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# WESTERN UNION

## TELEGRAM

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CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL  
PRESIDENT

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LETTER TELEGRAM	
SHORE SHIP	

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

PD = CHELSEA MASS MAR 23 1968  
 U S ARMY OFFICIALS = PROVING GROUNDS  
 DUGWAY UTAH

GENTLEMEN: 58 YEARS AGO 1910 I WORKED FOR EDWARD DOHERTY  
 A WELL KNOWN SHEEPMAN OF NEW PLYMOUTH AND FOXSTORE IDAHO ON  
 ONE OCCASION AFTER SALTING ONE BAND OF SHEEP SEVERAL  
 HUNDRED HUNDRED DIED THE OTHER BAND THAT WERE GRAZING ON THE  
 SAME PLACE WERE NOT AFFECTED IT DID APPEAR THAT THE SALT WAS  
 RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF THE SHEEP. THE NEWSPAPER STORIES  
 OF WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN UTAH RECENTLY STATES THAT OTHER GRAZING  
 IN THE SAME PLACE WERE NOT AFFECTED SO TO CUT RED TAPE AND GET  
 TO THE PROBLEM DIRECT I SUGGEST GOING TO THE SHEEP CAMP AND  
 FIND OUT IF THE SHEEP WERE SALTED RECENTLY OR IF THEY WERE ON

WU1200 (R3-63)

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
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# WESTERN UNION

## TELEGRAM

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CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL  
PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
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SALTED GROUND AND IF POSSIBLE GET SAMPLES OF THE SALT THAT  
 MAY BE IN CAMP OR GO TO THE STORE WHERE THE SALT WAS  
 PURCHASED AND GET SAMPLES THERE I AM STRONGLY OF THE OPINION  
 THAT SALT CAUSED THE DEATH OF THE SHEEP SINCERELY  
 = DANIEL DOHERTY OLD SOLDIERS HOME CHELSEA MASS =

PH115

DOMESTIC SERVICE	
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TELEGRAM	
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NIGHT LETTER	

**WESTERN UNION**  
**TELEGRAM**  
 W. P. MARSHALL  
 CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD  
 R. W. McFALL  
 PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE	
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LETTER TELEGRAM	
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168				MAR 30 1968 1 030A

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*Jan 23*

**U. S. ARMY OFFICIALS**

**PROVING GROUNDS DUGWAY UTAH**

GENTLEMEN 58 YEARS AGO 1910 I WORKED FOR EDWARD DOHERTY A WELL KNOWN SHEEPMAN OF NEW PLYMOUTH AND FOXSTORE IDAHO, ON ONE OCCASION AFTER SALTING 1 BAND OF SHEEP SEVERAL HUNDRED DIED THE OTHERS BAND THAT WERE GRAZING ON THE SAME PLACE WERE NOT AFFECTED. IT DID APPEAR THAT THE SALT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF THE SHEEP. THE NEWSPAPER STORIES FO WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN UTAH RECENTLY STATES THAT OTHER SHEEP GRAZING IN THE SAME PLACE WERE NOT AFFECTED SO TO CUT RED TAPE AND GET TO THE PROBLEM DIRECT I SUGGEST GOING TO THE SHEEP CAMP AND FIND OUT IF THE SHEEP WERE SALTED RECENTLY OR IF THEY WERE ON SALTED GROUND AND IF POSSIBLE GET SAMPLES OF THE SALT THAT MAY BE IN CAMP OR GO TO THE STORE WHERE THE SALT WAS PURCHASED AND GET SAMPLES THERE. I AM STRONGLY OF THE OPINION THAT SALT

WU1208 (R3-68)

