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CONFERENCE HOSTS:

THE HONORABLE HARRISON SCHMITT
United States Senate

MR. R. E. THOMPSON
United States Attorney
United States Federal Courthouse
505 Gold Avenue, Southwest
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102

* * * *

SENATOR SCHMITT: If I could have your attention.

First of all, I'll say "Good morning." I'm Jack Schmitt, U.S. Senator from New Mexico. And I want to thank you all for joining with us this morning.

There are few activities more dangerous than an unsolved pattern of crime. There is always the potential for such crimes to escalate in frequency and severity if

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allowed to go unsolved and unpunished. Such a dangerous pattern of crime is the mutilation killings of thousands of cattle, horses, and other animals over the past several years throughout many states. These crimes are obviously continuing in spite of the excellent efforts of state and local law enforcement officials and the growing publicity the mutilation killings have received.

In the last five years -- and probably longer -- in at least fifteen states animals have been killed and systematically mutilated for no apparent purpose, by persons unknown. One of the most extraordinary facts of this problem is that the group or groups responsible for the mutilation killings have shown almost unprecedented discipline. There have been no leaks or informants to assist the state and local law enforcement officials in their investigative efforts, at least so far as I am aware.

When I entered politics in 1975, one of the first issues my constituents confronted me with was this loss of cattle and other animals by theft and mutilation. This has continued to the present. Now, the economic losses suffered by individuals probably have reached two-and-a-half million dollars or more, nationally.

In response to these inquiries and my own

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2 curiosity, I began to put together a file on the history and
3 nature of mutilation killings in New Mexico. As it became
4 obvious that the crime was common to many states, early this
5 year I contacted the attorney general of the United States,
6 Mr. Griffin Bell, to see if federal assistance in the
7 investigation would be possible. The attorney general became
8 obviously interested, and subsequently reviewed the file I
9 sent to him, with the director of the F.B.I. However, it
10 wasn't clear that there was any federal jurisdiction in this
11 type of crime; namely, the similar destruction of property
12 in several states.

13 Strange as that may seem, it is not an obvious
14 federal crime to have a systematic destruction of property
15 in several states by similar or the same process.

16 Then, a friend of mine uncovered 18 U.S.C.
17 section 7, defining special maritime and territorial
18 jurisdictions of the United States; and Title 18 U.S.C.
19 section 13, adopting laws of states for areas within federal
20 jurisdiction.

21 The effect of these two sections of the U.S.
22 Code, taken together is to give the federal government
23 jurisdiction over violations of state law committed on federal
24 lands. Subsequently, the Department of Justice authorized

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the F.B.I. here in Albuquerque to become involved in the investigation of these crimes, on the basis that several of the mutilation killings have occurred on Indian lands. It's very probable that killings have occurred on other federal lands; however, that has not been fully established -- at least, I have not been so informed.

The purpose of this conference is to further define the scope of the problem, the full basis for federal assistance to state and local authorities, and to examine the possible F.B.I. activities which will be of value in solving these serious crimes.

I want to welcome all of you to New Mexico who have come from outside our borders, and thank you in advance for your assistance in clearing the air and clarifying the scope of this problem.

Now, may I introduce the co-host of this conference?

U.S. Attorney for New Mexico, Mr. R. E. Thompson. R.E.

MR. THOMPSON: Thank you, Senator Schmitt.

First, I want to express on behalf of law enforcement, our sincere appreciation for Senator Schmitt for taking this issue that's been of serious consequence in

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New Mexico within the past several years. He and his staff have assumed the laboring ordeal of this point with regard to pursuing this investigation to determine whether federal laws have been violated, whether federal laws need to be changed, and if so, in what manner.

It is a bizarre series of crimes that appear to be organized into a pattern of events and people that bring us here today. They appear to have involved crimes that occurred on Indian property, and possibly with interstate connections which provide the necessary jurisdictional basis for a federal investigation, as well as Senator Schmitt's consideration as to legislation that might be needed.

I would like to introduce, if I could, Sam Jones, the F.B.I. agent who has been assigned day-to-day responsibility for this investigation on behalf of the Department of Justice. Sam will be here throughout the day, if any of you need to or want to contact Sam today or at a later time, please feel free to do so. The telephone number is 247-1555.

We -- as you will notice, we have a court reporter here to take the testimony that will be given today.

We would ask law enforcement officials not

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2 to become involved in evidentiary-type material that might
3 be used at trial further down the road.

4 So, again, I would like to express our
5 appreciation to Senator Schmitt, and welcome you, also.

6 SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you, R.E. We appreciate
7 your interest and activities today in this area, and your
8 encouragement.

9 Let me say that we, in sending out the
10 invitations and final agenda today, which is a very simple
11 agenda, we asked individuals if they wish to speak, to let
12 us know. And we have the names of six persons who wanted to
13 speak this morning in defining the scope of the problem,
14 and five this afternoon who wish to speak in terms of the
15 scope of federal assistance and jurisdiction. I will invite
16 them up first.

17 Let me read their names in sequence so that
18 if any of them have slides, you know who should go the
19 projector first and load your slides. And I will tell you
20 that I'm going to start my very special space stopwatch and
21 give you ten minutes apiece, if you wish to use that. But
22 we're going to have to maintain schedule discipline because
23 I'm sure there are others of the invited guests who may wish
24 to speak this morning and this afternoon. So I will be

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2 whispering loudly in your ear at nine minutes, when your ten
3 minutes is just about up.

4 The first speaker this morning who asked to
5 speak is Mr. David Perkins, Department of Research, Libre
6 School, Farisita, Colorado. Is Mr. Perkins here?

7 MR. PERKINS: Yes, he is.

8 SENATOR SCHMITT: Do you have slides, sir?

9 MR. PERKINS: No, sir.

10 SENATOR SCHMITT: If you'll hold on just for a
11 second. The next speaker will be Mr. Manuel Gomez, of Dulce,
12 New Mexico. Did you have slides, sir?

13 MR. GOMEZ: No, sir.

14 SENATOR SCHMITT: Doctor Clair Hibbs, New Mexico
15 State Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory. Is Doctor Hibbs here?

16 DOCTOR HIBBS: Yes, sir.

17 SENATOR SCHMITT: Do you have slides, sir?

18 DOCTOR HIBBS: No, sir.

19 SENATOR SCHMITT: Okay, then, you will be the
20 third speaker this morning.

21 Mr. Richard Sigismund -- if I pronounced that
22 correctly -- of Boulder, Colorado. Do you have slides, sir?

23 DOCTOR SIGISMUND: No.

24 SENATOR SCHMITT: You will be the fourth speaker.

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And Doctor James Prine.

DOCTOR PRINE: "Prine".

SENATOR SCHMITT: "Prine". Sorry, sir -- of Los Alamos, New Mexico. Do you have slides, sir?

DOCTOR PRINE: No, sir.

SENATOR SCHMITT: Okay, we have no need for slides this morning, so Mr. Perkins, if you would come forward, and if any of you have prepared texts of your remarks please leave us a copy of that for use of the reporter in preparing her transcript.

MR. PERKINS: Thank you. My name is David Perkins. I'm the director of A.M.P., which is the Animal Mutilations Probe.

Animal Mutilations Probe -- I was here, I wanted to introduce myself and let everybody know that I'm in the business of collecting reports on these mutilations, and have been for some time.

A.M.P. is based in Colorado, and we've been working on the situation since 1975. This group consists of a nationwide network of independent researchers, law officials, scientists, and journalists. A.M.P. was created to serve as a clearinghouse for the systematic collection of data relating to the animal mutilations.

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2 We have attempted to provide information to
3 any and all concerned agencies and individuals, and with
4 this objective in mind, I come before this group to pledge
5 the full resources of A.M.P. to whatever efforts may come
6 as a result of this gathering.

7 Before I make an attempt to summarize the
8 findings of our group, I would like to say a few words about
9 my own personal interest and involvement with this phenomenon.

10 My training has been in the field of social
11 sciences, Yale University, and the State University of
12 New York at Buffalo. As a sociologist, my particular field
13 of interest has been studying what we might call "aberrant
14 mass psychology." This includes the study of cults, religious
15 sects, mass delusions, fads, and other belief systems which
16 lie outside the mainstream.

17 It's really an honor to go first. In this
18 light, it was love at first sight with the mutilation
19 phenomenon-- not that I could really ignore the mutilations
20 which have occurred within short distances from my home
21 since 1975. One thing led to another; before long, I dropped
22 all other projects to focus my full attention on this
23 bizarre situation.

24 As a general rule, the more impenetrable the

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2 subject, the greater the chances for striking scientific
3 pay dirt. It was my hope at that time to penetrate the heart
4 of the matter, and perhaps obtain a clearer insight into the
5 nature of the mysterious and little-understood forces which
6 subtly but powerfully affect our social systems and day-to-
7 day realities. I certainly got more than I bargained for.

8 In all of my studies, I've never run across
9 a phenomenon which has presented more of a challenge to the
10 rational mind. In fact, the mutilations are an outright
11 frontal assault on all our notions of reality.

12 I've heard many of the investigators in this
13 room remark that the only thing that makes sense about the
14 mutilations is that they make no sense at all. Clearly,
15 we are faced with an enormous challenge; perhaps the greatest
16 challenge man has ever faced. The mutilations seem to say
17 to us; "Everything you know is wrong."

18 To a generation ready to make a giant
19 technological leap into space exploration, this realization
20 is extremely troublesome and disconcerting to our notions of
21 physical reality. The overall effect is not dissimilar to
22 a cold shower or a slap in the face. Once we've opened the
23 Pandora's box of animal mutilations, we realize that nothing
24 we can do will ever make all those cows get back in that

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2 box again.

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We have two options: go home, go back to bed, take up a hobby like stamp collecting, and try to forget the whole thing; or rise to the challenge of the situation and attempt to bring our full powers to bear on arriving at a solution to this question.

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I feel that the answer may well have something to do with man's survival on this planet. I don't know if we can really afford to just walk away. So I congratulate all of you for being here and taking special notice of this unusual situation.

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But before we pat ourselves on the back for being so perceptive, I must also point out that our best efforts for several years have netted us virtually nothing. Our methodologies have failed; our public servants and law officials have failed.

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If animal mutilations did not represent an enormous loss of personal property, how many of us would be here? If the mutilated animals were all snakes, how many of us would be here?

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Well, we are here, and there is nothing we can do except consider the evidence -- which we're not supposed to be doing right now, so that's the end of my

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2 prepared remarks. But in terms of summarizing the con-
3 clusions of our group and our studies, I would say that we
4 should take a very long, hard look at the possibility that
5 U.F.O.'s could be involved with these mutilations.

6 This is not idle speculation on my part, this
7 is based on several years' of research and investigations
8 with many members of the people in this room, and some quite
9 unusual occurrences that we've run into.

10 One other set of correlations that I've
11 discovered, which I think is quite exciting, is the place-
12 ment of the mutilated cattle in the landscape, which seems
13 to suggest that they could possibly be test animals for some
14 agency. I'm not saying who that agency is. The placement
15 of these animals shows an interesting correlation between
16 where they lie and sources of environmental problems, shall
17 we say.

18 I've prepared a map, which I would like to go
19 over in detail with the serious investigators here. It would
20 take some time, it would take a couple hours of some close
21 looking at it, but I think that for anyone that's seriously
22 interested in this phenomenon, it would be worth your time
23 to see me in private, or some time later during this session,
24 to study some of these relationships which we've unearthed.

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2 Thank you.

3 SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you. And let me encourage
4 you, Mr. Perkins and others, to make available copies of
5 your information to Mr. Jones, so that he can begin the one
6 place to collect the information that you've gathered and
7 others have gathered.

8 And R. E. Thompson's admonition that you
9 should not discuss evidentiary material does not mean that
10 we shouldn't try to discuss generalities of evidence. It's
11 just that those of you of law enforcement persuasion or
12 activities should know what we're talking about, of the
13 material that might be of value as evidence in any future
14 trial activity. So let's don't shy away too much from getting
15 into the information at hand. Otherwise, a conference will
16 not really sort out some of the issues that the federal
17 investigators will have to consider as they enter this
18 investigation.

19 For example, I think there has been, in recent
20 times, particularly here in New Mexico, some general findings
21 that indicate a pattern of human activity; and, hopefully,
22 before the conference is completed, we will be talking about
23 that.

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Our next speaker this morning, who has requested

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2 time, is Mr. Manuel Gomez, of Dulce, New Mexico.

3 MR. GOMEZ: My name is Manuel Gomez, from
4 Dulce, New Mexico, in the northern part of Rio Arriba County;
5 cattle rancher over thirty years.

6 I'll ask a few questions here, just to --
7 before my speech.

8 Why are we here today? And the big question
9 is cattle mutilation; or shall I call it "Cattle Gate"? In
10 other words, what are these grisly acts, and when are they
11 going to stop?

12 Another thing is, who is doing it? What can
13 be done to prevent them? Is this cruelty to animals? Are
14 we concerned in a humane manner, as human beings? Or is this
15 a crime?

16 What about our financial losses? Why did these
17 mysterious mutilations start in the last six years and not
18 before? That's what we can't understand. And why heavily
19 concentrated in certain areas only? Or why would they
20 mutilate previously marked cows only, or is there a
21 synthetic scavenger for fecal material attached to them that
22 we haven't seen with the naked eye?

23 And if predators are mutilating these animals,
24 why the sudden use of sharp instruments to slice their choice

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2 steaks and forget about tomorrow's lunch? Or maybe they
3 already have a D.V.M.; when they get hungry, then, they wear
4 tripod shoes and probably use atomic silent powered motors,
5 leaving behind on the scene twice the background level
6 radiation.

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8 Oh, yes, we have another theory: it could be
9 natural death, red water or even Black leg disease, or maybe
10 these cows have been made with a push button so that when
11 they lie on their right side, their tongues and their ears,
12 their udder and their sexual organs pop out and disappear,
13 and the blood evaporates. We don't know.

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14 It hasn't been easy for myself and my family.
15 There has been fear and mental anguish all this time, not
16 knowing when, where, or how many more mutilations will occur
17 tonight, tomorrow, or the day after. If it hadn't been for
18 the help that we have gotten from the state police, Gabe
19 Valdez, since the beginning of the mysterious mutilations,
20 we couldn't have come this far in today's accomplishments.
21 His outside help has been very limited and opposed, but he
22 is a person that never gives up, always looking for the
23 next clue.

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24 After I found the sixth mutilation, seeing
Gabe Valdez working so hard on this case, I decided to write

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2 to our senators and representatives for help through a
3 federal investigation in this mysterious livestock mutilation
4 that had plagued Rio Arriba County for the past two years.

5 I have been hit the hardest in the northern
6 part of the county. Upon receiving a response from our
7 senators and representatives, I found out, unfortunately, the
8 federal government does not have the authority to intervene
9 into the matters in that there is no indication that any
10 federal law has been broken. And this applied in my case.

