FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ENCLOSURE COVER SHEET

SUBJECT Animal-Cattle Motivation

CROSS-REFERENCES

32 PAGES REVIEWED FOR THIS RELEASE

32 PAGES AVAILABLE FOR RELEASE

THIS IS ENCLOSURE ___ OF ____ ENCLOSURES
September 10, 1974

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.

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

NOTE: Bureau has had no prior cordial correspondence with Senator Curtis (R-Neb.) on constituent matters.
United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 4, 1974

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, U.S.S.

Enclosures

CTC: fjp

REG 63 63-0-3513

EXHIBIT

CORRESPONDENCE SIX
Are UFO sightings and mutilations related?

Mutilated livestock, helicopters at Antelope County, Omaha 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 cases he has investigated have been done by people, probably a cult of some kind.

But Robert Marvin of Wahoo, 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." Jan. 26.

In Chester County, where there have been many cases of mutilation 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, cattle have been dead for a few days. Most of them are full of maggots and decay. I don't think anything with maggots in it is any evidence."

The killings in Nebraska, antelope, cattle, and mammals are of unknown origin and are not providing any evidence to support the theory of a cult. Jan. 26.
ad 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. 31. 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 on 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, John Kruger reported seeing another light. He said, "I walked outside to put some calves in and saw a big ball of red light. It raised off the ground and flew west. Since it was dark, I couldn't tell how far away it was or how high it raised."

About a month ago there were reports of UFOs in Knox County. Last week the big light in the country was unidentified helicopters.

Sheriff Thompson said, "We don't know if they are helicopters or strange lights for the meat 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 Hillman
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS ( x ) (63-0-14743)
SUBJECT: MUTILATIONS OF ANIMALS MINNESOTA, NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA RESEARCH MATTER

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.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge
To: SAC, Minneapolis (62-0-14743)

From: Director, FBI 63-0 - 35659

MUTILATIONS OF ANIMALS
MINNESOTA, NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA
RESEARCH MATTER


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 opposums 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.
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 McIntosh 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 rendered 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 an autopsy could be performed, he said.

Dr. Ivan Berg, a veterinarian with the Veterinary Service Department at North Dakota State University, performed an autopsy on the horse, Hilde said. The doctor's findings showed the horse died of dysentery, Hilde said.

Hilde 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 scattered across the state, 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 hide 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.

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swet may have been found
Transmit the following in
(Air In or coda)
Via

(Flyer)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FROM: SAC, DENVER

SUBJECT: MUTILATION OF LIVESTOCK
STATE OF COLORADO
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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.

FLOYD HASKELL
Colo.

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 PATRIDGE, 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.

REC-202 6/6-6-36-63

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

0 - Bureau (Enc. 1) TAM
3 - Denver (1-62-0)
   (1-80-463)
   (1-80-204)

TPR: jB (5)

190-135-26-6

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ENCLOSED
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.
Cattle Deaths and the FBI

If the FBI will not enter the investigation of mysterious livestock deaths in Colorado and some adjacent states than Sen. Floyd Haskell, D-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.

ENCLOSURE
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Adams
FROM: R. J. Gallagher
SUBJECT: MUTILATION OF LIVESTOCK
STATE OF COLORADO
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: September 12, 1975
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Sheer
1 - Mr. Bowers

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

Senator Haskell reconctacted 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.
September 12, 1975

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,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - Denver (1-52-0)
   Personal Attention SAC: Reunited 8/29/75 and verbal 9/9/75.
1 - Mr. Gallagher - Enclosures (2)
   Attention Mr. Sheer
1 - Mr. Herington - Enclosures (2)
1 - Office of Congressional Affairs - Enclosures (2)

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

MFL: Sac (9)
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, DENVER
SUBJECT: MUTILATION OF LIVESTOCK
STATE OF COLORADO
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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.
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.
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.
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
Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, SPRINGFIELD (62-2559) (P)
SUBJECT: MUTILATION OF TWO COWS MARSHALL COUNTY ILLINOIS POLICE COOPERATION

DATE: 10/14/76

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.

NO: 26 1975
By U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
The Mutilation Mystery

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 cows.

Kansas sheriff’s departments, the highway patrol and the state bureau of investigation seemed baffled, as did the viliwised 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 bums caused speculation that weirdos were involved. Suspect fell upon one or more of the following: (1) the irresponsibleilation of those great green goats, the hippies; (2) sex deviates practicing bull-dog/cow-vulva atrocities; or (3) the rites of some religious cultists of a devil-worshipping nature.

Many authorities demurred. Dr. Harry Anthony, director of the Kansas State University veterinary 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 causes. 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 dunging guts and scattered hunks of flesh (predators do not eat.) 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 chase the helicopters 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 sacks and spheniscus, 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 but also the eyelid, membranes and all. There was to be more. Much more.

ESP: 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 no organs were removed, apparently surgically. High officials again leaned toward the predatory coyote/crow/rooster-with-a-sawed-off-theory. The toll of mutes, as mutilation bulfs began referring to the acts, mounted throughout the summer, and by September, 80 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 “family rituals,” again spread among the farmers of Nebraska. Shocking-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 markers-person in a pickup apparently tried to wing an aircraft that was crossing a power line near Grand Island, Nebraska; as a result, the state National Guard ordered its choppers to fly at a minimum of 1000 feet rather than the normal 500 feet. Sheriff Joe D. Thompson of Red Butte-Know County reported that, on several occasions, helicopters were seen at night when mutilations occurred. There were also copters spotted just over the border in Iowa, where on July 12th, a Honey Creek farmer was shot at from a copter that bore no identification number.

In the fall of 1974, as the meat tapered off in Nebraska, the story: mutilation headlines died its own 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. D. Mahlon W. Verbies, associate profess 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 has given a possible solution to a part of the mystery. On Friday, October 4, 1974, a 1000-pound bison was mutilated at the Charles Nett farm, in the extreme southwestern tip of the state. Both of the bison’s ears were chewed off and its hind legs were “damaged.” The local vet said that the cause of death was blackleg, a disease known among some of the Crookston family of bacteria.

Yet added, however, that there was sign of struggle, as is usual in case of blackleg, nor was there much blood in the carcass. In fact, the animal apparently was mutilated after its death.
caused by disease. The coprophagia-hypothesis was so compelling, however, that no one was ready to entertain the theory that the bull had been injected with Clostridia bacteria or toxins—perhaps for experimental purposes. For indeed, how difficult it would have been for a bunch of airborne turkeys to inject a cold, dead animal in the dark? Any farmer would have had to be ready for weird smells also, as the stench from a rotting cow causes one to seriously consider pushing as a high-priority activity.

THE UFO ANGLE

The incident that ultimately brought the UFO-slitten nexus into the true picture occurred in mid-December 1974, when a cow was found chopped up at the farm of Frank Doyen, 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 theorized, by endless saucericronauts; 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 UFOFILK 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 casseroles. Nevertheless, Mitchell’s theory created a minor media frenzy, and several newspaper and television interviews with Tom Snyder’s NBC Tonight 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. In January 1975, Dr. Hynek asked him to investigate the Minnesota mutilations.

Flickinger traveled to Kimball, interviewed Frank Schiefelbein and rapidly demolished the UFO hypothesis. The saucer-landing ditches in the pond turned out to be water-staining holes chopped in the ice; the tree branches had been broken by the wind and by Schiefelbein 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 Doeyen, a state senator who in late 1973 had found a 500-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, Doeyen 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 Doeyen that the mutilations were the work of a clandestine society of Satan, which had decided to expand public awareness.

Doeyen 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 sacrificed the animals’ blood with hypnotic rituals, then took for “...fertility rites.” Bankston alleged in subsequent letters that the sadistic 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 fugitives 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 psychopathic epidemic into 22 Western states.

THE BANKESTON 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 21, 1975, for instance, Bankston averred that his cellmates were part of a secret society that had been embedded in the bodies of young runaway girls and had been murdered somewhere in the Midwest. Bankston also continued to ask that he be transferred to a minimum security facility before 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 transfer.

When he learned of Judge Lord’s interest, however, Bankston wrote to Clark, expressing some concern about being removed to a Minneapolis jail, where he said that he feared a group of fanatical bikers who were heavily involved in the mutilations. Judge Lord believed, had contacts within lawenforcement circles. The group was located in the Minneapolis area, and if they should get a wind of the事情, they might hurt Bankston.

What he wanted, Bankston said, was small county jail, out of the way.

Bankston explained that the absurdities bring to Minnesota for quarantine—former Leavenworth inmate-friend of his named Don Dugan. Dugan was serving time at Leavenworth in 1974, when Bankston’s name was called. The Kansas-born Dugan was around 30 at the time of his arrest and had been called to Minnesota for quarantine—former Leavenworth inmate-friend of his named Don Dugan. Dugan was serving time at Leavenworth in 1974, when Bankston’s name was called.
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 ritual and hypnose.