**CAUSED THE DEATH OF THE SHEEP SINCERELY**

**DANIEL DOHERTY OLD SOLDIERS HOME CHELSEA MASSACHUSETTS**

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# WESTERN UNION

## TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL  
PRESIDENT

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*mark 23*  
*PH 15*

**U. S. ARMY OFFICIALS**

**PROVING GROUNDS DUGWAY UTAH**

GENTLEMEN 58 YEARS AGO 1910 I WORKED FOR EDWARD DOHERTY A WELL KNOWN SHEEPMAN OF NEW PLYMOUTH AND FOXSTORE IDAHO, ON ONE OCCASION AFTER SALTING A BAND OF SHEEP SEVERAL HUNDRED DIED THE OTHERS BAND THAT WERE GRAZING ON THE SAME PLACE WERE NOT AFFECTED. IT DID APPEAR THAT THE SALT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH OF THE SHEEP. THE NEWSPAPER STORES TO WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN UTAH RECENTLY STATES THAT OTHER SHEEP GRAZING IN THE SAME PLACE WERE NOT AFFECTED SO TO CUT RED TAPE AND GET TO THE PROBLEM DIRECT I SUGGEST GOING TO THE SHEEP CAMP AND FIND OUT IF THE SHEEP WERE SALTED RECENTLY OR IF THEY WERE ON SALTED GROUND AND IF POSSIBLE GET SAMPLES OF THE SALT THAT MAY BE IN CAMP OR GO TO THE STORE WHERE THE SALT WAS PURCHASED AND GET SAMPLES THERE. I AM STRONGLY OF THE OPINION THAT SALT

**CAUSED THE DEATH OF THE SHEEP SINGLY**

**DANIEL DOHERTY OLD SOLDIERS HOME CHELSEA MASSACHUSETTS**



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
DUGWAY PROVING GROUND  
Dugway, Utah 84022

7 MAY 1968

STEDP-CO

PH175

Mr. Daniel Doherty  
Old Soldiers Home  
Chelsea, Massachusetts 02150

Dear Mr. Doherty:

The cause of the death of the sheep in Skull Valley has not been definitely determined in spite of intensive studies by U.S. Public Health, U.S. Department of Agriculture and several Department of Army Agencies.

I wish to thank you for your suggestion to check the salt. It has been investigated without positive results.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "J. H. Watts", is written over the typed name.

JAMES H. WATTS  
Colonel, CmlC  
Commanding

MAIN ENTRANCE  
SWITCHBOARD  
OLD SOLDIER

DUE BILL

Form 12

HOME MAR 23/68

19

TO THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
(INCORPORATED)

TO	U S ARMY OFFICALS	\$	
"	PROVING GROUNDS DUGWAY UTAH		20.07
"			
"			
FROM	DANIEL DOHERTY		
"	OLD SOLDIERS HOME CHELSEA MASS		
CHARGE TO		TOTAL \$	20.07

911715

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

*Collect  
26¢*

DANIEL DOHERTY

OLD SOLDIERS HOME CHELSEA MASS

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Park Sq Bldg*

WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAM

S. E.  
FIELD. MASS

*On any Occasion  
it's wise  
to wire*

## Mishap in Utah

*By Gordon  
Science Monitor*

X It is hard to find words to express one's concern for the recent events in Utah's Skull Valley. There 6,400 sheep suddenly died after the Army had experimented with nerve gas just over the ridge on the Dugway Proving Ground. No one yet knows exactly what happened or why. But that is not the main point; the chief consideration is that something happened which, by all the rules of careful civilization, never should have occurred.

We do not doubt for a moment that the Army and the Pentagon are gravely concerned over what happened — both for humanitarian and for public relations reasons. But being concerned is not enough. This event must be taken as another grave warning on the perils with which mankind is experimenting and which are mounting as natural science comes up with more and more horrifying weapons of destruction.

This is the third major mishap dealing with such weapons in two years. The first was the radioactive pollution of farmlands around Palomares, Spain, in January, 1966, when three hydrogen bombs fell there after a midair refueling collision.

*Jan. 1968*

The second was the crash of a plane, bearing four hydrogen bombs, on Greenland two months ago. Understandably, each of these two incidents startled and upset countless persons around the world, even though the crashes showed that the bombs' antiexplosion devices were effective.

The Utah event is more serious. It was a deliberate experimentation which somehow went wrong. And while there seems to be evidence that the sheep were killed because of special considerations which did not affect other living creatures in the same area, nonetheless no one can be blamed if they feel uneasy at the thought that such potentially disastrous experiments are going on around them.

The definitive answer to all these mishaps and perils is, of course, a rigid worldwide control of weapons and weaponry experimentation. Unhappily, no such blissful state of affairs is discernible on the farthest horizon. But this does not eliminate the obligation for greater care and concern than have yet been shown. The events of Skull Valley are a clear call for greater wisdom.



