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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ENCLOSURE COVER SHEET

SUBJECT ANIMAL /
CATTLE MUTILATION

CROSS-REFERENCES

32 PAGES REVIEWED FOR THIS RELEASE

32 PAGES AVAILABLE FOR RELEASE

THIS IS ENCLOSURE _____ OF _____ ENCLOSURES

September 10, 1974

EX-111

63-0-35132

REC-53

Honorable Carl T. Curtis
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Curtis:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 4th, with enclosure, concerning the recent maiming and killing of cattle in several Nebraska communities.

On August 23rd I answered your letter of August 21st and indicated I was having a representative of our Omaha Office contact Mr. George Hitchcock of Stuart, Nebraska, to determine whether the facts constituted a possible violation of law within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI.

MAILED 6
SEP 11 1974
REC-53

I have just received a communication from our Omaha Office which sets forth the results of interviews with Mr. Hitchcock and Charles Fox, Sheriff of Holt County, Nebraska. Based on the information furnished by these individuals, it appears that no Federal law within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI has been violated, inasmuch as there is no indication of interstate transportation of the maimed or killed animals. I am informed that this matter is currently under investigation by the Nebraska State Patrol and law enforcement officers in the counties involved.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Admin. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

- 1 - Omaha (62-3410) - Enclosures (2)
- Reurairtel: 9-6-74.
- 1 - Congressional Services Office - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Bureau has had prior cordial correspondence with Senator Curtis (R-Neb.) on constituent matters.

JWS:nlm (6)

TELETYPE UNIT

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[Handwritten initials and signatures]

CARL T. CURTIS
NEBRASKA

COMMITTEES
FINANCE
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 4, 1974

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*General
H. J. ...*

*encl.
y*

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

This will refer to my previous letter of August 21 to you regarding the series of incidents stretching from Oklahoma to Nebraska in which cattle have been dismembered in some kind of strange witchcraft cult.

Enclosed is a newspaper article which appeared in the Hastings, Nebraska, Daily Tribune concerning these weird events. Articles similar to this one have appeared in many of the Nebraska newspapers. I thought you would want to see this article in order to substantiate the claims which have been made.

I am wondering if your good offices have instigated an investigation into this situation either in Nebraska or any of the other states experiencing similar acts of mutilation to livestock. I will appreciate hearing from you.

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Carl T. Curtis
CARL T. CURTIS, USS

Encl.

CTC:fjp

ENCLOSURE

*REC
9-11-74
H. J. ...*

REC-63

63-0-3513

EX-111

SEP 6 1974

CORRESPONDENCE
W/S
SIX

EXP. PROC.
39 SEP 6 1974

Are UFO sightings and mutilations related?**Mutilated livestock, helicopters and**

By the Associated Press

Mutilated livestock, unauthorized helicopters and unidentified flying objects have residents wondering and worrying in some areas of Nebraska.

"Doors and locked and guns are loaded" in rural Oakland, according to one resident.

A quarterhorse was found mutilated Sunday three miles southeast of Norfolk on the Warren Papstein farm.

FIFTH KILLED

This was the fifth animal killed and mutilated in Madison County under mysterious circumstances. Four head of cattle have been found with their sex organs cut out, in addition one steer had one eye, one ear, its nose, mouth and tongue chopped off.

The killings have been reported all over the state. Similar cases have been reported in Texas, Iowa and other Midwestern states. Each case involves the removal of the animal's sex organs.

In Antelope County, Omar Hoffman, four miles west of Clearwater, reported five head of cattle have been mutilated on his ranch.

Law enforcement officials are puzzled by the killings. Madison County Sheriff Marvin Adams says that the ones he has investigated have been done by people, probably a cult of some kind.

But Robert Mavis of Wakefield, an investigator for the criminal division of the State Patrol, said, "There are a lot of trains of thought. There have been numerous discoveries of dead animals in Madison and Knox counties and there are indications that predators got several of them. We are not convinced it is a person who is doing this. We haven't even found tracks in most cases."

In Cass County, where there have been four times as many killings as in Madison County, Sheriff Larry Higgenbottom says he frankly doesn't know what is doing the killings. At first he blamed it on predators.

Antelope County Deputy Sheriff D. Hamm said that there has been no definite proof that there were people involved in the killings he had investigated.

He said, "In every case we've had, the cattle have been dead for a few days. Most of them are full of maggots and decay. I had to tell anything with maggots in it is rotten."

The sheriffs in Hall, Knox, Antelope and Madison counties are conducting their formation and sending it to an investigator to see what can be found for completion.

There have been at least two farm meetings between the county sheriffs, State Patrol, brand investigators and Game and Parks Commission.

The last big meeting was last Aug. 21 in Moonfield, Cass County. About 20 sheriffs and ranchers attended along with 10 State Patrol, Game and Parks Commission, members of the State Patrol, brand investigators, representatives from

63-0-35130

Bad UFOs source of wonder, worry

Game and Parks Commission, city police, mayors and township officials from all of the towns in the county.

OTHER HAPPENINGS

Cattle killings aren't the only strange happenings in northeast Nebraska. There have been numerous reports of unidentified flying objects in both Antelope and Knox counties.

Sheriff Herbert Thompson of Knox County said that it is possible the unidentified flying objects and lights are connected with the livestock killings, but there is nothing definite to connect them.

Two people were gathered on a farm near Clearwater Aug. 21. All of them said they saw a strange light in the sky.

One of the men at the gathering described the incident. "Two of the boys were out in the field to move equipment. They didn't get it all moved. They spotted a light and it came right down at them. It scared the devil out of them... They came right up to the house."

At the house they watched the light for about four hours.

Later on several gathered in town to

watch. Harold Kester said the object "looked as if it had a little bluish-green light on each side with a glow surrounding it. It was behind a tree and moved from one side of the tree to the other. We couldn't tell how close it was or how fast it was moving."

ANOTHER LIGHT

About midnight the same night, Mike Kruger reported seeing another light.

He said, "I walked outside to get some calves in and saw a big ball of red fire. It raised off the ground and then went out. Since it was dark, I couldn't tell how far away it was or how high it went."

About a month ago there were reports of UFOs in Knox County. Last week the big stir in the county was weathered helicopters.

Sheriff Thompson said, "We don't know if they are helicopters or strange lights for the most part. There were several reported over the weekend. The people who reported them called them strange lights. Previously we had two positive identifications of helicopters."

Antelope County Sheriff Vernon Strong

said that he doesn't think helicopters are tied in with the killings, although helicopters have been around.

He said that Sunday night he was among the many persons in the area who saw an unidentified light. "It had a lot of people spooked. We checked it out with the highway patrol and found out it was a satellite."

FBI 21
Date: 1/23/75

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY
FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (~~9800~~)(62-0-14743)
SUBJECT: MUTILATIONS OF ANIMALS
MINNESOTA, NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA
RESEARCH MATTER

Miscellaneous - Non-Subversive

✓ Stop
✓ Clark
M

For the information of the Bureau, animals, mostly livestock, have been reported as mutilated in the three-state area of this division and parts of their bodies missing. The parts listed as missing have been the sexual organs, ears, lips and udders, and in some instances, the blood from the animals was considered "completely drained." No evidence of value ever located at the scene.

State veterinarians, after examination of mutilated animal carcasses, contend dead animals were eaten by other animals or varmints, believed to be foxes due to their sharp side teeth, which were described as "shearing teeth like scissors."

The Bureau is requested to furnish the Minneapolis Division with any supporting information to the above comments made by state veterinarians or, if already contacted by other law enforcement agencies, the results of their investigations or your laboratory results of evidence previously submitted in similar cases.

Enclosed is a xerox clipping of comments made by RICHARD HILDE (NA), Chief Agent, North Dakota Crime Bureau, Bismarck.

REC-23

62-0-35659

① Bureau (Enc.
1 - Minneapolis
HAE:ras
(4)

*2 destroyed in
11/1/75
ENCLOSURE*

JAN 29 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Airtel

1-Office, 7133
1-Mr. Clark

1/27/75

To: SAC, Minneapolis (62-0-14743)

From: Director, FBI

REC-23

63-0-35659

^{FY-117}
MUTILATIONS OF ANIMALS
MINNESOTA, NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA
RESEARCH MATTER

Reference Minneapolis airtel dated January 21, 1975.

The circumstances set forth in referenced airtel were discussed with Dr. Don Wilson, Chief, Mammalogy Section, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Wilson said that the circumstances set forth in referenced airtel are consistent with natural phenomena. According to Dr. Wilson, when small mammals such as foxes and opossums feed on the carcasses of large mammals such as cattle that have not decayed they first feed on soft tissues such as the nose, lips, udders and genital areas. He said that it has been frequently observed that the genital area is most often the first soft tissue to be attacked.

Dr. Wilson had no information concerning the specific appearance of tissue bitten by foxes.

Clark 7132

WSC: (5)

- Assoc. Dir. _____
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MAILED 21
JAN 27 1975
FBI

FEB 10 1975

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

62-0-14743-20

Official says mutilations an

BISMARCK, N.D. (AP) — An explanation may have been found for a rash of livestock mutilations that have plagued South Dakota and have recently been reported in North Dakota, says an official of the North Dakota Crime Bureau.

Chief Agent Richard Hilde said his office had been getting scattered reports recently of livestock mutilations across North Dakota which were similar to a rash of mutilation reports from South Dakota earlier this month.

"At this point we in the Crime Bureau feel the animals died of

natural causes and that animals have eaten the parts of the livestock after they are dead," Hilde said.

Recently, the bureau has received reports of livestock mutilations in several North Dakota counties, he said. Two cows and a bull were reported as killed in McHenry County, four cattle were found dead with parts of their bodies missing in Dickey County and a cow was found in a similar condition in Foster County, he said. In addition, there was a horse reported killed Monday in McIntosh County,

which was also reported as being mutilated, he added.

"We had been getting these reports and they had called it mutilation," he said. "Farmers could never find footprints and they could never find vehicle tracks."

In most cases there was also no blood reportedly found, he said. However, parts of the dead animals, including sexual organs, ears, lips and udders were found missing on the animals leading the assumption the mutilations might have been the work of humans, he said.

"I'm completely satisfied at

this point that we do not have a maniac or cult on the loose," Hilde said.

He noted that law enforcement officials in both states had been hindered in their investigations because the bodies of the dead livestock were usually found days after they had died "in various stages of being decomposed." The horse found dead in McIntosh County was relatively "fresh" and so a thorough autopsy could be performed, he said.

Dr. Ivan Berg, a veterinarian with the Veterinary Service Department at North Dakota State

swat may have been found

University, performed an autopsy on the horse, Hilde said. The doctor's findings showed the horse had died of dysentery, Hilde added.

He emphasized that foxes and other small animals may have been responsible for the mutilations, but had not killed the animals. He noted that such small animals were not able to kill livestock the size of a horse or bull, but would eat parts of the animal only after they were dead.

Hilde also noted that no evidence of surgical incisions was found on the horse, although it

had parts of the body missing.

"What we had been told about the mutilations was that the cut was so clean it looked like a surgical cut," he said. However, he added that the bureau now "believes the cuts were made by the side teeth of animals, probably foxes."

He said the dead animals in North Dakota had been found in scattered locations, and the Bureau believes they died of natural causes and then small animals such as foxes had eaten the soft parts of the animals.

Hilde said veterinarians had explained that foxes have sharp

side teeth, which he described as "shearing teeth like scissors." Because the fur of horses and cattle is tough, the small animals, such as foxes, would eat the softer parts of the animals such as the lips and udders, he said.

"He (the animal) is eating with the side of his mouth with shearing teeth that make it look like a surgical cut," Hilde said.

The Crime Bureau agent also noted that small animals — like foxes — would leave no tracks in rough areas and pastures. Since they would not leave tracks that would provide the explanation as

to why no human footprints or vehicle tracks were found at the scene of the livestock mutilations, he added.

In addition, if the animals had been dead for several days there would be little, if any blood, since it would have coagulated, he said.

Hilde said he contacted the South Dakota Crime Bureau Tuesday "and they're satisfied the deaths were natural." He also noted that a doctor in South Dakota had provided an explanation similar to the one being cited by the North Dakota Crime Bureau.

63-0-35659

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 9/4/75

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Telephone Rm.	_____
Director Sec'y	_____

Transmit the following in _____
 (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
 (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 ATTENTION: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FROM: SAC, DENVER

SUBJECT: ^{Non-Subversive} ~~MUTILATION OF LIVESTOCK~~
 STATE OF COLORADO
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "Hotijet", "Port", "R", "Complainant", "FLOYD HASKELL", "Colo."]

✓ Re Denver airtel 8/29/75.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of an editorial appearing in the "Denver Post" 9/3/75 relating to Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL's request that the FBI enter captioned investigation.

On the morning of 9/4/75 SA DONALD J. SEBESTA, Media Relations Representative, and I visited with the editorial staff of the "Denver Post" concerning the article. We met with CHARLES R. BUXTON, Executive Vice President, Editor and Publisher, ROBERT PATTRIDGE, Editor of the Editorial Page, and LEE OLSON, Editorial Page writer and writer of enclosed article, and explained to them the manner in which this Bureau enters investigations, stressing the point that unless the FBI has investigative jurisdiction under Federal statute, we cannot enter any investigation. It was pointed out to these individuals that if the FBI were to enter an investigation merely because someone felt we should, we would soon be categorized as a national police force. The limitations placed on the Bureau by Congress and the Department of Justice are well defined and it was pointed out that the FBI would always operate within the scope of its investigative jurisdiction and Departmental guidelines.

These individuals were most receptive to the visit, indicating that they had a better understanding of the FBI's

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 3 - Denver (1 - 62-0)
- (1 - 80-463)
- TPR:jb (1 - 80-204)
- (5)

ENCLOSURE
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SEP 8 1975

190-13526-6
 RESEARCH SECTION

Approved: [Signature]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per [Signature]

ENCLOSURE

jurisdiction as a result of this meeting and expressed sincere appreciation for the visit from this office. It is believed that this meeting was extremely beneficial, both to the representatives of the "Denver Post" and to this office since it gave me a good reason not only to meet them personally but to discuss matters of mutual interest.

At the conclusion of this meeting an invitation was extended to these individuals to visit the Denver FBI Office at any time, which they readily accepted.

The above is being submitted for the information of the Bureau since it appears there will continue to be press interest in Senator HASKELL's request that the FBI enter the livestock mutilation case.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Cattle Deaths and the FBI

If the FBI will not enter the investigation of mysterious livestock deaths in Colorado and some adjacent states then Sen. Floyd Haskell, R-Colo., should take the matter to Congress for resolution.

The incidents are too widespread—and potentially too dangerous to public order—to ignore. Narrow interpretations of what the FBI's role is vis-a-vis state authority are not adequate to the need.

There is already federal involvement. Consider this: Because of the gun-happy frame of mind developing in eastern Colorado (where most of the incidents have been occurring), the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has had to cancel a helicopter inventory of its lands in six counties. BLM officials are simply afraid their helicopters might be shot down by ranchers and others frightened by cattle deaths.

If that isn't a reason for federal involvement, we don't know what is. And the question of which federal agency investigates isn't as important as the need to bring a focus on the incidents that is broader than the jurisdiction of one state.

Killings and mutilations of livestock have been occurring in Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas and elsewhere—not just in Colorado. If there is a pattern to the incidents it would seem that the broadest possible study of them is indicated.

In any case, Senator Haskell should keep the pressure on the FBI. It has manpower and a wide range of investigatory tools. And if the FBI resists successfully, the senator should go to Congress to get the sort of attention these alarming incidents deserve.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

24 The Denver Post
Denver, Colorado

Date: 9/3/75
Edition: Home Edition
Author:
Editor: Charles R. Buxton
Title: "Cattle Deaths
And The FBI"

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Denver

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Adams

DATE: September 12, 1975

FROM : R. J. Gallagher

- 1 - Mr. Adams
- 1 - Mr. Gallagher
- 1 - Mr. O'Connell
- 1 - Mr. Cooke
- 1 - Mr. Sheer
- 1 - Mr. Bowers

SUBJECT: Miscellaneous - Non-Subversive
 MUTILATION OF LIVESTOCK
 STATE OF COLORADO
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.:

- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
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- Off. of Cong. & Public Affairs _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

In response to a telephone call from Honorable Floyd K. Haskell, United States Senator from Colorado, to the Director 9/11/75, I contacted Senator Haskell telephonically today, 9/12/75.

Senator Haskell indicated his concern for a situation occurring in the western states where cattle have been discovered mutilated. The bizarre mutilations involve loss of left ear, left eye, sex organ, and the blood drained from the carcass with no traces of blood left on the ground and no footprints.

Senator Haskell repeated his request that the FBI enter the investigation. The provisions of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Cattle Statute, Title 18, U. S. Code, Section 2311, were explained to him. It was pointed out that there must be an interstate transportation. Senator Haskell said that he had no information that an interstate transportation had occurred in any of these cases. He said he felt this was too big for the local authorities, and the FBI with its resources could come to a solution. He said the ranchers are getting considerably worried out there and he felt if the FBI would just enter the investigation it would have a deterrent effect. Our jurisdiction was explained to Senator Haskell and he said that he understood our statutory limitations and inquired as to whether a resolution would give us the necessary investigative jurisdiction.

Senator Haskell was advised that it probably would take a law, whereupon he asked if there were anyone that he could discuss this matter with. He was referred to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

Senator Haskell thanked me for calling him and stated he understood but he wished there was something we could do.

CONTINUED - OVER

RJG:ige
 70 OCT 10 1975

140-13526-6

ENCLOSURE

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S
J. J. [Signature]

Memorandum to Mr. Adams
RE: MUTILATION OF LIVESTOCK
STATE OF COLORADO

Senator Haskell recontacted me this afternoon and said that he had received a call from Dan Edwards, editor of the paper in Brush, Colorado, who furnished information that U. S. Army helicopters had been seen in the vicinity of where some of the cattle were mutilated and that he, Edwards, had been threatened but Senator Haskell did not know what sort of threats Edwards had received or by whom.

He was advised that this information would be furnished to our Denver Office and that Denver would closely follow the situation. Senator Haskell expressed his appreciation.

Inasmuch as Senator Haskell stated he might call the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, John Keeney, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, was telephonically advised of my contact with Senator Haskell and he was furnished background information concerning this situation.

The above information was also furnished to SA Jim Bristol, Denver Office. Bristol was instructed to have Mr. Edwards contacted concerning the alleged threats that he has received.

ACTION:

For information.

J. J. [unclear]
B. A. [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]

September 12, 1975

EX-110

REC-14 63-0-36721

[Handwritten signature]

Honorable Floyd K. Haskell
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Haskell:

Your letter of August 29th to Special Agent in Charge Theodore P. Rosack has been forwarded to my office and I deeply appreciate the sincere concern expressed by you and your constituents.

The information set forth in your letter regarding the mutilation of cattle in Colorado and several other Western states and the reported use of an unidentified helicopter by those individuals responsible has been carefully reviewed. I regret to inform you that these actions do not constitute a violation of Federal law coming within the FBI's investigative jurisdiction.

I am sorry that I cannot give you a more favorable response and I hope the investigation currently being conducted by local law enforcement agencies regarding this matter will soon be successfully concluded.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

JCC
[Handwritten initials]

MAILED 6
SEP 15 1975
FBI

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- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director _____

- 1 - Denver (1-62-0)
- Personal Attention SAC: Reurairtel 8/29/75 and airtel 9/9/75.
- 1 - Mr. Gallagher - Enclosures (2) - *[Handwritten: attached]*
- Attention Mr. Sheer
- 1 - Mr. Herington - Enclosures (2) *[Handwritten: 18]*
- 1 - Office of Congressional Affairs - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Response coordinated with Legal Counsel and General Investigative Divisions.

WPH:eac (9)
[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signatures and initials: JCC, GPC, etc.]

57 OCT 16 1975 TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 8/29/75

WPH
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Director Sec'y	_____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DENVER *Miscellaneous - Non-Subversive*

SUBJECT: MUTILATION OF LIVESTOCK
STATE OF COLORADO
INFORMATION CONCERNING

McGee

Enclosed herewith is the original of a letter from U. S. Senator FLOYD K. HASKELL which was personally handed to me this date relating to incidents involving mutilation of cattle and other livestock in Colorado.

Senator HASKELL indicates that 130 such cases have been reported to local officials. He makes reference to the fact that such mutilation has occurred during the past two years in nine states.

In his communication Senator HASKELL requests that the FBI enter the investigations being conducted in order to provide unified direction to the overall matter of such mutilations.

I indicated to Senator HASKELL that his request would be furnished to FBI Headquarters, Washington, D.C., and that he would receive a reply pertaining to his request. I also pointed out to the Senator that as he well knew, before the FBI can enter any case, we must have investigative jurisdiction provided primarily by statute. I pointed out that in this instance I was not aware of any statute which would provide for jurisdiction in this matter.

ENCLOSURE *EX-110*

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)

2 - Denver (1 - 62-0)

(1 - 80-NEW)

TPR:jb
(4)

sent let to Haskell 9/12/75

REC-74 63-0-3672

SEP 1 1975

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DN 62-0

On this date I personally contacted United States Attorney JAMES L. TREECE, District of Colorado, discussed Senator's HASKELL's letter with him, and he concurred with my comments to Senator HASKELL.

In connection with furnishing me this letter, Senator HASKELL, in advance, had released a statement to the press indicating that he was asking the FBI to enter the investigation. Several inquiries have been received and I have indicated to the news media that the Senator's letter was being referred to FBI Headquarters in Washington and that his request would be resolved. Upon being pressed I indicated that I, personally, knew of no legislation specifically covering the mutilation of livestock which would enable the FBI to enter such an investigation.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for information and for an official reply to Senator HASKELL's request. Senator HASKELL indicated that he is returning to Washington, D.C. in connection with the reconvening of the Senate session.

FLOYD K. HASKELL
COLORADO

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 29, 1975

Theodore P. Rosack
Special Agent In Charge
Denver Federal Building
1961 Stout Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

Dear Mr. Rosack:

For several months my office has been receiving reports of cattle mutilations throughout Colorado and other western states. At least 130 cases in Colorado alone have been reported to local officials and the Colorado Bureau of Investigation (CBI); the CBI has verified that the incidents have occurred for the last two years in nine states.

The ranchers and rural residents of Colorado are concerned and frightened by these incidents. The bizarre mutilations are frightening in themselves: in virtually all the cases, the left ear, left eye, rectum and sex organ of each animal has been cut away and the blood drained from the carcass, but with no traces of blood left on the ground and no footprints.

In Colorado's Morgan County area, there has also been reports that a helicopter was used by those who mutilated the carcasses of the cattle, and several persons have reported being chased by a similar helicopter.

Because I am gravely concerned by this situation, I am asking that the Federal Bureau of Investigation enter the case. Although the CBI has been investigating the incidents, and local officials also have been involved, the lack of a central unified direction has frustrated the investigation. It seems to have progressed little, except for the recognition at long last that the incidents must be taken seriously.

Now it appears that ranchers are arming themselves to protect their livestock, as well as their families and themselves, because they are frustrated by the unsuccessful investigation. Clearly something must be done before someone gets hurt.

ENCLOSURE

63-0-36721

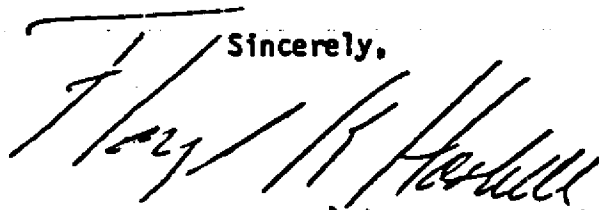
E/pt

Page 2

The fact that allegations have been made of the loss of livestock in 21 states under similar circumstances strongly suggests the very real possibility that the crossing of state lines is involved and, this alone, I feel, should justify the participation of the FBI in this case.

I urge you to begin your investigation as soon as possible, and to contact my office to discuss in more detail the incidents I have described. We stand ready to give you all possible assistance.

Sincerely,



Floyd K. Haskell
United States Senator

FKH:enw

0210
WSS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/14/76

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (62-2559) (P)

SUBJECT: UNSUB;
~~MUTILATION OF TWO COWS~~
~~MARSHALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS~~
~~POLICE COOPERATION~~

MISCELLANEOUS NON-SUBVERSIVE

Re Springfield airtel to Bureau dated 10/1/76.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of an article entitled "The Mutilation Mystery", which allegedly appeared in Oui Magazine, September, 1976 issue.

For the information of the Bureau, Sheriff RUSSELL CREWS, Marshall County, Illinois Sheriff's Department, Lacon, Illinois, on 9/30/76, furnished enclosed article to SA DONALD R. SORENSEN since it pertained to widespread incidents such as those set forth in referenced airtel. This is furnished to the Bureau in view of numerous references in this article to Federal investigative agencies and also theories that these mutilations of cattle are only a forerunner for later mutilations of human beings.

(P1)

5 N

REC-59 DE-38

63-0-38949

ENCLOSURE

Kehatwick
11/15

2 - Bureau (Encl 1)
2 - Springfield (62-2559)

4 OCT 20 1976

DRS/dc
(4)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED EX-113



The Mutilation Mystery

Out
Magazine
SEPTEMBER
1976
ISSUE

DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS,
MORE THAN 1500 CATTLE IN 22 STATES HAVE BEEN
KILLED AND MUTILATED. THEIR BLOOD DRAINED
AND SELECTED ORGANS REMOVED
WITH SURGICAL PRECISION.
SUSPECTS RANGE FROM SATANIC CULTISTS
TO GOVERNMENT RESEARCHERS.

AN EXCLUSIVE REPORT BY ED SANDERS

In the fall of 1973, there were about 40 frightening cattle mutilations in a dozen counties in north-central Kansas, most of them occurring along U.S. 81, which runs north through Kansas into Nebraska. Nebraska also had some mutilated moos.

Kansas sheriff departments, the highway patrol and the state bureau of investigation seemed baffled, as did the victimized cattle ranchers. The ranchers were used to the nocturnal depredations of predators, but they had never seen anything like the surgical precision and methodical discrimination with which these animals had been chopped up: some with their ears and tongue and, say, an eye removed; others with a swish of tail, their udders and a patch of neck flesh cut cleanly away; and nearly all of them with the anus and genitals neatly excised.

The removal of cow vulvas and bull donges caused speculation that weirdos were involved. Suspicion fell upon one or more of the following: (1) the irresponsible shenanigans of those great scapegoats, the hippies; (2) sex deviates practicing bull-dong/cow-vulva atrocities; or (3) the rites of some religious cultists of a devil-worshiping nature.

Many authorities demurred. Dr. Harry Anthony, director of the Kansas State University veterinarian laboratory, stated in late 1973 that four out of the nine mutilated animals that the lab had examined apparently had died of a cattle disease called blackleg; the Kansas state brands commissioner declared that 99 percent of the deaths of animals that had

been mutilated had been caused by natural factors. Such statements triggered a bit of outrage in law-enforcement circles in the 12 Kansas counties affected, with many officials maintaining their belief that humans were involved.

There were several bits of evidence that pointed away from predators. There was the absence of blood and footprints, for example. One cow was even found in a large mudhole, but still there were no tracks. Then, there was a peculiar absence of dangling guts and scattered hunks of flesh (predators do not read Emily Post). Also, though many animals were found in secluded areas, others were found near barns or a few feet from sleeping farmers' windows—closer to civilization than predators usually roam.

And then there were the helicopters. Helicopters without filed flight plans were sighted quite often in the afflicted counties, sometimes hovering above cattle pens. But authorities were not able to catch the choppers or to locate their landing and refueling areas. One of the early theories was that a helicopter-borne rustling operation was going on, but when it was discovered that all that was being rustled were eyeballs, genitals, milk sacs and sphincters, that theory collapsed. Then there was a rumor, apparently without foundation, that the helicopters were part of a secret military exercise out of Fort Riley, Kansas.

The situation invited off-the-wall speculation, especially as more and more strange facts became known—such as, when removing the eyes from cattle, the mutilators would take not only the eye-

ball but also the eyelid, membranes and all. There was to be more. Much more.

1974: YEAR OF THE MUTES

In April 1974, the mutilators were at it again in Nebraska, with the same familiar *modus operandi*: Blood was drained in some instances; there were no footprints; and various organs were removed, apparently surgically. High officials again leaned toward the predatory coyote/crow/raccoon-with-a-scalpel theory. The toll of mutes, as mutilation buffs referring to the acts, mounted throughout the summer, and by September, some 50 cases had been reported in the Cornhusker State.

As in Kansas, the rumor that the mutilations were the acts of helicopter-equipped devil worshipers, or "fertility ritualists," began to spread among the good farmers of Nebraska. Shotgun-toting vigilantes took to riding the back roads from dawn to dusk. Ranchers sometimes stopped out-of-state vehicles for a cow-blood check. Some marksman in a pickup apparently tried to wing an aircraft that was checking a power line near Grand Island, Nebraska; as a result, the state National Guard ordered its choppers to fly at a minimum of 1600 feet rather than at the normal low of 500 feet. Sheriff Herb Thompson of hard-hat Knox County reported that, on several occasions, helicopters were seen on nights when mutilations occurred. There were also copters spotted just over the border in Iowa, where on July 15th, a Honey Creek farmer was shot at from a copter that bore no identification number.

In the fall of 1974, as the mute tapered off in Nebraska, the flying mutilation show worked its way up in South Dakota and over into Minnesota. Again, copters and boring goriness were much in evidence and the authorities chose to place the blame on predators. There was one notable exception. Dr. Mahlon W. Vorhies, associate professor of veterinarian science at South Dakota State University, said that ten animals had been examined at the school and that some of them had probably been mutilated by *Homo sapiens*.

In Minnesota, meanwhile, there was one case that points to a possible solution to a part of the mystery. On Friday night, October 4, 1974, a 400-pound bull was mutilated at the Charles New farm, in the extreme southwestern tip of the state. Both of the bull's ears were chewed/cut off and its hind end "damaged." The local vet said that the cause of death was blackleg, a disease the Clostridia family of bacteria. The vet added, however, that there was no sign of struggle, as is usual in case of blackleg, nor was there much blood in the carcass. In fact, the animal apparently been mutilated after

THE MUTILATION MYSTERY Most terrifying of all, Bankston claimed that the animal mutilations are but a prelude to what we shall here call hum-sac, or human sacrifice.

caused by disease. The copier-cruising-satanist hypothesis was so compelling, however, that no one was yet ready to entertain the theory that the bull had been injected with Clostridia bacteria or toxin—perhaps for experimental purposes. For indeed, how difficult it would have been for a bunch of airborne turkeys to locate a cold, dead animal in the dark! And post-death muties would have had to be ready for weird smells also, as the fumes from a rotting cow causes one to seriously consider puking as a high-priority activity.

THE UFO ANGLE

The incident that ultimately brought the UFO-sleuth nexus into the mule picture occurred in mid-December 1974, when a cow was found chopped up at the farm of Frank Schifelbien, near Kimball, Minnesota. At the same time, there were a number of UFO sightings in the state. After a rather cursory examination of the mutilation site, a Minnesota flying-saucer buff (and avowed Sasquatch contactee) named Terry Mitchell came to the conclusion that hovering aliens had beamed a high-energy ray at the cow. There were also suspiciously broken branches, undoubtedly caused, so Mitchell's theory went, by heedless saucerite aeronautics; and then there were strange indentations in the ice on the farmer's pond—obviously gouged by UFO landing gear—and peculiar circles in the snow, which appeared in an aerial photo.

Mitchell went on to postulate that UFOs like steak as much as most Americans—although, again, the parts of the animal taken were those seldom found in any but a weirdo's casserole. Nevertheless, Mitchell's theory created a media flap that culminated in a telephone interview on Tom Snyder's NBC *Tomorrow* show in late 1974.

It was at this point that serious saucer students decided to get into the case. Dr. J. Allen Hynek, director of the prestigious Center for UFO Studies and professor of astronomy at Northwestern University, had a friend in Minneapolis who had done some field-investigation work for the center in his leisure time. This man was Donald E. Flickinger, a special agent for the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and in January 1975, Dr. Hynek asked him to investigate the Minnesota mutilations.

Flickinger traveled to Kimball, interviewed Frank Schifelbien and rapidly demolished the UFO hypothesis. The saucer-landing divots in the pond turned out to be watering holes chopped in the ice; the tree branches had been broken by

the wind and by Schifelbien himself; the saucer circles were actually snow-covered silage piles.

Word spread quickly among UFO researchers across the United States that the highly respected Dr. Hynek had taken an interest in the mutilations. One of those who heard the news was Jerome Clark, a UFO researcher of some renown, who had been investigating the cattle mutilations since they first occurred in his home state of Minnesota in the spring of 1973. Clark wrote to agent Flickinger in January 1975 and related the allegations of a convict named A. Kenneth Bankston.

ENTER SATAN

During his many months of investigation, Clark had talked with Ross Doyen, a Kansas state senator who, in late 1973, had found a 300-pound heifer dead on his farm, with a six-inch hole carved in its belly. When a report of the incident was carried in Kansas newspapers, Doyen told Clark, he was contacted by Bankston, who at the time was serving a sentence for bank robbery at the Leavenworth (Kansas) Federal Penitentiary. Bankston wrote to Doyen that the mutilations were the work of a clandestine society of Satan, which had decided to expand its public viciousness.

Doyen did not place much credibility in Bankston's story, but this did not deter Clark from calling the warden at Leavenworth and obtaining permission to correspond with the inmate.

