

STATEMENT OF WITNESS

Date: 8 Jun 94

Place: Socorro, NM

C.B.M.
I, Charles B Moore, hereby state that Jeffrey Butler, was identified as a Colonel, USAF and Jim McAndrew, was identified as a Lieutenant, USAF on this date at my home and do hereby, voluntarily and of my own free will, make the following statement. This is done without having been subjected to any coercion, unlawful influence or unlawful inducement. *C.B.M.*

C.B.M.
I was the Project Engineer for the NYU balloon project during the 1947 time frame. I was not aware that the project had the name MOGUL until 1992 when I was contacted by an individual who was working on some research related to the "Roswell Incident" and the relationship to the NYU balloon project. Our only purpose for the NYU group was to develop constant level balloons. In the early flights at Alamogordo, starting in June, 1947, we used radar targets to track the balloons (not all the balloons had targets). Some of the targets were apparently manufactured by a toy or novelty company. Ed Istvan was the procurement officer and he had contacted some company that extruded toothpaste tubes as well as radar chaff. The early balloons were made of neoprene and manufactured primarily by the Dewey Almy company in Cambridge and the Kaysam company. Dewey balloons were dip type and the Kaysam ones were cast in a mold. The neoprene balloons were susceptible to degradation in sunlight turning from a translucent milky white to a dark brown. Some of the material would almost look like dark gray or black flakes or ashes after exposure to the sun for only a few days. The balloon material and radar target material would be scattered after returning to the earth depending on the surface winds. The balloon material also had a peculiar acrid odor due to plasticizers and anti-oxidants. There is a recollection from another procurement person (Peterson) that he had obtained radar reflectors from a toy manufacturer. I have a specific recollection of reinforcing tape applied to the seams of the reflectors that had some symbols such as arcs, flowers, circles and diamonds. These were pinkish in color. To my knowledge, there were no radar reflectors in New Mexico in 1947 like the ones we used until the NYU group arrived. The Columbia group was primarily involved in developing low frequency microphones for long range detection of explosions. There was intense pressure for these developments, the constant altitude balloons and the microphone gear. I was involved in 1945 in China-Burma-India for the installation and maintaining of weather equipment in the war against Japan. Our subsequent work with the balloons and microphones was highly classified and we didn't know that there was a project name until 1992. Concerning the make up of the balloon trains, we used braided or twisted nylon lines--there were no monofilament lines during the 1947 time frame. Some of the balloons in early June carried radar targets for tracking purposes since we did not have radiosonde receivers with us. Some also carried sonobouys for detecting the pressure waves where we didn't have the Watson Lab microphone gear. All the radiosondes were covered in white painted cardboard; I don't recall the color of the sonobouys but I believe they were covered in metal. On review of the photos in the Randle/Schmitt book, the material looks like one of our balloon and target assemblies. The wooden beams were made of a balsa wood that had been coated in an Elmers-like glue. The targets had eyelets where the various strings were attached. The 307(B) model was more of an aluminum foil material than the 307(C) model, which was more of an aluminized paper. The targets we used appeared more fragile than the later

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model. I think that Flight #4 was the flight that was launched out of Alamogordo on June 4, 1947. This is based on Dr. Crary's actual diary of the launch and other events. This is also one of those events where we went to multiple radar targets because we were not having good success with single targets. This flight was with multiple balloons and targets and may have had a sonobouy (black box?). The Watson Lab gear was the microphone equipment specifically for MOGUL. The idea was proposed in a 1945 letter from Dr Ewing (Woods Hole and Columbia) to Gen Spaatz that we might be able to detect nuclear blasts via pressure waves and low frequency microphones. This was developed from a study of the 1883 Krakatoa explosion where the pressure waves circled the earth seven times. Dr Crary was sent to Ascension island (the antipodol) to attempt to detect the Crossroads shot for Operation Crossroads on Kiloheua or Bikini. He didn't get anything. In December, 1946, Dr Crary was sent to Alomogordo to run the field stations for MOGUL. There were several ground microphone sites for detecting blasts (bombs) detonated off the New Jersey coast. He also initiated activities off Bermuda and Panama. Dr Crary and Dr Peoples were the advance people and scientific monitors for our project. Dr Peoples told us to use the cover story of meteorology and to enforce the need-to-know--in fact I had been reluctant to discuss any of this until only a few years ago. Your letter (SAF/AA) is the first official document I've seen that says this is declassified. Concerning the Japanese balloons, we did not use any of them for MOGUL. We didn't pattern our work after the Japanese balloons. We were very secretive of our work, but the cover story was not a detailed developed cover story. Our new hires were not even aware of the purpose. They thought they were just handling meteorological equipment. Any of the flights that had "tags" would have stated, "Research Balloon Flight, Request Return to NYU". The "service flights" for Dr Peoples were specific ones carrying the microphone gear. The radar test flights were not recorded. There was a lot of pressure to develop the constant level balloons. The tracking was to be done by the Watson Labs radar for the V-2 launches, etc. Starting in early June, 1947 the 307(B) targets came from NYU. We also launched TNT on some of the balloons to simulate airbursts for detection. All of these balloons were accounted for. These and the radar test flights had no tags--we did not want these to be associated with our project and the explosive ones would all be destroyed with pressure switches. To my knowledge, the NYU group were the only ones using balloons in New Mexico during this time but others were involved in other activities so debris from rockets, aircraft dropsondes, etc. may have been found throughout this area. Initially we did not coordinate any of our balloon launches with the Civil Aeronautics Administration. We had no contact with any of the Roswell personnel-- although Crary or Peoples may have. There were two July 8th press releases: in the earlier release, Col J D Ryan stated that radar reflectors were being used to track balloons for wind information. July 8th is the same day the NYU group returned to NYU, so we had no contact with the Roswell personnel when the announcement was made concerning having found the "discs". When we heard the news back in New York, we joked that they probably found one of our balloons. From that time up until about 1980, no one, officially or otherwise made any contact with me concerning the possible association between MOGUL and the "Roswell incident"(it was in about 1980 that William Moore contacted me and asked questions about balloons making "gouges" in the earth). The July 10th Alomorgodo News article shows a demonstration of some of our multiple balloons and target trains. We had no one there so it was surprising to see this. It almost appears that there was some type of "umbrella cover story" to protect our work with MOGUL.

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I can think of no other explanation for Roswell than one of our early June service flight balloons. If one of our balloons went down there was no shroud of secrecy about it. We would attempt to recover the flight gear when possible, but the reflectors, balloons, and microphone equipment was expendable. We went to no great effort to recover the equipment and we certainly would not cordon off an area where one of our balloons went down. We would sometimes send out 3-4 men to recover the equipment if we knew where it went down. The July 10th Alamogordo News report was a good cover--it does not appear to be a coincidence--I don't know who may have initiated it. Trakowski does not recall being involved in a cover story in one of my conversations with him. In New Mexico during 1947, all of our balloon operations were launched from Alamogordo AAF. CBN.

CBN I am not part of any conspiracy to withhold information from either the US government or American public. There is no classified information that I am withholding related to this inquiry and I have never been threatened by US Government persons concerning refraining from talking about this situation. CBN

SIGNED:

Charles B. Moore

WITNESS(s):

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a person authorized to administer oaths this

8th day of June 1994 at Socorro, NM


JEFFREY C BUTLER, COL, USAF


JAMES MCANDREW, 1LT, USAF

Transcript from 8 June 94, Interview with
Professor Charles Moore

(A) Professor Charles Moore
Project Engineer - Project Mogul
(Q) Colonel Jeff Butler
(Q) Lieutenant Jim McAndrew
8 June 1994

A: ...Dr. Spilhaus, who you may have met, was really the Director of the project.

Q: We talked with him last week. He sends you his regards. He's a very interesting man to chat with.

A: But I was essentially the project engineer and a graduate student, whereas he was Director of Research at New York University at that time.

Q: We have gone through many of the various technical documents related to Project Mogul and some of the other work that you and Dr. Spilhaus and others have done with the Constant Altitude balloon projects. According to Dr. Spilhaus, he said you would be the technical expert as it related to those types of projects in terms of the materials involved, the instrumentation, that sort of thing. Is that a pretty accurate statement?

A: I think that's correct.

Q: What we're really here for is to discuss this that came out in the newspaper and the General Accounting Office's investigation of how we deal with records, the acquisition, and ultimately disposition. There is an allegation that the Government is involved in a conspiracy and coverup of something that occurred in 1947, which is the allegation of their being some sort of flying disk, flying saucer, UFO, what have you.

A: That's correct.

Q: Of course the people who put out things such as this journal, MUFON, Mutual UFO Network, the books that have been written by William Moore, and Randall Schmidt, and others, a lot of the popular television shows, they've just exacerbated the situation where a lot of things, quotations, some of your quotations taken out of context. One of the individuals, Sheridan Cavitt, who at that time was a Counter-Intelligence Corps officer at [Roswell] Army Airfield who actually went out with Jesse Marcel to recover some material that has been alleged to be the results of a UFO which Colonel Cavitt specifically states looked like a weather balloon to him.

A: I'm aware that he had been there, but I'd understood that other quotations had been attributed to him.

Q: Yes, sir. As we go through this, I believe I've got a copy of essentially a statement he made to Colonel Weaver, whom

not leave any creases. This material looks like it would almost be like aluminum foil, would crease and remain creased.

A: It does have this paper laminate, and the paper, I think, was maybe a bit tougher on the earlier thing. But I have no explanation for the fact that it couldn't be bent with a sledge hammer, as one of the people said, and couldn't be...

Q: Burned?

A: I think some of the balsa wood was dipped in something like Elmer's glue, and as a result had some sort of a glue coating on it which would make it somewhat resistant to burning.

Q: I know in Colonel Weaver's discussions with Sheridan Cavitt, they talked about the aspect of burning. He did not recall burning anything, but then his wife indicated that there had been one night they'd been out and had a barbecue and had a few beers and that Jesse Marcel just took a piece and stuck it in the barbecue and then pulled it back out. So if that's what they're using to say it wouldn't burn, that's what we consider typically testing a material for burning or not.

A: I need to say here, you need to qualify everything I say with the memory of almost 50 years ago. I will say things that are to the best of my memory, but on the other hand, should other evidence indicate my memory is faulty, I readily accept that. So I'll state things to the best of my memory, but...

I have a memory that there was something like Elmer's glue... There was a problem in attaching this to the paper behind.

Q: Going back to the reinforcing tape and things, there were discussions concerning unusual symbols and almost like hieroglyphics -- purple, pinkish in nature, that sort of thing.

A: I don't know if I sent Colonel Weaver a copy of the sketch.

Q: No, we did not see that.

A: Robert Todd, who has been a person very interested in trying to get to the truth of this, asked me to make a sketch of what I remember. A couple of years ago, or a year or so ago, I made this sketch, and this is my memory of what was there.

I do remember every time I prepared one of these targets for flight, I always wondered why these figures were on the tape. There was always a question of why they were there. When this purplish-pink marking on the debris came up, I immediately remembered this sort of marking. Other people, I have a letter here from one of my technicians, who says oddly he remembers the same marking. You, perhaps, have talked to Albert Trakowski...

A: ...much of which we can copy and make it easier for you. These are balloon fragments, things that held balloons [up] after they'd been exposed to the sun.

Q: Is this the neoprene type or the...

A: That's the neoprene type. I have the polyethylene type...

Q: Is this from the '47 era?

A: That's a balloon probably from the '50s. That's a K-San balloon. The kind of balloons we used then were the (inaudible) derricks balloons, and that's the way they look after they've been out in the sun. That's about three weeks' exposure to sunlight here in New Mexico.

Q: So the polyethylene really is degraded by sunlight.

A: That's neoprene. All that's neoprene.

Q: This almost looks like ashes of paper.

A: That's right. And there's a big point in some of the recovery that the material was black...

Here is the list of the people who were assigned under Colonel Duffy in the Air Force liaison office. Istvan's name you'll find in there. He ended up being in the Titan program and, I think, retired as a lieutenant colonel maybe back in the '70s.

Schneider was the administrative director of our project. He and I worked together. He was in Maine, and was not really technically involved. I have letters from him if you're interested in seeing them. He says he has no memory of this.

A person who was heavily involved in developing this whole radar thing was Colonel Joe Fletcher. I wrote him a letter asking for his help and he essentially says he doesn't remember much.

Q: He's also been hounded by some of these UFO...

A: And by Todd and by me.

Q: So it appears as though you, yourself, have done some extensive research into this particular incident.

A: Until two years ago, I was quite convinced one of our polyethylene balloons we didn't recover caused it. Then I got this newspaper, Todd sent me this, and I immediately saw there's no way that could be a polyethylene balloon.

A: A guy named Sam Kay formed a company and it was called Kaysam. In fact I have, and you're welcome to them...

(Pause)

A: Kaysam balloons because of the way they were made, and this jell that had to be inflated had this ring, cardboard ring put in them. That's the neck of a Kaysam balloon, and here are more modern Kaysam balloons, the sort that are still being flown.

Q: These are just used for the typical meteorological type balloons.

A: Carry radio (inaudible), that's correct.

Dewey & Olney have gone out of the business and Kaysam bought them out. Here's a Kaysam balloon that is made by a dip mold. This is somewhat indicative, I think, of the way one of those balloons of the type we're using. As you can see on exposure just to ordinary light, they discolor. But these are balloons that were made probably in the '70s. As they change with plasticizer and anti-oxidants for ozone, they certainly change in appearance. The balloons we...

I have pictures here, pictures in the hangar. There, as you can see, these are the ivory colored balloons of the sort we were flying. This is the balloon you just found the eyelets on in the hangar. These are pictures from the 1947 era where we're getting ready to fly the 15 foot H.A. Smith balloon.

Q: The reinforcing tape on these balloons, these polyethylene balloons, we were told is a type of acetate. It had none of this symbology, is that correct?

A: None at all.

Q: So the symbology on the tape was only related to the radar reflectors.

A: That's correct. Here is a later model polyethylene balloon, and it's a little thinner than the ones we were flying, but there's a polyethylene balloon.

Q: It looks like polyethylene sheeting that I would use to cover up...

Q: I've also heard the early balloons described as carrot bag quality. Material they would use in a carrot bag. Dry cleaner bags.

Q: Dry cleaner bags. We think of them as being very fragile, but materials from this time frame have been described as durable -- something you couldn't tear with your hands.

At the same time, then Captain Fletcher was assigned... Duffy had heard that weather was giving trouble to radar, so Colonel Duffy just turned around and said, "Gee, you mean radar can pick up weather?" And ended up with Captain Fletcher being assigned to both convert this for looking at storm clouds and also to make wind measurements. There was a big problem, the Weather Bureau prior to World War II determined upper winds merely by releasing a pilot balloon, following with the (inaudible), and estimating the rate of rise, and then from the elevation and azimuth angles and the assumed height after a certain time, to calculate what the winds were.

Q: Is that the Boford Scale?

A: Well, Boford was Navy, that was the Navy...

Q: Like taking a Pi Ball reading now.

A: Exactly. It was called a Pi Ball then and it is now. Colonel Duffy pushed very heavily to get electronic means for measuring winds aloft. There were two approaches. One, use a radar target, and the SCR-584 with which you may be familiar -- the early gun-laying radar. Colonel Duffy talked to the field artillery that was procuring through the Signal Corps, gun-laying radar, the SCR-584, which is, that's this radar right here.

Q: We've seen that photo before.

A: This is Spilhaus's book. So Fletcher ended up with a whole bunch of his own 2nd lieutenants around. There was a Jud Tibbett from whom I have a photograph showing an earlier model target, the A Model target. Istvan was one. There are a bunch of them listed. This listing is for you if you'd like to have it.

Tibbetts ended up being the big installer of radar and, in fact, was assigned down to the Tulerosa Range Camp to make wind measurements for the Trinity shot, the test in 1945. As far as I know, that was the first time these targets had been used in New Mexico. Tibbetts, who until recently lived in Albuquerque, he's now moved to Scottsdale, Arizona. Tibbetts says that he did not ever fly this kind of target in New Mexico, which will be of interest with you when they talk about, that people should have known what a target looked like.

Q: Right. There were discussions concerning having radar targets, but supposedly the B Model and subsequent models were brand new, had never flown anything like that in this area.

A: According to Tibbetts, the A Model had bit aerodynamic drag. It was a flat plane of aluminum foil and had two triangles coming down that made a corner reflector. The A Model looked like... Then across here was that. This is one surface, this is another surface, and this is yet another, and they were held by

balloons out of a Goodyear film called pliofilm. It was a vinyl chloride that just went to hell when exposed to sunlight. It really came apart. So I'm very proud that we began pushing them for polyethylene balloons. With some difficulty we got Otto Winzen who was the entrepreneur and promoter, working with Get, and we got him to make these balloons you see here in the design that was being planned for Project Helios, with the pliofilm balloons. At the same time we got an entrepreneur who was even faster acting, and that was this fellow A.J. Smith. A one-man shop. He would do anything for money. He, indeed, did. With no great technical background, he made a number of these balloons for us.

Q: Kind of a garage type of affair where he would sit down and make them one by one and...

A: I don't know. He got some girls and got some assembly workers, for a contract from us. Anyway, we got these balloons going, made visits to Minneapolis to push General Mills. The pressure from the Air Force was enormous. There was a similar problem, of course, in developing microphones that would pick up low frequency sound waves with Columbia. There was much enthusiasm, in testing these microphones.

Q: How did you come to join the Army Air Force?

A: When World War II broke out I applied for pilot training, and so did everybody else. Because I was a senior at Georgia Tech in a chemical engineering course with a fair amount of thermodynamics and other things, I got diverted into the meteorological cadet program. I still wanted to be a pilot but I got diverted into the meteorological cadet program, and the next class that I could join didn't start until December of '42. I joined up sometime in '42. So I went through the meteorological cadet program and found I was a lousy forecaster, but I did end up, when Spilhaus came recruiting for people with engineering background, I got recruited into Colonel Duffy's liaison office.

Q: Was that directly for General Arnold's staff?

A: I was assigned, believe it or not, to Headquarters, Air Force... I still have the Headquarters Air Force [rondelles]. I ended up being assigned to Headquarters, Army Air Force. I was a second lieutenant.

Q: So you got recruited by, at that time, Captain Spilhaus.

A: Right, and I got sent to the Weather Equipment Technician School in Spring Lake, New Jersey, essentially Fort Monmouth. When I finished the training course for radiosonde and for maintenance of equipment, I was headed for North Africa, and I had a medical problem. When I got out of the hospital, I was assigned back to Colonel Duffy. I remained there. I finished

A: No, we didn't.

Q: Not a letter or a number?

A: Wait a minute. The answer is, I don't know.

Q: If you did give it a letter or a number would it be on... There are some of these flights that appeared to have no sequence number and they were talking in terms of being service flights and the impression that we got was that the service flights were either test flights just to check the balloons out or they were the highly classified flights where the information was not being logged into essentially an unclassified document.

A: You notice that Flight 1 was made from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Q: The football field there?

A: LeHigh, exactly. That's where we did it, from the football field. And we did this because a professor at NYU had just gone to head up the physics department at LeHigh and he invited us over. His name was Frank, Butler keeps coming to mind, but I'm not sure that's the right name. Anyway, we went there and that was for an early, early attempt for Helgoland. I think the Helgoland explosion got scrubbed, but we had balloons in the air from this and we were woefully not ready. We had all sorts of problems. We adopted the balloon technique that a cosmic ray investigator at NYU, a fellow named Sergei Korf, we adopted his technique and we had a lot to learn. We got our hands torn up with nylon line being pulled through it as we couldn't hold the balloons down in the wind...

Q: Speaking of nylon line, were these braided type lines or were they monofilament type lines?

A: Neither. I think initially we used either parachute cord, which was braided. I don't remember the details of what we used, but we rapidly used that the radiosonde cord we used was not strong enough at all to hold the forces that came, so we went to what was called lobster twine. We used a lot of lobster twine that was twisted, a laid line that was used in lobster nets.

Q: Do you recall there ever having been some sort of monofilament similar to the monofilament fishing line in any of the projects?

A: I think there was none available at that time. My memory, the answer is yes, we've used an awful lot of monofilament and we use it now all the time.

Q: But at that time you don't think it was available?

A: I think it was not available.

June 4th, "Out to Tulerosa Range and fired charges between 0-0 and 0-6" something. "No balloon flight again on account of clouds. Flew regular sonobuoy mike with cluster balloons and had good luck with receiver on ground but poor on plane." I think that's Flight 4 right there.

Q: So that's June 4th.

A: As to that flight made by Mirs and Hackman earlier, we have no record of it here in the NYU summary.

Q: If he flew that on June 4th and it carried the microphones, the radar reflectors, that would have been with a neoprene type balloon.

A: There were no plastic balloons delivered until the 28th or 29th of June that year. So everything as evidenced on the Helgeland flight that we made and the other flight, they were all meteorological balloons prior to late June.

Q: That would have also had the B Model reflector, this type of reflector, but the B Model?

A: My memory is that Jim Peoples, because we were being sent down by B-17 and by air, didn't let us take the radiosonde receiving equipment which at that time was very heavy. It was like a 500 pound rack with a receiver, frequency meter, recorder, etc., and we weren't allowed to use that. Instead, the idea was that Peoples would provide tracking on the balloons with radar targets and so on. So this is where I think the radar targets come in. If you look in these reports you'll find here statements, radiosonde reception, and you'll see 60 percent with recorder, 50 percent without recorder, 100 percent without recorder for June 5th. A hundred percent without recorder.

So I think we tried the radar targets, as I remember, our contact who was a Captain Larry Dyvad found that they weren't able to track our flights at all. They had a radar that was entirely aimed at looking at the missiles. To look at slow moving balloons with poor signal return was difficult for them. So we started off with making single target flights. I think we went to multiple target flights, and still didn't have any success, so I began putting radiosondes and then just audibly, as the tones would change, I would log it on a piece of paper. I'd count the pressure... Are you familiar with radiosondes?

Q: Somewhat.

A: The commutator with the pressure contacts, etc. I would count contacts and record it and you'll see in some of these flight reports, there's two different interpretations possible, depending on what the contact sequence was. An ordinary radiosonde is very good for something that's going one way. But for something that's going to go up and float, you can

A: What the wind did.

The description that Brazel gives here that everything would weigh about five pounds when it was all together, is more than you would have gotten from a single balloon.

Q: Those were measured in terms of 300 to 500 grams or something like that?

A: Three hundred and fifty only. At that time we didn't have any bigger balloons than 350 grams, so the balloons would have been 350 grams.

Q: About one pound.

A: Correct. And the targets are nominally maybe a quarter of a pound.

Q: Those targets are only four to five ounces?

A: Here was the specification spelled out for it. Approximate weight, 100 grams. These, as I say, are somewhat heavier than the ones we had.

Q: You indicated that the balsa wood was coated with some sort of glue such as Elmer's glue.

A: That's my memory. It wasn't completely coated. Some of it was and some of it wasn't.

Q: Some of the balsa wood is fairly dense, as far as being durable, and one of the descriptions concerning this "wood-like" material was that you couldn't dent it with your fingernail. So if you have a fairly dense balsa wood coated with a glue, it may be quite possible that a person would not be able to put their fingernail in it.

A: That's correct. It's my memory that the reflective material was more aluminum foil than here. These are second or third iteration targets, as evidenced by this picture, wherever that picture is down in here of the 1948 flight. It certainly looks more aluminum-foil like.

Q: What year were you discharged from active duty?

A: '46.

Q: Before you left active duty, while you were still working with Duffy and Spilhaus, did they invite you to join the staff at New York University, or to continue your studies there?

A: I came back from overseas and was assigned to Colonel Duffy's, he had a little flight detachment assigned to him with a B-29 and a B-25 and some other aircraft. I ended up being the

Q: He was unsuccessful?

A: He was unsuccessful.

Q: What method did he employ?

A: Low frequency microphones on the ground. Are you familiar with the Krakatou measurements?

Q: No.

A: In 1883, Krakatou, near Java, made an enormous explosion and the pressure wave from that went around the world seven times, and was picked up and... There was a report, a big analysis by Lord Railey and others...

Q: A volcanic eruption?

A: Volcanic eruption. Here are the isocomes of the pressure waves from Krakatou as it went out. From the time it took the signal to go out and come back, he went to the antipode which is around Colombia or Venezuela, and came back as a big spherical wave. It went back and forth around the earth. The British investigators were able to show that there was a duct up around the tropopause, and the speed of sound, as I remember, was something like 310 meters per second instead of the regular 334 that we had at sea level. From that they could deduce the temperature of the medium in which the sound was propagating and it was something like minus 25.

Q: How was this detected as a pressure wave in that time frame?

A: Barograph.

Q: What year?

A: 1883. This is what prompted Ewing.

Q: I'm familiar with barometer-type measurements being used to measure that pressure wave and the fact that it traversed the earth, you said seven times.

A: Maurice Ewing had been an oceanographer at Woods Hole and had found a similar acoustic duct in the ocean. You may be familiar with what's called Sofar. In 1945 he wrote a letter to Spaatz suggesting this might be useful in detection of Soviet activity.

Q: The 1945 letter was kind of the initiative as a means of detection.

A: That's correct. That caused the Army Air Force to begin this research.

It's of interest, in the Holloman report there's a big talk about boiling balloons. That's certainly a heritage of the association from our early balloon boiling days. When you look at the instructions on the modern balloon, you see that it is really a physical effect that can be controlled.

Q: You went on board at New York University, and you immediately set out, as documented in the reports, acquiring the various materials, [putting out bids], things of this nature. At that point you were working at New York University under the direction...

A: Spilhaus was the nominal principal investigator and director of the project, but he just turned us loose.

Q: So you were the project engineer?

A: I was the project engineer, and Schneider was the project administrator. We employed a lot of students, a lot of people that we could, and were a mixture of trying to develop a constant level balloon and providing service flights for Peoples. Peoples was entirely our contact.

Q: He would come to New York University?

A: He would go down to Red Bank. He'd call and say he wanted certain things, can you do it, so we made this flight out at Lehigh and then we made the Helgoland flight down at Red Bank, and he wasn't really happy. There were all sorts of constraints flying balloons in the New York City area even then.

Q: All the problems with air traffic and getting FAA, or their equivalent at that time, approval, etc.

A: So up in the stratosphere above my level, a decision was made that we go to Alamogordo, and there would be a big flight. We had balloons promised, but even ahead of that time people wanted to test microphones. He had Crary already, about from December of '46, I think Crary went to Alamogordo and ran a field station and...

Q: That field station was for ballooning in general?

A: For Mogul. It was more than that. Crary was operating sound-ranging microphones on the ground there. He was having bombs dropped off the New Jersey coast and trying to pick up the acoustic signals in New Mexico.

Q: He was having the bombs dropped in New Jersey, off the coast, and trying to detect them in New Mexico?

A: That's correct.

Q: What technique? Balloon borne?

Here's a nice paper that came through courtesy of Todd. In '48 there was a big operation in the Pacific for Operation Sandstone, and we were heavily involved in that. Here's the Fitzwilliam... Schneider and J.R. Smith... My chief associate technically was a fellow named Dick Smith, James Richard Smith, who unfortunately, died two years ago. Smith and Schneider and some other of my associates went out on Sandstone to Kwajelin, Guam, and then Oahu.

Q: I've seen that in publication. I have to acquire it.

A: You can xerox it.

Q: Moving chronologically, Professor Ewing had affiliation with Woods Hole, and he was a meteorologist by trade?

A: No, oceanographer. He was a physicist, a geophysicist.

Q: What was he doing at Columbia?