Utah Convinced

*Boston Globe  
Sun March 24  
1968*

# Nerve Gas Killed Sheep?

Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY—State officials are convinced that a mist of lethal nerve gas was blown 30 miles from a top-secret Army chemical warfare test area on Mar. 13, killing 6400 sheep in western Utah's Skull Valley.

The Army said Saturday that its investigation will continue in the remote region 50 miles southwest of Salt Lake City and that "no definite cause of death" has yet been determined.

"We are as positive as medical science can ever be that the Army tests caused the deaths," said Dr. D. A. Osguthorpe, a special adviser to Gov. Calvin L. Rampton.

"We're very lucky no people were killed," he added. "As far as we're concerned, the cases are closed."

Osguthorpe, a veterinary medicine consultant to Utah State University, said wind factors, chemical analysis, and tests on dead animals all confirmed his position.

Rampton also said he is convinced the Army was to blame. He has urged the Federal government to reimburse sheep ranchers for their estimated \$300,000 loss.

"We have narrowed the cause of death to an organic phosphate compound—the kind that is a component of nerve gas," Osguthorpe said Saturday. "Since the Army has admitted conducting the nerve gas tests the day before the sheep began dying, that would seem to clear the matter up."

The Army at first denied any connection when the deaths were first reported in midweek. Friday, a high-level Army team was flown to Salt Lake City from Washington to investigate. Skull Valley is rough, semi-desert country, inhabited by a few Basque shepherders and about 30 Indians. It is primarily used for livestock grazing, some alfalfa and small fields of grain.

No people, or livestock other than sheep, were affected. The area hit was described by Osguthorpe as about five miles wide and 20 miles long. The sheep were first stricken with paralysis, then died.

Osguthorpe said the danger had passed with fresh and heavy snows last week-end.

The Army's Dugway Proving Grounds is used for chemical and biological warfare testing. It is located 15 to 35 miles from where the sheep were found dead or dying.

The Army acknowledged that "routine operations" involving aircraft were conducted in March at Dugway.

Sen. Frank Moss (D-Utah), said he learned earlier in the week that the Army had fired 155mm shells packing nerve gas that day, while 320 gallons of the substance was reported released from a high-speed aircraft in the area.

The Utah congressional delegation has called for a full Army report on tests at Dugway. Meanwhile, Rampton says he has been assured the Army will suspend tests until a final decision on the deaths is reached. Use of lethal gas in warfare is barred by the Geneva Convention.

ices and maintenance 270

# \$1.3 Million Sought for Gassed Sheep

Associated Press

SALT LAKE CITY — The owner of a Skull Valley, Utah, ranch on which some 6249 sheep died after an Army nerve gas test in March said Monday he wants \$1,385,000 for damages.

Fred Anschutz, of the Anschutz Land and Livestock Co. in Denver, met with Army claims officers in Salt Lake City to discuss the claim.

Some 6700 sheep died on Anschutz' and other Skull Valley ranches after the Army sprayed a nerve gas over Dugway Proving Ground, about 50 miles southwest of Salt Lake City. The Army has acknowledged the test was at least partially responsible for the deaths.

*Benton Globe  
74. M. 14-1968*



L

# Sheep Gassed?

*Beaton  
Globe  
Apr 26  
1968*

## Maybe, Says Army

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

WASHINGTON—The Army conceded for the first time Monday that its nerve gas possibly might have killed some 6000 Utah sheep, but said that no one could determine for sure what caused the mysterious deaths.

Brig. Gen Lilliam W. Stone of the army MATERIEL Command said there was increasing evidence that a chemical such used in nerve gas killed the sheep, but that no traces of it could be found in the grazing area, near the Army's Dugway Proving Grounds in western Utah.

"We fully recognize, with this occurring right on our doorstep and probably involving a chemical similar to materials we have been testing, that we are highly suspect," Stone told Congressmen from UVTAH.

The same chemical, Stone said, was found in insecticides, but there was no evidence that insecticides had been used in the area.

Rep. Sherman Lloyd (R-Utah) in whose district the sheep died, said elimination of other possible causes was "beginning to leave the Army standing alone as the chief suspect."

after the Army sprayed 320 gallons of nerve gas from an airplane flying 150 feet above the ground at the Dugway Testing Grounds, about 30 miles southwest of Scull Valley where the sheep died.