11 Fortunately, we have Senator Schmitt to thank,
12 for he offered the chief of the New Mexico State Police any
13 assistance that his office might be able to provide, and
14 open the case at federal level.

15 That's the reason we are here today, and hope
16 that this mystery be solved once and for all.

17 Thank you.

18 SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you, Manuel.

19 I think it's important to realize that we have
20 established some areas of federal jurisdiction, although as
21 R. E. Thompson has indicated, it is a circuitous jurisdiction.
22 I was very surprised when I began looking into this, that
23 there really is not clear-cut, specific jurisdiction for the
24 interstate destruction of property. One would think that

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2 there would be, but there isn't. So -- but the federal
3 violation of laws on federal land seems to be fairly clear
4 in at least some of the instances reported, and so there is
5 jurisdiction sufficient to begin an investigation.

6 The next speaker will be Doctor Hibbs,
7 New Mexico State Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory.

8 Doctor Hibbs.

9 DOCTOR HIBBS: Can you hear me out in the back?
10 A little louder? Is that better? Okay.

11 Well, I come here as a new New Mexican, if
12 you will. Our laboratory is not functioning yet, so I can't
13 report anything as far as New Mexico is concerned.

14 I can report to you a little bit about some
15 findings we have seen in the past, in Kansas and Nebraska.
16 Generally speaking, I would say they would fit in three
17 categories: number one is the coyote and predator mutilation
18 which occurs subsequent to death from some other cause. And
19 these are a major facet.

20 Number two, we've seen some that were actually
21 severed by knives, or sharp instruments, and most of these
22 that we had the entire carcass to investigate had died from
23 some other cause than the strict mutilation, such as selenium
24 poisoning, or something like that.

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2 Now, the third that we know of, by hearsay,
3 are some kids -- not kids, but young men in South Dakota
4 that did some mutilation for the fun of it and for the prank.

5 In summary, I would say that sort of fits the
6 three categories that we have observed over the last -- let's
7 say ten years in Nebraska, and about nine in Kansas.

8 I'm glad that this hearing was called, because
9 I think it will help us all to approach it from a more
10 general approach, rather than looking at one head, or one
11 eye, or something of that sort.

12 My suggestion is that -- to follow up on
13 this, is that there be a group of scientific people, along
14 with the other people, to investigate each mutilation
15 entirely and look at the entire animal, instead of saying,
16 "Well, there was no blood."

17 Thank you very much.

18 SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you, Doctor Hibbs.

19 Now, Mr. Richard Sigismund, of Boulder,
20 Colorado, will provide us with some additional information.

21 A one-moment delay. --

22 DOCTOR SIGISMUND: I'm Richard Sigismund, of
23 Boulder, Colorado. By way of background, I've been investi-
24 gating the U.F.O. phenomenon for over twenty years. My

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academic training and my subsequent course of study has been primarily the social sciences, heavily into psychology. I'm also the head of a Colorado mining company.

I'll address my remarks to the Honorable Senator Harrison Schmitt, U.S. Attorney for New Mexico, R. E. Thompson, and assembled delegates.

We are convened today to discuss the cattle mutilation phenomenon, to delineate the nature of the problem, to define its scope and to explore for ways by which we may solve the problem.

However, the cattle mutilations do not stand alone in the field of strange phenomenon, we have been living with another (and mostly choosing to ignore whenever possible) a second baffling phenomenon. It has covered over a generation of time; it is a phenomenon which is not only national in its occurrence, but which also spans the entire planet and gradually increases in intensity as the years go by. And it is a phenomenon which has been reported by so many credible witnesses that we are as a nation, I believe, quite rapidly coming to the conclusion that we can no longer ignore it. I refer to the U.F.O. phenomenon.

My work with the U.F.O. subject, being national in scope, has acquainted me, at the very least, with the

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2 fact that in areas where cattle mutilations are relatively
3 frequent, U.F.O. activity is also usually heavily reported.
4 Although there is no incontrovertible evidence at this time
5 linking these two problems, from what we already know of
6 each, such possible association should, I feel, not be
7 lightly dismissed.

8 The public position of the U.S. government
9 with regard to the U.F.O. phenomenon during the 1950's and
10 '60's, was to treat U.F.O. reports with either ridicule or
11 with silence. During this time the federal government
12 sponsored two so-called investigations of the subject;
13 Project Blue Book out of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base,
14 and the Condon Committee at the University of Colorado.
15 Essentially, these two projects turned out to be little
16 more than public relations gestures, but even at that, their
17 conclusions indicate that there does exist a body of
18 reports of aerial phenomena which are unexplained.

19 A close examination will show, however, that
20 neither of these earlier probes can truly be called a
21 scientific investigation. Neither felt obligated to treat
22 the subject matter or the American public in a completely
23 honest and straightforward manner. More than this, what I
24 and other researchers who have taken the time to look into

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2 the Condon Committee conclude, is that there was in this
3 instance an attempt to create an outer appearance of
4 competence and scientific respectability, while in reality
5 the subject was being treated as an irritating foolishness
6 reported by a credulous and naive public.

7 However much Project Bluebook and the Condon
8 Committee warrant criticism, I think it important to note
9 that we stand today at a different point in history, having
10 gained a considerably more open and mature posture concerning
11 the U.F.O. phenomenon. Much is due to the passage of
12 sufficient time in which both the persistence of the
13 phenomenon and the quality and quantity of the reports have
14 made their impression. As an indication of what is
15 happening in the United States and in the world concerning
16 the U.F.O. phenomenon during the past few years, I would
17 like to offer the following very brief review.

18 I think it important to begin this review of
19 recent U.F.O. events with what I believe is one of the most
20 significant pieces of U.F.O. information yet to be presented
21 to the American public. The information was obtained by
22 Mr. Todd Zechel and Mr. William Spaulding under a Freedom
23 of Information Act petition. Many newspapers carried this
24 story which was submitted by the Washington Post; however,

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2 my surveys have shown that a sizable segment, well over
3 seventy percent, of the population is still not aware of this
4 release. The Washington Post press statement reads as
5 follows:

6 "U.S. Reports Visits of U.F.O.'s to Bases.

7 "During two weeks in 1975, a string of the
8 nation's supersensitive nuclear missile launch sites
9 and bomber bases were visited by unidentified, low-
10 flying and elusive objects, according to Defense
11 Department reports.

12 "The sightings, made visually and on radar
13 by air and ground crews and sabotage-alert forces,
14 occurred at installations in Montana, Michigan and
15 Maine, and led to extensive but unsuccessful Air
16 Force attempts to track and detain the objects.

17 "Air Force and Defense Department records
18 variously describe the objects as helicopters, aircraft,
19 unknown entities and brightly lighted, fast-moving
20 vehicles that hovered over nuclear weapons storage
21 areas and evaded all pursuit efforts.

22 "In several instances, after base security
23 had been penetrated, the Air Force sent fighter planes
24 and airborne command planes aloft in unsuccessful

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pursuit. The records don't indicate if the fighters
fired on the intruders."

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I won't read any more of this release, since
my time is very, very limited.

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The significance of this information is that
it establishes once and for all the reality of the U.F.O.
phenomenon; for these data come from Air Force and Defense
Department records. Furthermore, it insures that there can
be no return, or at least no comfortable return, to the
previous government posture of either maintaining silence on
U.F.O.'s or of giving misleading statements.

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To continue with our review of relatively

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2 recent U.F.O. events, I would like to turn for a moment to
3 the world scene, for the U.F.O. phenomenon is no respecter
4 of national boundaries but is reported in many sections of
5 the world. And the reports of what is seen as well as the
6 reports of effects upon witnesses and equipment such as
7 automobiles, telecommunications, electronics, et cetera,
8 are quite similar and do not vary from country to country --
9 as might be expected if the phenomenon were merely the
10 product of human imagination. There are many reports which
11 have occurred during the past year. In fact, there have
12 been quite a flurry. Kuwait reported a landing that
13 occurred in the presence of seven oil company technicians.

14 Italy, in November and December of 1978,
15 experienced a wave of U.F.O. sightings witnessed by both
16 police and actually many thousands of citizens up and down
17 the entire Italian peninsula, from Palermo, Sicily, to
18 Rome, to Milan in the north. These unusually good sightings
19 were given considerable coverage in the Rome and other
20 Italian newspapers. These sightings involved not only
21 enormous lights in the sky, but long cylindrical objects
22 which were seen by many, many individuals, including police
23 in Bari, the city of Bari and Carabinieri, and by municipal
24 police in Rome itself.

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2 Australia, during late October of this past
3 year through early January, experienced a number of sightings.

4 You are familiar with the disappearance of
5 a pilot, Valentich. My latest information as of two weeks
6 ago was that this aircraft with its pilot still has not been
7 found.

8 We have had a number of sightings in the
9 United States that were tracked at military bases, Coast
10 Guard stations; many U.F.O.'s being tracked on radar after
11 having executed or during the time of their radar pickup
12 they were executing unusual and to us rather incredible
13 maneuvers.

14 In the Fresno area, a policeman suffered
15 minor first degree burns on his face and neck, the equivalent
16 of a sunburn, while watching from his patrol car, a large
17 reddish, circular, glowing illumination in the night sky.
18 It then turned blue and disappeared after three or four
19 minutes.

20 These few U.F.O. events which I have cited
21 will perhaps serve to illustrate, ever so briefly, something
22 of the worldwide spread of the phenomenon and of the
23 strangeness of the reported behavior and characteristics.

24 Clearly, I suggest we are dealing with

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2 phenomena which are beyond the performance capabilities of
3 any known aircraft.

4 Additionally, we persist in receiving reports
5 from credible witnesses of what we may call classic U.F.O.'s
6 in possible relationship to cattle mutilations. No one-to-
7 one association has yet been proven, although I believe many
8 of our law enforcement people have seen enough to draw the
9 conclusion that some sort of airborne vehicle is related.

10 The following cattle mutilation cases illustrate this:

11 In late April and early May of this past
12 year near the small town of Elsberry, Missouri, five mutilated
13 cattle were found with ears, eyes, tongue, genitals, udders,
14 rectum removed with surgical skill. Such skill as when an
15 udder was removed the intestines were carefully left in
16 place. No sign of blood around the carcasses and predators
17 for many days would not go near the dead cattle. These
18 cases fit the classic mutilation pattern. The residents of
19 the area reported seeing lights hovering in the sky, turning
20 from red to blue to orange, on nights preceding the dis-
21 coveries of the mutilated cattle. These lights zigzagged
22 about the sky in such a way that cannot be duplicated by any
23 known aircraft. Several families reported seeing a large
24 disc-shaped object descend behind a stand of trees. The

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2 town marshal, Jon Livengood, does not believe the mutilations
3 to be the work of predators, as some have suggested, and he
4 is also very aware of the numerous U.F.O. reports during the
5 period of the mutilations.

6 New Mexico has received its share, more than
7 its share. About one month ago in late March, I spent three
8 days in northern New Mexico investigating U.F.O. and cattle
9 mutilation cases. I was talking mainly with state patrol
10 officers, tribal police on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation,
11 and municipal police in several cities. Some of the police
12 officers were themselves witnesses. I heard many reports
13 of orange light sources maneuvering or hovering in a manner
14 not always consistent with the capability of our modern
15 technology or our present technology. Also of cigar-shaped
16 craft moving soundlessly at low elevation.

17 The latest case to come from this area was
18 supplied to me by New Mexico State Patrol Officer Gabe Valdez
19 of Dulce, New Mexico, and I can report it at this time.

20 At two ten a.m. Sunday, April 8th, Jicarilla
21 Apache tribal police officers Georgia Veneno and Chuck Piaez
22 witnessed an unidentified flying object hovering over the
23 cattle wintering lot of Manuel Gomez, two miles east of
24 Dulce, in northern New Mexico. This unidentified aircraft

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2 had a large green light and a red light, was hovering
3 silently approximately fifty feet in the air, and was
4 directing a large floodlight which illuminated the cattle
5 area below. The minute Officers Veneno and Piaez activated
6 radio contact with Officer Gabe Valdez, it rose very quickly
7 and started traveling west turning its lights off at this
8 point. Officer Valdez was about two-and-a-half to three
9 miles away when the tribal police called, arriving on the
10 scene four minutes later. Officer Valdez spotted the object
11 when it turned on its lights again about one-half mile from
12 his position as he was driving to meet the tribal police.
13 He also reports seeing a large greenish blue light and a
14 red light situated close together as if on an airborne object,
15 moving soundlessly at about sixty miles per hour. An
16 initial radar pickup ordered by Officer Valdez resulted in
17 the pickup of a craft which was probably not this one. The
18 second radar pickup apparently got a fix on this particular
19 craft, or what we assume is a craft.

20 We may speculate as we wish, but the fact
21 remains that we are confronted with persistent reports of
22 unidentified aerial phenomena originating from many parts of
23 the nation and from the international community as well.
24 And during the past few years we find that we must face a

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very widespread cattle mutilation problem as well.
Mutilations which exhibit evidence of remarkable surgical skill and other unaccountable characteristics and which leave few if any traces which might lead to identification of the perpetrators of these crimes. Try as we may, it now becomes increasingly difficult to link the cattle mutilations to the work of either cultists or coyotes, however attractive this refuge may be. We do not know whether the U.F.O. problem and the cattle mutilations are linked, whether they in fact have a common solution, but we do know that we presently lack the organization through which we may solve either problem.

In the afternoon session of this conference I will suggest a plan which I feel would be the most logical and potentially effective step to take in the effort to resolve these present mysteries.

I thank you.

(Applause.)

SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you.

Now, Doctor Prine -- did I get that wrong again? I'll remember. Los Alamos.

DOCTOR PRINE: Good morning. I'm John Prine, from Los Alamos, New Mexico. A little background. I'm a

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veterinarian with specialty in pathology, and became involved in this episode through a public relations request, I guess it is through the laboratory, back in 1975.

There were problems, and I happened to be one of the few fellows in the territory that had formal training in this type forensic animal investigative work, so I was volunteered -- I think you know how that goes -- to "go have a look."

In the process of examining carcasses, about six cases of this type, and in none of them have I encountered any specifics that I didn't -- you know, nothing unusual. The encountered incisions, cuts, wounds, whatever, are attributed to animals -- I concur with Doctor Clair Hibbs' comments that animals are probably the source of this difficulty.

Additional observations related to me by Doctor Herd from down at Alamogordo at the recent State Veterinary Medical Association meeting, indicated that he had been treating an animal for -- a horse, is what it was -- for colic, and the animal died that evening. The rancher's pet dog was out in the area, and the only animal around, and within a short period of time lesions comparable to those which have been described in mutilation cases were, indeed,

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2 present, and the dog was known to be the source of that
3 problem.

4 I believe that's about all the worthwhile
5 contribution I can make to this thing. I came down to learn
6 something. If you folks can educate me, I'd appreciate it.