(Continued from page 32) 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, Secretary Warren Clark and a former Army paratrooper, 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 at Leavenworth Penitentiary and 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 fed amyl nitrite to an animal’s nose to cause its heart to beat rapidly, then withdrew blood via a large vein in the animal’s leg. 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 proving evidence, Bankston claimed, was so that the mutilations would appear as the work of extraterrestrials.

Bankston stated that at Leavenworth Penitentiary around 1969, he had met the treasurer of a chapter of a famed 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 sites, including some in Alaska. He told Bankston of an idea to test 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 sites in Montana, and there were also alleged animal mutilations—according to law-enforcement officials in the area. Minuteman 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 described was all-Caucasian; it was extremely anti-black and anti-Mexican. Its adherents, in fact, could be called Satanists. And just what was the name of this organization? In his letters—and I have some 15 of them—Bankston refers to the cultists 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 drugs and sex; other members were picked up at a bar or at a training camp. The man who Dugan said recruited him also happened to be a helicopter pilot and a suspected smuggler and drug dealer. Authorities in Texas later placed him under surveillance to see if he was piloting any unfinished ofT satanic rituals.

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 1949 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 close to the investigation, was his obvious grasp of the Satanic society.

Dugan told agent Flickinger that he began to drift away from the Satanic 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 ritual and hypnose. But in 1965, Dugan claimed, he and eight other members were camped out in a cabin near Casad, 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 darts shot them and withdrew blood and worked satanic rituals. Afterward, Dugan claimed, the bodies were cut up and placed in trash 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 Casad were informed of Dugan’s story as soon as the story broke (it was March), police and many long hours looking for the bodies but no skeletons were found.

During interrogation, Bankston repeated his allegation that the cultists 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 bomber. 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 collected 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 contamination at a Saturnium-petroleum plant, Kern-McCoy’s Cimarron FZP in Crescent, Oklahoma.

Plutonium is extremely dangerous, and is one of the deadliest of poisons; 4.4 pounds of it are needed to trigger an atomic bomb powerful enough to destroy the downtown of a city. When a radioactive material enters the body, it can damage the liver, kidneys, and other vital organs. The file was missing. Bankston’s story raised the possibility that Silkwood’s death was not so much a case of a “domestic terror weapon.”

When Federal officials checked the files of the attorney accused by Bankston of stealing plutonium, it was found that there was no evidence to support the claim. Authorities were unsure of what to make of the apparent connection between the two cases.

All in all, the Bankston-Dugan case was the ultimate tale of terror, every bit as bizarre as hippie missile sites or the Satanic sacrifice ritual. But even if the Satanic sacrifice ritual was not the cause of the cattle mutilations, the case has raised the possibility that the cultists were involved in other, more nefarious activities.

What actually went on?

Federl (Continued on page 2)
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.

The mutilation mystery (Continued from page 92) investigation is unclear. I have read one report, prepared by Flickinger and dated April 7, 1972, in which many other reports and investigations are mentioned. 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 federal 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 15-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's story was the allegations regarding the national leader of the satanic 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 Makog obtained the alleged leader's arrest and jail history, it indicated that he had been in jail during most of the time that the informant claimed he was roaming from state to state performing satanic ceremonies.

Some authorities believe the Bankston-Dugan affair was part of a master escape plot, predicated on the assumption that the county jail is easier to flee than a big federal joint. On May 18, Bankston did, in fact, escape from the jail in Chippewa County where predators had uncharacteristically avoided cattle that had been mutilated. (Usually, when a cow dies for a few days, the ripening fumes spread widely, and predators quickly arrive by land, air, and water for the feast.)

Also, in January, a Fort Worth Star-Telegram paid for toxicology tests on a bull 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, another cow was shot up north of Big Spring; its udder had been removed—carefully, so that the stomach lining had not been punctured—and its heart, too, had been removed through a small hole in its chest.

There were UFO reports also. In Cochran County, covering numerous flying

objects were reported. By early March, two objects were found in a large wheat field, each lying in a circle of burns, stubbled wheat about 30 feet in diameter. Sheriff C. G. Richards checked the circles and reported finding some radiation residue.

The report ended, "The recent investigation of the murder of the mother of a Mexican Indian woman in Minnesota..."
THE MUTILATION MYSERY In Utah, a United State Department of Agriculture veterinarian announced that an animal had autopsied had been injected with bacteria or a toxin.

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

Barkston then compounded his credibility problems by hinting that a stockbroker's daughter had already fingered Makeig. Makeig took the threat seriously and gave the Fort Worth police a written list of the muta-mob. "If I see you, Makeig told me in September 1975, "I want the police to have plenty of leads."

Around this time, Captain Keith Wellington, a very diligent investigator from the Cascade County, Montana, sheriff's department, traveled to Marion Penitentiary to give Barkston a polygraph examination; Barkston failed on important questions. Makeig followed up by mailing alleged members of the mutilation cabal—including the alleged leader and the woman—four photographs indicating involvement.

In early October 1975, Makeig wrote a scathing article in the Star Telegraph denouncing most of Barkston's allegations as self-serving, while a-wobbly. Barkston was finished in Texas.

**VARIOUS AND VAIN**

Event in the Star Telegraph articles 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 had autopsied had been injected with bacteria or a toxin; his superior told him if he didn't shut up, he would be fired.

In Oklahoma—where there had been one muta report in 1974—officials already had a muta wave 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, determined the official's findings to be a muta prank.

**MY VERY OWN LINGUA BOVINA ECELIA**

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 cow-sacrifice (animal sacrifices)—opened during my investigation of the Bismarck clan in 1970 and 1971—and forgotten about them. My mind had been bombarded for too many years with gor-e data, and I really wanted a respite from the images of violence and snuff-buttet, especially regarding the killing of cattle.

Then one morning—I was June 11, 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 odd odoriness. Upon my urging, the wrapping were removed; inside was a box in which rested a large cow's tongue. I instantly recalled the file of mutilation clips and the fact that tongues were often missing from the animals.

My cow tongue had been posted in Sacramento, California, and she had used Christmas stamps with robbers on them. Ah! I had a clue! For were not Squeaky Fromme and her pal Sandy Good running an anti-Sacramento right at that time, accusing Democrats of a "communist gerrymander" and being photographed in red robes and red-velvet caps? Had they sent the tongue? It was a reasonable suspicion I was never able to answer. But I could arrange to have someone mail it if they had sent the tongue. So I had bought at Presidio Ford with a gun and was in jail.

About a month after I received the tongue, however, I was in Boulder, Colorado, for a poetry reading and a keg party, and I decided to drive down to Elbert County, which had been the 1975 muta wave. My family drove along Colorado's Route 50, an area of vast terrain and fences and miles, broken occasionally by a few miles.

When we arrived in Kiowa, the sheriff of the county, I went to the sheriff's office and saw that a mutilation had been confirmed the evening before. The sheriff was talking with his deputy Bill Pitts and, according to the sheriff, "There was a female operator for an autopsy."

**THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE**

Elbert County had had its first mutilations in early April 1975, and we visited in July; the number was up to 10; the figure was to swell to as high as 50; by fall, the county was a "muta county," with the sheriff's office to cover 1564 square miles and extremely rugged terrain. And the body parts—no one could catch them; the officers would go, and then the mutilations would begin. The sheriff told me that the copter pilots had been flying the land in a muta wave to look for their own.

There was an unshakable attitude of the sheriff and his men that, because of the implications of the mutilations, was to add to their own.

**PASSED BY MUTILATORS**

It was almost dark as we left the sheriff's office and drove west on the highway in the darkness.
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: "NEAT-HEADED 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 glee—I mean, who wants to have a rumble with airborne surgical professionals? And the ugly headlines:

"NEATHEADED 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 65 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 targeted cattle ranges.

Months later, I was speaking with the chief investigator at the district attorney’s office in Trinidad, Colorado. "Louis Cporto," he said, "the theory that the mutila-tions were part of a bacteriological-warfare project." I asked Cporto 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 sup-ported," 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 to do with white vans pulling white trailers?""

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

Cporto went on to describe an east Colorado ranch that he knew to be under heavy security—with guards, guard dogs, chain-link 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 the particular type of trailer you’re talking about." Officials had flown over the named 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 vans," Cporto 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 partly responsible for the mutilations.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE

As far as I have been able to determine, it was investigators in Colorado who first suggested that bacteriological warfare research was partly responsible for the mutilations. That suggestion was made by the investigators, led by Dr. J. G. Vetter, who claimed that the mutilations were caused by a bacteriological warfare research center located in Utah.