A: I think he ended up head of the Department of Geophysics. I don't know the details.

Q: For the AMC contract he was developing...

A: He, as we, were contractors.

Q: He was developing the acoustical...

A: That's correct.

Q: That acoustical gear, this is a later flight but it's a fairly good depiction. It shows payload here, and payload is mentioned in a lot of the reports without any further elaboration, what the payload was. That was primarily the low frequency microphones...

A: That was their euphemism for...

Q: So as not to be able to talk about what was then a classified payload.

A: Here are the sort of instruments. A chamber with a leak in it, and then a method of sensing the pressure inside the chamber. That affected the frequency of an oscillator that came to ground. That's the sort of thing that was developed at Columbia.

Q: Dr. Spilhaus also mentioned about trying to detect particulate matter.

A: That was another operation. A Tracer lab, have you come across Charlie Ziegler at Brandeis?

A: There's a gray area here. I was certainly aware that what we were doing in Alamogordo was highly classified and was well aware, and I guess had been perhaps encouraged to have a suitable cover story to explain what we were doing.

Q: So you were encouraged by whom to have a cover story?

A: Probably by James Peoples, who was our scientific monitoring... As you may be aware, there is a former colonel, later General DuBose, who makes a statement that something was a cover story. When I read this, I was not at all surprised. I interpreted that as saying someone was covering up on Mogul. That was my interpretation when I read what was attributable to General DuBose. So from his point of view, there were certainly no threats, but we were aware we weren't supposed to be talking.

Q: So was it Dr. Peoples then who actually actively said use meteorology as a cover story, or...

A: I don't remember the details, to be truthful...

Q: But it was kind of a natural thing to think of in terms of meteorology?

A: We were careful around NYU with the various technicians we hired. We kept our knowledge of what we were doing to ourselves. It's certainly my memory that we were aware that this was classified, but we weren't threatened. We were just instructed that this sort of information was not to be passed out, even though the technical aspects we understood. So the answer is yes, we very well understood this was classified; and second, there was no physical threat or anything like that. We were instructed not to talk about it, and until Todd told me that Mogul had been declassified I was very reluctant to say anything about it.

Q: Anywhere in the early days were you ever aware of involvement by General LeMay?

A: Not at all.

Q: Not at your level. How about the [AFOAT-1] study group?

A: I became involved with them later on Project Grab Bag and others, and I knew a bunch of people in [AFOAT-1] -- Doyle Northrop... I knew that, but later ballooning got even more heavily involved in various classified things.

Q: Where were your duty locations involved with [AFOAT-1]?

A: Probably at General Mills.

Q: Not ever in Washington?

Q: But you had them available for study, but you didn't launch them.

A: No, they didn't have any.

Q: In the New York University report it says that you were provided two Japanese balloons.

A: That's interesting, because I have no memory of them whatsoever. Spilhaus may have. But I have no memory that I ever saw them. In the spirit of being given proper scientific credit, in the paper that you have, the Journal of Meteorology Paper, we, heavily written by Spilhaus, credited the Japanese with doing, with their trans-Pacific flights. So what we were doing certainly was based, came after what they had done, and we didn't want to take credit away from them. But I'm told that on my own, completely free from this, I talked with Wadati and others on a Japanese balloon. I've never seen a Japanese balloon that I know of, I've never seen the payload, but I do have fragments of the Mulberry Favor.

Frankly, we did not depend on the Japanese balloons. The Japanese just preceded us. But we didn't pattern what we were trying to do on what the Japanese did. After all, they had opaque balloons, and my belief from the beginning is balloons ought to be transparent so they don't absorb sunlight so at sunset you don't have the cooling and the ballasting. So we owe nothing to the Japanese other than the fact they were ahead of us.

Q: You went on these field trips. When you left, getting back to the cover story, you were the project engineer. Did people come to you and say you need to put something together in case one of these things falls in somebody's hands?

You didn't.

Did you brief your people, your personnel, when they were there, that they if should go into town for food or something if someone says "Why are you there?"...

A: We were certainly secretive and not talkative, but at the same time...

Q: In other words, was there a developed cover story where everyone got together, discussed what you were going to say or not say concerning the various activities that were going on at Alamagordo and other locations?

A: That's a good question. I have no memory of such a thing. I'm just aware that we were under very strong stricture not to encourage speculation on what we were doing.

Q: The service flights were which ones?

A: The ones carrying the microphones.

Q: So specifically that term was used for the microphone flights from...

A: That's right. You'll notice when you look at this, that the flights out in the Pacific don't even get mentioned. There's just no report on the flights in the Pacific, and the flights in '48 that we made for Sandstone, there are some flight numbers recorded, but there are no details at all provided.

Q: That was Grab Bag?

A: No, Grab Bag was to grab stratospheric air to measure the krypton 85...

Q: Essentially particulate detection and gaseous...

A: That was gaseous. The particulate was, I think we were less involved in grabbing particulates. There have been thousands of flights made, and certain people did carry cascade impactors and other things, but that was a minor part of what we did, whereas Grab Bag was a very measure effort.

Q: That was in '48?

A: That was more '50 odd.

Q: Was that Fitzwilliam?

A: No, Fitzwilliam was entirely acoustic detection. Again, very long range detection. Fitzwilliam was spring of '48. There were various code names, and thanks to our friend Todd, I've learned about the code name got termed Black Heart and a whole bunch of odd names...

Q: Black Heart, Rock Fish. He may be wrong on that part. He may be right, but...

A: I heard Mogul got converted into Rock Fish. But I heard the detection part of Fitzwilliam ended up being called Black Heart.

Q: He may be in error on that.

A: As I say, I'd been much more concerned with the technical aspects than the military operations.

Q: This is one of the technical reports and it's talking about the various flights, and this is the report that lists all of the numbered flights and it talks about, it says, "Excluded are the flights made to test," it's technical report number one,

Q: So you made your plan in New York to fly... Your primary research was the acoustical detect...

A: That's correct.

Q: Secondary was refining the technique of constant level balloons.

A: And that was on hold until we got the delivery of the polyethylene balloon that was scheduled for the end of June. So the first of June we came, really, just for the test flight of microphones, doing service flights for Watson Laboratories.

Q: To fly the balloons in association with...

A: To fly meteorological balloons, tracked by a Watson Lab radar on the ML-307B targets that I think we brought with us.

Q: And you launched these balloons in conjunction with V-2 firings?

A: Those went independently. Albert Crary was monitoring the V-2 firings.

Q: That was with the ground microphones?

A: You're right, I beg your pardon. As you'll find in the diary, that we launched Flight 8, these cluster balloons, we launched those at 3:00 o'clock in the morning for a V-2 firing. You're quite right. I'd forgotten that. We launched those in the morning, then the rocket got scrubbed while Flight 8 was in the air, and we were out of plastic balloons that day in early July -- this is jumping ahead to early July -- and we inflated meteorological balloons for the delayed firing of the V-2 rocket on the afternoon of July 3rd, you'll see. Then there was an accident over at White Sands and the V-2 got scrubbed a second time. What was Flight 9, we launched Flight 9, as you will see in here, as a dummy flight, and it probably had radar targets on it.

Let me just read this. This is Crary's summary for the week of 30 June-5 July 1947. "Balloon tests 7, 8, 9, and 10 off this week. Test 7 slated for July 1 postponed to July 2nd because equipment not ready. A hundred tanks with helium obtained from Amarillo Monday evening. Trakowski went over in a C-54 and picked them up. Also radiosonde receivers set up by NYU but sonobuoy not operable. Test 7 at dawn, July 2nd, with Pi Ball. One hour, first falling with the autolights. Winds were very light, and balloons up between base and mountains most of the time. Included a cluster of met balloons, followed by C-54 several hours, and finally landed in mountains near road, south cloudcroft. Before gear could be recovered, most of it had been stolen. Station operating in north hangar, Cloudcroft and Roswell. Shots made repeatedly at Site 4 and picked up goods

A: By a pressure switch.

Q: Were those tracked? Was there some sort of log that would tell you where those particular balloons were? You wouldn't want to just release TNT to float anywhere, would you?

A: They wouldn't float. The balloons would just go up until they burst. And we were on the edge of the restricted area. So the answer is yes, we did.

I'll have to get back to this. The radar tracking turned out to be abysmally poor. I don't know why, but they were abysmally poor. That's why I got off onto this part of it. And when you asked me the V-2 question...

Let me finish this, and then we'll get back to what you asked.

"Thursday morning, cluster of GM balloons sent out, V-2 not fired, no shots fired. Balloons up for some time, no recording. Pi Ball showed no West winds. Balloons picked up by radar, WS." I presume that means White Sands. You'll find this hard... and hunted by somebody's name I couldn't get. It looks like Maryalls' "C-54, located on Tulerosa Range by air. Out PM with several NYU men by weapons carrier, but we never located it. Rocket postponed until 7:30 p.m. Thursday night," which was the third. "But on last minute before balloon went up, V-2 was called off on of accident at White Sands. Sent up cluster balloons with dummy load. Balloon Flight 10 on dawn, July 5th, had gone out with C-54, again with Moses and Dufeld to hunt for Flight 8 but not sure was found then."

Then I added a note here, "Flight 8 was never recovered."

"C-54 went to El Paso July 4th and picked up single smith plastic balloon and GM cluster plastic balloons."

So the answer is yes. We did try to coordinate the balloon launchings for the V-2 firings, and Crary would also take that as a time of opportunity to go out on the desert and fire TNT. He had vast stocks of explosives available to him.

Q: Was that primarily on the White Sands range, or did he go out into other areas, say Northwest of Roswell? Did he contract with any of the ranchers to use these locales, other than the actual missile range itself?

A: I think all the explosions he made were coordinated with the White Sands Proving Ground people. Alamogordo Airfield, later Holloman, was just on the fringe of the proving ground at that time. Crary sent his men to all sorts of places -- over to Roswell, to Artesia, to Hagerman, up and down the Pecos River area. He had a place you'll read about, Fabians, Texas, which turns out to be just down the Rio Grande from El Paso, maybe 50

A: Brush recorders. [Strip charge] recorders feeding out at high speed. You'll see in here, you'll see the sort of records.

Q: The graphic representation.

A: The recorders looked like that.

Q: So that was recorded on the aircraft and then...

A: That's correct. As you'll see, they said they had receivers at Roswell, at Alamogordo, and they had them on the airplane.

Q: But most of the detection was via the aircraft because of the low power receivers.

A: Most of the reception, the detection, was really... The balloon received the acoustics, and sent it down by radio to the aircraft. It often didn't work. That was the reason why for Operation Sandstone in April and May of '48, we went up and down the Rio Grande Valley... Here are some of the pictures. There's a ground cloth for the balloon to be laid out. There's a balloon being inflated, just getting ready. So we tried to get up wind.

That's a device from White Sands that was picked up around Carazoso and was reported in to us, and we thought it was one of ours. So I took a weapons carrier and drove up there. We were aggressively trying to recover our equipment and that just happened to be something that was on the ground. The technician that had been in that group, remember the [Marginal] tape, Herbert Crow. That's a picture he took when we were aggressively trying to recover a load. That turned out not to be ours.

Q: What is it, and who did it belong to?

A: It probably was flown on a rocket or by Marcus O'Day who was the chief scientist at Watson Laboratory. Dr. O'Day. You'll see, when you read the Duffy thing, where Duffy thinks maybe there were things that were flown by Dr. O'Day. Anyway, that just happens to be a picture in the collection of NYU photographs.

Q: So there were a lot of other people flying balloons or launching...

A: Not balloons. We were the only balloon flyers. That came down by parachute. But there were a lot of rockets being flown in the early days there, and a lot of high altitude aircraft. Duffy says there were dropsondes.

Q: So it could be that some of the material found may not have been associated with a balloon. It is possible it could have been some other type of material. But the description that

A: As I say, I find it hard to think that something... While we may have been flying TNT on balloons and being very carefree about it, I really doubt that a thing of any military significance would have fallen this far away from the proving ground. It could have, but...

Q: Other than your balloons.

A: Oh yeah, those first flights we didn't even coordinate with CAA. Peoples was so eager to go get those measurements, that these were going to be flown from a restricted area and he didn't worry about it. We later, before the Civil Air Board in El Paso, but that was two or three months later.

Q: When you went on the field trips, what was the chain of command at that point when you arrived? Who did you report to?

A: We were somewhat self contained, but we got housing provided by, I guess Crary was our contact, if you will. Some way or another, barracks were made available for us to live in at Alamagordo.

Q: Would anyone at Roswell Army Air Field have known about your activities, what your purpose was?

A: Not at all. In fact, we went over and tried to get into the weather station at Roswell and because of the atomic bomb security of the 509th, as I remember, we couldn't even get on the base. We drove up in a weapons carrier to the Roswell Army Air Field, and tried to get on the base because we wanted to go to the weather station, wanted to see if we could put a radiosonde receiver there. As I remember we got turned away.

Q: But you ultimately did put a radioson receiver there.

A: In a motel. We just worked out of motels in Roswell.

Q: I thought I saw you had a radioson receiver on Roswell Army Air Field.

A: Again, forgive my memory, but I do remember being turned away. But if you can find it, I'd be glad to have my memory refreshed.

Q: I saw that you had a copy of the 509th Bomb Group history. In the 509 the Bomb Group history from September I saw a meeting where Dr. Peoples met with LTC Joe Briley, 830th the Bomb Squadron Commander, 509th, Air Group Roswell. Do you know why Dr. Peoples would meet with the squadron commander of a B-29 outfit?

A: Only if he wanted to get in to put a receiver on the base there. That would be my guess. We had a big operation. We went back to Alamagordo in September. We had our first 20 foot

A: On the afternoon of the 8th. It may have been published on the 9th, but...

Q: You're right. Evening of the 8th. Examination by the Army revealed last night, a high altitude weather balloon. General Ramey, Commander, 8th Air Forces, cleared up the mystery.

A: In these pictures here, don't show these flaps. This, I think, is my step ladder that I used to reach high targets, when we have these big balloon trains going way up in the air. Here again, is an unorthodox use of radar targets. We did that, and as far as I know, other people didn't.

Q: Did you ever use radar targets with the polyethylene balloons?

A: Yes, sir. In fact somewhere I have a picture where we flew a missile, we launched a missile for O&R Special Devices Center in 1949. I have a picture showing the targets up and down the balloon train there.

Q: Do you remember trying to pin down some of these flights that could possibly cause this misunderstanding? You talk about putting a target with the neoprene balloons, but at that time you also launched them with the polyethylene?

A: This picture I showed you right here. This is a polyethylene balloon.

Q: So you used a visual by the aircraft to watch the balloon? It would circle underneath.

A: The aircraft circling underneath were really to pick up the microphone signals. That was part of the Watson Lab operation. Our operation, we depended on radiosons and where we could get radar tracking for tracking air balloons. But the aircraft operation here was entirely to support Project Mogul. We didn't consider ourselves Mogul because I didn't even know the name.

Q: The summary of flights...

A: That's one of the flights with the mixed interpretations because of the radiosondes.

Q: In one column it says "tracking percent." Then sometimes it will say by aircraft.

A: That's true.

Q: So "aircraft observation", was that a visual observation or an electronic?

A: You're right.

Q: This has it coming down northwest.

A: What's the origin of this?

Q: It's in the back of one of the reports.

A: It looks to me like it may have been out of this report.

Q: Not every report had this graphic depiction like this which was number eight.

(Pause to look through documents)

A: With those numbers it wouldn't have been in that first report because these flights were much later.

Q: Technical Report No. 1.

A: Right. And Flight 58 and 55 aren't going to be in that early report. They occurred after that report was written.

(Pause)

A: I would say what was in that first report is more accurate than this. This, I think, occurred after I left NYU. It's a general summary. Flight 11 was a very important flight. They got very important data on it -- Crary and Peoples.

Q: Spilhaus based his article from Journal of Meteorology on it.

A: Right, and he wrote a paper in the bulletin. The fact that the balloon trajectory has this hook in it when it went over the mountain ridge...

Q: That's obviously the [ano-cyclonic] winds aloft.

A: Exactly. So he and Bernard Harwitz were very excited about the fact that the balloon at nominal constant level, had a change in direction when the air was forced over the mountain barrier, and they published a special paper on that. So everybody was happy with this flight.

As soon as that flight was made, that was the 7th, and we went home on the 8th.

Q: That would be the reason why there would be no one there in the area who could explain this debris that was brought in. There were no experts there who dealt with this particular type of material or radar reflectors.

Q: But he wasn't launching balloons.

A: He wasn't launching balloons.

Q: So where did they get the equipment to take this picture? Did you leave equipment behind?

A: This is right outside of the hangar.

Q: Those are your people?

A: It's our equipment and my stepladder.

Q: Did you leave equipment there?

A: Yes. Everything

Q: Because you expected to return.

A: We were just going back...

Q: It looked pretty tricky. How did they know how to do that?

A: I just don't know anything about the hierarchy above us. I do know that I worked carefully with a guy named Larry Dyvad, a pilot, who later became a private pilot, running a fixed base operation in Alamagordo, and got killed 20 years ago. But I know I worked with Larry Dyvad whose name you'll see here. I don't remember Pritchard at all, but Dyvad was my contact with the radar. I know they didn't have balloons or anything else, yet they talk about boiling balloons there.

Q: So when you returned in September, did you see that somebody had tampered with your equipment and used up some of your balloons?

A: If it did, it didn't ring a bell.

Q: And no one mentioned it to you. No one said hey, look, we had to do something while you were gone.

A: I think we were just some ignorant, little innocent graduate student contractors on a military base, and things were going on that we didn't know anything about.

Q: So no one approached you to say they had used some of your equipment?

A: Not at all.

Q: This photo that's depicted here in the July 10th Alamagordo News, this could have been taken during one of your actual launches versus...

Q: The New York University reports are very voluminous. There are three big bound volumes. I have the originals with your signature.

A: You're making my point, that there probably wasn't any other nearby radiosonde station for us to receive things. I'd forgotten all about Big Springs, but I'm sure we made every effort we could to get radiosonde reception.

Q: Can you think of, just in general, any other explanation for what became the so-called Roswell incident, other than what we've discussed here as far as potentially your balloon project, which at that time was a very secretive project. Is there any other explanation you can think of?

A: No, and the particulars of this case are sufficiently nearly unique, that I think no one else had anything that could have fit into providing these results. No, we were doing something that was unorthodox, using targets that, as far as I know, had not been flown before in New Mexico. There's no way that the rancher could have ever seen one. And there's no way that either Major Marcel nor General Ramey or General Ramey's people could have come up with providing a radar to substitute for the real debris. I think there's a very high likelihood that the unusual things we were doing provided this debris.

However, all the other stuff that's in, and a lot of the material, I can't explain bodies or material that can't be [folded] by a sledge hammer.

Q: Let's dwell on the bodies just for a second here. It turns out that during this time frame, 1947, 1948, 1949, there were numerous aircraft accidents, a lot of fatal aircraft accidents, in this general vicinity. Did you all ever come across any of those?

A: No, sir.

(END OF SIDE)

Q: There was an accident that took place right out of Roswell, a B-29, two B-29 accidents that resulted in fatal crashes. We were wondering if maybe over time people were beginning to think in terms of those fatal accidents, which essentially scattered body parts, small parts, over areas, where people were getting confused with what occurred in those aircraft accidents with the sensationalism of this UFO story.

A: As I said in my letter, all of us went back to NYU on the 8th of July and we heard about that afternoon, and we just thought it was one of our balloons. All of us that were in that group have held onto that view for a long time. I do have Crow's letter here. He apparently joined us for that Operation Sandstone pickup crew in '48, but he knew that we knew that we

flying saucers. I did get a letter back from Ro to the response that he had not been, as far as she knew, he had not been involved in any classified identification of something. That had occurred to me that things could have gone on that I had no need to know. I tried to extract that.

Q: So you had no recollection or strong recollection of him, when you got back to New Jersey, discussing it. It caused a lot of fuss.

A: I'm really surprised at this newspaper story because implicit in this is the idea that someone provided a good cover for us, and yet Crary's diary doesn't show that he was involved in it, and I wasn't aware that my contact, Dyvad, was privy enough to our operations to have carried this out. So this is a bit of a mystery to me.

Q: What would you speculate, how would someone, just circumstances, coincidences, or intentional?

A: It's very clear that it was intentional, and there was a better security operation going on than I appreciated at the time. That would be my assessment.

Q: So you believe that someone was privy to your activities...

A: Trakowski was there. I had forgotten, but he reminded me that he had gone on the C-54 to pick up the helium at Amarillo. I asked Trakowski had he been involved in manufacturing a cover story. He kept saying how important Mogul was, how highly classified it was, and how he was really wheeling and dealing. He apparently went down to Fort Bliss, to the commanding general there -- I guess he was a captain at the time -- and had no trouble talking the general into releasing something like maybe several hundred 500 pound bombs for this. At the same time, Trakowski has no memory of a coverup.

Q: He didn't have participation.

A: Whether he was on that C-54 that had 23 people on it or not, I don't know. Crary's list of the people left, there was only one military type, a Lieutenant Thompson, in what you have here.

Q: Who did you report to?

A: Peoples.

Q: Then getting back to talking about quarters and things like that, did you have to go introduce yourself to the commanding officer at the base, or...

men's barracks down on the main base and there was a mess hall that we ate lunch in, ate our meals. We were up at odd hours, as you can see, these 3:00 o'clock launchings.

Q: Who did Alamagordo report to? You indicated it was Fort Bliss?

A: No. There was a commanding officer, and I'm not sure which command he was in, but the people in the north area were all, if you will, tenants. We didn't use that word, but we were all associated, one way or another with Watson Labs.

Q: So Trakowski then, his reporting chain was...

A: His reporting chain was Watson Lab to Colonel Duffy.

Q: There was no real interface, Trakowski had no real interface with the Alamagordo people or anyone else around 8th Air Force.

A: There were some fancy orders that gave him a position to talk to the commanding officer and get what he wanted, to arrange what he wanted on the basis of orders out of Headquarters Army Air Force.

Q: While you were operating, doing your procedure, did it take a security monitor type person or security officer to come by and just say I wanted to see how you were...

A: No interface at all.

Q: You don't remember any strangers poking around or....

A: No, just absolutely nothing. We were just a little bunch of civilians there on an almost deserted base, doing what we wanted.

Q: Going back to the orders that you mentioned, were these some sort of special orders different from what we would typically see as military orders?

A: You'll have to talk to Trakowski on it, but my opinion is that he had orders that came from a fairly high level that introduced him and let him do what he wanted to. As the research changed, he didn't have to go back and get new orders. He was in the position of doing what Crary and Peoples wanted.

Q: Like Jim and I have blanket orders that say we're authorized to go anywhere, essentially, in the world; but was there anything specific in those orders that said provide all assistance requested...

A: I suspect so. I too, have had such general orders -- do as someone may deem necessary. In fact I have a copy of my

A: The ones in early June were all service flights. In other words, all flights we were making for Peoples, and we had some radar test flights.

Q: So to go with the June 14th date, what type of flight do you think would have...

A: All the balloons launched in that period would have been meteorological balloons, 350 gram meteorological balloons, some of them with radar targets just to test the radar out and some of them, I'd forgotten all about it, but Crary's diary says we had sonobuoy microphones on some of them. So that black box that Cavitt had really began to get my attention.

Q: That would not be a radiosonde.

A: That would not be a radiosonde.

Q: What would a radiosonde look like?

A: It would be a white, usually a cardboard or a plastic box, and the fact that we were involved in radar is because we weren't allowed to have our radiosonde equipment. We weren't all set up for that.

Q: You said you didn't bring it with you.

A: We didn't bring the receiver. I have to correct myself, we did attach radiosondes to them, to the flights carrying microphones because there's a statement in this summary here of radiosonde reception. Radiosonde recording. So I take that back. Yes, we had radiosonde. But we did fly this one mentioned here, on June 4th, out to Tulerosa range, no balloon flight, again, on account of clouds. By that he means none of their flights. Then "Flew regular sonobuoy mike on a cluster of balloons and had good (inaudible) receiver on ground but poor on plane."

Q: I notice early on you were going ahead with the Navy stocked sonobuoy while Professor Ewing was trying to perfect his technique of the low range frequency microphone.

A: Oh, the low frequency microphone, right. That's correct.

Q: He was experimenting with both AM and FM, is that your recollection?

A: In the laboratory, devices for measuring low frequency acoustic waves were well known, but what he was attempting to do was to modify these and devise something to be a throw-away microphone and radio transmitter, so this was to build an instrument for a certain purpose. He actually had a fellow named

side. I thought the B Model was a 1947 vintage and assumed, wrongly so, that the C Model would have come later.

A: This, then, is really... So they didn't change the numbers. It does show the little swivel there, in '44. Well, as always, my memory can be improved.

Tibbetts, the radar lieutenant working for Fletcher, said that when they got these in '44 there was a lot of trouble with breakage in the air and they had to go back for reinforcement.

Q: That's where maybe the tape came in?

A: He said that's where the tape came in. Because it certainly doesn't show this. There's just no question in my memory, bad as it may be, that there was a tape there. That impelled me to drag out Herbert Crow's letter. While I'm finding that, here is a communication between Todd and a Warrant Officer Newton, who identified things in General Ramey's office.

(Pause)

Q: It says a material like mylar. Do you have any knowledge of when that term came into use? mylar is a polyethylene, it's a metalized polyethylene.

A: It's not really a polyethylene, it's a polyturpoline...

Q: I'm not a chemist.

A: It's really quite a different thing. We certainly got involved with mylar balloons in General Mills around 1950 or 1951.

Q: Nothing that early, though.

A: I think not. It was really quite a new plastic. This is mylar. As you can see from the appearance, it's really quite different than polyethylene. It's non-extensible, where this really stretches. This scatters light and this doesn't. We have flown mylar balloons and mylar balloons vacuum coated with aluminum, but I think we didn't fly any in this era. It would be my guess that someone is sort of confusing this with later things. There were a lot of mylar balloons carried on rockets, and it was called Jim's sphere. Someone named Jim came up with the idea of increasing the turbulence around a following sphere by putting a little protuberance, little combs out on it. That was Jim's sphere. A lot of them were flown to measure winds in the low ionosphere, flown on rockets, from White Sands. They could well have fallen, but to my memory, it would have been anachronistic, out of times.

Here's a letter to me from Herbert Crow who was one of my technicians in the 1948 operation. These pictures you saw,

Crazy Diary
C/o Dr Moore

23 March 1994

Mr. Charles B. Moore
New Mexico Tech
P.O. Box 1333
Socorro, NM 87801-1333

Dear Mr. Moore:

Unfortunately I cannot help you. Even if I had the ability to read the words you've marked on the diary page copies, I wouldn't have the time. In the first place, to read my husband's diary at all, I have to have a running start -- that is, I have to be intensely into the subject matter and then sometimes I have the feeling that I can guess what the words mean, sort of like reading his mind. In the second place, most of the words you have marked are names, which it seems to me you should know better than I because you were there at the time.

If Al Trakowski actually has, as he claims, complete files on MOGUL, then he must have rosters or assignments or travel orders for the people involved. Since you are on better terms with him that I seem to be, I'd suggest that you ask him for copies -- but it would be unfair to ask him to try to decipher the diary copies because of his bad eyesight.

You say that you "had no record of our actual schedule," which astounds me; Albert was first and foremost a data man and kept meticulous records of everything and wrote it all up. It occurs to me that Trakowski ought to have copies of reports of the work which should have all the details you need.