There followed an exchange of letters, in which Bankston's first missive—dated January 23, 1974—told Clark that "this cult is of Satan," that its members scarfed the animals' blood with hypodermic needles and that the animals' "sex organs are taken for . . . fertility rites." Bankston alleged in subsequent letters that the same cult was also involved in some way with the bombing of the Army math lab at the University of Wisconsin in August 1970, a grim deed that left a university researcher dead. Most terrifying of all, Bankston claimed that the animal mutilations are but a prelude to what we shall here call hum-sac, or human sacrifice.

Bankston was quick to tell Clark that he wanted to help authorities round up the cultists, but he was afraid of reprisals within the prison system. He asked that Clark intervene to have him and some other possible informants removed to a jail in Minnesota where they could talk more freely.

Clark could not help Bankston and had allowed his correspondence with him to lapse by the time he contacted Flickinger in early 1975. When Flickinger met with Clark shortly thereafter and heard

more details of the "cult of Satan," the seeds of a large and mysterious Federal investigation were brought to shoot over the next few months, the cattle mutilations spread like a psychotic epidemic into 22 Western states.

THE BANKSTON SCENARIO

At Flickinger's urging, Clark wrote again to Bankston, who had been transferred to Marion Federal Penitentiary in Illinois. Bankston replied with several letters, and the horrifying allegations continued to flow. In a letter of January 22, 1975, for instance, Bankston averred that bull sex organs had been embedded in the bodies of a young runaway cow murdered somewhere in the Midwest. Bankston also continued to ask that he be transferred to a Minnesota prison, where he would be safe from inmate reprisals.

Flickinger contacted the United States District Attorney's office in Minneapolis, and the U.S. Attorney approached Federal Judge Myles Lord, a respected Minnesota liberal jurist. Judge Lord contacted the warden at Marion Penitentiary to explore the possibilities of a transfer.

When he learned of Judge Lord's interest, however, Bankston wrote to Clark and expressed some fear at the prospect of being removed to a Minneapolis jail. He said that he feared a group of big-oriented bikers who were heavily involved in the mutilations and some of whom he believed, had contacts within law-enforcement circles. The group was located in the Minneapolis area, and if they should get hip to the snitching, they might harm him. What he wanted, Bankston said, was a small county jail, out of the way.

Bankston also urged that the authorities bring to Minnesota for questioning former Leavenworth inmate-friend named Don Dugan. Dugan, who was serving time at LaTuna Correctional Institution in Texas, had actually, so Bankston's claim went, been a member of the satanic society and had participated in its rituals—including the dressing of hum-sac.

It appears that the most compelling reason for Judge Lord to issue an order to bring Bankston (and later Dugan) to Minnesota was the former's allegations at one time taken very seriously by law-enforcement officials, that there was a list of prominent Americans—mostly them political liberals—who were being killed by the mutilators. Minnesota Senator Hubert Humphrey, a close friend of Lord's, was on the alleged list, as were the names of newscasters, members of Congress and even movie actors. Novak. Accordingly, on February 1975, Bankston (Continued on page 72)

THE MUTILATION MYSTERY He said that the cult members had talked about human sacrifice as the next step, but he had thought they were just engaging in satanic jive and hyperbole.

(Continued from page 52) was taken from Marion to the Dakota County Jail, in Hastings, Minnesota, by U.S. Marshals. On February 18th, agent Flickinger conducted his first interrogation; with him, as observers, were Jerome Clark and a former Army paratroop commando named Brad Ayers, active with the Center for UFO Studies.

While claiming not to have been a member of the mutilation mob himself, Bankston alleged during the interview that he had been in correspondence with diverse members of the mob around the country. He said that he had originally heard about the group from other inmates and had recorded his conversations in a notebook crammed with prison-cell gossip. He then outlined a scenario that shed light on many puzzling aspects of the mutilations.

Bankston asserted that the group used a powerful animal tranquilizer called PCP to calm the cattle. They next held amyl nitrite to an animal's nose to cause its heart to beat rapidly, then withdrew blood via a large veterinarian syringe. There were no footprints because the men walked on pieces of cardboard; in snow, they used blowtorches to melt the tracks around the animals. One reason for erasing evidence, Bankston claimed, was so that the mutilations would appear to be the work of extraterrestrials.

Bankston stated that at Leavenworth Penitentiary around 1969, he had met the treasurer of a chapter of a famous motorcycle gang and that this biker talked about earlier cattle mutilations. The biker also described his experiences in the Air Force, where he had driven a general around to inspect various missile silos, including some in Alaska. He told Bankston of an idea to seize a missile at one of the isolated sites; assuming that the missile was armed with a nuclear warhead, the bikers would then have the ultimate ransom or terror device. In 1975, oddly enough, strange flying objects did hover above Minuteman missile silos in Montana, near which there were also numerous animal mutilations; according to law-enforcement officials in the area, Malmstrom Air Force Base scrambled jet fighters to intercept the flying objects—unsuccessfully.

On March 16th, after interviewing Bankston for a month, Federal officials transferred Dan Dugan to the Dakota County Jail from the Texas prison, in which he was serving a term for crimes related to auto theft. Dugan, though kept apart from Bankston, confirmed virtually everything in Bankston's scenario.

The organization the informants de-

scribed was all-Caucasian; it was extremely anti-black and anti-Mexican. Its adherents, in fact, could be called Satan-necks. And what was the name of this organization? In his letters—and I have seen some 15 of them—Bankston refers to the mutilators simply as the Occult; to Flickinger, however, both Bankston and Dugan named a well-known national organization devoted to the worship of Satan.

Dugan claimed to have been recruited by the cult in Fort Worth, Texas, around 1965. He was into drugs at the time, he said, and the Devil worshippers offered him bottles of dope; other members were into chopping up small animals and using their parts in ceremonies. The man who Dugan said recruited him also happened to be a helicopter pilot and a suspected smuggler and dope dealer. Authorities in Texas later placed him under surveillance to see if he was piloting any whirlybird rallies of Satan.

Bankston and Dugan supplied a list of mutilation-mob members and many of them were found by authorities to have a background in occult practices and criminality. One woman on the list, for instance, had been arrested in 1969 for robbing graves in North Dakota. (Another allegation would, if proved, have meant that there was a Satanist mutilator with her own network TV series.) One factor that seemed to give Dugan credibility, according to a well-informed source privy to the investigation, was his obvious great fear of the Satanist society.

Dugan told agent Flickinger that he began to drift away from the Satanists when he was actually exposed to human sacrifice. He said that the cult members had talked about human sacrifice as the next step, but he had thought they were just engaging in satanic jive and hyperbole. But in 1965, Dugan claimed, he and eight other members were camped on a lake near Cozad, Nebraska, preparing for a ceremony. The group had been using PCP to tranquilize animals and now decided to try the drug out on four young campers from Kansas City. Mutilation-mob members with tranquilizer rifles then shot the four youngsters, who died two hours later, apparently from PCP overdose. Since the campers were already dead, the group decided to try out its ceremonies on the deceased, and withdrew blood and worked satanic cruelties. Afterward, Dugan claimed, the bodies were cut up and placed in burlap bags. Dugan said that he did not see what happened next, but he suspected that the bodies were interred in a nearby gravel pit.

Authorities in Cozad were informed of Dugan's story and as soon as the snows melted (it was March), police spent many long hours looking for the bodies; but no skeletons were found.

During interrogation, Bankston repeated his allegation that the mutilators were involved somehow in the 1970 bombing at the University of Wisconsin. This time he named a man whom he had met in Leavenworth Penitentiary as having supplied the explosives used by the bombers. This same explosives expert, Bankston continued, was involved in a theft of plutonium in Oklahoma in late 1970. Bankston also accused an attorney in Oklahoma of having cached the stolen plutonium in her basement. What was horrifying was the possibility that the plutonium theft was connected to the case of Karen Silkwood. Silkwood died under mysterious circumstances in November 1974, while investigating apparent safety improprieties at a plutonium-processing plant, Kerr-McGee's Cimarron Facility in Crescent, Oklahoma.

Plutonium is extremely carcinogenic and is one of the deadliest of poisons; only 4.4 pounds of it are needed to make an atomic bomb powerful enough to wipe out the downtown of a city. When Silkwood died in an automobile accident, she had with her a file of investigative correspondence over to David Burgham of The New York Times. The day after her death, when friends searched her wrecked car, the file was missing. Bankston's story raised the possibility that Silkwood had inadvertently come across the mutilation mob as it ripped off plutonium for use as a domestic terror weapon.

When Federal officials checked the attorney accused by Bankston of stealing the stolen plutonium, it was discovered that she was already suspected by Oklahoma authorities of having conspired with a prominent member of the Mafia.

All in all, the Bankston-Dugan story was the ultimate tale of terror: everything: kidnaped missile silos, mutilations in the name of Satan, plutonium terror, quarries with buried victims, even the ominous possibility of Satan stockbrokers and gore-happy mutilators among the mob's 400 members.

Because some of what the informants were saying agreed with known facts, Flickinger was relieved of his ATF duties and assigned full-time to the mutilations case, under the supervision of United States Attorney Robert F. Kennedy in Minneapolis.

What actually went on during the Federal (Continued on page 53)

THE MUTILATION MYSTERY... Texas had its own prime satanic suspects: a group called the Sons of Satan. In 1974, a Kilgore College student had written that this group performed dawn rituals.

(Continued from page 92) Investigation is unclear. I have read one report, prepared by Flickinger and dated April 10, 1975, in which many other reports and investigations are mentioned. For a few months in 1975, the Federal Government apparently investigated satanic organizations and activities all over the country.

The motives of the informants also remain a bit unclear. Bankston, for instance, appears to have wanted to make a deal so that he could be transferred to a state jail in his home state of Mississippi; he also seems from his letters to have wanted to make some money from the publication of his story. Dan Dugan, the other principal informant, wanted to exchange his testimony for a reduction of his seven-year sentence.

For reasons unknown, Federal officials decided in the late spring of 1975 not to pursue the investigation further. One apparent problem with the informant story was their allegations regarding the national leader of the mute mob. According to Bankston and Dugan, this man had served a sentence in Leavenworth on a bank-robbery conviction (which was accurate) and had recently moved to Austin, Texas (also accurate); however, when Texas reporter John Makeig obtained the alleged leader's arrest and jail history, it indicated that he had been in jail during most of the time that the informants claimed he was roaming from state to state performing hema-lycous ceremonies.

Some authorities believe the Bankston-Dugan affair was part of a master escape plot predicated on the assumption that a small county jail is easier to flee than a big Federal prison. On May 31, Bankston did, in fact, escape from the jail in Chaska, Minnesota (to which he had been moved from Hastings), along with another prisoner; when they were apprehended six hours later, Bankston insisted that the other prisoner, a murderer, had forced him to go along with the escape. Dugan, meanwhile, had been remanded to Texas, and the day after Bankston's escape, Dugan escaped, too; he was captured on June 19th, during a holdup attempt in Glenwood Springs, Colorado. Bankston later asserted that Dugan had escaped in fear for his life.

Despite the doubt cast on the satanic ritual theory, the mutilations continued to spread and to increase in frequency in 1975. They were especially common in Texas, where Bankston was to have his fear-filled innings as well.

LONE-STAR MUTES

One starts at a map of Texas, with its 254 counties containing some 17,000,000

head of cattle—in fact, there are more cattle than people in Texas—and it is obvious that a group of moneyed mutilators could chop away pretty much to the tune of their own folly. More than 500,000 cattle reportedly die each year in Texas from natural causes, so a few hundred moos mutilated by night stealth would not be significant.

The Texas mutes reached public attention in November 1974 and then appeared to stop. More cases occurred in early 1975, with parallels to cases in other states. On January 21st, for instance, Hopkins County sheriff Paul R. Jones announced that a blood-slurping group calling itself the Devil's Disciples was believed responsible for the mutes. In Kaufman County, east of Dallas, mysterious helicopters were reported and police officers started directing their spotlights into the night sky. And Texas authorities tended to attribute the mutes to those coyotes with table manners and stomachs big enough to hold eight gallons of moo blood—even though, as in other states, there were instances in Texas where predators had uncharacteristically avoided cattle that had been mutilated. (Usually, when a cow lies dead for a few days, the ripening fumes spread widely and predators quickly arrive by land, air and burrow for the feast.)

Aho, in January, the Fort Worth Star-Telegram paid for toxicology tests on a heifer found near Brownwood, and the test showed "a significant amount of nicotine" in the liver and the blood; nicotine is the material most commonly used in tranquilizer guns. In March, a cow was chopped up north of Big Spring; its udder had been removed—but carefully, so that the stomach lining had not been punctured—and its heart had been removed through a small hole in its chest.

There were UFOs reported also. In Cochran County, following numerous flying-object reports in early March, two mutes were found in a large wheat field, each lying in a circle of burned, stubbled wheat about 30 feet in diameter. Sheriff C. G. Richards checked the circles and reported finding some radiation residue.

By late March 1975, Texas investigators had gotten word of the Federal investigation of the mute mob in Minnesota. As several of the suspected mob members—including the leader—were supposedly residing in Texas, the state department of public safety, as well as local police departments, conducted surveillance operations in Austin and in Hurst, Texas, near Fort Worth.

Texas, however, had its own prime

satanic suspects in the mutilations case: a group called the Sons of Satan. In 1974, a Kilgore College student had written a paper in which he said that this group performed dawn rituals in which cattle were chopped up. The student's theme was destroyed by one or more of his teachers, who felt that the material was disgusting. But word of the paper reached T. O. Tinsley, an employee of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, who was investigating the mutilations; Tinsley located the student and traveled around Texas, talking with several of the student's sources.

"I knew of a motorcycle gang in California that also called itself the Sons of Satan; in 1970, a pack of its members murdered an Orange County woman and, according to a young man who later confessed, offered her heart to Satan by placing it in the woman's station wagon and setting the vehicle afire. The leader of the California Sons of Satan claimed to belong to a larger satanic organization that regularly sacrificed human victims in ceremonies in Northern and Southern California. One Colorado investigator believes that the Sons of Satan are involved in the mutilations and that the purpose of the mutilations is clandestine bacteriological-warfare research. I found no indication, however, that the California and Texas Sons of Satan were connected.

Between January and September 1975, John Makeig of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram wrote a series of articles on the mutilations. The articles eventually attracted the attention of mute-mob informant Bankston, who began a correspondence with Makeig, in which he repeated some of his old charges and also came up with some new ones tailor-made for Texas. There is no measuring the terror that Bankston caused in Texas that spring and summer of 1975.

In a small city south of Houston, for example, Texas Department of Public Safety agents called together the mayor, the chief of police and the city manager and announced that the town water supply was going to be poisoned by occult terrorists. In Mayflower, a small town near the Louisiana border, a sheriff's deputy called together the town's 100 citizens and announced that two of them were going to be mutilated. The result in both places was total fear-fire.

Meanwhile, learning that the Federal investigation had been called off, Makeig began to treat Bankston with more caution. When Bankston announced in a letter that the mutilators were going to

THE MUTILATION MYSTERY In Utah, a United States Department of Agriculture veterinarian announced that an animal he had autopsied had been injected with bacteria or a toxin.

rendezvous in August at the Big Bend National Park in south Texas. Makeig contacted the park superintendent, who watched, but no gathering took place. When Bankston promised to deliver a list of mute-mob names, Makeig waited patiently for several weeks, but no list arrived.

Bankston then compounded his credibility problems by hinting that a stockbroker's daughter he had already fingered as a member of the mute mob was about to do something possibly baleful to Makeig. Makeig took the veiled threat seriously and gave the Fort Worth police voluminous data on the mute mob. "If I get killed," Makeig told me in September 1975, "I want the police to have plenty of leads."

Around this time, Captain Keith Wolverton, a very diligent investigator from the Cascade County, Montana, sheriff's department, traveled to Marion Penitentiary to give Bankston a polygraph examination; Bankston failed on important questions. Makeig followed up by calling alleged members of the mutilation mob—including the alleged leader and the woman—and found no indication of involvement.

In early October 1975, Makeig wrote a scathing article in the *Star-Telegram* discounting most of Bankston's allegations as self-serving, jailhouse bunk-babble. Bankston was finished in Texas.

WEIRDER AND WEIRDER

Even in the *Star-Telegram* article appeared, however, mutilations were discovered in ten more states, and were becoming increasingly weird; in Montana and New Mexico, for instance, wounds were found to have serrated edges. In Utah, a United States Department of Agriculture veterinarian announced that an animal he had autopsied had been injected with bacteria or a toxin; his superiors told him if he didn't shut up, he would be fired.

In Oklahoma—where there had been one mute report in 1974—citizens and officials grew alarmed over the advent of a mute plague in early 1975. Governor David Boren ordered a full investigation under the aegis of the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety, which, after investigating 26 possibly mutilated animals and consulting various pathologists, theft investigators and radiation experts, issued a report dated March 3, 1975.

The report was a masterpiece of accusation. The animals had died of "natural causes." And who was chopping away at the carcasses? "It was the opinion of the task-force members that the human involvement can be attributed to individuals attempting to get in on a fed or young

people dissecting dead carcasses for biological or experimental purposes (emphasis added)." The report also stated: "We are of the opinion that the human involvement in mutilations is a fad generated by publicity and is only temporary." A fad! You know: Hula Hoops, phone-booth parking, the twist, riots against the war, and now rectectomy and teenagers with secret dried udder sacs hidden in their closets. The report's prophecy did, in fact, come true; the mutilations virtually ceased until the fall of 1975, when mutilations occurred in the northwest part of the state.

There had been mutilations on opposite sides of Colorado in November 1974. They spread in the spring of 1975, and by the fall, animals were being carved up all over the state. Elbert County, in particular, experienced a summer and fall of terror of the sort that talk-show comedians ascribe to the streets of New York City. People were afraid to venture far abroad in country where helicopters hovered at night and anusless cattle lay stiff and mutilated in the dawn.

Despite the organized efforts of law-enforcement officials, the mutilations continued unchecked in Colorado until the first snows fell in the fall; then they came to a virtual halt. The investigators had gotten wiser over the year. They had tended to discover any involvement of blood drinkers or sex-crazed Satanists; if such weirdos were involved, the thinking went, it was only peripherally, and as a cover for the real villains in the chop-ups.

MY VERY OWN LINGUA BOVINA EXCISA

I did not want to become involved in this case. In New York, where I live, there had been several small items about the mutilations in the press in early 1975; I had added the clips to my file marked AN-SAC (animal sacrifices)—opened during my investigation of the Manson clan in 1970 and 1971—and forgotten about them. My mind had been bombarded for too many years with gore data, and I really wanted a respite from the images of violence and snuff-buffery, especially regarding the killing of cattle.

Then one morning—it was June 18, 1975—I received a phone call from the office of my literary agent. The caller said that a package forwarded to me from the publisher of my Manson book was evincing odoriferousness. Upon my urging, the wrappings were removed; inside was a box in which resided a large cow's tongue. I instantly recalled my file of mutilation clips and the fact that tongues were often missing from the animals.

My cow tongue had been postmarked in Sacramento, California, and the sender had used Christmas stamps with robed angels on them. Aha! I thought: a clue! For were not Squeaky Fromme and her pal Sandy Good running as Sacramento right at that time, announcing imminent gore—and were they not attired in red robes and red kinnis? Had they sent the tongue? It was a question I was never able to answer. But I could arrange to have someone ask the girls if they had sent the tongue. Squid had lunged at President Ford with a tongue and was in jail.

About a month after I received the tongue, however, I was in Boulder, Colorado, for a poetry reading and a book tour, and I decided to drive down to Elbert County, which had been bawling since the 1975 mute wave. My family drove along Colorado's Route 8, an area of vast terrain and fences that stretch for miles, broken occasionally by a small entrance.

When we arrived in Kiowa, the sheriff's seat, I went to the sheriff's office and learned that a mutilation had been discovered that very morning. As I was talking with undersheriff Bill Waugh, deputy Bill Orr, sheriff George Y. returned from the Colorado State University laboratory in Fort Collins, where he had taken the animal—a female Short Horn—for an autopsy. Later, one of the sheriff's posse, dressed in Western shirts, who looked at me frankly, as Merle Haggard's band, the conversation was about mutilations.

Elbert County had had its first mutilations in early April 1975, and was visited in July, the number was 30; the figure was to swell to around 100 by fall. The county was a breeze for mutilators, as there were only three sheriff's officers to cover 1364 square miles of extremely rugged land. And the cops—no one could catch them. The cops would get close, and then they would vanish. The sheriff told me that in Vietnam the copter pilots had learned to hug the landscape even in rugged areas to muffle their own sound.

There was an unstated attitude toward the sheriff and his men that, because of implications, was awful to think. Somehow, in some way, the Government is involved in the mutilations.

PASSED BY MUTILATORS

It was almost dark as we drove to the sheriff's office and drove west toward a small building in the town.

Springs. Naturally, I was scanning the skies for flying mute squads. Suddenly I saw a light appear under the clouds. I was excited! I could see the headlines: "BEATNIK INVESTIGATOR BREAKS INTERSTATE-TERROR CASE." I looked for an entrance to the grazing range, envisioning a cross-country chase after evil Satan scientists. I stopped the car and got out to listen for the whirring of copter blades; alas, the light had disappeared, and there was nothing to do but drive onward. I was feeling a mixture of disappointment and elation—I mean, who really wants to have a run-in with airborne surgical professionals? And the ugly headlines: "BEATNIK INVESTIGATOR MAILED TO FRIENDS."

As we continued, however, we were passed by a shiny white van, which was pulling a large shiny white trailer and must have been traveling at 85 miles per hour. I tried to catch up, hoping to copy down the license number, but couldn't keep up. The trailer, I decided, was definitely large enough to carry a small helicopter, and I had just suggested to someone at the sheriff's office that maybe the mute mob was using trucks to transport copters into the vicinity of improved cattle ranges.

Months later, I was speaking with the chief investigator at the district attorney's office in Trinidad, Colorado. Louis Gironde, about the theory that the mutilations were part of a bacteriological-warfare research project. I asked Gironde about the staging areas, or ground-support systems, that the mutilation mob would have to have in order to operate with safety and impunity.

"Well, we know they are ground supported," he replied. "We know there are maintenance people on the ground with trucks." He mentioned a rancher in Kim, Colorado, who had shot at and hit one.

I then asked, "Do you have anything on big white vans pulling white trailers?"

And he replied: "Yeah, Texas plates; yeah sure do."

Gironde went on to describe an east Colorado ranch that he knew to be under heavy security—with guards, guard dogs, chained access routes, and so forth. The ranch was owned by some sort of doctor. "And," he continued, "this was one place where they had taken photos of this particular type of trailer you're talking about." Officials had flown over the armed ranch to take photos of the vehicles and the doctor had called up the local Federal Aviation Administration office to complain; when officials then asked to be allowed onto the property, the doctor refused.

"We feel that he's using those damn trailers," Gironde said. "That setup is

THE MUTILATION MYSTERY As far as I have been able to determine, it was investigators in Colorado who first suggested that bacteriological-warfare research was behind the mutilations.

perfect: They've got a van; they've got all the ground support in that van pulling that trailer; and the chopper is in the trailer." The chopper, the investigator continued, could be put in the air in a matter of minutes.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

As far as I have been able to determine, it was investigators in Colorado who first suggested that bacteriological-warfare research was behind the mutilations—that animals were being injected with bacteria or toxins and that glands and other parts were being removed to test the effects of the agents. The mutilators, the theory went, were deliberately trying to put the blame on UFOs or satanists or predators as a cover for what was really going on. The theory has some appeal, as it makes

the whole phenomenon more cogent, and it makes many things about it very understandable.

Bacteriological and chemical-warfare research, except for purely defensive purposes, has been banned in the United States since 1970. The ban grew out of an incident in Utah in March 1968, when thousands of sheep were accidentally killed by deadly VX nerve gas that apparently floated away from the Dugway Proving Grounds, a bacteriological-warfare research center located southwest of Salt Lake City. The Army paid local ranchers something like \$376,000 in damages for 6400 snuffed sheep.

After that little ovine indiscretion, there was tremendous pressure, particularly in Utah, to ban such research and

development. President Richard Nixon himself ordered a halt to the biological and chemical programs and the destruction of existing stock piles. The order was framed in November 1969 and sent to Federal agencies in February 1970.

Not all Government agencies complied with the Presidential order, however. Senator Frank Church's Senate Select Committee on Intelligence found earlier this year that the CIA, for instance, had stored a quantity of cobra venom and enough saxitoxin (shellfish toxin) to kill hundreds of thousands of humans. Senator Church's committee also found that the CIA had socked away many quantities of toxin acid or bacteria of the Clostridia genus. One of the theories in the mutilation case is that a rogue band of researchers is working with bacteria of the Clostridia genus.

There are some 93 species of Clostridia, among which are several diseases that afflict cattle; these include blackleg (*Clostridium chauvoei*) and malignant edema (*Clostridium septicum*). Clostridia attack humans, also. Tetanus is caused by a Clostridia (*Clostridium tetani*) and one of the world's most potent toxins is produced by *Clostridium botulinum* (which causes botulism); according to Seymour Hersh's *Chemical and Biological Warfare—America's Hidden Arsenal*, a mere eight ounces of botulinum toxin would theoretically kill everybody in the world.

In virtually every state where mutilations have occurred, clostridial infections were found to be the cause of death. In some cases. Two well-informed Colorado investigators told me that they felt that the cause of death was being covered up by vaguely worded laboratory reports prepared by the state government investigators; it has even been charged that lab reports on the mutes have been suppressed. The well-informed investigator Girado, for instance, told me of a female buffalo that was mutilated at a zoo in Colorado Springs on October 21, 1972. "An autopsy was performed," Girado said, "and traces of a chemical foreign to the animal were found in its blood stream. Boy, after that they clamped down on it. They didn't let another word out." E. Paso County, Colorado, undersheriff Gary Gibbs, who originated much of the early mutilations investigation in that state, believes that a clamp was subsequently put on tests at the laboratories run by the Colorado Bureau of Investigation in Denver and at Colorado State University in Fort Collins.

But why would an agency of the Colorado state government participate in

The Colorado Bureau of Investigation officially began its investigation of the mutilations in the summer of 1975 at the urging of Governor Richard D. Lamm; however, its report—which was released in November—showed that some investigation had been done as early as April 1975. The report was based on some 203 incidents of apparent mutilation; the conclusion was that 93 percent of the mutilations had been caused by predators.

This prompted a cross-state chorus of sneers and jeers from local law-enforcement officials, who must have begun to feel that the C.B.I. was treating them like a bunch of dumdums. Moreover, of the small number of animals that the C.B.I. admitted to have been chopped up by human hand, all had first died, the report stated, from "natural causes." The implication, of course, was that ranchers had chopped the animals up in order to collect insurance money for malicious-mischief damages. Indignant ranchers noted, however, that the report was vague as to the meaning of "natural causes."

But it was nature that ultimately shot down the C.B.I.'s predator story, as reporter Dorothy Aldridge, of the *Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph*, has amply observed. A blizzard in November 1975 left thousands of cattle dead on the range and the coyotes of the West went on instant cattle-gorge maneuvers. But when Aldridge checked with the rendering plant at Tribune, Kansas, which processed 30,000 of the ravaged carcasses, she learned that the predators had eaten no eyeballs, ears, hooves, or other favorite treats of the mutilators. So much for the C.B.I. report.

In the fall of 1975, investigator Giródo arranged for Dr. Susan Colter, director of the Trinidad, Colorado, Animal Clinic, to conduct a field autopsy on a mutilated heifer whose carcass had been discovered less than 12 hours after death.

"Was it a healthy heifer?" I later asked Giródo.

"Definitely," he replied. "As a matter of fact, the rancher had her fattened up and ready to butcher."

Dr. Colter removed various parts of the animal, including the heart, lungs, kidneys and liver, and sent samples to a laboratory for analysis. I called up Dr. Colter to ask her if a *Clostridia* had been found, and she told me that, in fact, a culture of *Clostridium sordellii* had been removed from the dead animal. The inner organs of the freshly dead animal had already turned to mush—a characteristic of clostridial infection.

Giródo had also asked Dr. Colter to try to clear up one of the mutilations myster-

ies: that of seemingly impossible surgery whereby the animal's hearts had been removed through thoracic incisions too small for the bovine heart. There had been two such heart extractions on mules found near Walsenburg, Colorado. "When Susan Colter did the autopsy on that one heifer," Giródo said, "I told her, 'Let's try and get that heart out of there.' I showed her the way it appeared to have been done on two other animals. And she said, 'There's no way you can do it.' She tried it; and she couldn't do it."

Was it possible, I began to wonder, that the mutilators were using razor-sharp extracting devices—similar, say, to core samplers used in geologic drilling—in order to scarf out glands or hearts or whatever else they needed for their research? That way, assuming that it's some form of toxic research, they would have been able to stand at some distance from the animal so as also to avoid catch from germs and poisons.

CHOPPERS AND MISSILES

Colorado is a key state in the nuclear-defense apparatus of the United States. The state contains several military bases and missile installations, as well as the Air Force Academy, in Colorado Springs. One would think, then, that the military-intelligence agencies would have gotten

on the stick and tried to solve a multi-state case in which helicopter-borne weapons were creating domestic terror.

Indeed, there were alarming reports that mysterious helicopters were seen hovering above nuclear-missile installations. *Sterling Journal-Advocate* reporter Bill Jackson told me of spending long nights chasing helicopters in northern Colorado, where there are many Minuteman missile silos operated by the Air Force. The area has also experienced hot and heavy waves of mutilations. "I don't know if there's any connection with the mutilations," he told me in February 1976, "but there have been incidents here in the past month of an individual or individuals trying to break into two of the installations. And missiles at both sites, according to information that I've got, have nuclear warheads."

Jackson detailed one incident in northern Colorado late in the summer of 1975 similar to that which happened at Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana that following November. One night, at about ten o'clock, Jackson and law-enforcement personnel, including someone from the Air Force, began chasing what appeared to be three different flying objects. "We chased those things until about four-thirty in the morning before they disappeared over a missile site in

THE MUTILATION MYSTERY Can it be that the United States nuclear-security system is breaking down and that weirdos are free to perform drooling flamenco dances atop our missile-silo hatches?

southwestern Nebraska. They just flat disappeared off the radar."

"Did they land?" I asked.

"Well," Jackson replied, "we had a plane in the air that was on the site and saw the lights below; it was a clear night, and when the lights went out, everybody thought that they'd landed. But when the plane came down to 100 to 150 feet, the pilot couldn't see anything."

"What was there?" I asked.

"The only thing that was there was a missile silo," Jackson said.

"Aha! I thought—the ultimate cover! Use a revamped missile site as a landing-supply zone for mute copters! There had been another incident on August 21, 1975, when an unidentified helicopter had hovered above a Strategic Air Command missile site south of Bushnell, Nebraska, then had disappeared into Colorado.

The only problem with missile installations as landing zones is their size. According to Jackson, the sites—most of which are unmanned—are enclosed with barbed-wire fence and are approximately 40' x 40'. There is a small shack on each site and then there's the scaled missile silo itself, which is about 12 feet in diameter with about a foot and a half showing above the ground. It would be difficult to hide three helicopters in such a small space, unless there was some sort of camouflaged bunker nearby. I would also guess that the electronic security is fairly intense near a nuke site, but can it be that the United States' nuclear-security system is breaking down and that weirdos are free to perform drooling flamenco dances atop our missile-silo hatches?

RADIOACTIVITY AND GERMS

In recent months, there has been a minor media flap over alleged Soviet violations of the United Nations germ-warfare ban. Jack Anderson wrote a column in which he accused the Soviets of continuing germ-warfare research, while stating that the U.S. is keeping its promise to destroy biological weapons. "Both nations," Anderson said, "have developed new virus and Rickettsia strains against which the world has no immunity. This has been achieved by using chemicals, radiation, ultraviolet light and other agents to produce freaks or mutants" (emphasis added).

Traces of radiation were, in fact, found at several mutilation sites, one of them, already mentioned, in Cochran County, Texas. And Bill Jackson says that radiation was found at a mutilation site near Sterling, Colorado: "Two of the mutilations we had in 1975 were north of

Sterling in a remote area called Chimney Canyon. There's absolutely nothing up there. The animals were mutilated on a big ranch, and just out of curiosity, the sheriff took a Geiger counter along and got a reading on both animals around the head and anus—but not on the rest of their bodies." There have been reports of radioactivity at a "mutilation site" in Wyoming also.

The thought that radioactive-mutant bacteria, or perhaps a bacteria radioactive-material mickey, are being slipped to animals causes the mind to go "y-yi-yi!"

THE DETECTIVE

G. C. Erzhim, a private investigator in Colorado Springs who began looking into the mutilations in May 1975, takes the bacteriological-research theory very seriously. For a number of years, Erienne was an employee of one of the clandestine intelligence services; he was stationed in Europe as, he says, a specialist in Russian affairs; later, in the early Sixties, he was based for a short time in Washington, D.C., with the office of the Secretary of Defense. Erienne has assured me that he has no current connection with the Agency; in fact, he seems to have joined the ever-growing roster of patriotic-but-critical former employees of Government intelligence agencies.