The investigators argued that the center was involved in developing biological weapons, specifically the Clostridium genus, which is known for its ability to cause severe infections and death. They claimed that the center had conducted experiments with this bacterium, and that these experiments had been conducted in a manner that was not public or widely known.

The investigators also claimed that the center had been involved in the development of a new strain of Clostridium, which they referred to as the "Utah strain." They argued that this strain had been used in the mutilations, and that the evidence was clear.

The investigation was based on a number of factors, including the fact that the center had been involved in the development of biological weapons in the past, and the fact that the center had a history of secrecy and non-disclosure.

The investigation was conducted in secrecy, and the results were not made public for many years. It was not until the 1980s that the investigation was finally made public, and even then, many of the details were kept secret.

In conclusion, the investigation into the Colorado mutilations was based on a number of factors, including the involvement of a bacteriological warfare center, the use of a new strain of Clostridium, and the secrecy surrounding the center's operations.

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In conclusion, the investigation into the Colorado mutilations was based on a number of factors, including the involvement of a bacteriological warfare center, the use of a new strain of Clostridium, and the secrecy surrounding the center's operations.
The Colorado Bureau of Investigation officially began its investigation of the mutilations in the summer of 1975, as 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 prayers and jeers from local law-enforcement officials, who must have begun to feel that the C.B.I. was playing them like a bunch of dumdums. Moreover, of the small number of animals that the C.B.I. admitted to have been killed up by human hand, all had first died, the report stated, from natural causes. The implication, of course, was that ranchers had chanced 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 implausible story, as reporter Dorothy Aldridge, of the Colorado Springs Gazette Telegraph, has amusingly observed. A blizzard in November 1975 left thousands of cattle dead, as the range and the coyotes of the West went on instant cattle-orge maneuvers. But a New Englander checked with the rendering plant at Durango, Kansas, which processed 30,000 of the mangled carcasses; she learned that the predators had surgery whereby the animals' hearts had been removed through thoracic incisions too small for the bovine heart. There had been two such heart extracts—on mules found near Walsenburg, Colorado. "When Dr. Susan Colter did the autopsy on one of these animals," Aldridge said, "I told her, 'Let's try and get that heart out of those animals.' 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.'"

Was it possible, I began to wonder, that the mutilators were using razor-sharp extracting devices—such devices that could get caught in or心脏 of 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 as also to avoid self-scar 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 M-109s were creating domestic scabs.

Indeed, there were alarming reports that mysterious helicopters were seen hovering above missile-missile installations. Sterling Journal-advocate reporter Bill Jackson told me of finding long nights chasing helicopters in northern Colorado, where there are many Minuteman missile silo operated by the Air Force. The area has also experienced hot and heavy waves of mutilations. Don't know if there's any connection with the installations, 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 is breaking its nuclear-security system? Is a private investigator

spectacle that a private corporation is able to do what the government cannot?

The thought that radioactive mutagenic bacteria, or perhaps a bacteriophage, are being slipped to

animals causes the mind to go "z-v-p-i-l-

THE DETECTIVE

J. C. Eitenheim, a private investigator in Colorado Springs, who began looking into the mutilations in May 1975, takes the bacteriological-research-theory extremely seriously. For a number of years, Eitenheim was an employee of one of the ロスマン intelligence services; he was stationed in Yugoslavia as an intelligence specialist in Russian affairs; later, in the early 1970s, he was based for a short time in Washington, D.C., with the office of the Secretary of Defense. Eitenheim has alleged that he has no current connection with the agency; in fact, it is stated to us, that he has no current connection with the agency, that he has been transferred to another duty in Washington. He was transferred to another duty in Washington. He

Some of Eitenheim's disintegrated experiences lead him to must that the recent mutilations are not the work of rogue researchers. In 1961, Eitenheim claims, he learned that secret research was being conducted by the U.S. military in the desert. He says, "There was a meeting of the Northern Safety Board in 1962. One of the people there was [Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara]. At the time, I worked for the Secretary's office. It was not much more than a month, and they had a meeting in regard to some type of bacteria."

"What kind of bacteria?" I asked.

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

I had heard it rumored that there had been a Government germ-warfare program that had been targeted against the Orientals. It was a bit surprising to me, and it seemed to me that I agreed with the usual conditions, but I never heard of the "secret research," and I also heard that the United States was possibly to a new and possibly to Morocco, where they had actually an attack on animals.

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

One question came up frequently: Why? Instead of causing terror, don't the mutilators just plant seeds, somewhere, and plant a seed of evil, and start shopping? One theory, as supplied by a Colorado newspaper editor named Dan Edwards, is that the researchers need to experiment with bacteria, and that the new species, which is now being tested in the state of Texas and possibly in Minnesota, where they have already infected the animals.

"Hey, why don't we just plant seeds?"

Eitenheim said, "Well, I'm not sure. I think it was the Government."
trying to kick it off their own back and
get it on to that of the occult."

Another question is: Since we're among the most patriotic of
Americans, why not just hand them
eahs and tell them that the CIA wants
e 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 Carman operates a
ranch with her husband in an area that
has been hard-hit with mutes and copters and
even UFOs. Mrs. Carman has
investigated the mutes for a local newspaper.
In spite of the weirdness and ter-
ror, she wrote: "If this is Government
military maneuvers, then it is time people
are informed. To say that there are exper-
iments, or research, to process 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 activi-
ties of a rogue group of cults who
self fish Presidential order could well be-
come 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
home 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 'pokies.'
Sometimes I think those boy/girl torpedos
are trying for art. You look at photos of
these smooth kind perfect chop-up-pat-
terns-neat circles, occasionally sporting
a saw-toothed edge, etc.-and you won-
der if they aren't striving to produce some
sort of military-industrial-surrealist self-
sculpture movement. Consider, for in-
stance, the two-week-old calf killed near
It was small enough for the mutes 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
mute wave broke in 13 states and there
was terror in dozens of counties through-
out the West. These were piles of mutila-
ted copters and UFO reports. There
THE MUTATION 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.

There 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 burned, on the inside of the right hindquarter, about halfway up the arm, he said. "The livestock investigator out of Phoenix wrote a letter to the local newspaper," Lee told me, "and said that these are all 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 humane killed, according to Captain Weller of Cascade County. Weller has studied the mutilations worldwide (as mentioned earlier), he went to Marion Federal Penitentiary to give a polygraph examination to A. Kenneth Binkley), 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. The scene was a small cow—within 24 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. There were about ten cases reported in Harney County, Oregon, at the end of the summer—in the region that borders Nevada, in the southeastern part of the state. There were a number of mutilations in Wisconsin in October 1975, one of which involved animals belonging to Richard Stow, of Eastman. "Boom thinks that the cattle were killed with a gas grenade." The Milwaukee Journal reported on October 12th.

In Wisconsin, 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 shorn 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 500 yards from the mute site.

In Idaho that September, a forest service employee spotted several persons in hooded black robed walking down Cove Creek in Blaine County; the next day, several dead cattle were found—but the hooded figures were never found. Then, in northern Idaho, on October 9th, a man was driving his jeep along U.S. 95 at about 3:50 A.M. when, he claims, 13 masked people stood across the runway with locked arms and tried to stop his car; the man got away, but the spirit of terror did not. The Twin 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 their 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 totality went on for ten months, with one lab report that came in on a very fresh cow—within 24 hours of its death. We got the analysis back, and it said that the edges of the lips had been serrated and burned.

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 toxic 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 officers suspected that the mutilators had been disturbed in their work and 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 persons 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.keeper to animals searched the entire area, but found no further clues.

It was strictly by chance that Hedelius happened to be in the vicinity the following day. "A highway patrolman drove by and recognized my car." Hedelius told me. He went to the area 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 reported—something was missing; the uterus had been cut out and was lying on the ground near the three-month-old fetus, which had been removed; the tip of the heifer's tail was also removed. Just an average mutilation.

Hedelius' letter to the Utah Division of Agriculture did not contain an answer as to the cause of the mutilations, "I don't know if you can attribute this animal's condition to a bacterium," Hedelius warned. "We Caesalpinia bacteria are very common and are usually localized to parts of the infected animal. However, in this case it was extremely localized." You want to say it was pin-pointed—"and I believe there's no evidence that bacteria were injected into the heifer." In one of several subsequent conversations with Hedelius, I asked him what the warnings he reportedly had received from higher officials after his TV interview—"Initially," he said, "I talked to reporters; but afterward, you see, I answered, both by mail and phone. People were told that I was not to answer anything to any of the news media. I then told him about a campaign support launched to discredit him. "Well, about a week after this [report] appeared, the state veterinarian of Utah wrote on television—I saw myself there—there was a real effort made to discredit everything. He said it was the work of predators and that the mouse-injection test was negative. The mice that were injected with bacteria from the heifer were still well and happy." Hedelius explained this by noting that the Caesalpinia bacteria are anaerobic bacteria."
live in the open air. Through her cloth or a deliberate check-up, Hedkius' tissue samples were exposed to oxygen by others in the lab and therefore the inoculation tests were useless.