Heretofore, Army spokesmen have denied that their tests had anything to do with the sheep.

Boston Globe  
Mon. March 25  
1968

# Mystery Of Dead Sheep

L.A. Times—Washington Post

DUGWAY PROVING GROUND, Utah — Near this desert test center, a lone sheep stands silently in a field of dead ones.

She is a sick sheep, a sheep with a paralyzed leg. She is not eating, and soon she will die. Is she a witness to our first major nerve gas accident, one that has killed 6400 sheep in Skull Valley?

The evidence for it is highly incriminating.

On Wednesday, Mar. 13, Dugway Proving Ground—the Army's main field tester of chemical and biological weapons—fired several 155 mm artillery shells containing GB or Sarin, a U.S. variation of a nerve gas developed by Germany before and during World War II.

A plane also sprayed a far larger quantity of a more potent nerve gas, a so-called "V" gas, probably one called VX. These were developed by British and U.S. chemists in the early 1950s.

The next day sheep started dying.

Nerve gases, like insecticides, belong to a class of chemicals called organic phosphates. They kill by blocking the action of a chemical in our blood called cholinesterase. Its normal function is to destroy another chemical called acetylcholine, which is a vital substance produced at our nerve endings.

Acetylcholine's job is to transmit nerve signals and energize our muscles. Then it must be counteracted quickly by cholinesterase, for if it remains, it is poisonous.

Something, like nerve gas, intervenes, the results include nausea, vomiting, twitching, jerking and staggering. Then, in the words of an Army chemical warfare manual, "cessation of breathing and death."

Tests so far by Army and federal and state agriculture department chemists have turned up no guilty plant, soil poison, insecticide or disease.

Three sheep's blood tested by U.S. Agriculture Department chemists show depressed cholinesterase levels, it was learned Sunday.

The puzzle to Army and civilian chemists is that tests at Dugway on a much larger number of the affected sheep have shown apparently normal cholinesterase levels. In the words of Dr. Mortimer Rothenberg, Dugway's scientific director, "this is the most specific and sensitive test" of nerve gas action.

## THE PUZZLE

While the sheep who have died showed some symptoms, he concedes, they failed to show several others that "always" appear in nerve gas cases: "contraction of the pupils to pin-points, difficult breathing, foaming at the mouth and nose, convulsions."

"It doesn't seem to match at all," he argued.

Also: "the wind from our test site was blowing northeast, very stable without gusts." The sheep were 25 to 43 miles southeast by Army maps produced here.

Also: "all the other animals in the area remain healthy." So do the few people: shepherders, six Goshute Indian families, 20 men, women and children on ranches. To make sure, the state health department is now starting to blood test these people.

"I'll tell you this," Rothenberg said. "If this did occur it was phenomenal." Newest nerve gases, in other words may act in far tinier quantities than expected. And act far more slowly and less obviously than the one to two minutes it would take to cause human death in usual military concentration.

## The Boston Daily Globe

Published by GLOBE NEWSPAPER CO., 135 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, Mass. 02107.

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This tells all about

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Evidence eludes searchers

# Utah sheep-loss probe pushed

By John C. Waugh  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Skull Valley, Utah

It was March 13. Dusk was settling in over the flat empty desert at Utah's Dugway Proving Ground.

Smoke pots in a line a half mile from the test grid were smoldering and billowing, marking the flight path to the drop area.

A weak weather front was moving in on the desert. Scattered clouds were scudding across toward the northeast. A 20-mile-an-hour breeze was whipping out of the southwest. Nothing unusual.

Up from the south, a fast Air Force jet screamed in low under the shadow of Granite Peak. As it stormed over the test grid at an altitude of 150 feet, it rained down a thin misty red liquid spray — 320 gallons of lethal nerve agent.