Some of Erienne's Government experiences lead him to suspect that the recent mutilations are really the work of rogue researchers. In 1961, Erienne claims, he learned that secret research was being conducted by the U.S. "in regard to bacteria." He says: "There was a meeting at the Bethesda Naval Hospital in 1961; One of the people there was [Secretary of Defense Robert] McNamara. At the time, I worked for the Secretary's office, so it's pretty well substantiated that they did have a meeting in regard to some type of bacteria."

"What kind of bacteria?" I asked.

"Well, in regard to Oriental warfare," Erienne replied.

I had long heard it rumored that there had been a Government germ-warfare program that had been targeted against Orientals. It was a bit disgusting to contemplate, I must say, but let us not forget that the United States has not hesitated to use defoliants, napalm and the A-bomb against these same people. Is it unreasonable to think the United States is capable of developing a germ, or toxin, or nerve agent, that picked on the enzymes of a particular race?

According to the bacteriological-warfare theory, the group behind the mutilations consists of scientists who were

fired in 1970 when the Nixon ban on bacteriological-warfare research went into effect; somehow, the story goes, these apostles of germ life subsequently obtained clandestine funding from the Government. There has also been speculation that a private corporation stepped in to fund the research, perhaps in anticipation of the day when the Government ban would be dropped.

One of the grim possibilities is that, while once supposedly targeted against Orientals, the research may now be aimed against a different human target. One hears talk among mutilation investigators that the mucous membranes of a cow's eye possess properties similar to the mucous membranes of a particular race, and that the cow, therefore, is a perfect subject on which to test the effects of a bacteriological agent.

It all sounded to me to be a bit off the padded walls of oo-oo-oo. In talking with reporter Bill Hendrix of KTVX-TV in Salt Lake City, however, I learned that, during the Sixties, the Dugway Proving Ground did work on an anti-Oriental germ or toxin; the stuff had been sent to Dugway—presumably from Fort Detrick or the Edgewood Arsenal (the Maryland benches of such research)—where scientists had tested it on animals.

An official at Dugway had confirmed to Hendrix that an elite group at the bacteriological-research facilities in the East had been working on such a germ weapon. They usually worked under laboratory conditions, but on two occasions, the scientists went to Texas and possibly to Minnesota, where they illegally injected range animals.

Was the anti-Oriental germ or toxin a Clostridia? Very possibly. While Clostridia is very common, it has, according to scientists, the potential for sophisticated development against specific targets.

One question comes immediately to mind: Why, instead of causing terror, don't the mutilators just rent a ranch somewhere and buy a herd of cattle and start chopping? One theory, as supplied by a Colorado newspaper editor named Dane Edwards, is that the researchers need to experiment at different altitudes, climates and seasons of the year, apparently to see if this particular strain will work in the various parts of the world where the target race dwells. I asked investigator Gironde why he thought the muties might want to cause terror, and he replied: "Well, there are many possibilities; one is that the researchers are

trying to kick it off their own backs and get it onto that of the occupier."

Another question is: Since We ranchers are among the most patriotic of Americans, why not just hand them checks and tell them that the CIA wants a couple of their cattle—national security, you know—and to please leave the gate unlocked and to keep quiet about it?

Down in Nara Vista, New Mexico, for instance, Kathy Cammack operates a ranch with her husband in an area that has been hard-hit with muties and copters and even UFOs. Mrs. Cammack has investigated the muties for a local newspaper. In spite of the weirdness and terror, she wrote: "If this is Government military maneuvers, then it is time people are informed. To say that there are experiments or research in progress that are classified would set many minds at ease. And, at the same time, Americans could be pleased, proud and appreciative of the endeavor. We, the people, are called on to provide tax money and to provide young men to fight in wars. Surely we can be trusted to be kept informed about things that affect us."

Apparently not. First of all, the activities of a rogue group of choppaths who defy a Presidential order could well become a hot election-year campaign issue in a country where millions distrust the Government after years of Watergate, CIA revelations, corruption, *et multa alia*.

Secondly, there is a good chance that some of these researchers, whatever their credentials, are insane. They may have some of the highest security clearances obtainable and impeccable reputations in their fields, but they're still sickies. Sometimes I think these bovine surgeons are trying for art. You look at photos of these smooth and perfect chop-up patterns—neat circles, occasionally sporting a saw-toothed edge, etc.—and you wonder if they aren't striving to produce some sort of military-industrial-surrealist soft-sculpture movement. Consider, for instance, the two-week-old calf killed near Sterling, Colorado, in early March 1976. It was small enough for the muties to carry away the body. Only the head was left behind. They cut off the back part of the tongue and then reinserted the tip into the calf's mouth, where it was later found by the lucky person who had to poke within.

SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER

It was the summer and fall of 1975 that fully revealed the enormous scope and security precautions of the mutilators. Between September and December, the mutie wave broke in 13 states and there was terror in dozens of counties throughout the West. There were plenty of frontier copters and UFO reports. There

THE MUTILATION MYSTERY In Idaho, a man was driving his jeep at about 3:30 A.M. when, he claims, 15 masked people stood across the highway with locked arms and tried to stop his car.

were few footprints. No one was caught.

There was a particularly interesting case in Apache County, Arizona, where mutilated animals were found to have mysterious softball-sized burns. I called sheriff Art Lee and asked him about this report. "There were three of them that had the burn, on the inside of the right hindquarter, about halfway up the ham," he said. "The livestock investigator out of Phoenix wrote a letter to the local newspaper here," Lee told me, "and said that these are all predator-ravaged carcasses. I answered him and I wasn't very nice about it. These were not predator-ravaged carcasses."

In Montana, the mutilations began around June 1975, and by December, the number of carcasses found was close to 100. They were definitely human caused, according to Captain Wolverton, of Cascade County. Wolverton has studied the mutilations nationwide (as mentioned earlier, he went to Marion Federal Penitentiary to give a polygraph examination to A. Kenneth Bynkston), and he told me about a mutilation case that occurred in early 1975, in which the animal had been mutilated with an instrument that causes a saw-toothed cut, like that made by pinkie shears. Wolverton also had a case involving burns. "We have one lab report that came in on a very fresh case—within 23 hours of its death. We got the analysis back and it said that the edges of the lips had been serrated and burned."

The mutilations began in New Mexico in August and lasted until around Thanksgiving; they started up again in early 1976. In October and November, there were mutilations in Nebraska. In Missouri, the mutilations began in early October and continued in several counties into December 1975. There were about ten cases reported in Harney County, Oregon, at the end of the summer—in the region that borders Nevada in the southwestern part of the state. There were a number of mutilations in Wisconsin in October 1975, one of which involved animals belonging to Richard Boom, of Eastman. "Boom thinks that the cattle... were killed with a gas grenade." *The Milwaukee Journal* reported on October 12th.

In Wyoming, beginning in September, there was that tedious mix of helicopters, UFOs and a lot of mutilated cattle; there was one incident in Weston County on October 6th, where an 850-pound Hereford cow was carved up and an area inside its left-rear flank apparently shaved clean. And then, to give the site that

proper UFO appearance, there was a bunch of "mysterious yellow circles," about two feet in diameter, that were located from ten to 300 yards from the mutilation site.

In Idaho that September, a forest-service employee spotted several persons in hooded black robes walking down Cove Creek in Blaine County; the next day, several dead cattle were found, but the hooded hikers—despite an intensive search—were never found. Then, in northern Idaho on October 9th, a man was driving his jeep along U.S. 95 at about 3:30 A.M. when, he claims, 15 masked people stood across the highway with locked arms and tried to stop his car; the man got away, but the spirit of terror did not. *The Teton Valley News*, of Driggs, Idaho, for instance, responded by printing this warning last Halloween: "Parents, please be sure you know where your children are at night and especially Halloween night. On Halloween night, with the happenings in our own area, it would be advisable to have the younger children home before dark and the older ones home immediately after the football game scheduled on that night."

Idaho was hard-hit. The mutilations were first discovered in June and the toll probably went over 100 by the time bad weather arrived in the fall. Police used the usual roadblock, radio and aircraft methods of investigation to no avail.

PRESSURE

As far as I have been able to determine, the only U.S. Government official to state publicly that a mutilated animal had been injected with a toxin or bacteria was Dr. Robert Hedelius, a veterinary medical officer for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, who works in Utah. Dr. Hedelius is one of a group of about 150 highly trained individuals who serve as USDA foreign-animal-disease diagnosticians—doctors who play a major part in keeping foreign-animal diseases out of the United States. Hedelius' mutilation case involved a pregnant heifer that was discovered just before dawn on September 30, 1975, two miles outside of Emery, Utah, in the middle of the state. Law-enforcement officials suspected that the mutilators had been disturbed in their work and had had to split precipitously before they were through. According to a report prepared by the Emery County sheriff's office, two "professional trackers" analyzed the dry pasture grass at the site and determined that two raptors had left the scene and that they had

walked along a fence for about a half mile to the road, where presumably they were picked up. Jeep posse members searched the entire area, but found no further clues.

It was strictly by chance that Hedelius happened to be in the vicinity the following afternoon. "A highway patrolman drove by and recognized my car," Hedelius told me. He went to the site where the heifer lay and performed a field autopsy; he then prepared a report of his findings for the Emery County sheriff. Reading the Hedelius report, one finds that the usual things had been missing; the uterus had been cut out and was lying on the ground next to the three-month-old fetus, which had been removed; the tip of the heifer's tail had also been removed. Just an average mutilation.

"What caused the actual death of the heifer?" "It was a disease of the Clostridia family," Hedelius told me. "When I did the autopsy, it was apparent that the bacteria was extremely localized in the neck, an area about the size of a baseball."

That night, after the autopsy, Hedelius opined that someone had injected a toxin or a disease into the heifer and was broadcast on Salt Lake City TV, Bill Hendrix on Channel 4. I interviewed Hedelius and asked the following question: "And how do you suppose this animal contracted the bacteria?" Hedelius answered: "Well, Clostridia bacteria are very common and are usually localized in one part of the infected animal. However, in this case it was extremely localized. You would say it was pinpointed, and I believe the bacteria were injected into the heifer."

In one of several subsequent conversations with Hedelius, I asked him about the warnings he reportedly had received from higher officials after his TV interview. "Initially," he said, "I talked to reporters; but afterward, you know, I was muzzled, both by state and Federal people. I was told that I was not to say anything to any of the news media." I then asked him about a campaign supposedly launched to discredit him. "Well, about a week after this [interview] happened, the state veterinarian of Utah appeared on television—I saw him myself—there was a real effort made to discredit everything. He said it was the work of predators and that the mouse-inoculation test was negative. The mice that were mutilated [with bacteria taken from the heifer] still were well and happy." Hedelius explains this by noting that the Clostridia are anaerobic bacteria and

... order that local law-enforcement officials may not check or search them. ... Government vehicles in

live in the open air. Through her sloth or a deliberate botch-up, Hedelius' tissue samples were exposed to oxygen by others in the lab and therefore the inoculation tests were useless.)

When I talked to him, Hedelius stood firmly behind his findings. "I'm sure that whoever did this, shot the animal with a dart gun, and that he used either a culture of the bacteria or a dose of the toxin produced by the bacteria."

"Do you think," I asked, "that there's some sort of research going on?"

"Yeah, I think so. And just why it's being done is the question."

Hedelius made many slight observations relative to the case. For instance, when asked how easy it would be to obtain these bacteria or toxins, he replied: "It's very easy. There are perhaps a couple of hundred biological-supply houses in the country. . . . They could buy and propagate the culture, which produces toxins very easily." Would it take great expertise to isolate the poisons? Not really. "Actually, anybody who has had a basic course in bacteriology could do it. It's not that complicated."

On the other hand, Hedelius stressed the possibility that the whole case might be more complex than it appears to be. For instance, there was a complete lack of gas in the pouch or rumen (the first stomach) of the heifer he autopsied. He speculated that, for some reason, the mutilators may have sterilized the rumen. "Dead animals start to bloat quite rapidly after they die, especially in the hot sun; but with this animal, the first thing that impressed me was the absolute lack of bloating—and I wasn't called in on this until the late afternoon. The carcass was just about as fresh as it could be."

"How soon after death does a deceased animal start bloating?"

"Oh, just about immediately," Hedelius said. "Especially in the case of a ruminant animal, like a cow. Cows always have a certain amount of gas. But when I opened this animal up, the intestinal tract and the rumen were absolutely empty and completely devoid of gas. I had never seen anything like it. Even when a cow is slaughtered at a packing plant, there's a certain amount of gas present immediately afterward. And so I can only conjecture that, with this research, perhaps there's a little more to it. Maybe they are, in fact, sterilizing the rumen, so that these gases are not produced."

It's enough to boggle the mind of a poor inquiring poet like me. Perhaps they are using the living systems of these

animals as instant bacteria or farms. Reading Sy Herah's scary book on chemical and biological snuff, one encounters something the U.S. developed called mortality-enhancing factors (known, naturally, as MEFs); these agents are added to ordinary biologicals so as to greatly speed up the kill time of a disease. Perhaps the muties are using MEFs to produce quick death, or a quick rush of production of something they want to collect. One researcher, in fact, does claim that the mutilators have got their disease death time down to 15 minutes. There are also reports that the glands that are removed from the animals, as well as the cat's eyes and tips, are the kinds of things that bona-fide researchers might take, in order to check the spread of chemical or biological agents.

HOW TO BREAK THE CASE

Whoever breaks this case could collect at least \$26,850, which is the approximate total of rewards now being offered by various state cattle associations, governors, newspapers, etc. Private investigator Erienne has presented what seems to me to be a good approach to cracking this case, based on his long experience in the intelligence field: Analyze the mutilator's motives in order to locate them. "I think they've made mistakes all along the way," he told me. "Penetrate the mutilator's system of mistake cover-up and you're on the right road."

Erienne points out the similarity of the secrecy in this case to the secrecy around, say, the U-2 overflights. The U-2 flights could have been uncovered by investigative reporters through examination of the civilian-based supply and logistical companies; even requisition or order forms held clues as to the nature of the enterprise involved. In the mutilation case, Erienne points out, one could check helicopter-fuel delivery systems and repairs ordered for supply vehicles; one could look for unusual vans, perhaps with Federal seals affixed, which may appear to have broken down by the side of the road.

It turns out that the way that flying services transport helicopters—for oil-field work, for example—is to carry them in big vans; these vehicles have a sling-shot loading device, enabling the copiers to be swung in and out of the van. Erienne points out that the Government, or a rogue unit within it, could easily move vans, helicopters and supply equipment throughout mutilation country. There is, he relates, a certain type of seal that is affixed to Government vehicles in order that local law-enforcement officials

may not check or search them—even in the event of a highway accident. If there is a wreck, only Government people may examine the wreckage. Therefore, sealed Government or military equipment—railway cars or trucks—can travel in total secrecy anywhere in the United States.

Erienne is skeptical about what will occur when some mutilator is actually caught carving a Hereford in some county. "I think the only person who can break something like this," Erienne says, "is someone with knowledge of the affairs of a large organization and of how it produces its particular type of operations. And I don't think a deputy sheriff with a slight background in law enforcement or intelligence is going to be able to do it. If he does catch a guy, or two guys, the culprit's background is going to be covered as far as possible. And the victim is going to be pacified. The prosecution may be for trespassing or some misdemeanor like that."

I mentioned to Erienne, as I had to other investigators, the obvious weirdness of the muties—that, whatever their impeccable scientific or security credentials, they're still pick-sick-sick. "Well," he responded, "we just don't know what the second or third edition of High Government is doing."

I detect a error, in reading Herah's book on the chemical battlefield environment, that that scene tends to amaze people—scientists and military officials—with just a touch of fanaticism. Officers and researchers in the Army's Chemical Corps are quoted as placing nerve agents up there beside apple pie in the pantheon of patriotic symbolism. So, who knows? Assuming that the whole matter is not the work of sloppy over-the-hill bowery bums, maybe in 1970 these patriotic waxed wroth over Nixon's and began to figure out ways to curtail their activities.

Whoever they are, they're definitely operating expensively—and with a sense of urgency. Helicopter-fuel costs must be up there in six figures; in California, for instance, the rental on the copiers from which coyotes and predators are shot is \$125 an hour. As for why the muties may well be determined to take advantage of the apparent weakness in the Executive Branch at this time.

But there's always Andris waiting to destroy them. The old Greek phrase of Andris: overweening and arrogant and careless pride of conduct will cause the muties to make a breaking error. They'll do it over

FBI Joins Investigation of Animal Mutilations Linked to UFOs

By WILLIAM BARNHILL, BOB PRATT and DAVID WRIGHT

The FBI has joined in the investigation of the bloody mutilation of thousands of grazing horses and cattle over an 18-state area — attacks which have been linked to UFOs.

The disclosure of the FBI role was made at a recent conference of officials from states where the attacks have reached an alarming level.

Sen. Harrison Schmitt (R., N. Mex.), the ex-astronaut and scientist who organized the conference, declared: "Either we've got a UFO situation or we've got a massive, organized conspiracy which is enormously well funded."

At least 2,000 cattle and horses have been butchered with surgical precision over an estimated 1.58 million square mile area stretching from Tennessee to Oregon since the mutilations began around 1973. The 1.58 million square miles is more than a third of the total land area in the continental United States.

In many cases the attacks have coincided with UFO sightings. Baffled investigators say the "strange" pattern of the mutilations includes three startling facts:

- No tire marks, footprints or other signs of human activity are found near the mutilated carcasses.

- Only the blood and certain parts of the animals — usually the reproductive organs — are removed.

- Trace elements found on and in some carcasses are the same as those collected after a UFO sighting in New Mexico.

• Buzzards and coyotes refuse to eat the mutilated horses and cattle.

Sen. Schmitt, who received a Ph.D. in geology from Harvard University and was a member of the Apollo 17 moon-landing crew, said state and local law enforcement officials have been unable to come up with leads on their own and FBI help is needed.

"To date, the mutilations have been as mysterious as they've been grisly," he said.

The Justice Department authorized the FBI office in Albuquerque to become involved in the investigation of these crimes on the basis that several of the mutilation killings occurred on Indian lands.

Many attacks have occurred on animals at the Jicarilla Apache Reservation in Dulce, N. Mex.



CATTLE incidents have occurred in 18 states.

state trooper, who has investigated more than 20 attacks.

If predators are involved, he said, "we have some predators with super powers. We find these carcasses are being lifted up (off the ground) and later they leave clamp marks on the legs. It is also very hard for me to believe that a predator can take the heart out of an animal through a small wound in the neck."

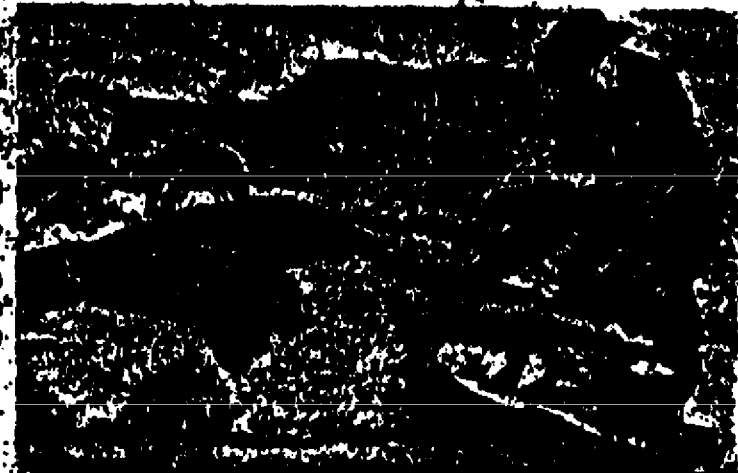
Dr. Henry Montelth, an engineering physicist at Sandia Laboratories which handles secret government projects, revealed that Indians are so terrified by the mutilations, they bury the carcasses immediately and are reluctant to discuss what happened. Even their dogs refuse to go near the carcasses.

Dr. Montelth, who has been investigating the attacks since

animals and take them back to the spaceship.

"There have been thousands of these mutilations nobody knows about. The Indians are usually frightened to death," he said.

"They don't say anything about it because they know it's being done by 'star people,' they



EXPERTS—New Mexico state trooper Gene Valdez takes tissue samples from a mutilated cow found at Dulce, N. Mex. Assisting him is retired scientist Howard Burgess, who's investigated several similar incidents with Valdez.

know why they're doing it, so therefore we should leave it alone.

"These are their exact words... The 'star people' knew what they're doing and should be trusted."

Dr. Montelth said he has no doubt that aliens from outer space are responsible for the attacks and are using the animals' bodies as part of their study of life on earth.

Many other investigators — police, scientists and UFO researchers — agree that UFOs are the only possible explanation.

Said Richard Sigismund, a Boulder, Colo., psychologist and

UFO researcher: "What few clues we have concerning those responsible for the mutilations suggest that we are dealing with well-equipped, highly capable airborne entities... We are forced, I feel, to the hypothesis that unidentified aircraft are the means — UFOs."

To aid in solving the mystery, District Attorney Elva Martinez of Espanola, N. Mex., is seeking a \$20,000 grant from the U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Admitting UFOs are a possibility, he said:

"I might be the first district attorney in the country to prosecute an alien from outer space."



estimated 1.28 million square mile area stretching from Tennessee to Oregon since the mutilations began around 1970. The 1.28 million square miles is more than a third of the total land area in the continental United States.

In many cases the attacks have coincided with UFO sightings. Baffled investigators say the strange pattern of the mutilations includes these striking facts:

• No tire marks, footprints or other signs of human activity are found near the mutilated carcasses.

• Only the blood and certain parts of the animals — usually the reproductive organs — are removed.

• Trace elements found on and in some carcasses are the same as those collected after a UFO sighting in New Mexico.

• Buzzards and coyotes refuse to eat the mutilated humans and cattle.

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"To date, the mutilations have been as mysterious as they've been grisly," he said.

The Justice Department authorized the FBI office in Albuquerque to become involved in the investigation of these crimes on the basis that several of the mutilation killings occurred on Indian lands.

Many attacks have occurred on animals at the Jicarilla Apache Reservation in Dulce, N. Mex.

"Any place we've had a mutilation, we have also had UFO sightings," reported Gabe Yaltes, a veteran New Mexico



Area with large number of reported animal mutilations

BUFFLEHEAD incidents have occurred in 14 states.

state trooper who has investigated more than 20 attacks.

If predators are involved, he said, "we have some predators with super powers. We find these carcasses are being lifted up (off the ground) and later they leave clamp marks on the legs. It is also very hard for me to believe that a predator can take the heart out of an animal through a small wound in the neck."

Dr. Henry Monteith, an engineering physicist at Sandia Laboratories which handles secret government projects, revealed that Indians are so terrified by the mutilations, they bury the carcasses immediately and are reluctant to discuss what happened. Even their dogs refuse to go near the carcasses.

Dr. Monteith, who has been investigating the attacks since they began, said Indians have told him of actually seeing spaceships land and unload "star people" who chase down

animals and take them back to the spaceship.

"There have been thousands of these mutilations nobody knows about. The Indians are usually frightened to death," he said.

"They don't say anything about it because they know it's being done by 'star people,' they

EXPERTS say Monteith was wrong. Gabe Yaltes, who found samples from a mutilated cow found in Dulce, N. Mex. Analyzing him, it found scientist Howard Sargent, who's investigated 200 mutilations, reported with Yaltes.

know why they're doing it, so therefore we should hope it goes.

"These are their exact words. The star people know what they're doing and should be punished."

Dr. Monteith said he had no doubt that aliens from space were responsible for the attacks and are using the animals' bodies as part of their study of life on earth.

Many other investigators — police, scientists and UFO researchers — agree that UFOs are the only possible explanation.

Said Richard Sigismund, a Boulder, Colo., psychologist and

UFO researcher: "What few clues we have concerning these mutilations suggest that we are dealing with well-equipped, highly capable airborne entities. We're not looking for a book on the hypothesis that unidentified aircraft are the means — UFOs."

To all involved in the mystery, District Attorney Eric Marshall of Espanola, N. Mex., is seeking a \$25,000 grant from the U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Admitting UFOs are a possibility, he said,

"I might be the first district attorney in the country to prosecute an alien from outer space."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ENCLOSURE COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: ANIMAL /
CATTLE MUTILATION

FILE: 198-1048

SECTION 1 OF 1

THIS SECTION IS COMPRISED OF 96 PAGES
WHICH WERE REVIEWED FOR THIS RELEASE.

96 PAGES ARE AVAILABLE FROM THIS SECTION
FOR RELEASE.

THIS IS ENCLOSURE _____ OF _____ ENCLOSURE(S)

NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE

Airtel

3/12/79

To: SAC, Albuquerque

1 - J. E. Smith

From: Director, FBI

THE MUTILATIONS OF
15 ANIMALS;

CIR

OO: Albuquerque

NR

Re Bureau airtel to Albuquerque, 3/6/79.

Enclosed for the Albuquerque Division is a package containing numerous documents from the Department of Justice concerning captioned matter. It is forwarded for the information of the Albuquerque Division.

Enclosure

[Handwritten initials]

ST-140

MAILED 1
MAR 12 1979
FBI

V-32

REC-50

DE-21 N 198-1048-1

[Handwritten signature]
ENC. BEHIND FILE

MAR 13 1979

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- Adm. Servs. _____
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APR 24 1979

53 APR 16 1979

OFFICE OF
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL



1/8

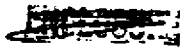
Judge -

Here's the
Schmidt
letter you
asked for.

Ray Cabanero

3/9/79
Received
R/S - advertisement
D.T.

ant. l. j. SAC, AQ
JES: pn. 3/14/79



January 10, 1979

Honorable Harrison H. Schmitt
United States Senate
1251 DSOB
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Schmitt:

As I told you over the telephone yesterday, I have asked Philip Heymann, head of the Criminal Division, to look into our jurisdiction over the cattle mutilation problem with which you are concerned. We will be in touch with you at an early date.

I must say that the materials sent me indicate the existence of one of the strangest phenomena in my memory.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Griffin B. Bell

GBB:kmm

bcc: w/materials to Terry Adamson

Ray Calamaro

✓ Phil Heymann - Please have someone look into this matter at an early date. Sen. Schmitt is our friend and there have been about 60 mutilations in New Mexico in recent months. *GAB*

*1/12
Pitt
etc*

HARRISON J. SCHMITT
NEW MEXICO

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

COMMITTEE ON BANKING,
HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

December 21, 1978

The Honorable Griffin B. Bell
Attorney General
Department of Justice
10th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

RECEIVED

DEC 2

O.I.A.

DEC 23 1978

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

During the past several years, ranchers throughout the West including my home state of New Mexico, have been victimized by a series of cattle mutilations. As a result, these ranchers have as a group and individually suffered serious economic losses.

These mysterious killings have been the subject of at least two articles in national publications, copies of which are enclosed. Mr. Cockburn's article in the December 1975 issue of Esquire states that there had been a federal investigation into this matter, but it was dropped. Mr. Cockburn implies the investigation may have been terminated because cattle mutilation per se is not a federal offense.

While an individual cattle mutilation may not be a federal offense, I am very concerned at what appears to be a continued pattern of an organized interstate criminal activity. Therefore, I am requesting that the Justice Department re-examine its jurisdiction in this area with respect to the possible reopening of this investigation.

Enclosed are copies of my files on this subject. While awaiting what will hopefully be a favorable reply, I shall continue to gather materials that could be of help in such an investigation. If you need further information in studying this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Harrison Schmitt
Harrison Schmitt

HS:jri
Enclosures ✓

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		R E C E I V E D
23	DEC 23 1978	
R.A.O.		
CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME ETC.		

NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

SUBJECT CORRESPONDENCE - SENATOR SCHMITT
(LIVESTOCK MUTILATIONS)

DATE JULY 18, 1978

FROM MARTIN E. VIGIL, DIRECTOR

TO CAPTAIN CHARLIE P. ANAYA
New Mexico State Police
Española, New Mexico

ATTENTION OF
MAJOR M. S. CHAVEZ

JUL 20 3 34 PM '78

Dear Captain:

We are in receipt of correspondence from the Honorable Harrison Schmitt, State Senator, and Mr. Manuel S. Gomez, Dulce, New Mexico regarding livestock mutilations in Rio Arriba County for the past two years.

Kindly instruct Officer Gabe Valdez to submit copies of all his reports concerning this matter to this office, in order that we may forward them to Senator Schmitt's office.

Very truly yours,

MARTIN E. VIGIL, DIRECTOR

BY:



W. J. FULLOCK, CHIEF
Uniformed Bureau
State Police Division
Criminal Justice Department

cc: File
The Honorable Harrison Schmitt, State Senator

MEV/WJB/cl

ATTACHMENTS:

ENCLOSURE FOR LETTER DATED AUGUST 16, 1978, TO MR. MANUEL S. GOMEZ

42



United States Department of Justice
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

January 3, 1978

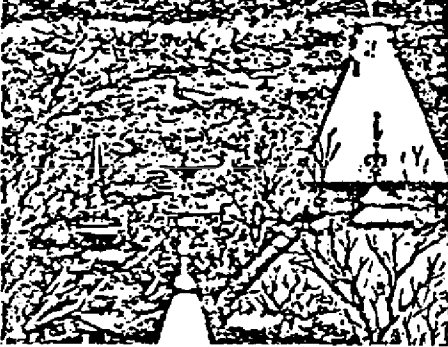
TO: Criminal Division

On December 29, 1978, John Ryan, Schmitt's administrative assistant, called OLA regarding the status of this matter. OLA only received this correspondence yesterday but we have learned that the Senator has personally discussed this matter with the Attorney General. The AG agreed to have someone in the Criminal Division look into this matter to determine whether or not there is any statutory basis for federal intervention.

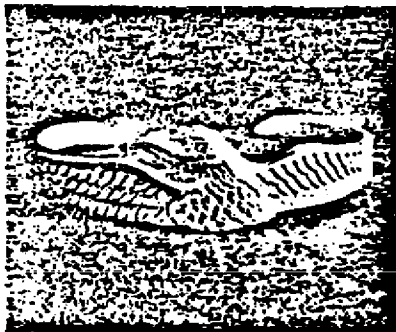
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Crime

ALEXANDER COCKBURN

Rippers of the range

As so often happens with crime, it's a question of viewpoint, really. Given the rate of human slaughter in any large American city, it might not seem too important that between April and September of this year 129 cattle were mutilated in the state of Colorado. As a matter of fact, in 1974, there were about 3,750,000 cattle grazing in Colorado and around 37,000 of these died of natural causes, so we are not talking about an event of prime importance to the ranching business.

But no rancher in Colorado is taking this comfortable view of the matter. What the ranchers dislike is the idea of driving across their pastures and finding, as one did last August, a dead bull with its penis, rectum, testicles, tongue and an eye excised with surgical deftness and absolutely no trace visible of the surgeon or surgeons involved.

Over the past couple of years, hundreds of such mutilations have occurred in Colorado, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana, New Mexico and Texas. In fact, if you follow this kind of thing, you may have noticed the odd item in the newspapers about the cattle-cutting craze. I'd seen such items myself but not taken too much of an interest till my good friend Ed Sanders told me last fall that some anonymous person in Sacramento had sent him a cow's tongue in the mail. Now, Sanders is the author of *The Family*, a fine and eerie book about the Manson group. Like myself, he had taken only a passing interest in cattle mutilations. The arrival in June of what he likes to call the *lingua bovina excisa*, packed in a shoe box, at the office of his literary agent escalated his attention remarkably. In June, you may remember, Sacramento was rendered the more colorful by two young Mansonian ladies called Squeaky Fromme and Sandra Good strolling about in their red robes.

Back in 1970, when Sanders was compiling material about the Manson group, ritual murders, and other diverting practices in California, he'd examined the case of a ritual de-

capitation of a goat in Topanga Canyon. Five years later the question seemed to be whether excised animal parts had, so to speak, become part of the currency of satanic groups; whether a sliced cow's tongue was now an essential part of the ritualist's working equipment.

So far, after some investigation, Sanders has found nothing to connect the tongue from Sacramento with the mutilations in the Midwest. But he did, in the course of a drive across the country, find himself standing in the office of the sheriff of Elbert County, Colorado, looking at a Polaroid photograph. It showed a cow with its udder bag and rectum removed. The cow had been pregnant and the photograph also showed a



long, thin, unborn calf's neck and head, which the mutilators had cut and pulled out of its mother's uterus. The calf's tongue had been cut out. As Sanders later remarked to me, he could understand why the ranchers were getting upset.

The mutilation case histories make for depressing reading. In Minnesota, in the fall of 1974, a young cow was found dead with its sexual organs, one ear and the udder removed. The incision to remove the udder was made in the form of a diamond. The previous spring, the mutilation mob had turned up in Nebraska. Among its victims, a calf with its sex organs removed and its body drained of blood. On we go to Oklahoma to find reports of a Hereford cow killed by strangulation or a blow on the neck,

and with the tip of its nose, its tongue, left ear, udder and vagina all removed with a knife. And on and on, from Texas to Colorado to Montana. Behind them the mutilators always leave county sheriffs and veterinarians saying they have never seen anything like it before, and local authorities on black ritual discoursing on the importance of always using fresh warm blood, if drinking the stuff is called for.

A survey of newsclips and other literature on cattle mutilation seems to indicate that the whole business started with the mysterious death of Snippy. Snippy was a horse whose mutilated body was found on a ranch near Alamosa, Colorado, eight years ago. Snippy's throat had been cut and flesh from the head and neck removed. Also removed were Snippy's brain and stomach. Snippy's owner was convinced that his horse had been "zapped by a flying saucer." Snippy's bones may still be viewed in the museum at Adams State College in Alamosa.