7 SENATOR SCHMITT: Well, thank you very much,
8 Doctor, and that is the --

9 DOCTOR PRINE: Incidentally, all the files
10 I've turned over to the State Livestock Sanitary Board.

11 SENATOR SCHMITT: Sam, did you hear that? All
12 of his files have been turned over to the State Livestock
13 Sanitary Board.

14 Now, before I ask for comments or other
15 speakers from the floor, and we will ask you to come up here
16 and speak at the podium, there has been at least brought to
17 my attention a great deal more information than we've heard
18 about so far, and I hope that some of that will be made
19 available in this morning's session by other speakers.

20 It is, for example, my understanding that on
21 many occasions where there is knowledge of the occurrence of
22 the mutilation, the time of occurrence of the mutilation or
23 of activity that might be associated with that mutilation,
24 that that timing is in the early morning, somewhere around

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four o'clock, plus or minus a few hours.

Also, that not only the lights that have been described by Mr. Sigismund have been associated with the mutilations, but also the sound of helicopters; and it's my understanding in a few cases, sightings of helicopters, unmarked helicopters.

Now, I'm not saying these are facts, I'm saying these are things that I have been told by individuals who have looked into the matter. I know of one instance in southeast New Mexico where a calf disappeared with the circumstances being the hearing of the helicopter about four o'clock in the morning; of examination the next morning, and finding the evidence of the calf having been dragged to a fenceline and then gone. To my knowledge, that calf has not been found, and so one can hardly say it is a mutilation, but it is part of the series of circumstances that it's my understanding have been associated with other mutilations.

So I hope that some of you who are here and who have had exposure to these problems will now discuss, again avoiding -- if you are law enforcement officials, avoiding the evidentiary material that might be of value in a trial, but discussing in general terms the kinds of patterns that have been observed. I think we have, unfortunately, not

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2 covered some of those aspects that were the basis for
3 Griffin Bell and Judge Webster getting interested in this
4 problem based on the files I have sent them.

5 So are there any of the invited guests who
6 would wish to make some comments at this time? Richard,
7 do you have --

8 MR. SIGISMUND: I think that Keith Wolverton --
9 at least I think I saw him here -- from the State of
10 Montana, did a good deal of work over a two-year period in
11 a five-county area on cattle mutilation. And I read his
12 book. I talked with Roberta Donovan, who co-authored the
13 book. And if he is here, I'm sure that he has some informa-
14 tion concerning some of the unusual nature of some of the
15 mutilations of cattle.

16 MR. WOLVERTON: I at this time do not have
17 anything to say.

18 SENATOR SCHMITT: There's one here. Do you have
19 some comments, sir? Would you like to come up here?

20 Identify yourself and tell us where you are
21 from, please.

22 MR. BLAND: My name is Tommy Bland. I'm
23 from Lewisville, Texas. I've devoted approximately twenty-
24 two years to the study of the U.F.O. phenomenon, and twelve

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of those years I have devoted to the study of animal mutilations.

I was a little apprehensive at first to get up here and say something regarding the subject of U.F.O.'s, even though I'm associated with a number of other intelligent researchers and scientists and engineers and technicians.

First of all, I'd like to say that this phenomenon is not new. It dates back two hundred years. It might come as a shock to some of you, but in the early 1800's sheep, cattle were mysteriously mutilated along the border between Scotland and England, in 1810. The animals' jugular veins had been punctured and the blood completely drained; meat left untouched.

January, 1874, Cavan, Ireland, there was also a mutilation there. On October, 1875, Badminton, England; March, 1906, Windsor Castle, England; October, 1925, Edale, Derbyshire, England; and August the 1st, 1966, Jessore East Pakistan. And this is all from the British Museum in London. This can be found in the British Museum in London.

Also, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, author of Sherlock Holmes, investigated a number of mutilations in England, and they still remain unsolved.

In November of 1963, Gallipolis, Ohio, cattle

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2 were mutilated with surgical precision; brains and other
3 organs were removed and blood completely drained.

4 November of '66, near Gallipolis, Ohio, again,
5 William Watson's German shepherd dog mutilated, found in a
6 field where knee-high grass had been pressed flat, a perfect
7 circle twenty feet in diameter, blood completely removed.

8 In October, 1967, eight miles southeast of
9 Cotopaxi, Colorado, two horses mutilated.

10 October, 1967, Mosca, Colorado, three pintos
11 mutilated.

12 October, 1967, Mosca, Colorado -- excuse me,
13 I went that way.

14 October, 1967, three miles southeast of
15 Alamosa, Colorado, one horse mutilated.

16 October, 1967, Highway One Sixty between
17 Alamosa and Blanca, four cows mutilated.

18 September, 1967, Allentown, Pennsylvania,
19 several cows mutilated, blood removed.

20 And September the 9th, 1967, in Alamosa,
21 Colorado, where the most famous case, should I say, hit the
22 news media, was the Snippy incident where the one horse was
23 mutilated and also investigated by the Condon Committee and
24 numerous other investigators.

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2 Also, this particular subject is international
3 in scope. It is not confined to the United States. In
4 August, 1969, Sarcee Indian Reserve, Calgary, Canada, horse
5 mutilated and found with burned spots on its neck similar to
6 those that was found on the horse, Snippy, in Alamosa,
7 Colorado. It also later disappeared, when they went back
8 to locate the particular horse that had been mutilated.
9 Although the brush and so forth was flattened down, there
10 was no indications of how the carcass was lifted out of the
11 thicket.

12 This has happened here in the United States,
13 also, in which cattle have been taken off of the land and
14 so forth, through locked gates, and there has been some
15 unusual happenings associated with this phenomenon.

16 I've been in touch with numerous law enforce-
17 ment agencies; I've been in touch with the Colorado Bureau
18 of Investigation. I've got myself involved back in 1975
19 between the law officers and the Colorado Bureau of
20 Investigation at that point in time, because there was
21 certain reports that were being submitted by various law
22 enforcement officers in Colorado, to the C.B.I., and they
23 were coming back; sometimes the reports were more or less
24 not exactly up to par as far as the determined cause in

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2 relation to what the local veterinarians found. There was
3 also reports that were lost. Photographs made by law
4 enforcement personnel were also lost. There were a number
5 of other things that happened.

6 But to get on, also on September 1st, 1971,
7 Talihina, Oklahoma, several cattle mutilated, sections of
8 the hide removed, as well as certain organs.

9 February 26th, 1972 -- or this was not a
10 mutilation here, this particular one, but I wanted to
11 emphasize this one because going through all this material,
12 it's taken me twelve years to look at all the material that
13 has come in, not counting the twenty-two years involved with
14 U.F.O. research, but carefully correlating little statements,
15 little significant findings that would go unnoticed if it
16 wasn't carefully observed. This is what I -- this is
17 something I find in the field of necropsy, is the fact
18 that there is a lot of data, but it's not correlated
19 properly. Hopefully, the computers can do this.

20 But, anyway, getting back to the Larned,
21 Kansas, incident, dairy cattle found with burned spots on
22 their backs, ranged from four inches to six inches in
23 diameter, circles, the hair singed to the skin.

24 This has been found in other cases, also. It

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2 was found in Fort Worth, Texas, where a bull was found with
3 circular burned singed areas. And in a number of other --
4 I've got four files at home, that's four drawers, on these
5 mutilations. I've got material that's unbelievable.

6 But the thing about it is the fact that one
7 has to go through, as a lot of researchers know of going
8 out into the field, taking a lot of time, sitting in swamps,
9 traveling up into the mountains, sometimes days on end, in
10 order to actually find certain clues. There's a lot of
11 statements that's been made by people that sit behind the
12 desk and voice their opinions, that know nothing about the
13 subject.

14 I also want to say that, getting back to this
15 international scope, is the fact that it's happened in
16 Australia, in Goolma near South Wales. There has been
17 cattle mutilated down there, but not exactly in the same
18 precise manner, although there has been a few reports that
19 has certain similarities. But these particular animals,
20 their necks were broke, certain sections were tore off,
21 some of the heads were twisted three hundred sixty degress,
22 such has been found here in the States, in which I've got
23 some sheriff's reports in my briefcase in which certain
24 animals, cattle, had been found in the middle of circular

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2 swirled areas where there was a force of tremendous power
3 has rotated their head three hundred sixty degrees. It's
4 incredible.

5 And not only that, certain cattle that I have
6 investigated personally have been found to have been dropped
7 from a height, because of the back pelvis bones and so
8 forth have been broken, front legs have been broken. They
9 have definitely been dropped from a height. This also might
10 explain why certain incidents near farmhouses where no one
11 hears anything, is the fact that something comes in, takes
12 the particular animal out of the area, performs the mutila-
13 tion somewhere else, then brings the animal back and drops
14 it, not necessarily from where it originally obtained the
15 animal, but brings it to an area and drops it.

16 At the same time, I'd like to say that
17 Puerto Rico has been affected. This is not only just
18 cattle, horses, but there's mutilations of other animals.
19 Three hundred thirteen animals were mutilated in Puerto Rico;
20 primarily chickens, ducks, goats, rabbits; blood drained.

21 Sodermanland, Sweden, cattle and sheep
22 mutilated, organs removed, blood drained. All this in 1976.

23 Teulon, Manitoba, Canada, two cattle mutilated
24 and burned, as well as surrounding vegetation. The R.C.M.P.

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2 investigated and found no petrol chemicals to be responsible.

3 Just recently, if anyone is familiar with the
4 National Inquirer, they have had an article on the Newquay
5 mutilations over at the Newquay zoo in England.

6 And there's other animals that are being found
7 from time to time, like I said, not necessarily cattle or
8 horses, that are mutilated. It's not confined just primarily
9 to livestock. And I'm sure that for some unknown reason
10 it's all -- has certain similarities, but, anyway, I wish
11 I had time, because I have got photographs and so forth
12 showing where these forces beside the mutilated animals have
13 actually rotated shrubs and so forth, to the extent that
14 it dug in the ground sometimes half-an-inch to an inch in
15 depth, and moved large rocks, small pieces of shrubs were
16 rotated by a tremendous force. This could not have been
17 produced by a prop blast from a helicopter.

18 But I do want to say that there are mystery
19 helicopters involved -- unmarked helicopters, should I say.
20 These have been confirmed by Noel Red. I do have certain
21 documents obtained through the Freedom of Information Act
22 from Noel Red. And at the same time, U.F.O.'s have been
23 confirmed on radar, too, as the gentleman stated here
24 previously.

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So that's about all I have to say.

SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you, Mr. Bland.

Now, I presume that the material you have in your file, and I gather some of it here today, would be available for examination by Mr. Jones of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is that correct?

MR. BLAND: Yes.

SENATOR SCHMITT: And you may want to get with him later in the day and give him a better feeling for the information that you have. That's very good, and it sounds like you've done a great deal of research.

MR. BLAND: I'd like to say, too, that as I felt apprehensive about getting up here stating what I stated, it wasn't until several other people came forth. I really should be ashamed of myself, because I'm considered an expert in the field of U.F.O. research. But there are other people that I have talked with that has information, that if they would only come forth with it.

SENATOR SCHMITT: Well, the purpose of this conference is largely to make sure that Mr. Jones and others know who to contact, or that you know to contact them with the information that you have. Hopefully, we will begin to establish a systematic clearinghouse within the F.B.I. for

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2 this kind of information.

3 Now, is -- are there any others that wish to
4 speak in terms of the scope of the problem?

5 Yes?

6 MR. ADAMS:

Yes.

7 SENATOR SCHMITT:

8 This is Tom Adams. Would you
identify where you are from?

9 MR. ADAMS:

10 My name is Tom Adams, from
Paris, Texas, about one hundred miles northeast of Dallas.
11 And I represent Project Stigma, which is an independent --
12 independent -- strictly independent livestock mutilation
13 investigation. We publish a periodic newsletter more or
14 less coordinating the events among all the other independents
15 who are involved in this field.

16 I don't have any prepared remarks, but I did
17 take the liberty of preparing a brief paper, more or less as
18 an informal handout to the participants here. And what I
19 chose to do was to concentrate on one specific aspect of
20 the problem. There are many, but to concentrate on one,
21 perhaps, might enable us to focus in a bit more on the problem
22 as a whole. And the topic I chose was that of the unmarked
23 and unidentified helicopters which have been seen quite
24 frequently in the vicinity of mutilation sites.

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2 We're preparing a catalog of these reports,
3 and right now we have approximately two hundred. But I've
4 chosen today to present only a brief summary of some of the
5 more significant cases. And what I'll do -- I've got,
6 unfortunately, less than a hundred copies of this paper.
7 I'll be glad to give them out on a first-come-first-serve
8 basis, and unfortunately I can only give out one to each
9 individual, but if you'll leave me your name and address
10 I'll see that you at least get a photocopy of it.

11 SENATOR SCHMITT: Could I interrupt and ask
12 that the invited guests, and particularly law enforcement
13 personnel, have first shot at this particular piece of
14 information? And a copy of it will be made part of the
15 conference record.

16 MR. ADAMS: Thank you, Senator. And
17 again, if anyone wants a copy of the paper, they can see me.

18 SENATOR SCHMITT: Would you like to summarize
19 the facts?

20 MR. ADAMS: As I say, we have roughly two
21 hundred cases, and these involve not only helicopters which
22 were seen during the times of mutilations, but also during
23 a series of rustlings and livestock disappearances in the
24 midwest in '73 and '74, and in this area mutilations later

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2 developed. And again, the helicopters were reported as the
3 mutilations were reported, just as they had been during the
4 rustling incidents.

5 But the helicopters are variously described,
6 there is no one single description or one summary description
7 of them. They range in size from a small two-man chopper
8 to a larger troupe-transport-type. Various colors. Army
9 green has been reported often, but also white, blue, red,
10 and when they are seen at night there is various arrays of
11 lights on them. So there really is no hard and fast rule to
12 define just what we're talking about, except that they are
13 reported as helicopters; that is, the appearance of them.

14 Now, there are some cases where people have
15 seen the helicopters, but have not heard them. And then
16 there are cases where people have heard helicopter sounds,
17 but have seen nothing. So this, again, is an aspect of the
18 problem. And we don't claim that it's the most important
19 or the most crucial, but it is a very pertinent aspect of
20 the problem, and it has to be looked at in any in-depth
21 investigation.

22 So again I thank you, Senator.

23 SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you. And I just might
24 add from my experience in flying helicopters and being around

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them, under certain atmospheric conditions you can be relatively close to a helicopter and not hear it. And it's just one of the characteristics of that particular type of sound pattern.

We thank you, and the information that you have will be part of our record, that you brought. And also, now that you've been identified by our investigators, I'm sure that they will want to contact you for more information in your files.

Now, I saw a hand right over there. Yes, sir. Would you come up, identify yourself, your affiliation, and give us the remarks that you would like to.