When I talked to him, Hedkius 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 bacillus or a dose of the toxin produced by the bacillus.

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

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

Hedkius made many dietary 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 hundred biological-supply houses in the country... They could both supply the culture, which is not hard."

"But it would take great expertise to isolate the pathogen?" I asked. "Not really. "Actually, anybody who has a basic course in bacteriology could do it. It's not that complicated."

On the other hand, Hedkius stressed the possibility that the whole case might be more complex than it appears to be. For instance, there was a case of a livestock shipment in the Pacific or Mexico. The man who accompanied the shipment said that the animals were laid out on the road and the man who saw it said that the man who saw it said that the animals were laid out on the road and the man who saw it said that the man who saw it said that the animals were laid out on the road. He speculated that, for some reason, the animals may have contaminated the carcass. "Dead animals start to bloat quite rapidly after they die, especially in hot sun," he said. "This is not the case with the animals in that shipment. It appears that some other factor was involved in the 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 bloat?"

"Oh, just about immediately," Hedkius 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 intestines were 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 carcasses, so that these gases are not produced."

"It's enough to boggle the mind of a poor inquiring fool like me. Perhaps they are using the living systems of these animals as instant bacteria or even organisms. Reading S. Hara's scary book on chemical and biological warfare, 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 killing time of a disease. Perhaps the agents are using MEFs to produce quick deaths, or to accelerate production of something they want to collect."

One researcher, in fact, does claim that the materials they have have their demise death time down to 15 minutes. There are also claims that the glands that are removed from the animals, as well as the E. coli's and other types, are the kinds of things that put-on research 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 $2,645,000, which is the approximate total of rewards now being offered by various state, local, and federal authorities for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible. For instance, the state of California offers a reward of up to $100,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the destruction of livestock. The federal government offers a reward of up to $500,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the destruction of livestock. The federal government offers a reward of up to $500,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the destruction of livestock.

Eriane also points out the similarity of the persecutory case to this case. In this case, the suspect was the U-2 overflight. The U-2 flights had been uncovered by investigative reporters' thorough examination of the government's supply of information and logistical companies; even reformation or order forms filled out for the purpose of the enterprise involved. In the mutilation case, Eriane points out, one could check helicopter delivery systems, systems and repair ordered for supply vehicles; one could look for unusual vans, perhaps with false addresses, which appear to have broken down by the side of the road.

It turns out that the way that flying services transport helicopters—also for oilfield work, for example—is to carry them in big vans; these vehicles have a single loading device, enabling the operators to "bungee" in and out of the vans. Eriane points out that the Government, on one unit at least, could easily move vans, helicopters and supply equipment throughout mutilation country.

There is, he tells us, a certain type of seal that is affected in Government vehicles in order that seal is under emergency conditions may not check or search them—seen 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 true secrecy anywhere in the United States.

Eriane is skeptical about what will happen when some mutilator is actually caught carousing in some remote county. "I think the only person who can break something like this," Eriane says, "is someone with knowledge of the affairs of a large organization and who knows 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 a group, 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 Eriane, as I had to other investigators, the obvious weakness of the murder—that, whatever the actual official or security officials, they're still sick, sick devil. "We'll be rescued," he responded, "we just don't know when the second or third edition of the book is going to be published."

I asked a book on the chemical warfare reports on the matter: not the work of sloppy operators or lowly dopey men, but in 1970 there were patriots who used death for Nixons' election and began to figure out ways to continue their activities.

"Whoever they are, they're doing it for the same reasons as we are, but operating more efficiently—and with a sense of urgency. Helicopter-fuel cost must be up there in six figures; in 1941, for instance, the rental on the same equipment, from which coyotes and predators of the same type are shot, is $125 an hour. As for us—" I told him the mutines' may be determined by the strength of the apparent weapon in the Executive Branch at this time.

But there's always audacity waiting to destroy them. The old Greek phrase of audaces fecerunt que habet, overweening and arrogant and careless pride of conduct, will drive the mutineers to make a new lease on life.
FBI Joins Investigation of Animal Mutilations Linked to UFOs

By WILLIAM BARNHILL, BOB PRATT and DAVID WRIGHT

The FBI has joined the investigation of the bizarre mutilations of hundreds of grazing horses and cattle over wide areas in the United States, which have been linked to UFOs.

The FBI has been investigating a recent incident involving a large number of mutilated horses in the southwestern United States, and the investigation has been expanded to include a wide area of the country, including the states of New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

According to the FBI, the mutilations have been occurring in a variety of locations, including vacant fields, deserted ranches, and isolated areas where there is no evidence of human activity.

The FBI has been working closely with local law enforcement agencies to determine the cause of the mutilations and to prevent further incidents.

The investigation has involved a team of FBI agents and experts, including anthropologists, botanists, and veterinarians, who are working to determine the cause of the mutilations.

The FBI has also been working with other federal agencies, including the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, to coordinate efforts to investigate the incidents.

The FBI has urged the public to report any suspicious activity or incidents to their local law enforcement agencies.

The investigation is ongoing, and the FBI continues to work to determine the cause of the mutilations and to prevent further incidents.
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 were associated with UFO sightings, so much so that the Department of Defense established a task force to study the phenomenon. Mutilations in large numbers are reported, but the following facts are known:

- No tire marks, footprints or other signs of human activity were found near the bodies.
- Only the blood and some parts of the animals — usually the reproductive organs — are removed.
- Trace elements found in some carcasses were identified as those collected after a UFO sighting in New Mexico.

Hazards and dangers refuse to enter the mutilated areas.

See Schmidt, who received a Ph.D. in ecology from Harvard University, said the mutilations are a result of "a species of alien who has been testing the limits of his abilities." Schmidt said that the aliens are experimenting with different animal species around the world, and that the mutilations are part of a larger experiment.

There have been thousands of these mutilations, he said. The Indians are now becoming concerned about the phenomena. Schmidt said that the aliens are now experimenting with different animal species around the world, and that the mutilations are part of a larger experiment.

Dr. Henry Montieth, an engineer and physicist at Sandia Laboratories, which handles secret government projects, revealed that Indians are now experimenting with different animal species around the world, and that the mutilations are part of a larger experiment. He said that the aliens are now experimenting with different animal species around the world, and that the mutilations are part of a larger experiment.

Many attacks have occurred in New Mexico, involving a variety of animals. The attacks began in 1970 and have continued ever since. The attacks have been reported in Arizona, Utah, and Utah, among other places.

"Any place we've had a mutilation, we have also had UFO sightings," reported Gabe Valdes, a veteran New Mexico.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ENCLOSURE COVER SHEET

Animal / 

SUBJECT: 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 ____ ENCLOSE(S)

NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE
Airtel

3/12/79

To: SAC, Albuquerque
From: Director, FBI

THE MUTILATIONS OF
15 ANIMALS;
CIR
00: Albuquerque

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

MAR 12 1979
ST-140
V32
REC-50
DE-21
N/198-1048-1

53 APR 16 1979
MAIL ROOM

M 9 MAR 13 1979
Judge,
Here's the Schmidt letter you asked for.
Ray Gabmou
January 10, 1979

Honorable Harrison H. Schmitt
United States Senate
1251 DSOB
Washington, D.C. 25010

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

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.
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

[Signature]
NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE DEPARTMENT

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE - SENATOR SCHMITT
(LIVESTOCK MUTILATIONS)

FROM: MARTIN E. VIGIL, DIRECTOR

TO: CAPTAIN CHARLIE P. ANAYA
New Mexico State Police
Espanola, New Mexico

ATTENTION OF: MAJOR M. S. CHAVEZ

DATE: JULY 18, 1978

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
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.
Exciting, innovative design! Eagle's new design allows for flexible adjustment to fit any wrist size. Only $15.95.

Gentlemen, let Nothing Disrupt Your Christmas Day! Improve Your Vision with EXTRAWIDE Glasses. Only $100.00.

Crime and Cockburn:

A crime often happens when you least expect it. Given the rate of human slaughter in the United States, it's surprising to find that between April and September this year, 120 cattle were mutilated in the state of Colorado. As of last week, there were about 37,000 cattle in the state, so we are not taking this lightly. But with the help of the Colorado Army National Guard and a helicopter, we were able to track down the culprits. It seems that a group of cows were mutilated in a ritualistic manner, likely by a group of people.

The victims of this crime were cows with their tongues removed and marked with symbols. The cow's tongues were cut out, and the photographer also showed a video of a cow being mutilated. This is the fourth year in a row that this has happened. The suspect is still at large, and we are offering a $1,000 reward for any information leading to their arrest.