The fourth paragraph in your letter of January 31, 1994, refers to my "suggestion about Albert's letters." I meant merely those letters which he had given to the National Archives. I then mentioned the possibility that Jim Peoples might have written letters to his wife's relatives who were doing related work, specifically the Ewings; and it was to them that I thought you might write about this possible correspondence from Jim -- not about Albert's letters.

I am not sure I made it clear that Alison Wilson no longer has charge of the polar archives; the person who is in charge is Marjorie Ciarlante. As I warned you before, they are busy with a three-year move to the new Archives building at the University of Maryland; and so I am not suggesting that you ask them to do research for you. What I meant was that the next time you're in the Washington area you yourself could delve into it at the Archives. With that in mind, here is Alison's telephone number; but since she's moving, I don't have her office address: Alison Wilson, Records Relocation, National Archives; 202--523-3059. I do not have Ms Ciarlante's, but Alison can put you in touch with her.

I have checked Albert's old address books for names that might correspond with several of those you marked on the diary copies, but I found nothing. Unfortunately none of the books goes as far back as that period. I do not feel that I can send you these books; I think that no one else has a right to Albert's personal address books. Anyway, Al Trakowski would be a better source of names.

Sincerely,

Mildred Rodgers Crary

Mildred Rodgers Crary
3010 New Mexico Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202--244-0932)

[CRARY DIARY] (1947)

May 24, Sat. Went over with Gullen and
intended his work, but up his morning
to day. Went over RT records too but
found no any signals there. OK 3 for
Lima City has some good sky waves

May 25, Sun. Tried to get into El Paso
to catch train to Houston but Hanger's
train to L.A. & make connections. Booked
to Hanger's Air Base.

May 26 Mon. Worked on tests 1 & 2
records today. No signals from Powell
Long Church or 2 shots. 5 sky waves
from Lima City. I worked on records,
Eden on Chanda recordings, Gullen
worked too. Call & don't today.

May 27 Tues. Worked with G on 25, 12.
I back on rocket, April. Call Gullen &
don't & Pora and set up OK 3 for
thundering group.

May 28 Wed. 8-17 am from water with
Marr, Lockman, etc. and Allen. They
plan to fly test balloon tomorrow. Other
gang with recording group I have to
have water for. Got everything ready
for HEP 145 rocket tomorrow. Pora &
White loads. Finished theoretical calculations
3T-X solutions & sky waves.

and
no money
to get

OK 3 for
no

5 El Paso
I Alamogordo
no. Boats

1 & 2
my Research
by waves
in records,
Galbraith

on 2-5-12
all John &
OK 3 for

Water with
idea. They
own. Then
I, due to
they ready
in. Some
local calculations

May 29 Thurs. Mease & Goshorn got bottom
ascension off about 1 PM today with
plane to follow it. Dona Yelkes out to
Dona, Paul, 2 out to E White Sands
5 in and HERMES. Set for 112° + M,
port journal repeatedly, finally fixed
at 8730 PM. Rocket of course, landed
near Juncos, Mexico.

May 30 Fri Memorial Day Set 330 for
out of Alamogordo 182° turn out for
El Paso & Houston

May 31 Sat Arrived Houston 7¹⁵. Went up
to bank 90°, then to 4th St. - Houston
and picked up car - 4¹⁵ Chrysler -
Went up to 50450 and talked to
Grove & Ray Research for an hour -
Left Houston about 1045. Stayed
overnight just Post, Texas.

June 1 Sun. Left 0700, Arrived in
Alamogordo about 0930. 800 in &
here from Houston. 8-47 with more,
Sander, and other for 1040, also
Jalisco, Monte, Okech. 1140 some work
on balloons today in north horizon

June 2 Mon.

Changed shooting plans to coordinate with balloon flights. Ballons all ready to go - museum plane and steamer on ground. Edmondson with C.R. 8 & Roosevelt P.M. - Tottle and Reynolds with C.R. 3 to Selow City. Seven working in neighborhood of Paget - when on April 7, 1900.

June 3 Tues.

Up at 2:30 p.m. making a fly balloon but finally abandoned due to cloudy skies. I went out to Selow Range and fired charges from 6 on to 12. Made 5:30 shot - towards getting ahead man.

June 4 Wed.

Out to Selow Range and fired charges between 00 and 06 this tra. no balloon flight again on account of clouds. This morning saw many birds up in cluster of balloons and had good look on view on ground but poor on plane. Out with Thompson P.M. shot charges from 1000 to 2400.

June 5 Thurs.

Up at 4 to shoot charges for balloon Paget. Whole assembly of Constant altitude balloons had up at 05:00. Fired charges at 05:37 and 05:52 then

to which
blame all
blame and
mood
Tobacco
to show
theater of
book.

the ballroom
to cloudy
was range
on 8/12
at above

first changes
no ballroom.
clouds. Then
on elevator
on room
out with
from 1000 to

function
to
to
555 then

was begged by plane to return. Keenan at
lane did not work at all. Ground room
worked for a short time but did not
receive explosions. B-17 and most of personnel
out to Roswell - Recovered equipment on
2 1/2 mi east of Roswell. Out at 10 this
morning. Got TNT and went out to range
made shots 12 to 18 every hour. Lost 7
hooking tests this week.

June 6 Fri. 140 personnel getting ready
for flight tomorrow. Conference about noon -
Hickman with Rodenhouse, Clara Godbee
with room to Roswell - also Smith on
theodolite. Requisition equipment in place. Elwood
and Reynolds to operate equipment at lab -
Keenan with G.R. 8. Worked on adapting
G.R. 8 this PM and this evening. Found some
shots PM at Site #4 but no transmission
for some time. This PM put McCurdy low
frequency amplifier in circuit before G.R. 8 and
have plenty of signal.

June 7 Sat. Balloon flight off about 5:30 -
Duck broken on takeoff. Balloons
were to 6000' ±, broke left balloons then
train came down somewhere in mountains.
Landings at north range, and at Roswell
but plane did not return. Shot 5, 6, 6 1/2",
7, 7 1/2", 8 and 8 1/2" at Site #4. Plane out to find
balloons but no luck. All 140 personnel and
John Alder off a B-17 - Jarvis, Gallagher.
Went over to Alamogordo with Ireland, Martin,
Olson and Meade but no time today. Making
arrangements for tomorrow

June 8 Sun.

Ranch, Sid West, found balloon train
25 mi south of High Rolls in mountains.
Contacted him and made arrangements to
move equipment. Sunday. Got all ready
for balloon flight. Took Ireland, Knox, Kirk
Olsen on 5 balloons & catch train this P.M.

June 9 Mon.

Bill Foster & Don Reynolds went out to
Sid West's ranch south of High Rolls
and brought back recovered balloons -
clouds & instruments, some heavy and
microphone, and lower part of ladder.
Bill Richardson cleaning up hangar and
sorting out equipment. A. H. & worked
taking in balloon records (G.R.S.) from
north hangar. No definite reports
obtained. Jack substituting A.H.

June 10 Tues. Bill F., Bill E. and Don
worked on equipment, repairing G.R.S.
121 meters, etc. Getting ready for next
Monday. Worked on G.R.S. recordings
from Hagerman, Tests 3, 4, 5, 6. No reports
from 1. Worked on balloon tests from
Pawnee - no reports. Non John R.
Tests 3, 4, 5, 6. Taken on V2 equipment

June 11 Wed.
Bill Foster
Range and
24 meters
Look out
getting ready
records, all

June 12 Thurs -
All ready
ready & 8
about 1000
Pawnee
& Kirk, Don
and day
played for

June 13 Fri -
Don F.
3, 4, 5, 6
V2 rocket
T-X all in
receiving

June 14 Sat.
Bill & family
to Colorado.

June 15 Sun
John Carter

June 11 Wed.

Bill Forbes and I went out to Lulama
Range and located Site #5 for bombing.
24 miles W of Site #3 - roads back.
Laid out wire for shooting. Don & Bill &
getting ready for rocket. Checked Rubicon
records, all 3 sites.

June 12 Thurs -

All rockets prepared until July 3
rocket S.E.L. Bill & Don & Bill &
went down to El Paso and then SE along
Rio Grande. Located listening site south
of Christ, Texas and laid out wires
and dug holes. Watched or looking
played for Outburst.

June 13 Fri -

June 14 Today. V worked on jets
3, 4 & 6 Lulama Bombing. 2 on
V2 rocket experiments. 2 plotted
T-X all day hours and started
revising March 11 and 7 records.

June 14 Sat.

Bill & family, Don & family, V, C and I
to Colorado.

June 15 Sun

Shirley & Cora & back to St. Louis

June 16 Mon.

Mon of today. Worked on Eastern Shore
Crises, photos 1-4 corrected 5-8 hrs
& worked on apparent velocities & differences
in argument.

June 17 Tue.

Mon left for El Paso City and Fabian
near El Paso for bombing tests. Worked
on crises.

June 18 Wed.

Test 7 of Delaware Bombing Program.
Photos at 9:00 and 12:30. Time collected
in form filed in to check clocks.
Weather poor - raining at all sites.
on 1/2 rockets, 1 on Anis.

June 19 Thurs

Test 8 of Delaware Bombing Program.
Photos at 16:00 18:30 21:00 24:00. Weather
poor - raining at all sites.

June 20 Fri.

Finish of Test 8 - photos at 20
and 22:30. Photos 1-5. Time back
today. Photos - Reynolds at El Paso
City got my photo. Examination of
El Paso photo (possibly 1). Looked over
all Fabian records today. E on
weather data rocket program - V
on Tests 34-7 and 44-8.

June 21 Sat.
from Fabian
Examination of
and some

June 22 Sun.
from Fabian

Wrote 2 Jan
then we
could not
arrange
for a test.
Bill J. Don
and Bill J.

9-10 Wed.

Test 9 - 7-1

Went out in

by telephone

Test 10 7-1

Out with 1

Friday 1-1

but very 1

Looked over

V work on

data search

worked on

for all things

Got over 1



Jan 21 Sat. Worked on CR8 records
from Gabon calculated against
elevation angle tables according
and some of below city.

Jan 22 Sun. On trip with V & E -
Jaco, 1st group, Carigge.

Week of Jan 23-28. Almagordo Pub.
Then worked on equipment for
round ranging survey and made
arrangements for off base transportation.
Had to get some from Bonaville. Paul
Bell & Don R. left for Gale Valley
and hills 5 and 6 & 7 hours. Feb 1

9-10 Wednesday 25 and Thu Fri 26-27.

Feb 9 - 7-10-13-16-18 - Hrs 1-3 5-3-1.

Went out with Sgt Road. Contacted
by telephone Wednesday & Thursday.

Feb 10 Thursday at 18-21-00-03-05.

Out with Sgt Road again. Men in
Ginsburg 1st. Found results from west
but very poor or nothing from Gabon.
Took over some of Gabon records that.

V arrived on Feb 2-8 getting all
data including angles. Then
worked on Hays 1-27. Got out data
for all Hays up to 18 hrs except
Oct ones. Found 1 whole minute

cross in turning on 24th Street -
about now checks with others
on ground.

12/13 I on new weather calculations
20 Feb, found cooling wind directly
to velocity from top gear accurate
enough results. Change of 20 ft to
rocket and plotted as altitude
against velocity. Rocket shows
nothing significant & started on
1 April rocket. Have all 3 stations
checked about 1000 ft.

Paul County: Vireos in by train
yesterday night. They brought in
mounds, 25-29-30 on
last night - 1 of them and 2 in
mound over mound yesterday and
collected 25-29

Follows present reputation and
famous history. People, 24,000;
Vines, 9,000; Wheat, 10,000;
Cotton, 10,000; 2 more Black,
Hudson, Smith, Haynes, 2 other
and 10 more from New York.

29 Jan.

NYC personnel & some station lab
men working today with equipment.
in North Hong Kong. Went to Kowloon with
Messrs. Dubouche, Zoller, & S. E.

9.

4 August -
in 1 other

calculations
wind direction
as measured
at 10 ft
is actually
shown
tended on
station

in by train
might in
30 or
and 2 in June,
and

data covered
by, 24 hours;
mountain
area, 10 hours,
2 other
10/10.

data table
present.
Linderoth
S. E.

10

Week of 30 June - 5 July 47. Alamogordo

Vincent worked on tests 9 and 10, finishing
all required data on all 3 windings.

Edna worked on 1 April rocket, getting
signal strength vs altitude (corrected for
weather data) and started on the
calculations to get time of signal for
correlation purposes. Appears likely that
strength of signal is dependent on station
factor rather than anything about rocket.

Bathon tests 7, 8, 9 and 10 of this week.
Test 7, started for 1 July postponed until
2 July as equipment was not ready.
103 tests taken obtained from Committee
Monday morning. Also radio tests received
set up by 10/10 present Monday but
tests not available. Test 7 all done on
July 2 with final 100 feet falling
into Thursday. Works were very
light and balloons up before 6 a.m.
and maintenance most of time. Included
cluster of most balloons. Returned by C-24
for several hours & finally landed in
mountains near road 5. Chanderoff.
Rope gear could be recovered, most of
it had been stolen. Stations operating at
night being, Chanderoff and Rivett.
Shots made up today at Site #4.

and picked up good from north canyon
and from Chondropt for acrids. Nothing
from Roswell. On Thursday morning
3 July, a cluster of 644 plastic balloons
went up for V2 recording but V2 was
not fired. No shots fired. Balloons up
for some time. No recording at Roswell
as Petal showed no winds. Balloons
picked up by rocket W2 and hunted
by Marys at C. 45. Located on Robinson
Range by air. Lost them with several W2
run by major carrier but we were
located it. Rocket postponed until 130
Thursday night but it lost minute before
balloon went up, V2 was called 7
Account, accident at white Smith.
Went up cluster balloons with Henry
lost. Balloon I thought #10 at dawn on
July 5. Had gone out on C. 45 again
with major and Dubel to hunt for
balloons for flight 8 but not gone was
found them. C. 54 went to El Paso 4 July
and picked up major Smith plastic
balloon and 844 crash plastic balloons
I thought #10 with major plastic. Found
from Alamogordo and Chondropt that
8 shots for site 4. Rocket up and
lost again at 845. Balloons in (air)
were thin but gathering time took too
long for me to buy the time after 5 hrs.
(Then) some picked up by other C-46 is
high flight but was delayed. Had special
balloon at 7 with explosion charge that

(11)

part of it.
That time the
balloon was at
1300. Cloud
about 1000 ft
proper on
on 0 July 7 1945
Star at Roswell
up with 0
W2 station
Alamogordo
did good the
to 1000 and
and later at
Franklin a
at. Lost from
Bureau of
Bureau of
was planned
part, work
schedule can
lost were no
not to me
July 6 47, W
and rocket
planned for
W2 station
Planned to
with C-46 &
not balloon
homing

part of at 35,000 ft and at 0745 but by
that time the vacuum had lost the signal
followed by radio and series after
1500. Clamping off about 8 and about
about signals received.

Proper and Johnston's up 1 July with
O'Day, 1945 to Adams Tower in (July 2 and
Stan about the 3000 station. Schedule
up with O'Day 5 July 8 check one as
W4 station.

Clampers were helped get below, and
did good starting 7 July. Out July 3
to 1000 and landing later at 2 PM
and later at night.

Worked at night on 28, 29, 30
at East Coast and made plans for
Bureau of Hygiene.

Variable to leave for home on 3 July as
was planned and would have just
part, work if he could change his
schedule and go two following weeks.
Got word back that he had decided
not to make the trip.

July 6 '47, Worked at office on flights
and worked data. Started on
plans for aircraft 17 July meeting
W4 and getting ready for August 11.
Planned to put up Smith balloon
with GAT balloons, planned to make
it hollow everything + hollow
horns.

July 7 '47 Okinawa. Bullock flight
#11A (7:00 050). Big flock with
small airship, pheasants. We gave
satisfactory results. Followed with
Thatcher & recovery until about 11.
Packed up on roadwork recovery
at Russell. Followed then finally
came down for 10,000' caps showed
good punctured plastic) near 70
between Russell. Bullock, second
bullet - met balloons with ropes
made up about 6:30. Shunt
bullocks with 2 1/2" thick TNT and
caps set by pressure down 10 feet
at 3000 ft up at 6:30. Simple
working at Site 4 from 5:45 to 8:45
at 15 min intervals. I found following
min recum only about 3, but
followed ropes made about 3:30
3500 ft up from 6:55.

Vision got all materials for
completing work on May 1-30
and packed all materials and for
Ant 7. Tux is Bullock flight
& wrote up memo on it. Worked
with Elice on April 1 report
probing H-25, H-7, 55-7.

July 8 Okinawa. C-54. 7:30 about
10:30 with 23 people - all 44, we
including V, E and Jackson. 11 Chapin,
Edmondson, Reynolds & myself left.
Wrote up report on East Coast flight
for Peoples.

Wed
July 9 also
bullock
memo of the
memo and
left in car
between Rose
then.

July 10 Thurs
Riviera - St
El Reno, Ok
in Harford,
Harris from
and Sam
Gene Conant.

July 11 Fri.
Gardner on
at. Jackson
stayed with

July 12 Sat.
with the a
don't little, as

July 13 Sun
out of spring

July 14 Mon

July 15 Tues.
about 2:30.

Wed

July 9 Alamogordo. Worked today
in balloon flights. Finished the
notes of them briefly and wrote a
memorandum to people about results.
Left in car this PM late. Next trip
between Roswell & Delmar and stayed
there.

July 10 Thurs. Changed car & went into
Phoenix - Boyert mountain. On to
El Reno, Okla. today. Stopped in cafe
in Harpers, Tex and met Dannie
Harris from U.C. went up to office
and saw Bob Conant, M and
Gene Conant, supervisor.

July 11 Fri. From El Reno to Cherokee.
Spent night at Cherokee that gun was
at broken and went over then
stayed with J. family.

July 12 Sat. From Cherokee, Tenn. & day
with me on way home. Got to
Donville, Ark. tonight.

July 13 Sun. To Lebanon - Okla just
out of Springfield.

July 14 Mon. To Lebanon near Geneva, N.Y.

July 15 Tues. Stopped at Syracuse. Got home
about 2:30. Marion & her baby there.

TRANSCRIPTION OF A SECTION OF ALBERT P. CRARY'S DIARY FOR THE PERIOD
BETWEEN MAY 24, 1947 AND JULY 15, 1947.

INTRODUCTION In 1947, Albert P. Crary, a geophysicist working for the U. S. Air Force Watson Laboratories, was based at Alamogordo Army Air Field where he carried out tests for top secret Project Mogul. This was a research program aimed at the development of acoustic monitoring techniques for the detection of Soviet nuclear explosions and missile firings at very long ranges. Crary was in charge of a crew that detonated explosives both at Alamogordo and off the coast of New Jersey and monitored the resulting acoustic signals at various sites in New Mexico (Hagerman, Roswell, Silver City, Dona [Ana?] and the Gila Valley) and in Fabens, Texas (southeast of El Paso), using GR 3 and GR 8 sound ranging microphones. During this period, he also recorded the low frequency sounds produced by the German V2 rockets that were being launched from White Sands Proving Ground by the Army Ordnance Corps.

His crew in Alamogordo included at least three field technicians: Don Reynolds, Bill Edmondson, Bill Godbee, and two data analysts from New Jersey, Vivian Bushnell and Eileen_____. Throughout his career, Bert Crary kept a diary in which he recorded a brief daily summary of his activities. The following is a transcription of his diary for the period between May 24, 1947 and July 15, 1947.

Note: In the text that follows, the items enclosed by [] have been inserted by the transcriber, C. B. Moore. The brackets with a question, [?], indicate an uncertainty in the translation.

THE DIARY:

May 24 Sat. Went out with Godbee and unloaded his truck. Hung up his recordings to dry. Went over GR 8 records too but didn't see any signals there. GR 3 from Silver City has some good sky waves.

May 25 Sun. Tried to get into El Paso to catch train to Houston but Alamogordo train too late to make connections. Back to Alamogordo.

May 26 Mon. Worked on Test 1 & 2 records today. No signals from Roswell - some though on 2 shots. 5 sky waves from Silver City. Worked on records, Eileen on thunder recordings. Godbee worked AM. Bill and Don off today.

May 27 Tues. Worked with V[ivian] on Tests 1 & 2. E[ileen] back on rocket of April 1. Bill Godbee and Don out at Dona and set up GR 3 for Thursday firing.

May 28 Wed. B-17 in from Watson with Mears, Hackman NYU and Alden. They plan to test fly balloons tomorrow. Other gang with recording equipment due to leave Watson Lab Sat.. Got everything ready for HERMES rocket tomorrow. Dona a[nd] White Sands. Finished theoretical calculations of T-X solutions of sky waves.

May 29 Thurs. Mears and Hackman got balloon ascension off about 1 pm today without plane to follow it. Don and Godbee out to Dona. Bill and I out to E. White Sands to record HERMES Set for 11⁰⁰ AM, postponed repeatedly, finally fired at 07³⁰ p. m. Rocket off course, landed near Juarez, Mexico.

May 30 Fri Memorial Day Got 3³⁰ bus out of Alamogordo, 10³⁰ train out of El Paso to Houston.

May 31. Sat Arrived Houston 7⁰⁵. Went up to bank 9⁰⁰, then to Abbott-Stansell[?] and picked up car - 42 Chrysler - Went up to SOHIO and talked to Donne[?] and Roy Renault[?] for an hour - left Houston about 11⁴⁵. Stayed overnight past Post, Texas.

June 1 Sun. Left 04⁰⁰, arrived in Alamogordo about 09³⁰ 800 miles here from Houston C-47 with Moore, Schneider, and others from NYU, also Ireland, Minton[?] Olson. NYU men worked on balloons today in north hangar.

June 2 Mon.

Changed shooting plans to coordinate with balloon flights. Balloons all ready to go - receiver in plane and receiver on ground. Edmondson with GR 8 to Roswell PM - Godbee and Reynolds with GR 3 to Silver City. Vivian working on amplitudes[?] of Flight 5 - Eileen on April 7 rocket.

June 3 Tues.

Up at 2³⁰ AM ready to fly balloons but finally abandoned due to cloudy skies. I went out to Tularosa Range and fired charges from 6 on to 12. Missed 5³⁰ shot - trouble getting authorization[?] -

June 4 Wed.

Out to Tularosa Range and fired charges between 00 and 06 this ...[?]. No balloon flight again on account of clouds. Flew regular sonobuoy mike up in cluster of balloons and had good luck on receiver on ground but poor on plane. Out with Thompson pm. Shot charges from 1800 to 2400.

June 5 Thurs.

Up at 4 to shoot 2 charges for balloon flight. Whole assembly of constant altitude balloons sent up at 05⁰⁰. Fired charges at 05³⁷ and 05⁵² then was buzzed by plane to return. Receiver at plane did not work at all. Ground receiver worked for a short time but did not receive explosions. B-17 and most of personnel out to Roswell - recovered equipment some 25 miles east of Roswell. Out at 10 this morning. Got TNT and went out to range. Fired shots 12 to 18 every hour. Lost 7 [or 2?] bombing tests this week.

June 6 Fri. NYU personnel getting ready for flight tomorrow. Conference about noon - Hackman with radiosonde, Olson a[nd] Godbee with receiver to Roswell - also Smith on theodolite. Regular equipment in plane. Edmondson and Reynolds to operate equipment at labs - receiver with GR 8. Worked on adapting GR 8 this pm and this evening. Fired some shots pm at Site 4 but no transmitter for Sonobuoy. This pm put McCurdy[?] low frequency amplifier in circuit before TR 8 and have plenty of signal.

June 7 Sat. Balloon flight off about 5³⁰. Dribbler broken on takeoff. Balloons rose to 60,000' =, broke lift balloons then train came down somewhere in mountains. Recordings at north hangar and at Roswell but plane did not receive. Shot at 6, 6³⁰, 7, 7³⁰, 8 and 8³⁰ at Site #4. Plane out to find balloons but no luck. All of the NYU personnel and John Alden off in a B-17 - Lewis [?], Gallagher. Went over to Alamogordo with Ireland, Minton[?] Olson and Mears but no train today. Making reservations for tomorrow.

June 8 Sun.

Rancher, Sid West, found balloon train south of High Rolls in mountains. Contacted him and made arrangements to recover equipment Monday. Got all recordings of balloon flights. Took Ireland, Mears, Minton[?], Olson to Alamogordo to catch train this p.m.

June 9 Mon.

Bill Godbee and Don Reynolds went out to Sid West's ranch south of High Rolls and brought back recovered balloons, clock, 2 radiosondes, sonobuoy and microphones and lower[?] part of dribbler. Bill Edmondson cleaning up hangar and sorting out equipment of NYU Worked today on balloon records (GR 8) from north hangar. No definite signals obtained. Took inventory MIC [?]

June 10 Tues. Bill G, Bill E and Don worked on equipment, repairing GR 8, T21 membrane.[?] etc. Getting ready for rocket Thursday. Worked on GR 8 recordings from Hagerman[?], Tests 3, 4, 5, 6. No signals obtained. Worked on balloon tests from Roswell - No signals. Non Gila R [?] Tests 3, 4, 5, 6. Eileen on V2 amplitudes.

June 11 Wed.

Bill Godbee and I went out to Tularosa Range and located Site #5 for bombing, 24 mile N of Site #3 roads bad. Layed out wire for shooting. Don and Bill E getting ready for rocket. Checked Rubicon [?] records, all 3 sites.

June 12 Thurs-

All rockets postponed until July 3 rocket, S.C.E.L. [Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories] Bill E, Don & Bill G went down to El Paso and then SE along Rio Grande. Started [?] listening into south of Clint, Texas and layed out wires on[?] dry lake. Worked on loading[?] payout[?] from Oakhurst[?].

June 13 Fri -

Fran[?] off today. V[ivian] worked on Tests 3, 4, 5 6 Tularosa Bombing. E[ileen] on V2 rocket amplitudes. I plotted T-X all sky sources[?] and started reviewing March 11 and 7 records.

June 14 Sat.

Bill E a[nd] family, Don R & family, V[ivian], E[ileen] and I to Carlsbad.

June 15 Sun

Thru Carlsbad Caverns and back to Alamogordo.

June 16 Mon

Mamie[?] of[f] today. Worked on Eastern Shore Cruises[?], plotted T-4 corrected to 18 hours and worked on apparent velocities a[nd] differences in azimuth.

June 17 Tues

Man[?] left for Silver City and Fabens near El Paso for bombing tests. Worked on cruises[?].

June 18 Wed.

Test 7 of Tularosa Bombing Program. Shots at 7, 9³⁰ and 12³⁰. Min[?] called in from field pm to check clocks Weather poor - raining at all sites. E[ileen] on V2 rockets, V[ivian] on Cruises[?].

June 19 Thurs

Test 8 of Tularosa Bombing Program Shots at 16⁰⁰, 18³⁰, 21⁰⁰ 24⁰⁰. Weather poor - raining at Alamogordo.

June 20 Fri.

Finish of Test 8 - Shots at 00 and 02³⁰ Shots[?] 6 & 5. Norm[?] back today. Godbee - Reynolds at Silver City got all shots Edmonson at El Paso got possibly 2. Looked over all Fabens records. E[ileen] on [?].... data rocket firings - V[ivian] on Tests 3 4- 6 and Hager[man ?].

June 21 Sat. Worked on GR 8 records from Fabens calculated azimuth, elevation angle Fabens recording and some of Silver City.

June 22 Sun. On trip with V[ivian], E[ileen] Las Cruces, Hot Springs, Carrizozo.