Would you tell us what your name is?

DOCTOR VAN ARSDALE: My name is Peter Van Arsdale. I'm assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Denver; I would like to thank Senator Schmitt for giving us this opportunity to get together today.

I would just like to make some very brief remarks on what I would call the investigative parameters. We've heard a lot of interesting evidence presented. Hopefully, a lot more interesting evidence will be presented today. So I'd like to comment on the investigative parameters.

From the viewpoint of a social scientist, I

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2 have no particular brilliant solutions, but I perhaps should
3 shed some light on some of the possible patterns involved.
4 I think in this type of work we need to first consider the
5 type of evidence that we have.

6 We have evidence in the form of verbal reports
7 and circumstantial evidence. We also have physical evidence.
8 Both types have been suggested already today. What type of
9 evidence are you going to give more weight to? What type
10 of evidence holds more water? Some would say the physical
11 evidence. Some, like myself, would suggest that the social,
12 inferential, circumstantial, verbal evidence, given the type
13 of problem we're confronted with, is equally as important
14 and must be evaluated equally and as thoroughly.

15 We have to look at the causes, and we have
16 to look at the effects. Some people have suggested causes,
17 some people have suggested effects, i.e., a mutilated cow
18 or mutilated steer. Yet, we need to be able to bring the
19 causes and effects together. We have people talking on
20 one hand, other people talking about the effects, on the
21 other hand there. We need to bring it together. We haven't
22 yet been able to do that systematically. Cause and effect
23 must be brought together.

24 What are some of the theories? Government

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2 related theories in terms of the possible causes; government
3 related theories in terms of possible effects; cult related
4 theories; prank related theories. Mass delusions have also
5 been suggested; in other words, these mutilations aren't
6 happening, but we think they are. U.F.O. related theories,
7 and other sorts of theories. So these need to be categorized
8 and systematically investigated, I believe, category of
9 theory by category of theory.

10 As two people have previously suggested, we
11 need to look at correlations among variables. If we find a
12 particular metallic substance and a particular type of
13 incision that's been made, let's correlate those and do it
14 systematically in a number of different sites, a number of
15 different cases that have been discovered, a number of
16 different mutilations that have been looked at. Or ideally,
17 more ideally, we need observation by a trained multi-
18 disciplinary team of scientists and other professionals who
19 could be on the spot, obviously, at the time that it occurs
20 and observe the cause and observe the effect together in a
21 multidisciplinary approach. But this would be very unlikely,
22 given the lack of that opportunity. It hasn't occurred yet.
23 We'll have to go for these other more inferential approaches.
24 If we're systematic about it, I think there will be some

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success.

Before I drag this out too much further, let me say this: you can work on the basis of a theory. You can work on the basis of the U.F.O. theory, for example, but you need to be able to test that theory. You test it by gathering a great deal of evidence. That's what's known as a deductive approach.

You can also work inductively, which a number of people here have also done, such as Tom Adams, very systematically gathered a great deal of evidence about a great number of specific cases, and building up from that data base, and eventually hoping to generalize accurately, if possible. Both inductive and deductive approaches are needed.

To close, then, we need to be systematic. We need to be rigorous. We need to be multidisciplinary. And for crying out loud, we sure need to be open-minded.

Thanks very much.

(Applause.)

SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you, Professor.

I'm sure that he doesn't talk that fast when he's with his class.

I might just comment relative to your comments

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2 on two things, and that has to do with the geographic and
3 the temporal patterns that maybe may exist in the reports
4 of mutilation incidents.

5 I have only seen personally a map of recent
6 incidents over the last few years in New Mexico, but indicated
7 in terms of sequence of occurrences -- and I was struck, as
8 a geologist tends to look for patterns like this on maps,
9 I was struck by the apparent concentration in various times
10 of the incidents in various parts of the state, and then
11 they would appear to be concentrated in another part of the
12 state. Now, that's a very small piece of information, but
13 as the Professor has indicated, it's the kind of systematic
14 investigative research which I think is eventually going to
15 be required, unless as a result of the publicity and the
16 discussion here we get a break in terms of a leak or an
17 informant that gives us information on the problem.

18 Now, that, of course, that particular comment
19 makes an assumption on which category of cause we are in;
20 that is, that it's somebody who is available to inform us.

21 And I think it's important now to begin to
22 sort through this information, some of which is evidence,
23 and decide which category of cause we are dealing with. And
24 the Professor, I think, has contributed greatly to our

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discussion this morning.

Now, somebody has been putting something into the slide projector. Does that mean we're going to be treated to a visual experience here?

DOCTOR MONTEITH: Right.

SENATOR SCHMITT: Would you come up, identify yourself, and I presume you have somebody to operate the projector? If you don't, I'll get somebody there.

DOCTOR MONTEITH: There's nobody here.

SENATOR SCHMITT: Wayne, can you come down? Or there's Bill. Bill's here.

DOCTOR MONTEITH: My name is Doctor Henry Monteith, and I am an Engineering Physicist at Sandia Laboratories.

For about the past ten years or so, I've had a great interest in this particular problem, and I would just like to suggest a couple of approaches that might be taken to do some research in it. And it's my belief that the source of all knowledge, really, is the people, and that any committee that is established to investigate these particular areas should gather as much information as possible from the people who live out there, who have experienced these things directly.

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2 Now, we have some scientists here today, for
3 instance, who are drawing conclusions right away, saying
4 there is nothing unusual that the cows are dead or mutilated.
5 Well, this may be true, but if you study human nature, you
6 know, the minute we get anything going, some type of crime
7 or aircraft hijacking or something of the sort, there's
8 always going to be somebody that comes along and duplicates
9 that thing. So it appears to me that mutilations of all
10 kinds are occurring, those by man, as well as perhaps those
11 by some other forces that are unknown to us.

12 So we have to keep our minds very open in
13 approaching this problem satisfactorily. And scientists,
14 especially, should be open-minded. We should not draw any
15 conclusions, whatsoever. We should only weigh things by
16 the amount of evidence that we have accumulated, and we have
17 no right to stand here and say that we know the answers to
18 this problem; we really don't. Regardless of what we have
19 done, it's a vast problem. It's worldwide.

20 I have received letters from Russia asking for
21 all information that we have on cattle mutilations and
22 U.F.O. phenomenon. The Acedemy of Science in Russia has now
23 opened an official investigation of this because of some
24 real weird U.F.O. sightings in Russia. Yet, they are not

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drawing conclusions, they just want information.

And I advise any group here to get as much information as they can before they draw a conclusion.

Now, one source of information, I think, is very significant, and that is the American Indian. The American Indians say very little about this problem, and whenever a mutilation occurs on the reservation they usually cover it up. We investigated one just recently; they didn't want us to look at the cow. And they allowed us to look at the cow for a few minutes, and they buried the cow immediately, you know? They said that this cow has been mutilated by the star people, and the star people know what they are doing, and they shouldn't question it. This is what they said.

Like the first slide, for instance. Turn the lights off.

This, I don't know what to make of it, but I'd thought I'd show it to you just for your information. This picture is published in a book by A. F. Sanderson, the president in England took a photograph of his daughter, and he didn't see anything when he took the photograph, but when he developed the picture there is a picture of a spaceman behind the girl. You look above the girl's head, you see what looks like a space creature in a space suit. If this picture

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2 is genuine, then, we are dealing with something invisible.
3 So how in the world could we tell what's going on, if it's
4 invisible? This is a suggestion.

5 Next slide, please.

6 Now, this is a -- there is a person here in
7 New Mexico who does not want to be identified, who is perhaps
8 the world's greatest expert in ancient Indian symbols. This
9 is a drawing of a very interesting symbol constructed by
10 what was known as the Sityatki Indians. This is a long lost
11 tribal symbol. A couple thousand years ago they were on
12 earth. Yet, their symbols are extremely interesting. This
13 particular symbol looks like a spacecraft in a landing pad.

14 Next picture.

15 Now, this is another tribe of Indians known
16 as the Mimbres Indians, who have symbols that represent the
17 forces of nature. There are four great forces of nature,
18 which is very unusual, because in science we have the weak
19 force, the strong force, the gravitational force, and the
20 electromagnetic force. And they say these four forces
21 operate together in the spacecraft to produce propulsion.

22 This is a very ancient -- this is not a modern
23 symbol. These symbols have never been published.

24 Next picture.

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2 Now, the very early Hopi structure of the doll,
3 of the Kachina doll. This is the very earliest one, according
4 to Indians I have been able to get to talk to. This
5 represents a spaceman as they saw him when they got out of
6 the craft, and later deteriorated to the form that you see
7 today.

8 Next picture.

9 This is what it has come to today, but the
10 real symbol is what you saw previously, and this is what you
11 see today as a Kachina doll.

12 Next picture.

13 This is the most impressive one, because it
14 was done by the Four Mile Indians, so sophisticated that they
15 could glaze pottery at four thousand degrees. And to this
16 very day we don't know how they were able to glaze pottery
17 at that temperature. But this is a very suggestive symbol.
18 This was dug out of the ruins in Arizona. On the right you
19 have -- there is a spacecraft about ready to go to the
20 heavens. There is the heavens. The dome above the space-
21 craft represents the heavens. On the left is a spiraling
22 force, which is a type of force that propelled. It's a spiraling
23 force, it rotates at a very high speed. Of those who observed
24 U.F.O.'s very closely; all have realized there is some type

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2 of rotary motion, they don't know, electrical magnetic
3 radar and so forth.

4 Most interesting of all is an upper one.
5 This is a spaceman looking out of the window of his space-
6 carft, and he's holding up two hands, and this is a symbol
7 of peace.

8 As I said, this is all just suggestion, but
9 I'm saying that if you -- I believe that if you really want
10 to get a handle on this problem, you're going to have to go
11 way back in the history and accumulate everything that's
12 possible to get. And you're going to have to do it with a
13 very open mind, and your hypothetical is going to have to
14 fit all the facts.

15 For instance, a group of people in the United
16 States who are supposed to be criminals running around
17 killing these cattle, do they apply to the mutilations in
18 Siberia, or to the mutilations that you're having in
19 London, or so forth and so on? You know, Australia. These
20 things have to fit all the facts.

21 And there is one other interesting thing,
22 along with the Indians, I think. The Indians, I think,
23 should be used as much as you can, because they are not
24 volunteering, you're going to have to drag it out of them.

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2 And one just recently, an Indian told me about an experience
3 that he had where he saw a spacecraft come down, and the
4 spacecraft hovered above the ground, and a spaceman dressed
5 in a white space suit, and he floated above the ground, he
6 didn't walk on the ground. And they say he chased down a
7 jackrabbit, just ran a jackrabbit down, grabbed him and
8 carried him back on it. This is an ordinary Indian walking
9 around the field. Nobody knows anything about him, and he
10 had to be forced to tell that story.

11 Now, there is a Mexican here in New Mexico
12 who had a cow mutilated on his ranch here near Los Lunas.
13 He was so frightened that he didn't let anybody look at the
14 cow. We went to try to look at the cow, he ran us off his
15 farm. He said it was the work of the Devil, and he did not
16 want to agitate the Devil and infuriate the Devil to come
17 back again by exposing this.

18 Additionally, you see -- so there have been
19 thousands of these mutilations that nobody knows about.
20 You've never -- these people don't want to say anything.
21 Either they're frightened to death, or think they shouldn't
22 say anything about it, like the Indians on the reservation.
23 They don't think they should say anything about it, because
24 they know from their point of view it's being done by star

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2 people, and they are doing it for their purpose. They know
3 why they're doing this, so, therefore, we should leave them
4 alone. That is almost their last words.

5 One last thing before I quit. When you are
6 doing an investigation, utilize a dog. The Indians determined
7 a strip around the cow which they call a circle of evil
8 influence. They take a dog by the collar, and you have to
9 force the dog to go, because the dog is frightened of this
10 thing. I mean, this is real fear on the part of the dog.
11 So they take the dog up to the cow as far as the dog will
12 go, and they draw a line. When they get through, they get
13 a circle around, and inside the circle they say that's the
14 area of influence, or the area of negative influence.

15 So if you want to determine what was done by
16 man, as opposed to what was done by something else, you'll
17 utilize a dog, because a dog goes up there and starts eating
18 the animal's flesh, then you know right away that that is
19 probably a man-made phenomenon. But if that dog will not go
20 within fifty feet of that cow, he's just really frightened
21 when he gets close, then you know there is something unusual
22 about this mutilation.

23 And I think that's the end of the slides.

24 And one last thing, I was drawn a picture by

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someone of a little device, and this is on Gomez' ranch.
The next picture is what I'm interested in -- one more
picture. The next picture.

This is the tracks that you found near the
cow. I was very impressed by that, because before I knew
about this, someone had drawn me a picture of what they call
a "probe", that comes from the spaceman. The fellow that
saw this, described it, and he drew it. And he said he saw
this thing come down out of the spacecraft, and he said it
has arms on it, and little laser beam-type lights on the
front, and the pan feet are exactly like this. Like I said,
this picture was drawn before this photograph. The pan feet
was exactly like the one, but there was three. He said it
had arms, man-operated, of course, and a little beam on the
front is sort of like a laser beam that does the cutting.
So it cuts all the stuff out of the cow and puts it in a
drawer in the front, and goes back to the spaceship where
it came from.

It looks like there is three means in which
they have seen this done. One is by a little probe like
this; another one is like that fellow said before, that they
take the animal right in the spaceship, do it there, and
drop it back; the other one is they actually do go out and

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2 do it themselves. This is three methods I have run into.
3 Some have seen one, some have seen another.

4 I'm not saying this is true; I'm just saying
5 this is what I've come up with. And as a scientist, we
6 have to decide what we come up with. And we should not think
7 of our fellow human beings as being fools. I mean, those
8 Indians out on the ranch are not fools. They are people,
9 just like we are. They are just as capable of observing
10 things as we are.

11 So the folks that sit in high places and say
12 that, "We have all the answers," and they have nothing. You
13 have to be very naive and stupid, really.

14 So I say get out there and crawl around in the
15 dirt among the ordinary man, and you might find some answers.
16 Up in the high places, I guarantee you won't find anything other
17 than another Condon report.

18 That's all.

19 (Applause.)

20 SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you, Doctor. Thank you.

21 And to add just one more perspective to keeping
22 an open mind, let's remember that ancient civilizations
23 certainly had as much imagination as we do; at times we
24 tend to only give ourselves credit for imagination.

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2 Now, are there any other discussions of the
3 factual information related to the mutilation killings?
4 Gabe, are you -- Gabe Valdez of the New Mexico State Police.

5 (Applause.)

6 MR. VALDEZ: Honorable Senator Schmitt,
7 and Mr. R. E. Thompson, United States Attorney for New Mexico.
8 During the past three years, the State of New Mexico has
9 experienced the mutilation of ninety head of cattle and six
10 horses. This is approximately forty-five thousand dollars'
11 in damage to the ranchers of New Mexico. Comparable damages
12 are reported in many other states, which brings the total to
13 millions of dollars, which is a tremendous loss to citizens
14 of the United States.

