

SLIDE #7 - Side view of reverend's house from open field.

The reverend got out of bed and ran to the lower window that looks out over an open field next to his house. The son in the upstairs bedroom did the same thing. Both told me they were looking at an object no more than 6 feet off the ground, right at the fence line near the bedroom windows. It was shaped "like a plate" with pulsing lights of many colors around the perimeter. They estimated the size to be about 150 feet in diameter, considerably bigger than the object at Sue Johnson's. The house kept shaking and the minister and his son told me they both thought at first that the Biblical rapture had begun and they were going to be taken to heaven. Instead, the object suddenly began to lift upward and vanished. The father and son were so frightened, they did not get together to discuss what had happened, but instead got back into their respective beds until morning. After sun-up, they discovered some evidence that something strange really had happened in the night. In their living room on a coffee table, were three brandy snifter-shaped fish bowls, each containing about three gold fish. Water and all the fish but one had spilled out onto the table. The fish were dead.

For those of you who have read my book *An Alien Harvest* and seen my documentaries "A STRANGE HARVEST," "EARTH MYSTERIES; ALIEN LIFE FORMS" and my TV special "UFO REPORT: Sightings"--you know there has been a long history of strange lights, silver disks, helicopters and even eyewitness accounts of non-human creatures with animals later found dead and mutilated.

**SLIDE 8 - Small, gray being at horse farm gate, Missouri, 1974-75.
(Karl Arnold)**

Ranchers and other eyewitnesses have seen small, gray or gray-green creatures with or near animals that are later found mutilated or disappear. This drawing is by a Missouri horse farm owner who encountered this entity near his horse pasture in 1974 - 1975 time period.

SLIDE 9: Silver, round disk setting in horse pasture. (Karl Arnold)

That same year he and his wife saw a silver disk in their horse pasture that left a hard, ceramic-like circle of dead grass and soil. From 1974-1975, they found five of their horses and newborn foals dead and mutilated. To use the farmer's words, "surgically cut so clean it would be like a hot knife through jello--it was so smooth."

SLIDE 10: Ron and Paula Watson beings with black cow;

At 11 a.m. in July 1983, this was the scene in a pasture north of Springfield, Missouri. Ron and Paula Watson watched through binoculars while these two small, silver-suited beings somehow paralyzed this black cow and then levitated it out of the pasture and into the cone-shaped craft and disappeared. The black cow was never seen again.

In May 1973, ten years earlier, outside Houston, Texas, a mother and daughter saw a calf rise in a pale yellow beam of light into an unknown object in the dark night sky.

SLIDE 11: Judy Doraty's drawing of grey alien

The mother drew this face of a non-human creature she says excised tissue from the calf's eye, tongue and testicles and then lowered the young animal down in the beam of light onto the pasture grass. She knew then it was dead.



But since none of us have on tape a cow rising in a beam of light, the most we can say is that circumstantial evidence linking animal mutilations and human abductions to alien life forms intruding on this planet continues to increase.

SLIDE #12 - JOHN STRAWN, Oct. 20, 1992. Oval in belly of cow showing leg.

The first mutilation in this current cycle of animal deaths in Alabama was reported on October 20, 1992, in Albertville. It was a black Angus/Holstein cow pregnant with calf.

SLIDE #13 - JOHN STRAWN, Oct. 20, 1992. Different angle on belly.

The udder was cleanly removed in a bloodless oval. A confidential source at the NASA facility in Huntsville said he grew up in northeastern Alabama and remembers as far back as 1962 finding dead animals with strange, bloodless excisions.

SLIDE #14 - Wideshot JARED JARVIS GOAT, Nov. 7, 1992.

On November 7, 1992, another Albertville farmer found one of his black goats dead and mutilated.

SLIDE #15 - CU Goats cuts.

The testicles and penis had been removed. This was one of eight goats found dead between November 1992 and February 1993 in Marshall County.

About 50 miles southeast of Albertville in Anniston, 14 goats and one chicken were found piled on top of each other last Saturday, March 27. The farmer told me he had never seen cuts or tears like that before, there was no blood on the animals or on the wet ground and only one print, he said: "it looked like one huge dog track."



1994 ANIMAL MUTILATION RESEARCH GRANT: SUMMARY OF CASE STUDIES

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Linda Moulton Howe © 1995

ABSTRACT

The Bigelow Foundation of Las Vegas, Nevada, in 1994 awarded a research grant to investigator Linda Moulton Howe and John Altshuler, M.D., hematologist and pathologist, to study unusual animal deaths reported worldwide and known more commonly as "animal mutilations."