Week of June 23 - 28. Alamogordo Air Base

Min[?] worked on equipment for sound ranging Monday and made arrangements for off base transportation. Had to get some from Base Motor Pool. Bill G, Don R left for Gila Valley and Bill E went to Fabens. Tests 9 - 10 Wednesday 25 and Thurs Fri 26 -7. Test 9 - 7-10-13-16-18 - Shots 1-3-5-3-1 Went out with Sgt Rand. Contacted by telephone Wed night and Thursday [?]

Test 10 Thurs, Fri at 18-21-00-03-05. Out with Sgt Rand again.[?] in Friday p.m. Took[?] results from west but very poor or nothing from Fabens. Looked over some of Fabens records Sat.

V[ivian] worked on Tests 7-8 getting all data including amplitudes then worked on Flights 1-27. Got most data for all flights up to 18 km except Oct ones. Found 1 whole minute error in timing on 24A Flight which now checks with others in March.

E[ileen] on new weather calculations 20 Feb. Found adding wind directly to velocity from temp gives accurate enough results. Changed 20 Feb rocket and plotted up altitudes against signal strength - shows nothing[?] equipment started on April rocket. Have all station azimuths about finished.

Phil Chantz, Wright[?] in by train Friday[?] night. They brought in records of Flight 28-29-30 on east coast - 1 of May and 2 in June, went over records and identified hazards[?] of 28-29.

Balloon personnel expedition arrived Saturday morning [June 28]- Peoples, Trakowski, Mears, Ireland, Olson, Hamilton[?], Alden from AMC and Moore, Schneider, Hackman, Smith, Hazzard, 2 others and a Lt Smith from Navy NYU.

29 June. (Sunday)

NYU personnel and some of Watson Lab men working today with equipment in north hangar. Went to Ruidoso with Mears, Trakowski,[?], V[ivian] and E[ileen].

Week of 30 June - 5 July '47 Alamogordo

Vivian worked on Tests 9 and 10, finding all required data on GR 3 recordings. Eileen worked up[?] 1 April rocket, getting signal strength vs altitude (corrected for another[?] datum[?]) and started on the calculations to get time of signal for correlation purposes. Appears likely that strength of signals dependent on Datum[?] factors rather than anything about rocket.

Balloon tests 7, 8, 9 and 10 off this week. Test 7 slated for July 1 postponed until July 2 because equipment was not ready. 100 tanks of helium obtained from Amarillo Monday evening. Also radiosonde receiver set up by NYU personnel but sono[buoy?] not operable. Test 7 at dawn on July 2 with pibal 1 hour[?] first following with theodolites. Winds were very light and balloons up between ...[?] in Base and mountains most of time. Included cluster of met balloons. Followed by C-54 for several hours and finally landed in mountains near road S. Cloudcroft.

Before gear could be recovered, most of it had been stolen. Stations operating at north hangar, Cloudcroft and Roswell. Shots made repeatedly at Site #4 and picked up good from north hangar and from Cloudcroft for awhile[?]. Nothing from Roswell. On Thursday morning 3 July, a cluster of GM plastic balloons sent up for V2 recording but V2 was not fired. No shots fired. Balloons up for some time. No recording at Roswell..[?] Pibal showed no W winds. Balloons picked up by radar W S..[?] and hunted by Maryals[?] C-45. Located on Tularosa Range by air. Out PM with several NYU men by weapons carrier but we never located it. Rocket postponed until 7³⁰ Thursday night but at last minute before balloon went up, V2 was called off[f] [on?] account accident at White Sands. Sent up cluster balloons with dummy load. Balloon Flight #10 at dawn on July 5. Had gone out in C-45 again with Moses and Dufill[?] to hunt for Flight 8 but not sure was found then. [Note added in 1994: Flight 8 was never recovered.] C54 went to El Paso 4 July and picked up single Smith plastic balloon and GM cluster - plastic balloons.

Flight #10 with single plastic. Monitored[?] from Alamogordo and Cloudcroft. Shot 8 shots from Site 4. Picked up most and lost signal at 8⁴⁵. Balloons in view[?] more than 6 hrs although timer clock had been put in to bring them down after 5 hours. None[?] were picked up by either C-45 in first flight but was delayed. Had special balloon at 7 with implosion[?] charges that went off at 35,000 ft and at 0745 but by that time the receiver had lost the signal followed by radiosonde series [launchings from White Sands

Proving Ground that pre-empted use of radiosonde frequency ?] until after 13⁰⁰. Cloudcroft off about 8 and doubtful about signals received.

Peoples and Trakowski up 4 July with Dr. O'Day of CFS [Cambridge Field Station] to Alamo Town in MCS[?] U Earth[?] Star Observatory thru SCEL {Signal Corps Engineering Lab} station. Schneider up with O'Day 5 July to check use as NYU station. Alamogordo crew helped get helium, and did good [?] shooting of 2 July. Out July 3 to Dona and launching site at 2 A[?] M and later at night.

Finished arrangements[?] on Flights 28, 29, 30 at East Coast and made[?] plans for Bermuda flights. Unable to leave for home on 3 July as was planned and wired Donn first part of week if he could change his schedule and go to following week. Got wire back that he had decided not to make the trip.

July 6 '47, Worked at office on Flight 5 and rocket data. Started on plans for speech 17 July meeting. NYU men getting ready for Flight 11. Plans are to put up Smith Balloon with GM auxiliary plastics + single met balloon sonobuoy + balloon bombs.

July 7 '47 Alamogordo. Balloon Flight #11A off at 0507. Big plastic balloon with small auxiliary plastics. WL gear & dribbler. Followed with theodolites & receiver until about 11. Picked up on radiosonde receiver at Roswell [and] followed then[?]. Finally came down (at 10,000' cap should have punctured plastic) near Hwy 70 between Roswell [and] Tularosa. Second balloon - met balloons with radiosonde up about 6³⁰. Third balloon with 2 1/2 # stick TNT and caps set by pressure element set to fire at 35000 ft up at 620 [?]. Surface bombing at Site 4 from 545 to 845 at 15 minute intervals. Ireland followed main receiver only about 3/4 hr but followed radiosonde about 3 hrs. 35000 ft implosion[?] off about 655. Vivian got all instructions for completing work of Flights 1-30 and packed all records and foto[?]. Sent off TWX re Bermuda flight [and] wrote up memo on it. Worked with Eileen on April 1 rocket plotting H-85, H-T, ss-T.

July 8 Alamogordo. C-54 off with about 10³⁰ with about 23 people - all NYU, WL, including V[ivian], E[ileen] and Joctber[?]. Lt Thompson, Edmonson, Reynolds & myself left. Wrote up report on East Coast Flights for Peoples.

July 9 Wed Alamogordo. Worked today on balloon flights. Studied WL records of them briefly and wrote a memorandum to Peoples about results. Left in car this pm later. Flat tire between Roswell and Tularosa and stayed there.

July 10 Thurs Changed tire and went into Roswell - Bought new tire. On to El Reno, Okla today. Stopped in cafe in Hereford, Tex and met Dannie Harns from UGC. Went up to office and saw Bob Cowden, I'C and Gene Conant, supervisor.

July 11 Fri. From El Reno to Cherokee. Got note at Cherokee that Jason[?] was at Tonkawa and went over there stayed with J and family.

July 12 Sat. Jim, Pat, ...[?] ... with me on way home. Got to Don[?] Little, Aik[?] tonight.

July 13 Sun. In cabins in Ohio just out of Springfield.

July 14 Mon. In cabins near Geneva, N.Y.

July 15 Tues. Stopped at Syracuse. Got home about 23. Marion and his baby there.



New Mexico Tech

Langmuir Laboratory for Atmospheric Research

Socorro, NM 87801

Phone: (505) 835-5423
FAX: (505) 835-5707

January 14, 1993

Dr. Joseph O. Fletcher
Environmental Research Laboratories
National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration
325 Broadway
Boulder, CO 80303 - 3328

Dear Joe:

I'm sorry to trouble you with another discussion of the events in 1947 and I ask your forbearance for at least as long as needed to read this letter.

The subject is the "Roswell Incident" which has not been put to rest, despite the evidence and explanations recorded at the time. There are enough flying saucer enthusiasts still agitating that, yesterday, one of our Congressmen, Representative Steve Schiff, formally asked for a GAO investigation. The true believers hope this will result in a full-scale Congressional hearing of the alleged government cover-up. The argument has been made to Schiff that there has been massive deception of the public by the Air Force, the CIA and the Executive Branch of our government. The proponents of the investigation consistently ignore the possibility that there may be other explanations for the debris found by a rancher near Corona, NM in late June or early July of 1947.

I recognize and am in sympathy for your lack of enthusiasm regarding this affair but I hope you bear with me and that we can furnish the information that will end this furor. Jud Tibbets and I have been wanting to talk to you about this affair for some time since we three were involved in the relevant Army Air Force research activities during the mid 1940s. Jud and I are among the few people who launched balloons carrying radar targets in New Mexico before the mid summer of 1947. He made rawin measurements from the Tularosa Gun Range in support of the 1945 Trinity test and, as you also know, I was with the New York University Balloon Group, making the first constant-level balloon flights from Alamogordo under classified Project Mogul.

I think that the debris found by the rancher, Brazel, that started this whole affair was probably the remnants of a cluster of several ML-307 B corner reflecting radar targets we launched in June, 1947. A timely description of the debris was given in an interview with the rancher by a Roswell news reporter on July 8, 1947, the day the material was shipped to Hq., Eighth Air Force in Fort Worth. The rancher described smoky gray rubber with tinfoil, paper, tape and three foot long sticks with the entire lot weighing about five pounds. The tape used in the construction had flowers printed on it. The debris was scattered over an area of about 200 yards.

This description fits the debris that was produced by the unorthodox clusters of balloons and ML-307 targets that we launched. These were flown in efforts to get the missile tracking people at Alamogordo (Capt. Larry Dyvad and others) to where they could track our constant-level balloons and give us altitude information. They had poor results following single targets beneath pibals so I doubled up, launching three or more targets beneath a cluster of 350 gram sounding balloons. As far as I can determine, our use of the second generation, triangular, folding, "gable" type ML-307 B targets was the first time that these had been flown in New Mexico. (Jud said that he used an earlier version of the targets during the Trinity test in 1945.)

The ML-307 B targets that we used were constructed used a Scotch-like tape that had abstract pinkish-purple, flower-like figures printed or embossed on the back. Several of us who were at NYU remember the tape markings that resemble the description given by the rancher and by the Intelligence officer, Maj. Jesse Marcel, who retrieved the debris and took it to Fort Worth.

In a November 1991 letter, Col. Duffy told Bob Todd (an investigator who questions the flying saucer explanation of the "Roswell Incident") that "in 1947 while flying saucer stories were making the headlines, I received a call at home saying that what was currently being described in the press as a 'flying saucer' was being flown into Wright Field and being brought to my quarters for identification. I don't remember any further details. I did not attach any great importance to this particular incident at the time." . In a later letter, Col. Duffy said that "one UFO was brought to my home at Patterson Field...for identification and I identified it as a meteorological sounding device. I can't remember whether or not it was a balloon-borne device..."

I recently talked with Al Trakowski who told me that he remembered a telephone conversation with Col. Duffy sometime around 1947 concerning "the radar target found by that rancher in New Mexico". Al said that Col. Duffy told him about identifying the "flying disc" debris as being a radar target and thought the confusion to be somewhat comical.

In addition to the newspaper clippings, I am enclosing excerpts from a recent report by the Fund for UFO Research that was used to initiate Congressman Schiff's request to the GAO. I would appreciate your taking the time to look at some of this information. Since you were stationed at Wright Field after finishing at UCLA, you probably know more than anyone now living about the Air Force activities related to Project Mogul and of Col. Duffy's operations at that time. It is clear that no one now in the DOD has any idea where to look for any information when they are accused of covering up.

It would be helpful if I could talk to you about this overblown affair. I could come to Boulder to talk with you if you could spare a little time. Alternatively, Jud, who is also quite interested in laying this matter to rest, has been eager to have you visit. He has recently moved to Scottsdale where he and his wife plan to build, nearer some of their children so we might get together there at a time convenient for both you and Jud.

It is amazing that what probably is the debris of some of our early balloon flights has blown up into such a story. If bodies of little aliens were recovered nearby, as the flying saucer proponents maintain, they must have arrived in some other vehicle because there is no way the debris described by observers at the ranch (Brazel, his daughter [Bessie Brazel Schreiber], and the reporter [Jason Kellahin]) could have been the craft that carried them.

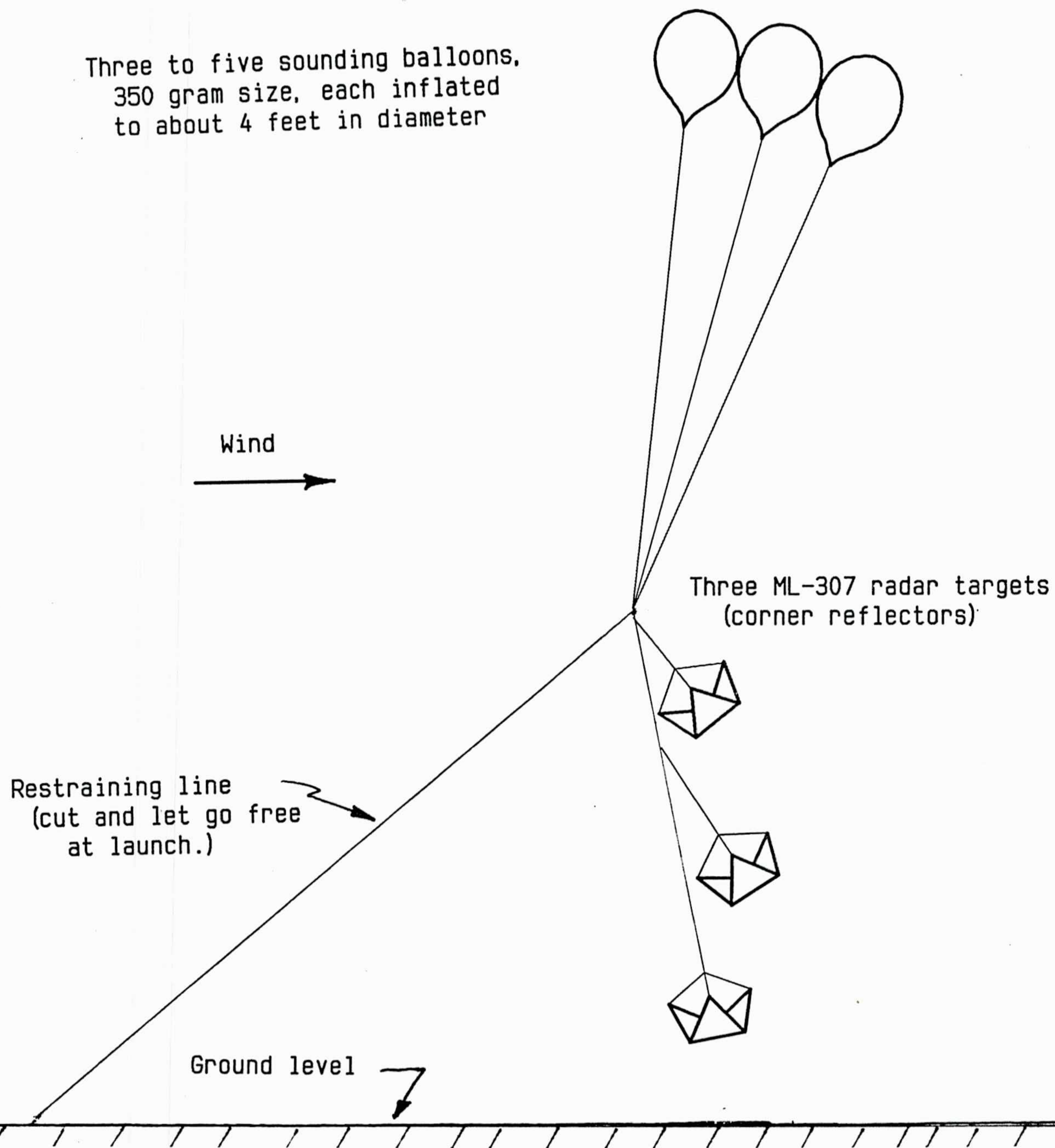
I think that getting this affair settled will be a service to the public and I hope that I can get your knowledge of what happened. I'll appreciate any information you can give me. My home telephone number is 505 835 0975 and I'm available any time.

With best wishes,

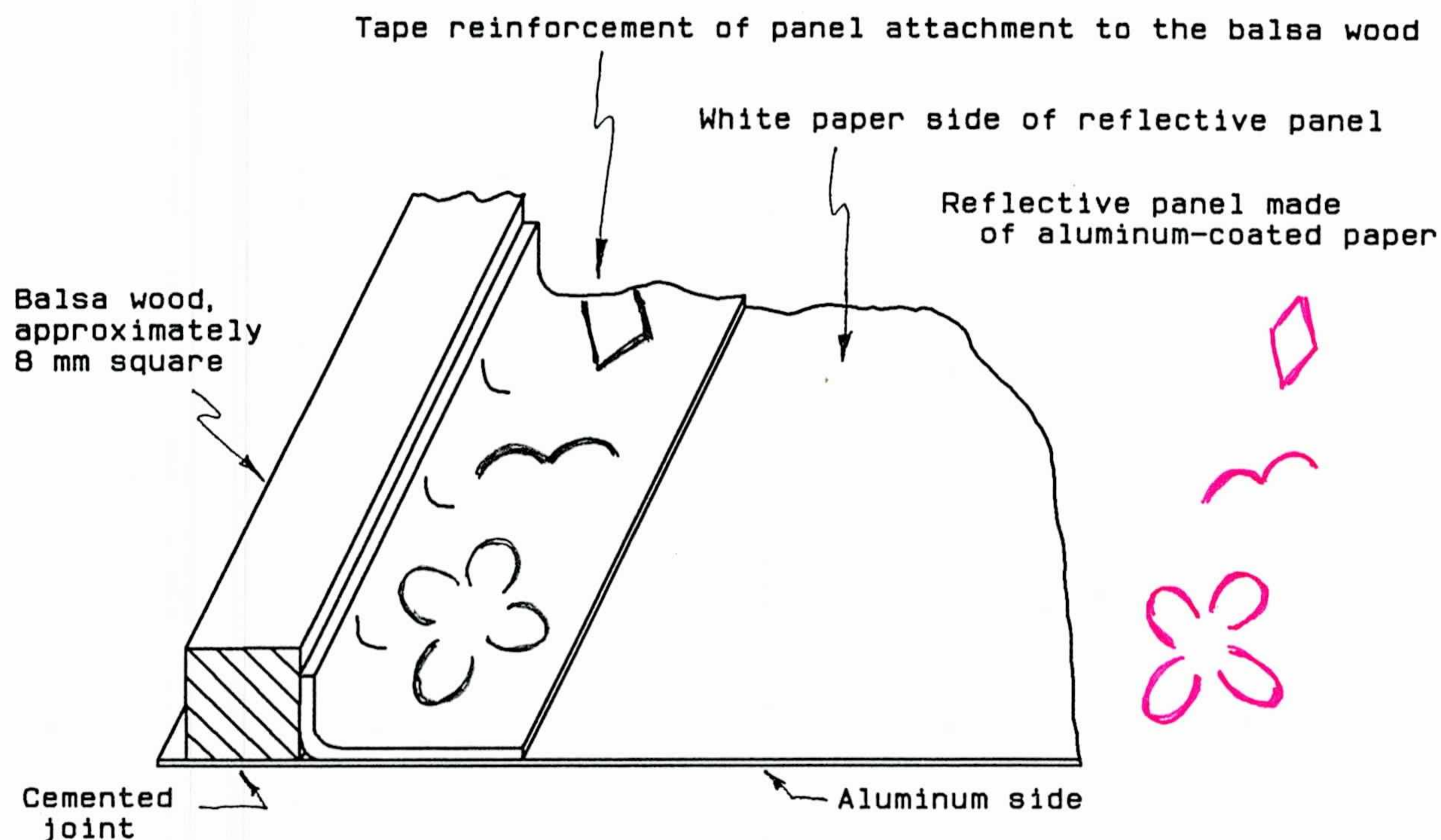
Charles B. Moore
Professor, Emeritus
Atmospheric Physics

cc: O. J. Tibbets

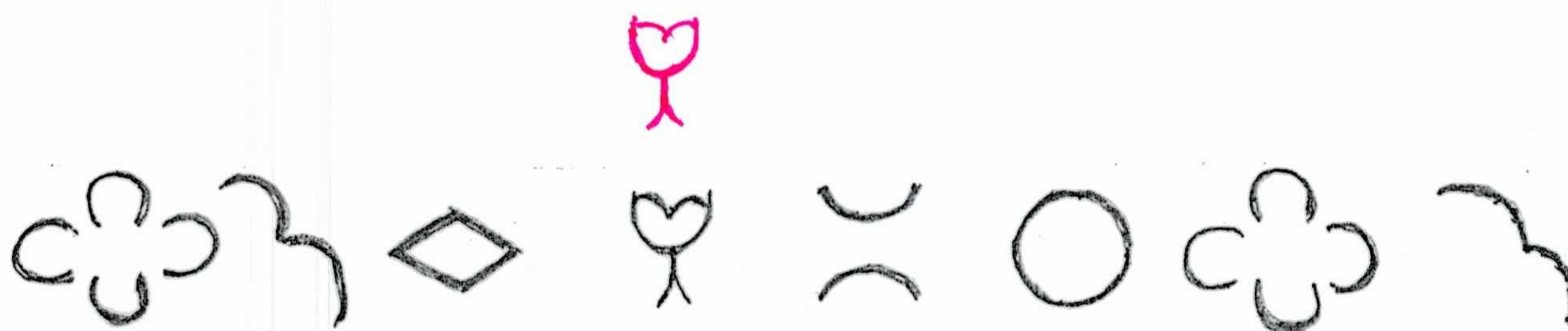
Three to five sounding balloons,
350 gram size, each inflated
to about 4 feet in diameter



TYPICAL RADAR TARGET FLIGHT TRAIN USED BY THE NYU BALLOON GROUP IN 1947



MY RECOLLECTION OF THE REFLECTOR MATERIAL ATTACHMENT TO THE BALSA WOOD PIECES ON THE ML-307/AP PILOT BALLOON RADAR TARGETS IN 1947.



AN APPROXIMATE REPRODUCTION OF THE FIGURES PRINTED ON THE TARGET-REINFORCING TAPE (This is not authoritative since I last saw one of these targets more than 20 years ago.)

C. B. Moore

C.B. Moore
August 28, 1992

ROBERT G. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

January 31, 1994

Mr. Irving Newton
222 Driftwood Drive
San Antonio, TX 78239

Dear Mr. Newton:

As you may recall, back in July of last year, I wrote to you concerning the so-called "Roswell incident," and you were kind enough to answer some questions for me. I apologize for the long delay in getting back to you, but the intervening months have been marked by a series of mini-disasters that caused major distractions. I won't bore you with the details.

As you may have seen in the papers, the crashed-saucer proponents have managed to get the attention of U.S. Representative Steven Schiff, whose district is in New Mexico. Mr. Schiff has made inquiries about the Roswell incident to the Department of Defense. He was not satisfied with the responses from the Defense Department, so Mr. Schiff asked the General Accounting Office (GAO) to look in to the case. As I understand it, the GAO inquiry is going on right now.

I have some additional questions that I hope you can answer. For example, in the Moore-Berlitz book, The Roswell Incident, you are quoted on page 34 as saying:

I was told that the major from Roswell had identified the stuff as a flying saucer but that the general had been suspicious of this identification from the beginning and that's why I had been called.

QUESTION 1: Is this quote accurate?

QUESTION 2: If the quote is accurate, was the major none other than Major Jesse Marcel?

QUESTION 3: Would it be accurate to say that Major Marcel was responsible for the identification of the debris as the remains of a flying saucer?

On page 34 of the same book, Berlitz and Moore relate the following exchange with you:

Question: But wouldn't the people at Roswell have been able to identify a balloon on their own?

They certainly should have. It was a regular Rawin sonde. They must have seen hundreds of them.

January 31, 1994

Can you describe the fabric? Was it easy to tear?

Certainly. You would have to be careful not to tear it. The metal involved was likely an extremely thin Alcoa wrap. It was very flimsy.

QUESTION 4: Are these accurate quotes of what you said?

QUESTION 5: Did you believe that the Roswell personnel must have seen hundreds of the radar targets?

QUESTION 6: During your contacts with Major Marcel at that time, did he ever mention to you that the material could not be torn or dented by using a sledgehammer?

On page 72 of UFO Crash at Roswell, Schmitt and Randle say that J. Bond Johnson, who took some photographs of the Roswell debris in General Ramey's office, reported that there was the smell of burnt rubber "stinking up the office."

QUESTION 7: Do you recall the smell of burnt rubber in the general's office?

QUESTION 8: In your opinion, was the amount of radar target material in General Ramey's office enough for only one target, or could more than one radar target have been involved?

On page 74 of UFO Crash at Roswell, Schmitt and Randle say that you said that Marcel had told you that he was not allowed to speak with the reporters.

QUESTION 9: Did Marcel tell you that he was not allowed to speak with the reporters? If so, do you have any idea why he was told this?

QUESTION 10: Were you ever instructed not to discuss the incident?

In your letter, when answering my questions about the actual balloon material, you said: "I think the balloon was made of neoprene; Patches of a rubber like substance that had been stretched very thin, and had laid on the ground for some time."

QUESTION 11: Why did you think the balloon material "had laid on the ground for some time"?

QUESTION 12: Was there enough balloon material there for more than one balloon?

As you know, the people claiming that the Air Force actually recovered a flying disc from another planet, say that the balloon debris shown in the photos was substituted for the "real" debris.

January 31, 1994

Mr. William Newton
Page Three

QUESTION 13: If such a substitution had been made, where would the Fort Worth personnel have found one of the radar targets? Where was the closest source?

QUESTION 14: Do you recall anybody telling you at the time approximately when the rancher found the debris?

The crashed-saucer proponents have more or less hinted that you were told what to say to the reporters.

QUESTION 15: Is there any truth to this claim?

QUESTION 16: Do you have any reason to doubt the official government version of the facts?

Again, I have enclosed a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience in responding. If it would be more convenient to discuss these questions by phone, I would be happy to telephone you. What would be a convenient date and time?

Sincerely,

Encl.

cc: 1 - file
① - Extra
1 - Chrono

10422 Chesterton Dr
Dallas, TX 75238
September 2, 1993

Professor Charles Moore
P.O. Box 1333
1011 Cassity Street N.W.
Socorro, NM 87801-1333

Dear Charlie,

What a pleasant surprise to receive your letter and information about the "Roswell Incident". Of course, since receiving your letter I have been awash in waves of nostalgia, but that has been most enjoyable. Mention of the old crew really brought back many stories of that year with the balloon project. I was sorry to hear of J.R.'s passing. We had visited with the Smiths for a few hours sometime in the late '60s going from Montana to Cincinnati.

I vaguely remember the incident in question but never really attached any great importance to it since it seemed to be based upon our equipment. Strangely enough, I do recall the border on the tape that was used on the radar targets; in fact, that seemed to be a major factor in determining that the material had come from one of our flights. That period of time was quite busy since we were launching a lot of flights and we were losing many of the summer help, so my recollection of the events is somewhat vague. Your description seems to coincide with what I remember.

