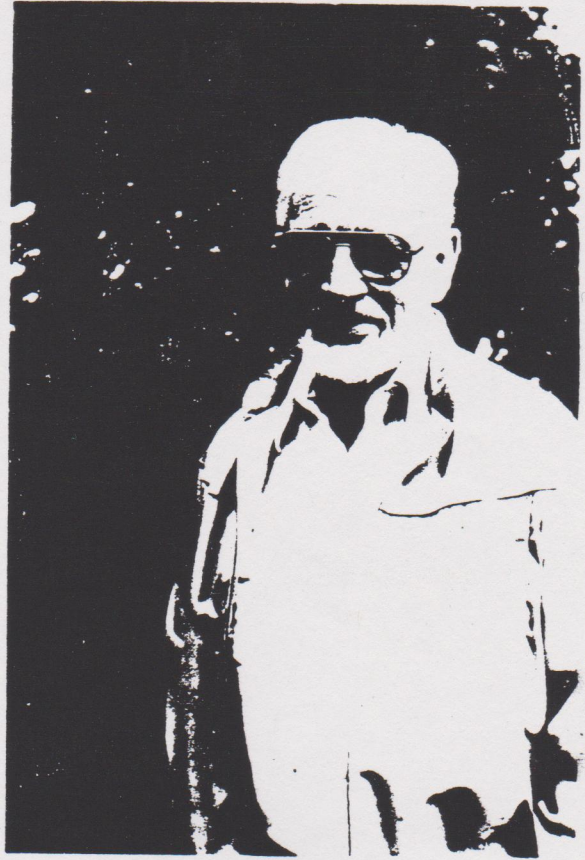


## Leonard H. Stringfield

Len Stringfield retired in 1981 as Director of Public Relations and Marketing Services for DuBois Chemicals, a division of Chemed Corp., after 31 years service with the company. For over 30 years he has also served several of the major UFO organizations in a public relations capacity, including a term on the MUFON Board of Directors.

In addition to authoring Inside Saucer Post, 3-0 Blue (1957) describing his activities as Director of Civilian Research Interplanetary Flying Objects (C.R.I.F.O.), and Situation Red: The UFO Siege (1977), Len has now authored four Status Reports since 1978 on his investigations of UFO crash/retrieval cases.



Additional UFO-related experience includes cooperation with the Air Defense Command filter center screening UFO reports in Ohio, 1953-57; service as an Early Warning Coordinator for the University of Colorado UFO Project, 1967-68, screening UFO reports for possible scientific study; former investigator, southwestern Ohio, Center for UFO Studies; and advisor to Sir Eric Gairy, former Prime Minister of Grenada, 1977-78, during his efforts to establish a UFO research agency within the framework of the United Nations.

In 1981, Len was recognized in the MUFON UFO Symposium Proceedings for his contributions to MUFON and his achievements in the UFO field.

Len and his wife, Dell, reside at 4412 Grove Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45227.

*To Michael Macdonald  
Army Army Post  
Sept 23, 74*



**THE FATAL ENCOUNTER AT FT. DIX-McGUIRE:  
A CASE STUDY; Status Report IV**

**Leonard H. Stringfield**

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ABSTRACT

New testimonial evidence and a document are bared in Status Report IV, following the re-emergence in 1983 of the informant whose experience, as a witness, was first disclosed three years earlier and published as Case A3 in Status Report III, 1982. The source, a sergeant in the Air Force Security Police at McGuire AFB, adds substantive information relative to the reported fatal encounter on January 18, 1978, between an alleged alien entity and a Ft. Dix MP and relates his firsthand observation, while on duty, when the slain entity was found on an abandoned runway at McGuire AFB. The source also reveals his sensitive involvement with authorities in various agencies following his discharge from service because of his disclosures to this writer. Also reported are the communications with the source since 1980 and an arranged meeting between the source and a colleague to lend back-up credibility to the case. Investigation continues.

PROLOGUE: THE BURDEN OF PROOF

Proof! The burden of this one word, and perhaps its ambiguity, has haunted and frustrated UFO research since businessman-pilot, Ken Arnold sighted nine saucer-like things over Mt. Rainier in 1947. Proof! Its implications burden all of us who try to convince the skeptic that unidentified objects, flying under apparent intelligent control, have intruded into Earth's air space and sometimes allegedly land and, on rare occasions, crash.

All factors considered, I believe we, in the domain of public research, do not have that exalted proof to exhibit for any of the foregoing anomalous UFO events. As Dr. J. Allen Hynek of CUFOS, would say, we do have "reports" describing such events and, as we all will agree, many are made by credible people. Yes, our research treasury has thousands of reports of UFO encounters of all kinds providing stacks of circumstantial but highly suggestive evidence.

Alas, these are not proof. Nor do affidavits, "leaked" government documents, and photographs constitute proof. Regrettably, experience has taught us that any of these so-called proofs may well be fakes. Even a released document through the Freedom of Information Act is not proof, for the subject it treats too often contains precious little of value, due to censored deletions, vague phraseology, or references rendered meaningless without additional support data which are never made available.



So, what is that proof that remains so elusive from public view? According to scientific discipline, proof, in the case of UFO, can be reduced simply to the possession of a captive craft or artifact or a cadaver, if you will, that can be seen, touched, and smelled, and to please Phil Klass, the world's foremost debunker, we might include, tasted. I must, therefore, face the inevitable questions in my special research: Has such a nondescript craft been retrieved and studied and, to stretch a point, duplicated at some secret base? And, has a crew member of exotic anatomy been secretly examined and maintained in chemical preservation at some medical facility?

In spite of all the known evidence, including the testimony I have published in my series of monographs, I can offer no proof, by my definition, of the recovery of an alien craft or its occupants. So be it for me in the public sector.

Then, there is the "official" sector whose military spokespeople from the outset have denied the existence of the UFO. Why? By now it should be obvious to every researcher that behind these denials, something "above top secret," as Senator Barry Goldwater has said, is being hidden - perhaps, something big enough to shake up our societal patterns.

Whatever we may think of its implications for mankind, we do know that much information has been bared since World War II by credible military sources about UFO intercept missions, aircraft losses, visual sightings confirmed by radar and, yes, UFO landings on military installations and a crash, among several, one dating back to 1947. On the other hand, if all UFOs have simple explanations as the Air Force contends (and, as a spokesman once commented, "we are hiding nothing" at Wright-Patterson AFB), then why enforce such high degree of secrecy to hide nothing.

Logically, we may ask, what is it that must be hidden at all costs? Is it alien hardware? Alien cadavers? If so, why not tell the world? Why the long, agonizing secrecy? Here, again, we can only guess, but a likely one is that to face the media of the world they had better have answers for the UFOs origin and intent. Without answers, after so many years, the credibility gap of our Government and its scientific advisers would greatly suffer; and, without answers, the experts in the military, the CIA, the NSA, NRO, and NASA, who help form policy, will continue their secret probes in silence. It seems fair to say, we all have our proof problems.

I would like to be assured that governments worldwide, including Russia, and especially our own National Reconnaissance Office are working on these problems. In good faith, I address these problems with new evidence for Case A3, published in Status Report III, UFO Crash/Retrievals: Amassing The Evidence (1982).

\* \* \* \* \*

THE EVIDENCE AND ITS BURDEN OF PROOF

September 23, 1980, was to become more than just a typically busy day for me in UFO matters. According to my UFOLOG, I note that I had communications by phone and mail with Joe Brill, Michael Dougan, Bob Gribble, Diane Saghe, and a journalist in Japan. And, there was an envelope with an APO San Francisco return address.

Of interest, of course, was Gribble's call concerning a new source, a trucker who reported that he had transported something secret for the military from Aztec, N. Mex., in the late 1940's, and a response to a letter I had sent to Saghe seeking information from a source she knew who had seen a captured saucer at a Texas airbase. But, standing out above all else was the letter, APO San Francisco, dated September 16, 1980. It was typed in proper military format on stationery with official letterhead. (See Figure 1. Note that I have deleted the Security Police Squadron number. The name of the sender has been changed to "Jeffrey Morse" in this report.)

Needless to say, I was stunned by the sergeant's bold disclosure of a military incident of fatal consequences at McGuire AFB, N.J. My first reaction was that it was a hoax, perhaps designed, if it were published, to embarrass or discredit my probes into UFO crash/retrievals. Still fresh in mind was another episode in 1980 involving questionable photographs received from a source under clandestine arrangements requiring my travel to another State. In this case, although my initial role was to have the photographs studied and authenticated, I made the mistake of announcing their acquisition at the 1980 MUFON symposium in Houston. Thanks to a swift and well-orchestrated smear campaign, researchers, by and large, became confused and questioned both the photographs and my credibility. A hoax? A strategy to set me up? Probably, but a lesson was learned. (Note 1)

During this fragile period, being suspicious of any stranger with information to offer, I read Morse's letter over and over, and in between the lines, looking for anything detectably wrong. But, I could find nothing wrong. The letterhead was real, the military format was correct, the writer told his story as fact without emotional embellishment. Maybe, I reasoned, it was the sobriety of the official letterhead that made the story itself seem out of place with the real world. Like so many other stories of UFO close encounters it sounded like borderline fantasy, and some also involved the military, such as the British Rendlesham Forest Case. (Note 2)

Time will tell, I assured myself. Soon, Sgt. Morse would return home and if he had something of substance to back his claims it would be the big breakthrough. I was determined to see this one case through disregarding time, energy, and cost. Proving it, however, would be a monumental burden.

To better understand the incident and its ramifications, some of which later followed my source into civilian life, I believe it is essential to report verbatim most of my early exchanges of communications

with him. This covers a span of time from Morse's initial letter in 1980 into a period of apparent mail interference, then through his long interval of silence into his re-emergence in 1983.