Over twelve months, the research team coordinated with veterinarians, veterinarian pathologists, a biophysicist, and other professionals to conduct necropsies, tissue sampling from excisions, and collection of grasses at mutilation sites for analyses. The challenge was to reach an animal before excessive deterioration of tissue from necrosis. Out of eighteen case studies in 1994, one involved two steers in Eagle Nest, New Mexico, dead less than 36 hours which Dr. Altshuler and a veterinarian were able to investigate the same day the animals were found. Microscopic examination of excision tissue revealed that the hemoglobin had been subjected to high heat at the cut line. Cooked hemoglobin at excision lines has been a repeated finding in several unusual animal deaths studied since 1989.

Another finding discovered by biophysicist W. C. Levengood supports the hypothesis that an intense energy is focused at the mutilation sites. In pasture grasses sampled from mutilation sites in Garnett, Kansas, Chacon and Mora, New Mexico, and La Veta, Colorado, the respiration cells and cell pits of the plants show fundamental biochemical and biophysical changes which cannot be produced by simple physical force such as bending or twisting plants by hand or by wind or helicopter down draft.

A third area of discovery is the removal of internal body tissue and bone from mutilated animals. A Las Vegas, Nevada veterinarian confirmed that all penile tissue, and a section of skull bone had been removed from a mutilated steer. Two other veterinarians near Kiowa, Colorado confirmed that most of the penile tissue had been removed from two buffalo found dead inside a locked corral with the same pattern of bloodless excisions that have been found in cattle, other domestic animals, as well as wild game such as deer and rabbits since the 1960s.

Grant provided by The Bigelow Foundation, Las Vegas, Nevada.

On February 24, 1994, at 9 o'clock in the morning, a one-year-old steer was found in a closed corral on the outskirts of Las Vegas, Nevada. The rectum had been cored out in a clean, dry hole. The left ear had been removed in a serrated edge, like pinking shears would cut cloth.

- Plate 1:** Steer owned by Bonnie Martin, Las Vegas, Nevada, found dead on February 24, 1994, with dry, bloodless excisions of ear, skull bone, genitals and rectum. Photos by Bonnie Martin.
- Plate 2:** Close-up steer's excised rectal tissue.
- Plate 3:** Steer as found on morning of February 24, 1994, with ear excised. Photos by owner Bonnie Martin.
- Plate 4:** Close-up of steer's excised left ear showing serrated edge. Photograph by Las Vegas veterinarian Garth Lamb, D.V.M.

Four years earlier on October 1, 1990, a two-year old steer had been found mutilated in a pasture east of Portland, Oregon, where four other animals had been found dead with the same pattern of excisions, a total of five animals in four months. Like the February 14, 1994, Las Vegas case, the genitals had been excised in a uniformly serrated edge which also resembled a 1975 Montana mutilation excision photographed by Cascade County Sheriff's Deputy Keith Wolverton.

- Plate 5:** Uniformly serrated edge of mutilator's excision in steer found October 1, 1990, near Portland, Oregon. Photograph by Keith E. Rowell.
- Plate 6:** Close-up profile of 1975 Montana mutilator's cut with similar serrated edge. Photograph by Cascade County Sheriff Deputy Keith Wolverton.

Tissue from the Portland, Oregon steer was sent to Veterinarian Pathologist Madeline A. Rae at the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory College of Veterinary Medicine, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, and to Dr. John Altshuler, Pathologist and Hematologist in Denver, Colorado. Dr. Rae filed a formal Report of Laboratory Examination in which she concluded: "The notched edge does exhibit a band of coagulation necrosis consistent with a heat-induced incision, such as with an electro-surgical unit. . . . It is not possible to tell whether this lesion was caused by a laser."

- Plate 7:** Report of Laboratory Examination of 1990 Oregon steer by Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon.

Las Vegas Veterinarian Garth Lamb did a necropsy examination of the steer in the corral that morning and was puzzled to find that all the genital tissue had been neatly excised from the belly and that the normal urethra opening for urination was "closed over" by tissue and hide. He opened the sealed belly with a scalpel and was further surprised to find all penile tissue missing inside the abdomen. At the urethra, he could not find where the penile tissue had originally been connected. Dr.