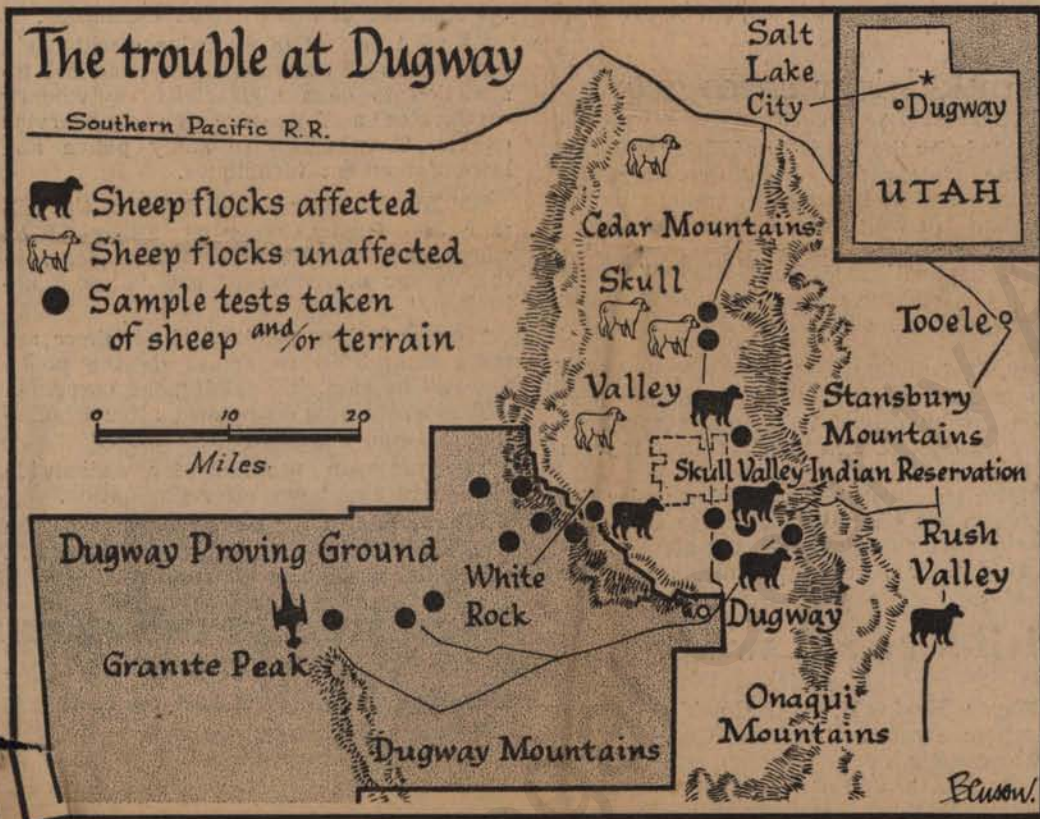
The test was routine. The same agent had been similarly tested a hundred times before without harm.

The next day was March 14. Up in the rolling stone-and-sage-covered hill of White Rock on the edge of Skull Valley — 27 miles northeast of Granite Peak — sheep grazing in the snow suddenly began to lose balance and collapse.

In the hours and days that followed more than 6,000 sheep died.

There is no official statement that anyone knows for certain what killed them. However, Sen. Frank Moss (D) of Utah said he had "proof positive" that tests made at two government laboratories showed the nerve-gas experiment killed the sheep. The report

★ Please turn to Page 3



By Hen Benson, staff artist

## What really happened?

The day after a chemical agent was sprayed by jet (aircraft symbol) over a test grid at the Dugway Proving Ground in Utah, 6,400 sheep between White Rock and Rush Valley began to die. Other sheep, cattle, and people were unaffected. Scientists have been working to find the answer.

April 16, 1968

2nd Cl'd at Boston.  
Mass. add'l offices

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# \*Sheep-loss inquiry pushed

Continued from Page 1

by laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Public Health Service is expected to be released in a week or so.

National concern has riveted on the case. Dugway is under heavy fire and suspicion. The proving ground deals with the deadliest of cargoes. And if they ever seeped out, they could cause havoc and hysteria.

Since 1942 the Army has tested its most lethal biological and chemical gases at Dugway.

Since 1952 the most deadly of the nerve gases have undergone careful testing. And the record of safety was near perfect. The test on March 13 was routine. The conditions were normal. The agent rarely before, in a hundred tests, had drifted more than two miles from the test grid—and never beyond the boundaries of the 850,000-acre proving ground.