The investigation is ongoing, and we encourage anyone with information to come forward. This is a serious crime, and we will do everything in our power to bring these individuals to justice.
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 discounting on the importance of always using fresh blood, if drinking the semen is called for.

A survey of newspapers and other literature on animal mutilations 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 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 vigorously 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 satanic 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 Bone-wits, a former member of the Church of Satan, "the favorite theory right now among state and federal investigators is that the occultists of all sorts 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 as to leave no footprints, or draw 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 Bone-wits 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 he 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 transmitted 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

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**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.
Makin 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 the other prisoners 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 that 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, 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 explain 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 Karl 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 valve on his land. In it were a cow's tongue, an ear and a scalp.

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 frightened them is that we can get onto their land, cut up an animal in no time. What we're afraid of is that we're going to have a history of acts which will be interpreted as coming from people who have been spooked."

So be careful about roadside events when you drive around the affected states. Ed Sanders, who is a man, told me that one of the first times he drove around mutilation areas he was seeing trucks trundling into orthodox slaughterhouses. You never know who's driving for a lifetime and still keeping the things of men's organs have been sliced, that unknown cow molesters. It's an ironic tension between the statistics against all out rangeland roads. As I said at the start, a question of viewpoint. Crime is what you care to see.

And how to solve the case? A jolly A.F.E. official told me that the answer is "to get two guys dressed as a bull with a specially large horn and stand them on the range area. It could work, I suppose, but we don't see that the investigators are so desperate."
must 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're not just picking up and putting me back in the Army?" asked a dorch deserteer 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 fear that victory may be washed away. Their 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 contains 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 138,000-acre reservation, plus as much as $32 million for tribal land the government had paid for in 1962 at the rate of 30 cents an acre. To back it up, they threatened to tax white homeowners and farmers squatting on their ancient tribal lands. Idaho's Gov. Cecil Andrus sent 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 talked of "not打响 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 after dusk, ranchers and farmers 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 slung across their trucks, the men proceed methodically, 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..."

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 Séciali Burch, a noted domesticated, two-legged animal called man. Noting that many of the cuts seemed to have been done with a blade, Gorden Crupper, 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 local 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 Shumate. "If one of our men was forced to put down a disabled chopper in a pasture at night, someone might get killed."

Newsweek, September 30, 1974
New Findings Deepen Mystery of Mutilations

By FRITZ THOMSON
National Staff Writer

A top-secret test conducted one night last summer was timed to this week as providing "sterling 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 unconfirmed UFO incident near Teso less than four days before the test.

Both 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 its 35 "confirmed" mutilations so far this year, has been identified as one of three states -- Arkansas and New Mexico are the others -- exhibiting a dramatic increase in the number of reported cases. 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 Valderos shot about 100 of the Gomez beef cattle in a corral and moved them through a special chute under an ultra-violet light.

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

Samples of the affected hides were reported, along with unaffected. (Continued on A-9)
Cattle Mutilation Mystery Deepens

Continued from A-1

ed "control" samples from the same animals.

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

At the laboratory here, Bob Schoenfeld characterized the presence of potassium and magnesium as "highly suspicious." He said he believed the substance was made water soluble and dissolve that it could have occurred in the form of a fertilizing residue. "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 tests at the Gomez corral took place July 5. At the time, Valdez, Gomez and Albuquerque resident Richard Burnett were unaware of the incident which occurred four nights before.

Three families living near each other three miles northwest of Taos were startled at 12:30 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 fireworks, but then too bright. I realized it was..."

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

"At first I thought the neighbors' house was on fire, or 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 a car, maybe bigger. By then it wasn't orange any more, it was a sort of grey color. It stayed for about two minutes, I rushed into another bedroom to get my glasses, 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 60-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 cap. They collected the powder in a tin can.

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

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

In descending order, Schoenfeld said the residue contains calcium, sodium, potassium, aluminum, magnesium, phosphorus, magnesium, and iron. Other elements present identified include barium, bismuth, 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 tank, there would have to be something to have moved it there."

He described the chips of material as cold gray and about 1 1/2 inches long, 1/8 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 would really be a film of calcified 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 embedded in the material. "We can't really say what it is yet," he said. "For the moment, I'm baffled."

None of the authorities are speculating 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," Burnett said, "not that there's a substance that's right now to say it is definitely related. But it's intriguing."

One official noted mutilated cattle are generally found lying on their right side - the same side the hide is said to be marked on.

Classic mutilation signs are a cored rectum, severed spinal organs, a severed tongue, eyes gouged out and, in some cases, a severed left ear."
Mutilated Cow is Discovered in Dulce Area

Journal Special

DULCE — A mutilated cow — the seventh in the area this year — has been found near Dulce and a State Police officer says he believes it has been 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 bullet and the remains 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 1976 case.

Valdez said he could not discern any tracks in the area of the Monday night mutilation, nor could he find any hoof prints 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, Mr. Brown believes the cattle are being driven away from the pastures during the night, taken to a secluded area, mutilated and returned to the pasture.

"I 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, in Paris, Texas, a 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 15 miles east of Dulce. Gomez has lost four cattle to mutilations since 1971. 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 Tuesday 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 here in a corral and run them through the squeeze chute and see if we can find anything," Valdez said. He said he expects to conduct the experiment next week.
animals' home pastures the same night.

The carcass of the most recent mutilation was discovered Wednesday. The udder and the remains of a 4-year-old Hereford cow had been eviscerated, 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 Cacho Valdes said the carcass this week was located within 500 yards of where the carcass was found in the 1976 case.

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

In examining the carcass, Valdes 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.

Valdes has for some time theorized that mutilations are being performed by several men working together.
Mutilated Cow is Discovered in Dulce Area

Journal Special

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.

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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 see the fractures, and he believes they were left by clamps attached to the animal's legs.

The mutilation occurred at the Manuel Gonzalez ranch, in a pasture 13 miles east of Dulce. Gonzalez has lost four cattle to mutilations since 1971. 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 Gonzalez 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 head, in a corral, and run them through the squeeze chute and see if we can find anything,” Valdez said. He expects to conduct the experiment next week.
Four Mutilated Cows Found Near Dulce

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

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

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

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

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 animals' 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.
Four Mutilated Cows Found Near Dulce

Salinas Daily 1957

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

State Police Officer Gene Valdez said four cows were found Friday, about 15 miles northwest of Dulce on the Navajo Indian Reservation.

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

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

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

Valdez said, adding that the mutilations were identified as those in that the animal's organs had been cored, then sexual organs severed and their tongues cut out.

Also, in other mutilations cases, Valdez said "evidence of a 'landing' 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 Julian Fer-
ran 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 mutila-
tion," 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.
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

NS: wc

Enclosures
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,

[Signature]

CHIEF MARTIN E. VIGIL, DIRECTOR
New Mexico State Police

ENCLOSURES (26 PAGES) FOR LETTER DATED OCTOBER 16, 1978, TO MR. MANUEL S. GOMEZ
DATE: August 1975
OWNER: Jimmy Wall - 13 miles South and 1 1/2 miles West of Portales, N
ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: Calf
DATE DIED: August 28, 1975
POSITION FOUND IN:
ORGANS TAKEN: Vulva, udders, current 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: Virgina Aycock - 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
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: Testicles, penis, rectum; also tongue and left ear
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
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 13, 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 bone which looked like they might want to get to the heart. Two holes on back in front of hip bones same size as bones 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 Charolais-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, Jr., Jack
ANIMAL DESCRIPTION: White face Hereford 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 West.
INVESTIGATOR: Unknown, probably Sheriff's office Silver
Info. supplied by Sg't. Joe Altags, U.S. P.
MUTILATION REPORT

INITIALLY REPORTED BY - Howard Crowther  DATE 7/10/78
OWNER NAME - Howard Crowther, Sanford Color:
ANIMAL DESCRIPTION - White Face Bull - C Approx. 1yr old

DATE ANIMAL DIED OR WAS MUTILATED (AS ACCURATE AS POSSIBLE) - This bull was mutilated on the night of 7/5/78
POSITION ANIMAL WAS WHEN FIRST SEEN (RIGHT OR LEFT SIDE) - Laying on 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 pol
Road - About 250 yards from residence

ALWAYS TAKE PHOTOGRAPH OF CARCASS AND SCENE.