Lamb could not determine cause of death and asked the owners if he could remove the entire head and take it back to his office for an x-ray.

Plate 8: X-ray of Las Vegas steer's skull. Arrow shows dark area where skull bone had been excised. The half-moon shaped object outside the skull is a penny Dr. Lamb provided to compare "density between bone and what metal would look like." X-ray by Garth Lamb, D.V.M.

In the x-ray of the skull, Dr. Lamb discovered that an approximately 1.5-inch by 1.25-inch section of skull bone had been removed in an excision that felt smooth to touch, not the rougher surface that a bone saw would produce. Not knowing what instrument removed the section of skull bone so smoothly, Dr. Lamb and Dr. Altshuler submitted the skull to an MRI specialist in California for examination. The specialist, who prefers not to be identified, used magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to examine the bone. The goal was to search for metal fragments which might have remained as residue from an instrument such as a bone saw. However, no metal filings were found and the mode of excision remains unknown.

Dr. John Altshuler, also examined tissue sampled from the ear and rectum of the Nevada steer and did not find any evidence of heat at the excision lines, but did conclude that the cuts had been made with a sharp instrument.

EAGLE NEST, NEW MEXICO

Three months later on the morning of May 14, 1994, rancher Eli Hronich found two of his steers dead and mutilated about two miles apart on either end of a lake in Eagle Nest, New Mexico. That same afternoon, Dr. John Altshuler flew from Denver to meet Taos veterinarian Dr. Tim Johnson to do necropsies in the field and to collect tissue samples from all the animal excisions. Pathology examination of the tissues on both steers confirmed that the excisions had been made with high heat hot enough to cook the hemoglobin at the excision lines.

Eli Hronich found more mutilated animals on July 24, August 17 and 18. And on Friday, August 25th, rancher Max Cordova near Espanola discovered two of his cows dead and mutilated. The pathology report on Mr. Cordova's cow illustrates why the work we've done the past year is so important. Often, dead cows are simply dismissed as "probably grass tetany," or chemical abnormalities or disease. In this case, the Director of Veterinary Diagnostic Services in Albuquerque did the analysis and stated:

"Examination of the serum chemistry result on this cow reveals that several parameters are abnormal. The high SGOT is difficult to interpret. (Serum Glutamate Oxaloacetic Transaminase, an enzyme examined to determine liver function.) SGOT elevations in cattle are usually indicative of severe liver necrosis. I did not see any necrosis in the liver specimen submitted for histopathology. The magnesium is in the normal range which indicates this cow did not have 'grass tetany.' No lead was detected in the blood indicating this was not a case of lead poisoning." His final conclusion was

that there was congestion and patchy edema in one section of the cow's lung which might have caused the cow's death.

However, as we discussed in the May steer mutilations on Eli Hronich's ranch, there was lung congestion in both those animals, but when Dr. Altshuler examined the mutilation excisions under a microscope, he saw evidence of high heat at all the excision lines which could not be explained as a result of pneumonia.

On August 29th, Eli Hronich in Eagle Nest, New Mexico, found the fifteenth mutilated animal on his ranch, accumulated over a period of 18 months. I was there on September 8, 1994, ten days after the steer was found. As Eli Hronich and I approached the carcass across the pasture, we could see a young coyote pacing about twenty feet from the dead cow, seemingly frustrated by a desire to eat the carcass but unwilling to approach for unknown reasons.

Plate 9: Fifteenth mutilated steer found August 29 on Eli Hronich ranch in Eagle Nest, New Mexico. Photographs by Linda Moulton Howe on September 8, ten days after the animal was found.

CHACON, NEW MEXICO - STRANGE SOUND

Six weeks later in Chacon, New Mexico, about 30 miles from Eagle Nest, an unidentified flying object was seen the weekend of September 10th. Chacon is very rural and at the base of mountainous canyons that rise to 9-10,000 foot peaks. There are only a few hundred farm residents who depend on each other to survive. They watch their pastures, the mountains, and the sky for any signs of trouble. Around September 11th, two people reported seeing an object moving in the night sky that "looked like a house with lighted windows."

Three days later on September 13, 1994, at the base of Luhan Canyon, a cow was found dead and mutilated. Its tongue had been removed deep within the throat and a neat circle of hide had been removed around the front jaws. The rectal and vaginal tissue had also been removed in a neat circular cut that was dry and bloodless.