How could it suddenly have drifted 27 miles that day and killed sheep? If it did, why wasn't there evidence in the snow, in the plants, in the soil, or in the sheep themselves?

## Why just sheep?

But if the test didn't do it, why were 6,400 sheep dead in Skull Valley? And why just sheep? Why didn't cattle, dogs, horses, birds, rabbits, rodents—some of them much more susceptible—die too? Why weren't humans hurt? Some 3,000 persons reside at the proving-ground headquarters between Granite Peak and White Rock. Nothing else died—just sheep.

And why only the sheep in the narrow swatch that runs from Granite Peak into Skull Valley and over the pass in the Onaqui Mountains? All the other sheep in the valley grazed on untouched.

And why had no veterinarian in the area ever seen symptoms like these before in dying sheep?

The mystery of Skull Valley has deepened daily since the middle of March.

Because of the juxtaposition of events—the test, then the mass deaths—Dugway is the central suspect. But the evidence so far is only circumstantial. There is as yet no clear link between the tests at dusk at Dugway and the dying sheep.

## Bacteria ruled out

Scientists here have ruled out a bacteria or a virus.

They think it was something the sheep ate. But what? And how did it get there?

It was a poison and investigating scientists point accusing fingers at organophosphate, a nerve-killing compound found in the red liquid agent at Dugway. But it is also found commonly in many pesticides and insecticides. Yet the region where most of the sheep died had never been sprayed.

Dr. Mortimer A. Rothenberg, Dugway's lanky, cave-cheeked scientific director, says, "It is like hunting a needle in a haystack and not knowing what the needle looks like."

Scores of scientists, veterinarians, and poison experts from federal, state, and pri-



By Robert P. Hey

## Sunrise in Memphis

On a misty spring morning in Memphis, a visitor can easily imagine he hears the chant of pre-Civil War slaves as they load cotton bales aboard boats headed for distant ports up and down the muddy Mississippi River. The old river city's history seems almost to come alive on the cobblestone levee that lines its shore.

vate agencies have flocked to Skull Valley to hunt the "needle."

Col. James H. Watts, Dugway's commanding officer, shakes his head. "For that agent to have drifted that far — 27 to 35 miles to the nearest sheep — would be foreign to all our previous experience here. That's what makes it so difficult to understand."

## No traces found

Dr. Rothenberg shakes his head. "If our agent did get over there to the sheep, then why can't we find any evidence? We find no trace of it in the soil, in the snow, or in the plants."

He explains that the nerve agent hydrolyzes—breaks up and loses its lethal force—within four or five days. It could have hydrolyzed before scientists took their first samples. But if it had hydrolyzed, then why did sheep still become fatally sick even after scientists took first soil samples?

Dr. Kent R. Van Kampen, a young veterinarian-pathologist from the United States Department of Agriculture, shakes his head, too. He was one of the first scientists to reach the sheep at White Rock. He saw them dying.

He says it is "something we've never been confronted with before. All the indications still point to a chemical toxic. It could be either the Army nerve agent—he calls it Agent X. Its real name is secret—or something that appears naturally. If it is a natural toxic it never manifested itself in this area before in this magnitude."

## Other causes sought

The teams of scientists now are looking hard not only for Agent X, but at a possible synergistic action. Synergism occurs when a group of interacting factors all come together in concert to cause an action—in this case, poison sheep.

For instance, a combination of what the sheep had been eating, plus a plant normally not toxic, plus other factors, might have come together in a rare combination. The result: dead sheep.

All that is known for sure at Skull Valley is that 6,400 sheep died. Whatever it was attacked the nervous system. But what exactly? And how did it get there?

## Book prizes set for Dr. King

By the Associated Press

PRESTIGE CAREER  
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B.G. Sun of 21-1968

# Utah Doctors Attack Chemical War Center

Associated Press

TOOELE, Utah — A Tooele, Utah, surgeon has charged the Army could cause "massive human disaster" with its testing at Dugway Proving Ground in the western part of the state.

Dr. Kelly H. Gubler, chief of staff of the Tooele Valley Hospital some 40 miles northeast of the center, said it was ridiculous for the Army "to soft-pedal the human health hazard."

His comments are quoted in the Apr. 12 edition of the Medical World News, a weekly medical magazine, in an article about the 6700 sheep which died in mid-March in Skull Valley and the possible connection with Dugway nerve agent tests.