Recently I found a roll of film that I had taken during that period. The film had been developed shortly after it had been taken, but there were no prints. When I get the prints back I will send them on to you. Some of the pictures show a launch at the North Hanger, some show scenery while others show a few people. Enclosed is an itinerary of my time with the Balloon Project, should you need it to place me at a given place at a specific time. As you can see I was away from Holloman in early June. Should I find any other material pertaining to that period I will send it on.

A few years ago I stumbled on to a PBS show about atmospheric research, and at the end it was mentioned a Charlie Moore was involved. Last summer when we came through Boulder, I tried calling around the Center to track you, but without any luck. So your letter really came as a very pleasant bolt out of the blue.

Your recollections of that time period appear to be an accurate recounting of what happened. My recollection of the events in early June are extremely vague since I was away from the site. I do recall some talk of flying saucers, but the talk was put to rest early, since we were all busy and the information seemed to involve our material, so it was normally assumed that the material was ours and the finders were mistaken.

After reading the book and the assorted material the hypothesis of men from outer space seems very thin and based solely upon personal observation with very little hard evidence.

Please feel free to contact me in the future on this or perhaps just to talk of the " good ole days ". Do you ever get to Dallas? If you do I am sure we can get together. If we get out your way we would enjoy visiting with you for a few hours.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Hub Crowe

214 341 6451

Fax Transmission

To: **George Trad @ 212 986 5127**

August 3, 1993

From: Charles B. Moore
Physics Department
New Mexico Tech, Socorro, NM 87801

Telephone: 505 835 0975; FAX: 505 835 5707

Dear Mr. Trad:

I am trying to locate the George Trad who worked for the Signal Corps at Eatontown during 1944 and 1945 and was involved in the development and procurement of the ML-307/AP corner-reflector radar targets. My former associates in work for Col. Marcellus Duffy, Joshua Z. Holland and Edwin Istvan, have suggested that I contact you for information concerning the procurement of these targets during the latter part of the war.

We are interested in these targets because the debris from the flight of a cluster of ML-307/B targets that our balloon group flew from Alamogordo under now de-classified Project Mogul is a likely candidate to explain the flying disc report released by the press officer at Roswell Army Air Field on July 8, 1947. While the recovered debris was identified at the time as being that of one or more corner reflectors with associated fragments of neoprene balloons, in recent years, proponents of a crashed flying saucer/ little green men explanation for the debris have written several books and have alleged a cover-up by Army Air Force General Roger Ramey with substitution of radar targets for the real debris. There is now a proposal in progress to have a Congressional investigation of the alleged government cover-up.

As you can see from the following report of a July 8, 1947 Roswell newspaper interview with the rancher who found the material, there were some distinctive markings on the "Scotch" tape used in the construction of the object. I have a distinct memory that the targets we flew were similarly marked but we need corroborate this to identify the debris as originating in our operation. As far as we can determine, no one else used ML-307 targets in New Mexico after Jud Tibbets made the wind measurements for the Trinity test in 1945 until our operation began in June, 1947.

Both Holland and Istvan remember that they made separate visits with you to the target manufacturer in Manhattan during the procurement phases in 1944 or 1945 but neither of them remember the manufacturer's name or address. Istvan thinks it was located under the Third Avenue EL and possibly around 48th or 52nd Streets and that the company made radar chaff and extruded tubes for tooth paste. Holland, on the other hand, remembers that a "novelty" manufacturer was the target source and this might explain the unusual markings on the tape used to reinforce the balsa wood strut attachments to the aluminum foil/paper sheets.

It would be very helpful to us if you could furnish me with any information you may have on the development, design, procurement and manufacture of the ML-307 corner-reflector radar targets. Who was responsible for them at Eatontown Signal Lab? (Surely not anyone from Col. Duffy's Air Force Liaison Office.) Do you know where could we find the procurement specifications and drawings? Do you remember any details about the targets manufactured around late 1945? The Signal Corps stock number for the ML-307/C targets made in 1953 by a different manufacturer is on a following sheet.

I would greatly appreciate a collect telephone call and any guidance that you can give us in our search for information on the ML-307/B targets.

Charles B. Moore
Professor Emeritus

Charles B. Moore
1011 Cassity Street, N. W.
P.O. Box 1333
Socorro, NM 87801-1333
505 835 0975

October 7, 1993

Robert W. Winchell
1393 Palisades Drive
Pacific Palisades, CA 90272

Dear Bob:

Greetings from another member of the flock of former second lieutenants that you guided back in the 1944 era! Ed Istvan gave me your address and Al Trakowski suggested that I contact you in my quest for information concerning information on the corner reflecting radar targets developed sometime around 1944. I'm also trying to locate John Peterson as Al thinks he was involved in the procurement of the ML-307B version of these targets.

The reason for this quest arises from the discovery near Corona, NM in June or early July, 1947 of some debris by a rancher who thought he had found the remains of a crashed flying disc. This occurred shortly after the onset of the flying disc reports which began around June 25 of that year. The rancher, Matt Brazel, reported his find to personnel at Roswell Army Air Field which caused the dispatch of the Intelligence Officer to the ranch to recover the debris and, incidentally, prompted the Commanding Officer of the 509th Bomb Wing to have a press release issued on July 8 announcing the recovery of a flying disc. After the release was broadcast on the AP wire, queries came to Roswell and to the Army Air Force from all over the world and reporters had a field day.

The debris was brought into Roswell and then was immediately shipped on to General Ramey's office at Hq. Eighth Air Force at Ft. Worth Army Air Base. There, on the afternoon of July 8, it (or, as the conspiracy buffs believe, some substituted material) was identified by the warrant officer weather man on duty as a weather balloon and a radar target. Immediately afterward, around 1800 on July 8, General Ramey announced this identification to the press and deflated the flying disc story. About the same time, the rancher was interviewed by the Roswell afternoon newspaper and described his find in words that suggest he indeed had found the scattered remains of several corner reflectors and some balloon fragments. A copy of this interview which appeared in the July 9 issue of the Roswell Daily Record is enclosed.

General Ramey apparently sent the recovered material on to Wright-Patterson for further examination. Before he died last year, Col. Duffy wrote an investigator of this affair saying that he had some memory of identifying some recovered meteorological equipment at Wright Field that was brought to his home by special courier some time in the late 40s as a radar target, possibly the one "found by that rancher in Roswell". In a later letter, he was less sure and guessed that it may have been a dropsonde - he was not certain as to what he had seen and it was not important at the time. On the other hand, last week Trakowski, who was the project officer on a relevant, highly classified program at the time said that Col. Duffy told him about identifying the "flying disc" debris as being a radar target and thought the confusion to be somewhat comical.

In any event, the affair, which has become known as the "Roswell Incident" was dismissed from further consideration and never was included in the lists of unidentified flying objects kept by Projects Grudge and Bluebook. However, around 1980, several "UFOologists" began claiming a massive coverup by the government and that actually four aliens, three dead and one still living had been taken from the ranch to Wright Field where the remains allegedly still are kept.

They argue that the material photographed in Gen. Ramey's office was not the real debris and they claim that Brazel's interview published on July 9 is "sanitized" and not the true story. In fact, there is now a concerted effort to have a Congressional hearing initiated on the coverup and four books have been published on the subject.

I'm involved in this because, in 1947, I was a graduate student at NYU, working for Athel Spilhaus on the development of constant level balloons for use in the then top-secret Long Range Detection System for monitoring the first Soviet nuclear explosions and missile launches. To minimize wind noise and to obtain maximum sensitivity, the balloons were needed to carry micro microbarographs into the sound duct that exists around the tropopause. The NYU Balloon Group was taken by B-17 to Alamogordo, NM in late May of 1947 where various explosives were detonated in balloon-borne tests of the detection system in June and early July. During that time we also launched several clusters of 350 gram sounding balloons carrying from three to five corner reflectors in efforts to get the people with missile tracking radars to where they could track our early flights and give us altitude information. Radiosonde commutators gave altitude ambiguities when used on balloons that oscillated about a constant level.

We did not keep records of the throw-away radar target flights but I remember one that was lost at a low elevation angle while still airborne at a distance of about 75 miles in the vicinity of two distinctively named villages (Arabela and Blue Water) that are about 20 miles upwind of the site where the debris was later found.

An interesting feature reported by many of the people who handled the debris is that it contained "tin foil", balsa sticks and scotch tape with abstract, pink or purple, flower-like figures printed or embossed on the tape. At least two of us in the NYU Balloon Group remember that our targets were fabricated with similarly-marked tapes, used to reinforce the attachment of the balsa stiffeners to the reflective panels.

I saw Al in Virginia last week and he remembered discussing these targets at Sea Girt Inn with John Peterson who was highly amused by the marked tapes but remarked something to the effect "What else can you expect when you have your targets made by a toy factory?" In an effort to corroborate our memories about these tapes, we have been trying to locate the Signal Corps procurement specifications, the target manufacturer in the mid 40s, and other sources of target information, all unsuccessfully thus far.

Do you remember any of these details? I'd welcome any information or suggestions that you may have. Further, do you know where I might contact John Peterson? Al thinks that he moved to California but remembers little else. I have the Phone Disc CD ROMS that contain information on the residential telephones listed in the US; these show that 27 John E. Petersons have listed telephones in California. A copy of their addresses is enclosed together with an Istvan-inspired list of locations for some of our associates back at Sea Girt.

Any help you can give will be appreciated.

On a personal note, Wil and I live in Socorro where I'm retired from the physics department of New Mexico Tech. We have three children and three grandchildren scattered from Seattle to Virginia.

Wil joins me in sending our regards.

ROBERT G. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

February 6, 1994

Dear Professor Moore,

Your two packages arrived yesterday, one that included Albert Crary's diary, and the other containing the material furnished by Dr. DeGoes, among other material. I read your translation of Dr. Crary's diary and found it immensely interesting. I'll read it through again when time permits, and I'm sure I'll have some questions. Thanks very much!

I also briefly reviewed Dr. DeGoes' material. It occurs to me that Dr. DeGoes might have information concerning a report prepared in 1948 by personnel of AMC's Technical Intelligence Department, which eventually evolved into the Foreign Technology Division (FTD). It was an intelligence "Estimate of the Situation" (EOTS), and was probably dated around August 5, 1948. According to Captain Edward Ruppelt, former head of Project Blue Book in the early 1950s (now deceased), the EOTS dealt with flying objects (UFOs) and concluded that they were interplanetary. The report allegedly was classified top-secret and went all the way to the chief of staff, who rejected it for lack of proof. As the story goes, the EOTS subsequently was declassified and ordered destroyed, but at least one copy survived at Air Force headquarters. I suspect other copies survived as well.

I've been looking for the "Estimate" for twenty years. I'd very much like to know if Dr. DeGoes knows anything about it. I would especially like to know if he has a copy, or if he has copies of any records that mention it.

Dr. DeGoes might have some knowledge of another study performed by intelligence personnel at Air Force headquarters starting around the summer of 1952, which had been completed by the time of the Robertson Panel (CIA) meeting in January of 1953. According to Captain Ruppelt, "The basic aim of the study would be to learn whether the motion of the reported UFO's was random or ordered." Ruppelt said the "motion analysis" concluded that the UFOs were intelligently controlled and were interplanetary.

I'd very much like to know if Dr. DeGoes knows anything about the motion analysis, if he has a copy, or if he has copies of any records that mention it. It seems to me that Dr. DeGoes would be more likely to tell you than he would be to tell me. I've already imposed on you far too much, so if you would rather not contact DeGoes about the reports, I'll certainly understand.

The attached are furnished for your information. I believe that both Rickett and Zimmerman are confusing Dr. LaPaz's involvement in the Green Fireball investigation with the Roswell incident. I don't believe LaPaz had any involvement in Roswell. There would be no reason. According to Blue Book records, Rickett drove LaPaz all over New Mexico (circa 1949) interviewing ranchers and anybody else who might have seen various green fireballs. These reports were needed by LaPaz to chart the path of the fireball, which would

Charles B. Moore
Page Two

February 6, 1994

allow him to plot its course, which in turn would facilitate a search for any remnants of the meteorites. One strange aspect of the green fireball phenomenon was that no meteorite fragments were ever found despite extensive air and ground searches, which was one reason LaPaz didn't believe the green fireballs were meteors.

I spoke with Barry Greenwood last week. He has more contact with the UFO field than I do. During our conversation, he mentioned that he had been told that a letter was circulating that had been written by Jerome Clark, editor of the International UFO Reporter (IUR), published by the J. Allen Hynek Center for UFO Studies. According to Barry, Clark dismisses both you and Bessie Schreiber. I presume Karl Pflock was the source of the information Clark examined.

Jerry Clark is Ufology's cheerleader. So far as I know, Clark does no research of his own, but rather seems quite content to pontificate on the research of others. His bread and butter depend on keeping the UFO subject alive, and he seems to have no problem finding a silver lining in every ufological cloud. He was one of many who, after being dragged kicking and screaming to the conclusion that the MJ-12 documents were fabrications, nevertheless attempted to salvage the situation by suggesting that the government had produced the documents as part of a disinformation campaign. What can I say?

If I hear any more about the Clark letter, I'll let you know.

I telephoned the Alamogordo Daily News and was connected with the editorial desk. I was told they don't have a morgue, and it is very unlikely any photographs from 1947 are still on file. It's simply a matter of not having enough storage space. I asked if it was possible such materials had been transferred somewhere else, and the lady with whom I spoke indicated that she doubted this possibility, too, although she did no checking. I didn't mention the subject matter.

Regards,



Encls.

222 Driftwind
San Antonio, Texas 78239

February 18, 1994

Robert G. Todd
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

Re: Roswell Incident

Dear Mr. Todd,

Okay, here we go again. I had not heard about anyone asking the General Accounting Office to look into the Roswell Incident. Again, I think that maybe U. S. Representative, Steven Schiff, might be running for re-election.

I assume that you have a copy of the letter that you sent me, so I'll try to answer your questions, in order, and not repeat the question.

#1. The quote is pretty much accurate.

#2. I just met him that once, but, yes I think it was Major Marcel.

#3. That was my understanding. Major Marcel identified the debris as the remains of a flying saucer.

Question -- Would Roswell people be able to identify a balloon?

In answer to that, I should have said, "The Weather People should have been familiar with rawin sondes".

#4. Can you describe the fabric?

Question #11 is about fabric, so I'll go into detail at that time.

#5. Some of the Roswell personnel (and I'm speaking of Weather Personnel, not troops in general) surely had seen rawin sondes (the hundreds is undoubtedly an exaggeration).

RECEIVED 22 FEB 1994

#6. I don't recall Maj. Marcel mentioning anything about denting the material.

#7. I can't be sure, but yes I do think that there was the smell of old rubber, rather than burnt rubber.

#8. I believe that the debris was from one balloon and one target.

#9. I don't recall, but I can understand that they wouldn't want a story like this to panic anyone until the real facts were known.

#10. I don't recall anyone telling me not to discuss it.

#11. Now the material, many of the articles seem to have questions about the materials, which I can't understand. There were two materials, three counting the Beams (Beams, that kills me).

I'm enclosing a poor copy of a picture (which you probably sent me) in my left hand I have what is part of the target.

YOU CAN ALSO SEE THE BEAMS

Target: The target, when assembled, is like a child's "Jack", and is covered by a very tough metallic fabric, like mylar, so that it would give the same size target from any angle, and I recall it was about 40 inches between points, and was held into shape by the beams, small sticks, like kite sticks and made out of a tough, light, plastic, as I recall.

The Balloon: It is a rather large balloon, and I hesitate to mention its size (I might get it mixed up with the radio sonde balloon, which is even larger) but as I recall when filled with hydrogen (sometimes helium) it was about eight feet in diameter, and at altitude it would stretch, and expand to about 16-18 feet, so you can see that when it would break, or for any reason, come down, it could cover a large area.

The balloon was made of a rubber material (probably neoprene).

In the enclosed picture you can only see the target, but there were many, many patches of the balloon spread all over the floor, and I as I said in various stages of decay, as if they had been exposed to ~~the~~ weather, for some time.

#12. As I said, it looked like only one balloon and target.

#13. Maj. Marcel, supposedly found the flying disk, and I can say, he really tried to convince me, that this material was it.

I'm not sure of the closest source.

#14. Not really, I assumed it was a matter of a few days.

#15. Not at all.

#16. None what so ever.

Sincerely,


Irving Newton

IN/dg

P. S.: My telephone number is 1 (210) 655-5829

I'm AT THIS NUMBER, MOST ANY EVENING AFTER FIVE
I WOULD BE HAPPY TO TALK WITH YOU.

Louis DeGoes
17215 Northeast 8th Street
Bellevue, Washington 98008

7 Feb. 1994

Dear Charlie

Thanks for your Feb. 2nd letter plus enclosures, especially the paperback "The Roswell Incident", by Berlitz and Moore (Wm). I'll try to answer your questions as best I can —

1) Record of Col. Duff's identification of debris.

It's well to remember the hectic reorganization/realignment of the Army Air Corps/USAF that occurred in the 1947-48 time period — Wright Field + Patterson Field were consolidated into the Wright-Patterson AFB. The R&D activities of the old Wright Field were realigned into the Aeronautical Lab, Materials Lab, Electronics Lab, Propulsion Lab (at Edwards AFB Calif), etc. etc. To trace the track of Duff's report on the Roswell Incident debris would be a real challenge! The Materials Lab would be my guess for any records, if indeed they still exist. Next I'd try the USAF Historical Center @ Bolling AFB, D.C. — contains brief historical data on most, if not all, USAF activities/operations. IF what Gen. Exon stated ~~about~~ the Roswell Incident — that it was reported to the highest echelons of Govt, including the President of the U.S., there must be a paper trail that might be obtained thru the Freedom of Info. Act. Frankly, I believe that Exon was all wet — or misinterpreted

2) Duffy/Fletcher

I never met Col. Duffy, but heard Fletcher speak of him with highest regard as a person & scientist. Fletcher has a fantastic memory, while mine is kinda average. I'm sure that Joe would remember anything about the Roswell Incident if he was exposed to it. I'll keep after Joe, when possible, to say more about it, if possible.

3) Gen. Exon (See 1 above). My evaluation of Exon's quotes attributed to Exon is that they were either misquoted or very speculative. I can't imagine his comments coming from anyone schooled in engineering or the sciences, and from anyone of his AF rank. Enough said!
I believe you should try to contact Hector Quintanilla, Jr. for help. He should know about where many of the UFO skeletons and people are buried. Good luck.
(even before his UFO time).

Love Al DeGoes

Charles B. Moore
1011 Cassity Street, N. W.
P.O. Box 1333
Socorro, NM 87801-1333
505 835 0975

February 23, 1994

Dr. Louis DeGoes
17215 NE 8th Street
Bellevue, WA 98008

Dear Dr. DeGoes:

Thanks again for your help and letters. As you suggested, I have attempted to locate former Major Hector Quintanilla. The most promising candidate lives in San Antonio, TX but I have not been able to get past his answering machine. The enclosed letter represents my next approach. I hope you do not mind my using your name in an attempt to get a hearing.

You may be interested in the enclosed newspaper clipping with the statement from Col. James Miller at Wright-Patterson A. F. B. I wonder if Col. Miller would have any interest in Col. Duffy's correspondence with Robert Todd or if he could help search for any internal report that Col. Duffy might have filed after his identification of the debris in 1947.

Questions that I would like to ask Hector Quintanilla include:

Why is there no mention of the Roswell incident, even as a case of mistaken identification, in the Project Blue Book files?

Was there a file of UFO incidents that were later identified and therefore removed from the unidentified category? If so, would the Roswell incident have been included in this file?

When did Hector first learn about the Roswell affair and what did he know about it?

Was he ever aware of Col. Duffy's identification of some debris that others had suspected as that of a flying saucer? If so, would Col. Duffy's identification have been recorded in the Air Force files?

I'll be interested in anything you find when you talk again with Joe Fletcher. He was one of the few people with whom Col. Duffy would have discussed this. Joe and his group developed the radar targets (that we later used) around 1944 while Joe was a member of Col. Duffy's staff in the Air Force Liaison Office to the Signal Corps. Even though Joe may still have been at UCLA during the incident, it seems likely, in view of his role in developing the targets, that Col. Duffy would have mentioned the unusual confusion of a target with flying saucer debris when Joe joined him at Wright Field, later that summer.

The GAO investigation is continuing and I suspect that we will hear more about this affair before it is laid to rest.

Thanks again and I'll let you know if I am able to locate the right Hector Quintanilla.

Sincerely,

Charles B. Moore
1011 Cassity Street, N. W.
P.O. Box 1333
Socorro, NM 87801-1333
505 835 0975

January 13, 1994

Subject: Interview with Robin D. Adair on January 12, 1994

Until recently, Mr. Adair resided in his long-time home at 4214 Mackland Avenue, N.E. Albuquerque. He now lives in Apartment 301, Camlu Retirement Apartments, 12101 Lomas Avenue, N.E., Albuquerque 87112, telephone 505 299 4317.

I found him in his apartment yesterday afternoon and asked if he were the Robin Adair who had worked at one time for the Associated Press. He responded that he had worked at AP for 44 years and had been an executive for most of the time. He agreed to talk with me and I spent about 75 minutes talking with him concerning the Roswell Incident and about his work at the Associated Press. He is a small, fairly alert, feisty man, proud of his Scottish origins and somewhat hard of hearing. Later on, I asked him about his age; he said that he was 92 years old and was born in 1901.

He stated that he founded the AP office (bureau?) in Albuquerque but could not remember the year except that it was when Clyde Tingley was governor (1935 - 1938). When the press release from Roswell Army Air Field reached him, he was in El Paso, repairing a British wire-photo machine. He was quite graphic in the details he furnished concerning the repairs on a hysteresis motor and how he had to drop them to go to the ranch. He said that he chartered an airplane and took a photographer with him. The plane's engine died on the runway and he insisted on changing airplanes. This made him unpopular with the pilot but Adair insisted on it and recited many of the details.

On arriving over the ranch late in the afternoon, they saw the site from the air. Adair said that it appeared as though some large aircraft or something had landed and then taken off again. He said there was no debris and no material scattered on the ground but he could see a large disturbance where the object had landed. Further, he said that there were no gouges, grooves or furrows in the ground but he was reticent and provided no details despite my repeated attempts to extract information. I could not get him to tell me what made the distinct pattern that he saw from the air; he changed the subject each time I asked. He said the photographer took many pictures from the air but Adair did not know where they were stored. Adair could not remember the names for the pilot or the photographer.

As far as I could learn, the pilot did not land at the ranch but returned the plane to El Paso. Adair made some mention about threats to shoot them down; that they were not wanted in the area and this may have caused them to leave. He did not remember how the threats were communicated. I asked if there were any Army planes around; he responded "yes" and they were not wanted either. Early in the conversation he made the point that the security at the area was run by the Roswell police force and they were "rough", professional and hard-nosed. I asked about military police and Adair said that none were at the ranch.

After a rough (turbulent ?) trip back to El Paso, during which the photographer vomited three times, the pilot had trouble landing due to strong winds over the runway; it took five attempts. Adair said that he returned to the ranch the next day but was never allowed to visit the site; the security was too great. He never saw any debris and said that he had not talked to Brazel. When I asked him about Brazel's description of the debris, Adair said something to the effect

"Oh, that was something else, there was debris all around. It had nothing to do with why the Roswell police were at the ranch".

I asked if he was with Jason Kellahin and he first asked "Who?" When I rephrased the question, Adair said that Kellahin was at the site but that he was not with Adair. I gathered that Adair was probably older than Kellahin, regarded him as a young pup and that there was little communication between an older, savvy (perhaps blue collar) technician and a young reporter, still wet behind the ears. (Adair must have been about 46 years old at the time.) I asked Adair if he wrote a story for AP about his visits to the ranch and to Roswell and did not get a straight answer. He said that he had written something but decided not to use it; it was "too hot". I concluded that he probably did not serve as a reporter but actually was a wire photo technician and legman. He seemed to think of himself as a "fixer", both of equipment and of operational problems for AP.

I told him about our balloon activities at Alamogordo and showed him a radar target. He was not interested in them or in my mention of classified projects but he did say that he thought balloons and radar targets had nothing to do with whatever had landed on the ranch. At one time, early in the discussion he said that what ever happened at the ranch was of little importance and that a Congressional investigation would be a waste of time. Later, he said he did not know what landed but it could have been a flying saucer.

I asked him if other people had talked with him about what he saw: he replied that many people had asked him questions but, from what I could detect, none recently.

Adair rambled quite a bit. He was loquacious but not about the Roswell Incident; he was uninterested in it and appeared to know little about it. He wanted to talk about the clever things he had done surreptitiously for AP and in repairs of wire photo equipment. He had no interest in discussing Brazel's debris or what happened when he returned to the area the day after his airplane flight. I showed him a copy of the Brazel interview in the July 9, 1947 issue of the Roswell Record and asked him his opinion. Adair did not answer the question and went back to a discussion of his activities. He was pleased to be vindicated about his judgment of airplanes when the plane he rejected crashed, killing the two-man crew, when it was flown toward Roswell two days or so later.

CONCLUSION: I think that Adair's account is essentially worthless. He seemed to know little of substance about the actual affair and what little I could extract contradicts the established accounts about the debris and the military presence at the Foster ranch. A visit with Kellahin may be more rewarding.

C. B. MOORE

21 January 1994

Mr. Charles B. Moore
P.O. Box 1333
Socorro, NM 87801-1333

Charlie
Dear Mr. Moore:

Thanks for the ludicrous photo of Albert and Charlie Schneider; I think I'll send it to Frank, who no doubt has some of his father's humor genes. I have several others of Albert in a similar vein taken in the Antarctic and subsequently doctored by a photographer; he thought they were pretty funny. In my youth I took myself much too seriously to appreciate such photos of me.

Also, thank you for the balloon photos, which may come in handy for his book, and for the declassified report on acoustic measurements.

I am sorry to tell you that Ro Peoples died about four or five years ago. You may know that she was Maurice (Doc) Ewing's sister. Two of the brothers are still alive, John and Bob. Since that family was very close, they may have letters from Ro or Jim or may have heard the story. John Ewing is at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, Woods Hole, Massachusetts 02543; he can no doubt put you in touch with Bob Ewing, who is retired and lives in Texas. I don't know whether you want to track down Doc's papers on the chance that he kept letters from Jim and Ro; the place to start, I would think, would be the Lamont-Doherty Observatory of Columbia University, Palisades, New York, of which he was director. Doc had two wives and a number of children by the first wife, and after obligatory retirement from Columbia he went on to Galveston, Texas, to organize a similar geophysics observatory for the University of Texas. However, I'd be willing to bet Columbia has the papers.

Here are two copies of the diary pages (enlarged) you wanted for the period 25 May-15 July 1947. Unfortunately, I cannot send you copies covering the period 20 March-20 May 1948, because Albert gave the National Archives a batch of his diaries. The ones here (which I shall eventually give to the Archives) have a gap from the end of Book 4, 7 March 1948, to the beginning of Book 13, 15 March 1959.

Even if I had time to go down to the Archives building to copy from the diaries they have, I doubt if they would be very receptive to my "research" visit. Within the past month they have begun a three-years-long move to the new Archives building at the University of Maryland-College Park. I understand that what used to be called the Polar Archives will be moved, so who knows where in the packing and moving process Albert's diaries are? For the future (after they get moved), I'd refer you to Alison Wilson, who used to be in charge of the Polar Archives when it was that, but she has a different job now and may be retired by the time they finish moving. She was an old IGY staffer and thus knew Albert; she stuck with the IGY records office all the way to the Archives. Somewhere I have the name of the woman who is now in charge of the Archives section of which Polar Archives became a sub-division, but where? Anyway, Alison can tell you who would know, but you will probably want to (and have to) make the search yourself on future visit to Washington. Maybe Alison would help you with the search. I do not know to what extent Albert's papers that he gave them have been accessioned; it's possible that you'd just have to request Book 5 of his diaries, once they get the papers moved to the new building.