Plate 10: Chacon, New Mexico cow's head with tissue excised from jaws.

Plate 11: Cow's excised rectum.

A carpenter named Larry Gardea found the dead cow on his way toward Luhan Canyon to go bear hunting at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He had a 30.6 rifle with him.

"I was walking through the canyon about 1/2 mile from the house and when I came upon that cow and saw that hole (the cow's rectum) - and it kind of freaked me out and as I kept on getting closer, I saw another cow, but it didn't have a hole. It didn't have the mouth mutilated or anything. And I was just looking at it when all of a sudden I heard that noise and. . ."

CAN YOU DESCRIBE THE NOISE AS BEST YOU CAN?

The noise to me - I've heard it before when I barely first came here - it was in the middle of the day about 2 o'clock in the afternoon - but it didn't phase me then, I didn't think about it. I just ignored it except I looked out and it wasn't in the same area, it was the opposite from where I had seen the cows. I thought it was someone working with an arc welder. It sounds like an arc weld sound - it goes zzzzzzzzzz - and that was the thing that came into my mind at that second. And everything like happened so quick. When I heard that noise, I heard the cows I had passed coming up the canyon because I heard the running of the steps, running the opposite direction - and in those few second to look around where sound was coming from - I saw a cow on the other side of the fence - cow being dragged and making a sound like being tortured. . .

LIKE BEING TORTURED?

Yes

TO GET THIS CLEAR - DO YOU MEAN IT'S BEING DRAGGED ON THE GROUND?

It was being dragged, not in the air, the cow was able to touch the ground with its feet.

WHEN YOU SAY SIDEWAYS?

The back was going toward the sound but it couldn't get up.

WHAT YOU MEAN IS THAT IT IS LITERALLY LYING ON THE GROUND MOVING SIDEWAYS?

Right.

ANY TRACKS WHERE BEING DRAGGED?

No tracks. By the time I came back down to call the sheriff's office and friends.....We couldn't find no tracks. The only thing I found were broken branches. I know I saw what I saw - but we couldn't find no tracks, it had barely rained.

SO THE GROUND WAS WET, BUT STILL NO TRACKS?

There still was no tracks."

Plate 12: Carpenter Larry Gardea showing site in trees where mutilated cow was lying on September 13, 1994, in relationship to chain link fence. Photographs by Linda Moulton Howe.

- Plate 13:** Gardea showing path of cow from fence as it was "dragged" by a sound that resembled an arc welder's torch.
- Plate 14:** The ditch over which the cow seemed to float under the influence of unidentified sound.
- Plate 15:** Arrow shows direction of Gardea's rifle shot between abandoned cabin on left and outhouse on right. Dragged cow disappeared behind trees near outhouse (circle) immediately after Gardea fired two shots from his rifle in direction of sound in sky above structures.

Gardea and I walked all over the hill side looking for any obscure antenna, metallic equipment or signs of any new structures, but did not find anything unusual. I also collected plant samples from the three areas where the mutilated cow, the dead cow crumpled on its knees, and the dragged cow had been.

For decades, since at least the early 1970s, mutilated animals have been found inside circles in grass or pastures. A mutilated heifer was found in the middle of a circle (Plate 16) in a Minnesota pasture in 1974. But in most cases, circles associated with animal mutilations kill the grass and plants, sometimes for as long as two years, a significant difference from the crop circle mystery in which the cereal crops continue to grow and are harvested.

- Plate 16:** Mysterious circles in a Meeker County, Minnesota pasture, December 1974. A mutilated heifer was found dead inside a circle. Photograph by Al Madsen, permission by Terrance Mitchell.

In a Garnett, Kansas case on June 24, 1994, a heifer was found mutilated in a circle of downed pasture grass near an oval flattened in a nearby wheat field. Dr. W. C. Levengood, a Michigan biophysicist examined pasture grass taken from underneath the mutilated animal's body and wheat sampled from inside the oval. Dr. Levengood found cellular changes in the plants that suggest exposure to microwave frequencies in the electromagnetic spectrum in both the Garnett, Kansas case and from the grass sampled at the Chacon, New Mexico location.

Dr. Levengood reported to me about his investigation of the Chacon, New Mexico grass: ". . . whatever the energy is that causes the rings and circles at mutilation sites, it is producing a profound change in the respiration cells of those affected plants. Both samples from the head and the rectal area in the Luhan Canyon cow showed the same change I have seen in other grasses in Michigan rings, circles, and the Garnett, Kansas mutilation case."