As advised in Morse's overseas letter, my reply of September 27, 1980, was mailed to his home address. In the main, it was a message to establish a rapport of trust between us, one in which he could feel comfortable in sharing the burden of his experience, and to allay any anxieties he may have had about my research background. My questions were few and simple. One, for instance, asked for more descriptive detail of the recovered body; another asked how the body was removed from the scene and by whom and still another, if he could reveal any names of the personnel assigned to the area. I ended my letter with this thought: "Hope to hear from you soon and will follow your mailing instructions. Your letter will remain confidential at this time and, of course, your name not be used in anyway."

Sgt. Morse, who was to be discharged and back home in November 1980, did not acknowledge my letter. Considering the time lapse as critical, I sent another letter November 18, 1980, quoted in part, "... Hope by now you're out of the service as you indicated in your letter from APO address.... On September 27, I sent you a letter concerning my research endeavors which I trust you received at your home address. The incident you describe is, indeed, of interest to me and I hope you may find time soon to reach me by letter or phone, or, perhaps, to meet me at your convenience. You are certainly welcome to visit my home... I tried reaching you by phone last week, but your number is unlisted..."

In a letter dated November 27, 1980, from his home address, Morse answered as follows: "Sorry to have had such a delay in my response to you. I'm sorry to say I did not receive your letter of 27 September 1980. I haven't received any mail since August 1980. I don't know why. I am now out of the service and am home. I am prepared to answer your questions. I believe, however, I told you everything I know, but I'm not sure it was much to go on. But, I hope it leads you to someone who knows more about it. I'm sorry I can't recall too many names. The desk sergeant that night was Sgt. C (last name only) and he would know much more as fact. That's all I know of his name, however, I do remember that he was rather dedicated and may still be in the USAF. Well, I would like your next response ASAP and will try to give you my phone number by then."

On December 4, 1980, I sent Morse the following memorandum: "Your letter of November 27 arrived yesterday. I was surprised to learn that my letter of September 27 did not reach you. Fortunately, I kept a xeroxed copy which I have duplicated and enclosed for your consideration. Hope you can send me your phone number. Enclosed is a gratis copy of my recently published Status Report II, which shows the scope of my research."

Again, Morse, for unknown reasons did not answer. Considering his expressed interest in my research and even allowing for other personal diversions, I thought that 2½ months were enough time for him to re-

spond. On February 16, 1981, I wrote again, expressing my concern and asked for a prompt reply as evidence of his sincerity. No answer.

Had it not been for Morse's brief letter of November 27 in which he asked for me to respond "ASAP" I would have dismissed his disclosure of the incident as questionable. Something was amiss. Or was the mail sent to his home being lost through negligence, a long shot, or lifted at his post office by directive to the Postmaster from one of the intelligence agencies? Whatever the method used to silence Jeffrey Morse, I reasoned, it was effective. All communications ceased and, like so many other informants in 1980, Morse became a phantom.

By March 1981, while preparing the text for Status Report III, I had decided it was time to take inventory; time for appraisal of the material on hand and of myself still in the midst of a heated controversy among researchers over the pros and cons of UFO crashes and retrievals. I needed outside thinking, and assessment of cases, a new perspective. To this end, I invited to my home two trustworthy friends who supported and contributed to my endeavors: Dr. Peter Rank, Chief of Radiology at the Methodist Hospital in Madison, Wis, and, Richard Hall, former Assistant Director of NICAP and then Editor of the MUFON UFO Journal. (Note 3) During our long weekend chats, evaluating every case I planned to publish, we agreed that the Ft. Dix-McGuire encounter was among the foremost as to potential value, providing we could establish the genuineness of Morse. On this premise, I gave Hall his name and address, hopeful that new blood might stimulate a response.

On April 10, 1982, Hall sent Morse a certified letter offering, on my behalf, to meet him anywhere, anytime, to discuss the incident and provide professional services and funds if needed. Curiously, the certified letter was received and signed for by Morse, April 12, but the silence continued. It continued for 17 months! Then, on September 27, 1983, Hall received an urgent letter from Morse, quoted as follows:

"I am writing you in regards to your letter, 10 April 1982. I'm sorry that it has taken so long to answer your letter. I had to be sure about you and your organization. My mail has not been monitored for some time now, however, I must not express my information in the letter form. I have been warned, threatened and I have personally been interrogated as recently as February, 1983, in reference to the subject I discussed with Len Stringfield. I also have further information...which I know will interest you...I have the opportunity now to travel to D.C. area. So if you wish to contact me again, you should still have my address. Hope to hear from you soon. If after 2 weeks I have not heard from you, I will no longer acknowledge my participation with your group, nor will I answer any mail."

When Hall phoned the news to me I advised that he follow up quickly by letter and arrange for a meeting. Unfortunately, because of personal circumstances, Hall's reply, October 10, 1983, was sent a

couple of days later than the deadline set by Morse. Again, silence. On November 30, 1983, I wrote Morse the following letter, quoted in part:

"...I held off writing until today, hoping that a little breathing time would give you the motivation to write. It is difficult to believe that the mail I sent you in 1980 and 1981 failed to reach you, or, if you had received my letters that you were unable to reach me in some manner. Obviously, there was interference both ways...I felt hopeful that Hall's letter could open a new door of communications or, better still, a personal meeting with him. Now that several weeks have passed, I feel, again, concerned about your safety...Assuming you are still a 'free' person, I suggest you simply call me, reversing the charges...Jeff, please respond in some way, if only to acknowledge you received this letter."

Morse surfaced by phone on December 6, 1983, and I heard his voice for the first time. He called me at dinnertime, identifying himself by first name only. He said he felt safe now as enough time had passed since an official visitor warned him about his oath of secrecy. Talking cautiously for about 15 minutes, we covered the basics of many issues. Among his highpoints, however, were the disclosures that two days after the incident he and others on duty at the scene were summoned to Wright-Patterson AFB for interrogation, and that each was transferred promptly to a separate base overseas. His assignment was to a new Security Police Squadron in Okinawa. "Others," he said, "went to the Phillipines, Germany, and Korea." Finally, he promised to answer any questions I had by letter and he gave me his phone number.

Morse's phone call opened the gates. I followed up the next day with a four-page letter in which I reiterated questions asked in 1980. Also, excerpted from my letter: "Your testimony is important. Of course, I'll need back-up witnesses such as Dick Hall so that credibility is established...Enclosed is a copy of Status Report III. Your report, Case A3 is on page 9 with my comments about our correspondence problems. At one point I wondered if you really existed or if your letter was a hoax. So, you can imagine my relief when I heard your voice."

Morse replied promptly, his letter post-marked December 14, 1983, included a map he sketched of the scene of action and a rough drawing of the body. (Answers, to some of my key questions appear later in the text of this paper wherever the subject is appropriate.) Additional information came by phone, December 13, 1983. In this exchange, I got the names and ranks of the officers who were his interrogators at Wright-Patterson. These, he said, were obtained from a source still in the Air Force he preferred not to identify.

With the Ft. Dix-McGuire case going from Square One to Square Two, my dialogue with Morse was now on a constant but cautious track, always mindful of surveillance.

The next event came as a surprise by certified mail postmarked December 23, 1983. On the flap of the envelope it said, "Merry Christmas. I hope you like it." Inside, was a xeroxed copy of the Incident/Complaint Report (Form 1569) that Morse had hinted, by phone, he might be able to procure as important back-up. The Report was brief, but essentially contained the same story told by Morse. Prepared by Desk Sgt. WC and signed by 1st Lt. WS, it was channelled to Col. Landon, Commanding Officer of McGuire AFB; Brig. Gen. Brown, Hdq., 21st Air Force (at McGuire AFB); and the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI). It contained the names of the security policemen involved, including Morse, and the name of the MP assigned to Ft. Dix whom Morse later identified as the person having shot the alien intruder. (See Figure 2, Incident/Complaint Report.) However, as agreed in our ensuing talks, I have deleted the names of the persons in the document. Also to protect the persons named, as he later confirmed when questioned, Morse had opaqued out the social security numbers opposite each name in the report. "These numbers are private," he said.

The document is avowedly not proof. For it to be established as bona fide would, in turn, require additional irretrievable reports, memoranda, tapes, ad infinitum. In this regard, however, Morse said on several occasions that he had attempted to obtain a later Form 1569 Report mentioned by the desk sergeant, but was unsuccessful. Nevertheless, the Incident/Complaint Report, as it stands, is a strong link of evidence not easily dismissed, even if denied officially or by any of its named personnel who might be coerced to so do. (Note 4)

The genesis for Case A-3 as it is designated in Status Report III is a taped rebroadcast over the Armed Forces Far Eastern Radio Network of an interview conducted by Charlie Tuna of KATZ, Los Angeles, July 28, 1980. I remember the interview well, concerning my UFO crash/retrieval probes at which time I was promoting Status Report II, published by MUFON. At the close of the interview, I gave my home address for listeners who might contribute information. By chance, Morse, with his new Security Police Squadron in Okinawa, heard it as did others in the U.S. Armed Forces in the Far East. As confirmation of this, I have a letter of inquiry from a serviceman, D. N. Cook, stationed in Korea who mentioned the broadcast. (Letter on file.)

To establish how it all began, I believe, is important for it diminishes the chance that Morse may have acted in collusion with a Stateside hoaxer. Also, to verify that he was stationed in Okinawa, I asked questions about the island's terrain and its little-known offshore island, Ie Shima. His answers were right on target as I knew these islands well, having been there myself with the 5th Air Force in World War II.

For the incident itself at McGuire AFB we have only Morse's word and his word only that it happened the way he described it based on his recall of his own experience and observations. Other than the Incident/Complaint Report which produced names, no other person has responded to Morse's request for back-up testimony. One letter he ad-



dressed to another member of his unit on patrol went unanswered; still another refused to surface to his request fearing for his career in the services. "No way," was the response.