Inspector

District
<table>
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<th>FIELD</th>
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<td>1. AGENCY</td>
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<td>2. INCIDENT TYPE</td>
<td>Cattle Instillation</td>
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<td>3. INCIDENT LOCATION</td>
<td>13 miles E of Dulce on Manuel Gonce's Ranch</td>
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<td>4. INCIDENT DATE</td>
<td>05-13-76</td>
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<td>5. ADDRESS</td>
<td>P. O. Box 372, Dulce, N. M. 87523</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. VICTIM'S NAME</td>
<td>Manuel Gonce</td>
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<td>7. NAME NO. 1 (Circle One)</td>
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<td>13. LOCATION</td>
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<td>14. AGE</td>
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<td>16. WEIGHT</td>
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<td>46. CRIMINAL DAMAGE AMOUNT</td>
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<td>48. WEIGHT</td>
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<tr>
<td>54. DATE REPORT PREPARED</td>
<td>12-15-76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cow mutilation - Page 1

On 06-13-76 at approximately 8:00 p.m., Mr. Manuel Gomes, 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. Gomes that he was on day off and that he would proceed there at 5:00 a.m. on 06-14-76.

Writer contacted Mr. Paul Riley of the New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board and proceeded to the Gomes Ranch. Upon arrival at the ranch, it was observed that the only vehicle tracks were those of Mr. Gomes'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 its right side. The left ear, the tongue, the uterus, and the rectum had been removed with what appeared to be a sharp precision instrument. No traces of blood were left on the skin of the cow. The hide on the underbelly side of the cow was white so that spotting of blood would have 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 there, leaving three pod marks positioned in a triangular shape. The diameter of each pod mark was 14". The perimeter around the three pods was 104" (6'1" 

Examination from the two limping were smaller triangular shaped tripods 23" apart and 4" in diameter. Investigation at the scene showed that the 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 06-17-76 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 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. Gomes's tire tracks of his original visit. The left ear was in tact when Mr. Gomes first found the cow.
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 was 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 B_{12}. 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 B_{12} 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 B_{12}, testing of the lymph Node System).

Investigation is continuing on this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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

5. INCIDENT TYPE: Cattle Mutilation

7. INCIDENT LOCATION:
   Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico
   Max Salazar's Ranch

8. INCIDENT DATE: 06-18-78
   TIME: 1:00

9. STRANGER TO STRANGER: YES
   UNK: (NO)

11. COMPLAINANTS:
    Max Salazar

14. VICTIM'S NAME:
    Max Salazar

19. ADDRESS:
    P.O. Box 15 Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico

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

23. Soc. Sec. No.:

27. ADDRESS:

28. NAME NO. 2 (Cycle One):
    PARENT
    SUSPECT
    WITNESS
    WANTED

30. YEAR:

31. VALUE:

34. LICENCE NO.:

38. MODEL:

40. VEHICLE: 0

44. VEHICLE STATUS:

45. **NARRATIVE**

   This two year event happened and Max Salazar saw blood on his residence in Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico. The body lay on the floor and the victim was taken to hospital. The investigation revealed that the victim was present in the home at the time of the incident. The blood was analyzed and no trace of the victim was present. The investigation continues.

46. CRIMINAL DAMAGE AMOUNT:

47. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE:

48. TYPE:

51. CURRENCY:

52. RECOVERED PROPERTY:

53. DATE OFFENCE REPORTED:

54. DATE REPORT PREPARED:

55. CASE STATUS:

56. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number):

57. APPROVING OFFICER (Signature & Number):
### Incident Information

**Event:**
- **Location:** Virtual Golf Course, Ranch Dulce, New Mexico
- **Date:** 07-22-73
- **Time:** 4:00 PM
- **Stranger to Stranger:** (Yes)
- **Complainants:** Luis Garcia
- **Address:** P.O. Box 377, Dulce, New Mexico

**Victim:**
- **Name:** Luis Garcia
- **Address:** P.O. Box 377, Dulce, New Mexico

**Vehicle:**
- **Make:**
- **Model:**

### Narrative

The investigation of a 12 month old child who is similar to the victim was found on 07-22-73. However, the 12 month old child has a decomposed and appears to have been dead approximately 5 days. The safe that had been noticed had been recovered. The boy had been dead approximately 5 days. No samples of tissue were taken due to the decomposi of the carrion. No tracks were detected due to lack of time. Investigation continuing.

### Criminal Damage

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<tr>
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### Controlled Substance

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### Case Status

- **Status:** Active
- **Exceptionally Cleared:** Explain

### Reporting Officer

- **Name:** Gabriel L. Valdez
- **Number:** 535-86-7826
- **Date:** 07-31-76

### Approving Officer

- **Name:**
- **Number:**
- **Date:**
INCIDENT TYPE
Cattle Mutilation

INCIDENT LOCATION
Howard's Vigil's Ranch Dulce, New Mexico

INCIDENT DATE
05-28-78 10:00 AM

COMPLAINANTS
Howard Vigil

ADDRESS
Gen Del Dulce, New Mexico

VICTIM'S NAME
Howard Vigil

VICTIM'S ADDRESS
Gen Del Dulce, New Mexico

NAME NO. 1 (Circle One)
PARENT
Suspect
Witneses Wanted

NAME NO. 2 (Circle One)
PARENT
Suspect
Witneses Wanted

ADDRESS

Age
22
Height
32
Weight
110
Hair
Blonde

VALUE

COLOR

YEAR

VEHICLE MAKE

MODEL

STYLE

VIN

LICENSE NO.

ASSIGNED

INCIDENT NARRATIVE
These two four-year-old beef cattle were tagged to prevent any thefts. The same pattern of mutilation exists with two of their ears cut off and shears marks clearly visible. Both cows were laying on their left side with left front leg and left rear leg by which indicates that animals were attacked in their extremities. This is a report of cattle mutilation. These two four-year-old cattle were lost approximately 5 days when owner found them. Pinkish blood from nose was seen. Evidence of turbulence from an aircraft was apparent. Investigation continues.

CRIMINAL DAMAGE AMOUNT
$800.00

RECOVERED PROPERTY
Stolen Locally Recovered
Stolen Locally Recovered
Stolen Other Recovered

DATE POLICE REPORT
05-28-78

DATE REPORT PREPARED
06-11-78

CASE STATUS
Active

REPORTING OFFICER
Karl L. Valer

APPROVING OFFICER
Karl L. Valer
5. INCIDENT TYPE
Cat billionaire

6. PREMISE TYPE (Circle)
1. Highway
2. Commerce
3. Service Station

7. INCIDENT LOCATION
Robert Rodella's Ranch Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico

8. INCIDENT DATE
07-12-75 1:10 PM

9. STRANGER TO STRANGER
YES (X) NO

10. WEAPON TYPE (Circle)
1. Gun
2. Cutting Tool
3. Other

11. COMPLAINANTS
Robert Rodella

12. ADDRESS
P.O. Box 74 Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico

13. VICTIM'S NAME
Robert Rodella

14. ADDRESS
P.O. Box 74 Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico

15. Race
A

16. Sex
H

17. Date of Birth
10-26-79

18. OCCUPATION
Security Guard

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

20. VALUE

21. COLOR

22. NAME NO. 2 (Circle One)
PARENT
SUSPECT
WITNESS
WANTED


24. RAE

25. Sex

26. Height

27. Weight

28. Hair

29. Age

30. VEHICLE MAKE

31. VEHICLE MODEL

32. STYLE

33. LICENSE NO.

34. VIN

35. COLOR

36. YEAR

37. VEHICLE MAKE

38. MODEL

39. STYLE

40. VIN

41. LICENSE NO.

42. LIST

43. LIY

44. VEHICLE STATUS

45. NARRATIVE
This two year old ram was captured and black banding in the head had been placed on it. It was last seen running away 8 to 10 days ago and was last directly observed by the complainant. It was found lying on the ground with the band and was not otherwise damaged. The case was a result of a local incident. No further action was taken.

46. CRIMINAL DAMAGE AMOUNT
$500.00

47. CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE

48. TYPE

49. WEIGHT

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

51. CURRENCY
Stolen
Recovered

52. DATE OF OFFENSE REPORTED
07-12-75

53. DATE REPORT PREPARED
07-12-75

54. CASE STATUS
Active

55. REPORTING OFFICER

56. APPROVING OFFICER

57. ADMINISTRATIVE

Exceptionally Cleared, Explain
### Narrative

This four-year-old cross Hereford and Black Angus native cow was found lying on its side with rectum, sex organs, tongue, and ears removed. Pinkish blood was visible, and after two days the blood had not coagulated. Left front and left rear legs were broken off at the shoulders, indicating that it was lifted and dropped back to the ground. Meat removed under the cow was soft and showed indentations where the cow had been dropped 600 yards away from the cow. The cow was emaciated and resembled indentations similar to those found at the Heman Gores ranch near Baca on 6-22-73. This cow had been dead approximately two hours and was too decomposed to extract serviceable parts. It is the first in a series of incidents in which the cows were killed. Previously, the animals had been shot from the street with a shotgun. These mutilated animals are all devoured by coyotes (in one or two days). Investigation continues.