Dr. Levengood found the strongest changes in respiration cells under the head of the mutilated cow in the path of the dragged cow at three feet in front of the fence where Larry Gardea saw it come either through or over the wire. We are continuing to find similar changes at other mutilation sites, including La Veta, Colorado, which will be discussed in later text. The source of the energy causing

these biochemical and biophysical changes from mutilation site to mutilation site implies advanced technology.

While in Chacon, New Mexico, I learned that one of the employees of another rancher who puts cattle on a 9,500-foot pasture at the top of Luna Canyon next door to Luhan Canyon had found a mutilated bovine calf and a mutilated elk on Saturday, September 24. There is no way to get up Luna Canyon without a rugged 4-wheel drive vehicle, so that evening we went to the home of Tom Paiz to try to get one. It was about 7:15 p.m. when we pulled up in the front yard of Paiz' home in Mora. As we got out of the car, both Gardea and I saw three lights flash at the same time over the Luhan Canyon mountains. I got my binoculars and when I got the peak focused, I could see a bright white light come up into view and above the tree line, then go back down behind the hill, come back up again, go down again, and come back up a third time. Then the white light traveled along the tree line staying exactly with the curve of the hill, down into the saddle and back up another peak and then it disappeared behind the mountain and never returned. I have no idea what the light was nor how it could so carefully trace the tree line.

Inside the house, the Paiz family told us that they often saw red, blue, and green or white lights moving in irregular patterns in the sky over their house. They also told me that John Romero, a Mora rancher, had found a mutilated cow Monday, September 26. We immediately left to go find the cow.

Plate 17: Mora, New Mexico cow lighted by truck headlights. Photograph by Linda Moulton Howe on September 27, 1994.

In the dark and with only car headlights, we were able to examine a very large black and white cow with near excisions of the entire udder and vaginal and rectal area. I took photographs and called Dr. Terry Jantzen, a veterinarian in Las Vegas, New Mexico. He agreed to meet me at the mutilation site the next morning at 7 a.m. to do a necropsy.

Plate 18: Excised udder of cow in Mora, New Mexico, found September 26, 1994.

Plate 19: Mutilator's excision of rectal and vaginal tract tissue, Mora, New Mexico cow.

The next morning, the 4-year old cow was still free of predation even though coyotes and bear were both prevalent. I met Dr. Terry Jantzen, a veterinarian from Las Vegas, New Mexico, who has done more than 500 necropsies on cattle.

Plate 20: Terry Jantzen, D.V.M., collecting tissue samples for analyses from Mora, New Mexico cow. Photographs by Linda Moulton Howe.

He said the excisions of the vaginal tract, rectal tissue and udder were surgical. He showed me how the vaginal tract had been neatly excised from the mouth of the cervix with a neat, oval cut. "The cuts are very accurate in the location to remove what (was) removed. With the skin being 36 hours



old, it would be difficult to tell if heat did the excision. But they are very clean excisions. I can't really speculate on what did it. BUT PREDATOR? It appears more to be a cut that was made by someone trying to remove something."

Plate 21: Mouth of cervix attached to uterus.

Dr. Jantzen also expressed surprise that the udder of a cow that had given birth to a calf in July only two months before could be removed so cleanly without showing any evidence of milk or blood on hair or tissues which were completely dry and bloodless. Samples were taken from all major organs and sent to both the New Mexico Veterinary Diagnostic Services and Dr. John Altshuler in Denver. Neither lab found any definitive cause of death nor evidence of high heat at the excision lines.

One important and puzzling finding was bleeding in the chest muscle and a 3-inch ring of bleeding muscle around the neck which Dr. Jantzen felt was related to something clasped about the neck. I talked to John Romero, the owner, who found the cow on Monday morning, September 26, on his way to Las Cruces. That's why the dead cow wasn't reported to us until Tuesday night. He said that at 9 a.m. on Monday morning he tied a rope around the cow's horns, not neck, and dragged her from the original death site inside a grove of trees on his pasture to a place nearer the road gate, because he called his family and asked them to get someone to examine her since he was baffled by her strange death. She was his best cow and her loss upset him greatly. The nearest house to the mutilation site is about a quarter of a mile away. No one reported hearing any unusual sounds or seeing unusual lights there on Sunday night. If it was government or military activity, it's hard to see how they knocked out a 1500-pound cow, picked her up in a sling and then dropped her back down in a thick grove of trees without nearby residents noticing.

There were four mutilations reported in Elbert and El Paso Counties in August to September: a bull on the Ted and Patsy Hasenbalg ranch in Simla on August 23rd; a cow mutilation east of Colorado Springs on the Clyde Chess ranch; a cow mutilation in Peyton reported by owner Mary Liss on September 12; and another bull mutilation found by David Nipple on September 26th.

BUFFALO MUTILATION

Then on October 19th at 11 o'clock in the morning, Doug Stewart, owner of the Denver Buffalo Co. near Kiowa, Colorado, found one of his buffaloes dead and mutilated. The animal was in a locked metal corral that enclosed twenty-one buffalo. Stewart insisted the buffalo had been alive the night before when he had a veterinarian visit the corral to check on a diseased animal.

Veterinarian, Dr. Woodrow Smith of Kiowa was contacted to perform a necropsy in the corral. The buffalo's penis and testicles had been removed in a large, oval hide-deep excision and all but four inches of penile tissue had been removed also from inside the buffalo's abdomen. The tongue was removed from deep within the throat near the larynx, rectal tissue had been cut out in a neat hole, and the left ear was cut in half with the upper portion missing.

Plate 22: Male buffalo dead and mutilated inside locked corral at the Denver Buffalo Co. near Kiowa, Colorado on October 19, 1995. Photographs by Elbert County Sheriff's Deputy Tom Papas.

Plate 23: Close-up excised genital tissue in hide-deep oval.

Plate 24: Buffalo's mouth, tongue excised.

Plate 25: Rectal tissue excised.

Plate 26: Upper portion of buffalo's left ear excised.

Dr. Smith excised tissue from the end of the remaining penile tissue and sent it to the Colorado Veterinary Lab for analysis along with other tissue. Dr. Smith concluded at the scene that the buffalo had been sick and died in the corral and that some kind of predator had gotten into the pen and eaten the penis away.

However, the Colorado Veterinary Lab Report stated: "There is no demonstration of septic inflammation consistent with infectious disease." Cause of death: Unknown. Further, Dr. John Altshuler in Denver studied tissue from the hardened genital excision and confirmed that the hemoglobin had been subjected to high heat.

CATTLE MUTILATIONS AND RINGS IN PASTURE

Three weeks later further south in La Veta, Colorado, rancher Erminio Andreatta was shocked to find four of his pregnant cows die in one week. The first was found down in a creek a quarter of a mile from the ranch house. The cow was alive, but her back was broken and her hind legs were paralyzed. She died and predators consumed her pregnant body quickly.

The next day, October 25th, back down in the creek, Andreatta found another pregnant cow, dead, and mutilated. One of her four teats had been removed in a oval cut. Mr. Andreatta wondered if the same mutilators were interrupted trying to take the first cow. He wondered if perhaps the first cow had fallen from a considerable height causing the broken back and paralysis. That week, one of Andreatta's neighbors about 1/2 mile down the road saw an unusually bright beam of light sweeping Andreatta's pasture around 2 o'clock in the morning, "like a helicopter." But there was no sound.

Plate 27: First pregnant and mutilated cow found in creek, October 25, 1994, La Veta, Colorado. Photo by Huerfano County Sheriff's Dept.

The next day, October 26th, about 1/2 mile from the creek, Mr. Andreatta found a second mutilated cow almost hidden in thick brush and high grass. Her udder was intact, but two of the teats were missing at the surface of the udder. The rectal and vaginal were also excised in an oval cut.



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Plate 28: Second pregnant and mutilated cow found obscured in bushes October 26, 1994, one-half mile from creek mutilation. Photo by Huerfano County Sheriff's Dept. 64

Plate 29: Close-up second pregnant cow. Photo by David Andreatta, five days after death.

The hide was darkened with black circles where the teats had been, suggesting the tissue had been burned off in some manner. Unfortunately, Mr. Andreatta did not call a veterinarian to do necropsies on any of the cows, and we did not learn about these series of mutilations until two weeks later after it was too late to usefully collect tissue for lab analyses. Thus, we have no valid medical record of what might have happened to the teats, but we have several other cases in which udder tissue had been cut with something hot enough to cook the hemoglobin.

Plate 30: Two teats were removed as if burned off. Photo by David Andreatta.