U.F.O.'s are still being blamed for the cattle mutilations. Some students of the craze simply see no other explanation. Carl Whiteside, of the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, evidently felt it necessary to contest this hypothesis, since he told me seriously, "We do not feel these people have any magical quality that puts them in the realm of the supernatural or some alien planet civilization."

The occupants of U.F.O.'s have not so far appeared to refute slanderous allegations about their attitude toward terrestrial livestock. People associated with occult groups, on the other hand, have been vehemently trying to distance themselves from the unknown slicers. Back at the start of the year, after twenty-three mutilations in Texas, a self-professed witch in Dallas told a local reporter she thought they were the work of "a satanist group from Fort Worth." These Texas cattle had been drained of their blood, which the witch thought was consonant with satanic addiction to blood. "They give witchcraft a bad name," she added.

A writer in *Gnostica* was even more alarmed. "Despite the obvious illogicality of it," said Isaac Bonewits, a former member of the Church of Satan, "the favorite theory right now among state and federal investigators is that occultists of some sort are involved. This of course is sheer scapegoating, since only a rank amateur would believe it possible to get usable psychic energy out of such mutilations, and a rank amateur would not be able to (a) levitate so

without leaving evidence of a pumping machine, (c) make the neat 'surgical' incisions that were used to remove organs and extremities, or (d) teleport so as to be able to perform two such operations on the same night, hundreds of miles apart."

It would be interesting to know what Bonewits would consider the talents of a professional; but he was right in thinking that at one point federal and state investigators did think that occultists were involved. For a time, indeed, they thought a solution to the great mutilation wave was at hand.

Early in 1974, a student at Kilgore Junior College in Texas wrote a paper on "The Sons of Satan," which contained detailed descriptions of how this group would mutilate cattle between midnight and sunrise. The ritual would be completed just as sunlight started to filter down on the animal through the branches of a tree. (In the absence of trees, the adepts would hold a branch over the beast and proceed as usual with this substitute.)

The teacher at Kilgore Junior College was sufficiently revolted by the theme's details to destroy it forthwith. The student said he had heard the story from a friend familiar with the satanists. An English professor from Pennsylvania told John Makeig of the *Fort Worth Star-Telegram* that he was familiar with the Sons of Satan group, had some of its members in his class, and had seen "some girls who'd cut off their fingers and pieces of their ears and things like that." Their "primary thrill," he added, was to eat their own flesh.

All this information was passed on to Don Flickinger, an Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms agent in Minneapolis. Early this year Flickinger became the main federal investigator of the mutilation phenomenon, for somewhat bizarre reasons. Cattle

mutilation is not, as a spokesman in the Justice Department stiffly informed me, a federal offense. Flickinger became involved because three prisoners in federal institutions suddenly wrote to various authorities announcing that not only did they know the satanic cult practicing the mutilations, but that this same group had compiled a "death list" of intended assassination victims. Among the alleged targets were Senator Hubert Humphrey and a federal judge in Minneapolis.

The U.S. attorney in Minneapolis, Robert Renner, put A.T.F.'s Flickinger on the case because, as he put it to me, "We thought it was the only agency freewheeling enough really to do something." The informants continued to pour out their stories: a small city near the Gulf Coast would have its water deliberately poisoned; two people in another Texas town would suffer dismemberment in the near future. Just enough of the informants' stories checked out to cause Flickinger and investigators in several states to continue the hunt for the allegedly four-hundred-strong band of rich cattle-mutilating satanists. Reputed leaders of the group in Texas were polygraphed. All survived such examinations. One of the claims was that the group was escalating from animal to human mutilations and police earnestly scanned all cases of ritualistic murders that occurred. Flickinger himself was threatened and his door daubed with blood.

Sometime in the summer of this year the federal investigation came to an abrupt end. All that a person in the Justice Department associated with the case would tell me was, "We were looking into alleged threats to elected officials from the same type of people involved in cattle mutilations and we were unable to come up with anything at all." This was not particularly illuminating, but John

WIDOW PRICE

Oscar Price died with a hunk of steak in his throat, dining among friends at Top of 21, a restaurant for people on top of it all. His friends thought him laughing, then mildly miffed, red-faced at his wife, who salted her potato and missed his going.

Where she lives now (on top of a hill), she wonders about choking. This is on days when rocks shift place and daisies are spineless with west wind at their backs. She watches birds, how flycatchers take food and are gone. It is frightening: all this shifting and bending and flying. The thing about choking, too. She misses Oscar, she says.

Makeig at the Fort Worth Star-Telegram had also been receiving letters from two of the informants—convicted armed robbers in the Marion federal prison—and was able to conclude that the federal investigators had become convinced that the informants were putting out a lot of bogus information in an attempt to get moved to prisons from which it would be easier for them to escape. This view was strengthened by the fact that all three informants had indeed made escape attempts.

Thus ended federal involvement in the investigation of cattle mutilations and thus also ended the last convincing series of leads anyone has yet come up with.

What are we left with? In the hundreds of cases of cattle mutilations, no one has ever been seen at or near the scene of the crime. No trace of the perpetrators—footprints, car tracks or even evidence of the use of helicopters—has ever been detected. Many ranchers believe that helicopters have been used, partly because a large number of sightings of unidentified helicopters have been reported, partly because it seems this is the only form of transport allowing easy access to remote rangeland. Some investigators believe that such furtive use of helicopters would ex-

plain the large number of U.F.O. sightings in the affected states.

Cynics say that small predators are responsible for many of the alleged mutilations. This may sometimes be the case, but Carl Whiteside, the Colorado Bureau of Investigation officer, told me that out of all the dead animals sent to the veterinary school at Colorado State University six were fresh enough to be amenable to autopsy. One had been the victim of a predator, five had definitely been mutilated by humans. In all cases, he added, the animals had died of natural causes and the mutilations had occurred post-mortem, which he said produced curious questions: "Are the cattle being killed and mutilated by the same people, or do the mutilators come upon them and do the cutting?"

Out of all the investigations only one clue has emerged. In the late summer a Colorado rancher found a blue plastic valise on his land. In it were a cow's tongue, an ear and a scalpel.

The day I spoke with Whiteside he had just returned from a meeting of three hundred ranchers in Kiowa, Elbert County. Elbert County suffered sixty-three cases of mutilation over the summer. Whiteside said the ranchers "were literally up in

arms.... The thing that's and frightening to them is nobody can get onto their ranch actually cut up an animal no trace. What we're afraid we are going to have a ho our hands. A person runs o wanders onto a ranch and thing you know these peopl spooked become involved i der."

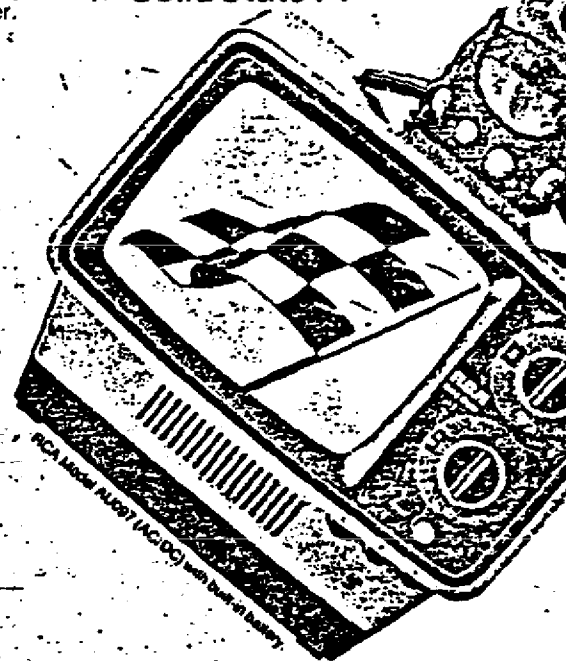
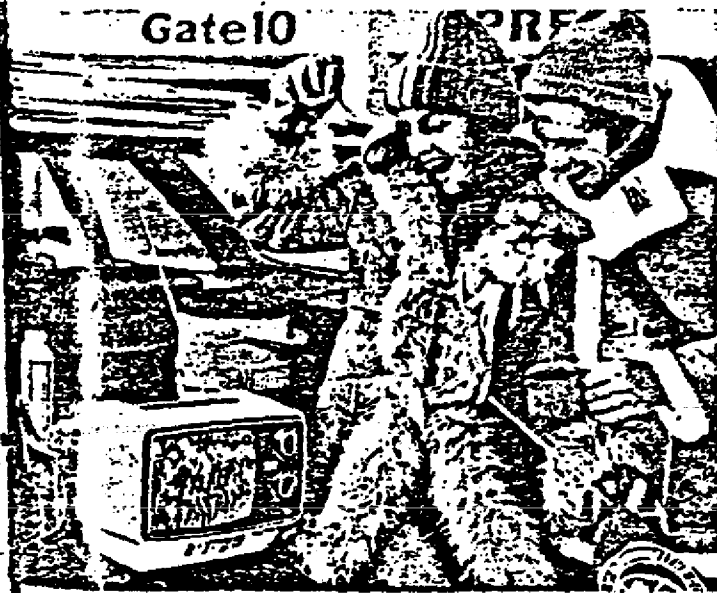
So be careful about road s time you drive around the s states. Ed Sanders, who is a an, told me that one of the f driving around mutilation was seeing trucks trundling to orthodox slaughter. You steak for a lifetime and still, tated over the fate of one whose organs have been slice unknown cow molesters. It's ironic tension between homi tistics versus humdrum deat roads. As I said at the star question of viewpoint. Crim what you care to see.

And how to solve the ca jolly A.T.F. official told me swer is "to get two guys dr as a bull with specially large stand them on the range an It could work, I suppose, but see that the investigators ar desperate. #

"The Sportables" are seven brand-new black and white television sets from RCA—featuring two models with battery packs built right into their bases. Pull the plug on either AC/DC model and you'll still get up to four hours of great viewing. An advanced VHF tuner helps keep the picture clear almost everywhere it goes.

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The Sportables

most of them adopted a wait-and-see attitude. And some of the Stateside fugitives had grown downright paranoid after years on the lam. "How do I know they won't lock me up and put me back in the Army?" asked a discharged deserter in New York.

When the Clemency Board—headed by an outspoken critic of the war, former New York Sen. Charles Goodell—begins its work, some of the resisters' fears may be eased. Goodell's dovish views will be bolstered by those of other board members, including National Urban League director Vernon E. Jordan and the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame and a former head of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

The panelists clearly have some very difficult problems ahead—weighing, for example, time served in jail against time owed for alternate service, or battle honors against time spent AWOL. And the board contained some hawkish members who might oppose leniency, including retired Marine Corps. Gen. Lewis Walt and James Maye, executive director of Paralyzed Veterans of America. Still, the Ford plan had the virtue of all compromises. Said Hesburgh: "As long as Nixon was in, these guys could rot as far as he was concerned. It's the difference between no chance and some chance."

INDIANS:

Blazing Saddles

It didn't look like much of a border crossing. The sign by the side of the road merely demanded a 10-cent toll from passing motorists, most of whom didn't even stop. But the militant Kootenai Indians manning the roadside picket lines outside Bonners Ferry, Idaho, weren't kidding. After years of frustration trying to deal with Washington, the 67 members of the Kootenai tribe finally lost patience last week and declared war on the United States—by registered mail.

Their challenge was delivered in a letter to President Ford demanding a 128,000-acre reservation, plus as much as \$3.2 million for tribal land the government had paid for in 1962 at the rate of 36 cents an acre. To back it up, they threatened to tax white homeowners and businesses squatting on their ancient tribal lands. Idaho's Gov. Cecil Andrus sent in 60 lawmen to keep the highways clear, but tensions soon eased. The Bureau of Indian Affairs invited tribal leaders to begin negotiations, and the citizens of Bonners Ferry relaxed. "The Indians have told us that they don't want a war," said one sympathetic local. "They know it's tough for 67 people to get a reaction from Washington, D.C."

MYSTERIES:

The Midnight Marauder

Each day, just before dusk, ranchers and farmhands pile into pickup trucks and fan out across the rolling prairie of northeastern Nebraska. They park mostly on ridges or hilltops, where they can scan the pastures and the narrow roads that wind through them. With rifles and shotguns leaning against their trucks, the men watch nervously, smoking cigarettes and talking with each other over a network of citizen's-band radios. Some of the men will stand guard all night, yet none of them really knows what he is looking for. "I've never seen anything

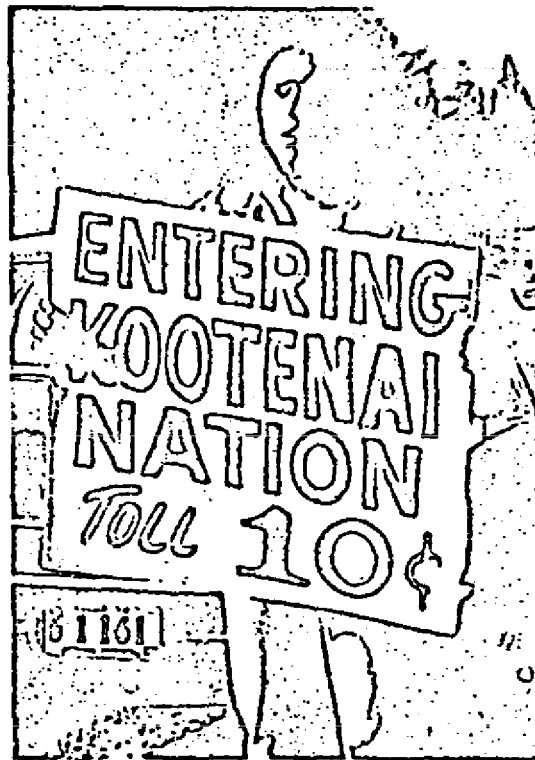
bizarre events. Many people, noting that some of the victims were black, suggest that devotees of witchcraft may have done the foul deeds. "It could be someone setting up a fertility cult of some kind," says Richard Thill, a German-studies professor at the University of Nebraska who teaches noncredit witchcraft courses, "or it could be someone putting you on. If they are putting you on, they are pretty sick." A few residents report sighting strange creatures resembling bears and gorillas, and at least one farmer claims that a shiny UFO landed in a field where a slaughtered animal was later found.

Rustlers: Still others think the killings may be the work of marijuana smugglers, who supposedly use searchlight-equipped helicopters to harvest the wild stands of pot known to grow in Nebraska. A helicopter often has been seen hovering over the range around the time of a mutilation, and some ranchers swear they have been chased down lonely roads by choppers. Helicopters are also said to have been used in cattle rustling, and some stockmen think the rustlers may be collecting blood and organs as lures for cattle grazing on the open range this fall.

As the tension mounted, law-enforcement officials held statewide conferences to sift the accounts and to calm the rattling cattlemen. They organized a posse for a fruitless search of the area. The plot thickened when autopsies were conducted on some of the dead animals. The doctors reported that most of the animals had died of natural causes, such as bacterial infections and kidney disease, or from swallowing oil that had been dropped on the range. Afterward, the medical reports concluded, the carcasses were chewed by predator coyotes, wolves, buzzards, eagles or even magpies.

Cuts: The explanation doesn't suit everyone. "Why didn't we notice this sort of thing in other years?" asks one skeptic. "The predators are not wolves," insists Senator Burbach. "They are a semidomesticated, two-legged animal called man." Noting that many of the cuts seemed to have been done with a blade, Gorden Gruber, an organizer of the patrols, remarked: "I've yet to see a coyote who can chew a straight edge."

Some officials are beginning to worry that the real danger is not some ghostly butcher, but the keyed-up vigilantes themselves. After two slugs pierced the canopy of a utility-company helicopter checking power lines, the Nebraska National Guard ordered its helicopter pilots to cruise cross-country at higher altitudes than usual—generally 2,000 feet instead of 1,000—to avoid being fired upon by frightened ranch hands. "I would hate to think what would happen," a Guard spokesman told Newsweek's William Schmidt, "if one of our pilots was forced to put down a disabled chopper in a pasture at night. Someone might get killed."



'Warpath': Tribesman soliciting tolls

like this," says State Sen. Jules Burbach, who has represented Knox County for eighteen years. "Folks are almost hysterical."

Since last May, more than 100 cattle have been found dead and gruesomely mutilated in Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa. On John Sunderman's farm outside Madison, Neb., a cow was killed with a blunt instrument last June and her udder and sexual organs were cut off. When a veterinarian examined the corpse, he found that all of the animal's blood had been drained. On the nearby ranch of Vern Stringfield, a month-old bull calf was clubbed to death. Its blood was drained off, too, and someone cut a hole in the calf's side, removing the intestines and coiling them neatly next to the head.

Rumor and anxiety have produced a host of unproved theories to explain the

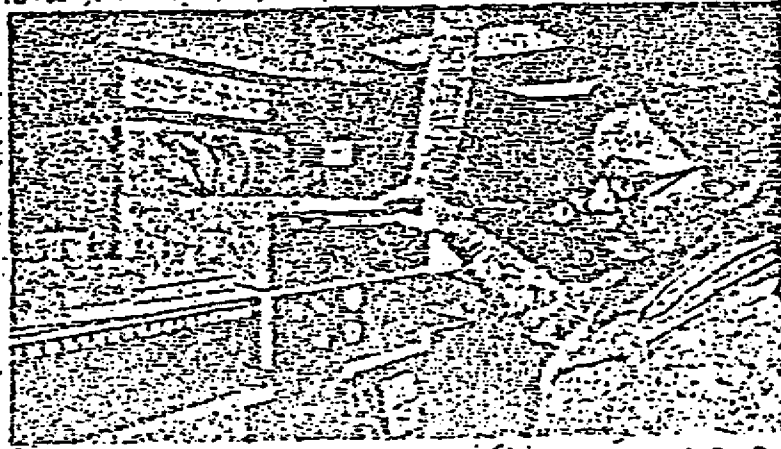


Photo From by Dan Cox

Material Found After UFO Sighting in Cattle Mutilation Area Near Tros
Bob Schoenfeld and Assistant Edith Frankie Continue With Laboratory Tests in Albuquerque

12-13-78
*New Findings Deepen
Mystery of Mutilations*

By FRITZ THOMPSON
Journal Staff Writer

A semi-secret test conducted one night last summer was cited this week as providing "startling and baffling" new evidence in the mysterious cattle mutilations which have proliferated in north-central New Mexico.

Further intrigue was added Tuesday with the disclosure of a previously unreported and unpublished UFO incident near Tros less than four days before the test.

Even the test and the incident left tangible materials with similar properties. The materials have been placed under continuing analyses at an Albuquerque laboratory.

Authorities said they hope the discoveries shed fresh light on the cattle mutilation cases, although they readily acknowledge the evidence "certainly won't solve the mystery."

New Mexico, with 35 "confirmed" mutilations so far this year, has been identified as one of three states — Arkansas and Missouri are the others — exhibiting a dramatic increase in the number of reports. Combined with figures from previous years, the state has had a total of approximately 60.

The test last summer was conducted on the Manuel Gomez Ranch near Dulce, in an area where the majority of the state's mutilations have occurred. Gomez and State Police Officer Gabe Valder penned about 120 of the Gomez beef cattle in a corral and moved them through a screen cloth under an ultra-violet light.

During the nocturnal test, Valder said, five animals were found "with a gummy substance on the right side of the neck, the right ear and the right leg."

Samples of the affected hides were removed, along with small-

Continued on A-2

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12-13-78

Cattle Mutilation Mystery Deepens

Continued from A-1

ed "control" samples from the same animals.

Schoenfeld Clinical Laboratories in Albuquerque analyzed the samples and found the affected hides to contain significant deposits of potassium and magnesium. The laboratory report, disclosed Tuesday that the potassium content was more than 70 times above normal.

At the laboratory here, Bob Schoenfeld characterized the presence of potassium and magnesium on the hides as "highly suspicious." He said he believes the substance was made water soluble and doubts that it would have occurred on the animals through natural means. "How it got there, I don't know," he said.

The ultra-violet light test is the first such test known to have been conducted in connection with the mutilations.

The test at the Gomez corral took place July 5. At the time, Valdez, Gomez and Albuquerque resident scientist Howard Burgess were unaware of an incident which had occurred four nights before near Tobs.

Three families living near each other three miles northwest of Tobs were startled at 12:05 a.m. by what they later described as "a very bright orange light" outside their homes.

Mrs. Elias Vargas, who lives in one of the homes, said the light frightened her.

"I had just gone to bed and suddenly the room lit up with a bright orange light," she recalled. "I thought maybe the neighbors were

throwing firecrackers, but then too bright to be that, I realized it was

"I went to the window and opened it, and I could hear a kind of crackling noise. The light was so bright I could see for some distance.

"At first I thought the neighbors' house was on fire, so I went to the other window. I saw this form, it wasn't a definite form, but it was roundish and about as big as two here, maybe bigger. By then it wasn't orange any more, it was a sort of gray color. It stayed for about two minutes. I rushed into another bedroom and opened the drapes, and it took off to the north and disappeared in two seconds. All you could see was a red light. It happened so fast I got real scared. I don't think I went to sleep until 5 in the morning."

Mrs. Vargas said members of all three families saw the light. She said it hovered low over a space between her house and that of an immediate neighbor. A 500-gallon fuel tank and a pickup truck were directly below the object.

The next morning, she said, a thin powder was found on the roof of the pickup's cab. They collected the powder in a jar.

Eventually, the substance was given to the Schoenfeld laboratory in Albuquerque.

Schoenfeld said Tuesday initial analysis of the substance show it contains significant amounts of potassium and magnesium — the same elements found on the hides of the cattle tested four nights later.

In descending order, Schoenfeld said the residue contains calcium,

sodium, potassium, aluminum, phosphorus, magnesium and iron. Other elements presently identified include barium, bromine, platinum, vanadium and strontium.

"It's possible to find all these elements in the soil," Schoenfeld said, "but they do not occur naturally in the air. If you say it was found on top of a pickup cab, there would have to be something to have moved it up there."

He described the chips of material as dull gray and about 1/4 of an inch long, 1/16 of an inch wide, and about as thick as a sheet of paper.

"I'm really not in the business of paint analysis," Schoenfeld said. "It could easily be a film of oxidized metal. We're going to do some more work with it. I'm not convinced that it's metallic or organic or what."

He said microscopic particles are imbedded in the material. "We can't really say what it is yet," he said. "For the moment, I'm baffled."

None of the authorities care to speculate on a direct tie between the residue and the substance found on the five cattle. "Right now, the only tie is the potassium and the magnesium," Burgess says, "and that's not substantial enough right now to say the two are definitely related. But it's intriguing."

One official noted mutilated cattle are generally found lying on their right side — the same side the live cattle were "marked" on.

Classic mutilation signs are a caved rectum, severed sexual organs, a severed tongue, eyes gouged out and, in some cases, a severed left ear.

aa191c
CO

X Mutilated Cow is Discovered in Dulce Area

Journal Special

6/16
DULCE — A mutilated cow — the seventh in the area this year — has been found near Dulce and a State Police officer says he believes he has found evidence the cattle are being transported elsewhere for the mutilations and the carcasses returned to the animals' home pastures the same night.

The carcass of the most recent mutilation was discovered Wednesday. The udder and the rectum of a 4-year-old Hereford cow had been severed, and a portion of the lower lip was missing.

Investigators estimate the mutilation occurred Monday night. On the same date exactly 2 years ago, a carcass and a series of mysterious tracks were discovered in the area. State Police officer Gabe Valdez said the carcass this week was located within 500 yards of where the carcass was found in the 1976 case.

Valdez said he could not discern any tracks in the area of the Monday night mutilation, nor could he find any hoofprints left by the mutilated cow.

In examining the carcass, Valdez said he found that the left front leg and the left rear leg had been fractured. He said he could clearly perceive indentations in the flesh near the fractures, and he believes they were left by clamps attached to the animal's legs.

elsewhere. He believes the cattle are airlifted from the pasture during the night, taken to a secluded area, mutilated and returned to the pasture.

"You could tell where these clamps or vices were attached," he said. "I'm positive they do their work somewhere else."

The cow, he said, was lying on its right side and there was no evidence of a struggle. Only a minimal amount of blood was near the body.

Valdez said the animal's vertebrae were broken.

Thursday afternoon, a Paris, Texas, team of investigators — recently formed to probe mutilations plaguing ranches throughout the West for the past three years — arrived in Dulce to examine the site and the carcass.

The mutilation occurred on Manuel Gomez ranch, in a pasture 13 miles east of Dulce. Gomez has lost four cattle to mutilations since 1974. There have been a total of 10 mutilations in the area during the past two years.

Repeatedly frustrated in attempts to unravel the mutilation cases, Valdez Thursday said he intends to assemble most of the Gomez cattle "to see if they are being marked in any way that can be identified in the darkness."

He said a retired scientist in Albuquerque is assembling a device to examine the cattle. "We'll get the herd in a corral and run them through the squeaky chute and see if we can find anything," Valdez said. He said he expects to conduct the experiment next week.

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Valdez has for some time theorized the mutilations are being performed

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Cattle Mutil

Continued from A-1

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CO - FD

Four Mutilated Cows Found Near Dulce

Journal Special July

DULCE — The largest number of mutilated cows ever found at one time has been discovered near Dulce.

State Police Officer Gabe Valdez said four cows were found Friday about 18 miles southwest of Dulce on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation.

In the past, only one or two mutilated animals have been found at a single location.

Valdez said the animals were found within a one-mile radius by Anna Baltazar, who owned three of the cows.

The fourth animal was owned by Raleigh Tafuya, Jicarilla Tribal Police chief. This is the second cow belonging to Tafuya to be mutilated this year, Valdez said.

The skin of the animal "looked as if it had been burned in 18-inch patches,"

Valdez said, adding that the mutilations were identical to others in that the animal's rectums had been cored, their sexual organs severed and their tongues cut out.

Also, as in other mutilation cases, Valdez said "evidence of a hovering aircraft of some type was found."

He said that the four cows discovered Saturday brought to 11 the number of cattle found mutilated in the Dulce area since April.

CO - FD

Four Mutilated Cows Found Near Dulce

Journal Special July

DULCE — The largest number of mutilated cows ever found at one time has been discovered near Dulce.

State Police Officer Gabe Valdez said four cows were found Friday about 15 miles southwest of Dulce on the San Juan Apache Reservation.

In the past, only one or two mutilated animals have been found at a single location.

Valdez said the animals were found within a one-mile radius by Anna Baltazar, who owned three of the cows.

The fourth animal was owned by Raleigh Itaya, Jimmie Tribal Police chief. This is the second cow belonging to Itaya to be mutilated this year, Valdez said.

The skin of the animal "looked as if it had been burned in 10-inch patches."

Valdez said, adding that the mutilations were identical to others in that the animal's rectum had been cored, their sexual organs severed and their tongues cut out.

Also, as in other mutilation cases, Valdez said "evidence of a low-wing aircraft of some type was found."

He said that the four cows discovered Saturday brought to 11 the number of cattle found mutilated in the Dulce area since April.

Mutilated Cattle Found Near Cuba

Journal Special

CUBA — Three new cattle mutilations were confirmed by State Police Sunday, on the Julius Ferran ranch 30 miles northeast of Cuba.

The carcasses of two cows and a calf were discovered about 9 p.m. Saturday, officer Rick Poolaw of Cuba said. "It's definitely a mutilation," he said, describing the classic signs:

The udder and rectum of each cow had been removed, and an ear of the calf was missing. They were all Herefords, and had been dead about five days, 250 yards of the ranch house.

There were no tracks.

In Case 0

October 16, 1978

Mr. Manuel S. Gomez
General Delivery
Dulce, New Mexico 87528

Dear Manuel:

This letter is with further reference to the livestock mutilations that have been plaguing northern New Mexico and southern Colorado ranchers in recent months.

Enclosed is a letter from Chief Martin E. Vigil, Director of the New Mexico State Police, written in response to my inquiry on your behalf. Enclosed also are copies of all the mutilation reports prepared by Officer Gabe Valdez.

Officer Valdez has assured me that his investigation is continuing, but so far has developed no positive leads as to the identity of the mutilator(s). Please be assured that I will stay in touch with the State Police, and will contact you again if any new information becomes available.

Thanks again for the opportunity to be of service, and please don't hesitate to contact my office again if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Harrison Schmitt

HS:wc

Enclosures

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEPARTMENT
NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE



JERRY APODACA, GOVERNOR
DR. CHARLES E. BECKNELL,
SECRETARY

Administrative Services Division
Corrections Division
Criminal Justice Support Division
New Mexico State Police
Adult Parole Board
Juvenile Parole Board
Organized Crime Prevention Commission
Public Defender

Post Office
State Police
Santa Fe, New Mexico
(505)

#17447
Sep. 25, 1978

September 19, 1978

The Honorable Harrison Schmitt
U. S. Senator for New Mexico
1251 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Schmitt:

Pursuant to your correspondence, dated July 10, 1978, regarding a request from Mr. Manuel S. Gomez of Dulce, New Mexico, for a government investigation of the mysterious livestock mutilations which have plagued Rio Arriba County for the past two years, attached hereto kindly find official New Mexico State Police Offense/Incident Reports submitted by Officer Gabe Valdez, together with reports from members of the New Mexico Livestock Board, for your information and whatever disposition you deem appropriate.

Trusting the information is satisfactory, I remain

Very truly yours,


CHIEF MARTIN E. VIGIL, DIRECTOR
New Mexico State Police

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ENCLOSURES (26 PAGES) FOR LETTER DATED OCTOBER 16, 1978, TO MR. MANUEL S. GOMEZ

Chabon - Oms QUINCY
DATE: August 1975

OWNER: Jimmy Wall - 13 miles South and 1½ miles West of Portales, N

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Calf

DATE DIED: August 28, 1975

POSITION FOUND IN:

ORGANS TAKEN: vulva, udders, Lutren horns, terminal colon;

TRACK EVIDENCE: None

INSPECTOR: Lloyd Newman

DATE: SEPTEMBER 9, 1975

OWNER: Alva A. Simpson, Jr. - Abiquiu, New Mexico

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Bull, hereford

DATE DIED: Between 5:30pm August 30, and 8:30pm August 31, 1975

POSITION FOUND IN: Right side

ORGANS TAKEN: Scrotum, penis, rectum

TRACK EVIDENCE: Wet ground and an elbow imprint was found

INSPECTOR: Pat Archuleta

DATE: October 4, 1975

OWNER: Mark Crowther, Sanford, Colorado

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Bull

DATE DIED: October 4, 1975

POSITION FOUND IN:

ORGANS TAKEN: tongue cut out, half of left ear cut off, testicles,
penis and rectum had been removed.

TRACK EVIDENCE: There was hair on logs and brush, also several trees
about three inches in diameter had been broken down
where it appeared he had been down prior to his death

INSPECTOR: Paul B. Riley

DATE: October 11, 1975

OWNER: Virginia Aycok - Springer, New Mexico

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Cow

DATE DIED: October 11, 1975

POSITION FOUND IN:

ORGANS TAKEN: Left eye picked out, the bag had been cut out including
some hide around it; that was all that was taken.

TRACK EVIDENCE: None stated

INSPECTOR: Harold Gilbert

DATE: October 11, 1975

OWNER: Sam Britt - 33 miles West of Clayton, New Mexico
ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Hereford bull, 3 years, 1400-1500 lbs.
DATE DIED: 36-48 hours before October 11
POSITION FOUND IN: Right side
ORGANS TAKEN: Scrotum, penis, rectum
TRACK EVIDENCE: None stated
INSPECTOR: Frank Best

DATE: October 13, 1975

OWNER: Alvin Stocton - Raton, New Mexico
ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Bull
DATE DIED: October 11, 1975
POSITION FOUND IN: Right side
ORGANS TAKEN: Scrotum, testicles, penis and end of sheath
TRACK EVIDENCE: Only those made by Mr. Stocton, Sheriff Grubilnik,
and Ben Wooten
INSPECTOR: Ben Wooten

DATE: October 15, 1975

OWNER: W. F. Martin - Springer, New Mexico
ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Black bull
DATE DIED: October 15, 1975
POSITION FOUND IN:
ORGANS TAKEN: Rectum, penis, testicles
TRACK EVIDENCE: None stated
INSPECTOR: Harold Gilbert

DATE: October 18, 1975

OWNER: Rock Ranch - Nara Visa, New Mexico
ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Black angus cow
DATE DIED: Found October 16 - had been dead seven to eight days prior
POSITION FOUND IN: Laying on back
ORGANS TAKEN: Rectum and vagina
TRACK EVIDENCE: None noted
INSPECTOR: Dwayne Massey

DATE: October 24, 1975

OWNER: Mark Crowther - Sanford, Colorado

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Bull, registered

DATE DIED: Had been dead three or four days

POSITION FOUND IN:

ORGANS TAKEN: Testicles, penis, rectum, also tongue and left ear

TRACK EVIDENCE: Only those of bull

INSPECTOR: Paul Riley

DATE: October 29, 1975

OWNER: Sam Dunlap - Tucumcari, New Mexico

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Bull

DATE DIED: October 29, 1975

POSITION FOUND IN:

ORGANS TAKEN: Sexual organs and tongue

TRACK EVIDENCE: None stated

INSPECTOR: D. F. Garnett

DATE: November 4, 1975

OWNER: Robert Burns - Nara Visa, New Mexico

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Cow, black angus

DATE DIED: Had been dead six or seven days when found

POSITION FOUND IN: Laying on back

ORGANS TAKEN: Sexual organs and tongue also left ear

TRACK EVIDENCE: None specified - varmints had eaten on the animal

INSPECTOR: D. F. Garnett

DATE: November 5, 1975

OWNER: C. A. Ragland - Tucumcari, New Mexico

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Heifer calf, 450 lbs.