### 46. Criminal Damage Amount

$400.00

### 51. Currency

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### 52. Recovered Property

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

### 53. Date Offense Reported

05-11-73

### 54. Date Report Prepared

07-11-73
**INCIDENT TYPE**
- Cattle Mutilation

**INCIDENT LOCATION**
- Dulce, New Mexico

**INCIDENT DATE**
- 5A-24-76
- Time To: unk
- Time From: unk
- STRANGER TO STRANGER: YES

**COMPLAINANTS**
- Manuel Gomes

**VICTIM'S NAME**
- Manuel Gomes

**ADDRESS**
- P.O. Box 372, Dulce, NM

**NAME NO. 1**
- (Circle One): PARENT, SUSPECT, WITNESS WANTED

**ADDRESS**
- 27. ADDRESS

**NAME NO. 2**
- (Circle One): PARENT, SUSPECT, WITNESS WANTED

**ADDRESS**
- 27. ADDRESS

**VALUE**
- 34. VALUE

**COLOR**
- 35. COLOR

**YEAR**
- 36. YEAR

**VEHICLE MAKE**
- 37. VEHICLE MAKE

**MODEL**
- 38. MODEL

**STYLE**
- 39. STYLE

**VIN**
- 40. VIN

**LICENSE NO.**
- 41. LICENSE NO.

**LIV**
- 42. LIV

**VEHICLE STATUS**
- 43. LIV

**CRIMINAL DAMAGE AMOUNT**
- 45. CRIMINAL DAMAGE AMOUNT

**RECOVERED PROPERTY**
- 52. RECOVERED PROPERTY

**DATE OFFENSE REPORTED**
- 53. DATE OFFENSE REPORTED
- 4-24-76

**DATE REPORT PREPARED**
- 54. DATE REPORT PREPARED
- 7-31-78

**CASE STATUS**
- Active

**REPORTING OFFICER**
- [Signature & Number]

**APPROVING OFFICER**
- [Signature & Number]

**ADMINISTRATIVE**
- Exceptionally Cleared, Explain

**COPY**
- White, Pink, Golden - AGENCY, Yellow - STATE (UCR)
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 Hereford-Angora bull belonging to him. The writer was advised that the bull had apparently been mutilated. Investigation showed that this eleven month old bull had dropped by some type of aircraft north of Mr. Gomez's ranch house. Approximately 600 yards north of the area where the animal fell, 100 ft. where they apparently returned to a lowering aircraft. The imprints appeared to be quite heavy since the ground was dry and hard and automobile tire tracks from the police car were barely visible.

The imprints 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 Muscles: No microscopic changes of pathological significance were found.

Bone Fracture: No microscopic changes of significance were found.

Muscles: Muscle tissue PAS-staining connective tissue areas muscle fibers were seen. Muscle fibers also contained occasional accessory cells.

5. RECOVERED PROPERTY

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11. CASE STATUS

Active [ ] Cleared by Arrest [ ] Exceptionally Cleared [ ] Unfounded [ ]

12. REPORT

13. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number) [ ] 14. APPROVING OFFICER (Signature & Number) [ ]
8. NARRATIVE

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

The liver was checked against a healthy food market liver which showed a difference in color. The bull’s liver contained no clippers, and 4 times the normal phosphorous, zinc, and potassium. No explanation for this condition is available at present time. A group of microbiologists are comparing these abnormalities. Of the private labs are being withheld but if enough evidence is found to prosecute, 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 change color in several days. The hide on the animal was brittle and felt to touch like wax paper. Flesh underneath the hide was pinkish in color. A probable explanation for the pinkish blood is a control type of radiation used to kill the animal, according to radiation experts. The blood vessels are destroyed leaving the pale pinkish color. All toxicology findings on blood are negative because of the disintegration of the radiisotope.

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 until in the past 4 months.

The only entrance to this mutilation site is through Mr. Gomez’s front yard, and vehicle was seen or heard entering the pasture. The slain bull was last seen at approximately 5:00 pm on 4-23-78 and appeared healthy at this time. However, a Mr. J

9. RECOVERED PROPERTY

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11. CASE STATUS

X Active  Cleared by Arrest  Exceptionally Cleared  Unfounded

12. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number)

Signature & Number

14. APPROVING OFFICER (Signature & Number)

Signature & Number

COPIES: White, Pink, Golden - AGENCY Yellow - STATE (OCR)
Martinez, who was visiting his son-in-law Mauricio Gomez (brother of Manuel Gomez) on 5-24-75, boarded a low flying aircraft in the vicinity of where the mutilated bull was found at approximately 3:00 am on 6-12-76.

The 4th circular imprint were identical to the ones found in a similar mutilation approximately 13 miles east of Dulce on June 1, 1976 which also involved one of Mr. Manuel Gomez's cattle. Investigation of these strange mutilations have been hampered by the inability to find laboratories which will perform tests and report accurate findings.

This writer was fortunate enough to have found this mutilation shortly after it occurred.

In other cases, animals are found only days or weeks after mutilation. It is the writer's opinion that these animals have been marked for some time before they are mutilated.

Also investigation shows that all mutilations are to native cattle. In Rio Arriba County approximately 15,000 head of steers imported from Arizona, Mexico, Texas, etc. have not been mutilated. It is writer's theory that these animals are picked up by the aircraft, mutilated elsewhere and returned and dropped free of cattle. This is indicated by the bruises, cuts and broken bones on cattle.

Identical mutilations have been taking place all over the Southwest. It is still a mystery that no eye witnesses to these incidents have come forward or that no accidents or events have occurred. One has to admit that whoever is responsible for the mutilations is well organized with boundless technology and financing and secrecy.

Writer is presently getting equipment through the efforts of Mr. Edward Burgess, Buena Vista, N. M. to detect substances on the cattle which might mark them and be pieces.
8. NARRATIVE: Up by infra-red rays but not visible to the naked eye. These tests will be done on all of Mr. Gomez's cattle in the near future. Assisting in this investigation is Jim Byrd, New Mexico Cattle Sanitary Board and Mr. Howard Burgess, Albuquerque, N. M.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]

Gabriel L. Valdez
New Mexico State Police

<table>
<thead>
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<th>9. RECOVERED PROPERTY</th>
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<tbody>
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11. CASE STATUS

[Signature] 12. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number)

(Handwritten signature)
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 bacteriologic 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

An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer
**New Mexico State Police**

**3. FILE NUMBER**

**5. INCIDENT TYPE**
Cattle Mutilation

**7. INCIDENT LOCATION**
Dulce, New Mexico

**8. INCIDENT DATE**
6-14-78

**11. COMPLAINANTS**
Manuel Gomez

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

**14. VICTIM'S NAME**
Manuel Gomez

**15. Race**
A

**16. Sex**
M

**17. Date of Birth**
07-09-23

**18. Residence**
Dulce, N.M.

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

**20. OCCUPATION**
rancher

**22. NAME NO. 1 (Circle One)**
Parent

**23. Soc. Sec. No.**

**24. Race**

**25. Sex**

**26. VICTIM**

**27. ADDRESS**

**28. Age**

**29. Height**

**30. Weight**

**31. Hair**

**32. EYE**

**33. VALUE**

**34. COLOR**

**35. YEAR**

**36. VEHICLE MAKE**

**37. VEHICLE MODEL**

**38. STYLE**

---

**Sealed Attachments**

**46. CRIMINAL DAMAGE AMOUNT**
$400.00

**51. CURRENCY**

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

**53. DATE OFFENSE REPORTED**
6-14-78

**54. DATE REPORT PREPARED**
2-17-78

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**55. CASE STATUS**

Active

**56. REPORTING OFFICER**

**57. APPROVING OFFICER**

---

**COPIES:**
White, Pink, Golden - AGENCY
Yellow - STATE (UCR)
On 6-14-73 I was contacted by Mr. Manuel Gomez at 2:20 P.M., reference notification which had taken place at his homestead 13 miles East of Hemble, Texas. The investigation at the scene revealed that a 4 year old Hereford native cow and her calf had been mutilated. The carcase was lying on its side with tongue and sex organs precisely removed. Patches of blood from her nose was visible and the left front leg was broken and the rear left leg was broken. Horns were visible on the lower rear left leg where they were fastened or fastened had been fastened. No tracks or tracks around the carcase were found. The mutilation site was approximately 500 yards North of the road where Manuel Gomez lived. The mutilated animal was found on June 14, 1973. Investigation at the scene showed that the mutilation was elsewhere and mutilated and then removed and discarded. The animal had 3 legs. One had 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 7-16-73 approximately 72 head of cattle belonging to Manuel Gomez were checked night hours with an ultraviolet light. Out of the 72 cattle which were checked, 2 head of 4 year old cows and 3 two month old heifers had a distinctive fluorescent substance on the left forearm 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 Bureau, who has been most helpful in these investigations.

Mr. Manuel Gomez winters approximately 150 head of cattle within the vicinity of New Mexico. Mr. Gomez has had 2 carcases mutilated to date. It is in the theme of this investigation.

