is a relevant observation that based on Kimball's sense of the man, Blanchard would not have operated outside of the regular chain of command. In fact, for what they are worth, there are newspapers accounts that Blanchard first contacted Ramey of the find before shipping it to Fort Worth.

However, I don't see where Kimball is going with this. The crashed disk press release was nonetheless issued with

Blanchard's authorization (there are also news accounts to this effect). If Blanchard was acting within the chain of command (based on this witness's assessment of his character), then the implication is that Blanchard himself was ordered from above to issue the press release. That has further profound implications as to what was going on.

I think Kimball is trying to make the point that the press release was issued only because Blanchard had already made a determination and decided that what was found was not significant. But this completely ignores statements made by Blanchard to other witnesses, or the fact that the Pentagon and Ramey were initially reported as saying the matter was highly classified, or similar statements of very high level classification from witnesses like Gen. Dubose. So this theory just doesn't hold up. Obviously the matter was considered to be one of great importance.

> Also, if Colonel Blanchard had believed that this
> "finding" was of such magnitude it is highly unlikely that he
> would have delegated the responsibility of transporting the
> debris to others. He would probably [have] done so himself.

Kimball is obviously not aware of the testimony of Sgt. Robert Porter, who was on the B-29 with Marcel to Fort Worth. According to Porter, the plane was piloted by the base Deputy Commander, Lt. Col. Payne Jennings, who as it turns out assumed command of the base that very day when Blanchard was reported to have gone on leave.

So obviously Blanchard did believe that this "finding" was of enormous importance, if that wasn't already obvious from military statements right after the press release of high classification.

The witness is also apparently not aware of Gen. Dubose's testimony. Dubose was handling phone communications at Fort Worth. He was notified from Roswell of the find, and relayed this up the chain of command to Gen. Clarence McMullen in Washington. McMullen ordered him to send samples to Washington by "colonel courier." Dubose stated that Col. Alvin Clark, the asst. base commander at Fort Worth AAF, acted as a courier to Washington for this earlier debris shipment.

Again, according to this witness' own assessment, this would indicate considerable importance being attached to the debris.

>And he surely would have avoided any publicity until he knew
>what he was dealing with.

Not if he was acting within the chain of command (which this witness insists he would have been doing) and was ordered to do this.

Ironically, though this witness doesn't seem to realize it, he is actually lending support to the theory that the press release being part of an elaborate counterintelligence sting. A vaguely worded account of what happened is ordered put out from above, it causes a media feeding frenzy, but then Gen. Ramey almost immediately ridicules the whole thing as a weather balloon, which killed the story for good. The following day, the UP in their opening sentence of their Roswell story, reported that the Army and Navy were engaged in a concentrated campaign to stop all the flying saucer rumors. This was immediately followed by military demonstrations of weather balloons and radar targets, and given out as the undoubted explanation for all the flying saucer reports. The Roswell crashed disk press release and weather balloon debunking can then be viewed as the opening volley in this military saucer debunking campaign.

>Those of us who served in the 509th Bomb Group at the time had
>considerable pride in our unit and respected our commanders. I
>believe we would have acted responsibly and promptly if there
>had been such a "cataclysmic event." The accusations that any of
>us have been involved in some sort of massive cover-up is
>ludicrous for one simple reason: Nothing occurred to cover up!

This witness was a junior medical officer at the time with no general access to all parts of the base, and can only tell us what he observed from a very limited perspective, much of it seeming to be the base golf course and swimming pool.

Last year, the Safeway grocery only one block from where I live was victim of an armed robbery by a gang of teenagers. Things like that just don't happen routinely in the town where I live. Yet I didn't learn of it until I read the story in the newspaper two days later. A few years before this, the liquor store across the street from the Safeway burned down in the middle of the night. Being asleep, none of us was aware this happened until late the next day. The point is that nobody can be in all places at all times, and we can thus remain blissfully unaware of highly unusual events happening practically on our doorstep.

I think this witness' testimony obviously impeaches Glenn Dennis' story of the nurse or that there may have been autopsies at the base hospital. However, it does not necessarily discredit the part of Dennis' story of being contacted from the base by somebody representing himself as the base mortuary officer. That person didn't have to be the actual mortuary officer.

It also has no relevance as to whether highly unusual debris or even a craft may have been recovered and dealt with elsewhere on the base. It also doesn't address other accounts where the bodies were handled and boxed for transport in a hangar, rather than at the base hospital.

We should also contrast Mr. Kimball's opinions with those of the last known Roswell nurse, as interviewed in OMNI magazine in 1995. Like Kimball, she knew the other four nurses, but not Glenn Dennis or anybody with the name of Selff. And like Kimball, she had personally witnessed nothing suggesting a crash or unusual goings-on at the base hospital. So far so good.

However, she felt that a crash and body recovery was plausible, based on her readings. "I know that something went on, and I know it was very hush-hush. And I know I didn't know anything about it at the time. It was closed up tight as a drum, you know, by the base officials." She also said she heard nothing directly from base personnel, but that was the norm at Roswell. Everybody kept their mouths shut if they knew anything sensitive.

So here's another witness in a comparable position to Kimball who does not fully agree with his assessment. She had some awareness of something unusual going on and of it being suppressed, even if Kimball did not. Maybe she didn't spend as much time as he did on the golf course and playing cards. And she certainly didn't share Kimball's opinion that various base personnel would never engage in a cover-up. If they knew something important, they would not talk about it.

In the end, where does Kimball's story leave us? It provides us with yet another perspective, however limited, of what may have occurred or not occurred, particularly at the base hospital. On many matters, however, it tells us nothing. It is just one more witness' story, much of it little more than conjecture. There are other witnesses, some of much higher rank, who give us a different perspective, often pointing to something extremely significant happening at the base in July 1947. Yet somehow their stories aren't considered "evidence," whereas Kimball's is. And so it goes.

David Rudiak.

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