DATE DIED: November 5, 1975

POSITION FOUND IN:

ORGANS TAKEN: All sex organs, bag skinned off, flesh gone

TRACK EVIDENCE: None stated

INSPECTOR: D. F. Garnett

NOVEMBER 11, 1975

OWNER: Herman Riley -
ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Black cow
DATE DIED: November 11, 1975
POSITION FOUND IN: Right side
ORGANS TAKEN: Tongue, eye (exposed)
TRACK EVIDENCE: None
INSPECTOR: Mel Sedillo, Jr.

DATE: November 11, 1975

OWNER: Forrest Atchley -

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: 6 to 7 mo. old steer calf, black-mottle faced,
still on mother.

DATE DIED: November 8 or 9, 1975

POSITION FOUND IN:

ORGANS TAKEN: Rectum

TRACK EVIDENCE: None noticed

INSPECTOR: Dwayne Massey

DATE: November 13, 1975

OWNER: M & M Feed Lot -

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Yearling heifer

DATE DIED: November 12, 1975

POSITION FOUND IN: Right side

ORGANS TAKEN: Udder and sexual organs

TRACK EVIDENCE: None

INSPECTOR: Bud Mc Adams

DATE: November 16, 1975

OWNER: Bert Cox - Quemado, New Mexico

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Cow

DATE DIED: October 24, 1975

POSITION FOUND IN: Laying on back

ORGANS TAKEN: None

TRACK EVIDENCE: None reported

INSPECTOR: Tom Wagner

DATE: January 19, 1976

OWNER: Sam Griego - Pintada, New Mexico

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Black Motley face

DATE DIED: December 26, 1975

POSITION FOUND IN: Left side

ORGANS TAKEN: Cut all of the rectum, udder, two holes on jugler vein on right side, hole in between front legs, a little bit which looked like they might want to get to the heart. Two holes on back in front of hip bones same size as ones in neck, one to each side of spine right across, looked like they were made from the air while cow was standing up. All sexual organs and udder were taken.

TRACK EVIDENCE: None except for bird tracks

INSPECTOR: Pete B. Marez

DATE: January 19, 1976

OWNER: Dipper Cattle Company - Pintada, New Mexico

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Crossbred red motley face

DATE DIED: December 19, 1975

POSITION FOUND IN: Left side

ORGANS TAKEN: All sexual organs and tongue

TRACK EVIDENCE: None

INSPECTOR: Pete B. Marez

DATE: February 14, 1976

OWNER: Rhea Howe - Engle, New Mexico

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: 2 yr. old Charloais-Hereford heifer, 700 lbs.

DATE DIED: Between February 11 and 13, 1976

POSITION FOUND IN: Back and left side

ORGANS TAKEN: Udder

TRACK EVIDENCE: Rained night before

INSPECTOR: Tom Bennett

DATE: April 23, 1976

OWNER: Pete Gutierrez - Chilli, New Mexico

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Blue Roan Mare

DATE DIED: Night of April 22 or 23, 1976

POSITION FOUND IN: Laying on her back

ORGANS TAKEN: Bag area and rectum area

TRACK EVIDENCE: Numerous track of coyote's (or dog) in evidence

INSPECTOR: A. J. Gibbs

DATE: May 19, 1976

OWNER: Sharp Ranch - Corona, New Mexico

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Black angus bull

DATE DIED: May 15, 1976

POSITION FOUND IN: Left side on back

ORGANS TAKEN: Testicles removed

TRACK EVIDENCE: None

INSPECTOR: Claude Foster

DATE: June 29, 1976

OWNER: Tony Lamb -

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Yearling steer

DATE DIED: 48 hours prior to date

POSITION FOUND IN: Left side

ORGANS TAKEN: Right ear and right eye, the tongue, circle cut out at his navel, penis was gone, and he had also been cut around his rectum.

TRACK EVIDENCE: None stated

INSPECTOR: Harold Gilbert

DATE: July 10, 1976

OWNER:

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Buffalo calf

DATE DIED: July 10, 1976

POSITION FOUND IN:

ORGANS TAKEN: Tongue, testicles and penis. Cut at the rectum, also gone was large intestine.

TRACK EVIDENCE: A white helicopter was seen the morning of July 8

DATE: July 1, 1976

OWNER: Stanley Cisneros - Questa, New Mexico

ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Solid red cow - pregnant

DATE DIED: June 29 or June 30, 1976

POSITION FOUND IN: Laying on right side

ORGANS TAKEN: Left eye, udder was cut off

TRACK EVIDENCE: None

INSPECTOR: Milton Culbertson

DATE: August 24, 1976
OWNER: Charles Linder, Hernandez, New Mexico
ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: 3½ month old Charloais bull calf
DATE DIED: August 21, 1976
POSITION FOUND IN: Left side
ORGANS TAKEN: Penis and testicles
TRACK EVIDENCE: None
INSPECTOR: Jim Byrd

DATE: September 8, 1976
-OWNER: Pacific Western Land Company
ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Black cross bred steer calf, 4 mo. old
DATE DIED: September 5 or 6, 1976
POSITION FOUND IN: Left side
ORGANS TAKEN: Rectum and tail removed
TRACK EVIDENCE: None
INSPECTOR: Gene Donohoe

Date - Summer 1977

OWNER - Tom McCouley + Son Cliff, N. Mex.

Animal Description - white face Herford Bull

Date Died - Summer

Position found - on left side

Organs taken - Eyes, Tongue, Rectum, Penis, Testicles

Track Evidence - None

Pictures in possession of owners.

Location - Rock House Canyon mesa.

Investigator - unknown, probably Sheriff's office Silver

Info. supplied by Sgt. Joe Ortega, N.M.S.P.

MUTILATION REPORT

INITIALLY REPORTED BY - Howard Crowther DATE 7/10/78

OWNER NAME - Howard Crowther, Sanford Color:

ANIMAL DISCRPTION - White Face Bull - C A P P O X . 1 y r o l

DATE ANIMAL DIED OR WAS MUTILATED (AS ACCURATE AS POSSIBLE) - This was mutilated on the night of 7/5/78

POSITION ANIMAL WAS WHEN FIRST SEEN (RIGHT OR LEFT SIDE) - hanging over R.

DATE ANIMAL WAS LAST SEEN - 7/5/78

AREAS MUTILATED - Rectal Area, Penis and Testicles were removed from animal, Tongue was also gone

ORGANS TAKEN (DESCRIBE IN DETAIL) -

TRACK EVIDENCE (ANIMAL, VEHICLE, BIRDS, ETC.) - Only Tracks were those of birds.

DISTANCE FROM PUBLIC ROAD ON RESIDENCE - 137 steps from a public Road - About 250 yards from residence

ALWAYS TAKE PHOTOGRAPH OF CARCASS AND SCENE.

James Boyd
INSPECTOR

24 - Chama,
DISTRICT

1. AGENCY New Mexico State Police		ORI NM 07		3. FILE NUMBER	
5. INCIDENT TYPE Cattle Mutilation		WRITER		6. PREMISE TYPE (Circle One)	
7. INCIDENT LOCATION 13 miles East of Dulce on Manuel Gomez's Ranch		GEO 17		1 Highway 4 Ch 2 Commerce 5 Re 3 Service Station 6 Bar	
8. INCIDENT DATE 05-13-76		9. STRANGER TO STRANGER Time to DATE Time unk		10. WEAPON TYPE (Circle One)	
11. COMPLAINANTS Manuel Gomez		12. ADDRESS P. O. Box 372, Dulce, N. M. 87528		13. I 759	
14. VICTIM'S NAME Manuel Gomez		15. Race A		16. Sex M	
19. ADDRESS		17. Date of Birth 07-09-25		18. K 75	
22. NAME NO. 1 (Circle One) PARENT SUSPECT WITNESS WARRANT		23. Soc. Sec. No.		24. Race 25. Sex 26	
27. ADDRESS		28. Age		29. Height 30. Weight 31. Hair 32.	
22. NAME NO. 2 (Circle One) PARENT SUSPECT WITNESS WARRANT		23. Soc. Sec. No.		24. Race 25. Sex 26	
27. ADDRESS		28. Age		29. Height 30. Weight 31. Hair 32.	
34. VALUE		35. COLOR		36. YEAR	
37. VEHICLE MAKE		38. MODEL		39. STYLE	
40. VIN		41. LICENSE NO.		42. LIS 43. LIY 44. VEHICLE STATUS	
45. See attached					
46. CRIMINAL DAMAGE AMOUNT		47. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE		48. TYPE	
49. WEIGHT		50.			
51. CURRENCY		JEWELRY		CLOTHING	
VEHICLES		52. RECOVERED PROPERTY			
Stolen \$		\$		\$	
Recovered \$		\$		\$	
OFFICE EQUIPMENT		TV, RADIO, Etc.		FIREARMS	
HOUSEHOLD					
Stolen \$		\$		\$	
Recovered \$		\$		\$	
CONSUMABLES		LIVESTOCK		OTHER	
TOTAL					
Stolen \$		\$		\$	
Recovered \$		\$		\$	
55. CASE STATUS		53. DATE OFFENSE REPORTED			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active		05-13-76			
<input type="checkbox"/> Cleared by Arrest		54. DATE REPORT PREPARED			
<input type="checkbox"/> Unfounded, Explain		12-15-76			
<input type="checkbox"/> Exceptionally Cleared, Explain					

Cow Mutilation - Page 1

On 05-13-76 at approximately 8:00 p.m. Mr. Manuel Gomez, Dulce, N. M. contacted writer by public service stating that he had found a three year old cow at his ranch which appeared to have been mutilated and that he would like for writer to check into it. Writer advised Mr. Gomez that he was on day off and that he would proceed there at 5:00 a.m. on 05-14-76.

Writer contacted Mr. Paul Riley of the New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board and proceeded to the Gomez Ranch. Upon arrival at the ranch, it was observed that the only vehicle tracks were those of Mr. Gomez's pick up. Since his ranch is locked up and the only entrance is through the gate used by writer. At the scene, writer examined the carcass of a 3 yr. old black White-Faced cow which was lying on it's right side. The left ear, the tongue, the udder, and the rectum had been removed with what appeared to be a sharp precise instrument. No traces of blood were left on the skin of the cow. The hide on the underneath side of the cow was white so that spotting of blood would have been easily detected. Other evidence on the cow was a small puncture on the brisket. No other evidence was available as to cause of death.

Investigation continued around the area and revealed that a suspected aircraft of some type had landed twice, leaving three pod marks positioned in a triangular shape. The diameter of each pod mark was 14". The perimeter around the three pods was 16 1/2' (6'X5'35 1/2'). Endoring from the two landings were smaller triangular shaped tripods 25" apart and 4" in diameter. Investigation at the scene showed that these small tripods had followed the cow for approximately 600'. Tracks of the cow showed where she had struggled and fallen. The small tripod tracks were all around the cow. Other evidence showed that grass around the tripods, as they followed the cow, had been scorched. Also a yellow oily substance was located in two places under the small tripods. This substance was submitted to the State Police Lab. The Lab was unable to detect the content of the substance.

A sample of the substance was submitted to a private lab and they were unable to analyze the substance due to the fact that it disappeared or disintegrated. Skin samples were analyzed by the State Police Lab and the Medical Examiner's office. It was reported that the skin had been cut with a sharp instrument.

On 05-17-76 writer contacted a Mr. Howard Burgess from Albuquerque, N. M. to proceed to the scene and conduct a radiation test. This was 3 days after the incident had occurred. His findings were that around the tripod marks and in the immediate tracks, the radiation level was twice the normal background reading. Mr. Burgess's qualifications may be checked as he is a retired scientist from Sandia Lab, Albuquerque, N. M. It is the opinion of this writer that radiation findings are deliberately being left at the scene to confuse investigators.

There was also evidence that the tripod marks had returned and removed the left ear. Tripod marks were found over Mr. Gomez's tire tracks of his original visit. The left ear was in fact when Mr. Gomez first found the cow.

JLD

Cow Mutilation - Page 2

The cow had a 3 month old calf which has not been located since the incident. This appears strange since a small calf normally stays around the mother cow even though the cow is dead.

Writer has conducted an intensive investigation into approximately 23 cattle mutilations which have been reported in the state of New Mexico within the last 16 months. They all carry the same pattern. Also during this investigation writer has been able to determine that on one of the mutilated cows which occurred in New Mexico, a high dosage of Atropine insecticide^{4s} analysed in the blood system. This substance is a tranquilizing drug. The Los Alamos Scientific Research Laboratory has conducted a necropsy on several animals including a buffalo, which revealed that the animals had been highly infected with Black Leg.

Investigation has also revealed that on all cattle mutilations which have occurred in New Mexico and surrounding states, that the object of the mutilations has been the lymph node system.

This writer has been assisting Sheriff Tex Graves, Logan County, Sterling, Colorado. Samples from Logan County mutilated cows were brought by this writer to be analysed by three private chemists, as it appears that the Government associated laboratories are not reporting complete findings. The substance which was on the cow (mutilated in Logan County) was analysed as containing an ion exchange resin and Vitamin B₁₂. Writer is working with Sheriff Graves due to the fact that Sheriff Graves has been unable to get cooperation from Colorado State University in the analysis of samples. These trips have been made on writer's own time and at his own expense. Writer has contacted several states where these mutilations exist over the 1000 mark.

During this period of investigation several theories have been thoroughly checked out such as a "Satan Worshipers" group and predators. Both have been ruled out due to expertise and preciseness and the cost involved to conduct such a sophisticated and secretive operation. It should also be noted that during the Spring of 1974 when a tremendous amount of cattle were lost due to heavy snowfalls, the carcasses had been eaten by predators. These carcasses did not resemble the carcasses of the mutilated cows.

Investigation has narrowed down to these theories which involve (1) Experimental use of Vitamin B₁₂ and (2) The testing of the lymph node system. During this investigation an intensive study has been made of (3) What is involved in germ warfare testing, and the possible correlation of these 3 factors (germ warfare testing, use of Vitamin B₁₂, testing of the lymph Node System).

Investigation is continuing on this case.

Respectfully submitted,

Gabriel L. Valdez
Gabriel L. Valdez
New Mexico State Police

J. J. [unclear]

EVENT	5. INCIDENT TYPE Cattle Mutilation										6. PREMISE TYPE (Circle)			
											1 Highway	4		
											2 Commerce	5		
											3 Service Station	6		
EVENT	7. INCIDENT LOCATION Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico Max Salazar's Ranch										GEO 17		7 Ranch	
	8. INCIDENT DATE 06-18-78 1:00 PM										9. STRANGER TO STRANGER YES (NO) UNK		10. WEAPON TYPE (Circle) Unknown	
VICTIM	11. COMPLAINANTS Max Salazar					12. ADDRESS P.O. Box 15 Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico					13.			
	14. VICTIM'S NAME Max Salazar					15. Race A		16. Sex M		17. Date of Birth 03-21-25		18.		
VICTIM	19. ADDRESS Box 15 Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico					20. OCCUPATION Rancher					21.			
	22. NAME NO. 1 (Circle One) PARENT SUSPECT WITNESS WANTED					23. Soc. Sec. No.		24. Race		25. Sex				
SUBJECT	27. ADDRESS					28. Age	29. Height	30. Weight	31. Hair	32.				
	22. NAME NO. 2 (Circle One) PARENT SUSPECT WITNESS WANTED					23. Soc. Sec. No.		24. Race		25. Sex				
VEHICLE	34. VALUE	35. COLOR	36. YEAR	37. VEHICLE MAKE	38. MODEL	39. STYLE								
	40. VIN			41. LICENSE NO.		42. LIS	43. LIY	44. VEHICLE STATUS						
NARRATIVE	45. This two year gray ^{PATIVE} Ford and Black Mustang ^{PATIVE} was found by Mr. Salazar approximately 500 yards from his residence in Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico. The car was lying on its left side. The front left leg was broken. The motor was removed in a precise manner but for some reason the mutilation was not completed. Mr. Salazar's ranch is approximately 2 miles East of Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico U.S. 67. The only entrance to Mr. Salazar's ranch would be through his driveway in beside his house. This cow had been dead approximately 14 days. This animal is decomposed to conduct any tests. This investigation was conducted by MSP officers Joe Vasquez and New Mexico Cattle Inspector Jim Ford and writer. Investigation continues.													
	46. CRIMINAL DAMAGE AMOUNT \$ 100.00	47. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE		48. TYPE		49. WEIGHT		50. V.						
	51.	CURRENCY	JEWELRY	CLOTHING	VEHICLES	52. RECOVERED PROPERTY								
	Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stolen Locally-Recovered							
	Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stolen Locally-Recovered							
		OFFICE EQUIPMENT	TV, RADIO, Etc.	FIREARMS	HOUSEHOLD	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stolen Other-Recovered							
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$										
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$										
	CONSUMABLES	LIVESTOCK	OTHER	TOTAL										
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$										
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$										
ADMINISTRATIVE	55. CASE STATUS										53. DATE OFFENSE REPORTED 06-18-78			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active	<input type="checkbox"/> Cleared by Arrest	<input type="checkbox"/> Unfounded, Explain	<input type="checkbox"/> Exceptionally Cleared, Explain							54. DATE REPORT PREPARED 06-11-78			
ADMINISTRATIVE	56. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number)					57. APPROVING OFFICER (Signature & Number)								
	<i>Paul L. Noble</i>					<i>[Signature]</i>								

EVENT	5. INCIDENT TYPE Mutilation		6. PREMISE TYPE (Cir)	
			1 Highway	4
			2 Commerce	5
			3 Service Station	6
7. INCIDENT LOCATION Manuel Gomez's Ranch Dulce, New Mexico		GEO 17		7
8. INCIDENT DATE 01-22-78 4:00 PM		9. STRANGER TO STRANGER (YES) NO UNK		10. WEAPON TYPE (Cir)
11. COMPLAINANTS Manuel Gomez		12. ADDRESS P.O. Box 373, Dulce, New Mexico		1 Gun 2 Cutting Tool Undetermined

VICTIM	14. VICTIM'S NAME Manuel Gomez		15. Race A	16. Sex M	17. Date of Birth 07-09-28
	19. ADDRESS P.O. Box 372, Dulce, New Mexico		20. OCCUPATION Self Employed		

SUBJECT	22. NAME NO. 1 (Circle One) PARENT SUSPECT WITNESS WANTED				23. Soc. Sec. No.	24. Race	25. Sex	
	27. ADDRESS				28. Age	29. Height	30. Weight	31. Hair
	22. NAME NO. 2 (Circle One) PARENT SUSPECT WITNESS WANTED				23. Soc. Sec. No.	24. Race	25. Sex	
	27. ADDRESS				28. Age	29. Height	30. Weight	31. Hair

VEHICLE	34. VALUE	35. COLOR	36. YEAR	37. VEHICLE MAKE	38. MODEL	39. STYLE
	40. VIN		41. LICENSE NO.	42. LIS	43. LIV	44. VEHICLE STATUS

45. This investigation of a 12 month old child's skull is similar to the mutilation which occurred on 4-24-78. However, this 12 month old skull was very decomposed and appears to have been dead approximately 5 days. The sex organs had been surgically removed. The hip had also been removed. No samples of tissue were taken due to the decomposition of the carcass. Hot tracks were detectable due to lapse of time. Investigation continuing.

U.C.R.	46. CRIMINAL DAMAGE AMOUNT \$ 500.00		47. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE Sale/Mfg Poss.		48. TYPE	49. WEIGHT	50.
	51.	CURRENCY	JEWELRY	CLOTHING	VEHICLES	52. RECOVERED PROPERTY	
	Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stolen Locally-Recovered
	Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stolen Locally-Recovered
		OFFICE EQUIPMENT	TV, RADIO, Etc.	FIREARMS	HOUSEHOLD	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stolen Other-Recovered
	Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$		
	Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$		
		CONSUMABLES	LIVESTOCK	OTHER	TOTAL		
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$			
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$			

ADMINISTRATIVE	55. CASE STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active <input type="checkbox"/> Cleared by Arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Unfounded, Explain <input type="checkbox"/> Exceptionally Cleared, Explain		53. DATE OFFENSE REPORTED 01-28-78	54. DATE REPORT PREPARED 07-31-78
	56. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number) Robert L. Valey 535-96-7826		57. APPROVING OFFICER (Signature & Number) [Signature] 535-96-7826	

EVENT	5. INCIDENT TYPE Cattle Mutilation										6. PREMISE TYPE (Circle)					
											1 Highway	4	2 Commerce	5	3 Service Station	6
	7. INCIDENT LOCATION Howard's Vigil's Ranch Dulce, New Mexico										GEO 17		10. WEAPON TYPE (Circle)			
	8. INCIDENT DATE Time to DATE 05-23-78 10:00 AM										9. STRANGER TO STRANGER YES () NO () UNK ()		1 Gun	2 Cutting Tool	3 Other	
VICTIM	11. COMPLAINANTS Howard Vigil										12. ADDRESS Cm Dal Dulce, New Mexico					
	14. VICTIM'S NAME Howard Vigil										15. Race I	16. Sex	17. Date of Birth 03-04-30		18	
	19. ADDRESS Cm Dal Dulce, New Mexico										20. OCCUPATION Auto Mechanic				21	
SUBJECT	22. NAME NO. 1 (Circle One) PARENT SUSPECT WITNESS WANTED										23. Soc. Sec. No.		24. Race	25. Sex		
	27. ADDRESS										28. Age	29. Height	30. Weight	31. Hair		
	22. NAME NO. 2 (Circle One) PARENT SUSPECT WITNESS WANTED										23. Soc. Sec. No.		24. Race	25. Sex		
	27. ADDRESS										28. Age	29. Height	30. Weight	31. Hair		
VEHICLE	34. VALUE	35. COLOR	36. YEAR	37. VEHICLE MAKE		38. MODEL		39. STYLE								
	40. VIN			41. LICENSE NO.		42. LIS	43. LIY	44. VEHICLE STATUS								
NARRATIVE	45. These two four-year old, Herford cows were too decomposed to perform any tests. The same pattern of mutilation exists with rectum and sex organs meticulously removed. Both cows were laying on their left side with left front leg and left rear leg bent which indicates that animals were lifted by their extremities. This is a recent development in the pattern of cattle mutilations. These two four year old native cows had been dead approximately 5 days when owner found them. Pinkish blood from nose was visible. Evidence of turbulence from an aircraft was apparent. Investigation continues.															
U. C. R.	46. CRIMINAL DAMAGE AMOUNT \$ 800.00			47. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> Sale/Mfg <input type="checkbox"/> Poss.			48. TYPE			49. WEIGHT			50			
	Stolen	CURRENCY	JEWELRY	CLOTHING		VEHICLES		52. RECOVERED PROPERTY								
	Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	<input type="checkbox"/> Stolen Locally-Recover <input type="checkbox"/> Stolen Locally-Recover <input type="checkbox"/> Stolen Other-Recover									
		OFFICE EQUIPMENT	TV, RADIO, Etc.	FIREARMS		HOUSEHOLD										
	Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$										
	Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$										
		CONSUMABLES	LIVESTOCK	OTHER		TOTAL										
	Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$										
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$											
ADMINISTRATIVE	55. CASE STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Active <input type="checkbox"/> Cleared by Arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Unfounded, Explain <input type="checkbox"/> Exceptionally Cleared, Explain															
	56. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number) Robert L. Valt 52-91-702										57. APPROVING OFFICER (Signature & Number)					

53. DATE OFFENSE REPORTED
05-23-78

54. DATE REPORT PREPARED
03-11-78

EVENT	5. INCIDENT TYPE Cattle Mutilation										6. PREMISE TYPE (Circle)								
											1 Highway	4 C							
											2 Commerce	5 R							
											3 Service Station	6 B							
EVENT	7. INCIDENT LOCATION Robert Rodala's Ranch Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico										GEO 17		7. SECTION						
	8. INCIDENT DATE 07-12-75				Time to DATE 1:00P		9. STRANGER TO STRANGER YES NO UNK		10. WEAPON TYPE (Circle)		13.								
11. COMPLAINANTS Robert Rodala										12. ADDRESS P.O. Box 74 Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico									
VICTIM	14. VICTIM'S NAME Robert Rodala										15. Race A		16. Sex M		17. Date of Birth 10-26-39		18. I		
	19. ADDRESS P.O. Box 74, Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico										20. OCCUPATION Security Guard						21.		
SUBJECT	22. NAME NO. 1 (Circle One) PARENT SUSPECT WITNESS WANTED										23. Soc. Sec. No.		24. Race		25. Sex		26.		
	27. ADDRESS										28. Age		29. Height		30. Weight		31. Hair		
	22. NAME NO. 2 (Circle One) PARENT SUSPECT WITNESS WANTED										23. Soc. Sec. No.		24. Race		25. Sex		26.		
	27. ADDRESS										28. Age		29. Height		30. Weight		31. Hair		
VEHICLE	34. VALUE		35. COLOR		36. YEAR		37. VEHICLE MAKE		38. MODEL		39. STYLE								
	40. VIN				41. LICENSE NO.		42. LIS		43. LIY		44. VEHICLE STATUS								
NARRATIVE	45. This two year old cream Ford and black large motor cow had been dead 8 to 10 days and was badly decomposed. The tongue, left ear, udder, and feet were precisely removed. Animal was lying on left side. Both left front legs left rear leg were broken. This prominent cow was carrying a fetus. The fetus had been pulled out and the head of the fetus precisely removed. Other mutilated had not been prominent. This is the first time which a mutilated fetus has been found in this area. This mutilation occurred approximately 1/2 mile east of the Max Salazar's ranch (site of a previous mutilation). The only entrance to Rodala's ranch is through a steel gate which remains locked at all times. There was no visible evidence of aircraft activity. Investigation conducted by Cattle Inspector Jim Ford, State, New Mexico. Investigation conducted																		
	46. CRIMINAL DAMAGE AMOUNT \$500.00				47. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE Sale/Mfg Poss.				48. TYPE				49. WEIGHT		50.				
	51.		CURRENCY		JEWELRY		CLOTHING		VEHICLES		52. RECOVERED PROPERTY								
	Stolen		\$		\$		\$		\$		<input type="checkbox"/> Stolen Locally-Recover								
	Recovered		\$		\$		\$		\$		<input type="checkbox"/> Stolen Locally-Recover								
			OFFICE EQUIPMENT		TV, RADIO, Etc.		FIREARMS		HOUSEHOLD		<input type="checkbox"/> Stolen Other-Recover								
Stolen		\$		\$		\$		\$											
Recovered		\$		\$		\$		\$											
		CONSUMABLES		LIVESTOCK		OTHER		TOTAL											
Stolen		\$		\$		\$		\$											
Recovered		\$		\$		\$		\$											
ADMINISTRATIVE	55. CASE STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active <input type="checkbox"/> Cleared by Arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Unfounded, Explain <input type="checkbox"/> Exceptionally Cleared, Explain																		
	56. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number) Richard P. Hobbs - 55-91-7071										57. APPROVING OFFICER (Signature & Number) Jim Ford								

53. DATE OFFENSE REPORTED
07-12-75

54. DATE REPORT PREPARED
08-11-75

EVENT	5. INCIDENT TYPE Cattle mutilation										6. PREMISE TYPE (Circle)				
											1 Highway	4	5	6	
											2 Commerce	3 Service Station	7 Ranch	8	
EVENT	7. INCIDENT LOCATION Rawleigh Tafoya's Ranch 23 miles west of Dulce, N.M. GEO 19										10. WEAPON TYPE (Circle)				
	8. INCIDENT DATE: Time to DATE Time 05-11-78 10.00 PM										9. STRANGER TO STRANGER YES () NO () UNK ()				
VICTIM	11. COMPLAINANTS Rawleigh Tafoya					12. ADDRESS Gen Dol Dulce, New Mexico					13. AGE 75				
	14. VICTIM'S NAME Rawleigh Tafoya					15. Race I	16. Sex M	17. Date of Birth 03-24-37		18. AGE 75					
VICTIM	19. ADDRESS Gen Dol Dulce, New Mexico					20. OCCUPATION Police Officer					21. AGE 75				
	22. NAME NO. 1 (Circle One) PARENT SUSPECT WITNESS WANTED										23. Soc. Sec. No.		24. Race	25. Sex	
SUBJECT	27. ADDRESS										28. Age	29. Height	30. Weight	31. Hair	32. Eyes
	22. NAME NO. 2 (Circle One) PARENT SUSPECT WITNESS WANTED										23. Soc. Sec. No.		24. Race	25. Sex	
SUBJECT	27. ADDRESS										28. Age	29. Height	30. Weight	31. Hair	32. Eyes
	34. VALUE		35. COLOR		36. YEAR		37. VEHICLE MAKE		38. MODEL		39. STYLE				
VEHICLE	40. VIN					41. LICENSE NO.		42. LIS	43. LIY	44. VEHICLE STATUS					
	45. This four year old cross Hereford and Black Angus native cow was found lying on left side with rectum, sex organs, tongue, and ears removed. Pinkish blood from was visible, and after two days the blood still had not coagulated. Left front & left rear leg were pulled out of their sockets apparently from the weight of the which indicates that it was lifted and dropped back to the ground. The ground around and under the cow was soft and showed indentations where the cow had been dragged 600 yards away from the cow were the 4" circular indentations similar to the ones found at the Haniel Gomez ranch on 4-22-78. This cow had been dead approximately hours and was too decomposed to extract samples. This is the first in a series of mutilations in which the cows legs are broken. Presumably the animals had been tied from the bracket with a strap. These mutilated animals all dehydrate rapidly (within one or two days). Investigation continues.														
NARRATIVE	46. CRIMINAL DAMAGE AMOUNT \$ 400.00			47. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE Sale/Mfg Poss.		48. TYPE				49. WEIGHT		50.			
	U. C. R.	51. CURRENCY		JEWELRY		CLOTHING		VEHICLES				52. RECOVERED PROPERTY			
		Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$					<input type="checkbox"/>	Stolen Locally-Recovered			
		Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$					<input type="checkbox"/>	Stolen Locally-Recovered			
		OFFICE EQUIPMENT		TV, RADIO, Etc.		FIREARMS		HOUSEHOLD				<input type="checkbox"/>	Stolen Other-Recovered		
		Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$									
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$											
CONSUMABLES		LIVESTOCK		OTHER		TOTAL				53. DATE OFFENSE REPORTED 05-11-78					
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$					54. DATE REPORT PREPARED 07-11-78						
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$											
ADMINISTRATIVE	55. CASE STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active <input type="checkbox"/> Cleared by Arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Unfounded, Explain <input type="checkbox"/> Exceptionally Cleared, Explain														
	56. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number) Richard L. Valer 525-96-7821							57. APPROVING OFFICER (Signature & Number) [Signature]							

EVENT	5. INCIDENT TYPE - Cattle Mutilation						6. PREMISE TYPE (Circle)					
							1 Highway	4	C			
							2 Commerce	5	R			
EVENT	7. INCIDENT LOCATION Dulce, New Mexico						GEO 17		7 Ranch			
	8. INCIDENT DATE 04-24-76						Time to DATE Unknown		9. STRANGER TO STRANGER YES X NO UNK			
	11. COMPLAINANTS Manuel Gomez						12. ADDRESS P. O. Box 372, Dulce, N. M.				13. ZIP 755	
VICTIM	14. VICTIM'S NAME Manuel Gomez						15. Race A	16. Sex M	17. Date of Birth 07-09-23		18. ZIP 755	
	19. ADDRESS P. O. Box 372, Dulce, N. M.						20. OCCUPATION rancher				21. ZIP 755	
SUBJECT	22. NAME NO. 1 (Circle One) PARENT SUSPECT WITNESS WANTED						23. Soc. Sec. No.		24. Race	25. Sex	26. ZIP	
	27. ADDRESS						28. Age	29. Height	30. Weight	31. Hair	32. ZIP	
	22. NAME NO. 2 (Circle One) PARENT SUSPECT WITNESS WANTED						23. Soc. Sec. No.		24. Race	25. Sex	26. ZIP	
VEHICLE	27. ADDRESS		28. Age	29. Height	30. Weight	31. Hair	32. ZIP					
	34. VALUE	35. COLOR	36. YEAR	37. VEHICLE MAKE		38. MODEL		39. STYLE				
	40. VIN			41. LICENSE NO.		42. LIS	43. LIY	44. VEHICLE STATUS				
NARRATIVE	45. SEE ATTACHED											
U. C. R.	46. CRIMINAL DAMAGE AMOUNT \$300.00			47. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE Sale/Mfg Poss.		48. TYPE			49. WEIGHT		50.	
	51.	CURRENCY	JEWELRY	CLOTHING	VEHICLES		52. RECOVERED PROPERTY					
	Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stolen Locally-Recovered				
	Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stolen Locally-Recovered				
		OFFICE EQUIPMENT	TV, RADIO, Etc.	FIREARMS		HOUSEHOLD		<input type="checkbox"/>	Stolen Other-Recovered			
	Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$						
	Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$						
	CONSUMABLES	LIVESTOCK	OTHER		TOTAL		53. DATE OFFENSE REPORTED 4-24-76 7					
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	54. DATE REPORT PREPARED 7-31-78					
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$						
ADMINISTRATIVE	55. CASE STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active <input type="checkbox"/> Cleared by Arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Unfounded, Explain <input type="checkbox"/> Exceptionally Cleared, Explain											
	56. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number) Richard L. Vabe 555-91-7826						57. APPROVING OFFICER (Signature & Number) Sgt. J. P. ...					