9. RECOVERED PROPERTY

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<tr>
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<th>Locally-Recovered</th>
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<th>Other</th>
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11. CASE STATUS

X Active

13. REPORTING OFFICER (Signature & Number)

14. APPROVING OFFICER (Signature & Number)
that whoever is responsible for these mutilations is operating out of a well-undertake truck van which is heavily guarded. This van supposedly carries the craft which operates within a 50-mile radius. This makes it rather difficult to investigating officers to personally witness or find clues to these mutilations. The area where the mutilations occur is carefully analyzed weeks in advance. These have been marked weeks in advance for mutilation.

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

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<th>Stolen Locally-Recovered Other</th>
<th>Stolen outside-Recovered Locally</th>
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CASE STATUS

Active

Reporting Officer (Signature & Number)

Approving Officer (Signature & Number)
December 21, 1978

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

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

Enclosures
MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator, John Ryan

FROM: SFDOH

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. SFDOH 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 13 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.
Memorandum

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Philip B. Heymann
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Crime on Indian Reservations; Mutilation of Animals

DATE: March 2, 1975

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.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE

UNSUBS;

CATTLE MUTILATIONS OCCURRING IN WESTERN STATES—
CIR—MISCELLANEOUS

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...
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 that 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, 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
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
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.
3/6/79

To: SAC, Albuquerque

From: Director, FBI

THE MUTILATIONS OF
15 ANIMALS;

CIR

CO: Albuquerque

Re: Airtel, 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 investigatory assistance, at that time the request for same should be submitted with full justification. FBINOQ, upon receipt of additional information from DOJ, will forward same.

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

Enclosures – 3

198-1048-4
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.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (198-541) (P)
SUBJECT: THE MUTILATIONS OF 15 ANIMALS
CIR (C)
CO: 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
mutilations occurring on Indian lands, but that its investigation was limited to these mutilations. CIDDO 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.
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 investiga-tive 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 inves-
tigative 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.
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.
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 TAFIOYA, 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 TAFIOYA 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.
To: SAC, Albuquerque (198-541)  
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.
Memorandum

TO: W. D. G. Smith

FROM: W. D. Gow

SUBJECT: THE MUTILATIONS OF 15 ANIMALS CRIME ON INDIAN RESERVATION

CC: Albuquerque

DATE: 6/1/79

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

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.

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

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 backed."

At least 8,000 cattle and horses have been butchered with surgical precision over an estimated 1.28 million square mile area stretching from Texas 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. Raiford 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 the attacks 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 cases 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 N. Mex.

"Any place we've had a UFO sighting, we have also had animal mutilations," reported Capt. Gabe Valdez, a veteran New Mexico state trooper who has investigated more than 50 attacks.

If predators are involved, he said, "we have some predators with super powers. We find these carcasses 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 Montel, an engineer at the Materials Laboratories which handles secret government projects, revealed that Indians are so frightened 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. Richard Spilham, the Boulder, Colo., psychologist and UFO researcher, said: "What few clues we have are suggesting there is a well-equipped, highly trained, airbone entity. We are not dealing with a simple plane."

Dr. Montel 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.

"I'm the first district attorney in the country to prosecute an alien from outer space," he said. "If we can do that, we can do anything."
Dear Mr. Director:

As you may know, the U. S. Attorney for New Mexico, R. E. Thompson, and I convened a multi-state livestock 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.

Sincerely,

Harrison Schmitt

The Honorable William H. Webster, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535
June 19, 1979

1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Gow
1 - J. E. Smith
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. R. E. Long
Attn: E. P. Mosche:
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
Director
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, 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.
Mr. Burkett Van Kirk  
Counsel for the Minority  
Committee on Appropriations  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510

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 mutilations.

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.
Mr. Burkett Van Kirk

mutilations, primarily cattle, which was attended by law enforce-
ment 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
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 personal to insure that mutilations are reported to the Albuquerque FBI Office.
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.
ANIMAL MUTILATIONS

On July 25, 1979, WAYNE CIDDIO, Administrative Assistant to Senator Harrison Schmitt, Santa Fe Office, furnished copies of newspaper articles from an Española, 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.
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 newspapers said investigators would come as soon as they were called," complained Dennis Martinez, who discovered the carcass "within 200 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 one to see the carcass.

His wife Francis, more cynical, was nonchalant about the absence of official 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 began between 3 a.m. and 6 a.m. Thursday morning.

"I heard the dog 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 around, from 7 a.m. until 2:30, making sure" that no investigators were coming.

He admitted he was a "little 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 it's done, when you see one, it's 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 it at," as if he or it were trying to get a tissue sample "from the wall over there."

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 film-maker looking into the phenomona, appeared on the scene. Bockman wrote an article for Read Street, a news publication recently on the phenomenon 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 backbone" 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 appeal 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.

"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 for 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's experience should be considered.

Continuation Page 3...
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 Marion 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 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.

At 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."

"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 it's 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."
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.

- 30 -
SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (198-541) C

MUTILATION OF ANIMALS ON INDIAN LANDS IN NEW MEXICO
CIR (C)
CO: 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.

(3) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Albuquerque
SWJ: rag

Dec 18 1979

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan
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SAC ALBUQUERQUE (198-541) C

MUTILATION OF ANIMALS ON INDIAN LANDS IN NEW MEXICO
CIR (C)
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.
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 RAILEIGH

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.
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

- 2 -
MUTILATION OF ANIMALS ON INDIAN LANDS IN NEW MEXICO

suspected mutilation of animals on Indian lands in New Mexico.
March 5, 1980

Re: Mutilations of Animals on Indian Reservation, 1978

Attention: F.B.I. Laboratory

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.
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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: Mr. Kenneth M. Rummel, Jr.
Director
Office of the District Attorney
First Judicial District
Animal Mutilation Project
Post Office Box 1200
Espanola, New Mexico 87532

Re: MUTILATIONS OF ANIMALS ON
INDIAN RESERVATION: TAOS,
NEW MEXICO, JULY 1978

April 3, 1980
REGISTERED

FBI FILE NO. 190-1048

LAB. NO. 00307043 S MK RI

EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY:

Address

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

The 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.
RECORDED
3/12/80

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNIVERSITY OF JUDICIAL DISTRICT
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FBI FILE NO. 198-1048-

Laboratory Work Sheet

RECORDED
3/7/80

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

MUTILATIONS OF ANIMALS ON
INDIAN RESERVATION; TAOS,
NEW MEXICO, JULY 1978

Examination requested by:

Addressée

FBI

Reference:
Letter dated March 5, 1980

Examination requested:
Chemical Analyses - INSTRUMENTAL

Specimens received:

Specimen:
Q1 Flakes of unknown material

Examination by:

FBI/DOJ

FBI/DOJ

FBI/DOJ

FBI/DOJ
ELCC 4x10E Pm Espanola 3/5/80
via Rm 1039 C n.3x6 piece of cardboard
with hole in center and reinforced with
second layer at hole all
covered with clear tape. The glass varied in
circumference approx. 1½" long, 1 cotton ball in
one end was all broken on receipt but
contents appears to have been retained
in place by the scotch tape.

Remove from the broken glass debris
like paint flakes or maybe a
synthetic rubber "putty"
actual size: ≈ ☐

feels soft & pliable under pressure of
tweezer tip.
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
RECORDED
3/12/80
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
3/11/80
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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

MUTILATIONS OF ANIMALS ON
INDIAN RESERVATION; TAOS,
NEW MEXICO, JULY 1978

Examination requested by:  Addressed:
Referee:
Examination requested:
Specimen received:

Substance from pickup

Q1 reed from MK
3/7/80
Ref. to Aaron 3/25/80.

Q1 Reed in plastic tubing from Aaron

(to a typical acrylic latex exterior house paint
or emulsion type
microscopically, the particles in Q1 are typical of a
white (housepaint-type) latex emulsion. There appear to be wood
fibers on the bottom surface in several areas and the
bottom is streaked/dirty as if it originated from a
wood substrate, quite possibly a window frame or something
similar.

Cellophan:
- cloudy film remains on white after solvent
  evaporation.

Typical white paint composition: TiO2 (white) + primer + pigment + CaCO3 & Talc + typical extender.

Typical white paint composition: TiO2 (white) + primer + pigment + CaCO3 & Talc + typical extender.
Diamond cell

Transmittance

4900 . . . 6200 . . . 7500 . . . 8800 . . . 10100 . . . 11400 . . . 12700 . . . 14000 . . . 15300 . . . 16600

Nanometers
DATE: 7/14/80

REPLY TO: \[\text{SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (198-541) (C)}\]

SUBJECT: MUTILATION OF ANIMALS ON INDIAN LANDS IN NEW MEXICO
         CIR (C)

TO: 00: 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.