15 One particular rancher has suffered repeated
16 mutilations, which amounts to thousands of dollars of
17 criminal damage. Those responsible for these crimes should
18 be brought to justice.

19 As fellow law enforcement officers realize,
20 these crimes are very complex and the offenders leave very
21 little evidence. The precise method used to carry out such
22 a crime shows the advanced technology of the perpetrators.
23 Law enforcement investigators have had to attempt to solve
24 the crimes where almost no clues are left.

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2 According to the reports received nationwide,
3 there is a need to share information with agencies involved
4 in solving these crimes. I would recommend the formation
5 of a task force comprised of the federal, state, and county
6 law enforcement agencies, civilian personnel. This group
7 should have access to laboratories, computers, scientists
8 with expertise in chemistry, physical science, nuclear
9 science, energy conservation, and aviation.

10 We've heard some people come up and talk about
11 that it's predators. I don't know. I've investigated about
12 thirty of them personally in New Mexico. We have some
13 predators that have super powers, because of these animals,
14 we find where these carcasses are being lifted up from the
15 legs, and they leave clamp marks on the legs. It's also
16 very hard for me to believe that a predator can take the
17 heart out of an animal through a small wound on the neck,
18 completely pull the heart out.

19 Every time that we do have a mutilation, there
20 seems to be an increased activity of aircraft. A lot of
21 people are reporting this. This is something that especially
22 the more we bring this to light, we hear the stuff that
23 aircraft are being involved in it.

24 In 1975, when the mutilations first started

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2 occurring in New Mexico, there was a series of reports of
3 unidentified helicopters in the eastern part of the state.
4 Now, this doesn't only apply to New Mexico, it's been going
5 all over the nation. There's some twenty-three states
6 involved.

7 I think we ought to combine our efforts and
8 try to at least come up with an answer of these mysterious
9 mutilations.

10 Thank you.

11 SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you.

12 (Applause.)

13 SENATOR SCHMITT: Now, are there any other
14 people that wish to speak in terms of the general scope of
15 the problem?

16 MR. BRANCH: Yes.

17 SENATOR SCHMITT: Would you identify yourself,
18 please?

19 MR. BRANCH: My name is Louie Branch. I
20 represent the office of Lieutenant Governor Roberto Mondragon.

21 Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I would
22 like to make a minor informational statement. Our office,
23 in March, assisted a group of cattle ranchers and permittees
24 from the Pecos National Forest district to draft a memorial

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2 to the legislature requesting the forming of an interim
3 committee to study cattle rustlings and cattle mutilations,
4 which are rampant in the Pecos district.

5 At first, it was intended for the Pecos
6 district only of the Santa Fe National Forest. But we
7 added to that memorial, we added, "and all other forest
8 districts of New Mexico," which by its inclusion encompasses
9 the whole state. It is called House Memorial Twenty-four,
10 and was passed by the House of Representatives. For some
11 reason we didn't make it a joint memorial.

12 Such interim committee is supposed to report
13 its findings to the next legislature. The Legislative
14 Council will be meeting in a few days to name this committee.
15 I have recommended two persons to serve on this committee:
16 Representative Hal Stratton of Bernalillo County; and the
17 sponsor, Representative Silas Garcia of Santa Fe County.
18 Even though Silas Garcia was a sponsor, about twenty other
19 legislators eventually signed the memorial. I don't have
20 a copy of the memorial here, or I'd read it to you.

21 I recommended also three men from the forest
22 district, even though I don't know if it's proper to
23 recommend to the Legislative Council, but I did. These three
24 men offered their services to serve in an advisory capacity,

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2 since they are well-versed on rustlings and mutilations in
3 the Pecos area. They are Juan Roybal, Baudilio Bowles, and
4 Orlando Perea. They have lost a lot of cattle, themselves.

5 At a meeting in Pecos that we had, Pete Tasha
6 from the Forest Service reported on some very strange mutila-
7 tions that he had seen.

8 Anyway, it is my thought that this interim
9 committee and anything deriving from this gathering should
10 and could work together on this problem. For example, the
11 office of the lieutenant governor can work, and would like
12 to work, with the task force that Mr. Valdez suggests, and
13 anyone interested should call Lieutenant Governor Roberto
14 Mondragon, or myself, Louie Branch, at 1-800-432-4406.

15 I believe that's all I had to say. Thank you.

16 SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you very much, Mr. Branch.

17 I might just interject here that I would
18 presume that the various state agencies in the various states
19 will begin to, hopefully, organize themselves, and in
20 addition to whatever effort is finally organized by the
21 F.B.I.; having a number of groups working on their local
22 problems as well as cooperating with the F.B.I., I think,
23 will help accelerate this process.

24 Now, is there anyone else who had some factual

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2 information? My inclination is that -- is to move now into
3 the afternoon session. We probably can wrap this up by one
4 o'clock or so, if we do that, give everybody a chance to
5 interact individually this afternoon, rather than in a semi-
6 formal way as we are this morning.

7 Was there some hand in the back there that I
8 missed earlier, that wanted to speak at this point? If not,
9 I would ask R. E. Thompson, as the first speaker in the
10 afternoon session, to begin. I hope that doesn't inconvenience
11 anybody, but I think we can move on and give everybody a
12 chance to do other things.

13 I might also add that as soon as we have
14 completed this second part of the conference, we, Mr. Thompson
15 and I, and Mr. Jones, I presume, will be available for press
16 questions.

17 MR. THOMPSON: Senator, it appears from the
18 testimony to the present point that there may be two clear
19 violations of federal law that would warrant an investigation
20 by federal agencies. One is the operation of aircraft
21 without identifying numbers on them. And second, is the
22 destruction of Indian property on an Indian reservation.
23 There may also be a possibility of destruction of property
24 on the forest lands, that would provide a jurisdictional

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basis for federal investigation.

SENATOR SCHMITT: R.E., could I interrupt at that point? Would that include Bureau of Land management lands, also? Would that fall under the same area, for instance?

MR. THOMPSON: I don't know. We'll look at that, as to whether the Simulative Crimes Act might be applying to B.L.M. lands. It's clear that on the reservation, destruction of Indian property certainly does provide a basis.

I was appreciative of Officer Valdez' suggestion as to a task force approach of federal and state and local interest, and for an investigation. I do know that the district attorney in the First Judicial District has an interest in pursuing this investigation, as well as I know that the New Mexico State Police had Officer Valdez involved in it longer than any of the other investigative agencies, and he probably has the most information at this point. We certainly will be happy to cooperate by utilization of the F.B.I. in the investigation of it.

We are most receptive to a task force approach and would be happy to work with Officer Valdez and Eloy Martinez, the district attorney in the First Judicial District, in formulating a task force to proceed from this point.

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SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you, R.E.

Now, Sam, would you or Forrest want to make a comment at this? Forrest Putman, the director of the Albuquerque office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

MR. PUTMAN: Thank you, Senator.

To answer your question, "No", on the Bureau of Land Management. Forest Service lands, neither. That's -- the state handles that, we don't have any jurisdiction.

But as the Senator said, when this started out he went to see Attorney General Bell, and they finally ended up saying we had some jurisdiction only in the cases on the Indian land, and our mandate originally came out was to say that we could investigate any of the violations that occurred on the Indian reservation. However, we could cooperate with the other agencies where we had a similar-type M.O. or things of that type.

So it's obvious that if we're going to solve this or find out what's actually going on, we need to have a task force, we need to have very close cooperation. And my personal opinion is, we have to get all the facts we have and get them placed in a computer, and get them computerized so that we can get the -- all the information we have, and we can look at it and review it in that form.

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2 We will very definitely go with the task
3 force concept. We haven't done any investigation whatsoever,
4 so we're more or less a clearinghouse for things of that
5 type. We will be working on the ones on the Indian reserva-
6 tions. One gentleman said they are very superstitious, they
7 don't want to talk about them. Of course, those cases are
8 all gone because the animals are gone. We will be working
9 on any further case on the reservation.

10 Sam Jones will be our agent. We will be
11 contacting you, or you can contact us, and, hopefully, we'll
12 get authority to get all this put it in the computer, and
13 go from there.

14 SENATOR SCHMITT: Forrest, could I ask you just
15 a couple of questions? One is, do you now have access to
16 computer capabilities, so that that process could begin? Or
17 is that something you're going to have to look into?

18 MR. PUTMAN: We have the capabilities, but
19 we'll have to get authorization for it. I think we can.

20 SENATOR SCHMITT: Also, if your jurisdiction was
21 limited to violations or to mutilations occurring on Indian
22 land, does that mean that you have to have a "blind eye" to
23 evidence that might be generated in other instances of a
24 comparable character?

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2 MR. PUTMAN: No, that's what I meant. I
3 say as long as we have similar M.O.'s, we're going to
4 cooperate, because we're not going to go straight down with
5 blinders on. If we're going to work these, we're going to
6 be working in the other areas, too.

7 SENATOR SCHMITT: As I mentioned in my opening
8 statement, one further point, the two codes that had been
9 pointed out to me and which I in turn pointed out to
10 Mr. Hyman, who is the deputy -- U.S. Deputy Attorney General,
11 I believe is his title, seemed to include Forest Service and
12 B.L.M. lands. Is that -- you are saying that's not your
13 understanding?

14 MR. PUTMAN: Our jurisdiction is on the
15 Indian land. The Forest Service land, Bureau of Land
16 Management land, has not been ceded to the federal government,
17 so, therefore, it's the state jurisdiction.

18 SENATOR SCHMITT: So they are not considered
19 federal lands, and -- with respect to Title 18?

20 MR. PUTMAN: That's right.

21 SENATOR SCHMITT: I see. Well, that's something
22 that I'll continue to look at.

23 I might ask at this point, those that have
24 been investigating mutilations, are you aware of any

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2 mutilations, clear mutilation instances occurring on public
3 land, Forest Service or B.L.M. land, independent of those
4 that have occurred on the Indian reservations? Is anybody
5 aware of one? It's intrigued me that nobody has had a clear
6 case, when we look at probably the several thousand instances
7 that have occurred in the western United States.

8 MR. ADAMS: Senator, I don't know of any
9 clear-cut cases, but I guess I'd have to say they are no
10 more than rumors at the moment, of mutilations on Forest
11 Service property in northwestern Wyoming, in the Cody area.
12 I don't recall the national forest, but it's in the area
13 surrounding Cody, Wyoming. I've had no success in gleaning
14 any further information in that these are horses, perhaps,
15 and that's domestic animals, but they were on Forest Service
16 property. This is according to a gentleman in the Cody area.

17 SENATOR SCHMITT: But as far as we know of,
18 any specific documented cases? It's either private land or
19 Indian land?

20 MR. ADAMS: At the moment, that's the case.

21 SENATOR SCHMITT: I will draw Mr. Jones'
22 attention to that; if it turns out to hold as a correlative
23 fact, it may or may not be of significance.

24 MR. BRANCH: One of those in Pecos may have

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2 been on the Forest Service land, that I mentioned a while
3 ago. May have been, but I'm not sure. It may have been
4 within the Forest, but I don't know.

5 SENATOR SCHMITT: May have been. Okay.

6 Our next speaker that requested time was
7 Mr. David Bernd. Did I get that right, Dave? B.D.M.
8 Corporation. Is he here? He may be expecting --

9 MR. BERND: If I can find a way down here --

10 SENATOR SCHMITT: You can either go around, or
11 leap up like some other athletic gentlemen have done. We
12 are not responsible for any injuries incurred in such a leap.

13 MR. BERND: I am David Bernd. I work with
14 an organization in the community that deals with science,
15 engineering and technological analysis.

16 Some time ago, two of us were acquainted with
17 one of the investigators in the case, were asked how we
18 would address this type of problem, since it is evident
19 that there is no small amount of technology and science
20 involved in it. Since we have a background in looking at
21 science and technology problems, we sat down, kind of brain-
22 stormed it a bit, and came up with what we think is a
23 fundamental outline of how this problem is going to have to
24 be approached, if a resolution is going to be found that is

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2 going to sort fantasy from fact and come up with some
3 answers.

4 What we have proposed here is an approach in
5 which you integrate both your normal law enforcement investi-
6 gatory processes with a team that has strong scientific,
7 engineering, and operational analysis background. And the
8 idea is that such a scientific approach properly undertaken
9 with the technological engineering data collection and
10 analyses can address all aspects of these particular crimes
11 through appropriate information collection, organization,
12 detailed analysis, and determination of feasibilities,
13 estimate what type or types of organizations must be involved
14 and what reasonable purposes could be served by such actions.

15 It should be possible to identify factors
16 which further investigations should seek out, and to
17 determine whether any particular pattern of commission is
18 being followed. It should be possible to determine safe-
19 guards against recurrence.

20 The approach is essentially in six steps:
21 documentation; data analysis; inference; bounding of the
22 problem; impact on -- and we were addressing New Mexico at
23 the time, so I'll say impact on New Mexico; and the series
24 of recommended actions.

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2 In documentation you need a complete documenta-
3 tion of the history and related evidence of the cattle
4 mutilations in and around New Mexico, compiled for detailed
5 analysis. Unless the data base is complete with all relevant
6 information, analysis could lead to faulty or no conclusions.
7 Documentation should be undertaken through a variety of
8 sources to include literature source, libraries, news media,
9 government documentation, senator's investigative reports,
10 scientific reports from the various laboratories, contacts
11 with observers, individual investigators, site visits as
12 appropriate, any other credible source of information.

13 Concurrently, the data and information must
14 be cataloged for further analysis. Cataloging should use
15 one of the more proven data cataloging methodologies, of
16 which many exist, and sorting is expected to include time
17 history, and area history of events, physical evidence,
18 investigator observations, formal and informal reports, herd
19 histories, laboratory test results, citizens' observations,
20 and any other relevant information.

21 Once you have completed this, you can start
22 into a series of analyses, which would include such things
23 as statistical correlation among the information, cyclic
24 analysis, determining statistical significance of similarities

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2 and of disparities, identification of engineering and
3 technology requirements to perpetrate these acts, and an
4 attempt at information substantiation.

5 The goal of the analysis is to determine what
6 is fact, and to determine any strong relations that exist
7 among the various facts. The existence of such relationships
8 gives clear indications of areas for further analysis or
9 investigation.

10 The existence of cycles facilitates background
11 investigation and allows prediction of future events.
12 Engineering requirements, once you have identified them, may
13 allow dismissal of entire candidate classes of perpetrators,
14 methods, and means.

15 The next step is inferences. Activity in this
16 task should be the purpose to identify the possibilities
17 and to some extent rank ordering the possibilities. This is
18 a key task in that the results can provide a set of feasible
19 explanations for why and how the events are being accomplished
20 based on thorough analysis of all available information.