COPIES: White, Pink, Golden - AGENCY Yellow - STATE (UCR)

1. AGENCY **New Mexico State Police** ORINM 07

2. CASE NUMBER
3. FILE NUMBER

ORIGINAL REPORT SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

7. PAGE 2 OF 2

8. NARRATIVE On 4-24-78 at 7:30 A.M. this writer was contacted by Mr. Manuel Gomez, Dulce

N. M. in reference to an eleven month old cross Herford-Charolais bull belonging to [redacted] had apparently been mutilated. Investigation showed that this eleven month old bull dropped by some type of aircraft north of Mr. Gomez's ranch house. (approximately 600 The rectum and sex organs had been removed with a sharp and precise instrument. The bones had also been removed. The bull sustained visible bruises around the brisket area seeming to indicate that a strap was used to lift and lower the animal to and from the aircraft. The bull appeared to have been dead for about 5 hr. Prints were found 100 north of the slain animal. These 4" diameter round footprints led to the animal and 100 ft. where they apparently returned to a hovering aircraft. The prints appeared to be quite heavy since the ground was dry and hard and automobile tire tracks from the police car were barely visible.

These prints appeared to have scraped the ground as they moved. The liver and heart of this animal was removed by writer. Both the liver and heart were white and mushy. Both organs had the texture and consistency of peanut butter. The carcass was dehydrated. The heart was taken to the Los Alamos Medical Laboratory to be analysed the liver was taken to 3 different private laboratories for examination. The Los Alamos Medical Laboratory returned a finding on the heart. (Report attached)

FROM LOS ALAMOS LABORATORY

~~Heart tissue: No microscopic changes of pathological significance were found.~~
 Bone fragments: No microscopic changes of significance were found.
~~Digestive tissue: No shaped bacteria infiltrating connective tissue between muscle fibers were seen. Muscle fibers also contained c~~
~~about *Sarcocystis* cysts.~~

9. RECOVERED PROPERTY

Stolen Locally-Recovered Locally Stolen Locally-Recovered Other Stolen other-Recovered Locally

10.	CURRENCY	JEWELRY	CLOTHING	VEHICLES	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	T.V. ETC.
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	FIREARMS	HOUSEHOLD	CONSUMABLES	LIVESTOCK	OTHER	TOTAL
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

11. CASE STATUS

Active Cleared by Arrest Exceptionally Cleared Unfounded

12. REPORT

7

13. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number)

Holland T. Webb 515-96-7826

14. APPROVING OFFICER (Signature & Number)

John D. ... 515-96-7826

1. AGENCY New Mexico State Police 2. ORIGIN U

3. CASE NUMBER
3. FILE NUMBER

5. ORIGINAL REPORT 6. SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

8. NARRATIVE **Bacteriology:** A specimen obtained from a heart chamber was cultured and shown to contain a rod-shaped organism identified as *Clostridium* species. Definitive classification was not made.

The liver was checked against a healthy food market liver which showed a difference in the radiated bull's liver. The bull's liver contained no copper, and 4 times the amount of phosphorous, zinc, and potassium. No explanation for this condition is available at the present time. A group of microbiologists are comparing these abnormalities. The names of these laboratories will be released. Also the blood which came off of the nose when it was presumably dropped was light pink in color. This blood did not clot after several days. The hide on the animal was brittle and felt to touch like antic paper. Flesh underneath the hide was pinkish in color. A probable explanation for this pinkish blood is a control type of radiation used to kill the animal, according to toxicology findings on blood are negative because of the disintegration of the red corpuscles.

It is believed that this type of radiation is not harmful to humans, although approximately 7 people who visited the mutilation site complained of nausea and headache. However, this writer has had no such symptoms after checking approximately 11 months in the past 4 months.

The only entrance to this mutilation site is through Mr. Gomez's front yard. A vehicle was seen or heard entering the pasture. The slain bull was last seen at approximately 8:00 pm on 4-23-78 and appeared healthy at this time. However, a Mr. J.

9. RECOVERED PROPERTY

10.	Stolen Locally-Recovered Locally		Stolen Locally-Recovered Other		Stolen other-Recovered Locally	
	CURRENCY	JEWELRY	CLOTHING	VEHICLES	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	T.V.R.
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Stolen Locally-Recovered Locally		Stolen Locally-Recovered Other		Stolen other-Recovered Locally	
	FIREARMS	HOUSEHOLD	CONSUMABLES	LIVESTOCK	OTHER	TOTAL
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

11. CASE STATUS 12. REPORT

Active Cleared by Arrest Exceptionally Cleared Unfounded 013

13. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number) 14. APPROVING OFFICER (Signature & Number)

Robert L. Val 555-9678205 [Signature] 555-71-0177

1. AGENCY New Mexico State Police 2. ORINM 07

3. CASE NUMBER
3. FILE NUMBER

5. ORIGINAL REPORT 6. SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

7. PAGE 5 OF 5

8. NARRATIVE: up by infra red rays but not visable to the naked eye. These tests will be on all of Mr. Gomez's cattle in the near future. Assisting in this investigation is Mr. Byrd, New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board and Mr. Howard Burgess, Albuquerque, N. M.

Respectfully submitted,
Gabriel L. Valdez
Gabriel L. Valdez
New Mexico State Police

9. RECOVERED PROPERTY

	<input type="checkbox"/> Stolen	<input type="checkbox"/> Locally-Recovered	<input type="checkbox"/> Locally	<input type="checkbox"/> Stolen	<input type="checkbox"/> Locally-Recovered	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Stolen	<input type="checkbox"/> other-Recovered	<input type="checkbox"/> Locally			
10.	CURRENCY	JEWELRY	CLOTHING	VEHICLES	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	T.V.-RADIO	FIREARMS	HOUSEHOLD	CONSUMABLES	LIVESTOCK	OTHER	TOTAL
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

11. CASE STATUS: Active Cleared by Arrest Exceptionally Cleared Unfounded

13. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number) *Gabriel L. Valdez 555467826* 14. APPROVING OFFICER (Signature & Number)

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ALAMOS SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY
(CONTRACT W-7405-ENG-36)
P.O. BOX 1663
LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO 87545

4 30/100

IN REPLY
REFER TO: H-DO
MAIL STOP: 881

May 9, 1978

Officer Gabe Valdez
New Mexico State Police
Post Office Box 212
Dulce, New Mexico 87528

Dear Gabe:

Examination is now complete on the tissue samples from the recent incident at Dulce. Microscopic and bacteriologic studies were performed on three specimens consisting of heart muscle, skeletal muscle, and a bone fragment.

FINDINGS

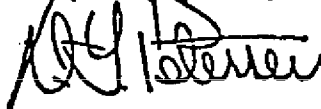
- (1) Heart Muscle: No microscopic changes of pathological significance were found.
- (2) Bone Fragment: No microscopic changes of significance were found.
- (3) Skeletal Muscle: Rod-shaped bacteria infiltrating connective tissue between muscle fibers were seen. Muscle fibers also contained occasional Sarcosporidia cysts.
- (4) Bacteriology: A specimen obtained from a heart chamber was cultured and shown to contain a rod-shaped organism identified as Clostridium species. Definitive classification was not made.

INTERPRETATION

No definite conclusion can be drawn from the observation of bacterial infiltration of muscle since the infiltration could be post-mortem. The demonstration of Clostridium in the heart chambers similarly cannot be definitively ascribed as pathological because of the potential for contamination. While the findings are not inconsistent with a diagnosis of infection, the possibility of contamination prevents the conclusion that infection was the cause of death. The observation of Sarcosporidia cysts is not remarkable and could be seen in most beef animals from this region on careful examination.

I doubt that you will find these observations helpful in your investigation because the bacteriological examination is inconclusive. However, we will support you in any way we can, and you are welcome to visit our laboratory to discuss your findings at your convenience. The offer for instrumentation support also remains open. If we can be of further assistance, please call. Warm personal regards.

Sincerely yours,



Donald F. Petersen
Alternate Health Division Leader

DFP:ES

EVENT

5. INCIDENT TYPE
Cattle Mutilation

6. PREMISE TYPE (Circle One)
1 Highway 4 Chain
2 Commerce 5 Resid
3 Service Station 6 Bank

EVENT

7. INCIDENT LOCATION
Dulce, New Mexico

7 GEO
17 ranch

EVENT

8. INCIDENT DATE Time to DATE Time
6-14-78 2:00 PM

9. STRANGER TO STRANGER
1 YES 2 X NO 3 UNX
10. WEAPON TYPE (Circle One)
1 Gun 2 Cutting Tool 3
undetermined

EVENT

11. COMPLAINANTS
Manuel Gomez

12. ADDRESS
P. O. Box 372, Dulce, N. M.

13. PH
759-

VICTIM

14. VICTIM'S NAME
Manuel Gomez

15. Race A 16. Sex M 17. Date of Birth 07-09-28 18. Res 759

VICTIM

19. ADDRESS
P. O. Box 372, Dulce, N. M.

20. OCCUPATION
rancher 21. Bu 759-

SUBJECT

22. NAME NO. 1 (Circle One) PARENT SUSPECT WITNESS WANTED

23. Soc. Sec. No. 24. Race 25. Sex 26.

SUBJECT

27. ADDRESS 28. Age 29. Height 30. Weight 31. Hair 32. E

VEHICLE

22. NAME NO. 2 (Circle One) PARENT SUSPECT WITNESS WANTED 23. Soc. Sec. No. 24. Race 25. Sex 26.

27. ADDRESS 28. Age 29. Height 30. Weight 31. Hair 32. E

VEHICLE

34. VALUE 35. COLOR 36. YEAR 37. VEHICLE MAKE 38. MODEL 39. STYLE

40. VIN 41. LICENSE NO. 42. LIS 43. LIY 44. VEHICLE STATUS

NARRATIVE

45.
See Attached

U. C. R.

46. CRIMINAL DAMAGE AMOUNT \$ 200.00 47. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE Sale/Mfg Poss. 48. TYPE 49. WEIGHT 50. V

51.	CURRENCY	JEWELRY	CLOTHING	VEHICLES
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$
	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	TV, RADIO, Etc.	FIREARMS	HOUSEHOLD
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$
	CONSUMABLES	LIVESTOCK	OTHER	TOTAL
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$

52. RECOVERED PROPERTY
 Stolen Locally-Recovered
 Stolen Locally-Recovered
 Stolen Other-Recovered

53. DATE OFFENSE REPORTED
6-17-78

54. DATE REPORT PREPARED
6-17-78

ADMINISTRATIVE

55. CASE STATUS
 Active Cleared by Arrest Unfounded, Explain
 Exceptionally Cleared, Explain

56. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number)
Michael J. ... 721

57. APPROVING OFFICER (Signature & Number)
...

1. AGENCY New Mexico State Police ORINM

2. CASE NUMBER
3. FILE NUMBER

5. ORIGINAL REPORT 6. SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT 7. PAGE 2 OF 2

8. NARRATIVE On 6-14-78 I was contacted by Mr. Manuel Gomez at 2:00 P.M. reference a mutilation which had taken place at his summer ranch 13 miles East of Dulce, N.M. Investigation at the scene revealed that a 4 year old Hereford native cow had been mutilated. The carcass was lying on it's ^{Right} side with tongue and sex organs precisely removed. Pinkish blood from her nose was visible and the left front leg was broken and also the rear left leg was broken. Marks were visible on the lower rear left leg where some type clamp or vice had been fastened. No imprints or tracks around the carcass were found. Mutilation site was approximately 500 yards North of the spot where Manuel Gomez found a mutilated animal on June 11, 1976. Investigation at the scene showed that the animal was elsewhere and mutilated and then returned and dropped. This animal had 57 horns, one broken off in the ground. This animal had been dead for approximately 24-36 hours and decomposed for tests. This writer has conducted several cattle mutilation investigations and has been observed that no mutilations have occurred during inclement weather.

On 7-16-78 approximately 72 head of cattle belonging to Manuel Gomez were checked at night hours with an ultra-violet light. Out of the 72 cattle which were checked, 2 four year old cows and 3 two month old heifers had a distinctive fluorescent substance on the left forepart of their body. Samples of the fluorescent substance were sent to be analyzed by a private laboratory. At the time of this writing, no results have been received. This was done by Mr. Howard Burgess, who has been most helpful in these investigations.

Mr. Manuel Gomez winters approximately 150 head of cattle within the hills of New Mexico. Mr. Gomez has had 4 animals mutilated to date. It is the theme of this report.

9. RECOVERED PROPERTY Stolen Locally-Recovered Locally Stolen Locally-Recovered Other Stolen other-Recovered Locally

10.	CURRENCY	JEWELRY	CLOTHING	VEHICLES	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	T.V.R.
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	FIREARMS	HOUSEHOLD	CONSUMABLES	LIVESTOCK	OTHER	TO
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

11. CASE STATUS Active Cleared by Arrest Exceptionally Cleared Unfounded 12. REPC Sp 1

13. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number) Richard H. [Signature] 14. APPROVING OFFICER (Signature & Number)

1. AGENCY New Mexico State Police ORI 07

2. CASE NUMBER
3. FILE NUMBER

5. ORIGINAL REPORT 6. SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

7. PAGE 3 OF 3

8. NARRATIVE

that whoever is responsible for these mutilations is operating out of a well
undercover truck van which is heavily guarded. This van successfully carries the
craft which operates within a 40 mile radius. This makes it rather difficult
investigating officers to personally witness or find clues to these mutilation
area where the mutilations occur is carefully analysed weeks in advance. They
have been marked years in advance for mutilation.

Assisting in this investigation is Cattle Inspector Jim Dyer and Officer Ed
Johnston, New Mexico Game and Fish.

9. RECOVERED PROPERTY

Stolen Locally-Recovered Locally Stolen Locally-Recovered Other Stolen other-Recovered Locally

10.	CURRENCY	JEWELRY	CLOTHING	VEHICLES	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	T.V. & R.
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	FIREARMS	HOUSEHOLD	CONSUMABLES	LIVESTOCK	OTHER	TO
Stolen	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Recovered	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

11. CASE STATUS

Active Cleared by Arrest Exceptionally Cleared Unfounded

13. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number)
A. L. ... 575 91 7421

14. APPROVING OFFICER (Signature & Number)

HARRISON SCHMITT
NEW MEXICO
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION
COMMITTEE ON BANKING,
HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS
SELECT COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

Beck

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

December 21, 1978

The Honorable Griffin B. Bell
Attorney General
Department of Justice
10th and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

RECEIVED

DEC 27 9 43 AM '78

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

During the past several years, ranchers throughout the West including my home state of New Mexico, have been victimized by a series of cattle mutilations. As a result, these ranchers have as a group and individually suffered serious economic losses.

These mysterious killings have been the subject of at least two articles in national publications, copies of which are enclosed. Mr. Cockburn's article in the December 1975 issue of Esquire states that there had been a federal investigation into this matter, but it was dropped. Mr. Cockburn implies the investigation may have been terminated because cattle mutilation per se is not a federal offense.

JAN 10 1 04 PM '79
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES
GOVERNMENT

While an individual cattle mutilation may not be a federal offense, I am very concerned at what appears to be a continued pattern of an organized interstate criminal activity. Therefore, I am requesting that the Justice Department re-examine its jurisdiction in this area with respect to the possible reopening of this investigation.

Enclosed are copies of my files on this subject. While awaiting what will hopefully be a favorable reply, I shall continue to gather materials that could be of help in such an investigation. If you need further information in studying this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Harrison Schmitt
Harrison Schmitt

HS:jri
Enclosures ✓

RECEIVED

JAN - 9 1979

CRIMINAL DIVISION

70-49-0
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
23 DEC 28 1978
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

10

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator, John Ryan

January 31, 1979

FROM: SFDOM

SUBJECT: Steer mutilation, January 29, 1979,
Torrance County, NM

Sergeant O'Dell of the Torrance County Sheriff's Department called the Albuquerque Office early in the afternoon of January 29, 1979, to report that he had discovered the first reported cattle mutilation in Torrance County, and wanted information on whom he should report it to. SFDOM called O'Dell and was told the following:

In response to a telephone call from Samuel N. Hindi, O'Dell arrived at a location near the village of Duran, NM, at approximately 11 a.m. on January 29, 1979, and found the carcass of a six month old steer that had apparently been recently mutilated. O'Dell said the carcass was still warm enough to melt the snow around it. O'Dell indicated that he had been following news reports of previous mutilations in Rio Arriba County and believed that the Torrance County mutilation was the "freshest" ever discovered. He called because he thought it would be helpful for investigators to have a fresh mutilation to examine and subject to tests.

O'Dell said the steer's scrotum and penis had been removed with surgical precision -- a feature common to all previous mutilations -- and indicated that patches of hair around the carcass seemed to indicate that the steer had been dropped or bounced -- another feature common to all previous mutilations. The steer's intestines had been removed through the hole where the scrotum had been cut out, but were not disturbed. O'Dell felt that an animal would have gone directly to the intestines. The steer's tongue was not removed as in previous mutilations, but the insides of the ears appeared to have been "beveled" out with a sharp instrument.

O'Dell notified the state Game and Fish Department, the State Police Crime Lab in Santa Fe, and the New Mexico Livestock Board. The State Police Crime Lab apparently notified State Police Officer Gabe Valdez of Chama, the officer who has investigated most of the mutilations over the past 18 months. In the interim, the Livestock Board removed the carcass and apparently froze it. Valdez later contacted the Torrance County Sheriff and was to have gone to Torrance County on January 30 to investigate.

*** In response to your question about whether any of the mutilations have occurred on federal land, Officer Valdez informs me that eight mutilations were discovered on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation, and seven on the Santa Clara Pueblo. There have been a total of 69 cattle mutilations, and six horse mutilations, reported in New Mexico since 1975. Forty-five of the cattle mutilations and four of the horse mutilations occurred in 1978.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

March 2 1979

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE:
PBH:ALH:RCA:mac

FROM : *PRH* Philip B. Heymann
MLK Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: *TH* Crime on Indian Reservations;
Mutilation of Animals

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
EXP. PROC.
34 MAR 5 1979
34 3-9-79

Attached is a portion of some correspondence received from Senator Harrison Schmitt indicating that 15 mutilations of animals have occurred in Indian country in New Mexico in the past three years. For several years the Criminal Division has been aware of the phenomenon of animals being mutilated in a manner that could indicate that such acts are performed by persons as part of a ritual or ceremony. The report that some of the mutilations have occurred in Indian country is our first indication that Federal law may have been violated.

It is requested that the Federal Bureau of Investigation conduct an appropriate investigation of the 15 mutilations and any others that occur in Indian country as a possible crime on an Indian reservation and furnish the results to the United States Attorney and to the Criminal Division, attention: Roger C. Adams, General Crimes Section. Mr. Adams has additional information which may be of assistance to the FBI concerning previous cattle mutilations over which there was no Federal jurisdiction.

Attachment

[Handwritten circle around the number 2]

ENCLOSURE

REC-131

198-1048-2

14 MAR 12 1979

antel to SAC, AQ
JES: [initials] 3/6/79
3 APR 16 1979

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- UNCLAS E F T O
- UNCLAS

Date 2/16/79

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE

UNSUBS;
 CATTLE MUTILATIONS OCCURRING
 IN WESTERN STATES
 CIR - MISCELLANEOUS

FIFTEEN

THE MUTILATIONS OF 15 ANIMALS

For the past seven or eight years mysterious cattle mutilations have been occurring throughout the United States and for the past four years have been occurring within the State of New Mexico. Officer GABE VALDEZ, New Mexico State Police, has been handling investigations of these mutilations within New Mexico. Information furnished to this office by Officer VALDEZ indicates that the animals are being shot with some type of paralyzing drug and the blood is being drawn from the animal after an injection of an anti-coagulant. It appears that in some instances the cattle's legs have been broken and helicopters without any identifying numbers have reportedly been seen in the vicinity of these mutilations. Officer VALDEZ theorizes that clamps are being placed on the cow's legs and they are being lifted by helicopter to some remote area where the mutilations are taking place and then the animal is returned to its original pasture. The mutilations primarily consist of removal of the tongue, the lymph gland, lower lip and the sexual organs of the animal. Much mystery has surrounded these mutilations, but according to witnesses they give the appearance of being very professionally done with a surgical instrument, and according to VALDEZ, as the years progress, each surgical procedure appears to be more professional. Officer VALDEZ has advised that in no instance, to his knowledge, and these carcasses ever attacked by predator or scavenger animals, although there are tracks which would indicate that coyotes have been circling the carcass from a distance. He also advised that he has requested Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory to conduct investigations for him but until just recently has always been advised that the mutilations were done by predatory animals. Officer VALDEZ stated that just recently he has been told by two assistants at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory that they were able to determine

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(Handwritten signature)

MAR 12 1979

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Albuquerque

airtel to SAC, AQ
SES. per 3/6/79

53 APR 16 1979

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Approved: 66 APR 9 1979 Transmitted _____ (Number) _____ (Time) Per _____

AQ

the type of tranquilizer and blood anti-coagulant that have been utilized.

Officer VALDEZ stated that Colorado probably has the most mutilations occurring within their State and that over the past four years approximately 30 have occurred in New Mexico. He stated of these 30, 15 have occurred on Indian Reservations but he did know that many mutilations have gone unreported which have occurred on the Indian reservations because the Indians, particularly in the Pueblos, are extremely superstitious and will not even allow officers in to investigate in some instances. Officer VALDEZ stated since the outset of these mutilations there have been an estimated 8,000 animals mutilated which would place the loss at approximately \$1,000,000.

R. E. THOMPSON, United States Attorney, advised that he had received an urgent call from the head of the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, advising him that he would be contacted by Senator HARRISON SCHMITT of New Mexico, who had been in contact with Attorney General GRIFFIN BELL in an effort to obtain Federal assistance in seeking to solve these cattle mutilations.

Bureau telephone call of 2/13/79 advised that a letter was forthcoming from the Department to the Bureau requesting our assistance in the investigation based on the fact that 15 of these animals had been mutilated on Indian reservation land.

On 2/15/79 ^{Gabe Valdez} Senator HARRISON SCHMITT, USA R. E. THOMPSON, SA SAMUEL W. JONES and myself met to discuss this matter. It was agreed that a conference should be held in April of this year in Albuquerque involving New Mexico and the surrounding States who have suffered cattle mutilation cases in an effort to fully discuss this matter to determine what has been developed to date and to recommend further steps to be taken to solve this ongoing problem. The role of the FBI was discussed but was not established since it was not resolved whether the FBI would act in a coordinating capacity, an investigating capacity or both. It was decided however, that it would be most beneficial if all this available information could be placed in a computer bank so that appropriate printouts could be made and an analysis made in an effort to determine a trend or pattern of these mutilations.

It is obvious if mutilations are to be solved there is a need for a coordinated effort so that all material available can be gathered and analyzed and further efforts synchronized. Whether the FBI should assume this role is a matter to be

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decided. If we are merely to investigate and direct our efforts toward the 15 mutilated cattle on the Indian reservation we, I believe, will be in the same position as the other law enforcement agencies at this time and would be seeking to achieve an almost impossible task. It is my belief that if we are to participate in any manner that we should do so fully, although this office and the USA's office are at a loss to determine what statute our investigative jurisdiction would be in this matter. If we are to act solely as a coordinator or in any other official capacity the sooner we can place this information in the computer bank, the better off we would be and in this regard it would be my recommendation that an expert in the computer field at the Bureau travel to Albuquerque in the very near future so that we can determine what type of information will be needed so that when the invitation for the April conference is submitted from Senator SCHMITT's Office that the surrounding States will be aware of the information that is needed to place in the computer. It should be noted that Senator SCHMITT's Office is coordinating the April conference and will submit the appropriate invitations and with the cooperation of the USA, Mr. THOMPSON, will chair this conference. The FBI will act only as a participant.

Since this has not been investigated by the FBI in any manner we have no theories whatsoever as to why or what is responsible for these cattle mutilations. Officer GABE VALDEZ is very adamant in his opinion that these mutilations are the work of the U. S. Government and that it is some clandestine operation either by the CIA or the Department of Energy and in all probability is connected with some type of research into biological warfare. His main reason for these beliefs is that he feels that he was given the "run around" by Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and they are attempting to cover up this situation. There are also theories that these are cults (religious) or some type of Indian rituals resulting in these mutilations and the wildest theory advanced is that they have some connection with unidentified flying objects.

If we are to assume an investigative posture into this area, the matter of manpower, of course, becomes a consideration and I am unable to determine at this time the amount of manpower that would be needed to give this our full attention so that a rapid conclusion could be reached.

The Bureau is requested to furnish its comments and guidance on this whole situation including, if desired, the Legal Counsel's assessment of jurisdictional question. An early response would be needed however, so that we might properly, if requested to do so, obtain the data bank information. If it appears that we are going to become

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involved in this matter, it is obvious that there would be a large amount of correspondence necessary and Albuquerque would suggest a code name be established of BOVMUT.

Airtel

3/6/79

To: SAC, Albuquerque

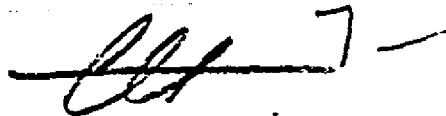
1 - J. E. Smith

From: Director, FBI

THE MUTILATIONS OF
15 ANIMALS;

CIR

OO: Albuquerque



ReAQairtel, 2/16/79.

Enclosed for the Albuquerque Division is one copy of a memorandum from the Department of Justice (DOJ) dated March 2, 1979, and attachments.

In accordance with enclosed memorandum, the Albuquerque Division is instructed to conduct an appropriate investigation into the 15 mutilations of animals which were performed on Indian reservations within the state of New Mexico. After the Albuquerque Division conducts a preliminary investigation into these mutilations and it is believed that placing information into a computer bank will be of investigative assistance, at that time the request for same should be submitted with full justification. FBIHQ, upon receipt of additional information from DOJ, will forward same.

FBIHQ should be kept apprised on a timely basis the results of investigative efforts.

Enclosures - 3

198-1048-4

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
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- Plan. & Insp. _____
- Rec. Mgnt. _____
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- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

MAILED 13
MAR 7 1979
FBI

REC-131

MAR 12 1979

J.E.S:par (4)

SEE NOTE, PAGE 2

66 APR 9 1979

8 0 1
Airtel to SAC, Albuquerque
RE: THE MUTILATIONS OF 15 ANIMALS

NOTE: This case involves the mutilation of 15 cattle in the past three years on Indian reservations in the state of New Mexico. These mutilations have occurred in other areas of the southwestern part of the United States during the same time period, and the mutilations have been characterized as generally ritualistic. Investigative efforts by various jurisdictions have been negative. Senator Schmitt from New Mexico has taken an interest in these mutilations and has been in contact with the DOJ. The Albuquerque Division has been instructed to conduct appropriate investigation into this matter in accordance with the enclosed memorandum from DOJ.

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- _____

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- E F T O
- CLEAR

Date 4/25/79

AIRTEL

Date

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (198-541) (P)

SUBJECT: THE MUTILATIONS OF
15 ANIMALS
CIR (C)
OO: ALBUQUERQUE

Re Bureau airtel to Albuquerque, 3/6/79.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of an LHM captioned "Cattle Mutilations", dated 4/25/79.

A conference directed by Senator HARRISON SCHMITT, New Mexico, and U.S. Attorney R.E. THOMPSON, Albuquerque, was held on 4/20/79, at Albuquerque. This conference was opened to the public and was attended by law enforcement officials from New Mexico and other states, the news media, and interested persons. Approximately 180 persons were in attendance. During the conference, Senator SCHMITT stated that the FBI had been designated as being in charge of cattle mutilations. He explained to the conference attendees that he had conferred with Attorney General GRIFFIN BELL regarding the matter of federal involvement in cattle mutilations and that the FBI had now received the authority from the Attorney General to conduct such an investigation. Senator SCHMITT stated that in the past the Federal Government had not entered into the investigation because it felt it did not have jurisdiction.

Prior to the conference it was explained to WAYNE CIDDIO, Senator SCHMITT's Administrative Aide in Santa Fe, New Mexico, that the FBI in Albuquerque had received authority from its headquarters to conduct investigations into cattle

REC-111
198-1048-5

ENCLOSURE

1 APR 27 1979
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2-Bureau (Enc 3) (RAM)
2-Albuquerque
SWJ/sgj (4)

100-Airtel + Mem - T-3056
100-1048-5; AT: ROGER ADAMS
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JES per 4/2/79

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AQ 198-541

mutilations occurring on Indian lands, but that its investigation was limited to these mutilations. CIDDIO said he would insure that Senator SCHMITT was apprised of this limitation. This information was given to Mr. CIDDIO on 4/9/79.

During the conference, FORREST S. PUTMAN, Albuquerque FBI, explained that the FBI's jurisdiction extended to mutilation occurring on Indian lands. He said, however, that the FBI in conducting its investigation of these mutilations would take into account mutilations occurring elsewhere which showed a similar MO.

The jurisdictional problems of all law enforcement officials investigating mutilations were discussed during an afternoon session of the conference attended only by law enforcement officials. It was pointed out that in most cases, the mutilations amounted to misdemeanor violations and were not a felony. As Senator SCHMITT pointed out during the general conference that the FBI might have jurisdiction to investigate mutilations because of violations of state laws on Indian lands, the question arose whether this would be a felony or a misdemeanor violation. Under New Mexico State Law, the mere mutilation of a dead animal would be simply a misdemeanor violation. Investigation of these matters would not be in keeping with the FBI's current efforts to concentrate on priority matters.

The Albuquerque FBI recommends that FBIHQ point out to the Justice Department that if the FBI is asked to conduct investigation into cattle mutilations of which the FBI has no jurisdiction, we will be opening ourselves to criticism similar to criticism we have received in the past for investigating matters wherein we have had no jurisdiction. It would seem appropriate that if FBI participation in investigation of cattle mutilations is desired by the Justice Department, effort should be made to secure Congressional approval or an Executive Order through which the appropriate funds could be authorized and proper jurisdiction granted to the FBI.

Under these conditions, the FBI could approach this matter without expectation of undue criticism and with the anticipation that the proper resources could be utilized to conduct an effective investigation.

AQ 198-541

If the Albuquerque FBI Office is expected to broaden its examination of the cattle mutilation, additional manpower would be necessary. The scope of the cattle mutilation problem in the United States is vast and coordination of expected future investigation would be so broad that the manpower currently assigned to the Albuquerque Office could not cope with the problem. At the present time, the number of additional Agents necessary for such an investigation could not be estimated by the Albuquerque FBI Office.

Reairtel authorized the Albuquerque FBI to investigate the mutilations of 15 animals which have reportedly occurred on Indian lands within the State of New Mexico. Further investigation of these mutilations is an impossibility because of the fact that the carcasses of the animals have been destroyed. The only purpose which could be served in making inquiry about these matters would be to compile a record of what investigators have determined in the past. It is expected this would be an extremely limited record because those who have looked into such cattle mutilations have done so without any jurisdictional authority and their records are expected to be very brief, if any at all were kept.

The Albuquerque FBI Office feels that if an investigative unit is approved and an LEAA Grant is given to the Office of the District Attorney in Santa Fe, New Mexico, this approach to the solution would probably be the best in the absence of full FBI jurisdiction. Such an investigative unit would have jurisdiction over investigation of the cattle mutilations and authority to prosecute persons responsible for the mutilations if they are identified. The FBI could cooperate with this unit by furnishing data available to it for assistance in its investigation. The Albuquerque FBI feels that if the grant is given to the District Attorney's Office in Santa Fe, coordination of investigative efforts could be handled appropriately.

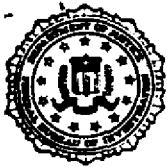
During the afternoon session of the conference attended by law enforcement officials, it was concluded by U.S. Attorney THOMPSON that a decision would be made whether the FBI, the New Mexico State Police, or the special unit attached to the Santa Fe District Attorney's Office would be the coordinating agency for the investigation of the cattle mutilations. U.S. Attorney THOMPSON said a decision would be made within two weeks which of these three agencies would be so designated depending upon approval from FBIHQ, the New Mexico

AQ 198-541

State Police, and the granting of the LEAA funds. The Albuquerque FBI does not recommend that the FBI be the coordinating unit unless the FBI is given full jurisdiction to look into all mutilations by either Congress or Executive Order.

An article appeared in the "Albuquerque Journal" on Wednesday, 4/25/79, captioned "Santa Fe DA to Coordinate Cattle Mutilation Probe". The article states the Santa Fe District Attorney's Office was awarded \$44,170 in grant money to coordinate investigations of cattle mutilations. This award was made on Tuesday, 4/24/79. According to the article, the grant application received the backing of U.S. Attorney R.E. THOMPSON and the FBI.

The Albuquerque Office of the FBI recommends that the investigative unit to be set up with the grant money be designated as the coordinator for cattle mutilation investigations. The Albuquerque Office would maintain a liaison with the investigative unit and cooperate with it in exchanging data and restrict its investigations to those cattle mutilations which might occur on Indian lands in the future.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Albuquerque, New Mexico

April 25, 1979

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CATTLE MUTILATIONS

On April 20, 1979, a conference was held at the Albuquerque Public Library at Albuquerque, New Mexico. This conference was chaired by Senator HARRISON SCHMITT, Republican, New Mexico, and United States Attorney R.E. THOMPSON of Albuquerque. The conference convened at 9:00 a.m. The morning session was attended by representatives from various law enforcement agencies, news media representatives, and the general public. Approximately 180 persons attended the conference during the morning session. This session lasted until approximately 12:00 noon.