I would suggest that you ask also for his letters, because he gave the Archives a selection of his letters to his parents. In his letters he wrote much more and

gave details of various anecdotes. There might just be an amusing account of the "UFO" story.

I wish I could offer to do these things for you, but I just don't have time and could not justify to myself taking that time away from what I ought to be doing on his book -- I've been short-changing the book too long as it is for projects that are far less important.

It was thoughtful of you to enclose money for making the copies, but it was far too much. The cost for 28 pages at 5¢ a page is \$1.40. I'll round that up to \$2, so here is \$8 back. I'm disobeying the cardinal rule against sending cash through the mail since you did.

As for my VCR -- it's not really important enough for me to exert the effort to get it fixed. Consumer's Report gave me a clue: the problem may be just that a little belt has slipped off, which would make it impossible for the tape to move forward or backward. This has happened before, and the electronics people charged me \$25 just to open the thing up to give me an estimate. So far it has not seemed worth while. Albert could have fixed it in no time -- he was good on our ancient TV and great on a dishwasher that was at least 25 years old. I'll just wait till Frank comes home again (a long time to wait, unfortunately) and see if I can get him to do it. I'm tempted to try it myself. I've learned all sorts of things since I've had to become the handyman here: how to use a drill and change the bits, how to use the sander, how to paint and stain things like walls, how to rewire a new burner on the kitchen stove, how to use the old and now the new lawnmower, how to reattach the air hose in the car (and what it sounds like when unattached), how to read the stock market pages, etc. etc.

Sorry. I didn't mean to get prolix, but I'm stir-crazy from a week of being pent up in the house. I can drive just fine on ice (also ski), but there's not much I can do about opening a car door with nearly two inches of ice on it.

Sincerely,



Mildred Rodgers Crary
(Mrs. Albert P. Crary)
3010 New Mexico Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 244-0932

Charles B. Moore
1011 Cassity Street, N. W.
P. O. Box 1333
Socorro, NM 87801-1333
505 835 0975

May 6, 1994

Col. Richard L. Weaver
SAF/AAZ 1720
Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20330 - 1720

Dear Col. Weaver:

This is a response to your request for information about the New York University Balloon Group's activities at Alamogordo in the early summer of 1947.

These activities supported classified Project Mogul under contract # W28-099-ac-241 with AAF Watson Laboratories at Red Bank, NJ. Our mission was aimed at the development of constant level balloons which were to be used to carry low-frequency microphones into the acoustic duct at the tropopause in an effort to detect Soviet nuclear and missile tests at long ranges.

At that time, neoprene meteorological balloons were the only lifting vehicles available to us and, since their volume varied with altitude, they were not suitable for constant level flights. Nevertheless, in view of the urgency communicated by our Air Force scientific monitor, Dr. James A. Peoples of Watson Laboratories, we launched several clusters of these meteorological balloons carrying microphones in early efforts to detect distant explosions. (One of these flights was launched from Eatontown, NJ when the British blew up the island of Helgoland on April 18, 1947.) While making these service flights for Dr. Peoples, we pursued the development of fixed volume polyethylene balloons and of automatic ballast-dropping devices. We developed two sources for polyethylene balloons: The first polyethylene balloon was made by H. A. Smith in Mamaronek, NY. At that time, Otto Winzen, at General Mills, was trying to fabricate balloons of Pliofilm for the Navy's Project Helios. Since we had found that this vinyl chloride film would not withstand sunlight, we talked Otto into using polyethylene in some balloons for us.

The first polyethylene balloons from both manufacturers were to be delivered around the end of June, 1947. While waiting for their delivery, Dr. Peoples arranged a series of service balloon flights to be made from Alamogordo Army Air Field in early June of that year. To minimize the weight of the equipment to be transported by air from Newark to Alamogordo, he required that we leave our radiosonde receiver in New York and arranged instead to have the balloons tracked by the Watson Laboratories radar that had been placed at Alamogordo to track the V2 rockets being launched from White Sands Proving Ground. I think that we brought several boxes of ML-307(B) targets with us to Alamogordo in the C-47 on June 1. As far as I can determine, these targets, developed toward the end of the war, had never before been used in New Mexico. (While radar wind measurements were made from Tularosa Range Camp by Lt. O. J. Tibbets using a SCR 584 radar during the summer of 1945 in support of the Trinity nuclear test, the targets Tibbets used were an earlier model that were constructed differently and had a different appearance than the newer ones we brought in 1947.)

The planned radar tracking of our flights initially was not successful because the radar lost the targets while the balloons were still in sight. In an effort to provide better signals, we began an unorthodox use of the targets: we attached three to five targets beneath clusters of 350 gram meteorological balloons. These were launched from the North Area at Alamogordo AAF where the Watson Laboratories radar was located. A picture is attached that shows two targets in this configuration being demonstrated to reporters from the Alamogordo News on July 9, 1947.

Handwritten: Harold A. Smith, Jr.

Handwritten: G. J. → CHKG w/ Town HISTORIAN

These radar test flights were not recorded in the Flight Log and were not assigned flight numbers. (The NYU Flight Numbers and reward tags were reserved for flights carrying Project Mogul payloads or for flights aimed at the development of constant-level ballooning.) I have a clear memory, however, of a radar test flight that was tracked until it was lost in the vicinity of the exotically named towns of Arabela and Bluewater and of Capitan Peak. It was lost due to range and to low elevation angle while still airborne. Since the summertime winds at low levels in central New Mexico typically blow from the south or south-east, it is quite possible that our "Arabela" flight may have moved from where we lost it toward the north-west, finally coming to earth near the Foster ranch where debris similar to our radar targets later was recovered. On touchdown, the balloons remaining in the cluster would have stayed above the earth and would have been blown by the surface wind, dragging the lowest target along the ground and tearing it whenever it snagged in the underbrush. As a result, I would expect that the debris from the multiple targets we flew on a cluster of meteorological balloons would have been spread over a wide area before the last balloon burst due to sunlight and wind-induced oscillations. The debris from a single target - flown conventionally beneath a single pilot balloon that burst aloft - would not have been spread over a very wide area even after being later spread by the surface winds.

Foster Ranch
large debris
path & gouge
marks

symbols &
hieroglyphics

dissociate
w/ mogul

It is perhaps of interest that the description given by rancher, Brazel, who found the debris on the Foster ranch, included the statement "Considerable scotch tape and some tape with flowers printed on it had been used in the construction". Our targets were reinforced by some Scotch-like tape that had pinkish-purple abstract flowers and similar designs printed on its back. At least two of the former NYU balloon crew plus former Col. Albert C. Trakowski, an officer involved with the development of meteorological equipment at Fort Monmouth in 1944-1945 all independently remember that the "late" model radar targets were reinforced by tapes printed with colored, flower-like figures. Further, Brazel's description of the size (sticks about three feet long), weight (about five pounds) and smoky rubber is a good fit for how the debris from one of our unorthodox balloon and target clusters would have appeared. There would have been no identification or reward tag associated with the debris because these were "throw-away" flights and we did not want the debris returned to us or to be identified with Alamogordo AAF and Project Mogul.

After launching the radar test balloons, followed by NYU Flights 4, 5 and 6, we had exhausted our supplies and returned to Newark AAF via B-17 on June 7, 1947. Three weeks later, after receiving delivery of some small polyethylene balloons from General Mills, we flew back to Alamogordo on June 28 and prepared for a new series of balloon flights. The first flight on July 2 was NYU # 7, a service flight with a cluster of twenty meteorological balloons that landed near Cloudcroft after a flight of almost 7 hours. At 0303 MST on July 3, NYU # 8 was launched. It was a cluster of ten General Mills 7 foot diameter polyethylene balloons that floated at 18,000 feet, went west, then north and never was recovered. It carried a Mogul microphone that was to have monitored a V2 rocket but the rocket firing was postponed after the balloons were launched.

date does not fit
interview w/
Brazel where
he stated he
had found the
material in
June 47

The V-2 firing was rescheduled for 1930 MST on July 3 so we inflated several meteorological balloons to carry another Mogul microphone aloft as NYU Flight # 9. (We had insufficient polyethylene balloons remaining for another constant level attempt: the H. A. Smith 15 foot balloons were to arrive in El Paso that evening by air freight.) After the balloons were ready for launch, the V2 firing was canceled due to an accident at WSPG. According to a diary of the events, we removed the microphone payload then released the balloon cluster carrying a "dummy" load that probably included radar targets since the record indicates they were used on Flight # 8, earlier that day. No information on Flight # 9 appears in the NYU reports or in the Flight Log but the next flight was NYU Flight # 10.

Two H.A. Smith 15 foot diameter balloons were delivered to Alamogordo on July 4. The first of these was launched July 5 as NYU # 10, carrying a Mogul microphone. The flight went well but the termination device failed and the balloon was later reported over Albuquerque then over Pueblo, CO.

All of our remaining polyethylene balloons were combined in NYU Flight # 11 which was launched on July 7 carrying another Mogul microphone. It was successful for both the Mogul operation and for demonstrating controlled, constant level flight. It floated at about 17,000 feet msl and executed an anticyclonic turn to the right as the winds aloft carried it over the Sacramento Mountain barrier. This excited the meteorologists, Athelstan Spilhaus and Bernhard Haurwitz; they later published a paper on it. This flight landed west of Roswell but was not recovered. Upon the completion of this flight, we secured the operation in preparation for a new series of flights during September.

The Watson Lab personnel and the NYU balloon crew departed Alamogordo for Newark via C-54 on the morning of July 8. On our arrival in Newark that evening, we learned of the "flying saucer" press release from Roswell and guessed that the affair had been caused by one of our balloon flights, probably # 8 or #11. I had continued to hold this opinion when I was interviewed by Bill Moore around 1980. He described some big gouges or long furrows in the earth that he said had caused by the crashed object. In response to his question, I agreed with him that such earth-moving probably could not have been caused by one of our 1947 balloons. However, the reports from other observers now suggest that the furrows described by Bill Moore were imaginary and that inferences on the debris source should not be based on them..

BINGO
In any event, after Robert Todd sent me (in the summer of 1992) the account of W.W. Brazel's July 8, 1947 interview (published in the July 9 issue of the Roswell Daily Record), I realized that Brazel's description of the debris was not that of polyethylene balloons but instead was a good representation of how one of our multiple target flights would have appeared after landing and being dragged downwind. Since it is unlikely that any of these targets had been flown before in New Mexico, it is improbable that either the Brazel or the intelligence officer who retrieved the debris (Maj. Jesse Marcel from Roswell AAF) had ever seen such targets before. It is also highly unlikely that any ML-307(B) targets were in stock at Roswell AAF or at Fort Worth AAF yet the photographs of the debris in Brig. Gen. Ramey's office are clearly ML-307(B) targets of the type that we launched from Alamogordo AAF during June and early July of 1947. I think that the debris found by W. W. Brazel was probably that of one of our meteorological balloon clusters carrying multiple radar targets.

In recent searches, we have not been able to locate any of the ML-307(B) radar targets with the pinkish-purple tape. I think we continued to use them on balloon flights until the supply was exhausted. We do have some similar targets, the ML-307(C) version that was manufactured in December 1953. They were made by a different manufacturer, are somewhat stronger and slightly heavier than the ones we used in 1947 and do not have the pink, flower-like tape markings.

It appears to me that the press conference held at Alamogordo on July 9, 1947 was primarily aimed at providing a cover story for the Project Mogul flights. To my knowledge, none of the balloon activities attributed to Maj. Pritchard's radar group were performed by his people whereas, on the other hand, the tracking of balloons by B-17, the suspected flight that went to Colorado and the boiling of neoprene balloons before use all occurred under Project Mogul.

If you need more information on our operations, let me know.

Sincerely,

C. B. Moore

Charles B. Moore
Professor, Emeritus
Atmospheric Physics
New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology

PILOT BALLOON TARGET

ML-307()/AP

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

Pilot Balloon Target ML-307()/AP is a reflector that is attached to a 100- or 350-gram pilot balloon to assist in tracking by radar.

The target folds into a flat triangle for shipment. The targets are packed 24 to a shipping container.

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS

CONSTRUCTION:

Size:

Triangular shaped

Material:

Aluminum foil backed paper on balsa frame

DIMENSIONS:

Length:

50 inches

Width:

50 inches

Height:

37 inches

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT: 100 grams

MAJOR COMPONENTS

Pilot Balloon Target ML-307()/AP comprises one major component.

LOGISTICAL INFORMATION

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF EQUIPMENT:	Unclassified
CURRENCY OF INFORMATION:	16 September 1958
LITERATURE:	TM 1-235
FEDERAL STOCK NUMBER:	6660-356-5133
SIGNAL CORPS STOCK NUMBER:	7A1237

Ruth Hill
AF/LGSS
54514

A/ILS Mr Hill
4-7052

**INFORMATION PRINTED ON BROWN, CORRUGATED BOX
CONTAINING RADAR TARGETS**

7A12370 (*Signal Corps stock number*)

PILOT BALLOON TARGETS

12 EACH

ORD 25667 PH-53-38-51

ALOX MFG CO.
ST. LOUIS 14 MO.

DEC. 1953

METHOD III

SERIAL NO. 42109 - 42128

INFORMATION STAMPED ON ONLY ONE OF THE TARGETS

ML-307C/AP

7A237C

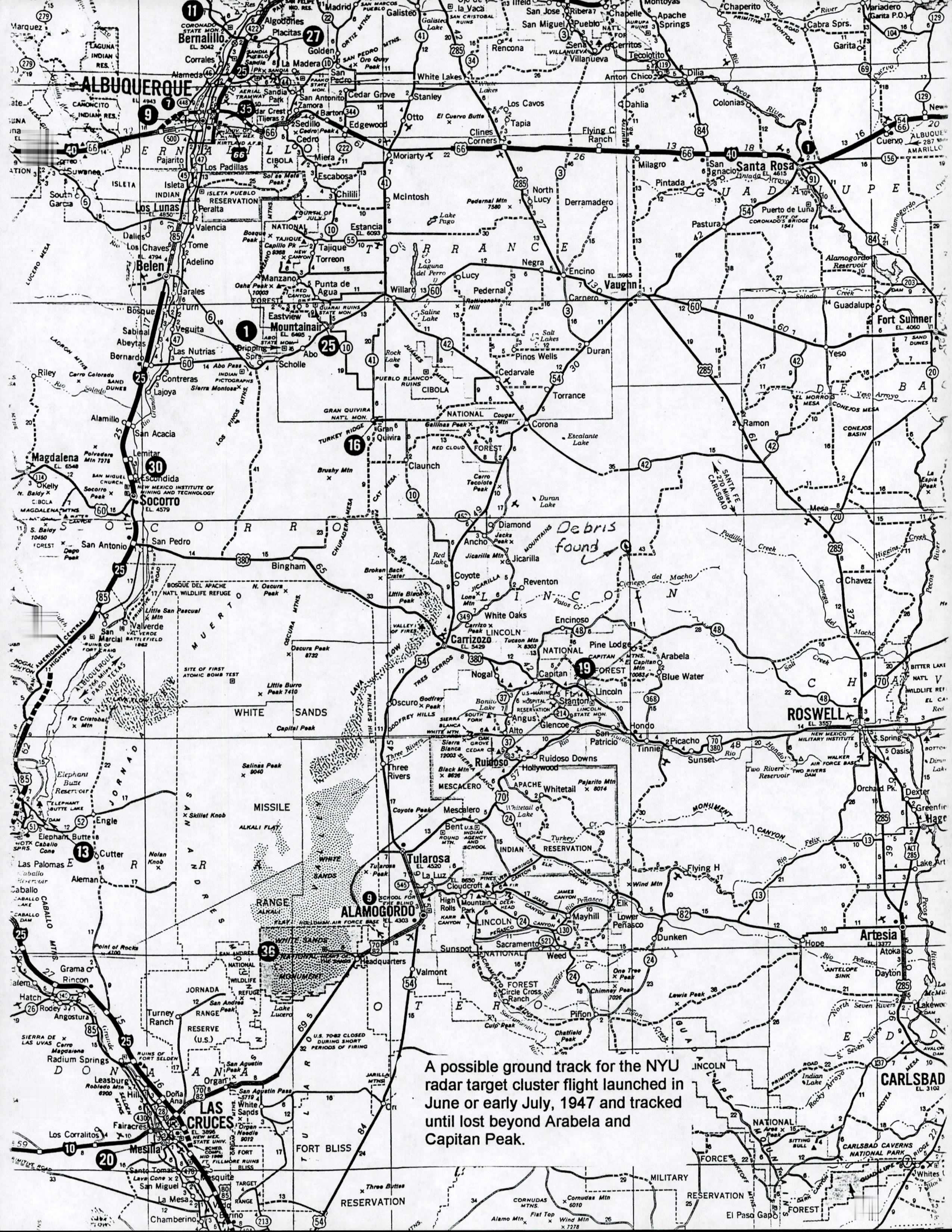
Signal Corps US Army

Pilot Balloon Target

Order #25667-Phila-53

ALOX Manufacturing Co.

Serial 42116



A possible ground track for the NYU radar target cluster flight launched in June or early July, 1947 and tracked until lost beyond Arabela and Capitan Peak.

ROBERT G. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617
(215) 649-4683

CONFIDENTIAL

December 14, 1993

General Accounting Office
441 G Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20548

To Whom It May Concern:

I have been informed that Representative Steven Schiff has referred to the General Accounting Office information pertaining to the alleged recovery of an alien spacecraft near Roswell, New Mexico, in July of 1947. As I understand it, the inquiry requested by Representative Schiff has been assigned to a "GAO investigator, a senior staffer specializing in intelligence matters," and that the GAO investigator has already begun his inquiry. It is also my understanding that people associated with the "Fund for UFO Research" plan on giving the GAO investigator a "full briefing" on this subject.

I have been researching the so-called "Roswell incident" for the past three years and I have accumulated information that the GAO investigator may find of great assistance in settling this matter. Although persons associated with the Fund for UFO Research have volunteered to forward this information to the GAO, I do not trust that the information would be furnished in an unaltered form, assuming it would be furnished at all. I would be happy to furnish whatever information I can, but only if it can be sent directly to the investigator handling this inquiry. I don't want the information filtered through the Fund for UFO Research, or any other UFO organization.

I would appreciate your keeping my contact with your organization as quiet as possible for as long as possible. Because a member of Representative Schiff's office is married to a person with close ties to the Fund for UFO Research, I ask that you not reveal any information to Mr. Schiff about my contacting your organization until absolutely necessary. I don't look good in tar and feathers.

Please let me know.

Sincerely,

cc: 1 - RI - GAO file
1 - Charles B. Moore
1 - Chrono



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
Silver Spring, Md. 20910

SEP 23 1993

W/MB32

The Honorable Curt Weldon
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515-3807

Dear Congressman Weldon:

Thank you for your letter to James Truesdale, on behalf of Robert Todd, regarding ML-307/AP pilot balloon targets. Our logistics supply warehouse was thoroughly inventoried in 1990 during a relocation, and no pilot balloon targets were located.

An inquiry with the U.S. Army Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service revealed nothing. We were able to determine that the stock number of the targets, ML-307/AP, was a U.S. Army Signal Corps number, unlike the National Stock Number series in use from 1959 to present.

Further investigation showed that pilot balloon targets are being used in present-day operations of the U.S. Air Force and in some international activities. They are a modern version of the ML-307/AP and carry a listing of NSN-6920-00-868-9847. They are manufactured by:

Kaymont Consolidated Industries
P.O. Box 348
Huntington Station, New York 11746
Phone: (516) 424-6459
Fax: (516) 549-3076

Your interest in National Weather Service programs is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Elbert W. Friday, Jr.
Assistant Administrator
for Weather Services



RECEIVED 1 OCT 1993 *Atch*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Environmental Research Laboratories
325 Broadway
Boulder, Colorado 80303-3328

R/E

JUL 17 1992

Robert G. Todd
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

Dear Mr. Todd:

Having looked at the photographs in the IUR that you sent I am satisfied that the object found was simply a radar target used for positioning a balloon. It was probably one released by Dr. Moore.

These were useable only where microwave tracking radars were available (SCR-584) and were thus not in routine domestic use. It is possible that Marcel and Blanchard did not recognize it.

The quotes from Dr. Moore are entirely plausible and I see no excuse for giving the matter further attention.

Sincerely,

Dr. Joseph O. Fletcher

ROBERT G. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617
(215) 649-4683

CONFIDENTIAL

September 20, 1993

Mr. W. M. McDonald
Director, Freedom of Information
and Security Review
OASD(PA)
Room 2C757, Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301-1400

REFERENCE: 93-F-1979

Dear Mr. McDonald:

As you know, my FOIA request of September 3, 1993, sought copies of records pertaining to the information developed by the Office of the Secretary of Defense in response to Representative Schiff's various requests for a review of the so-called "Roswell incident" and his request for a briefing on the actions allegedly taken by the government back in 1947.

For three years, I have been researching the Roswell incident in an attempt to prove the Air Force told the truth when it announced publicly that what the rancher recovered was not a flying disc, but a weather balloon with a radar target (corner reflector) attached. As a result of this lengthy inquiry, I know just how difficult it is to research an incident that occurred that long ago.

The information I have developed over the past three years, I believe, is sufficient to eliminate any possibility of congressional action on the Roswell case. I am prepared to share this information with the personnel in Mr. Aspin's office who may be charged with handling Mr. Schiff's requests.

In case you are wondering, I expect absolutely nothing in return. Nor do I consider my offer to be linked in any way with my September 3 FOIA request, and I refer to that request for the purpose of background information only. My offer to assist does not depend on the results of that request. If need be, I will agree to your suspending action on that request until after I have furnished what I have to offer. I'll even pay the postage to send the material to the appropriate officials, if they are interested in receiving it. I would ask, however, that my name not be mentioned to anybody outside of DoD unless absolutely necessary. Since almost all of the information I have can be verified independently, there may be no need to mention my name at all.

I believe I know where the balloon came from, and I can put you in touch with one of the people who launched it. He was working on a classified Army Air Forces project at the time. Another former Air Force officer I contacted stated that he examined the Roswell debris when it was shipped to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. After the passage of so many years, all he was able to

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. W. M. McDonald
Page Two

September 20, 1993

say was that he identified it as a piece of meteorological equipment. Unfortunately, this amazing gentleman passed away in mid-1992, but I still have his letters in which he made these statements.

There are other aspects of the case for which I can offer reasonable explanations.

If Secretary Aspin took Representative Schiff's requests seriously and assigned personnel to look into the Roswell case, I can appreciate how difficult it would be to even know where to start looking. I believe I can help, and I would be only too happy to do so.

Except for asking that my name be kept quiet as long as possible, I offer my assistance with no strings attached. I would appreciate your sending my offer to the appropriate officials. If Secretary Aspin's staff have no interest in this information, I would ask that somebody extend me the courtesy of letting me know.

Sincerely,

cc: 1 - RI - DoD file
1 - C. B. Moore
1 - Chrono

206 641 8866

Louis DeGoes
17215 Northeast 8th Street
Bellevue, Washington 98008

Jan. 26, 1994.

Dear Charley,

Enjoyed very much the telecom with Joe
Hatcher and you, on 24 Jan re. our mutual
interest in UFO.

A cursory check of my LIFE files showed
no reference to the "Roswell Incident" of 1947 - I'll
keep looking. The enclosed materials might be
useful in your search - keep or discard them as
you wish. The earliest incidents our 3-man KTD
Panel reviewed in early 1966 were (1) the MT Rammer,
WA. (24 June 47) and the Mantell Case, (7 Jan 48) - Kentucky (See enclosures). By the
way, all cases we reviewed were summarized in the
format shown, although we had access to detailed files
when needed. The article "The Investigation of UFOs"
by Hector Guenther might prove useful - especially
the account (1964) of the Socorro Police Officer on pp 107-110.

Looking forward to receiving your mailing and
I'll be happy to help where I can. Have fun.

Cheers,

Louis DeGoes

Enclosures

P.S. A friend informed me that a book was
written/published on the "Roswell Incident"
by Whitney Schreiber. Have you seen it?
I haven't.

L.

Louis DeGoes
17215 Northeast 8th Street
Bellevue, Washington 98008

7 Feb. 1994

Dear Charlie

Thanks for your Feb. 2nd letter plus enclosures, especially the paperback "The Roswell Incident", by Berlitz and Moore (Wm). I'll try to answer your questions as best I can —

1) Record of Col. Duff's identification of debris.

It's well to remember the hectic reorganization / realignment of the Army Air Corps / USAF that occurred in the 1947-48 time period — Wright Field & Patterson Field were consolidated into the Wright-Patterson AFB. The R&D activities of the old Wright Field were realigned into the Aeronautical Lab, Materials Lab, Electronics Lab, Propulsion Lab (at Edwards AFB Calif), etc. etc. To trace the track of Duff's report on the Roswell Incident debris would be a real challenge! The Materials Lab would be my guess for any records, if indeed they still exist. Next I'd try the USAF Historical Center @ Bolling AFB, D.C. — contains brief historical data on most, if not all, USAF activities / programs. IF what Gen. Exon stated ^{about} the Roswell Incident — that it was reported to the highest echelons of Govt, including the President of the US, there must be a paper trail that might be obtained thru the Freedom of Info. Act. Frankly, I believe that Exon was all wet — or misinterpreted

2) Duffy / Fletcher

I never met Col. Duffy, but heard Fletcher speak of him with highest regard as a person & scientist. Fletcher has a fantastic memory, while mine is kinda average. I'm sure that you would remember anything about the Roswell Incident if he was exposed to it. I'll keep after you, when possible, to say more about it, if possible.

3) Gen. Exon (See 1 above). My evaluation of Exon's quotes attributed to Exon is that they were either misquoted or very speculative. I can't imagine his comments coming from anyone schooled in engineering or the sciences, and from anyone of his AF rank. Enough said!
I believe you should try to contact Hector Quintanilla, Jr. for help. He should know about where many of the UFO skeletons and people are buried. Good Luck.
(even before his UFO time).

Love Al DeGoes

ROBERT G. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

February 6, 1994

Dear Professor Moore,

Your two packages arrived yesterday, one that included Albert Crary's diary, and the other containing the material furnished by Dr. DeGoes, among other material. I read your translation of Dr. Crary's diary and found it immensely interesting. I'll read it through again when time permits, and I'm sure I'll have some questions. Thanks very much!

I also briefly reviewed Dr. DeGoes' material. It occurs to me that Dr. DeGoes might have information concerning a report prepared in 1948 by personnel of AMC's Technical Intelligence Department, which eventually evolved into the Foreign Technology Division (FTD). It was an intelligence "Estimate of the Situation" (EOTS), and was probably dated around August 5, 1948. According to Captain Edward Ruppelt, former head of Project Blue Book in the early 1950s (now deceased), the EOTS dealt with flying objects (UFOs) and concluded that they were interplanetary. The report allegedly was classified top-secret and went all the way to the chief of staff, who rejected it for lack of proof. As the story goes, the EOTS subsequently was declassified and ordered destroyed, but at least one copy survived at Air Force headquarters. I suspect other copies survived as well.

I've been looking for the "Estimate" for twenty years. I'd very much like to know if Dr. DeGoes knows anything about it. I would especially like to know if he has a copy, or if he has copies of any records that mention it.