21 Such inferences should include pathological
22 and biological utility of the removed parts; candidate
23 surgical techniques and equipment capable of the apparent
24 surgery; engineering equipment and means of operations to

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2 include air vehicles capable of seizing and transporting the
3 animals; existing methods of tracking and disabling selected
4 animals; and certainly the logistics and economic support
5 required to make these methods viable, operational techniques.

6 A bounding task is intended to synthesize
7 the feasible methods and motives previously developed into
8 a description of the candidate organizations which could
9 and might conduct operations such as have been occurring.

10 A number of descriptors can be expected to
11 result, and they would include such things as size, organiza-
12 tion, and financial structure of the perpetrator; equipment,
13 technical and logistic support required by the organization;
14 methods of operation; and especially means of maintaining
15 secrecy; and what are the possible indicators of organiza-
16 tional activity in this area?

17 Analysis of these descriptors should allow
18 a narrowing of the field of candidates, and should provide
19 indications concerning what investigators should seek now
20 and in the future, as evidence of such activity. It is not
21 expected that this step will provide proof; rather, this
22 step may specify what can constitute proof.

23 Next, you would like to look at the impact.
24 And again, we were addressing New Mexico at the time;

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2 collaterally with the other tasks, efforts must be made to
3 determine the short-term and long-term impact if such
4 activity continues unchecked; the present and potential
5 impact on the cattle industry; the land; public unrest; and
6 government credibility should be examined to determine what
7 profit or gain could be derived from negative impacts in
8 one or more of these areas. The determination of such
9 potential profit or gain may help to establish motives; then
10 in conjunction with previous tasks, provide indicators of
11 the perpetrator.

12 Additionally, the simplest method for deterring
13 future mutilations may be state or federal action to negate
14 any such potential gain or profit. In any case, the
15 potential adverse acts to the state and its citizens must
16 be identified so that appropriate action to negate them can
17 be defined.

18 Finally, you would come up with a series of
19 recommendations. The efforts in this area would be based
20 on investigatory results and would define that which is
21 essential either to final resolution of the case, or to future
22 deterrents. The nature of such recommendations clearly is
23 not predictable at this time, but it would probably include
24 such things as the establishment of joint science and law

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2 enforcement strike teams for on-the-spot investigation; the
3 government assistance in selected areas such as
4 instrumentation and monitoring of cattle and grazing areas;
5 use of our vast sensor technology and real time alerting
6 systems and quick response support.

7 Also, we need information programs for cattle
8 owners and concerned citizens. We need to release the
9 factual information, and we need to define areas wherein
10 further investigation is required.

11 It is expected that all tasks will consider
12 relevant information from neighboring states. Well,
13 obviously, the Senator has expanded this considerably, so
14 that all relevant information should be considered in trying
15 to implement this approach to resolving the problem.

16 Thank you.

17 SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you, David.

18 That, I would say, outlines in considerable
19 detail one in member of what an investigation could entail.
20 Obviously, some considerable cost would be involved in an
21 operation of that kind, but it may be that at some point
22 that's where we have to be.

23 And I hope that the F.B.I. will begin to
24 examine, as they become more and more familiar with the

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evidence in the case, in these instances, will examine just what seems to be the optimum approach, based on those recommendations and others that have been made this morning, and others that I'm sure will be forthcoming.

The next speaker in our rescheduled afternoon session is Doctor John Remming of New Mexico Department of Criminal Justice. John, are you still here?

DOCTOR REMMING: Yes, sir.

Thank you, Senator Schmitt.

I'm John Remming, administrative assistant to the secretary of the Criminal Justice Department, Doctor Charles E. Becknell.

It is the purpose of this presentation to bring to your attention that a source of federal funds exists for the possible funding of an operation to investigate cattle mutilations within the State of New Mexico. The source of these funds are a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds, which are administered by and through the Administrative Services Division of the Criminal Justice Department, which has the statutory authority as the state's planning agency for criminal justice.

I wish to bring to your attention that a grant application has been received from the district attorney,

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2 Mr. Eloy Martinez of the First Judicial District of Santa Fe,
3 New Mexico. For those of you from out of the state, the
4 First Judicial District includes both Rio Arriba County and
5 Santa Fe County.

6 Within Rio Arriba County between 1976 and
7 1978, more than sixty cattle mutilations were reported.
8 The most recent report, as you heard Gabe testify to and
9 others, was very recently, up here in Dulce. That was also
10 within Rio Arriba County.

11 The grant application states that cattle
12 mutilations are a serious law enforcement problem in
13 New Mexico, primarily, of course, because the results
14 produced have the same effect as cattle rustling, and plus
15 they are property crimes with a serious impact on victim
16 ranchers, particularly in northern New Mexico. The mutila-
17 tions present unique problems for law enforcement personnel,
18 as we've heard here this morning, because of the bizarre
19 aspects of the crimes that place them outside the normal --
20 realm of normal investigative action.

21 The application proposes -- and here I'm
22 referring to the application of Eloy Martinez -- that the
23 First Judicial District district attorney's office serve as
24 a base of operation to investigate cattle mutilations, provide

1
2 support services, provide the project director the necessary
3 supervision. The director of the project will be required
4 to, obviously, have demonstrated competence and experience
5 in investigating procedures, be familiar with testing
6 laboratories, and I think more important, to be able to work
7 closely and to cooperate with all levels of law enforcement
8 and all levels of government, and, moreover, the people of
9 New Mexico.

10 More specifically, the project will establish
11 a central base to act as repository of all available informa-
12 tion from throughout the State of New Mexico; investigate
13 mutilations within the jurisdiction of the First Judicial
14 District; and to otherwise coordinate investigations with
15 the other appropriate authorities and jurisdictions; and
16 finally, to analyze evidence obtained from sources to
17 process results necessary for the prosecution and other things.

18 I would ask, for the record, that the grant
19 application which has previously been submitted be
20 incorporated by reference into the record, and made a part
21 of my comments. And those have been previously furnished
22 to Wayne.

23 I'd also note that the grant application which
24 I have referred to will be considered by the Criminal Justice

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Coordinating Council on Tuesday, April 24th, 1979, in Santa Fe.

I should also note further that as far as funding of future projects of this type, that they may or may not be funded, depending upon congressional action, when congress reconvenes for the overall funding evaluation, which as proposed will decrease the allocation of federal funds for projects of this type for the State of New Mexico by thirty percent.

Senator Schmitt, R.E., thank you very much, sirs.

SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you.

And is Governor Dasheno here from the Santa Clara Pueblo? Are you coming up, Governor? I can't see a thing with those lights in my face.

Governor, welcome.

GOVERNOR DASHENO: Senator Schmitt, Mr. Thompson, it's a pleasure for us to be here today.

We, indeed, have some concerns in Santa Clara Pueblo, mainly because we've had some mutilations on the reservation. Our concerns more or less are based on not so much in terms of technological information or in terms of the investigations done by people that have expertise or

1
2 have the professionalism. I think our concerns are more or
3 less deep-rooted in terms of the concerns and problems we've
4 had on our reservation, and I'm sure likewise on reservations
5 across New Mexico.

6 We more or less would like to more or less,
7 I guess, find out for sure from your office, and from
8 Mr. Thompson's office, what your intentions are and will be
9 in terms of the reservations.

10 I think most of the information that has been
11 made up available to the public today is based on more or
12 less, I guess, individuals and properties that are identified
13 as state or federal entities. But, Senator, I'd just like
14 to find out from yourself what your intentions are in terms
15 of reservations itself.

16 SENATOR SCHMITT: I presume that's a question,
17 Governor?

18 GOVERNOR DASHENO: Yes.

19 SENATOR SCHMITT: Well, I have no intentions,
20 other than to encourage the various state, local, and federal
21 authorities to cooperate with everyone else, including the
22 Indian tribes, to try to find an answer to this problem.
23 And if, indeed, criminal activity is involved, as it certainly
24 appears that it is, that the perpetrators of that activity

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are found and punished appropriately.

I think it's going to take a few weeks, probably, for the -- for Mr. Jones and his associates in the F.B.I. to determine just what the scope of their activities will be. The purpose of this conference was to begin the process of bringing to them and to others interested in the problem, a more concentrated view of the data of the evidence presently available. And so I think it will be some time -- or before that, I know that they would appreciate having the suggestions of your tribal council, and -- yours as well as other Indian tribes, in how you feel they should proceed, since the primary federal jurisdiction at this point appears to be restricted to those mutilations that have occurred on Indian tribal lands.

Now, I have not, myself, been convinced that that's the only jurisdiction. And as a matter of fact, R.E. has pointed out one other, and that is if, in fact, unmarked aircraft are being used, that in itself is violation of federal law. There may be other violations that are clarified and established as the time goes on.

So I hope that you will maintain contact with the proper authorities and pass on your suggestions, as well as I'm sure they will maintain contact with you and

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the other Indian tribal leaders as they determine what seems to be the best course of action.

GOVERNOR DASHENO: Thank you very much, Senator.

SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you.

Now, are there any other comments relative to the general area of federal jurisdiction and the actual investigative activities that may be required? I understand that Chief Tafoya of the Jicarilla Tribe would like to speak at this time.

CHIEF TAFOYA: Thank you, Senator.

I would like to express our concerns, too, up on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation. As you know, we've had quite a few mutilations in the last two years. I personally lost three head of -- cows, and our neighbor, Mr. Gomez, has lost quite a few. There's other tribal members that have lost cattle, too.

And like the Governor said, we -- our concern involves the cattle, but we're wondering as to the extent of these mysterious incidents are happening. I'm beginning to wonder whether the lives of human beings may be next. We don't know what we're dealing with. I have no idea what we're dealing with.

Some people here have mentioned U.F.O.'s. I

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2 personally don't believe in U.F.O.'s, because I have never
3 seen it. I've never seen all these lights that has been
4 seen. I know some of you will disagree with me there, but
5 I am saying what I know, and I have never seen it all these
6 years. Now, my officers have seen it, and I have no reason
7 to doubt what they have seen. They have seen something
8 there, but we don't know what it is. And because we don't
9 know what we're dealing with, we are concerned.

10 Also, there has been threats made on the
11 people that lost livestock. So this is why we're concerned.
12 And we have worked very close with Officer Gabe Valdez and
13 different officials up there in northern Rio Arriba County,
14 but we are concerned.

15 And like I said -- I've said, because I don't
16 know, I've never seen U.F.O.'s. There has been lights
17 reported and so forth; I have never seen it. But there is
18 definitely something going on there.

19 And like I said, we have worked together, and
20 my tribe has expressed concern. We don't know what we're
21 dealing with or who is next, or what's next. But we do know
22 that there has been threats made, and this is one reason
23 why I'm up here expressing my concern. And I hope that we
24 can combine effort and get to the bottom of this once and

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for all. And we're certainly willing to cooperate with people on this in any way we can.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you, Chief.

And as I'm sure that you either have -- or will, if you have information of threats related to these incidents, I'm sure that you should pass those directly on to appropriate authorities, and they will be contacting you on that.

If there is a Mr. Briggs, I believe it's Caxon Briggs, Captain Briggs, you're to call your office.

He's probably running for senator. Old trick.

Is there anyone else that wishes to make some comments relative to the jurisdictional and investigative effort?

Yes. Is it an extended statement? Would you come up?

Richard, didn't you have some more you wanted to say?

DOCTOR SIGISMUND: Go ahead and finish up. Yes.

MR. ADAMS: I'm Tom Adams again, from Paris, Texas.

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Just relative to the mystery helicopter problem, I don't suppose there's any representatives here from the Federal Aviation Administration? Is there anyone here from that agency?

In 1975, as Gabe has already alluded to, when the mutilations were going on here in New Mexico, especially northern New Mexico, there were some reports of unidentified helicopters that it was reported in the press that the F.A.A. was at that time undertaking an investigation. And I wonder, Senator, if there is any way to find out what the results of that investigation were?

There have been some attempts to gain information from the F.A.A. utilizing the Freedom of Information Act, but these have proved fruitless, because they deny they have any information on this topic. So I feel that's another aspect within the helicopter aspect that might be looked into, as to what the extent of their investigation may have been.

SENATOR SCHMITT: Well, thank you. And I think it will be possible to at least discuss that with F.A.A. officials, and see if there is any available information, if -- and find out who would have been in charge of that particular investigation, and follow up on that suggestion.

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2 I also recall that the U.S. Department of
3 Agriculture conducted a limited investigation of mutilations
4 two or three years ago, and I would suggest that they be
5 contacted, also, to get the results of that investigation.
6 I was told specifically of that by an employee of the
7 Department of Agriculture here in New Mexico.

8 Now, Richard, would you like to continue
9 your statement, sneaking around our ten-minute limitation
10 by giving two statements in two separate sessions, but we're
11 on to you.

12 DOCTOR SIGISMUND: Can't get away with a thing
13 here.

14 Senator Schmitt, Mr. R. E. Thompson, I would
15 like to conclude my remarks with the following statement:

16 We are dealing this afternoon with the
17 question of federal jurisdiction and assistance. I would
18 like to begin my remarks with the question, "What is behind
19 the cattle mutilation phenomenon?"

20 Let us reason for a moment together: some law
21 enforcement officers from several states have suggested to
22 me that perhaps the cattle mutilations are the work of some
23 government agency. They came to this tentative conclusion
24 because the equipment necessary to conduct these mutilations

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was seemingly beyond the financial means of individual citizens, and also because the scope is so large. Perhaps a military or intelligence unit intent on surreptitiously gathering biological samples for scientific study is the statement most often made. I suggest that this is an untenable hypothesis for the act of leaving mutilated remains of cattle all about the country is certain sooner or later to cause a large outcry from the people of the country for the apprehension of the culprits, such as we have an outcry today and a call for such apprehension. This public clamor would, of course, blow the lid off from any secret project. We may, I believe, rule out the concept of the mutilations being the result of some covert government-sponsored activity.

Cultists? If so, we are then dealing with a large and very well funded nationwide organization of such cultists whose audacity must indeed be matched by seemingly inexhaustible financial resources and outstanding scientific and technical capabilities. That such an organization exists and would or could continue its depredations over the course of at least a decade, leaving little if any clues, seems also hardly likely.

Predators? While some mutilations are quite obviously the result of the ravages of predators upon some

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2 already dead animals, the classic cases of mutilation toward
3 which we are directing our attention do not, by any stretch
4 of the imagination, bear the all too well-known character-
5 istics of the work of predators.

6 We are left then in a quandary as to the
7 cause of the mutilations and the motivation of the mutilators.

8 Were the cattle mutilations to exist alone,
9 without the presence, frequently reported, or airborne light
10 sources, flying discs and other aircraft of unidentified
11 origin, then I would suggest that we should address our
12 inquiry solely toward the mutilation phenomenon. But such
13 is not the case. Whatever is mutilating the cattle shares
14 with the so-called U.F.O. phenomenon many similar features.
15 I feel that a comprehensive approach, one that looks into
16 both phenomenon, would be the most valuable and the most
17 advisable.