Senator SCHMITT opened the conference by explaining its purpose. He said, "This hearing is to define the scope of the problem and the basis for federal assistance and to examine how the FBI might be involved." U.S. Attorney R.E. THOMPSON explained to those attending the conference that federal jurisdiction for investigations conducted by the FBI is limited to those areas approved by Congress. U.S. Attorney THOMPSON said there is a possible violation of a federal statute requiring that aircraft be appropriately marked and identified. He explained that this statute might possibly have been violated because of reports that the unidentified aircraft have been observed in the area of cattle mutilations.

Senator SCHMITT explained that his staff and others have searched the federal statutes and have concluded there is possible federal jurisdiction under Title 18, U.S. Code, Sections 7 and 13, having to do with violations of state law on Indian or federal lands. Senator SCHMITT expressed his hope that the FBI could conduct investigation into the cattle mutilations under these statutes. Senator SCHMITT stated to the conference that the FBI would coordinate the investigation of cattle mutilations.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1046-5
SEARCHED

CATTLE MUTILATIONS

FORREST S. PUTMAN, Special Agent in Charge (SAC), Albuquerque Office of the FBI, explained to the conference that the Justice Department had given the FBI authority to investigate those cattle mutilations which have occurred or might occur on Indian lands. He further explained that the Albuquerque FBI would look at such mutilations in connection with mutilations occurring off Indian lands for the purpose of comparison and control, especially where the same methods of operation are noted. SAC PUTMAN said that in order for this matter to be resolved, the facts surrounding such mutilations should be gathered and computerized.

District Attorney ELOY MARTINEZ, Santa Fe, New Mexico, told the conference that his judicial district had made application for a \$50,000 Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) Grant for the purpose of investigating the cattle mutilations. He explained that there is hope that with the funds from this grant, an investigative unit can be established for the sole purpose of resolving the mutilation problem. He said it is his view that such an investigative unit could serve as a headquarters for all law enforcement officials investigating the mutilations and, in particular, would serve as a repository for information developed in order that this information could be coordinated properly. He said such a unit would not only coordinate this information, but also handle submissions to a qualified lab for both evidence and photographs. Mr. MARTINEZ said a hearing will be held on April 24, 1979, for the purpose of determining whether this grant will be approved.

GABE VALDEZ, New Mexico State Police, Dulce, New Mexico, reported he has investigated the death of 90 cattle during the past three years, as well as six horses. Officer VALDEZ said he is convinced that the mutilations of the animals have not been the work of predators because of the precise manner of the cuts.

Officer VALDEZ said he had investigated mutilations of several animals which had occurred on the ranch of MANUEL GOMEZ of Dulce, New Mexico.

MANUEL GOMEZ addressed the conference and explained he had lost six animals to unexplained deaths which were found in a mutilated condition within the last two years. Further, GOMEZ said that he and his family are experiencing fear and mental anguish because of the mutilations.

CATTLE MUTILATIONS

DAVID PERKINS, Director of the Department of Research at Libre School in Farasita, Colorado, exhibited a map of the United States which contained hundreds of colored pins identifying mutilation sites. He commented that he had been making a systematic collection of data since 1975, and has never met a greater challenge. He said, "The only thing that makes sense about the mutilations is that they make no sense at all."

TOM ADAMS of Paris Texas, who has been independently examining mutilations for six years, said his investigation has shown that helicopters are almost always observed in the area of the mutilations. He said that the helicopters do not have identifying markings and they fly at abnormal, unsafe, or illegal altitudes.

Dr. PETER VAN ARSDALE, Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Denver, suggested that those investigating the cattle mutilations take a systematic approach and look at all types of evidence is discounting any of the propounded theories such as responsibility by extraterrestrial visitors or Satanic cults.

RICHARD SIGISMUND, Social Scientist, Boulder, Colorado, presented an argument which advanced the theory that the cattle mutilations are possibly related to activity of UFOs. Numerous other persons made similar type presentations expounding on their theories regarding the possibility that the mutilations are the responsibility of extraterrestrial visitors, members of Satanic cults, or some unknown government agency.

Dr. RICHARD PRINE, Forensic Veterinarian, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL), Los Alamos, New Mexico, discounted the possibility that the mutilations have been done by anything but predators. He said he had examined six carcasses and in his opinion predators were responsible for the mutilation of all six.

Dr. CLAIRE HIBBS, a representative of the State Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico, said he recently came to New Mexico, but that prior to that he examined some mutilation findings in Kansas and Nebraska. Dr. HIBBS said the mutilations fell into three categories: animals killed and mutilated by predators and scavengers, animals mutilated after death by "sharp instruments" and animals mutilated by pranksters.

CATTLE MUTILATIONS

TOMMY BLAND, Lewisville, Texas, told the conference he has been studying UFO activities for twenty-two years and mutilations for twelve years. He explained that animal mutilations date back to the early 1800's in England and Scotland. He also pointed out that animal mutilations are not confined to cattle, but cited incidents of mutilation of horses, dogs, sheep, and rabbits. He also said that the mutilations are not only nationwide, but international in scope.

Other speakers at the conference suggested ways of approaching an investigation into the mutilations, urging access to technological equipment and technologically trained individuals.

Chief RALEIGH TAFOYA, Jicarilla Apache Tribe, and WALTER DASHENO, Governor, Santa Clara Pueblo, each spoke briefly to the conference. Both spoke of the cattle which had been found mutilated on their respective Indian lands. Governor DASHENO said he is concerned as to the extent of the jurisdiction by investigating agencies into the matter and Chief TAFOYA said some of his people who have lost livestock have been threatened. He did not elaborate on these threats.

CARL W. WHITESIDE, Investigator, Colorado Bureau of Investigation, told the conference that between April and December, 1975, his Bureau investigated 203 reports of cattle mutilations. He said in addition his Bureau conducted an undercover investigation in an attempt to resolve the mutilation problem. He said during the investigation by his Bureau, numerous pieces of evidence were submitted to the Colorado State University Large Animal Hospital and all civilian and military helicopter flights were monitored during this probe. WHITESIDE said, "Sadly, most of these efforts produced no results." He said they were unable to place any unidentified vehicle in the air or on the ground near the carcasses that were found. He said his group submitted 35 carcasses to the laboratory for examination. Only 19 of those submitted were deemed to be of recent enough vintage to make an examination and of those 19, nine were determined to be willful mutilations. He said of those nine, it was concluded that two were done by pranksters. WHITESIDE said that his organization even set up a secret witness program with the cooperation of the "Denver Post", but this resulted in no information to assist in a solution to the matter.

CATTLE MUTILATIONS

During the afternoon of April 20, 1979, law enforcement officers met with U.S. Attorney R.E. THOMPSON for a special meeting. At this conference were representatives from the FBI and numerous state law enforcement officers from New Mexico. Also in attendance were investigators from Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, and Arkansas. During the conference emphasis was placed on an attempt to determine the most appropriate way of approaching the solution of the cattle mutilations. The officials decided that direction for the investigation should be the responsibility of one of three agencies -- the FBI, the District Attorney's Office in Santa Fe, New Mexico, which has applied for the LEAA Grant, or the New Mexico State Police. U.S. Attorney THOMPSON concluded that within the next two weeks a determination would be made which of the three agencies would be the primary investigative group and the agency's responsibility for the collection of data regarding the mutilations. U.S. Attorney THOMPSON pointed out that the FBI would have to receive approval from Washington, District Attorney MARTINEZ' group would have to receive the LEAA Grant, and the New Mexico State Police would have to obtain clearance from its headquarters.

During this session of the conference, investigators from Arkansas pointed out that they have examined 28 cases of cattle mutilations and it is their conclusion that all cases were the work of intentional mutilators and not of predators. The examination of carcasses submitted by their investigators have been done by the Oklahoma State University Forensic Lab.

The investigator present at the conference from Montana expressed his opinion that carcasses found in Montana were also mutilated by deliberate efforts and not by predators.

All investigators present during this session recommended that there be a central collection unit which could coordinate information from all areas. Also, all investigators recommended that a standard procedure and form be adopted for the investigation of future mutilations. They recommended that evidence be examined by a qualified veterinary pathologist.

Airtel

5/2/79

To: SAC, Albuquerque (198-541)

1 - J. E. Smith

From: Director, FBI

THE MUTILATIONS OF

15 ANIMALS

CIR (C)

OO: Albuquerque

Re Albuquerque airtel to FBIHQ, 4/25/79, and Butelcal to Albuquerque, 5/1/79.

FBIHQ concurs with the recommendation of SAC, Albuquerque in that the investigative unit currently being established re cattle mutilations within the DA's Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico, be designated as the coordinator in this matter.

NOTE: Re airtel recommended that the coordinator for the various jurisdictions involved in the investigation of cattle mutilations will be the DA's Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico. FBIHQ concurs with the recommendation.

MAILED 2
MAY 2 1979
FBI

ST-105

REC-110

198-1048-6

MAY 3 1979

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
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- Asst. Dir.:
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- Crim. Inv. _____
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- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
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- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

J.E.S. pay (4) [initials]

MAY 24 1979

MAIL ROOM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memorandum

Asso. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.:

- Adm. Serv. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
- Intell. _____
- Laboratory _____
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- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 6/1/79

FROM : W. D. Gow

- 1 - Associate Director
- 1 - Mr. Boynton
- 1 - Mr. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Ingram
- 1 - Mr. Gow
- 1 - J. E. Smith

SUBJECT: THE MUTILATIONS OF
 15 ANIMALS
 CRIME ON INDIAN RESERVATION
 OO: Albuquerque

PURPOSE: To respond to the Director's request for information concerning an article appearing in the "National Enquirer" newspaper dated June 5, 1979, page 5, which is captioned, "FBI Joins Investigation of Animal Mutilations Linked to UFOs." (See attached.)

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

APPROVED: *WDM*

Director _____	Adm. Serv. _____	Legal Coun. _____
Assoc. Dir. _____	Crim. Inv. <i>[initials]</i>	Plan. & Insp. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____	Ident. _____	Rec. Mgnt. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____	Intell. _____	Tech. Servs. _____
	Laboratory _____	Training _____
		Public Affs. Off. _____

DETAILS: By memorandum dated March 2, 1979, Philip B. Heymann, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, requested that the FBI conduct an appropriate investigation in New Mexico of the fifteen animal mutilations and any others that occur in Indian country as a possible Crime on an Indian Reservation and furnish the results to the U. S. Attorney and to the Criminal Division, Department of Justice (DOJ). This memorandum stated that DOJ had received correspondence from Senator Harrison Schmitt, New Mexico, indicating that fifteen mutilations of animals have occurred in New Mexico Indian country in the past three years. In this memorandum, DOJ advised that their Criminal Division had been aware of the phenomenon of animals being mutilated in a manner that could indicate that such acts are performed by persons as part of a ritual or ceremony. This memorandum from DOJ further stated that some of these mutilations which have occurred in Indian country are DOJ's first indication that Federal law may have been violated.



Enclosure

JES:par (3)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-124

198-104-7
JUN 5 1979

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum Gow to Moore
RE: THE MUTILATIONS OF 15 ANIMALS

On March 6, 1979, the FBI, Albuquerque Division, was instructed to conduct an investigation into the mutilations of fifteen animals or any others that occur in Indian country in accordance with the aforementioned DOJ memorandum dated March 2, 1979.

On April 20, 1979, a conference was held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, concerning the problem of animal mutilations, primarily cattle, in which approximately 180 people attended who included various law enforcement agencies from several states, news media representatives, and the general public. Senator Schmitt chaired the conference and the U. S. Attorney, New Mexico, and SAC Forrest S. Putman, Jr., Albuquerque Division, were in attendance. SAC, Putman advised the conference that DOJ had given the FBI authority to investigate those cattle mutilations which have occurred or might occur in Indian country. During this conference, numerous theories were expounded concerning who is responsible for these mutilations including members of satanic cults, predators, pranksters, extraterrestrial visitors, and some unknown Government agency. At the conclusion of this conference, it was decided that one agency would be designated as the coordinating investigative agency for all jurisdictions involved.

Subsequently during May, 1979, the District Attorney's Office for the greater Santa Fe, New Mexico, area received approximately \$50,000 in LEAA funds to act as the coordinating investigative agency of cattle mutilations.

Since March, 1979, there have been no new cattle mutilations in Indian country, and our investigation with respect to the identities of the individuals responsible for the fifteen cattle mutilations has been negative to date.

FBI Joins Investigation of Animal Mutilations Linked to UFOs

By WILLIAM BARNHILL, BOB PRATT and DAVID WRIGHT

The FBI has joined in the investigation of the bizarre mutilation of thousands of grazing horses and cattle over an 18-state area — attacks which have been linked to UFOs.

Disclosure of the FBI role was made at a recent conference of officials from seven states where the attacks have reached an alarming level.

Sen. Harrison Schmitt (R.-N. Mex.), the ex-astronaut and scientist who organized the conference, declared: "Either we've got a UFO situation or we've got a massive, massive conspiracy which is enormously well funded."

At least 8,000 cattle and horses have been butchered with surgical precision over an estimated 1.28 million square mile area stretching from Tennessee to Oregon since the mutilations began around 1970. The 1.28 million square miles is more than a third of the total land area in the continental United States.

In many cases the attacks have coincided with UFO sightings. Baffled investigators say the strange pattern of the mutilations includes these startling facts:

- No tire marks, footprints or other signs of human activity are found near the mutilated carcasses.

- Only the blood and certain parts of the animals — usually the reproductive organs — are removed.

- Trace elements found on and in some carcasses are the same as those collected after a UFO sighting in New Mexico.

- Buzzards and coyotes refuse to eat the mutilated horses and cattle.

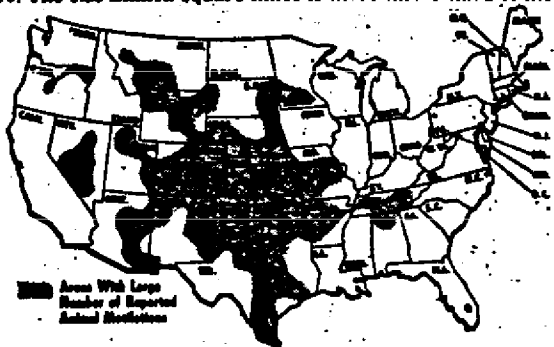
Sen. Schmitt, who received a Ph.D. in geology from Harvard University and was a member of the Apollo 17 moon-landing crew, said state and local law enforcement officials have been unable to come up with leads on their own and FBI help is needed.

"To date, the mutilations have been as mysterious as they've been grisly," he said.

The Justice Department authorized the FBI office in Albuquerque to become involved in the investigation of these crimes on the basis that several of the mutilation killings occurred on Indian lands.

Many attacks have occurred on animals at the Jicarilla Apache Reservation in Dulce, N. Mex.

"Any place we've had a mutilation, we have also had UFO sightings," reported Gabe Valdez, a veteran New Mexico



18 Area With Large Number of Reported Animal Mutilations

BAFFLING incidents have occurred in 18 states.

state trooper who has investigated more than 30 attacks.

If predators are involved, he said, "we have some predators with super powers. We find these carcasses are being lifted up (off the ground) and later they leave clamp marks on the legs. It is also very hard for me to believe that a predator can take the heart out of an animal through a small wound in the neck."

Dr. Henry Monteith, an engineering physicist at Sandia Laboratories which handles secret government projects, revealed that Indians are so terrified by the mutilations, they bury the carcasses immediately and are reluctant to discuss what happened. Even their dogs refuse to go near the carcasses.

Dr. Monteith, who has been investigating the attacks since they began, said Indians have told him of actually seeing spaceships land and unload "star people" who chase down

animals and take them back to the spaceship.

"There have been thousands of these mutilations nobody knows about. The Indians are usually frightened to death," he said.

"They don't say anything about it because they know it's being done by 'star people,' they



EXPERTS: New Mexico state trooper Gabe Valdez takes tissue samples from a mutilated cow found at Dulce, N. Mex. Assisting him is retired scientist Howard Burgess, who's investigated several similar incidents with Valdez.

know why they're doing it, so therefore we should leave it alone.

"Those are their exact words... The 'star people' know what they're doing and should be trusted."

Dr. Monteith said he has no doubt that aliens from outer space are responsible for the attacks and are using the animals' bodies as part of their study of life on earth.

Many other investigators — police, scientists and UFO researchers — agree that UFOs are the only possible explanation.

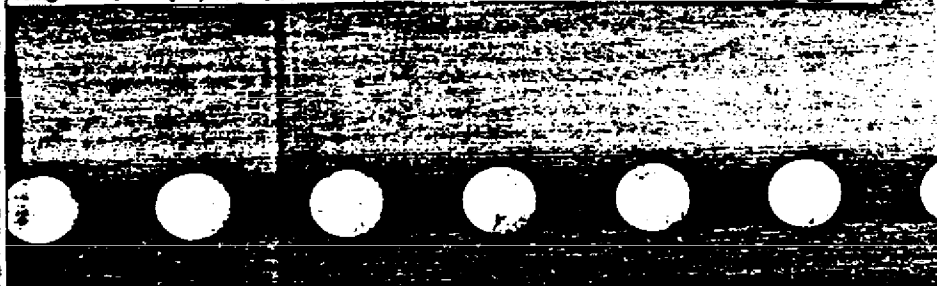
Said Richard Sigismund, a Boulder, Colo., psychologist and

UFO researcher: "What few clues we have concerning those responsible for the mutilations suggest that we are dealing with well-equipped, highly capable airborne entities... We are forced, I feel, to the hypothesis that unidentified aircraft are the means — UFOs."

To aid in solving the mystery, District Attorney Eloy Martinez of Espanola, N. Mex., is seeking a \$40,000 grant from the U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Admitting UFOs are a possibility, he said:

"I might be the first district attorney in the country to prosecute an alien from outer space."



HARRISON SCHMITT
NEW MEXICO

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

SELECT COMMITTEE ON
SMALL BUSINESS

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

June 6, 1979

Assoc. Dir. _____
 Dep. AD Adm. _____
 Dep. AD Inv. _____
 Asst. Dir.: _____
 Adm. Serv. _____
 Com. Inv. _____
 Ident. _____
 Intel. _____
 Laboratory _____
 Legal Coun. _____
 Plan. & Insp. _____
 Rec. Mgnt. _____
 Tech. Servs. _____
 Training _____
 Public Affs. Off. _____
 Telephone Rm. _____
 Director's Sec'y _____

Dear Mr. Director:

As you may know, the U. S. Attorney for New Mexico, R. E. Thompson, and I convened a multi-state live-stock mutilation conference in Albuquerque on April 20. As a result of that meeting, Agent Sam Jones of the Albuquerque office of the FBI was assigned as the Bureau contact for those individuals desiring to report animal mutilations and to organize the Bureau's activities in this investigation.

Please provide an update with regard to the status of the Bureau's activities to this point, as well as an outline and timetable for projected action. I am receiving many questions from constituents on these matters.

In addition, please advise me whether sufficient funds are contained within your present budget to cover projected activities with respect to the Bureau's involvement. As mark-up is scheduled to begin within the near future in the Senate Appropriations Committee, of which I am a member, your contacting me by June 11 as to whether additional funding is required, and the amount, would be appreciated.

REC-8
Sincerely,

Harrison Schmitt
Harrison Schmitt
(NEW MEXICO)

5 JUN 22 1979

The Honorable William H. Webster, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

61 JUL 17 1979

Handwritten scribble

REC-8
JUL 11 1979
#35
K-81-7

Handwritten initials

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

June 19, 1979

- 1 - Mr. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Ingram
- 1 - Mr. Gow
- 1 - J. E. Smith
- 1 - Mr. Mintz
- Attn: E. P. Mosche
- 1 - Mr. R. E. Long
- Attn: L. C. Groove

Honorable Harrison Schmitt
 United States Senate
 Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Schmitt:

Reference is made to your letter received June 11, 1979, a copy of which is attached for your ready reference.

Please be advised that the Department of Justice on March 2, 1979, requested the FBI to conduct an investigation in New Mexico of fifteen animal mutilations and any others that occur in Indian country as a Federal violation.

Since March, 1979, our Albuquerque Office has conducted an inquiry concerning the aforementioned mutilations and are in contact with other law enforcement agencies investigating animal mutilations. There have been no new cattle mutilations reported to us in Indian country, and our investigation with respect to the identities of the individuals responsible for the fifteen cattle mutilations has been negative to date.

Your interest in obtaining additional funds for the FBI's involvement is appreciated. However, at this time sufficient funds are available within our General Government Crimes Program to support our investigation in this matter.

If the FBI can be of further assistance to you or your constituents, please contact us.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Webster
 William H. Webster
 Director

5 JUN 22 1979

MAILED 3
 JUN 19 1979
 FBI

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. _____
- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
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- Plan. & Insp. _____
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- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

Enclosure

1 SAC, Albuquerque (For Information) (Enclosure)

JES:par (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

JUL 12 1979

Honorable Harrison Schmitt

NOTE: This letter is written in response to a letter from Senator Harrison Schmitt (New Mexico) concerning the FBI's investigation of the cattle mutilations in New Mexico's Indian country.

On June 11, 1979, John Ryan, Legislative Assistant to Senator Schmitt, was telephonically advised by L. C. Groover, ~~Deputy Assistant Director~~ - Deputy Assistant Director, Administrative Services Division, that Senator Schmitt's letter was received at FBIHQ on June 11, 1979. Mr. Ryan was advised that the FBI had sufficient funds to handle our investigation concerning cattle mutilations and that we would advise the Senator the status of our investigation. This response has been coordinated among the Administrative Services Division, Legal Counsel Division, SAC Forrest S. Putman, Albuquerque Division, and the Criminal Investigative Division.

John Ryan

APPROVED: _____	Adm. Serv. <i>WJH</i>	Legal Coun. _____
Director <i>WJH</i>	Crim. Inv. <i>WJH</i>	Plan. & Insp. _____
Assoc. Dir. _____	Ident. _____	Rec. Mgnt. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____	Intell. _____	Tech. Servs. _____
Des. AD Inv. _____	Laboratory _____	Training _____
		Public Affs. Off. _____

- 1 - Mr. Mintz (Mr. Moschella)
- 1 - Mr. Moore (Mr. Gow)
- 1 - Mr. Boynton
- 1 - Mr. Woodby

June 26, 1979

My

**Mr. Burkett Van Kirk
Counsel for the Minority
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510**

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Dear Burkett,

In your telephone call you inquired about the livestock mutilations problem in New Mexico and the actions being taken by the FBI concerning them.

Livestock mutilations have reportedly occurred in a number of states, principally in the Southwest; however, the only known mutilations over which the FBI might have investigative jurisdiction have occurred on Indian lands in New Mexico.

On March 2, 1979, the Department of Justice requested the FBI to conduct an investigation in New Mexico of fifteen animal mutilations and any others that occur in Indian country. Since March 1979, our Albuquerque Office has been investigating these mutilations and is in contact with other law enforcement agencies investigating livestock mutilations. There have been no new livestock mutilations on Indian lands reported to us and our investigation with respect to the identities of the individuals responsible for the fifteen mutilations mentioned previously has been negative to date.

You may also be interested to know that on April 20, 1979, a conference chaired by Senator Harrison Schmitt, New Mexico, was held in Albuquerque concerning the problem of livestock

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. AD Adm. _____
- Dep. AD Inv. _____
- Asst. Dir.:
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- Crim. Inv. _____
- Ident. _____
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- Laboratory _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Plan. & Insp. _____
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- Tech. Servs. _____
- Training _____
- Public Affs. Off. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director's Sec'y _____

NOTE: This information is being furnished in response to a telephonic inquiry from Mr. Van Kirk on 6/25/79. We furnished the same information to Senator Schmitt by letter dated 6/19/79, except the portion relating to the Albuquerque conference and the LEAA grant about which Senator Schmitt was already aware. 198-1048-2

LEG:mkr (7)

MAIL ROOM

Hand delivered
10:30 am 6/27/79

JUN 27 1979

FBI/DOJ

Mr. Burkett Van Kirk

mutilations, primarily cattle, which was attended by law enforcement agencies from several states, news media representatives and the general public. At the conclusion of this conference it was decided that one agency would be designated as the coordinating investigative agency for all jurisdictions involved. Subsequently, the District Attorney's Office for the Greater Santa Fe, New Mexico, Area received approximately \$50,000 in LEAA funds to act as the coordinating agency of livestock mutilation investigations.

If we can be of further assistance in this matter, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

L. Clyde Groover, Jr.
Deputy Assistant Director
Administrative Services Division

APPROVED:	Adm. Serv. <u> </u>	Legal Coun. <u> </u>
Director <u> </u>	Crim. Inv. <u> </u>	Plan. & Insp. <u> </u>
Assoc. Dir. <u> </u>	Ident. <u> </u>	Rec. Mgmt. <u> </u>
Dep. AD Adm. <u> </u>	Int'l. <u> </u>	Tech. Servs. <u> </u>
Dep. AD Inv. <u> </u>	Laboratory <u> </u>	Training <u> </u>
		Public Affs. Off. <u> </u>

memorandum

DATE: 8/1/79
 REPLY TO: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (198-541) P
 ATTN OF:
 SUBJECT: "CHANGED"
 MUTILATION OF ANIMALS ON INDIAN
 LANDS IN NEW MEXICO
 CIR (C)
 (OO: ALBUQUERQUE)
 TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

Title marked changed to show thrust of investigation by Albuquerque Office: Title formerly carried as MUTILATIONS OF 15 ANIMALS".

Re Albuquerque airtel to Director, 4/25/79.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of an LHM captioned, "MUTILATION OF ANIMALS ON INDIAN LANDS IN NEW MEXICO", dated as above.

The news articles which comprise the major portion of the enclosed LHM were furnished by WAYNE CIDDIO, Administrative Assistant to Senator HARRISON SCHMITT, Santa Fe Office. CIDDIO also furnished a copy of a news release from Senator SCHMITT which is included in the LHM. It is felt that the Bureau should have this information in the event of inquiries which might be received.

Regarding the information in the July 17, 1979, news release of Senator Schmitt, the Albuquerque Office is of the opinion that investigation in this matter should continue to be limited to those mutilations reported as occurring on Indian lands within the State of New Mexico as per instructions in Bureau airtel, 3/16/79. The Albuquerque Office considers this to be the maximum limit of its inquiries.

Since being instructed to investigate this matter, there have been no further mutilations reported on Indian Lands in New Mexico. Liaison has been established with appropriate law enforcement personnel to insure that mutilations are reported to the Albuquerque FBI Office.

ENCLOSURE
 2-Bureau (Enc. 4)
 1-Albuquerque
 SWJ:pas
 (3)

8-19 / 1048-11
 REC-18

EX-113

15 AUG 6 1979



62 AUG 2 1979 Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

AQ 198-541

Concerning those prior mutilations reported to have occurred on Indian lands, no law enforcement agency was assigned investigatory responsibility and as a result, no adequate evidence collection or record making was undertaken. The Albuquerque Office has questioned law enforcement officers who have been at the scene of the alleged mutilations as observers. A few photographs were taken, copies of which were obtained. No evidence has been obtained because none was collected. In view of this, no further investigation will be done regarding the alleged mutilation of the 15 animals previously reported. For this reason, the title to this case was changed showing the correct perspective of the Albuquerque Office investigation.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Albuquerque, New Mexico

August 1, 1979

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ANIMAL MUTILATIONS

On July 25, 1979, WAYNE CIDDIO, Adiministrative Assistant to Senator Harrison Schmitt, Santa Fe Office, furnished copies of newspaper articles from an Espanola, New Mexico, newspaper, the "Rio Grande Sun", regarding mutilations.

Mr. CIDDIO also furnished a copy of a news release from the office of Senator SCHMITT which was dated July 17, 1979. The news articles and release follow:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

115-7095-11
ENCLOSURE

They Held a Mutilation

By GAIL OLSON
Of the SUN's
Santa Fe Bureau

The county's "freshest" mutilation report so far reached State Police within five hours of the kill last Saturday, but nobody came to investigate.

"I was really disgusted. The news media said investigators would come as soon as they were called," complained Dennis Martinez, who discovered the carcass "within 300 yards of my place," in Truchas.

"It is sad news," he said of law enforcement's apparent lack of interest in the case, which from all reports is a classic. State Police called the county livestock agent and DA Eloy Martinez, but sent no officers to the scene.

His wife Francis, more cynical, was nonchalant about the absence of of-

ficial investigators. She reported that as of 4 p.m. Tuesday, no investigator had been seen in Truchas.

"They don't come here very often - not unless something is hanging from a viga," she explained of area law enforcement personnel and what she sees as their attitude about the small mountain village.

Ken Rommel, hired through a \$50,000 federal grant to investigate cattle mutilations in Rio Arriba county, had not been on the scene as of late Tuesday afternoon and was not available in his office.

Dennis Martinez said the latest chapter in county mutilations here began between 3 a.m. and 5 a.m. Saturday morning.

"I heard the dogs barking," he explained of that time, though "the

thought of mutilations was far away from my mind."

He explained that as he has a number of "open fences" that result in "cattle going through property." The only thing he noticed about the barking dogs was they would "go to the boundary of the fence and turn back" rather than chasing the cows as usual.

When he began his day, he said, at approximately 7 a.m., his brother, Ernesto Martinez and "another Ernesto Martinez," the Ernesto Martinez who owns the property upon which the cow was found, were at his door.

"Come and see it," they invited, asking him to bring his gun, as wolves have been sighted in the area lately.

"The cow belonged to Juan Antonio Rael and it

was a female," Dennis Martinez said.

"I saw what appeared to be a mutilation. It had little blood which was only visible where the tongue used to be. The tongue, he said, had been sliced at its "roots," precisely.

Right after the viewing, the state police reportedly were called.

The night before had been "peaceful" he reported, except for the slightly peculiar behavior of the barking dogs.

Everyone believed the find to be a good one, as they had "come in time." Dennis Martinez and his wife both said a number of Truchas residents had reported seeing "orange lights" in the sky that night, some flying over the Truchas cemetery.

After the authorities were notified, Dennis Martinez said, "I stuck

But No One Came

around from 7 a.m. until 2:30, making sure" that no investigators were coming.

He admitted he was "a little bit scared" of the mutilation which occurred so near his home. He explained he had been in the Colorado Springs area when a number of mutilations had taken place there.

"The way its done, when you see one, its a little bit different", then when you just hear about one, he explained.

The eyes of the fresh cow, he noted, attracted attention among observers.

The villain, he said, "tried to scrape at it," as if he or it were trying to get a tissue sample "from the white part of the eye." The rectal area, the udder and the ears were removed from the beast

with surgical precision.

Dennis Martinez said Neil Bockman, a Santa Fe photographer and filmmaker looking into the phenomena, appeared on the scene. Bockman wrote an article for Read Street, a news publication, recently on the phenomena entitled "Burgers for the Gods."

"The case itself didn't seem unusual, except for the fact that there were wolves in the area," Bockman said. He reported one neighbor's dog chewed "the backend" of the cow.

He was puzzled that law enforcement officials had not appeared on the scene.

U.S. Senator Harrison Schmitt Tuesday also expressed concern that the investigation was not attended to immediately by law enforcement personnel.

"I don't blame them for

being upset," he said of the witnesses, explaining that he is seeking more funding for the FBI's study into the problem.

"That's one reason I got the language" of a funding request recently announced to support the FBI investigation, Senator Schmitt explained. "I want the FBI to be more deeply involved."

He said "more coordinating of local investigations" is needed at this time and that the "central point of the investigation," he believes now, should be the FBI, though some centralization may be achieved by the District Attorney.

"My understanding was that FBI agent Sam Jones was assigned to coordinate law enforcement efforts on mutilations," Senator Schmitt said of his analysis of

what transpired at a recent conference of law enforcement personnel involved in mutilation investigations.

"The fact that the District Attorney's grant was pursued didn't change that," he said further, of Martinez's federally funded investigation.

"Maybe my understanding was wrong, but my understanding was that the FBI would be the coordinating agency," he said.

When told that Ken Rommel, the investigator the District Attorney hired after receiving a grant to pay his salary, had yet to contact Gabe Valdez, the State Policeman who has the most experience in investigating mutilations, Senator Schmitt said Valdez' experience should

Continued on Page 2

Mutilation Uninvestigated

Continued from Page 1
prove valuable to any investigator.

"That doesn't sound like complete investigating," Schmitt said of the omission of Valdez' participation.

In light of the lack of investigation of the Truchas episode, the SUN has received a number of reports from confidential sources about dissatisfaction with the course Rommel's investigation is taking.

Persons who have spoken to the investigator complain he is "brusque," or "too flippant," or he doesn't take their ideas or their reports seriously, and they'd rather not discuss with him further mutilation phenomena.

Other persons express fears that not only Rommel, but the District Attorney and the State Police, are working together to cover up whatever is behind the

mutilations, and rumors are spreading fast.

"Eloy Martinez went to the State Police and told them that Gabe Valdez is not to have any part in this investigation," one serious Valdez fan told the SUN.

Another version of that story is that a "muzzle" has been placed on Valdez.