Additional details about the affair came bit by bit based on specific questions by phone and letter during 1984, which are broken down for simplicity into categories as follow:

1. The Humanoid Factor. At varying times during his patrol duty, Morse was within 40 to 70 feet from the prostrate body on the abandoned runway #5. Never close enough to observe details such as facial features, or its hands and feet, he did recall that, under the glare of truck headlights, the skin of the unclad, hairless body was wet, shiny, and snake-like. As reported in his initial letter, the entity was about 4 feet in height with large head, slender torso, thin arms and legs, and overall, of grayish-brown coloration. Unquestionably not human, it was however of humanoid stature, fitting the anatomical description so often heard from military sources who have made claim to having seen entities at crash sites and as defined, coincidentally, by a medical source who allegedly performed an autopsy on a specimen in the early 1950's. (Note 5) (Also, see Figure 3, drawing by Morse.)

Always pressing for more detail, I once proffered the notion that the McGuire corpse could have been that of a wild animal, a deer perhaps or an escaped ape from a military experimentation lab, or a zoo.. To this Morse replied, "No zoo nearby. We did have a problem with deer on the runway, but no one ever made such a big fuss over a deer."

The only other anomaly that Morse attributed to the presence of the body was the strong smell of ammonia in the cold night air, and, I note here that the same odor also prevailed at the alleged crash site in Case A-2 of Status Report III.

2. UFO Reports. Morse, who never sighted a UFO before or after the incident, was among many on duty who witnessed the bluish-green lights flying high and in tight formation over the adjoining Ft. Dix-McGuire bases. And, in the Incident/Complaint Report is the confirmation of their flight by the radar operator, A/1C R, on duty at the airbase control tower. Also, he had learned from the state trooper and later from his desk sergeant, WC, that one of the UFOs had come in at low level over the Ft. Dix MP's patrol car causing temporary failure of his radio transmission. (See Figure 4 and Figure 5. Drawings of UFO flight formation and map of Ft. Dix-McGuire showing sites of shooting and location of body, based on sketches by Morse.)

Although he never was able to see or talk with the Ft. Dix MP, JS, Morse did seek confirmation after his military service from the New Jersey State Police for their part in the incident, but he got nowhere, claiming they would not cooperate. Also, attempts to locate the state trooper he met at Gate #5 were futile. In this runaround, I recall Case A-8 in Status Report III where the police personnel involved in the 1966 Hillsdale-Dexter, Michigan, encounter were immedi-



ately transferred to new posts in the county, and that all records on their blotter regarding the incident were removed.

My search for UFO reports coincidental to the January 18, 1978, event, mainly in the eastern part of the U.S.A., indicates there was no national flap and no concentration of sightings in the New Jersey area at that time. A check into the reports collected and evaluated in the International UFO Reporter (CUFOS) for that time period show that 82 reports, according to editor Allan Hendry, were judged to be "indentifiable or inappropriate," however five were selected for re-view in the March 1978 issue. These occurred in Toledo, Ohio, 1/23/78; Williamston, N.C., 1/27/78; Key West, Fla., 1/27/78; Montvale, N.J., 1/31/78; and Peoria, Ill. 2/5/78.

The only case possibly akin to the Ft. Dix-McGuire encounter is the January 31 report in Montvale, N.J., which involved humanoids. This story was reported in the February 1978 issue of the MUFON UFO Journal with drawings of the entities, bearing little resemblance to the biped described by Morse. It was also fully reported in the April 1978 issue of the International UFO Reporter. Only because the encounter happened in New Jersey and within a reasonable time frame is it of relative interest.

Another case occurring January 15, 1978, three days before the incident, involved a pilot, Roger K, and passengers flying in a Sundowner from Evansville, Ind., to Lunken Airport in Cincinnati, Ohio. I received the pilot's call who got my telephone number from the Control Tower, explaining that he had a harrowing experience 20 miles north of Louisville, Ky., at 5,500 feet when he observed two white lights, one moving back and forth, the other stationary. Watching the one object make a circle, he said, it all of a sudden headed for the Sundowner on a collision course. To escape its path, he dove 1,000 feet and watched it pass overhead and out of sight. Calling the Control Tower at Staniford Airport in Louisville, he heard they had received calls from people in the area who saw a UFO.

In early January 1985, my hopes to get a back-up UFO report were heightened when a letter from Morse stated that he had travelled to Baldwinsville, N.Y., to see a friend retired from the Air Force, a former M/Sgt. HPS who had served in the 21st Air Force Headquarters at McGuire in the late 1970's. Morse said that he briefly mentioned the incident to HPS and learned that he recalled a night in 1978 when he took an urgent call from a C-141 pilot reporting a UFO while flying near McGuire. Morse said that HPS was vaguely aware of his incident and suggested I check further, giving me his address. I called HPS the day I got Morse's letter. HPS confirmed that he got the call from the pilot in 1978 which he said was "quickly squelched," but he could not pinpoint the date. "Too long ago and I kept no records," he said, adding "I don't recall a base alert, but the call I got from the pilot could have happened the same night of the other incident."

While on the phone I asked HPS about Jeff as a person. "He was always friendly," he said. "I lived with my family on the base and he

would often stop by in his patrol car and play with the kids. We got to know him well." HPS added that he had no reason to question his honesty or sincerity. In my opinion, had Morse been a shrewd hoaxer he could have inveigled someone else into adding spicy details to the incident instead of HPS, who, in all honesty, provided little of real substance to support his case. But my call was worth the cost; HPS vouched that Morse was at McGuire in 1978 and that he was a likeable person.

The most significant event of UFO activity, pinpointing the exact date, January 18, 1978, is a report I received from a police officer, Ron Jones, while on duty in Erlanger, Ky. His UFO was a large lime-green, egg-shaped object flying erratically across Kentucky skies. Other reports of a green object were also reported that night in northern Kentucky and into Cincinnati, including one coincidentally, that flew low over the home of the Jones family, causing a moment of terror. The story made big news on the local radio stations and in the headline of the Kentucky edition of the Cincinnati Post. (See Figure 6 for the newspaper account.)

Of pertinence in this event is that the UFO was green as were those observed by Morse. Despite a variance in shade, perhaps, in my research green is among the least common of colors in the spectrum reported for UFOs. Most often reported is white, yellow, orange, and red. Considering that Erlanger, south of Cincinnati, is as the crow flies, a short hop for a UFO to New Jersey, the two events may be plausibly linked.

3. The Retrieval Operation. It was maximum security, said Morse, who, alone, in his patrol car, received word by radio that a state of alert was in effect at McGuire as a result of the shooting incident. He was ordered to Gate #5 to answer the request of a state police officer who had been "running code" with the MP during his encounter at Ft. Dix and wanted admission to the airbase. Morse was ordered to "comply," but when the trooper wanted to get closer to the runway he was not allowed to do so, and he was angry. On orders by radio, Morse was told that all personnel--including he and other members of his security police unit--were restricted from entry into the roped-off zone. Taking command was a new and unfamiliar team of Blue Berets that suddenly descended onto the scene, just moments after the runway had been cordoned off. With speed and efficiency "they took over" he said, "and when asked who they were we were told nothing and ordered to stay outside the ropes." Perplexed by this covert action, he noted that all of them were staff sergeants and up, wearing fatigues without patches or insignia. And for headgear, he said, "they wore blue berets just like mine."

In one letter Morse vaguely speculated they were "undercover cops" and, by phone, he said he felt certain "they" were stationed somewhere at McGuire to account for their quick deployment to the runway. In support of this, when asked if helicopters were seen or heard overhead or landed on or near the scene, his reply was negative. This, it seems, would rule out any notion that they had been trans-

ported from an outside base. It also strengthened his belief, and mine, that a UFO had not crashed or been disabled nearby requiring close tactical air support. But, what of a landed craft, perhaps one that touch-landed earlier at Ft. Dix? Could it have deployed one or more of its kind to perform a duty, forever unknown, at one or both of the adjoining military installations? The book, Clear Intent by Lawrence Fawcett & Barry Greenwood (Prentice-Hall, 1984) relates many reports of UFO surveillance over airbases in 1975-76 and I know of many more hidden under the lid of secrecy.

At McGuire, once the sensitive area had been roped off and ECP (Entry Control Point) established, a generator unit was brought in for better lighting. At least a dozen men, said Morse, armed with M-16's were assigned to guard at the ropes and no one was allowed to enter except the base commander, the security police squadron commander, 1st Lt. WS of the security police squadron, and a base photographer.

While on patrol, Morse watched the Blue Beret specialists spray the corpse from a portable tank and cover it with a white sheet. Before daybreak the body was carefully placed onto a platform and a wooden frame built around it. This was finally placed into a large square silver metal container, about 10 x 10 feet with undistinguishable blue markings.

Before going off duty, Morse and others watched the silver box forklifted into a C-141 which arrived about 7 a.m. from Wright-Patterson AFB (identified by special markings) and, later, at a distance he said he watched the plane and its secret cargo soar aloft into limbo, presumed destination, Dayton, Ohio.

For Sgt. Morse and others of the Blue Beret regulars at McGuire, it was far from over when the C-141, with corpse, took off. Two days later he and three others he named were also on a C-141 on orders to report to Wright-Patterson, the base of many sancta. The setting at Wright-Patterson was like that of a court martial, a table and chairs in an unadorned room which Morse describes as follows: "While there we were all together except for actual interrogations. Mine had two men, one apparently a civilian with pipe and beard who never spoke. At one point there were three men. One played nice guy, one mean guy, and, of course, the silent civilian. All they wanted to know was the nature of the incident, what I knew and then told me about my duty to keep my mouth shut...I signed a form and it is supposed to bind me for life."

Never once, as Morse recalls, did any of the interrogators offer information or an explanation of the incident. Nor did anyone ever refer to the retrieved dead body or suggest that it may have been of extraterrestrial origin. Said Morse, "they beat around the bush, all references to it were indirect." The day after the interrogation, Morse returned to McGuire, was debriefed by his Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. FM, and released for normal duty. The incident, he said, was not discussed again by anyone as though it never happened.



The names of the officers at Wright-Patterson, including a Brigadier General, which Morse had had confirmed by a source still in the military, have been known to me since our first telephone chat. Although I agreed not to publish these names, in respect to security, I did insist they be authenticated and by someone other than myself, to lend credence to the case. With permission, I gave the names to Richard Hall, who had access to such records at the Library of Congress.

For the most part, his time and effort were not in vain. Although the Air Force Register for 1978 was "off the shelf," he said he was able to find in the 1979 edition a status entry for each officer except one, a Colonel B who Morse had said played the "bad guy." Hall speculated that Colonel B may have been with the CIA, but according to Morse, all the officers, including the questionable Colonel, were in civilian clothes, and each was identified with a nameplate showing his rank in parentheses. Whatever the Colonel's role we are left to conclude that the silent, bearded man with a pipe, who, according to Morse, was without a nameplate, may have been with the CIA or another covert agency. To stem any suspicion, I had Morse check a picture of Dr. J. Allen Hynek, well-known for pipe and beard. His comment: "Some similarities, but my man was about 50 and his beard was flat, not a goatee. Don't think it was Hynek." (Note 6)

For the record, the officers at McGuire were also checked out and confirmed, but unfortunately, as Hall explained, the assignments for the time and place of the Wright-Patterson officers were not obtainable in the Air Force Register or in any other immediately available record. Also, disappointing, there was no direct way to check on the enlisted men named in the Incident/Complaint Report without having the identification of a social security or military serial number.

4. Surveillance? Morse believes that his problem of living under the burden of surveillance began with his first letter to me from overseas. If we can assume for a moment that Morse's story is true, then we can also assume that such UFO-related military incidents are safeguarded by any means necessary to maintain optimum secrecy. Thus, Morse being a risk had his mail monitored. Needless to say, at this point when his breach of security was discovered, his mail and, perhaps, mine in 1980 suffered interference which led to his having visitors with warnings.

An example of bugging Morse psychologically and/or electronically occurred January 12, 1984, when I called him and got only "yes" and "no" to my questions. In his letter written the same day to explain his evasiveness he said, "Sorry for waiting so long on reply to your letter...there was a Government car on the street the day I got it. I don't think it's related but I don't want to take any chances...I don't know if it [surveillance] is relaxed anymore or, if it ever was... I must also mention that we had much trouble with our phone in the past two weeks and several different repairmen have corrected the same problems each time. That is why I hesitated to speak to you today on the phone."

It is no wonder that Morse may have had some second thoughts about reaching me until 1983. But, his affairs were not to get better.

In early 1984, I had expressed my desire, again, to visit Morse, but this overture fell short when he announced in March that he planned a visit to the West Coast. While there, he said, he hoped to see someone who might provide the back-up information I needed. Seven months passed, again, in silence. Finally, on October 4, 1984, he answered my letter of September 4, saying briefly that he had a new problem; this time related to his application for a position in law enforcement with a Government service. Commented Morse, in part, "...the Government is giving me a hard time...First, they wouldn't let me have the job. I took them to Federal Appeals Court and they were ordered to hire me. They're appealing the decision. I guess we know why this is happening..."

Later, by phone in December, I was to learn that Morse had received a call from an attorney in the Justice Department (name on file), who stated during their discussion on Morse's employment, "Your acquaintance with Mr. Stringfield didn't help!"

Then, by letter, December 31, 1984, Morse wrote, "I was approached by a person, wearing a black suit, in my parking lot who mentioned things may go my way if I deny this incident. I just received notice by registered mail that the Department of Justice has decided to make me eligible for hire. I feel these two things are related."

5. Analogy: The Ellsworth Case. In a James Bond movie we all can recognize James Bond, but in UFO research we cannot always identify the real Bond from a bogus Bond. For certain, however, intrigue is highly visible in Bond of fiction and in some areas of UFO research, especially in the sensitive area of crash/retrievals. While Morse's disclosures may seem fictitious, there is one parallel case of violence that probably is just that, fictitious, and it deserves a hearing in this report. This one is known as the Ellsworth Case because the missile site where it allegedly occurred is under the command of Ellsworth AFB near Rapid City, S. Dak.

The story begins with an unsigned note directed to the National Enquirer, January 29, 1978. It reads, in part, as follows: "The incident stated in the attached report actually occurred. The Air Force appointed a special team to investigate the incident. I was one of those individuals. I am still on active duty and so I cannot state my name at this time...the incident occurred on 16 November 1977...was classified top secret 2 December 1977. At that time I obtained a copy of the original report..."

At the Enquirer, Robert Pratt, a knowledgeable Ufologist, and a team of fellow reporters first thought it was a hoax. However, when they made a number of calls to Ellsworth and Rapid City to find that the men named in the report existed they decided to fly to the site for a firsthand investigation. The case quickly collapsed. By the time they finished their interviews with all concerned in the report, with

the help of Ellsworth's Information Officer, and checked on each person's story, they were convinced that the incident was a hoax. Never published in the Enquirer, the story was scrapped until it was revived by some UFO enthusiasts circulating rumors that it was true and cleverly covered-up. To put it to rest, Pratt, during his tenure as editor of the MUFON UFO Journal, published his "Anatomy of a Hoax" in the January 1984 issue.

The Ellsworth case, although its Incident/Complaint Report predates the Ft. Dix-McGuire encounter, differs appreciably in that its source was so slipshod in handling of easily checkable facts about the personnel. Says Pratt in his expose, "we found more than 20 discrepancies or errors in the report - wrong names, numbers, occupations, physical layouts and so on...It would be easy to say the Air Force falsified numerous documents, muzzled everyone on the base, published a phony high school yearbook, but that is highly unlikely...we spent a total of 44 man-days investigating this at a cost of more than \$15,000. We had no doubt that the incident in the so-called report never occurred."

Morse, who has survived all of his ordeals since his story was published in Status Report III, remains openly agreeable to the investigation of his case. Cooperatively, he did not question my challenge to have the officers names at Wright-Patterson or the personnel at McGuire checked out, and welcomed the chance to meet and be interviewed on all issues by one of my more critical colleagues, Richard Hall.

For the record, Morse was made fully aware of the Ellsworth case with a xeroxed copy sent to him for appraisal. He replied that the terminology used was pretty accurate, noting, "The form you see is probably a back office copy. It could have been rewritten." In a later comment he said, "Without firsthand information, the case doesn't mean much." In short, what Morse was saying, "Where's the source?"

6. Jeffrey Morse: The Person. In the Ellsworth case, the informant, who never surfaced, was remiss with facts in his Incident/Complaint Report. In the Ft. Dix-McGuire case, however, its bedrock of strength is not wholly reliant on the report, which was obtained for him by another source in his squadron. It is Jeffrey Morse, himself. It is the Morse who once wrote to me, "The public should know the truth."

Through many letters and mostly by phone I got to know Morse as amiable, bright and alert and inclined toward reticence, never resorting to glib, idle chatter. When questioned on critical or touchy issues, he was trigger-quick to respond in convincing detail; but, in the main, he always spoke guardedly, revealing little personal emotion over his dramatic experiences. Sometimes I felt that behind this stoic reserve, and his admission that he didn't have answers to many of my questions, he may have known more than he was saying. Above all, however, Morse never once contradicted himself with the information he chose to offer.

From experience, I knew all along that my one-to-one contact with my key source, who would remain anonymous to research, was not sufficient. I also knew, for good reasons, that my time to get a second witness, with an objective appraisal, was running out. Foremost in mind was the "deal" proposed to Morse by a stranger in a parking lot, which, if effected, could possibly stall or even prevent any further contact. Also, having selected Case A-3 as my topic for the MUFON symposium in St. Louis, I had no time to spare. My deadline for final copy was March 1st. Phone calls brought quick results. Morse and Hall met January 13, 1985, at a mall near Washington, D.C. Hall, with finesse in the role of playing "devil's advocate," agreed that the character of Morse was of greater importance than rehashing the details of the incident. In this manner, Hall watched and listened. Following are comments from his letter, January 13, 1985:

"I did not pursue any hard line of questioning, mainly wanting to gain his confidence and form some impression of his credibility. I broke the ice by showing him the typed list of name checks which we discussed for a while, and he spoke easily after that...Personally, A-3 was well-groomed, friendly, relaxed, calm, articulate. He spoke confidently and without hesitation in answer to questions, and did not come across at all as someone who has concocted a tall tale and might contradict himself or get caught in some sort of trap if he weren't careful. He showed no mannerisms that would betray any obvious psychoses or 'hang-up.' Other than a healthy dose of disdain for authorities for which he apparently had good reason, he did not have any obvious axe to grind."

"He explained his personal situation and repeated to me what he told you in case he suddenly denied the story...He professes not to be interested in UFOs and that he put the experience behind him without any lingering trauma...overall, I detected nothing in his manner, or story, to cause skepticism. To the contrary, he seemed very credible to me. He also spoke easily about his family and relatives toward the end of our interview, and was not at all 'full' of the story and wanting only to talk about it; no obsession. Pending further investigation, I would tend to give him very high marks. I kept a mental picture of other possible explanations, but they did not fit his image, style, or demeanor."

#### SUMMARY COMMENTS

In bringing my report to a close, I recognize the need for more information about the shooting episode at Ft. Dix and the nature of the body retrieved from McGuire. But, for the moment, the testimony of the one and only available witness must carry the so-called burden of proof. Hall's informative meeting and my many exchanges by letter and phone certainly establish a strong base for Morse's integrity.

In closing, I must note that, in character with his downplaying of events, Morse never once stated to me that the entity he saw, de-



spite its alien anatomy, was of extraterrestrial origin or that it might have come from one of the UFOs he saw overhead on that fatal night of January 18, 1978.

At this point, with so much at stake on the testimony of one witness, we must go beyond the anecdote and the support data and take a closer look at the witness himself. What kind of person is Jeffrey Morse? Born September 10, 1958, he was 20 years old at the time of the incident. After high school he attended various universities taking prep courses, finally majoring in computer science. A Catholic by faith, he attends church regularly and in keeping with his interest in law enforcement, he is a member of the Fraternal Order of Police. Among his hobbies and for recreation he is into video taping, foreign languages, plays softball, touch football, and is a coach in youth sporting activities.

Morse is not a UFO buff. He is not aware of most UFO events or nationally known researchers and authors. To this end, I submitted fifteen names to him for his comment, but he could not identify any one of them. When I mentioned this detail to one of my more perceptive contemporaries, he remarked, "You should expect this kind of pretended ignorance from a plant setting you up with false information."

A point, indeed, but it's a weak point. I know of no good reason for an undercover agent to continue to play games long after his story was published in my 1982 Status Report. Certainly if it were contrived to expose my gullibility and thus discredit my work, why have the conspirators not unleashed their stooges to flaunt their spoils of triumph by now? Moreover, Morse knows that I have no intention to present his case, in this paper, as proof.

Status Report IV is purely an analysis of events encompassing one case worthy of serious review. I believe the data I present here offer substantially more than other encounters or retrievals published in my series of status reports. Significantly inadequate by comparison is the Nellis AFB affair, 1968, in Case A-5 Status Report II, and the Lumberton (or Wilmington), Ohio, skirmish in Case B-13 of the same paper and updated on Page 44 of Status Report III. The only commonality, it seems, is that they all carry a burden of proof as do all cases in UFO lore!

Since 1982, new sources have emerged and vanished on the horizon of my research, none worthy of a monograph. I think Jeffrey Morse's case is special and, if we like to ramble in our thoughts seeking answers, or feel inclined to speculate into the shadowy realms of intrigue, perhaps there is another side to secrecy, the side that occasionally leaks the truth, if you will, for the simple reason that it is long overdue.

#### NOTES

1. See Status Report III (1982), pages 40-41; also articles published in MUFON UFO Journal, Dec. 1980 and Sept. 1981.

2. Also known as the Bentwaters Case, site of U.S. air base in the Rendlesham Forest. See Sky Crash by British authors Brenda Butler, Dot Street, and Jenny Randles (Neville Spearman, England, 1984). I must, however, note that these authors are in error on page 213 where they state, "Stringfield was too scared to travel to the conference [Univ. of Nebraska, Nov. 1983, where my paper "UFO C/R Update" was read by Ray Boeche] because he believed he was in danger following his research." Not so. There was no basis whatsoever for being scared. My reason, simply, was that I had no important information in my brief report warranting my presence or the expense of travel.
3. See statement in Epilogue, page 49, of Status Report III, signed by Dr. Peter Rank and Richard Hall.
4. See Incident/Complaint Report, Item 11, where the box for "Unfounded" is checked. Inasmuch as "Unfounded" suggests that the incident was baseless; I asked Morse to explain this classification. He said that it referred only to the limited information available to his security police squadron, which was not in a position to evaluate the incident. Also note that the check in Item 13 indicates that the case was referred to "Other agency" (AFOSI) for final disposition, including "One body of unknown origin...." released to other authorities. The security police squadron had no basis for any other "Evaluation."
5. See Case A7 in Status Report II (1980) which includes letter from medical source describing, in layman's terms, his observation of alien specimen. See also analagous description by a former CIA person in Case A6, same report.
6. On my suggestion, Morse obtained a copy of the Feb. 1985 issue of OMNI magazine, which featured an article about Dr. Hynek with current pictures. Oddly, a letter sent to Morse on Jan. 12, 1985, with various enclosures, including pictures of Dr. Hynek (vintage 1978) for his comments, was never received.

Literature Availability. My earlier Status Reports referenced above are available as follows:

UFO Crash/Retrieval Syndrome: Status Report II, 1980. Order from: MUFON, 103 Oldtowne Rd., Seguin, TX 78155. Price: \$5.00 plus \$1.50 for postage and handling.

UFO Crash/Retrievals: Amassing the Evidence, Status Report III, 1982. Order from the author: 4412 Grove Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45237. Price: \$11.00

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
TH SECURITY POLICE SQUADRON (PACAF)  
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96229



REPLY TO  
ATTN OF:

THIS

SUBJECT:

Response for Request of Information in Relation to UFO Contact and  
Other Related information

TO:

Len Stringfield

1. In January of 1978, I was station at McGuire AFB, N.J.. One evening , during the time frame of 0300hrs. and 0500hrs., there were a number of UFO sightings in the area over the air field and Ft. DIX Army camp. I am a security policeman and was on routine patrol at the time. N.J. State Police, and Ft. Dix MP's were running code in the direction of Brownsville, N.J.. A state trooper then entered Gate #5 at the rear of the base requesting assistance and permission to enter. I was dispatched and the trooper wanted access to the runway area which led to the very back of the air field and connected with a heavily wooded area which is part of the Dix training area. He informed me that a Ft. Dix MP was pursuing a low flying object which then hovered over his car. He described it as oval shaped, with no details, and glowing with a blueish green color. His radio transmission was cut off. At that time in front of his police car, appeared a thing, about 4ft. tall, greyish, brown, fat head, long arms, and slender body. The MP panicked and fired five rounds from his .45 Cal into the thing, and one round into the object above. The object then fled straight up and joined with eleven others high in the sky. This we all saw but didn't know the details at the time. Anyway, The ting ran into the woods towards our fence line and they wanted to look for it. By this time several patrols were involved.
2. We found the body of the thing near the runway. It had apparently climbed the fence and died while running. It was all of a sudden hush-hush and no one was allowed near the area. We roped off the area and AF OSI came out and took over. That was the last I saw of it. There was a bad stench coming from it too. Like ammonia smelling but it wasn't constant in the air. That day, a team from Wright-Patterson AFB came in a C141 and went to the area. They crated it in a wooden box, sprayed something over it, and then put it into a bigger metal container. They loaded it in the plane and took off. That was it, nothing more said, no report made and we were all told not to have anything to say about it or we would be court martialed.
3. I will be getting out of the air force in about two months. Do Not disclose my name as I could get into trouble. I am interested in pursuing this and other matters if you need help. Forgive me for not signing this but I can't take any chances. Please reply to the above address and my parents will forward it to me or I will be home already. Don't send it here because they monitor all mail closely and I again don't want to take any chances.

INCIDENT/COMPLAINT REPORT (CONTINUE IN "REMARKS" on reverse if necessary)		DATE 18 Jan 78	INCIDENT/COMPLAINT NO. 239-78	INVESTIGATION REPORT NO. I/18-239-78
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLAINT <input type="checkbox"/> COMMANDING OFFICER'S REPORT OF ACTION REQUIRED (See reverse)				
THRU:		FROM: 4th SPS MAFB, N.J. 09864		
TO:				
1. SUBJECT	2. GRADE	3. SSN	4. ORGANIZATION (Include location and phone no.)	
5. DESCRIPTION (Complete on all civilians and military personnel whose identity is in question)				
6. COLOR EYES	7. COLOR HAIR	8. COMPLEXION	9. SEX	10. DOB
11. WEAR DRESSED (Military or civilian and condition of clothing)			12. UNDER INFLUENCE OF	
			<input type="checkbox"/> ALCOHOL	(Explain in item 10)
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	
13. INCIDENT/COMPLAINT (Specify type and location) UFO/Sighting/Incident Inactive Runway #5 MAFB, N.J. 09864				14. HOUR 0315hrs. DATE 18 Jan 78
15. RECEIVED BY (Typed or printed name grade and position) N.J. State Police Wrightstown Barracks, N.J.				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN PERSON <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BY TELEPHONE <input type="checkbox"/> BY MAIL
16. DETAILS OF INCIDENT (Who, what, when, where, how. Include attitude at time of apprehension and give details if uncooperative. Attach statements of medical personnel.) On the above date and time it was reported to this office that there were reports of UFO sightings over the base and an incident in progress on the Ft. Dix installation. Also, MAFB control tower A1C R, reported same. Upon further investigation, it was reported that an unidentified being, had been shot by Dix MP's and same entered MAFB at above location.				
17. EVALUATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNFOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/> MISDEMEANOR <input type="checkbox"/> FELONY <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY OFFENSE <input type="checkbox"/> TRAFFIC				
18. PERSONS RELATED TO REPORT (Insert category of relationship letter opposite name)				
A. COMPLAINANT	B. VICTIM	C. SUSPECT	D. WITNESS	E. MP/SP/CP
NAME		GRADE	SSN	ORGANIZATION OR ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.
E S J		E-4		FT. Dix MP Battalion
E I M		E-3		4th SPS MAFB N.J.
E M J		E-3		4th SPS MAFB N.J.
F M F		O-5		CO. 4th SPS MAFB
19. DISPOSITION OF INCIDENT/COMPLAINT				
A. REFERRED TO		C. EVIDENCE (List and describe, or summarize as appropriate)		
PATROL		One body of unknown origin released to the care of OSI District Commander and Special recovery team from Wright-Bat AFB.		
SEE REPORT NUMBER AT TOP OF PAGE				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER AGENCY (Specify)				
NONE				
B. OFFENSE				
19. ENCLOSURES (Statements and receipts) 1169/70		20. DISTRIBUTION Col. Landon Brig.Gen. Brown AFOSI		
		FOR THE COMMANDER (Strike out if inapplicable) TYPED NAME, GRADE AND TITLE OF REPORTING OFFICER S W 1st Lt. 4 Flt. CO SIGNATURE		

DD FORM 1569 1 JUL 72

Front Page

Figure 2

COMMANDER'S REPORT OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION TAKEN. To be completed by the CO of the offender when the reverse side of this form indicates that disposition information is desired. Indicate actions in items 4 and 5, if applicable, and explain as required in item 6. Forward through command channels within TEN days of receipt of the report. To facilitate transmission turn this side face up when returning correspondence through message center.)

DATE

THRU:

FROM:

TO:

1. OFFENDER

2. GRADE

3. SSN

4. ACTION

5.

COURTS-MARTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE	NON-JUDICIAL	JUDICIAL		SUMMARY				SPECIAL		GENERAL	
		PENDING (Charges forwarded)	COMPLETED	PENDING	TOTAL COMPLETED	PENDING	TOTAL COMPLETED	PENDING	TOTAL COMPLETED		

6. DETAILS

TYPED NAME AND GRADE OF COMMANDING OFFICER

SIGNATURE

(CONT) Further investigation revealed that there was some kind of body found on our installation. Area was cordoned off and ECP set up. USAF clinic personnel advised and dispatched accordingly. Recovery team notified and responding. All necessary personnel have been notified. See further 1569's for more information. Investigation pending.

C Flt. Desk Sergeant

Rough sketch of corpse, lying face up, as witnessed by Morse from approximately 50 feet distance.

"I'm no artist, " he apologized, "but it's my impression of something not human." He did not observe details of the face, hands or feet.

This drawing reached me by mail February 21, 1985. Of note, previous drawings, mailed January 30 and February 11, 1985, were never received.

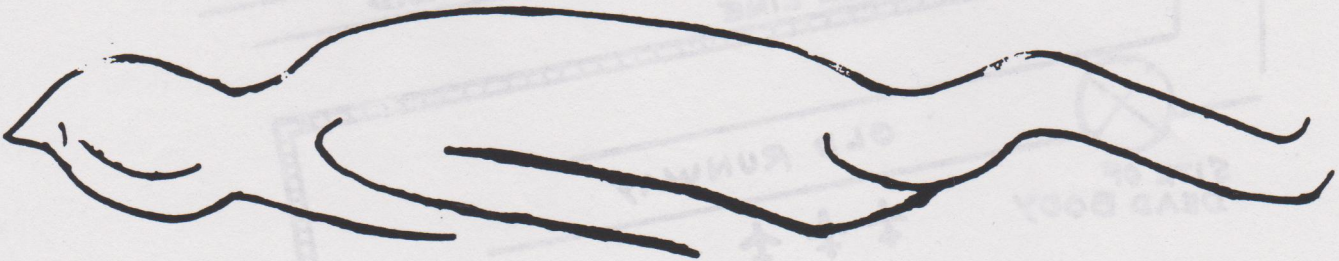


Figure 3

UFO FLIGHT PATTERNS  
OBSERVED BY SGT. MORSE

Figure 4

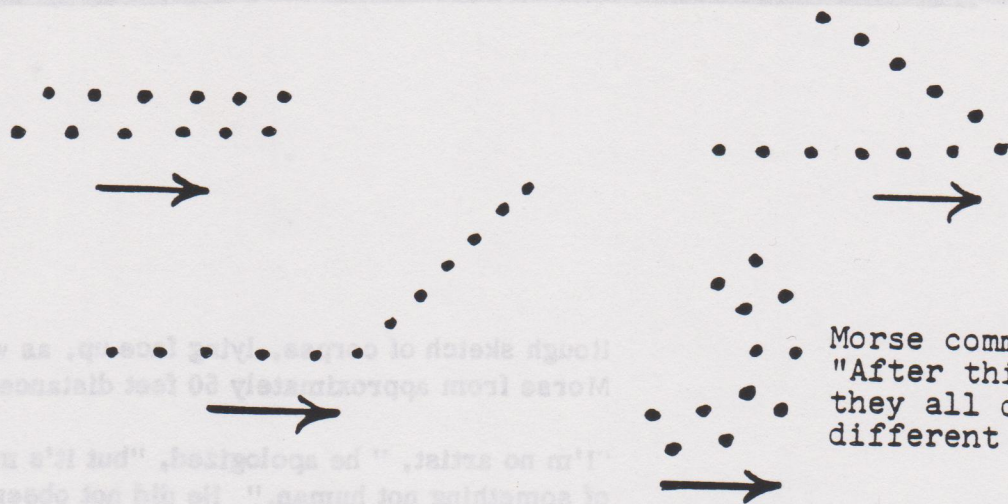
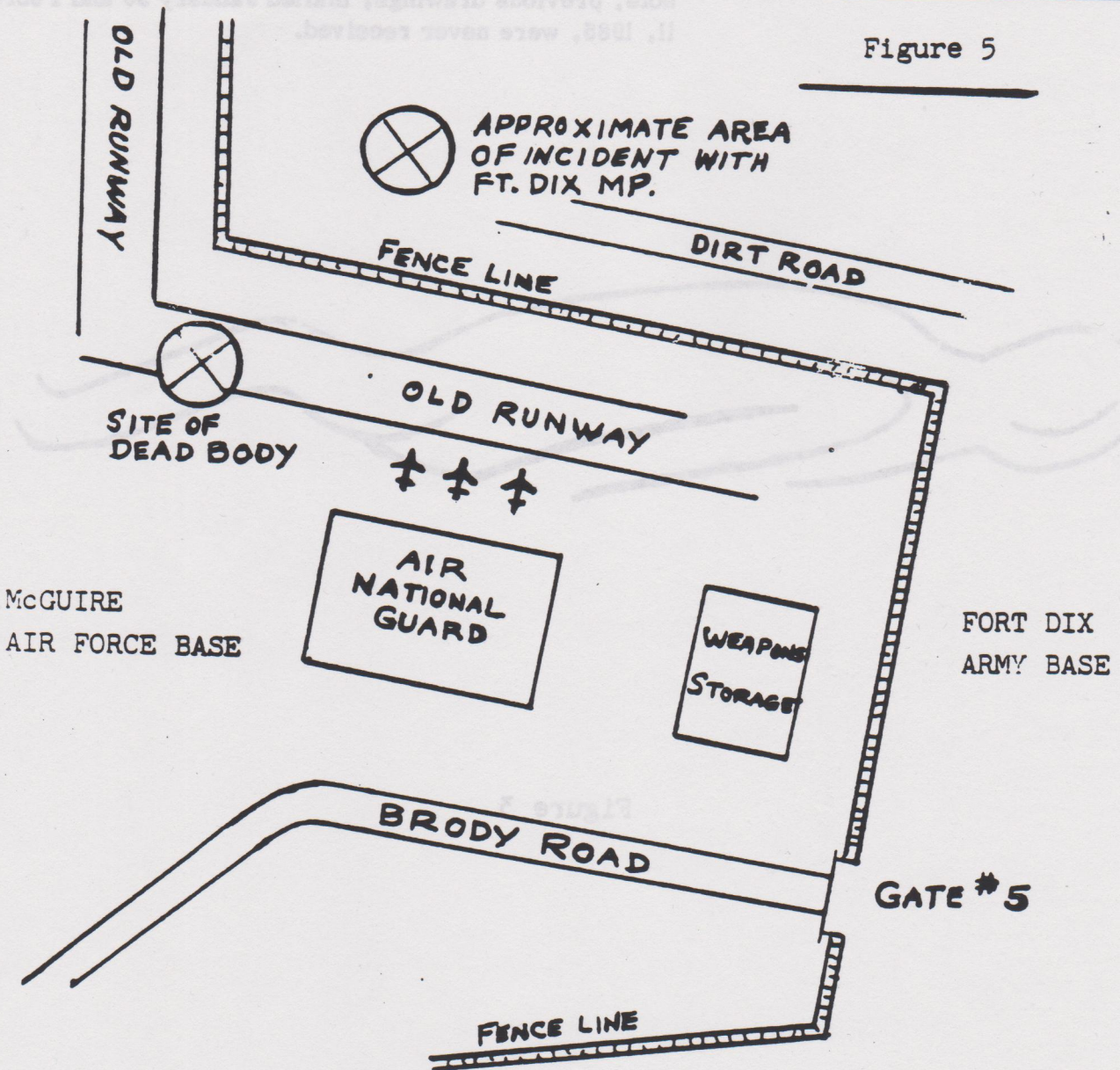


Figure 5



# The Kentucky Post

Edition of The Cincinnati Post

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1978

50 Pages—Six Sections

15¢ newsstand  
\$1 week delivery

## Expert finds Florence UFO story 'credible'

By DAVID W. BROWN  
Associate Managing Editor

**T**HE MAN in charge of reporting sightings of UFOs in northern Kentucky and Cincinnati says he believes the stories told by Erlanger 171 Ronnie Jones and his niece

...These are credible people I have no reason to doubt that they saw an object in the sky that can't be explained," said Leonard Stringfield

Stringfield, of Martmont, O., a DuBois Chemical Co. official, was especially excited by the account of Melody Harris, 20, of 6008 Shennadoh, Florence.

"I would classify her experience as a Close Encounter of the First Kind," he said, adding data he is collecting from Melody and Jones will be sent to the national Unidentified Flying Objects Research Center in Evanston, Ill.

For a technical reason, Jones' experience won't be classified as a Close Encounter.

"A Close Encounter of the first kind must be within 500 feet and the object was apparently further away from the patrolman than that," Stringfield said.

...Up close.  
"But the girl is another story. She apparently saw it up close—it was just above her."

Jones says the flight of the UFO was erratic. He said on the face of a clock it plotted a course from 3 o'clock to 9, up to 12, down to 6—roughly making the figure of a numeral '4.'"

James E. Brown, 26 Franklin, Ft. Thomas, is sure he saw the same UFO while watching TV.

"I saw a flash out my living room window right before 9:30 p.m.," said the 58-year-old Brown. "It looked something like a shooting star, but much larger and differently shaped. I told my wife (Ellen) but she just laughed."

Brown, a barber in Campbell County for 21 years, said he thought people would think he was nuts if he reported the sighting.

"But after reading your story

Friday, I'm convinced now I saw the real thing," he told reporter Tim Stein. "It had to be the same UFO because I saw it at the same time."

Jones says he spotted the lime-green object in the sky in the driveway of the airport while driving home about 5:30 Wednesday night. He said it was egg shaped and made no noise.

Jones' niece was playing in the snow outside her apartment with Jones' son, Ron II, 4, at roughly the same time. She described the object as green and in the shape of a light

bulb. She estimated it was about 60 feet above her and was the size of a car.

"Nothing to gain."  
Mindy said the object appeared to land somewhere in the vicinity of the Florence Drive-in, which is closed for the season.

Stringfield said UFO landings are reported in him almost as often as sky sightings. "This may sound strange," Stringfield said, "but these things do come in for fairly frequent sightings quite often."

More on Page 6

## Expert believes UFO story

Continued from Page 1

Stringfield believes in UFOs. He says he has seen one, and has talked to many people whom he thinks also have had Close Encounters.

At the same time, he says many reports aren't believable. That's why it's extremely important, he says, "to determine the credibility of the persons making the reports."

Stringfield says Ptl. Jones is credible "because he stands everything to lose, nothing to gain." Jones has said he has been ridiculed and laughed at since his sighting.

### Wants corroboration.

Stringfield also finds it encouraging that neither Jones nor Melody Harris have seen the movie, *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*. He says that helps their credibility.

Although Stringfield expected the popular film to bring him a new rash of reports on UFOs, the opposite has actually happened.

He says he hopes to get more reports from persons who may have seen a green object in the sky Wednesday night. "Sometimes it

takes a few weeks for people to report these things. Often, people don't report them for obvious reasons of being laughed at."

Stringfield agreed with Jones and Melody that the object probably was not a plane.

"These people live near the airport. A plane wouldn't frighten them. And don't forget, that little boy cried. He was really scared."

Stringfield planned to interview Melody at length about her encounter. Friday, he also was preparing for a tape session at his home for a program to be aired in the future by WLW-TV.

Nine-year-old Lisa Purnell called The Kentucky Post late Friday night to report her sighting of the egg-like UFO.

"I was looking out the window around 10 p.m.," said the Ockerman Elementary fourth grader. "It was green, with flashing lights and an antenna on top."

Lisa is the daughter of Edward and Uvonna Purnell, 28 Grand Ave., Florence. Edward is a self-employed contractor.

# FIGURE 6



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
HEADQUARTERS 43RD AIR BASE GROUP (ABG)  
MC GUIRE AIR FORCE BASE NEW JERSEY 08041



Leonard H. Stringfield  
4412 Grove Avenue  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45227

Dear Mr Stringfield

Reference your Freedom of Information Act request dtd 9 Jan 1985, there are no records pertaining to a UFO incident occurring at McGuire AFB on January 16, 1978. DD Fm 1569 do not exist for that period as they were destroyed in January 1982 per APR 12-50, Vol II, Table 125-1, Rule 1; no record of destruction is on file, because they are not needed when disposing documentation.

Sincerely

*Theresa J. Cost*  
THERESA J. COST  
Freedom of Information Act Manager

1 FEB 1985



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS US ARMY TRAINING CENTER AND FORT DIX  
FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY 08840  
1 February 1985

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL

Mr Leonard H. Stringfield  
4412 Grove Avenue  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45227

Dear Mr. Stringfield:

In reply to your request of January 9, 1985 pertaining to a UFO incident which occurred on or near the Fort Dix military installation during January 1978, this office can locate no record to substantiate the authenticity of such an event.

The Military Police have three different forms used for record keeping purposes. They are the MP Blotter (DA Form 3997), MP Journal (DA Form 1594) and the MP Report (DA Form 3975). At inclosure 1 I have attached an extract copy of a page from Army Regulation 340-18, the prescribing directive that we use to maintain and destroy filled documents. MP Blotters and MP Journals are filed under file number 509-16 which has a retention period of five years. MP Reports are filed under file number 509-15 which also has a retention period of five years. If the incident occurred in 1978, any documentation would have been placed in an inactive file in 1979 and held in storage for five years, then destroyed in January 1984. At inclosure 2 you will find a copy of the document which transferred 1978 files to our Records Holding Center. It also shows when the documents were to be destroyed. Due to the volume of files maintained by the US Army a destruction certificate for individual documents exists only for classified material. None of the documents I have mentioned held a classification.

A question may arise in reference to file number 509-15 which states that special categories of MP Reports are to be transferred to the National Crime Records Center. Those special categories refer only to criminal activity and would not include a UFO incident.

In your letter you referred to Form 1569, Incident Complaint Report. This form is used by the US Air Force and is their equivalent to our MP Report. I called the Security Police at McGuire AFB and was told that they also have a five year retention on that form, thus it also would have been destroyed in January 1984.

If I can be of further assistance, please feel free to contact me.

*Marcia A. Pastier*

MARCIA A. PASTERB  
DA Civilian, GS 09  
Administrative Officer

COPY FURNISHED:

AG, ATTN: Mr. Baronowski

Figure 7

sponsored First International UFO Congress in Chicago in 1977.

As I was preparing to leave, Arnold showed me a film can containing a 16-mm movie that he had taken of a glowing "cylinder" over Idaho Falls, Idaho, on July 9, 1966, at 2 p.m. Arnold said that the object in some ways looked like an atmospheric balloon. However, the object was traveling against winds of 45 to 80 mph blowing from the north-northwest.

Despite the evidence for UFOs that he has collected, Arnold is in no rush to present it to the world. He considers that he has lived on "hunches" his whole life and the time simply isn't right. Besides, for Arnold the businessman, UFOs are a business proposition.

Several years ago the *National Enquirer* showed interest in *The Coming of Saucers*. Arnold sent Bob Pratt a copy of the book for him to

explore the possibility of serializing it. Arnold told Pratt that he would want the book run exactly as it was. Nothing should be deleted or added since the book presented exactly what he had experienced. Arnold also asked Pratt what his feelings were about UFOs. Pratt answered in complete seriousness that UFOs were "the greatest discovery in the history of planet Earth." And although Pratt did not make a formal offer on the book, he asked Arnold if he would consider \$8,000.

To Arnold, UFOs are, at least, the greatest aeronautical mystery in the history of planet Earth and a subject truly international in scope. He considered Pratt's figure highly unreasonable compared to the \$250,000 that Arnold knew the *Enquirer* had paid one of President John F. Kennedy's mistresses to print

her story.

There is a clear lesson here for Arnold, who — if no one else — recognizes the value of his experiences. Thus, he would demand, at minimum, a return on his original investment from anyone who wrote the full story of Kenneth Arnold.

This view isn't surprising given the personal history of Arnold. "I've always been a do-er," he said. A resourceful, independent, rugged man, Arnold made it through the Depression, the toughest years of his life, built his own business, his own house, his own planes, and because of a fateful moment near Mount Rainier and his good conscience, was caught up in a series of events that have added up to, plainly, "a pain in the neck."

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## DIX--McGUIRE UPDATED

By Leonard Stringfield & Richard Hall

Reprinted from  
MUFON UFO Journal

June 1987 Issue

**Both men are MUFON members.**

The former Air Force security policeman who claims to have witnessed a UFO incident on January 18, 1978, involving military police at McGuire AFB, New Jersey and adjacent Fort Dix, and New Jersey State Police, recently visited the Washington, D.C., area from overseas, where he is employed and met with the authors. The Fund for UFO Research sponsored a mini-conference to bring Stringfield from Cincinnati, Ohio, and have representatives of the Fund meet the witness to form their own impressions of his credibility.

The witness, Jeff Morse (pseudonym), had contacted Stringfield in 1980 and described the alleged events, including a non-human-appearing body found near a deserted runway, allegedly shot by a Fort Dix MP, crated up and hauled away on a special aircraft from Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Afterwards, Morse was

flown to Wright-Patterson for a "debriefing," instructed to remain silent, and shortly afterwards transferred overseas, while his colleagues who also witnessed the event were shipped to various parts of the world.

A preliminary report on this incident (and many others) is included in Stringfield's 1982 "Status Report No. III," and a detailed follow-up report appears in the *MUFON 1985 UFO Symposium Proceedings*.<sup>\*</sup> Over several years, Morse remained incommunicado, surfacing briefly at times in response to Stringfield's communications. His silence, he said, was due to harassment and threats by officials as a result of talking to Stringfield.

The Fund-sponsored mini-conference took place on January 24, 1987, at a large shopping mall in the Washington, D.C., area suburbs. In addition to the authors and Morse, Dr. Bruce S. Maccabee (Chairman of the Fund) and William H. Hall (electronics

engineer and brother of Richard) were present. Dr. John B. Carlson, Univ. of Maryland astronomer and Fund Board Member, was to have been present, but a postponement caused a schedule conflict and he was out of town on the date of the conference. William Hall, a former technical consultant to the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP), substituted since he had a number of things in common with Morse (including military police background and overseas duty stations) and would be able to judge Morse's credibility as he talked about his activities.

### NEW INFORMATION

By prior arrangement, Morse remained incognito, using only his first name, but talked freely and responded to questions by Maccabee and William Hall. (The authors know his full name, employment status, past biography, etc.) During the questioning and review of the alleged incident, Morse filled in

details that were missing from his previous account, but offered no startling new information. A number of questions were clarified, and some new information (including claims that can be checked and proved or disproved) were offered. However, the authors were again impressed by Morse's straightforwardness and lack of embellishment.

The most significant new information related by Morse, briefly, was his claim that on a trip to the United States to visit his family in October 1986 he had been "detained," while in California, under obscure pretenses. Outraged, he filed a lawsuit against the California-based authority and notified Stringfield by letter that he would return to the United States in January 1987 for court appearances and, at that time would be willing to meet him and Dick Hall and a couple other well-trusted friends to discuss the matter. But, during Morse's layover in the States he could learn nothing about the cause or reason for his detainment, nor the identity of the source who dictated the "pick up and hold" order. His legal probes, for some inexplicable reason, had been stalled in a tangle of red tape.

Among other things discussed at the mini-conference was the entire question of alleged harassment of UFO crash/retrieval witnesses, apparently in an attempt to intimidate them into silence. If Morse's story is credible, he is potentially an important witness who would tend to undermine the official cover-up. Unfortunately, this makes him vulnerable to retaliation (which may account for his detainment) and inhibits his ability to lead a normal life.

Skepticism about crash/retrieval reports may be fully justified and entirely understandable on the part of UFO "believers" and "disbelievers" alike — unless they have met Jeff Morse or one of his many counterparts face-to-face. Morse has now provided many additional leads that we intend to check, and we will report our findings objectively as new information is obtained.

## AUTHENTIC?

Meanwhile, the authenticity of the "Incident Report" form Morse supplied

to Stringfield (reproduced in the *MUFON 1985 UFO Symposium Proceedings*), obtained from a colleague still on active duty, has been disputed by the Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI) on the grounds that the style and terminology used — allegedly — does not follow proper Air Force style and is therefore probably a hoax. One of the key statements made by AFOSI was that pay grades (E-2, E-3...) were given instead of ranks (Corporal, Sergeant...) on the official form.

Aside from the fact that Morse has claimed all along that this was a rough draft "back room" copy subject to review and revision, and that minor errors would be corrected by responsible officials before the final report was filed, the AFOSI statement is inaccurate. Pay grades, rather than ranks, are routinely filed in official Air Force reports. Two examples of this are an Air Force form reproduced in a November 6, 1985 Congressional hearing transcript (copy provided to MUFON) and an Air Force Serious Incident Report form on a 1973 case reproduced in Appendix A of *Clear Intent* by Fawcett and Greenwood (Prentice-Hall, 1984), labelled Figure 6.

Participants of the mini-conference discussed ways of obtaining additional confirmation of the reported 1978 event, and various initiatives will be undertaken to do so. Results will be reported periodically.

As a result of the mini-conference, two additional persons (B. Maccabee and W. Hall) now have met and talked with Morse and can confirm that he is not a "fairy tale" or a figment of the imagination. They are also now in a position to help confirm or disconfirm his story.

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(Status Report No. III is available from the author for \$11.00. Address 4412 Grove Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45227. The MUFON 1985 UFO Symposium Proceedings are available from MUFON for \$10.00 + \$1.50 for postage and handling. Address 103 Oldtowne Rd., Seguin, Texas 78155-4099.)

**MUFON**

## REMOTED CONTROLLED UFO?

In the summer of 1951, my great aunt, Mrs. L.O. Bauerlein, saw a UFO from the front porch of her ranch home on Benton Creek, six miles N.W. of Medina, Texas.

It was about 2:00 a.m. on a hot and humid night in late July or early August, and Aunt Amie could not go to sleep. So, she slipped quietly out of bed, being careful not to wake Uncle Louie, and walked out onto the front porch. (This is a large open porch that runs the entire length of the house.)

As she was admiring the clarity of the early morning sky, she spotted a small yellow light high above the windmill tower. (The windmill is about 20' south of the corner of the porch.) The light was descending very slowly, swinging back and forth like a pendulum. The object came down in the front yard and stopped for a few seconds at a point approximately five feet off the ground and ten feet from her. It made no sound at all.

It was a circular device about six to eight inches in diameter, and about one inch thick at the rim. A soft yellow glow came from the top and bottom of the thing, but the one inch thick rim area was bright orange in color. On top of the rim was a small intense white light that blinked on and off with a steady pulse.

After hovering briefly, the object floated erratically toward the N.E. corner of the porch. Staying at about the same distance off the ground, the object turned left at the end of the porch and disappeared around the north side of the house. My aunt ran to the end of the porch just in time to see the object shoot straight up into the sky at fantastic speed and vanish in seconds.

-Richard Bauerlein  
State Section Director  
Minnesota

103 Oldtowne Rd.  
Seguin  
Texas 78155

## UFO RESEARCH BIOGRAPHY: L. H. STRINGFIELD



- 1) Formerly Director of international UFO research network, known as CRIFO (Civillian Research, Interplanetary Objects), 1953-1957. Was publisher and editor of monthly newsletter, *Orbit*. CRIFO was one of the world's largest groups in the mid-1950's.
- 2) Worked cooperatively with the Air Defense Command of the USAF, 1954-1957. On their request, I screened and reported UFO activity occurring, real time, in the tri-state area of southwestern Ohio, northern Kentucky and southeastern Indiana. At that time, many UFO sighting reports came to my home from police departments, sheriff's offices, state police, the media and citizenry. I was assigned a code number -- Fox Trot Kilo 3 Zero Blue -- which would identify me at the telephone exchange to report, by phone, to the Air Defense Command Air Filter Center at Lockbourne AFB, in Columbus, Ohio. If my screened UFO report was confirmed by radar, or other means, Air Force interceptors were scrambled. At this point, I was told that the resultant actions were classified. The Air Force paid my phone bills.

Published book, *Inside Saucer Post 3-0 Blue* in 1957 which reviewed, in part, my cooperation with the Air Force.

- 3) Assigned as Early Warning Coordinator for the Colorado Project, headed by Dr. Edward Condon, 1967-1969. This was a government-sponsored scientific group, headquartered in Boulder, Colorado. I screened and reported UFO activity in southwestern Ohio to the project's headquarters.
- 4) Served as Public Relations Advisor for NICAP (National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena) under direction of Major Donald E Keyhoe, Ret., 1957-1970.
- 5) Served on Board of Directors, in Public Relations capacity, for MUFON, (Mutual UFO Network), headquartered in Seguin, Texas. This international group, directed by Walter Andrus, is composed of technically oriented field investigators, specialists and consultants throughout the world. Also served as Associate Editor of the *MUFON UFO Journal*, their monthly magazine. Presently serve as Research Specialist in the field of UFO crash/retrievals.
- 6) Served as Associate/Investigator for the Center for UFO Studies, under direction of the late Dr. J. Allen Hynek in the 1970's. Now named in honor of its founder, The J. Allen Hynek Center for UFO Studies. This is a scientific endeavor established to investigate and evaluate UFO reports.
- 7) Served as advisor in November 1977, for Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy, of Grenada, who proposed to the United Nations a plan to set up an agency or facilities for UFO research. Helped write his speech to the General Assembly. The following year, attended second meeting with the Prime Minister, chaired by UN Secretary General, Kurt Waldheim. Attending were Dr. Allen Hynek, Dr. David Saunders, Astronaut Gordon Cooper, Dr. Claude Pohar, of France, Dr. Jacques Vallee and researchers, Ted Phillips and Lee Spiegall.
- 8) President of Cincinnati UFO Society in the late 1950's whose membership was mainly professional people.
- 9) Received MUFON's Award of the Year, in 1981. Announced at MUFON Symposium in Boston.
- 10) Formerly Director of Public Relations and Marketing Services for DuBois Chemicals, Division of Chemed Corporation, headquartered in Cincinnati, Ohio. Retired January 1981 after 31 years of service.

**AVAILABILITY OF UFO LITERATURE**  
**By Author, Leonard H. Stringfield**

- 1) ***Retrievals of the Third Kind: A Case Study of Alleged UFOs and Occupants in Military Custody.*** The first formal research paper presented publicly on the subject of UFO crash/retrievals at the MUFON Symposium, Dayton, Ohio, July, 1978. Original edition, dated April, 1978, was published in *MUFON Proceedings* (1978). Address: MUFON, 103 Oldtowne Road, Seguin, Texas 78155. If available, price -----.
- 2) ***Retrievals of the Third Kind: A Case Study of Alleged UFOs and Occupants in Military Custody, Status Report I.*** Revised edition, July, 1978, word processed copy, 34 pages. Available at author's address. See below. Price, USA \$10.00.
- 3) ***UFO Crash/Retrieval Syndrome, Status Report II.*** Published by MUFON, 1980. Flexible cover, typeset, illustrations, 37 pages. Available only at MUFON address: 103 Oldtowne Road, Seguin, Texas 78155. Price, USA -----.
- 4) ***UFO Crash/Retrievals: Amassing the Evidence, Status Report III,*** June 1982; flexible cover, typeset, illustrations, 53 pages. Available from author's address. See below. Price, USA \$11.00.
- 5) ***The Fatal Encounter at Ft. Dix - McGuire: A Case Study, Status Report IV,*** June, 1985. Paper presented at MUFON Symposium, St. Louis, Missouri, 1985. Xeroxed copy, 26 pages. Available at author's address. See below. Price, USA \$7.00.
- 6) ***UFO Crash/Retrievals: Is the Coverup Lid Lifting? Status Report V.*** Published in *MUFON UFO Journal*, January, 1989, with updated addendum. Xeroxed copy, 23 pages. Available at author's address. See below. Price, USA \$7.00.
- 7) ***Inside Saucer Post, 3-0 Blue.*** Book privately published, 1957. Review of author's early research and cooperative association with the Air Defense Command Filter Center, using code name, FOX TROT KILO 3-0 BLUE. Flexible cover, typeset, illustrations, 94 pages. Available from author's address. See below. Price, USA \$6.00.
- 8) ***Situation Red: The UFO Siege.*** Hardcover book published by Doubleday & Co., 1977. Paperback edition published by Fawcett Crest Books, 1977. Also foreign publishers. Out of print, not available.
- 9) ***Orbit Newsletter,*** published monthly, 1954-1957, by author for international sale and distribution. Set of 36 issues. Some issues out of stock, duplicated by xerox. Available at author's address -- see below. Price of set, USA \$36.00.
- 10) ***UFO Crash/Retrievals: The Inner Sanctum, Status Report VI,*** July, 1991; flexible cover, book length, 81,000 words, 142 (8-1/2 X 11) pages, illustrated. Privately published. Available from author's address. See below. Price, USA \$18.50.
- 11) ***UFO Crash/Retrievals: Search for Proof in a Hall of Mirrors, Status Report VII,*** February, 1994; flexible cover, 67 pages, illustrated. Available at author's address. See below. Price, USA \$16.50.

Prices include postage and handling. Mailings to Canada, add 50¢ for each item ordered. All foreign orders, payable U.S. funds, International money order or draft on U.S. Bank. Recommend Air Mail outside U.S. territories. Check on price.

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