18 I see the cattle mutilation problem as being
19 subheaded under the general U.F.O. problem, for what few
20 clues we have concerning those responsible for the mutila-
21 tions suggest that we are dealing with well-equipped, highly
22 capable, airborne entities. So little evidence is left to
23 suggest that surface vehicles are used in the conduct of the
24 mutilations that we are, I feel, forced to the hypothesis

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2 that unidentified aircraft are the means. And unidentified
3 aircraft, whether they be of man-made terrestrial origin or
4 nonman-made and extraterrestrial, are, by definition,
5 unidentified flying objects, or U.F.O.'s.

6 We are now as a nation past the stage where
7 we can enjoy the luxury of casually debating for another
8 generation of time the question of whether U.F.O.'s exist.
9 The release to the press of Defense Department and Air Force
10 records on January 19th of this year concerning visits by
11 U.F.O.'s to our military installations must impress upon us
12 not only the fact of the reality of U.F.O.'s, but that
13 U.F.O.'s increasingly are becoming a problem that we must
14 confront.

15 And problem it is, lest anyone doubt, for an
16 unknown and unidentifiable aerial phenomenon which can, with
17 seeming impunity, penetrate not only the airspace of the
18 nation but its most vital military facilities as well, is
19 indeed a problem -- however we may choose to publicly
20 depreciate its significance in the effort, perhaps, to
21 prevent public alarm.

22 In the absence of more physical evidence we
23 cannot make conclusive statements. The question, however,
24 remains: can we as a nation afford to continue to publicly

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2 ignore our citizens' reports of U.F.O.'s and possibly related
3 phenomenon? This is precisely what we are doing, since
4 there is apparently no government agency to which such
5 information may be reported and which might have the staff
6 to research and evaluate the data.

7 There is now seldom a period of time when
8 either some part of our nation or portion of our planet is
9 not experiencing a wave of U.F.O. activity. During the
10 past few years U.F.O. reports from credible witnesses have
11 been increasing in quantity; however, the government is not
12 receiving many of these reports because there is no govern-
13 ment agency available to receive, investigate, and evaluate
14 this information.

15 I, therefore, recommend that a federal U.F.O.
16 and possibly related phenomena investigation center be set
17 up. I call upon the President of the United States to
18 authorize such an investigative agency, and offer the
19 President my services, support and time in whatever way may
20 be helpful toward achieving this goal.

21 Local police units, both municipal, state,
22 and sheriff departments, now bearing the brunt of calls from
23 U.F.O. witnesses, are presently understaffed and frequently
24 lack sufficient facilities or background to adequately deal

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2 with the problem; yet, these same law enforcement agencies
3 might easily be brought into cooperation with a central,
4 federal U.F.O. office, thus providing a national monitoring
5 and initial report-screening service at little federal
6 expense.

7 The proposed federal U.F.O. center would
8 also expect to work closely with and to have the full
9 cooperation of all government intelligence agencies and the
10 military services in the matter of gathering reports of
11 U.F.O.'s and all possibly related phenomena. It would be
12 the central and primary agency which would receive, investi-
13 gate, and evaluate all such information emanating from any
14 source. Several field investigative teams and well-equipped
15 mobile units, able to be quickly dispatched to any area of
16 the country to deal with significant U.F.O. events, should
17 be maintained by the proposed federal U.F.O. center.

18 Foreign governments, many of which have had a
19 long history of U.F.O. activity within their respective
20 countries and who look to the United States for leadership
21 in scientific and outer-space affairs, may be expected to
22 provide the proposed U.S. agency with good cooperation in
23 this matter. This international cooperation and participa-
24 tion aspect is important to develop, I believe, since the

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2 phenomenon is global, and a global perspective, providing a
3 sense of the large picture is important to maintain as we
4 evaluate the subject. Moreover, of course, the breakthrough
5 which may come in this field may well not occur in the
6 United States, and in that event, foreign cooperation will
7 be essential. The recent release by the Pentagon, under a
8 Freedom of Information Act petition, of the September 19th,
9 1976, Iranian Air Force U.F.O. case in which Iranian Air
10 Force F-4 jets had a remarkable encounter with a U.F.O.
11 which cut out their electronics and radio communications
12 systems and weapons control panels when they attempted to
13 close in and fire on it, is a case in point.

14 In closing, I would like to say: the U.F.O.
15 mystery is a national and international phenomenon which
16 several Presidents have neglected, and which always carries
17 the possibility of unexpectedly becoming a serious and
18 immediate problem. It is also an issue about which clusters
19 an increasingly large measure of public interest, both in this
20 country and abroad. If the phenomenon should develop to the
21 point where our investigations reveal that the subject is,
22 in reality, visitation and monitoring of the planet by
23 extraterrestrial intelligence, from whatever origin, then
24 the problems of possible culture contact and culture shock

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2 will also have to be faced and adequately dealt with, lest
3 the public suffer unnecessary trauma. A U.F.O. agency might
4 be expected to address itself toward the task of public
5 education should its investigative and research effort give
6 sufficient indication that this will be necessary.

7 At this point in our study of the U.F.O.
8 phenomenon we cannot draw conclusions, except we can make
9 the conclusive and meaningful statement that something
10 strange and significant is being experienced by a wide
11 range of people across the spread of many nations, and that
12 this abundance of human testimony should be gathered and
13 analyzed in the hope of gaining whatever truth may lie
14 behind the phenomenon.

15 Thank you very much.

16 (Applause.)

17 SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you, Doctor.

18 (Applause.)

19 SENATOR SCHMITT: Now, I think it would be
20 appropriate, although this is not specifically a U.F.O.
21 conference, it is an issue that that has been associated
22 with the cattle mutilation issue for almost since the
23 inception of that issue. And Doctor James Hurtak, Lab Nine
24 of New York -- did I get that right, Doctor? -- New York

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2 Academy for Future Science, has three slides that he would
3 like to show us, and I presume comment on.

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5 DOCTOR HURTAK: The following remarks I would
6 like to submit on behalf of my colleague, Doctor Andrea
7 Pularich, noted parapsychologist, and myself, who were
8 involved with specialized studies in the area of Tepetlan,
9 Mexico, in 1977 and '78. And I worked with several of the
10 Indian shamans in the use of infrared scanners. We were
11 able to establish what appears to be evidence of a different
12 level of intelligence.

12

13 At that time, in the summer of 1978, a French
14 doctor was in Tepetlan for surgery, and the shaman that we
15 were working with succeeded in replacing the kidneys in his
16 body through what would be called, in parapsychology,
17 "psychic surgery." However, at that time the shaman called
18 upon her spirit guide to conduct the research, and with the
19 use of infrared scanning techniques we were able to discern
20 an outline. I know this may be very difficult to understand
21 without the use of a new paraphysical approach, but I would
22 like to show briefly three slides recapitulating what I feel
23 to be the existence of several evolutionary levels of
24 intelligence.

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May I have the first, please?

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In the Eighth and Ninth Century, Tibetan pictures, or tonkas, we have pictures of strange space beings from other evolutionary systems. Some of you who have been with the Air Force in the special Blue Beret section involved with retrievals of the third kind; others who have examined the ancient anthropological and oriental documents, will note that there are strange individuals pictured, referred to generally as the "sky people" by the Tibetans. So we know there is a whole history of visitation, which I would like to call the "myth of the eternal return."

I feel, however, we have to increase the data base, and I'm suggesting at this time that infrared scanning techniques should be employed to separate fact from fiction. Obviously, the Tibetans accepted a wide variety of spacial intelligence; we, being one form.

In the lower sections of this ancient picture or tonka, there are beings very similar to the beings reported in the Indian myths, who are mutilating human beings -- capturing human beings and mutilating cattle. Some of these beings have wrap-around eyes, have vision-like appearances. And obviously, in demythologizing much of the historical documents, we are presented with a problem. The information is so overwhelming it's hard to begin at a

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particular point.

May we have the next slide, please?

However, recently the declassification of military documents by the government of Spain, particularly, events related to the appearance of cosmos spheres of light off the Island of Puerta Ventura in the Grand Canary Cluster in the summer of 1976, shows that we do have some sort of higher reality that could be called ultraterrestrial, similar to the light illuminations or the light spheres one sees in ancient documents of astronomy.

Could we go back one, please?

If you look at the bottom of the tonka, you will see spheres of light that have come down from the heavens associated with the various mythological experiments. The purpose of the superior minds, or the Buddhas, or the programmers of the universe, basically, is to harmonize the different evolutionary experiments, the human race being one.

If we can go forward to the third slide.

I wish to show you a picture that was taken with the camera of Doctor Andrea Pularich several years ago. His camera was literally levitated off the seat of a commercial jet and took the picture of these three vehicles in triangle coordination. The Indian myths in the temple

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2 myths of the pyramid structures seem to suggest in the
3 evolution of space and time, ultimately the programmers'
4 return to the scene of the experiment, repairing, sampling,
5 and allowing the human race to go on with some type of
6 destiny in space.

7 I am suggesting that there is evidence from
8 the Indian shamans in Mexico that suggests that some of
9 the higher evolutions are poachers who use our planet as
10 some type of experimental game reserve, and may be involved
11 with some of the abductions, some of the mutilations.

12 This is not my personal opinion, it is merely
13 a recapitulation of many of the Indian myths, and specifically
14 areas of information that shows there is an ultraterrestrial
15 side to this problem.

16 And so I'm suggesting in the use of infrared
17 scanning and image enhancement of U.F.O. photographs, that
18 the data base be increased considerably in this direction
19 of both intraterrestrial as well as ultraterrestrial models.

20 Thank you.

21 SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you, Doctor.

22 If we could have the lights.

23 Now, Mr. Eloy Martinez, who is the district
24 attorney of the First District -- is that correct, Eloy?

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Would you like to say a few words?

MR. MARTINEZ: Thank you, Senator.

I think it's a tribute, and I would like for everyone to join me at this time to really applaud the Senator for the efforts in this unique conference, the first of its kind in the United States. We applaud that, Senator.

(Applause.)

MR. MARTINEZ: Let me just indicate that I don't believe that I can state our position from a law enforcement point of view now, in all due respect for the scientific community about the grant that was spoken and summarized by Mr. John Remming, the assistant to Doctor Becknell, secretary for Criminal Justice.

The common threat, I believe, that has surfaced through this conference is one of cooperation between the federal government and units of local government, state, city, and county, and we appreciate those unique efforts. And we believe that for the first time we are all cooperating towards one given avenue, or one given point.

I would like to just only indicate, and by way of only suggestion, that the First Judicial District, and primarily Rio Arriba County, is likened to that of a checkerboard in that within the county we have several Indian

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2 reservations where alleged mutilations have taken place.

3 And, of course, we have had mutilations allegedly that have
4 been taking place outside Indian reservations.

5 And just briefly, I would just like to
6 indicate that to continue the spirit of cooperation, I would
7 like to suggest from the Senator and from Mr. Thompson, our
8 outstanding U.S. Attorney, that, hopefully, a committee can
9 be composed commingling each respective law enforcement
10 agency in Rio Arriba County from Indian to non-Indian, with
11 a repository as indicated by the grant that we are proposing
12 before L.E.A.A. as a pivotal point. I stress this from
13 this point of view: we have unquestionable jurisdiction
14 under a state criminal statute, and that is perfectly out-
15 lined and delineated in the grant that is presently pending
16 before L.E.A.A.

17 On the other hand -- and correct me if I'm
18 wrong, John Remming -- we have received an endorsement from
19 L.E.A.A. staff and, of course, Doctor Becknell, and it's now
20 up to the council, and we hopefully encourage the U.S. Attorney
21 along with Senator Schmitt to give us the support that we
22 need to create and, hopefully, receive this grant, primarily
23 because no one has been able to factually determine the
24 scope of the problem.

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We're asking for fifty thousand dollars so that we can begin what I believe has already been furnished by way of expert law enforcement experience stemming from Indian law enforcement, tribal organizations and enforcement agencies, and state police law enforcement agencies.

We would like to have the endorsement of the F.B.I., and we're just calling for just hopefully a resolution at the afternoon session to be considered, and composed mainly of law enforcement officers to endorse the grant that we have presently pending.

We work at this point in time with Ken Rummell, who is the F.B.I. agent located in Santa Fe. He has always been extremely cooperative, and we appreciate his efforts. From time to time and even presently we have worked closely with tribal law enforcement agencies in other areas and in other matters, and we think that the upshot of all of this is just to continue those efforts and create this repository and, hopefully, receive the endorsement that we need so that we don't run in different directions.

So, hopefully, during the proceedings this afternoon, or at some time, Mr. Thompson and, of course, the Senator, if he would, hopefully, endorse this committee forum that will act as a buffer between the grant, if awarded,

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and every law enforcement agency at the federal level and at the state level.

As a parallel to this, the repository would also extend to cooperating with other judicial districts within the state, other district attorneys, and on a multi-state level we would welcome and, of course, would like to have Mr. Thompson, the U.S. Attorney, work in those areas for us.

Thank you. And, hopefully, we will receive your support.

(Applause.)

SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you, Eloy.

Let me just clarify: this is an informal conference in the sense it has no formal jurisdiction other than the fact that R.E. and I decided that it was time to get as many of the knowledgeable people in this field as we could, together, to form the basis for future determination of just what are the best local, state, and federal methods of investigation.

And I think before any endorsement of any particular approach is made, there must be a little bit more time, particularly for the federal officials to consider what their involvement may be. That is not meant that I

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would not support the proposal for L.E.A.A. funds, but I think it is in my judgment premature at this point to consider that at this conference.

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Eloy, you and I will have a chance to talk about the details of the proposal at a future time, but I think it must be considered in the context with respect to New Mexico, in the context of other activities that may be going on.

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I want to emphasize, and continue to emphasize that the reason we extended invitations to a broad spectrum of states where this problem has, in fact, occurred, was to, hopefully, stimulate their thinking in how they will approach their problem in local areas, not just with state boundaries in mind, but realizing that the problem tends to have some geographic boundaries related to it, also, and we must consider it as within a state or between states investigative programs are organized and undertaken in a systematic way.

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It's my understanding that Carl W. Whiteside of the Colorado Bureau of Investigation would like to address us at this time. Mr. Whiteside.

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MR. WHITESIDE: Thank you.

Senator Schmitt, Mr. Thompson, I appreciate the opportunity to take a few minutes to make the people in

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2 the audience aware of what type of undertaking is involved
3 in this type of investigation.

4 In 1975, from April through December, we were
5 the coordinating agency in the State of Colorado to investi-
6 gate this phenomenon. We received two hundred and three
7 reports of alleged mutilation cases, and we were able to
8 substantiate in a few instances that mutilations did occur.