Both stories were denied Tuesday by State Police Chief Martin Vigil and by the district attorney.

"I have not put out any orders to that effect," Vigil said. He explained that he has asked that information be channelled to Rommel, but if a state policeman should get a call on a suspected mutilation, he should "go on over there."

The district attorney, too, denies the existence of a gag order on any state police officer.

"I never have, and never will, impose any kind of a gag rule on any law enforcement officer because I don't have that authority and even if I did it would be impractical for me to impose any form of gag rule," he said.

Of the alleged meeting with Vigil, he said, he believed that the story grew from an actual conversation he had with the chief.

"I think that the meeting was only my request to the chief that since we now have a designated project director in charge that it would probably be best to have everything relating to mutilations funnelled through that investigator.

"If for no other reason, the grant terms and conditions calls for that

kind of a concept."

Martinez said a teletype received by every affiliate State Police officer of the state assigned Richard C de Baca as liaison between officers and Rommel and that "relates to the notion that if there is a mute in their responsibility that hopefully they will contact Rommel."

Of Rommel's failure to appear at the Truchas suspected mutilation, he said he is "reasonably assured that Ken is looking into it."

"This happened on a weekend and its one of those instances where I

believe an effort was made to contact Rommel with no success."

Of the allegations of a cover-up, Martinez said, "The only thing I can really state I would flatly deny basis for supporting the contention that there is a cover-up if for no other reason than it would put the grant in jeopardy."

He advised those with such contentions to "apply to the grantee, the Law Enforcement Assistance Association," with that complaint. The LEAA, he contends, would "support" the complainant "one hundred per cent."

Mutilations Probe Disappointing

Examination of the first quarterly report submitted in our famous \$50,000 cattle mutilation probe would indicate results to date can be described at best disappointing. The worst might be to suggest it's a waste of the taxpayers' money.

In summary, chief investigator Ken Rommel, at a salary of \$25,000 a year, gave interviews to television stations and newspapers, talked with the Colorado Bureau of Investigation, confirmed support from a number of state agencies (which he had already) and checked out three suspected mutilations in his first five weeks on the job.

That cost about \$2,500 in salary plus unknown expenses.

The report says the investigations into the three cattle deaths (one each in Milaga, Coyote and Tres Piedras) were not complete, although one Albuquerque newspaper quoted Rommel as saying all three were caused by predators.

But lo and behold, a mutilation reported in Truchas Saturday morning, only several hours after the animal's death and probably the freshest incident to date, had yet to be checked out by 4 p.m. Tuesday — more than four days later. Our "Desert Fox" hadn't made it to Truchas, the state police hadn't responded, the livestock inspector was not to be seen and the only explanation our district attorney (he's the one who got the \$50,000 grant) had was "it was a weekend."

We must advise our cattle mutilators that the game is played only five days a week — we rest on weekends.

Now fellows, there is a tremendous amount of interest in this subject as evidenced by the turnout for the Albuquerque conference conducted by New Mexico's Sen. Harrison Schmitt. Additional proof is the fact that the feds coughed up \$50,000 to look into it.

While the public can't expect a solution in the first six weeks of activity, for pete's sake they can expect more than that skimpy one-page report issued last week. And they can expect, for the money they are putting out, for someone to show up to investigate reported mutilations.

But as one optimist remarked cheerfully: "Look at it this way; it's only \$50,000. It could have been half a million."

Senator Harrison Schmitt

248 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510

Media Contact: Anne Graf
202/224-

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
July 17, 1979

Washington, D.C.—U.S. Senator Harrison Schmitt announced today that the Senate Appropriations Committee, on which he serves, included in the Fiscal Year 1980 Justice Department Appropriations Report language directing the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to maintain its investigation of the cattle mutilations that have occurred in northern New Mexico and elsewhere.

Schmitt said such action by the Appropriations Committee is "necessary due to the continuing widespread problem of cattle mutilations and the need for federal coordination of the investigation."

"I hope that the Committee's endorsement of this proposal will increase the FBI's investigative activity so that the answer to this bizarre and grisly mystery will be found," Schmitt added.

The FBI will investigate the incidents that have occurred and which are prosecutable under United States Code 1152 and 1153.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
memorandum

DATE:

12/10/79

REPLY
ATTN:

SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (198-541) C

SUBJECT:

MUTILATION OF ANIMALS ON INDIAN
LANDS IN NEW MEXICO

CIR (C)

TO:

OO: ALBUQUERQUE

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re Albuquerque letter to the Director, 8/1/79.

Since being instructed to investigate this matter, there have been no reports of mutilations on Indian lands in New Mexico. Liaison has been established with appropriate law enforcement personnel to insure that mutilations are reported to the Albuquerque FBI Office.

In view of this, no investigation is currently being conducted regarding mutilations, and the Albuquerque Office is placing this matter in a closed status.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Albuquerque
- SWJ:rag
- (3)

*1/10/79 SAC F. P. ... advised to ...
submit HM*

191-378-12

DEC 13 1979

SWJ

10075056



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
54 JAN 20 1980

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
memorandum

DATE: 1/15/80
REPLY TO ATTN OF: SAC ALBUQUERQUE (198-541) C
SUBJECT: MUTILATION OF ANIMALS ON INDIAN LANDS
IN NEW MEXICO
CIR (C)
TO: OO: ALBUQUERQUE

DIRECTOR, FBI (198-1048)

Re Albuquerque letter to the Director, 12/10/79.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM captioned as above. One copy of this LHM is being designated for KENNETH M. ROMMEL, District Attorney's Office, Espanola, New Mexico. ROMMEL is the Director of a Special Investigative Unit set up under an LEAA grant for the purpose of investigating animal mutilations.

No investigation is currently being conducted by the Albuquerque FBI Office regarding mutilations, and this case is in a closed status. It is again pointed out there have been no reports of mutilations on Indian lands in New Mexico since the Albuquerque Office was instructed to investigate this matter.

ENCLOSURE
② - Bureau (Enc 198) (RM)
1 - Albuquerque
SWJ:rag
(3)

1cc. G-6 + LHM retained. com 5056

2cc LHM sent via G-6
attn: Roger Adams, DOJ
JF/ro
4/21/80

198-1048
16 JAN 18 1980

CONFIDENTIAL
JSA/m



60 JAN 28 1980
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Albuquerque, New Mexico
January 15, 1980

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

MUTILATION OF ANIMALS
ON INDIAN LANDS IN
NEW MEXICO
CRIME ON INDIAN RESERVATION

By communication from FBIHQ dated March 6, 1979, the FBI, Albuquerque Office was instructed to conduct investigation into the mutilations of animals occurring on Indian lands in New Mexico. This instruction was based on a memorandum dated March 2, 1979, from the Department of Justice to FBIHQ, which authorized such investigation.

On April 20, 1979, a conference on livestock mutilations was convened in Albuquerque by Senator HARRISON SCHMITT of New Mexico, and the U. S. Attorney for New Mexico, R. E. THOMPSON. This conference was attended by law enforcement investigators from several states, FBI representatives, other interested parties, and the press. Approximately 180 persons were in attendance. Near the conclusion of the conference, it was reported by the District Attorney in Santa Fe, New Mexico, that a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant had been applied for to provide funds for a special investigative unit to investigate cattle mutilations. Subsequently, it was announced that the LEAA grant had been made, and that a special investigative unit for this purpose had been set up under the auspices of the New Mexico State District Attorney in Santa Fe. Former FBI Agent KENNETH M. ROMMEL was appointed to head up that unit.

Investigation by the Albuquerque FBI Office determined that there had been reports of dead animals from both the Santa Clara Reservation and the Jicarilla Apache Reservation in New Mexico. Discussions with GERALD HILL, Bureau of Indian Affairs Criminal Investigator, Pojoaque, New Mexico, regarding the dead cattle which had been reported on the Santa Clara Reservation by members of the Santa Clara Tribe disclosed that these reports were in 1978. There was no evidence to cause it to be determined that the animals had been mutilated, and Investigator HILL did not make a complete investigation of the matter, nor collect any evidence for examination. Subsequent discussions with RALEIGH

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

198-1048-12

MUTILATION OF ANIMALS ON INDIAN LANDS IN NEW MEXICO

TAFOYA, Chief of Police, Jicarilla Apache Tribe, disclosed similar information, i.e. the reports of unexplained dead animals were in 1978, and although they were surrounded by suspicious circumstances, there was no evidence to positively determine that the animals had been mutilated. In neither case had evidence been preserved for examination, nor were there any complete reports of investigation done regarding the deaths.

The Albuquerque FBI Office has discussed the possibility of animal mutilations with law enforcement officers in New Mexico, including MEL SEDILLO, JR., Investigator, New Mexico Livestock Board, Albuquerque, New Mexico, who has examined numerous animals which had been reported as being mutilated. Investigator SEDILLO said that in each instance his examination showed that the animals had been attacked by predators.

Since the conference of April 20, 1979, the Albuquerque FBI Office has received a voluminous amount of correspondence from interested parties who have expounded their theories regarding this subject. Copies of this information have been furnished to KENNETH M. ROMMEL for his assistance.

On January 15, 1980, KENNETH M. ROMMEL advised his office has pursued numerous investigative leads regarding the possible mutilation of animals in New Mexico. He said that to date, his investigative unit has determined that none of the reported cases has involved what appear to be mutilations by other than common predators. ROMMEL said he has travelled to other states and conferred with investigators in those areas regarding mutilations, and to date has received no information which would justify the belief that any animals have been intentionally mutilated by human beings. ROMMEL added that regarding all the dead animals he has examined, the damage to the carcasses has always been consistent with predator action.

The Albuquerque FBI Office has alerted law enforcement officials who have jurisdiction over Indian lands in New Mexico concerning the March 6, 1979, authorization for the Albuquerque FBI Office to investigate the mutilations of animals on Indian lands in New Mexico. These law enforcement officials have advised that they would immediately notify the Albuquerque FBI Office in the event there are any new occurrences of suspected animal mutilations on Indian lands.

On January 15, 1980, this matter was discussed with Assistant U. S. Attorney RICHARD J. SMITH, U. S. Attorney's Office, Albuquerque. Assistant U. S. Attorney SMITH said that in his opinion there is no Federal interest in continuing an investigation in this matter in the absence of further reports of acts of

MUTILATION OF ANIMALS ON INDIAN LANDS IN NEW MEXICO

suspected mutilation of animals on Indian lands in New Mexico.

3/7/80

Office of the District Attorney
First Judicial District



Kenneth M. Rosmel, Jr.
Director
Diana S. Moyle
Coordinating Secretary

LOCAL & STATE

Animal Mutilation Project
Post Office Box 1209
Espaola, New Mexico 87532

Cipriano Padilla
Investigator
Telephone: (505) 753-7131
827-2195

March 5, 1980

4d - MK
extra

00307063

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
J. Edgar Hoover Building
Washington, D.C.

Attention: F.B.I. Laboratory

Re: Mutilations of Animals ON
Indian Reservation; T90S,
New Mexico, July 1978

Gentlemen:

For background information, I refer to your Albuquerque origin matter entitled as follows:

- Mutilations of Animals on Indian Lands in New Mexico -- Crime on Indian Reservation.

Enclosed for examination is one vial containing several flakes of an unknown material which this office would like to have identified in connection with an official investigation.

For your information, since approximately 1975, New Mexico and other states, primarily those located in close proximity to New Mexico, have had incidents referred to by many as "the cattle mutilation phenomena." Stock animals, primarily cattle, have been found dead with various parts of the carcass missing such as one eye, one ear, the udder, and normally a cored anus. Most credible sources have attributed this damage to normal predator and scavenger activity. However, certain segments of the population have attributed the damage to many other causes ranging from U.F.O.s to a giant governmental conspiracy, the exact nature of which is never fully explained. No factual data has been supplied supporting these theories.

In May, 1979, responding to pressure from his constituents, the District Attorney, First Judicial District of New Mexico, applied for and was awarded a one year L.E.A.A. grant to investigate these mutilations.

I retired after twenty-eight years as a special agent of the F.B.I. to direct this investigation.

As previously stated, there are those that have attempted to make a connection between cattle mutilations and U.F.O. sightings.

COPY AND SPECIMENS
RETAINED IN LAB FOR
LABORATORY AND REPORT

OK

178-1013-14

6 MAR 17 1980

SEARCHED

59 APR 17 1980

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

March 5, 1980
Page -2-

In July, 1978, a U.F.O. was reportedly observed by a resident of Taos, New Mexico, reportedly hovering over a pickup truck. The next morning, the enclosed powder flakes were reportedly recovered from the roof of the aforementioned pickup.

Some of the individuals that are most vocal to the media have inferred that these flakes are identical with a substance that was taken from cowhides in a controlled test conducted in the Dulce, New Mexico area.

Dulce, New Mexico, which has been the site of several reported mutilations, is located approximately seventy miles from Taos, New Mexico. I have not been able to locate a sample of the substance reportedly collected in the Dulce test, but it has been described as a florescent material.

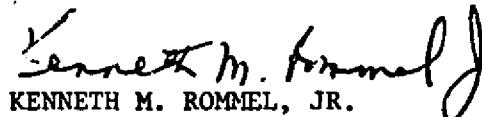
I have, to-date, been able to confirm any connection between these two substances, and have been told by those that have seen both that they are not identical.

However, I would appreciate it if through the use of a G.S. Mas spectroscopy test or any other logical test, that these flakes can be identified. This in itself would go a long way to assisting me to discredit the U.F.O. -- Cow Mutilation association theory.

If need be, the flakes can be destroyed during your examination.

Your cooperation in this investigation is appreciated.

Sincerely,


KENNETH M. ROMMEL, JR.

KMR/dsm
enclosure

REPORT of the

1 - Mr. Aaron



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: Mr. Kenneth M. Rommel, Jr. Director Office of the District Attorney First Judicial District Animal Mutilation Project Post Office Box 1209 Espanola, New Mexico 87532

April 3, 1980 REGISTERED

FBI FILE NO. 199-1048

LAB. NO. 00307063 S MK RI

YOUR NO.

Re: MUTILATIONS OF ANIMALS ON INDIAN RESERVATION; TAOS, NEW MEXICO, JULY 1978

LOCAL & STATE

Examination requested by:

Addressee

Reference:

Letter dated March 5, 1980

Examination requested:

Chemical Analyses - Instrumental Analyses

Specimen:

Q1 Flakes of unknown material

Result of examination:

Specimen Q1 was identified as a white enamel paint typical of an acrylic latex/emulsion-type exterior house paint. The Q1 particles appear to have originated from a wood substrate.

The particular origin and/or manufacturer of this paint cannot be determined. The Q1 particles are suitable for comparison purposes in the event a suspected source is located.

Specimen Q1 is returned herewith.

Enclosure has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

RWA: plb

(4)

WPC/pt

JWG

RECEIVED

198-1048-15

APR 5 1 11 PM '80

MAILED 13 APR 03 1980 FBI

MAIL ROOM

RECORDED
3/12/80
plb*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AARON
3/7/80

Laboratory Work Sheet

To: Mr. Kenneth M. Rommel, Jr.
Director
Office of the District Attorney
First Judicial District
Animal Mutilation Project
Post Office Box 1209
Re: Espanola, New Mexico 87532

FBI FILE NO. 198-1048-
LAB. NO. 00307063 S MK RI
YOUR NO.

MUTILATIONS OF ANIMALS ON
INDIAN RESERVATION; TAOS,
NEW MEXICO, JULY 1978

Examination by:

Examination requested by:

Addressee

Reference:

Letter dated March 5, 1980

Examination requested:

Chemical Analyses - *INSTRUMENTAL*

Specimens received:

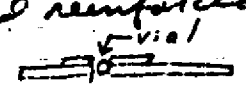
Specimen:

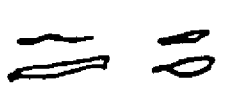
Q1 Flakes of unknown material

Q1 TO RI 3/17/80
Ret'd 3/25

3/10/80

00307063 MK

7200 4x10 E Pm Espanola 3/5/80
via Rm 1039 C ~ 3x6 piece of cardboard
with hole in center and reinforced with
second layer at hole  all
covered with clear tape. The glass vial is
pencil dia + 1 1/2" long, w rotten ball in
one end was all broken on receipt but
contents appear to have been retained
in place by the scotch tape.

Remains from the broken glass debris
+ strips of grey material similar to
like paint flakes or maybe a
synthetic rubber "putty"
actual sizes: 

feels soft + pliable under pressure of
tweezer tip.

00307063 5 MK RI

Dictation:

Specimen Q₁ was identified as a white enamel paint typical of an acrylic latex/emulsion-type exterior house paint. The Q₁ particles appear to have originated from a wood substrate.

The particular origin and/or manufacturer of this paint cannot be determined. The Q₁ particles are suitable for comparison purposes in the event a suspected source is located.

Specimen Q₁ is returned herewith. JEC

Q

RECORDED
3/12/80
plb*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AARON
3/7/80

COBBY
[Signature]

Laboratory Work Sheet

To: Mr. Kenneth M. Rommel, Jr.
Director
Office of the District Attorney
First Judicial District
Animal Mutilation Project
Post Office Box 1209
Re: Espanola, New Mexico 87532

FBI FILE NO.

LAB. NO. 00307063 S MK RI

MUTILATIONS OF ANIMALS ON
INDIAN RESERVATION; TAOS,
NEW MEXICO, JULY 1978

Instrumental Anal. Unit	SPEC.	EX.	S.A.
07 Explosive Composition			
24 Instrumental Paint	1	3	RI
71 Polymers			
72 Drugs			
34 Miscellaneous	1	2	RI

Examination requested by:

Address:

Reference:

Letter dated March 5, 1980

Examination requested:

Chemical Analyses - INSTRUMENTAL ANALYSES

Specimens received:

Specimen:

Substance from pickup

Q1 rec'd from MK
3/17/80

Ret. to Aaron 3/25/80.
[Signature]

Q1 Rec'd in plastic pillbox from Aaron

(as to a typical acrylic latex exterior house paint, or emulsion type) microscopically, the particles in Q1 are typical of a white (housepaint-type) latex enamel. There appears to be wood fibers on the bottom surface in several areas and the bottom is striated/dirty as if it originated from a wood substrate, quite possibly a window frame or something similar.

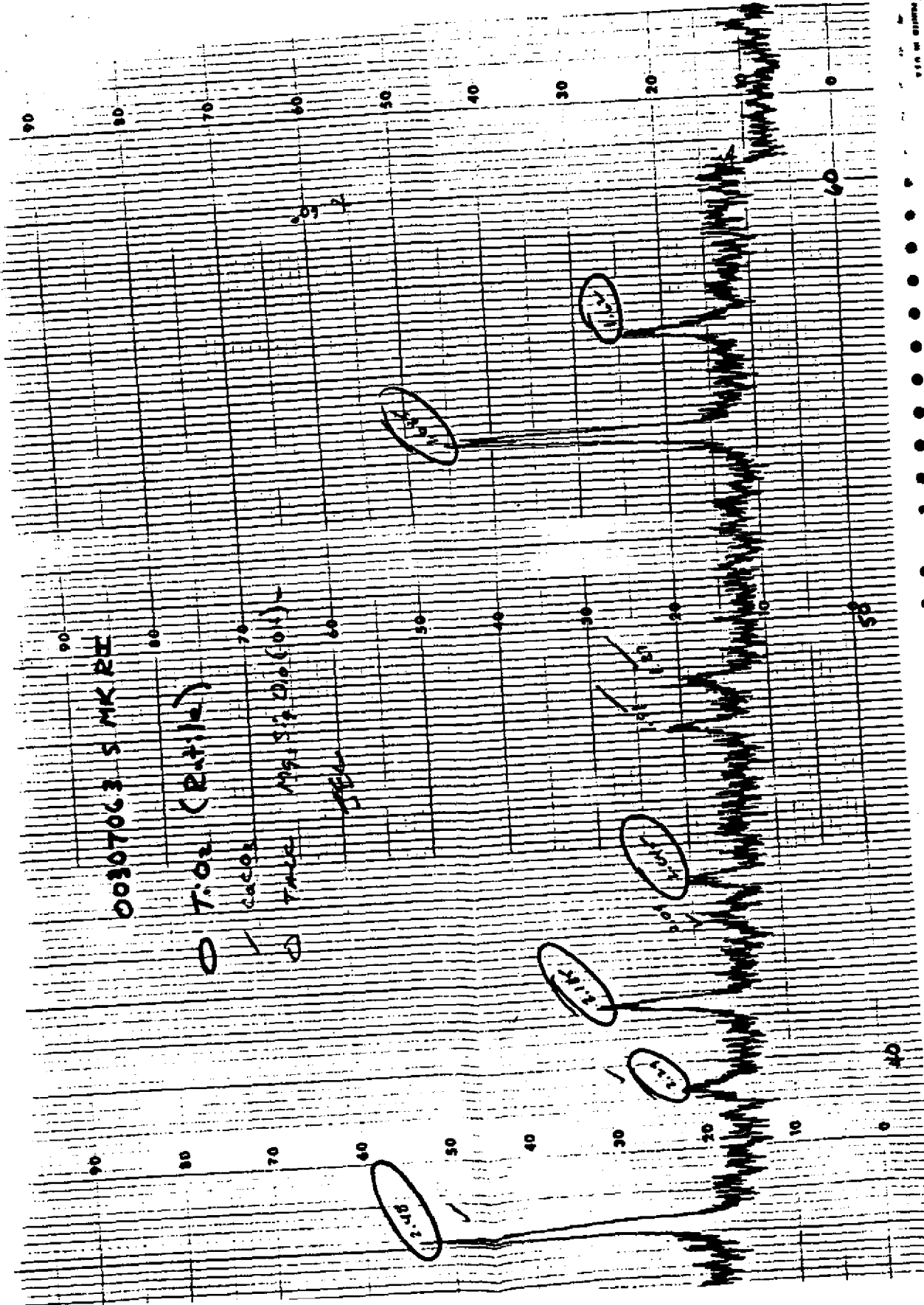
CHCl₃ - softens, clear film bleeds out

C₅H₁₀O - softens - cloudy film remains on slide after solvent evaporation.

diphenyl = essen. neg. (sl. effervescence noted)

conc. H₂SO₄ = residue on bottom brown; partially diss. & effervesces sl. no approx. color change.

Typical white paint composition TiO₂ (rutile) = prime white pigment + CaCO₃ & Talc = typical extenders
GC = acrylic.
FT-IR = acrylic.



00307063 S MK RT

TiO₂ (Bath)

CaCO₃

Trace Mg, Si, O, (oil)

2.17

2.27

2.14

2.11

00307063 S MK RT

TiO₂ (Bath)

CaCO₃

Trace Mg, Si, O, (oil)

2.17

2.27

2.14

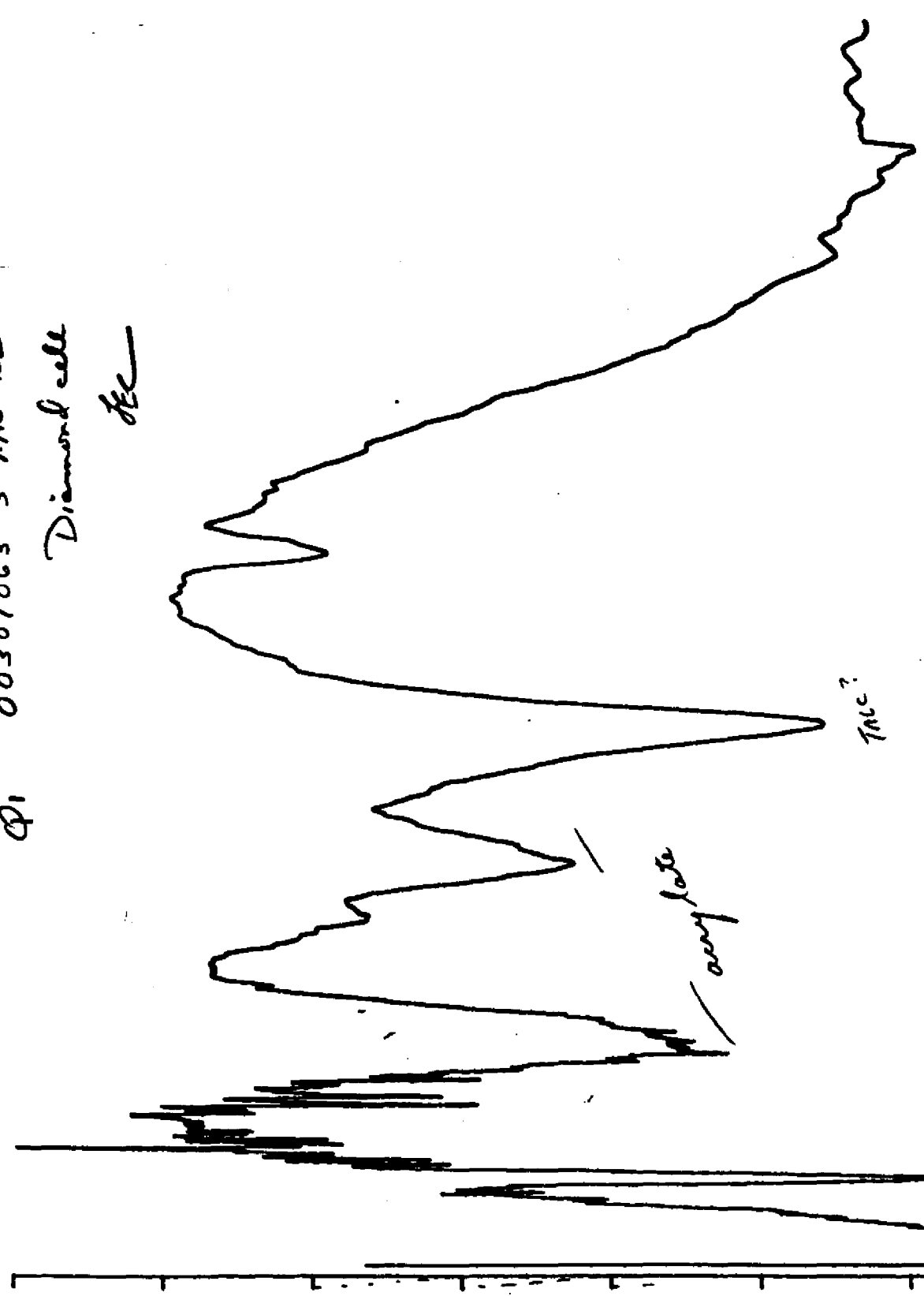
2.11

cc

C'

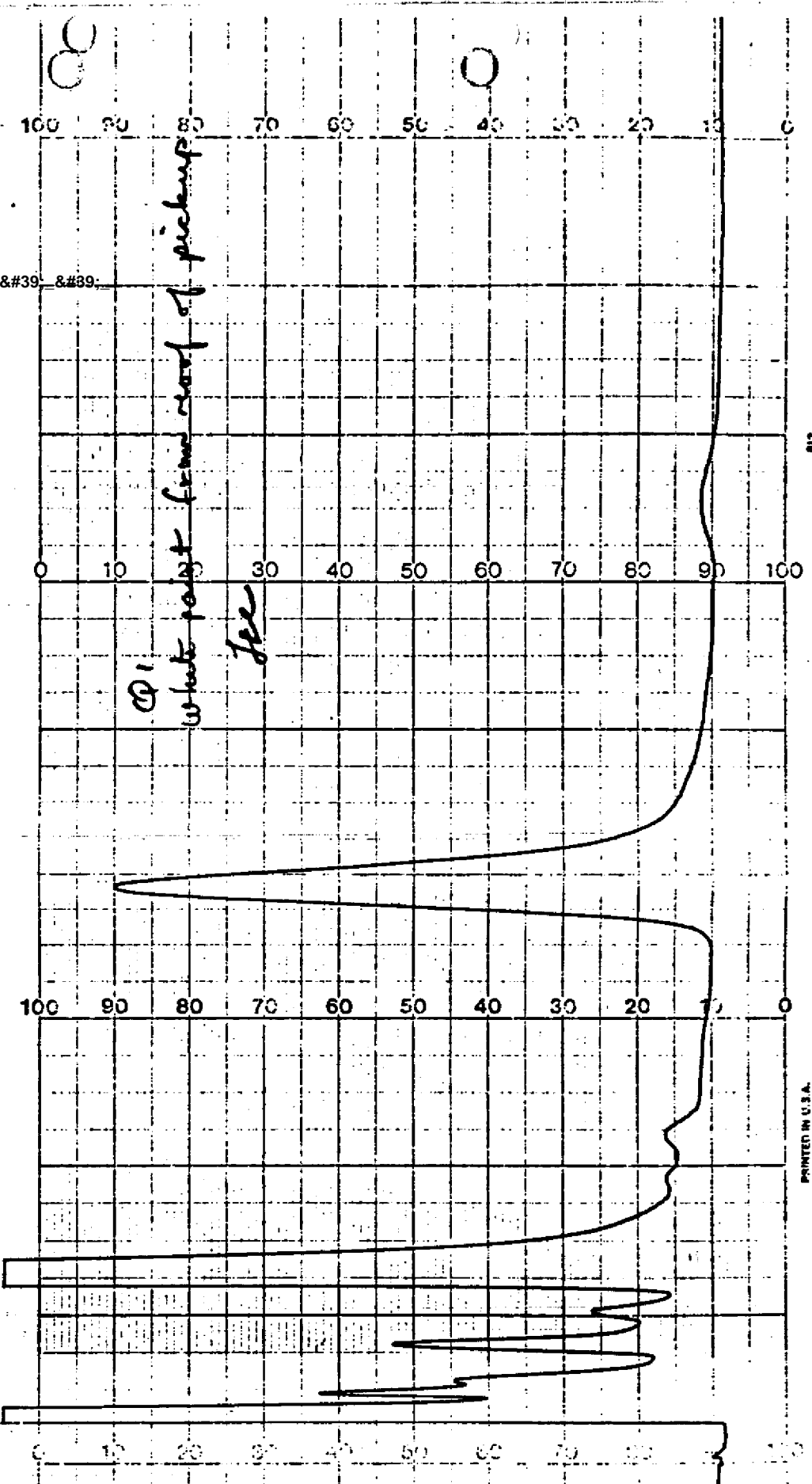
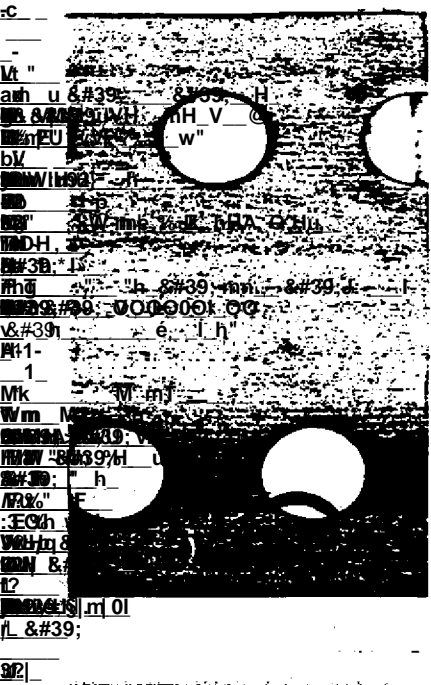
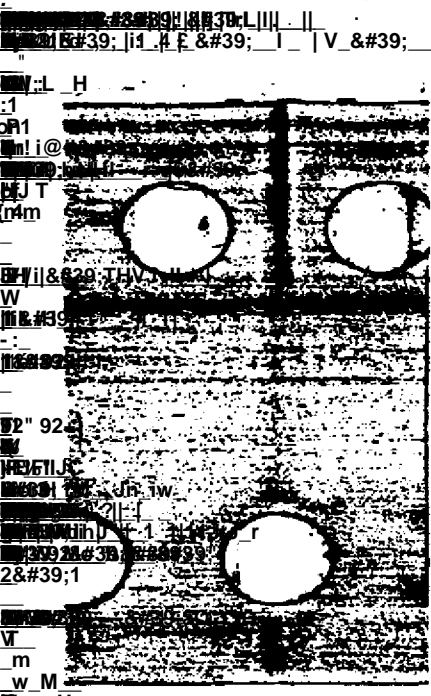
2.09
1.81
1.58
1.25
0.97
0.69
0.41
0.13

Q1 00307063 5 MK RI
Diamond cell
etc



16600 15300 14000 12700 11400 10100 8800 7500 6200
NANOMETERS

M
W
#39;| (t
11.HJ
#39;|
4
M
W
II
II



Q
white part from roof of pickup
see

1-80
7063

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
memorandum

DATE: 7/14/80

REPLY TO
ATTN OF SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (198-541) (C)

SUBJECT: MUTILATION OF ANIMALS ON INDIAN
LANDS IN NEW MEXICO
CIR (C)

TO: OO: Albuquerque

DIRECTOR, FBI (198-1048)

Re Albuquerque letter to Bureau, 1/15/80.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a bound report entitled, "OPERATION ANIMAL MUTILATION." This is a report of the District Attorney, First Judicial District, State of New Mexico, prepared by Kenneth M. Rommel, Jr. (former Special Agent), Project Director, and dated June, 1980.

A perusal of this report reflects it adds nothing new in regard to potential investigation by the Albuquerque FBI of alleged mutilations on Indian lands in New Mexico.

*Report detached & turned
in 6/10/80 - per [unclear]*

⑥
198-1048-10
JUL 16 1980

ENCLOSURE

② - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Albuquerque
SWJ/pd
(3)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan