

TOPIC: A CIA/UFO Connection

Source: <http://ufor.blogspot.com/2006/01/villa-boas-event.html>
B.N. = Bosco Nedelcovic (Yugoslavian, Sth America, AID, DoD)
Author: Rich Reynolds of RRRGroup

SOURCE: Department of Defense translator (currently). Former AID/CIA agent in South America (1956-1963).

Book: Contactees by Nick redfern - Inventing Aliens Ch. 20

CONTACT: Personal phone calls, through intimate intermediary, on February 19th and 27th, 1978.

THESES: The CIA has engaged in concocted UFO (flying saucer) events since 1955 with a program called OPERATION MIRAGE. Real UFO events have occurred but hundreds of UFO episodes (worldwide) have been simulated by the CIA using experimental technologies, mind altering drugs, and psychological inducements.

Persons in the UFO field have been prevented from serious study by subtle and/or extreme CIA measures.

Some persons now in the UFO forefront are paid or volunteer CIA operatives.

N.B. The material herein has been culled and condensed from two telephone conversations with a man whom this writer will refer to in this paper as B.N. - his real initials. This information came about in the course of a freelance article that got bogged down by an affair known as the Scoriton Mystery. (References to that event will be made in this paper as it was the source from which the following material springs. However, the Scoriton affair is too lengthy and complex - it is still ongoing - to cover in this paper. Those of you who are interested may write and ask for a paper on it.)

B.N. did not volunteer the following information. It came to this writer through a mutual friend and under unique circumstances that have little bearing on the material at hand.

The first phone call was casual in tone and much of the information was gleaned from it. The second call was made to clarify some things and to elicit information about the Scoriton Mystery which had not been covered in the first call. Conversations from the two calls have been combined in most instances for consistency. Numbers appearing in the text are footnotes representing items that have been checked or questions that can be raised. They will be found as addenda.

We are not sure of the present citizenship of B.N. He went to work for AID (Agency for International Development, Department of State) in South America from Yugoslavia, his native country. But we have verified that he does now work for the Department of Defense. And we have confirmed that he was, indeed, an AID worker as indicated.

We hope that the few who receive this paper will keep the material confidential until such a time as we can completely verify or discount the story. A second paper is being planned.

During the February 19th, 1978 phone call B.N. related personal information to this writer and provided sketchy details about several UFO "missions" he participated in for the CIA while ostensibly working for AID in Brazil. Notes were taken during the telephone conversation. Spellings were guessed at in many instances. No one episode was familiar to this writer as all were South American events. However, one was apparently a rather famous case that was discovered in research following the phone call. Questions were asked in the second phone call and other information was elicited about all episodes. We are still trying to verify some of the episodes by going through material by UFO writers who have covered world sightings, especially South America. Nonetheless, here is the one episode that seems most easily verifiable:

B.N. (while on duty in Sao Paulo, Brazil in late 1957) was instructed by his immediate supervisor to report to Aeroporto Santos Dumont in Rio de Janeiro.¹ He was flown to Rio the first week in October where he boarded a military transport helicopter along with two other AID men whom he knew, a man introduced as a doctor, and a Brazilian Naval officer. The helicopter crew consisted of a pilot, co-pilot, and navigator - all American Navy men.²

They flew to a Brazilian/American base in the Serro do Espinhaco.³ While at the base they made reconnaissance flights over an area known as Pico da Bandeira. Various apparatus was tested during the flights but the three men from AID did not participate directly in the testing. They had been briefed on the mission and their function was outlined as auxiliary in nature. The briefing indicated that the men were participating in new forms of psychological testing that would eventually be used in military contexts.

A few days after the flights (in the middle of October, 1957) they boarded the same helicopter that brought them to the Espinhaco base. The original passengers were on board plus one extra American Navy man. Also on the helicopter was various electronic gear including an oversized radar scope and a 3' by 5' (estimated) chrome-like cubicle. Medical gear was also on board.

They flew to Uberaba where they landed but did not disembark from the helicopter.⁴ They were back in the air several hours later - about 10:00 at night. They flew the Rio Grande River area and scanned the terrain with the helicopter sweep lights.⁵ They flew back to Uberaba and stayed there for the night, in the helicopter.⁶

The next night they flew the same route as the night before. After several hours⁷ they hovered over a person below who had been discovered by heat sensing devices on board.⁸ They descended to 200'⁹ and released a chemical derivative now known as Lorazepam.¹⁰ They landed the helicopter shortly after the chemical release.

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The person (a man) was not immobile and started to run. The three AID men left the rear hatch¹¹ and chased the man. They caught him at the far end of a furrowed field and dragged him back to the helicopter. The man was groggy and fell face forward, hitting his lower jaw on the helicopter ramp rung.¹² One of the AID men helped him into the helicopter.

The man was on board the helicopter for about two hours. The three AID men and the helicopter crew waited outside. (B.N. said it was a clear, chilly night and the time passed slowly.)¹³ When the man was passed through the helicopter hatch, at about 3:00 in the morning, he was unconscious. The other two AID men took him to a tractor that was in the field and laid him next to it.¹⁴

They flew back to Uberaba. The following day they flew back to the Espinhaco base. A few days later they were returned to Rio de Janeiro. B.N. resumed work in Sao Paulo.

(Other missions were undertaken in several South American countries, notably Argentina and Venezuela, in which B.N. took part. However, his primary involvement was in the Minas Gerais State of Brazil.)

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When B.N. was sent to the United States in 1963, he was assigned to the Department of Defense as a translator for the military. He traveled with Defense personnel (a function he still performs) on overseas junkets and worked with foreign dignitaries visiting military installations in this country. He was regularly assigned to CIA briefings on UFOs for NATO officers and CIA operatives in Europe. United States Air Force officers and, occasionally, United States Naval officers participated in the briefings. He has not participated in briefings since 1972 but has maintained contact with others who have.

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In 1964-65 B.N. took part in briefings that outlined procedures for UFO episodes in England. RAF officers and other British military personnel participated. NATO officers were present as well as CIA operatives and United States military. Plans were made for "visual displays, radar displacement, and artifact droppings" (his words). Materials were shipped through the Netherlands Defense NATO depot in New Jersey.¹⁵ Co-ordination of events was placed within jurisdiction of Lakenheath RAF Station in England.

(In the context of this conversation from the second phone call, this writer asked about the Scoriton affair which had prompted all this in the first place. Having gathered much information about this incident, this writer hoped to confirm the veracity of B.N. or, at least, determine if B.N. was well read on what is, admittedly, a rather confusing UFO occurrence and an extremely obscure one.)¹⁶

B.N. said he remembered the Scoriton incident incident rather vividly because at a briefing in January 1969 the CIA reported the death of a man in 1968 from excessive experimentation. The event was referred to as the "1965 Devonshire episode." Later on B.N. saw reports that also brought attention to the "microwave accident" with admonitions to CIA and NSA operatives about the injudicious use of microwave technology. He remembers no restraints on drug experimentation. He did not know the name of the person involved in the episode but had seen reports referring to the Scoriton book.¹⁷ Here is the story:

In the 1964-65 project (called Exeter to correspond to contemporary episodes planned for Exeter, New Hampshire in the United States and Exeter in England) "sighting" co-ordinates were established for a triangular area in England that included Dover, Cambridge, Warminster, and Exeter (in Devonshire) because that covered the populous London region and rural countryside.

In one of the sightings of 1965 (which he learned about from the 1969 briefing) a man reported a sighting and dropping of material to one of the British UFO groups. CIA operatives on the staff or as members contacted the man about the sighting. While passing the information to Lakenheath through the London CIA office as part of the Exeter project, someone decided to subject the man to further UFO experience.

The man was taken to London where he accepted the offer to have his story verified by the use of a "truth seeking drug."¹⁸ During this session a doctor administered experimental drugs used to induce specific hallucinatory material into a subject's brain processes. In this case the man was also stimulated by microwave transmissions so that material induced would be retained upon awakening as if a real event.

Further contacts were established for the man with other UFO groups to monitor the results of the experimentation and to determine the pattern followed by UFO study groups in such cases.

B.N. said he saw reports of many such episodes but this was the only one he remembers as having a death attributed directly to the experiment itself.

This writer asked if anyone was disciplined because of the man's death. B.N. said that the CIA never ~~indeed~~ took disciplinary action for any accident in the performance of duty. Furthermore he said there was a program, which is still going on in a different form, called "Elimlegit." This program calls for the termination of UFO study that might prove harmful to the national security. He said if someone were to check the deaths of Jessup, Edwards, Ruppelt, and, so he heard, McDonald¹⁹, they might uncover something as shattering as the 1960's assassinations.²⁰

He went on to say that if one checked carefully, they would find that the CIA was publically on record as having experimented with the poisons holothurin and hydrocyanic acid.²¹ On some occasions CIA men were dispatched to the homes of persons, who made public statements about UFOs or sightings they had made, for the purpose of intimidation.²²

B.N. said that he saw Dr. Allen Hynek (sic) at CIA briefings in the late 1960s and early 1970s.²³

He indicated that the Hill episode in New Hampshire was a CIA event and he felt that the fishermen episode in Mississippi (Pascagoula, evidently) was a CIA experience but did not have first hand knowledge as he was no longer participating in briefings when that occurred.

He also had no first hand knowledge that the United States government or CIA had any real UFO artifacts. He said that there had, indeed, been real UFO sightings as well as movie film as he had seen many of them. He never saw any film or photographs of humanoids but was present during slide presentations that detailed contrived CIA operations.

When asked how the CIA created sightings of UFOs or produced landings, he said that holographic techniques were used and had advanced very much over the years from what he saw in the briefing reports. He said he was not capable of giving specifics as the subject was very complex but said one could find indications of the "state of the art" (his words) from government manuals available to the public.²⁴

He said the CIA operated out of Holloman Air Force base and Fort Monmouth which are CIA conduits (his word) among others.

This represents the gist of B.N.'s remarks during the two telephone conversations with him. Both calls lasted about one and three quarter hours together.

Noone has talked to B.N. since.

PERSONAL COMMENTS:

B.N. was never coy. He would or would not answer questions put to him. He did not seem overly serious nor flippant or glib. His comments were generally conversational in tone. He was friendly both times I talked to him. And he seemed genuinely interested in pleasing me for our mutual friend's sake. He did not act like a man who was divulging any great secrets. I attribute that to his sophisticated background and foreign influence.

Overall, we think B.N.'s story has some merit. The things we have checked on so far corroborate his remarks in the small details. But we find it hard to accept in its totality -- not for anything that was said or unsaid, but from the sheer improbability of it all.

We are now verifying some of the things he presented and have found no discrepancy thus far. However, we put this paper together for others more versed in UFO lore than we to determine whether we are on to something or not.

Looking back, this writer can now see a dozen or more questions he might have asked. And in going over the material with colleagues much more knowledgeable than I, this writer discovered several areas that should have been cleared up on the spot e.g., where did the briefings take place in this country?

We have discovered that B.N. is very unhappy about his Department of Defense job and may even have been demoted some time ago. This might account for his motive in telling his story. It certainly accounts for his obsession with setting up a Bahamian retreat to get away from "the rat race" as he calls it.

So, if some of you who receive this report see merit in what has been presented, we shall pursue the matter further. If, on the other hand, nothing rings true based on studied experience with the CIA or UFO phenomena, we will drop the matter forthwith.

1. We are trying to check whether or not this airport in RIO was functioning in 1957 and whether or not military aircraft used the airport. (As of April 26th, 1978 we have not received a reply to our query about this which was directed to the United States Consulate in RIO.)
2. According to the United States Department of the Navy Information Office (Lt. Commander Benson) - via a phone call - Navy ships have been and are located in South American waters. Personnel do have shore leave in various South American cities but Benson could not tell us if United States Navy personnel was flying missions in Brazil in 1957. (We have sent a letter to the Department of the Navy in Washington D.C. for specific information.)
3. We have mailed a letter to the Department of Defense Information Office in Washington D.C. but have received no reply yet. There are shared military bases in some South American countries. As for 1957 and Brazil, we await the DOD letter.
4. We included a question about whether or not there were landing facilities for aircraft in Uberaba in our letter to the U.S. Consulate in RIO. (See Note 1.)
5. N.B. Reference to the Rio Grande River is a redundancy of this writer. His notes had "R. Grande" which simply meant Rio Grande as B.N. referred to it.
5. We are researching older aircraft books to determine if there are (or were) sleeping accommodations and search lights or "sweep
6. lights" (as B.N. called them) on transport helicopters. We assume there are but want to make sure. Also, we are trying to
7. determine if dispersion of any material at 200' would be effective
8. considering the rotor action of a helicopter. And are there
9. rear hatches in military helicopters and ramps or rungs?
10. Heat sensing devices were used in VietNam but we are trying to
11. determine if they were used in 1957 and if they are (or were)
12. effective from the air for a body the size of a man.
13. Lorazepam causes amnesia of the remembrance process and is currently in use according to one source we have found. Whether or not it produces unconsciousness is being checked as well as the date of its first use.
14. This reference by B.N. to the weather was thought to be significant until we read the famous UFO report that supposedly corresponds to this episode. The words "cold" and "clear" were used by the abductee. (See Note 14.)