Dr. DeGoes might have some knowledge of another study performed by intelligence personnel at Air Force headquarters starting around the summer of 1952, which had been completed by the time of the Robertson Panel (CIA) meeting in January of 1953. According to Captain Ruppelt, "The basic aim of the study would be to learn whether the motion of the reported UFO's was random or ordered." Ruppelt said the "motion analysis" concluded that the UFOs were intelligently controlled and were interplanetary.

I'd very much like to know if Dr. DeGoes knows anything about the motion analysis, if he has a copy, or if he has copies of any records that mention it. It seems to me that Dr. DeGoes would be more likely to tell you than he would be to tell me. I've already imposed on you far too much, so if you would rather not contact DeGoes about the reports, I'll certainly understand.

The attached are furnished for your information. I believe that both Rickett and Zimmerman are confusing Dr. LaPaz's involvement in the Green Fireball investigation with the Roswell incident. I don't believe LaPaz had any involvement in Roswell. There would be no reason. According to Blue Book records, Rickett drove LaPaz all over New Mexico (circa 1949) interviewing ranchers and anybody else who might have seen various green fireballs. These reports were needed by LaPaz to chart the path of the fireball, which would

Charles B. Moore
Page Two

February 6, 1994

allow him to plot its course, which in turn would facilitate a search for any remnants of the meteorites. One strange aspect of the green fireball phenomenon was that no meteorite fragments were ever found despite extensive air and ground searches, which was one reason LaPaz didn't believe the green fireballs were meteors.

I spoke with Barry Greenwood last week. He has more contact with the UFO field than I do. During our conversation, he mentioned that he had been told that a letter was circulating that had been written by Jerome Clark, editor of the International UFO Reporter (IUR), published by the J. Allen Hynek Center for UFO Studies. According to Barry, Clark dismisses both you and Bessie Schreiber. I presume Karl Pflock was the source of the information Clark examined.

Jerry Clark is Ufology's cheerleader. So far as I know, Clark does no research of his own, but rather seems quite content to pontificate on the research of others. His bread and butter depend on keeping the UFO subject alive, and he seems to have no problem finding a silver lining in every ufological cloud. He was one of many who, after being dragged kicking and screaming to the conclusion that the MJ-12 documents were fabrications, nevertheless attempted to salvage the situation by suggesting that the government had produced the documents as part of a disinformation campaign. What can I say?

If I hear any more about the Clark letter, I'll let you know.

I telephoned the Alamogordo Daily News and was connected with the editorial desk. I was told they don't have a morgue, and it is very unlikely any photographs from 1947 are still on file. It's simply a matter of not having enough storage space. I asked if it was possible such materials had been transferred somewhere else, and the lady with whom I spoke indicated that she doubted this possibility, too, although she did no checking. I didn't mention the subject matter.

Regards,



Encls.

WAR DEPARTMENT
The Adjutant General's Office
Washington, 25, D.C.

AGPO-A 200.4 (29 Aug 44)

31 August 1944.

SUBJECT: Attachment of Personnel to Signal Corps
Agencies for Administrative Purposes.

TO: Commanding Officer,
Signal Corps Agencies Mentioned.

Under the provisions of paragraph 6, Section VIII, Circular No. 295, War Department, 13 July 1944, the following-named Air Corps officers are attached for administrative purposes only to the Signal Corps Agencies indicated in order that temporary duty travel orders may be issued by the Signal Corps Agencies:

Dayton Signal Corps Supply Agency, Dayton, Ohio.

Captain Lawrence F. Sadler, 0566614
First Lieutenant Anthony Hamilton 0867347

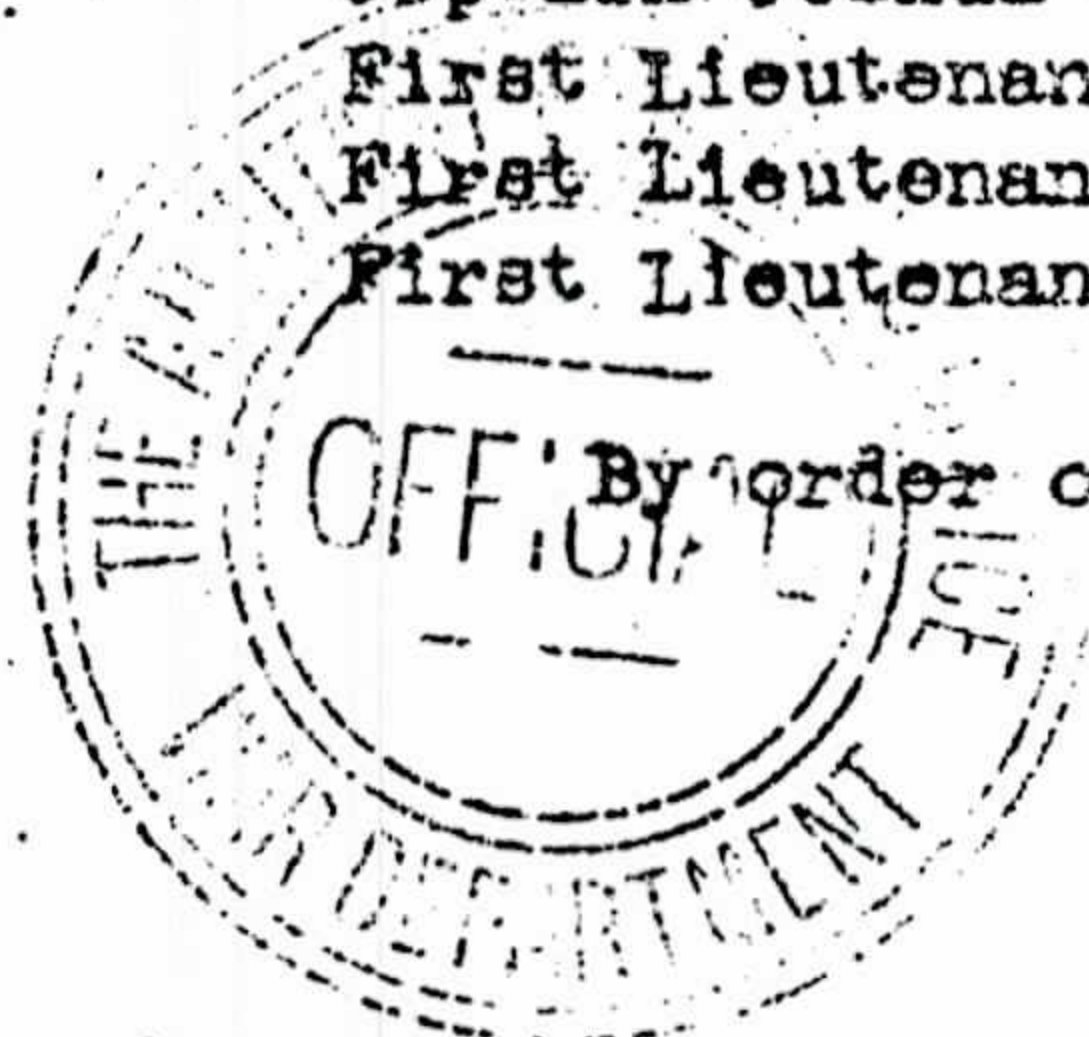
Plant Engineering Agency, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Captain Horace Hill 0905145
First Lieutenant Richard K. Frevert 0874253

Signal Corps Ground Signal Agency, Bradley Beach, New Jersey.

Major Joseph O. Fletcher 0409235
Major Athelstan F. Spilhaus 0922664
Major Robert W. Winchell 0420923
Major John E. Peterson 0902110
Captain Joshua Z. Holland 0436632
First Lieutenant Raymond C. Wanta 0874491
First Lieutenant Charles B. Moore Jr. 0873953
First Lieutenant Albert C. Trakowski 0874089

Col. Duffy's procurement
man



By order of the Secretary of War:

W. C. Fitzgerald
Adjutant General.

Distribution:

CG, AAF, 5D1082 Pentagon.
Each officers 201 file.
Chief Signal Officer, 30333, Pentagon.
Officers Br. Rec Sec, 1527 Munitions.
Mrs. Miller 2406 Munitions.
Each Officer Named.

Charles B. Moore
1011 Cassity Street, N. W.
P.O. Box 1333
Socorro, NM 87801-1333
505 835 0975

January 31, 1994

Mrs. Mildred Rodgers Crary
3010 New Mexico Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20016

Dear Mildred:

The copies you sent of Albert's diary pages have been very helpful particularly because he recorded many of the balloon activities that now are pertinent to the so-called "Roswell Incident". We had no record of our actual schedule but the diary provides the necessary information for the critical times. Thank you, Albert and Mildred!

I have transcribed Albert's notes as faithfully as I can without any unidentified changes. A first draft is enclosed for your criticism. In general, the notes are understandable and they are a good record of his operation. There are some words, however, that I have not been able to decipher. I have highlighted these on the copy of the diary pages and marked the more important ones on the draft. While I realize you are busy and need to give your attention to the book, I will appreciate any corrections or improvements you can make.

To make any input easy, please write on the enclosed sheets and return them. After the corrections are made, I'll send you copies of the clean, final version.

Thanks also for the suggestion about Albert's letters; I had not thought of them but they could contain quite pertinent information. I will write to Lamont-Doherty Observatory, to Jack Oliver (who was on loan from Columbia to us at NYU in 1948) and to the Ewing brothers. It would also be helpful if you could give me Alison Wilson's address or telephone number so that we could start tracing any information in the Archives. [I have a CD ROM listing of the 1993 US residential telephone numbers (all 75 million of them) on my computer and have printed out the entries for the Robert Ewings in Texas, the John Ewings in Massachusetts and the A. Wilsons in the Washington area. Unfortunately, the computer can not tell me about the unlisted ones or which ones are the ones to whom I should write. I will, of course, write to John Ewing at Woods Hole.]

Since the Government Accounting Office is now charged with an investigation of the "Roswell Incident", the need and priority for extracting evidence probably has escalated and they may take over the pursuit of these leads.

We look forward to your publication of the Crary opus. Is there anything I can do to help? If so, let me know.

I just learned that Dr. Charlie Ziegler at Brandeis has finished his book on the Long Range Detection System. He was involved with the TracerLab part of the detection effort, pursuing radioactive debris from nuclear detonations but his book reportedly will include a discussion of Project Mogul and the acoustic studies. I know nothing about his publisher or the publication date. If you are interested, I'll keep you informed.

Thanks for your help; the diary has provided us with invaluable information.

With best wishes for improved weather

ROBERT G. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

January 31, 1994

Mr. Kevin D. Randle
7217 Hampshire Drive
Cedar Rapids, IA 52402

Dear Mr. Randle:

Please refer to my letters of April 19 and December 26, 1993, concerning your statement on page 215 of your book, which said: "Major W.D. Prichard from Alamogordo claimed that there had been a unit from his base in Roswell launching balloons around June 14. That was undoubtedly what Brazel found."

As noted in my previous letters, your book did not identify the source of the information quoted above.

I will pay you \$25 if you will furnish me with a copy of the newspaper article or other document that acted as the source of the information contained in the above quote.

I have again enclosed a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience. The courtesy of a response would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Encl.

cc: 1 - file
① - C. B. Moore
1 - Chrono

UNITED STATES ARMY SIGNAL CORPS MUSEUM

Building 36305, Fort Gordon, GA. 30905-5293, (706) 791-3856



12 August 1992

Robert G. Todd
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

Dear Mr. Todd:

In reply to your letter of 5 August, reference the Pilot Balloon Target. The target would not have been a Signal Corps Item. I would suggest you contact the U.S. Army Artillery Museum. Their address is as follows:

U.S. Army Field Artillery
and Fort Sill Museum
437 Quanah Road
Fort Sill, OK 73503-5100

In reply to your other question, the U.S. Army Signal Corps Museum is located at Fort Gordon. I am sending you one of our brochures letting you know our hours and what our collections consist of. The museum is open to all, there is no charge, and you may take pictures.

Sincerely,

Theodore F. Wise
Director, Signal Museum

MEMBER:

U.S. Army Museums System; American Association of Museums; Southeastern Museums;
American Association for State and Local History; Georgia Association of Museums and Galleries

RECEIVED 15 AUG 1992

ROBERT G. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

September 16, 1993

Professor C. B. Moore
P.O. Box 1333
Socorro, NM 87801-1333

Dear Professor Moore,

I'm still waiting for "Recollections of Roswell, Part 2," to arrive from the Fund for UFO Research. I thought I'd send this along in the meantime. It is my understanding that Part 2 is merely an extended version of Part 1.

Incidentally, somewhere on the enclosed tape they mention that General Ramey said the radar target was a "new" kind. I'm gonna check the newspaper clips I have for a similar reference. It could be that he just said that to explain why the AAF people at Roswell weren't able to identify it, or it could be an indication of his knowledge of these targets. We know the "B" version was around at least since 1945. If Ramey genuinely thought the target was a new kind, it shows how unfamiliar everybody was with the device, and supports the idea that the target was flown to Wright Field for a definitive ID by Colonel Duffy. It makes a lot of sense, but lacks proof.

Regards,

Bob

February 16, 1994

Robert G. Todd
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

Dear Mr. Todd:

If you will kindly bear in mind that you are asking about events that occurred approximately forty-seven years ago, and did not see particularly important then, nor now, I will attempt to answer your letter of January 12, 1994, to the best of my ability. For convenience I have numbered your questions as shown on the attached copy.

1. It is impossible for me to say from a photograph that this is the same debris I saw on the Foster ranch forty-seven years ago. Had it occurred to me that I would be asked about what seemed an unimportant event long after the event, I probably would have given it more attention. I can only say that what I saw appeared to be a silver, or silver coated fabric. It was not a foil-like substance, which the photos appear to show.

2. I do not recall seeing, or hearing any discussion of a "gouge in the earth" at the location the debris was found.

3. The Air Force did take Brazel to Roswell and to the office of Sheriff Pat O'Neil. They later brought him over to the office of the Roswell Daily Record, which was close by. I talked with him there without interference. If Brazel was "held incommunicado for a week" I was not aware of it. I was later informed that he had been taken to the Roswell Air Force base, but I did not see him again after that.

4. No. I talked with Mr. Brazel, and walked over part of the area with him without interference. Later when I talked with him at the office of the Daily Record he was accompanied by, as I recall, two Air Force Officers. They were close by but not present during much of my conversation with him, and gave no interference.

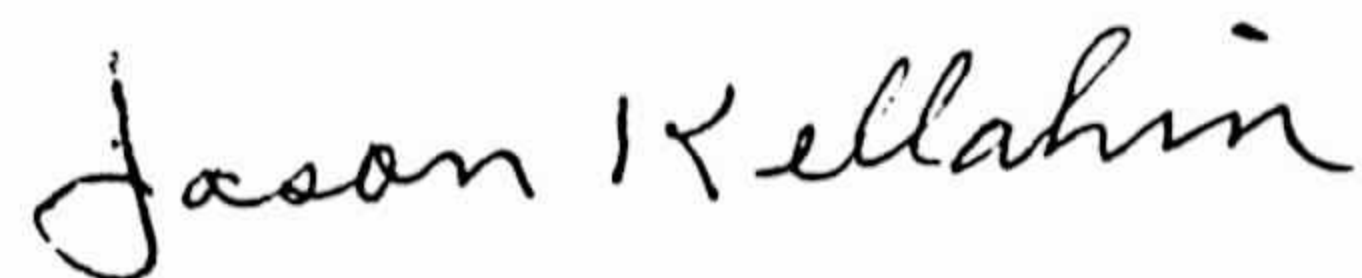
RECEIVED 19 FEB 1994

Page two
Mr. Todd
February 16, 1994

5. I did not witness any attempt to conceal any of the debris nor did the military attempt to restrict my movements in the area. I was not cautioned not to report on what I saw, nor was there any effort by the military to censor, edit or restrict anything I wrote.

6. I have attempted to answer all of your questions. I do not wish to be interviewed by telephone, nor do I see any reason for such an interview. After close to fifty years, I would like to bring this to a close.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jason Kellahin". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Jason Kellahin

ROBERT G. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617
(610) 649-4683

January 12, 1994

Mr. Jason Kellahin
112 Malaga Road
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Dear Mr. Kellahin:

For the past three years, I have been researching the so-called "Roswell incident." Recently, I was furnished a copy of the affidavit you executed on September 20, 1993, for Karl Pflock, who is associated with the Fund for UFO Research. The information you furnished in your affidavit makes it clear that you are in a position to clear up some of the key points regarding the nature of the debris found on the Foster ranch.

Without a doubt, the single most important feature of your affidavit was your revelation that Robin D. Adair "also took photos of Brazel and the debris at the ranch, but these were never used."

As you undoubtedly know, the vast majority of the investigators involved in the Roswell case have claimed that the debris shown to and photographed by the press in Fort Worth on July 8, 1947, was not the actual debris recovered on the Foster ranch. They say the Air Force substituted the torn remains of a radar target for the "real" debris, and that the press never saw the "real" debris.

1. Since you were present on the ranch and saw the debris before it was flown to Fort Worth, it is my hope that you can help resolve this issue. To that end, I am furnishing with this letter the November/December 1990 issue of the International UFO Reporter (IUR), which published six of the photographs taken in General Roger Ramey's office in Fort Worth, on or about July 8, 1947. As you know, General Ramey was then the Commanding General, 8th Air Force, which was headquartered at Fort Worth. The photographs appear on pages 6, 7, and 8.

Do you recognize the debris depicted in these photographs as the same debris you saw on the Foster ranch in early July of 1947? If the debris shown in the photos is different from the debris you recall seeing, would you please tell me in what ways the debris is different from what you saw?

2. In paragraph (8) of your affidavit, you say: "The way the material was distributed, it looked as though whatever it was from came apart as it moved along through the air."

As you know, most of the Roswell investigators say that the "crashed saucer" dug a gouge in the earth on the Foster ranch. Do you have any recollection of seeing any such gouge? Do you recall hearing any discussion of such a gouge?

January 12, 1994

3. Most of the Roswell investigators say that the Air Force personnel took Mack Brazel into custody and held him incommunicado for a week. They also say that Mack Brazel was somewhat bitter about how the military had treated him. Yet paragraph (6) of your affidavit, you offer an alternative explanation for Mack Brazel's disillusionment over his experience. You say that Mr. Brazel "was not happy about the attention he was getting and the people traipsing around his place. He said if he ever found anything again, he would not tell anyone unless it was a bomb."

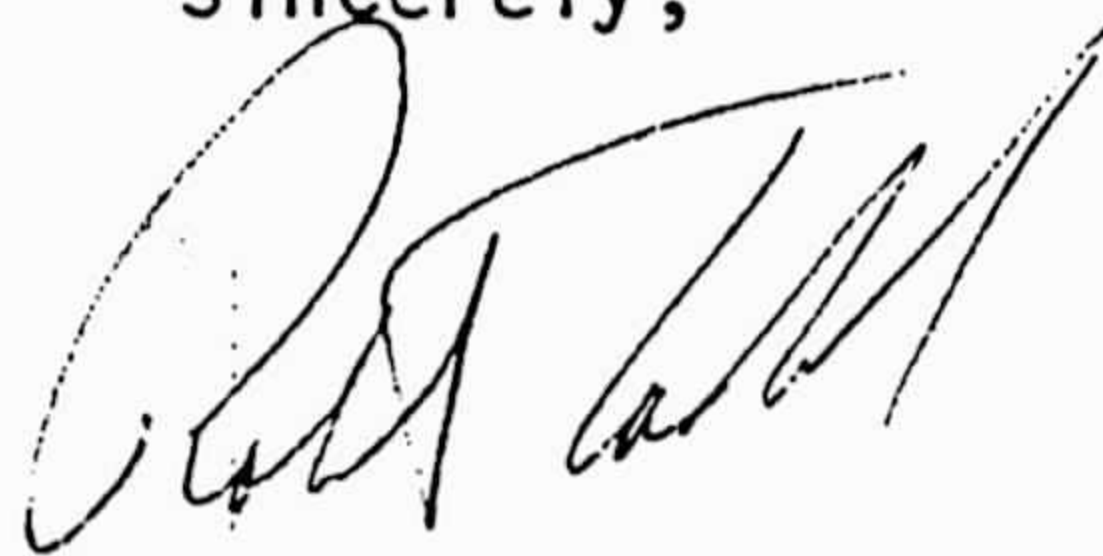
4. When you were on the Foster ranch, did you witness any attempt on the part of the military personnel to silence Mr. Brazel? Did you witness any attempt on the part of the military personnel to coach Brazel in his responses to questions from the press?

Additionally, in paragraph (9) of your affidavit, you say that the military personnel on the Foster ranch with whom you spoke "had a very casual attitude and did not seem at all disturbed that the press was there."

5. Did the military personnel on the Foster ranch make any attempt to conceal any of the debris? Did any military personnel caution you not to report on what you saw?

6. no. I have taken the liberty of enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience in responding. I would be extremely grateful for any assistance you might be able to offer in answering the questions posed above. If you are willing, I would very much like to interview you by telephone at a time most convenient for you. Would you allow me to interview you by phone? I have your telephone number as (505) 982-1230. If you would prefer, you may telephone me collect at (610) 649-4683.

Sincerely,



2 Encls.

1. IUR, Nov/Dec 1990
2. SASE

Jan 10, 1994

Dear Mr Todd:

We were in the process of
selling our home & moving when
I received your material.

The debris shown does look like
the debris we picked up.

Since you have seen the
affidavit I executed I really
can't think of any more information
I could give you.

Bessie L. Schreiber

RECEIVED 14 JAN 1994

ROBERT G. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617
(610) 649-4683

December 26, 1993

Mrs. Bessie I. Schreiber
4520 Nicholson Road
Vancouver, WA 98661

Dear Mrs. Schreiber:

By letter dated October 27, 1993, I sent to you some materials relating to the so-called "Roswell incident." My letter was rather lengthy and contained many questions. My concern is that the sheer number of questions contained in the letter may have discouraged you from responding. If this is the case, please accept my apologies.

As I stated in my first letter, I have been researching the Roswell case for the past three years in an attempt to demonstrate that the Air Force told the truth (more or less) when they said the debris your father found was a weather balloon and its radar target.

I have seen the affidavit you executed for Karl Pflock, who is associated with the Fund for UFO Research. The information contained in that affidavit convinces me that you are in a very good position to clarify some key issues involved in the Roswell case. It seems to me that the single most important of these issues is whether or not the photographs I sent to you show the debris you and your father collected on the Foster ranch back in July of 1947.

Would you please tell me if the debris shown in those photographs is the debris you recall collecting on the Foster ranch? If you do not recognize it as the same debris, would you please tell me how it differs from the debris you recall collecting?

I am still very much interested in having the opportunity to speak with you on the phone at a time most convenient for you. Would you allow me to interview you by phone, and allow me to record our conversation?

I have again taken the liberty of enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience in responding. Any assistance you might be able to offer would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Encl.

cc: 1 - file

① - C. B. Moore

1 - Chrono

ROBERT G. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617
(215) 649-4683

October 27, 1993

Mrs. Bessie I. Schreiber
4520 Nicholson Road
Vancouver, WA 98661

Dear Mrs. Schreiber:

For the past three years, I have been researching the so-called "Roswell incident" which started when your father found some unusual debris on the ranch he operated near Corona, New Mexico, during the summer of 1947.

As you undoubtedly know, three books have been published on this incident, and another is due out in the near future. All of these books claim that what your father found was a spaceship from another planet, and that the Army Air Forces orchestrated a cover-up that centered around their alleged "cover story" that what your father found was nothing more than a weather balloon with a radar target.

As you know, among the claims made by these authors is that the material your father found was extremely light in weight, but also very strong. They quote the former base intelligence officer from Roswell, Major Jesse Marcel, who said they tried to dent the material with a sixteen pound sledgehammer, without making a mark on it. These authors quote others who claim that the "spaceship" cut a gouge in the earth on your father's ranch.

I am aware that your recollections of the event differ significantly from the picture painted by the authors of these books, hence this letter. It is my hope that you will be kind enough to answer some of my questions. I realize that you must be sick and tired of the controversy, but I beg your indulgence.

Attached is a copy of an article that appeared in the July 9, 1947, issue of the Roswell Daily Record. Apparently the article was based on information that had been furnished personally by your father on July 8th. The people who claim your father actually found a spacecraft from another planet also say that virtually all of the information contained in the article is false, and that your father merely told the newspaper what the Air Force wanted him to say. They claim your father's statements were coerced, because Air Force officers were standing nearby when he furnished the interview to the newspaper.

Did your father ever give any indication to you that the Air Force had told him to say anything other than the truth?

The article says that your father first found the unusual debris on June 14th, in the company of your brother, Vernon. The authors of the books on Roswell claim that your father actually found the debris on July 2nd.

Mrs. Bessie I. Schreiber
Page Two

October 27, 1993

I realize it was a very long time ago, but do you recall approximately when your father found the debris?

The article goes on to say that, at the time your father found the debris, he "was in a hurry to get his round made and he did not pay much attention to it. But he did remark about what he had seen and on July 4 he, his wife, Vernon and a daughter Betty, age 14, went back to the spot and gathered up quite a bit of the debris."

To the best of your recollection, are these statements accurate? Do you recall helping gather up this debris on or about July 4th, 1947?

As you probably know, the Roswell investigators say that, at the time of the incident, your father was on the Foster Ranch alone, and that you and your siblings were living in Tularosa. Were you in Tularosa at the time of the incident? Would you have been in Tularosa on June 14th, or would you have been on the ranch with your father?

The attached article says that the debris field was "a large area of bright wreckage made up [of] rubber strips, tinfoil, a rather tough paper and sticks." Is this an accurate description of the debris field as you recall seeing it?

According to the authors, some of the witnesses they interviewed said that your father described the debris field as being dense. Do you recall if the debris was spread densely or sparsely?

July 4, 1947, was on a Friday. The article goes on to say that, "The next day [Saturday, July 5th] he first heard about the flying disks, and he wondered if what he had found might be the remnants of one of these." Another newspaper article (I will be happy to furnish a copy if you want one) quotes Major Marcel as saying that your father went into Corona on Saturday night, July 5th, and first heard about the flying disks, at which time he wondered if what he found might be related to the disks.

To the best of your recollection, did your father go into Corona on Saturday night, July 5, 1947, where he first heard about the flying disks? Was it your father's custom to go into Corona on Saturday nights, perhaps for recreation? (Please believe I am aware of how long ago this event occurred, and I would understand completely if you cannot recall. My objective in asking is to see if perhaps the details printed in the paper ring any bells with you.)

The article states that, "When the debris was gathered up the tinfoil, paper, tape, and sticks made a bundle about three feet long and 7 or 8 inches thick, while the rubber made a bundle about 18 or 20 inches long and about 8 inches thick. In all, he estimated, the entire lot would have weighed maybe five pounds. Are these details consistent with your recollection of the debris?

Mrs. Bessie I. Schreiber
Page Three

October 27, 1993

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

Do you have any recollection of the "letters on some of the parts"? If so, do you recall approximately how large the letters were? Did any of these letters form words that you recognized? Were these letters regular English letters?

Also, do you have any recollection of the "Considerable scotch tape"?

Do you recall the "tape with flowers printed upon it"? If so, do you recall what color these flowers were? Were only flowers printed on the tape, or were there also some geometric figures (squares, circles, triangles, etc.)?

The article goes on to say that your father "said that he had previously found two weather observation balloons on the ranch, but that what he found this time did not in any way resemble either of these.

To your knowledge, on the two previous occasions when your father found weather observation balloons, did either balloon include a radar target?