9 To give you an idea of what's involved as
10 far as coordination is concerned, we obtained the services
11 of the Colorado State University Large Animal Hospital for
12 necropsy of the dead carcasses; performed examinations of
13 the hide samples at our own C.B.I. laboratory; compiled
14 descriptions of most civilian helpers operating within the
15 state; enlisted the help of the Colorado National Guard in
16 reporting unusual aircraft or other information that might
17 relate to cattle mutilation. The National Guard, at that
18 time, they reported to us daily any National Guard helicopter
19 activity of their own, particularly nighttime flights, and
20 local law enforcement agencies were notified by us if the
21 National Guard and military aircraft was flying in the area.
22 We set up liaison with Fort Carson, the Army
23 base in Colorado Springs, and received copies of their daily
24 flight schedules from their base. Again, the night flights

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were reported to us, and these flights in turn were reported to the local entities.

We contacted the United States Department of Interior, Denver Wildlife Research Center, to obtain expert assistance with field autopsies of these discovered carcasses. Conducted undercover investigations into the allegations that satanic witchcraft cults were involved, and maintained contact with authorities in other states who were experiencing this same problem.

We even went so far as to set up a secret witness program with the Denver Post for any information leading to the identity and prosecutions of the perpetrators of these alleged offenses.

I must say to you, sadly, that the majority of these efforts produced no results. We did determine that mutilations did occur in some instances. We determined from the necropsies conducted by the Colorado State University Large Animal Hospital, that of the number of carcasses they received, nineteen of them were what they considered to be good enough physical condition to do some type of pathology. Eleven of the nineteen died a natural death. Eight of the nineteen, they were unable to determine the cause of death. Five of the nineteen they confirmed predator attack on the

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dead carcass. Nine of the nineteen, almost one-half, willful mutilation with a sharp instrument. Three of the nineteen, they were unable to determine mutilation versus predator. And three of the nineteen, a possible combination of both.

Chemistries were performed on all thirty-five carcasses they received, with negative results for any type of toxic substance or anything which could have induced death. They conducted bacterial examinations on all thirty-five samples, and had one positive for bacteria. In all cases, according to C.S.U., whether it be mutilation, predator damage, or a combination of both, it was conducted postmortem.

Now, I heard a gentleman from Texas earlier make some statements as to some of the criticisms we've received, and he was right, we did, as a state coordinating agency, receive criticisms. But we attempted to conduct our investigation based upon evidence, based upon scientific facts, not upon hypotheses constructed by social scientists.

I do agree that a lot of what is said here today is important. That probably all of what has been said here today is important. I do not deny that, nor agree that U.F.O.'s do exist. There certainly has been enough

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sightings to indicate that that is a great possibility.

I do feel very strongly, however, that law enforcement agencies as they are conducting their investigations can conduct them with the same professionalism as they would a homicide case, a rape case, or a murder case. I think that you must be guided in this type of investigation by the facts, as you would be in any other situation.

We were completely unable to place, although we had reportings of helicopters, reports of the lights as had been mentioned here, any vehicle on the ground in the scene of a suspected mutilation of a calf or an animal. We have never been able to determine that any physical evidence present that would indicate or lend itself to an identity of a person involved.

We regret that by the time we received the cooperation of the U.S. Department of Interior, that the phenomenon had stopped, or at least a majority of the cases had ceased to be reported to us in Colorado, and we could not utilize their on-site expertise in this field.

I come to you simply to state that as a person and a representative of an agency who has gone through this type of situation, that the best thing you can do is contain your investigation based upon factual conclusions. I'm a

1
2 firm believer that the investigator who hypothecates a
3 situation, hypothesizes, goes about supporting his hypothesis,
4 and, therefore, may neglect serious facts along the way.

5 It is a problem. It's been a problem through-
6 out the country. We checked during the course of our
7 investigation with other states. Wyoming at that time had
8 twenty cases reported to it. They examined twenty cases
9 in their laboratory, found all to have died from natural
10 causes. They found nineteen predator attacks and one
11 possible human mutilation.

12 We checked with the State of Oregon; at that
13 time, it was their belief that the phenomenon was the work
14 of coyotes.

15 The State of Idaho released a report stating
16 that mutilations were the work of predators.

17 Nebraska determined mutilations were
18 predator-caused, and on and on.

19 I'm here saying to you that there were some
20 mutilations -- we had a small colt in Arapahoe County that
21 was mutilated at the height of the publicity by the news
22 media. We certainly feel that that was done by juveniles
23 or young children.

24 We had a cow mutilated in Washington County

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2 that we could positively say was a mutilation; C.S.U., in
3 their examination, as I previously said, found nine that they
4 considered to be the result of a mutilation with a sharp
5 instrument.

6 The bottom line, the bottom line is that I
7 caution all of you to go about this in a sensible fashion.
8 The F.B.I. is now being placed as the coordinating agency
9 in New Mexico; the assistance of the United States Attorney
10 and local state agencies involved. I think that's a good
11 approach. I think it's a good approach to enlist the help
12 of scientists who are specifically trained in certain areas,
13 certainly pathologists, veterinarians who are in -- the
14 name of the game is forensic pathology -- to determine what
15 might be responsible.

16 Aside from that, I don't know what else to
17 tell you. You're going to have a tremendous problem. I
18 think it's a grand idea, the cooperation efforts that you
19 are establishing are critical. I suggest strongly that you
20 contact the other states who have been involved in this in
21 the last three or four years, and who have experienced
22 these problems, and get from them what you can. You're going
23 to have a tremendous job on your hands.

24 The State of Colorado will be more than happy

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to provide what information we possess, and I'm sure the Colorado State University School of Veterinary Medicine will do the same. I wish you a lot of luck and success in your investigation of this phenomenon.

Thank you.

SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you.

(Applause.)

SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you, Mr. Whiteside.

Let me congratulate you for that statement, and also encourage that all groups who are beginning to become more systematic in the investigation of this phenomenon, that you contact Mr. Whiteside and benefit from their experience. Obviously, they put together a systematic investigation, and we should learn by that experience.

I hope you will continue to cooperate, as obviously he has offered to do.

Now, we have a -- one or two more presentations that I'm aware of. I would like to say at this time it does appear that we are going to be able to complete the formal part of this informal conference this morning. This room will be available this afternoon, and for those of you that would like to utilize the room for continued informal discussions, you should feel free to do so.

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2 I think for some of you, it might be very
3 valuable if you exchange notes, particularly those of you
4 that are in the law enforcement agencies, to follow not only
5 some of the discussions that have been made this morning,
6 but to further examine the depth of evidence that may be
7 available.

8 Are there any other presenters that I am not
9 aware of at this point? I do believe that Bill Stephens,
10 representing the Governor's office, Governor of New Mexico
11 office, would like to make some comments, and I will assume
12 that he is the last presenter prior to my summing up the
13 conference today.

14 Mr. Stephens.

15 MR. STEPHENS: Thank you, Senator.

16 I am Bill Stephens, the secretary of
17 agriculture for the State of New Mexico. And Governor King
18 regrets that he could not be here today. He is out of state,
19 but you've heard several state agencies as they have identified
20 their role in this problem, and it is a problem in New Mexico.
21 There is no question about it. And state government is
22 concerned.

23 For example, your Department of Criminal
24 Justice, you've heard people from that department can

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2 contribute; the state police; the Livestock Board, who has
3 not presented anything today, are attached to my department
4 just for coordinating purposes, they run their own show.
5 But we have Doctor Pyle, our state veterinarian, and some
6 of the Livestock Board members are here today, and I'm sure
7 that the information they have would be available. And they
8 have investigated many of the mutilations we've had in
9 New Mexico.

10 Doctor Hibbs, who is on my staff and located
11 here at the Scientific Laboratory Systems in Albuquerque,
12 he is a D.V.M. and a Ph.D., he's a pathologist, and he may
13 be able to contribute something as we go down the path here.
14 Our scientific laboratories around the state may be able to
15 help out. The institutions of higher learning.

16 The gentleman just here mentioned C.S.U.;
17 we have N.M.S.U. down at Las Cruces, the animal science
18 department, and other departments there, as well as the
19 facilities at U.N.M. that may be able to assist in some of
20 these areas.

21 Of course, we mentioned helicopters. Our
22 Department of Transportation has a division of air trans-
23 portation; Bob White, I'm sure, would be able to assist.

24 Now, you have to keep in mind that there are

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other priorities and there are limited resources, but I'm sure within those restraints they would be able to cooperate.

I would like, on behalf of state government, to thank Senator Schmitt and Attorney General (sic) R. E. Thompson for putting this program together. I think it's very thoughtful and foresighted of you to do that.

So with that, Senator, thank you very much.

SENATOR SCHMITT: Thank you, Bill, and I'm sure that those individuals you named, and maybe others, will be contacted as the new efforts get organized. And thank the Governor for me for allowing you and Jil Marron to be here this morning to assist us.

I think the summary can be very brief. There have been some excellent philosophical, as well as detailed, presentations this morning. One message that I think must come through loud and clear is that you must keep an open mind as you approach an investigation of this kind, and that to be wedded to one cause of the mutilations may cause you to miss the real cause.

A multiple working hypothetical approach has worked in science, and I believe criminal science, well, throughout the ages, and it certainly must be maintained here, because you may find, as has been suggested, particularly

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2 by Mr. Whiteside, that there are a variety of causes to the
3 mutilation that have produced the mutilations.

4 The collection of accurate observations and
5 physical evidence is a must. Without accurate observations
6 and accurate physical evidence, a scientific inquiry cannot
7 proceed. It is, I think, important that one outgrowth of
8 coordination on a nationwide basis should be the development
9 of systematic reporting techniques, so that all investigators
10 are at the minimum collecting where possible the same informa-
11 tion in the same way, so that computer analysis and other
12 analysis can utilize that data to determine whether there
13 are any scientific patterns to the evidence that would lead
14 one in a particular investigative direction.

15 Again, good scientific investigative common
16 sense would demand such a systematic collection of data.

17 Now, I think what, if I read the tenor of the
18 people who have talked this morning correctly, there will
19 probably be a series of investigative efforts undertaken,
20 either those that are already under way or those that will
21 be instituted, depending on the level of government that is
22 involved. But I do hope that through the efforts of the
23 Federal Bureau of Investigation that an overall network of
24 communication has been established, and will be implemented

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so that each of those efforts proceeds with knowledge and accurate knowledge of what is available within the other areas of jurisdiction.

The exact structure of an investigative effort that includes the Federal Bureau of Investigation obviously is up to that agency, and I encourage them to move as rapidly as they can in establishing such an effort.

Probably one of the most important pieces of testimony this morning, not to minimize the importance of all the testimony, was that of Mr. Bernd. And the reason I draw attention to his testimony is that it does represent a use, or proposal that we use, modern management techniques wherever possible in a complex investigation of this kind.

Obviously, as I said earlier, that proposal fully implemented would be, I believe, fairly expensive. Quite expensive, probably. But, nevertheless, the concepts involved in such a management -- investigative management technique are very important to remember, and to implement insofar as resources made possible.

Finally, I would caution you with respect to publicity. And that may seem a bit strange, since I called a public conference on this matter, but you have a trade-off when you go public in an extensive way with an issue of this

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kind, particularly a criminal issue. The positive side of it is the publicity will increase awareness, will presumably increase the availability of information and accurate information from people who have observed, or in the future do observe acts or the results of acts of criminal activity.

However, on the other hand, as Mr. Whiteside has indicated, there may be duplications of the act that has been publicized. I hope, and sincerely hope, that this is not the case. But we must be aware that that is one of the penalties you pay for trying to increase public awareness of a problem.

And finally, as I started this conference, let me remind you that what we are dealing with is a possible, if not a probable pattern of crime. And as I said, there are few things more serious than an unresolved, unsolved, unpunished pattern of crime, because escalation can well occur when the perpetrators of that, of those crimes are not brought to justice.

So I would encourage all of you, particularly those with law enforcement responsibilities and those that can assist in the private sector, to move as diligently and as rapidly as possible so we do not face in the future, the accusation that we did not do enough in order to protect

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the public from crimes of this nature.

Thank you again for your attendance and your attention to this conference. You now know who to talk to, I hope, much better than you did before.

I would remind the press that Mr. Thompson and I, and Forrest Putman, and I presume Sam Jones, also, will be available next door to answer your questions. That will be purely a news conference, and we would hope that only press would present themselves for questions. All of you are welcome to listen, but it will be a news conference.

Finally, the room will be available this afternoon, if any of you desire to return and utilize the facilities here. If I could see a show of hands of anybody that may, in fact, utilize the room after lunch, we would appreciate it, so we know whether or not to release it. Would you raise your hands high? It looks like there will be, Bill, a few people that would like to be here, and, therefore, the room will be available, I guess, any time. But I would suggest you all get a good bite to eat before you start in again.

Thank you very much.

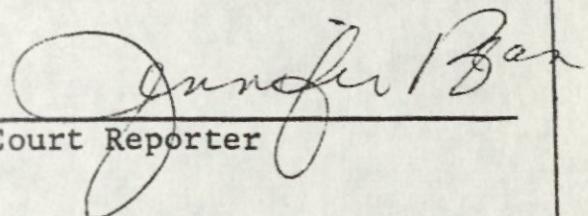
(THEREUPON, the conference was adjourned.)

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Jennifer Bean, a Court Reporter for the firm of HOWARD W. HENRY & COMPANY, do hereby certify that I reported the foregoing case in Stenographic Shorthand and transcribed, or had the same transcribed under my supervision and direction; and that the same is a true and correct record of the proceedings had at that time and place.

I further certify that I am not employed by any of the parties to this action or attorneys appearing herein, and that I have no financial interest in the outcome of this case.

WITNESS my hand this 3rd day of May, 1979,
at my offices in Albuquerque, New Mexico.



Court Reporter

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24I N D E X

1.	Appearances	2
2.	Opening statement by Senator Schmitt	2
	Opening statement by Mr. Thompson	5
3.	Speakers	
	Mr. David Perkins	9
	Mr. Manuel Gomez	15
	Doctor Clair Hibbs	18
	Doctor Richard Sigismund	19
	Doctor James Prine	30
	Mr. Tommy Bland	34
	Mr. Tom Adams	43
	Doctor Peter Van Arsdale	46
	Doctor Henry Monteifh	51
	Mr. Gabe Valdez	61
	Mr. Louie Branch	63
	Mr. R. E. Thompson	66
	Mr. Forrest Putman	68
	Mr. David Bernd	72
	Doctor John Remming	79
	Governor Walter Dasheno	82
	Chief Raleigh Tafoya	85
	Doctor Richard Sigismund	89

1		Page.....	122
2	Doctor James Hurtak		97
3	Mr. Eloy Martinez		101
4	Mr. Carl Whiteside		105
5	Mr. Bill Stephens		113
6	4. Summary by Senator Schmitt		115
7	5. Reporter's Certificate		120

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