14. This is, of course, the thoroughly reported and famous Villas-Boas case, best described in the Lorenzen book, Encounters With UFO Occupants, a 1976 Berkley Medallion paperback. Anyone could read this account and make up a story like B.N.'s - even going so far as adding the nice touch about Villas-Boas bang-on-the-jaw which would account for the marks on Villas-Boas chin that he recounts as "bloodletting" by the Ufonauts that abducted him. Some of the things we are checking are; Does B.N.'s helicopter take him over Sao Francisco de Sales (This is given as Salles in the Lorenzen book); Villas-Boas' town? There are two Sao Franciscos in the same vicinity. One is on the Sao Francisco River, northwest of Rio de Janeiro. The other is on the Rio Grande, also northwest of Rio de Janeiro but not as much so. One is near Brazilia (the capital), the other is near Sao Paulo State as indicated in the Lorenzen book. Both are in the Minas Gerais State. We think that B.N.'s account corresponds to the right town, but if he has made a mistake from misreading the Villas-Boas segment in the Lorenzen book, then we can close the book on this. (We are going to check with the Lorenzens about this as they are the most knowledgeable about the Villas-Boas case.) Also we might ask why no other houses were disturbed by the helicopter at the late hour involved. (Of course one can counter as to why no one was roused by the UFO in Villas-Boas' account of his abduction. We can only speculate that Villas-Boas' UFO was of the silent type.) Has anyone ever checked the layout of the Villas-Boas farm and its proximity to other farms or houses? As anyone can see, there are several questions that one can ask about B.N.'s account. And in the answering, one might also shed light on the Villas-Boas case itself.
15. NATO shipments are made through a Netherlands Defense address which is, Netherlands Defense, Shed 217, South 70, North Fleet Street, Fort Newark or Elizabeth, New Jersey, 07114.
16. The Scoriton Mystery is the name of a book by Eileen Buckle, co-authored by Norman Oliver. It was published in England. We don't think it was published in the United States. It recounts events in Scoriton (Devon) in 1965 involving a man named Bryant who claimed a sighting wherein he met a space being named "Yanski" who purported to be George Adamski, reincarnated. (Adamski had died very shortly before the supposed contact with Bryant.) The story, as already mentioned, is too complex and confusing to go into in this paper. Reference has been made to the Scoriton hoax by Jerome Clark in his book with Loren Coleman, The Unidentified. Clark accepted the story as a hoax when confronted by material from Norman Oliver, Buckle's co-author. However, there is an epilogue to this 10 year old event that may indicate there is more here than meets the eye. In conjunction with B.N.'s account and new material about the Scoriton story from Buckle we shall prepare a paper for anyone interested in the episode.
- 17.

18. B.N. said that the CIA regularly used Pentathol or sodium thio-pental, hyoscine, and Norepinephrine and he saw those names in many briefing reports. remembering them particularly because he stumbled over them repeatedly while translating for others.
19. These are, of course, Morris Jessup (scientist and author), Frank Edwards (commentator and author), Ed Ruppelt (Air Force Captain, former head of Project Bluebook, and author) and James McDonald (noted scientist). The only link between them is their public stance on UFOs -- unless one considers their deaths; two suicides (the scientists) and two heart attacks.
20. We can only guess at what B.N. meant by this cryptic remark.
21. We have checked several public pronouncements about the CIA and poison only to find reference to shellfish toxin.
22. The infamous "men in black"?
23. If Hynek was someplace other than the Washington D.C. area (where we assume the alleged briefings took place -- see prior comment), then we can rule this one out.
24. We have done some reading on Holography after these comments and find that extensive work was done on holography as far back as 1948. Filtered mercury lights (arc lights) were originally used then He-Ne gas lasers and now pulsed ruby lasers to produce three dimensional images. Coupled with acoustical holography, holograms illuminated with a collimated monochromatic beam of light could produce a three dimensional object of considerable reality. Two beams focused from a 45 degree angle over a large area could create a hologram some distance away with resolution and fidelity rivaling reality. Holograms can be produced in any open space -- mid-air, some distance away or close to the viewer. The method is not cumbersome and not particularly costly. B.N. may have given something interesting, if not substantial, here.

Some final thoughts -- Some of us working on this paper have been struck by the lack of real minutiae in B.N.'s account. This is either a fault of this writer, who may not have asked the right questions in the first place, or it might stem from the distance between the occurrences and the recounting by B.N. It would seem that if he were fabricating his story (especially in the Villas-Boas portion), he would have embellished his tale more. Or else he is too shrewd to fall into that usual hoaxer's trap. As the material and notes indicate, we can only prove that B.N. has been where he says he's been. To prove more we would need an "innocent" to come forth and say that the CIA tried to meddle with their mind. Or we need to see one of the briefing reports. Or exhume one of the hinted-at UFO/CIA victims to see if they have one of the poisons in them. Or we need to see a hologram in operation -- as an unfrightened observer who can walk through the image to the producing apparatus. This would constitute proof of things said. Otherwise we have a prelude only.