Scientists seeking the cause of the deaths claim nerve gas tests the Army admits to at Dugway Mar. 13 killed the sheep which began dying the next day in

## Worcester Man Held for Tests In Girl's Murder

WORCESTER — A 24-year-old truck driver was ordered Saturday to undergo 35 days of psychiatric examination after being charged with the murder of Phyllis Anne Morrissette, 17, of Blackstone.

John G. Farrell, of Grafton st., was sent to Bridgewater State Hospital by Judge Walter D. Allen after he stood mute at his arraignment.

Miss Morrissette's body was found Easter Sunday in Geese Pond. Police said she had been strangled.

She was last seen the day before when she accompanied her boy friend, Marine Pfc. Joseph Bosowski, 20, of West Boylston, to Boston, where he was to leave for his second tour of duty in Vietnam.

Skull Valley. Weather reports have confirmed 35 m.p.h. winds were blowing that day across Dugway into Skull Valley and toward Tooele.

Dr. Gubler said he had treated civilian Dugway workers in the past for an overdose of anticholinestrase agents even though the Army denied the contamination came at the establishment.

He continued: "We've blown our stacks before over Dugway incidents. We occasionally see patients who have gotten an anticholinestrase overdose at the proving ground, but will the Army admit it? Never. They refuse to take a realistic attitude."

Tests done at the stricken sheep showed them suffering from a depression of cholinestrase which incapacitates its victim by blocking the action of the enzyme at nerve endings. This causes contraction of nerve-fed muscle; producing spasms and convulsions.

Dr. G. D. Caryle Thompson, Utah's state health director, has also charged Dugway should broaden its scope of cooperation.

He said "persons in the health division have been cleared for years to be informed periodically about Dugway's bacteriological agents."

However, he said there wasn't such clearance for chemical warfare agents. Thompson asserted such an avenue should be opened in case it became necessary for the division to deal with them.

Sen. Frank Moss, D-Utah, has said he had "proof positive" that recent comparative tests done at two government laboratories showed the Army tests killed the sheep.

A Dugway spokesman has said it would be necessary to see the report which will be released in about a week before making a statement.

The tests were done at the U.S. Public Health Service at Atlanta, Ga. and Department of Agriculture at Ames, Iowa.

Dilchrist's

# Specter of germ warfare

*Boston Globe, 24. Apr 30 1968*

There may be little that is new in the London Sunday Times "disclosure" that the U.S. Department of Defense is rushing right along with its plans to equip American armed forces with the very latest thing in biological warfare weapons. It is none the less horrifying.

The armed services have been engaged in such bacteriological research for years, utilizing not only commercially owned but also 52 university laboratories. Moreover, other nations of the world are similarly engaged and some may have even greater stockpiles than we have.

This merely multiplies the terror many times over. Dr. Barry Commoner, director of Washington University's Center for the Biology of Natural Sciences, states bluntly:

"The monster we insist on creating makes the nuclear weapon look like a child's toy."

Dr. Commoner should know what he is talking about. Moreover, he is confirmed by such meager facts as have sifted through the close secrecy maintained by the Defense Department.

The chemical agents already authorized for use in Vietnam, if their use is found to be needed, may be more humane than napalm, phosphorous and defoliating chemicals. They incapacitate for approximately

three hours and are believed to have no lasting effects.

But the emphasis is not on anything so innocuous. It is on weapons to spread anthrax, dysentery, plague and yellow fever, and to breed strains, moreover, which would be resistant to antibiotics. What has been wrought is only partly indicated by the deaths of 6000 sheep a few weeks ago after an Army nerve gas accidentally was wafted over Utah grazing grounds.

More than a year ago 5000 scientists petitioned President Johnson for an overall review of U.S. policy on the use of such weaponry. They received a polite acknowledgment from an aide, but nothing else has happened. The Defense Department has gone right ahead with its "classified" experiments, arguing that a stockpile of biological weapons is as vital a deterrent as is a stockpile of nuclear weapons.

This may be so. Man has so far survived with the one. Maybe there is no horror with which he cannot live—for a while. In any case, non-experts on the new terrors of war are left virtually wordless. The question which arises is almost too esoteric to be asked: "What next will man's genius perpetrate, and when will the greatest genius of all appear on the scene to save the world from its galloping madness?"