Another suggestion of high heat was on the cow's left ear. The hair at the tip appeared to have "melted."

Plate 31: "Melted" ear hair. Photo by Linda Moulton Howe.

Plate 32: Excised rectal and vaginal area. Photo by Huerfano County Sheriff's Dept.

Predators stayed away from the three mutilated cows, even though bears and coyotes quickly ate the first paralyzed cow. Lack of predation was especially dramatic in the second mutilation. Twenty days later on November 14, 1994, the body of the unborn calf was still a solid lump in the sunken, deteriorating cow's belly in a carcass which had not been chewed upon by predators.

Plate 33: Second pregnant mutilated cow photographed on November 14, 1994, twenty days after she was found dead and mutilated. Photo by Linda Moulton Howe.

A third mutilated cow was found back in the creek on October 27th. The teats only had been removed from its udder.

Plate 34: Third pregnant cow found mutilated back in creek. Photo by David Andreatta.

After the third mutilation, five rings were found pressed in the pasture between the creek and the second mutilated cow. Each measured about five feet from outside to outside of the ring. The ring width was about 9 inches.



Plate 35: One of five rings found October 27, 1994, pressed in pasture between creek and mutilated cow found in bushes, La Veta, Colorado. Photos by Linda Moulton Howe.

A sixth ring was found on November 14, 1994, when I was at the ranch. The cows gathered around it as I photographed. I gathered grass samples from the center and the ring and sent them to Dr. Levengood in Michigan. He found the same grass cell changes in the La Veta samples as he found in grass from the Chacon and Mora, New Mexico mutilation sites and the wheat and grass from the Garnett, Kansas mutilation site.

Plate 36: Sixth ring found Nov. 14, 1994, in the same pasture near creek.

A week after the La Veta mutilations, Doug Stewart back at the Denver Buffalo Company near Kiowa, found a second dead and mutilated buffalo in the locked corral on Monday, November 7th. Stewart said the buffalo was healthy to the best of his knowledge until found. I was notified on Wednesday, November 9, and was able to get veterinarian Leesa McCue, D.V.M., out to the corral to do a necropsy and collect tissue samples.

Plate 37: Dr. Leesa McCue, D.V.M., preparing to do necropsy on male buffalo inside locked corral at Denver Buffalo Co., near Kiowa, Colorado. Photos by Monty Gaudy, *Ranchland News*.

Dr. McCue found that the spleen on the buffalo was a pale pink-white and that "the prepuce had been cut and the penis manually extracted and amputated" into the abdomen, similar to the first buffalo on October 19. Nearly half the penis length had been excised. Tissue samples were submitted to the Colorado Veterinary Services laboratory in Broomfield. That lab report stated: "Contracted spleen ... the splenic contraction could relate to visceral pooling in other major parenchymal organs."

In simple terms, near or at the moment of death, the buffalo experienced extreme shock which provoked the spleen to shunt blood into the abdominal organs. What the shock was, we do not know but could be related to the presence of the mutilators.

Other anomalies over the past thirty-year of worldwide animal mutilation reports have included missing bladders and hearts surgically removed from inside animals, including deer, without any external excisions.

SUMMARY OF NATURAL PREDATOR ATTACKS

I would like to conclude with an overview of what natural predators do to livestock. These photographs are from a booklet entitled *Procedures for Evaluating Predation on Livestock and Wildlife* prepared by Dale A. Wade, Ph.D., Extension Wildlife Specialist, Texas Agricultural Extension Service. The Texas A & M University System, San Angelo, Texas, and James E. Bowns, Ph.D., Range



Ecologist, with joint appointments by Range Science Department, Utah State University (Logan) and Life Science Department, Southern Utah State College, Cedar City, Utah.

Plate 38: Hawk attack on lamb. All predation photos from *Procedures for Evaluating Predation on Livestock and Wildlife* by Wade and Bowns, Undated publication, Texas A & M and Southern Utah State College.

Plate 39: Bobcat attack of lamb.

Plate 40: Bobcat attack of lamb's head leaving teeth marks in jaw.

Plate 41: Coyote teeth marks in Angora sheep.

Plate 42: Coyote attacks sheep's head.

Plate 43: Sheep after coyote attack.

Plate 44: Calf eaten by coyotes.

Plate 45: Goat attacked by coyotes.

Plate 46: Dogs attack lamb's rear.

Plate 47: Fawn eaten by coyotes.