Some of the witnesses interviewed by the authors of the three books have said that the Air Force held your father incommunicado at the Roswell Army Air Field for a week or more. At least one witness said that your father said he was in "jail" for that period of time. Other witnesses have said that your father was greatly disturbed, and perhaps a little bitter, over the way the Air Force personnel had treated him.

To the best of your recollection, was your father away from the ranch at that time for a week or more?

Did your father ever express his displeasure with the way the Air Force personnel had treated him?

Your brother, Bill, is quoted as saying that he had collected small bits of wreckage from the ranch over the years, and that he mentioned this in public one time, and that Air Force personnel came to him and asked him to turn these pieces of debris over to them. Did your brother ever mentioned these events to you? If so, do you recall when he first mentioned these events?

Also attached is a copy of the November/December 1990 issue of the International UFO Reporter (IUR). Pages 6, 7, and 8, show photographs of the debris displayed in General Ramey's office at Eighth Air Force headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas, on July 8, 1947. Also attached are photocopies of larger prints of these same photographs.

Mrs. Bessie I. Schreiber
Page Four

October 27, 1993

The Air Force said that the debris depicted in the photographs was the debris your father found on the ranch. The authors of the various books on the incident say that the debris depicted in the photographs was a radar target the Air Force tore up and substituted for the real debris your father found.

Taking into account the setting of the attached photographs, and the fact that a flash bulb was used to photograph the debris, do you recognize any of the material depicted in these photographs as the same, or the same kind, of material you helped your father gather on the Foster Ranch? If the debris depicted in these photographs differs from the debris you saw back in 1947, can you tell me in what ways it is different?

As you recall, do the photographs show all of the debris that was found on the ranch, or would you expect that there was more debris in addition to that shown in the photographs?

Also attached is a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience in responding. If you are willing, I would very much like to interview by telephone, if this would be more convenient for you. If you like, you may telephone me collect at the number that appears above, or I can telephone you at a time most convenient for you. The number I have for you is (206) 695-7253. Would you allow me to record our conversation?

Any assistance you might be able to offer in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Atchs

cc: 1 - file
1 - C. B. Moore
1 - Chrono

AFFIDAVIT
Bessie Brazel Schreiber

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

2 / Schreiber Affidavit

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

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

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

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

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

(Signature and Printed Name)

(Date)

Signature witnessed by:

(Signature and Printed Name)

(Date)

July 26, 1993

Robert G Todd
2528 Belmont Ave.
Ardmore PA 19003-2617

RE: Roswell Incident

Dear Mr. Todd:

You suggest in your letter I might be tired of this whole debate. On the contrary, I really enjoy all questions, and **FACTS** that come from different sources.

I am probably one of the last people involved who is still alive. Some one suggested that since it was so long ago, maybe now I could tell the whole truth. Statements like that one are what keep my interest up. I have really enjoyed reading the books which have been sent to me.

Now, about the questions you asked. First, this event happened along time ago; this is the way I remember it. I was called at the Weather Office and told to report to Gen. Ramey's office. Upon arrival, and before entering, I was told there was a flying saucer inside. Of course, I was very excited ... until they opened the door. There, spread all over the floor, were the remains of a RAWIN Target and balloon!

You say I was quoted as saying these target balloons were sent up daily from about 80 weather stations. Let me explain. At that time, we used three (3) different sized balloons to get upper air information. The smallest, a ~~pib~~ balloon (known as Pibal) were sent up daily from about 80 WX stations. These balloons were sent up with no target and observed and plotted using a theodolite. Next in size came the RAWIN. It was sent up from 8 or 10 WX stations and used for special projects in the U.S. and overseas. RAWINS were a much larger balloon with a target attached. The target was much like a kite; it looked like a child's "jack" with a metallic material stretched between the points. This was a rather large balloon and target launched and then tracked by a special radar. The third balloon was a RADIO Sonde. It too was launched by a balloon for special upper air information. The target was a radio transmitter which sent back lots of upper air information. The foregoing was just for your information. Now, to your actual questions.

1. Did I use one of these in Fort Worth?
2. Were they available in Fort Worth?
3. Were they stored in Fort Worth?

To the best of my knowledge, the answer to each of these questions is, "No". But, we did have and use the small "PIBAL" balloon in El Paso and Ft. Worth

RECEIVED 29 JUL 1993

4. Did I see pinkish-purple symbols on the wooden beams? This is one of the "FACTS" I really enjoy. This wooden *BEAM* that people refer to is like a kite stick, about 1/2" by 1/4" in size and about 36" long. As I recall, the overall dimension of the target was one half or one full wave length of the radar. They were this size so there would be a full radar return from any angle. As for the markings on the "beams," Yes I do recall them. They looked sort of like Chinese symbols, or they could have been traces of glue used to hold the material onto the "beams". I don't think the beams were wooden, but rather were a tough plastic.

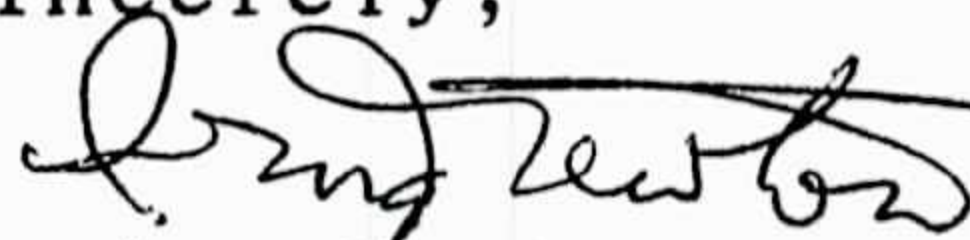
Did I notice any actual balloon material in Gen. Ramey's office? It was spread out all over the floor and looked just like what it was. I think the balloon was made of neoprene; Patches of a rubber like substance that had been stretched very thin, and had laid on the ground for some time. The actual target material was another matter. It was a very tough thin tin foil like film, like Mylar.

Did I think Maj. Marcel had ever seen a RAWIN target before? It would have been unlikely for Maj. Marcel or any of the others not in the Weather Service to have seen a RAWIN target. (Some were later reported as flying saucers while in flight.)

You can see from this rather lengthy report I don't mind talking about it. I enjoy reading the reports from all over saying I have changed my story. I have not changed my story. I would be more than happy to talk further with you, by phone or in person for that matter. If I can answer any questions or be of any help, then please let me know.

I would appreciate your keeping me informed of your findings.

Sincerely,



Irving Newton
222 Driftwind Dr.
San Antonio TX 78239
210-655-5829

Charles B. Moore
1011 Cassity Street, N. W.
P. O. Box 1333
Socorro, NM 87801-1333
505 835 0975

July 1, 1994

Lt. James McAndrew
6502 Hansford Street
Forrestville, MD 20747

Dear Lt. McAndrew:

Enclosed are eight, more-or-less pertinent photographs of the NYU Balloon Group activities during 1947 and 1948. I would appreciate the return of seven of them when your need for them has been satisfied. The eighth, identified as "G-195(C) 4145 BU 7-22-48 E&A" of the inflation of a 72 foot General Mills balloon outside the North Hangar at Holloman, is an extra copy of the original print I gave to Mrs. Mildred Crary in December, 1993 for use in the Crary book she is trying to publish. I discovered this extra print after I left a message for you earlier today so, if this is a good enough copy for your use, you may not need to ask Mrs. Crary for the loan of the original (although it is a good, identifiable talking point to initiate further discussions such as information on some of Bert's correspondents).

The significance of each photograph is described on the accompanying Xerox copies.

Also included are copies of more correspondence that may be of passing interest. Some of this you may have already, so please ignore the duplicates. The correspondence with Irving Newton, the weather officer at Fort Worth AAF in 1947 who identified the debris, is interesting. The fact that Newton both remembered and thought noteworthy the pinkish-purple markings means to me that he was shown one or more targets of the type we flew AND he had not seen such markings on the earlier targets that he had flown in Okinawa. This supports my opinion that we were flying targets of a new design which few people, even in the weather service, had seen before.

I have mislaid my copy of Newton's response to Robert Todd's January 31, 1994 letter, but my memory of it is that he was unshaken in his identification and was very cooperative. You may want to talk directly to Irving Newton at 210 655 5829. To avoid any appearance of muddying the evidence, I have never contacted him but he comes forth as someone I would like to discuss the matter with, after it is settled (if that ever occurs).

Robert Todd asks that none of his correspondence be distributed to anyone in the UFO community, however, he has told me that he is making all of the pertinent information available to Col. Weaver. To speed the communications, I am sending some of the related information that may be helpful.

Regards,

Charlie

Charles B. Moore
1011 Cassity Street, N. W.
P. O. Box 1333
Socorro, NM 87801-1333
505 835 0975

July 2, 1994

Lt. James McAndrew
6502 Hansford Street
Forrestville, MD 20747

Dear Lt. McAndrew:

Two thoughts occurred to me after I wrote yesterday's letter to you. One: Mildred Crary told me in October, 1993, that Vivian Bushnell, who was Albert Crary's data analyst, was alive and retired in Florida. Vivian worked with Crary in Alamogordo between May and early July of 1947 and left, aboard the C-54 that departed Alamogordo AAF on July 8, 1947 carrying 23 of the Watson Lab and NYU personnel. Since she worked on Project Mogul as a government employee at Watson Laboratories, I think she would have been knowledgeable about Crary's 1947 operations at Alamogordo during June and July. On the other hand, I doubt that she would have any information about the construction of the radar targets or about our flights with targets, although asking about them could be worthwhile.

I did not get an address for her from Mildred but my 1993 CD ROM telephone directory lists two V. Bushnells in Florida. From my memory, the Vivian with Crary was Vivian C.

Bushnell, Vivian C., 1705 Imperial Palm Drive, Largo, FL 34641	813 586 2246
Bushnell, V., 4826 N US Highway 27, Lake Wales, FL 33853	813 439 4816

After finding Vivian C's telephone number today, I called her but there was no answer.

If you talk with her, it would be worth asking for the last name of Crary's other data analyst (Eileen _____?) and where she might be located. Mildred did not have any information on Eileen but apparently knew Vivian.

The second thought was to tell you that Crary described some of his experiences with ballooning in a chapter of his autobiographical book that Mildred is trying to get published. She showed me the chapter and it had no reference to the Roswell affair. I'm sure that she would show you the manuscript and that you would find some of it interesting for background.

Regards,

Charlie

ROBERT G. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

July 14, 1993

Mr. Irving Newton
222 Driftwood Drive
San Antonio, TX 78239

Dear Mr. Newton:

For the past two and a half years, I have been trying to prove that the Air Force told the truth when they said the debris recovered by W. W. "Mac" Brazel was the remains of a weather balloon. I imagine that you are probably pretty tired of the entire debate, but I am hoping that you might see your way clear to answering some questions that I believe will put the so-called Roswell incident into perspective.

For example, at the time of the incident, you were quoted in various newspapers as saying that the radar targets were flown daily from 80 weather stations around the United States. From my inquiry, however, it seems that these targets were not in widespread use within the confines of the continental United States because there weren't enough tracking radars available. Other newspapers of the time quoted General Donald Yates, then the head of the Air Weather Service, who said that these targets were used only where projects required accurate information on wind data. My research shows that there were only ten or so locations where these targets were used, and that overall, there was an urgent need for wind measuring equipment.

The same newspapers that quoted you concerning the 80 weather stations where the targets were used, also said that you knew about the targets because you had used them in Okinawa in connection with artillery fire. Which raises the very relevant questions:

- 1) Did you ever use one of these radar targets while you were stationed at Fort Worth?
- 2) To your knowledge, were any of these targets available at Fort Worth?
- 3) Was there a depot at Fort Worth where these targets were stored?

As you know, the crashed-saucer proponents point to the testimony of a number of witnesses who claim that some of the "wood-like" beams had pinkish-purplish symbols on it. Since you personally handled the debris in General Ramey's office:

- 4) Did you see the pinkish-purplish symbols on the wooden beams?

Mr. Irving Newton
Page Two

July 14, 1993

If so:

5) Had you ever seen the pinkish-purplish symbols on any of the targets you used during World War II?

6) Did you notice any actual balloon material among the debris in General Ramey's office?

In UFO Crash at Roswell, Schmitt and Randle say (page 74):

According to Newton, the reporters didn't ask questions and Marcel had said that he was not allowed to speak with the reporters. But Marcel did point to portions of the balloon and asked Newton if he was sure that these features would be found on normal balloons. Newton said that he thought Marcel was trying to save face and not seem to be a jerk who couldn't tell the difference between a balloon and something extraordinary. [Emphasis added.]

One of the problems with the Roswell incident is that everybody keeps referring to the "balloon" without making it clear whether they are talking about actual balloon material or the radar target material. The photographs of the Roswell debris seem to direct attention to the radar target material, as opposed to the balloon material. As a result, the "mystery" seems to have revolved around the radar target material. The crashed-saucer proponents habitually refer to the "balloon," without distinguishing it from the radar target material.

In the extract quoted above, am I correct in assuming that you were referring to the radar target material, and not the balloon material? If I am correct, then the information related by Schmitt and Randle above suggests that not only couldn't Major Marcel identify a radar target, but as related above, he seemed almost prepared to argue with you about your identification of the material as a "balloon."

7) Based on your observations of Major Marcel at the time, would it be your guess that he had never seen a radar target before?

Again, I imagine you are pretty tired of the Roswell subject. I ask for your patience and tolerance. Any information you might be able to offer would be greatly appreciated. I have taken the liberty of enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience in responding. If it would be more convenient for you to answer my questions over the phone, I would be only too happy to telephone you at a time most convenient to you.

Sincerely,

cc: 1 - file 1 - Extra 1 - Chrono

ROBERT G. TODD
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

January 31, 1994

Mr. Irving Newton
222 Driftwood Drive
San Antonio, TX 78239

Dear Mr. Newton:

As you may recall, back in July of last year, I wrote to you concerning the so-called "Roswell incident," and you were kind enough to answer some questions for me. I apologize for the long delay in getting back to you, but the intervening months have been marked by a series of mini-disasters that caused major distractions. I won't bore you with the details.

As you may have seen in the papers, the crashed-saucer proponents have managed to get the attention of U.S. Representative Steven Schiff, whose district is in New Mexico. Mr. Schiff has made inquiries about the Roswell incident to the Department of Defense. He was not satisfied with the responses from the Defense Department, so Mr. Schiff asked the General Accounting Office (GAO) to look in to the case. As I understand it, the GAO inquiry is going on right now.

I have some additional questions that I hope you can answer. For example, in the Moore-Berlitz book, The Roswell Incident, you are quoted on page 34 as saying:

I was told that the major from Roswell had identified the stuff as a flying saucer but that the general had been suspicious of this identification from the beginning and that's why I had been called.

QUESTION 1: Is this quote accurate?

QUESTION 2: If the quote is accurate, was the major none other than Major Jesse Marcel?

QUESTION 3: Would it be accurate to say that Major Marcel was responsible for the identification of the debris as the remains of a flying saucer?

On page 34 of the same book, Berlitz and Moore relate the following exchange with you:

Question: But wouldn't the people at Roswell have been able to identify a balloon on their own?

They certainly should have. It was a regular Rawin sonde. They must have seen hundreds of them.

January 31, 1994

Can you describe the fabric? Was it easy to tear?

Certainly. You would have to be careful not to tear it. The metal involved was likely an extremely thin Alcoa wrap. It was very flimsy.

QUESTION 4: Are these accurate quotes of what you said?

QUESTION 5: Did you believe that the Roswell personnel must have seen hundreds of the radar targets?

QUESTION 6: During your contacts with Major Marcel at that time, did he ever mention to you that the material could not be torn or dented by using a sledgehammer?

On page 72 of UFO Crash at Roswell, Schmitt and Randle say that J. Bond Johnson, who took some photographs of the Roswell debris in General Ramey's office, reported that there was the smell of burnt rubber "stinking up the office."

QUESTION 7: Do you recall the smell of burnt rubber in the general's office?

QUESTION 8: In your opinion, was the amount of radar target material in General Ramey's office enough for only one target, or could more than one radar target have been involved?

On page 74 of UFO Crash at Roswell, Schmitt and Randle say that you said that Marcel had told you that he was not allowed to speak with the reporters.

QUESTION 9: Did Marcel tell you that he was not allowed to speak with the reporters? If so, do you have any idea why he was told this?

QUESTION 10: Were you ever instructed not to discuss the incident?

In your letter, when answering my questions about the actual balloon material, you said: "I think the balloon was made of neoprene; Patches of a rubber like substance that had been stretched very thin, and had laid on the ground for some time."

QUESTION 11: Why did you think the balloon material "had laid on the ground for some time"?

QUESTION 12: Was there enough balloon material there for more than one balloon?

As you know, the people claiming that the Air Force actually recovered a flying disc from another planet, say that the balloon debris shown in the photos was substituted for the "real" debris.

Mr. Irving Newton
Page Three

January 31, 1994

QUESTION 13: If such a substitution had been made, where would the Fort Worth personnel have found one of the radar targets? Where was the closest source?

QUESTION 14: Do you recall anybody telling you at the time approximately when the rancher found the debris?

The crashed-saucer proponents have more or less hinted that you were told what to say to the reporters.

QUESTION 15: Is there any truth to this claim?

QUESTION 16: Do you have any reason to doubt the official government version of the facts?

Again, I have enclosed a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your convenience in responding. If it would be more convenient to discuss these questions by phone, I would be happy to telephone you. What would be a convenient date and time?

Sincerely,

Encl.

cc: 1 - file
① - Extra
1 - Chrono

Charles B. Moore
1011 Cassity Street, N. W.
P. O. Box 1333
Socorro, NM 87801-1333
505 835 0975

July 15, 1994

Vivian C. Bushnell
1705 Imperial Palm Drive
Largo, FL 34641

Dear Vivian:

Greetings from one of the remnants of the New York University Balloon Group!

I learned your whereabouts from Mildred Crary whom I visited in Washington in search of Albert's diary for the 1947 era. The reason for my search and for this letter has to do with the renewed interest in some debris that was recovered in early July of 1947 from a ranch near Corona, NM. The debris was taken to Roswell Army Air Field where, on July 8, the commanding officer, Col. William Blanchard, had a press release issued stating that the 509th Bomb Group had come into possession of the remains of a crashed flying saucer. This press release attracted world-wide attention and created a fire storm of publicity. Later on 8 July (the day you and the rest of the Watson Lab and NYU Balloon Group left Alamogordo via C-54 at the end of the second series of balloon flights), the recovered debris was sent to Hq. 8th Air Force in Fort Worth where it was identified as being weather balloon and corner-reflecting, radar target remains.

Beginning in the early 1980s, several UFO buffs have claimed that the radar target identification was a cover-up and that the real flying saucer debris was taken, along with some alien bodies, to Wright Field and stored as a top secret, too important to be disclosed to the public. About five books and at least three television "documentaries" have been produced on the "Roswell Incident". Another television presentation on the alleged cover-up is scheduled for July 31 at 1800 MDT on Showtime. To add to the tourist attractions in Roswell, two museums have been set up to display reconstructions of how the "flying saucer" might have appeared.

One of the New Mexico congressmen, Steve Schiff, has been attempting to have a Congressional hearing on the "Roswell Incident" and on the alleged government cover-up. In early 1993, he succeeded in having an investigation begun by the General Accounting Office which is now underway.

The reason for my interest in this is that for years I thought that the debris was probably that of one of the first polyethylene balloons we launched from Alamogordo in early July of 1947 and the reason no one could identify the material was that they did not know about this new type of balloon. Until recently, none of us ever saw the report from Fort Worth in which the debris was unidentified as being a radar target. Similarly, none of us had seen the description of the debris given to the Roswell newspaper by the rancher on the late afternoon of July 8, 1947.

My views about the debris changed completely when I read the rancher's description which clearly did not include polyethylene balloons. It did, however, fit exactly the clusters of meteorological balloons carrying multiple radar targets that we flew in early June of that year in attempts to get Capt. Larry Dyvad and the other Watson Lab radar people to track the free balloons that we launched for Jim Peoples and Bert Crary. In fact, I remember one of these flights that was tracked

until it was lost while still airborne over Capitan Peak and the Arabela area which is less than 20 miles from where the debris was recovered.

It therefore appears that there is a reasonable possibility that the debris found by the rancher, Brazel, was that of one of our early radar test flights. It is of interest that the Watson Lab personnel, Maj. Pritchard and Capt. Dyvad held a press conference showing a cluster of targets on July 9, 1947. The press report appears to provide a cover story for the NYU and Project Mogul balloon operations which apparently were causing UFO reports in the Tularosa valley during early July.

In an effort to reconstruct the events relating to the launching of balloons at Alamogordo in the summer of 1947, the Air Force has initiated a search of the records and is interviewing people who were involved. Last month, I had a visit from Col. Jeffrey C. Butler and Lt. James McAndrew from the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force. I gave them copies of some of our reports and of a copy of Bert Crary's diary for the period from late May to the middle of July '47 and agreed to look for more information.

The Long Range Detection Program, of which Project Mogul was a part, has been de-classified by a series of Executive Orders and DoD Directives so there appears to be no problem with the exchange of information on these operations in 1947.

Since you were working at Alamogordo at that time, it occurred to me that you would know much more than anyone now alive about the related Watson Lab activities in New Mexico during that summer. Accordingly, to help the Air Force investigation, I'd like to ask:

Do you have any records, diaries, photographs, memories or correspondence containing information on Crary's activities or on the balloon operations at that time?

Did you know about the reported flying saucer report from Roswell in early July and if you did, was there any concern by Jim Peoples or Bert Crary about it affecting the security on our activities? Did the Roswell AAF people or any security people talk to Jim or Bert about the debris that was found?

Did you know about Maj. Pritchard's "cover-up" press conference on July 9, the day Bert left Alamogordo to drive east (and the day after the Watson Lab and NYU personnel flew east on a C-54 after our successful Flight # 11 on July 7)?

Do you know what happened to Bill Edmondson or to Don Reynolds? Would they or any of the surviving Watson Lab people have any knowledge of what happened to provide the Alamogordo press conference on July 9?

What was Eileen's last name? Do you have an address for her? Do you think that she would have any information on these matters?

Enclosed for your information are copies of some of the newspaper articles and a copy of my attempt to decode Bert Crary's diary for the period.

The addresses for the Air Force investigators are listed below in case you wish to communicate directly with them.

Col. Jeffrey C. Butler
Office of the Secretary
SAF/AAZ - Room 5D972
The Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330 -1000

Telephone 703 693 2017

Lt. James McAndrew
SAF/AAZ
1720 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330 - 1720

Telephone: 202 767 0412 ext. 235

Since their visit, Lt. McAndrew has kept in contact with me as he has pursued various leads and has attempted to reconcile discrepancies in the information he is assembling.

To make it easier for you to answer my questions, I have rewritten them on an attached sheet and have enclosed an addressed envelope. If it would be easier for you to talk about it, I'd welcome a collect telephone call at 505 835 0975.

Any help or memories that you can give us will be appreciated.

My last contact with Ro Peoples was several years ago, after I had written Jim to ask him about the "ROSWELL Incident". She wrote to tell me that he had died some years earlier. I then asked her about what Jim might have said about the affair and about UFOs in general. She replied that he was quite scornful about UFOs and had nothing to say about Roswell. I was particularly interested because I remembered he had other classified interests during our time at Alamogordo and was curious if he had been involved, after the flying saucer news report. Now, sad to say, Ro has passed on too.

Any help or memories that you can give us will be appreciated.

With best wishes,

/s/ C.B. Moore

July 15, 1994

Vivian C. Bushnell from C. B. Moore

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Here is Irving Newton's
answer to Todd's
second letter asking
for information.

You already have
a copy of Todd's
letter

CB
You should call Newton!

Robert G. Todd
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

Re: Roswell Incident

Dear Mr. Todd,

Okay, here we go again. I had not heard about anyone asking the General Accounting Office to look into the Roswell Incident. Again, I think that maybe U. S. Representative, Steven Schiff, might be running for re-election.

I assume that you have a copy of the letter that you sent me, so I'll try to answer your questions, in order, and not repeat the question.

#1. The quote is pretty much accurate.

#2. I just met him that once, but, yes I think it was Major Marcel.

#3. That was my understanding. Major Marcel identified the debris as the remains of a flying saucer.

Question -- Would Roswell people be able to identify a balloon?

In answer to that, I should have said, "The Weather People should have been familiar with rawin sondes".

#4. Can you describe the fabric?

Question #11 is about fabric, so I'll go into detail at that time.

#5. Some of the Roswell personnel (and I'm speaking of Weather Personnel, not troops in general) surely had seen rawin sondes (the hundreds is undoubtedly an exaggeration).

RECEIVED 22 FEB 1994

222 Driftwind
San Antonio, Texas 78239

February 18, 1994

Robert G. Todd
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

Re: Roswell Incident

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RECEIVED 22 FEB 1994

#6. I don't recall Maj. Marcel mentioning anything about denting the material.

#7. I can't be sure, but yes I do think that there was the smell of old rubber, rather than burnt rubber.

#8. I believe that the debris was from one balloon and one target.

#9. I don't recall, but I can understand that they wouldn't want a story like this to panic anyone until the real facts were known.

#10. I don't recall anyone telling me not to discuss it.

#11. Now the material, many of the articles seem to have questions about the materials, which I can't understand. There were two materials, three counting the Beams (Beams, that kills me).

I'm enclosing a poor copy of a picture (which you probably sent me) in my left hand I have what is part of the target.

YOU CAN ALSO SEE THE BEAMS

Target: The target, when assembled, is like a child's "Jack", and is covered by a very tough metallic fabric, like mylar, so that it would give the same size target from any angle, and I recall it was about 40 inches between points, and was held into shape by the beams, small sticks, like kite sticks and made out of a tough, light, plastic, as I recall.

The Balloon: It is a rather large balloon, and I hesitate to mention its size (I might get it mixed up with the radio sonde balloon, which is even larger) but as I recall when filled with hydrogen (sometimes helium) it was about eight feet in diameter, and at altitude it would stretch, and expand to about 16-18 feet, so you can see that when it would break, or for any reason, come down, it could cover a large area.

The balloon was made of a rubber material (probably neoprene).

In the enclosed picture you can only see the target, but there were many, many patches of the balloon spread all over the floor, and I as I said in various stages of decay, as if they had been exposed to ~~the~~ weather, for some time.

#12. As I said, it looked like only one balloon and target.

#13. Maj. Marcel, supposedly found the flying disk, and I can say, he really tried to convince me, that this material was it.

I'm not sure of the closest source.

#14. Not really, I assumed it was a matter of a few days.

#15. Not at all.

#16. None what so ever.

Sincerely,


Irving Newton

IN/dg

P. S.: My telephone number is 1 (210) 655-5829

I'm AT THIS NUMBER, MOST ANY EVENING AFTER FIVE
I WOULD BE HAPPY TO TALK WITH YOU.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Environmental Research Laboratories
325 Broadway
Boulder, Colorado 80303-3328

R/E

JUL 17 1992

Robert G. Todd
2528 Belmont Avenue
Ardmore, PA 19003-2617

Dear Mr. Todd:

Having looked at the photographs in the IUR that you sent I am satisfied that the object found was simply a radar target used for positioning a balloon. It was probably one released by Dr. Moore.

These were useable only where microwave tracking radars were available (SCR-584) and were thus not in routine domestic use. It is possible that Marcel and Blanchard did not recognize it.

The quotes from Dr. Moore are entirely plausible and I see no excuse for giving the matter further attention.

Sincerely,

Dr. Joseph O. Fletcher