The Cry "Nerve Gass" The Sheep Killer

Caused a terrible world-wide commotion

March ~~1913~~<sup>13-14</sup> or ~~1914~~, 1968, 6,400 sheep died at Skull Valley, Utah.

And almost instantaneously the newspaper, radio and television told the people of the world that "Nerve Gas" used by the U. S. Army at its testing ground, Dugway, Utah, was responsible. The story of the boy who cried "Wolf, Wolf" when there was no wolf comes to mind. What killed the sheep was and still is an official puzzle. ✓  
The statement given by the officials at Dugway was as follows: "It doesn't seem to match at all" also "all the wind from the test set was blowing northeast very stabile without gusts". "The sheep were 25 to 43 miles southwest by Army maps produced here". Also "all the other animals in the area remained healthy".  
"So do the few people, sheep-herders, six Indian families, 20 men, women and children@

"Nerve Gas" brings instant death. But the report says "the sheep merely lost co-ordination in their legs and they became weak and languid after they had gone down they often live for a day or two and remain sufficiently alert to struggle when a stranger approaches". Not one line has been written about the man who were herding the sheep. They were there and should know what occurred. So far as we know they were in good health. If the air was so saturated with "nerve gass" as to kill 6,400 sheep, how did the shepherds escape death?

On Saturday, March 23rd, I sent the following telegram to the Dept. of the Army, Dugway Proving Grounds, Dugway, Utah, and their reply which was sent to me May 7th, 1968. The world may be puzzled but based upon the known facts ~~about what happened to the sheep at Skull Valley~~ <sup>Plains, Mo</sup> ~~plains~~ very personal experience of 58 years ago, I am convinced that salt killed the sheep.

Blaming "nerve gass" for killing the sheep not only insults but  
murders man's intelligence.

Daniel Doherty

Donegal County Archives

## The Cry "Nerve Gass" The Sheep Killer

Caused a terrible world-wide commotion

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Blowing "nerve gas" for killing the sheep not only insults but  
murders man's intelligence.

Daniel Boherty

Donegal County Archives

On Sat. March 23, I sent  
the following telegram  
to the U.S. Army officials  
at Dugway Proving  
grounds Utah  
The telegram and  
photo attached in reply

I am not puzzled  
no statements are  
recorded from the  
people who should  
know namely  
the Shepherds.  
They know if the sheep  
were salted or not.

② But what killed the  
Sheep is still a  
Puzzle.

The statements given  
to the Press was  
as follows

"It doesn't seem to  
match at all."

also "also at the  
wind from our test  
site was blowing  
north-east very stable  
without gusts."

③ 7 hr they were from  
25 to 43 miles.

South west by Army  
maps for Auced hills.

Also "all the other  
Animals in the area  
remained healthy."

So do the few  
people shepherds  
Six Indian families  
20 men women and  
children.

The great commotion  
caused by the death of  
some 6400 sheep at  
Skull Valley Utah  
March 13 or 14 seems  
to have been forgotten  
The "Cry of the Gass"  
~~was the cause of~~  
~~death was heard~~  
~~all over the world~~  
a killing the sheep  
was heard all over  
the world.



# The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK NY 10036

April 22, 1968

Mr. Daniel Doherty  
Old Soldiers' Home  
Chelsea, Mass.

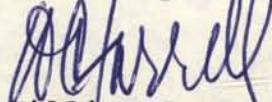
Dear Mr. Doherty:

Thank you for sending us the copy of your telegram to the Army. It would be a good joke indeed, if all the commotion is due to bad salt rather than nerve gas.

Investigations of this sort are a little out of my line, but I'm passing your telegram on to our editor, who may be able to have the matter pursued.

Thank you for thinking of us, and if we are able to uncover anything, I'll be sure that you hear about it quickly.

Sincerely,



William C. Farrell  
Subscription Manager  
LARGE TYPE WEEKLY

WCF:11

Boston Globe Mon. May 27-1968  
Nerve Gas Tests Stopped

# Death of Sheep in Utah May Have Been Blessing

WASHINGTON — The death of more than 6000 sheep in March in Utah's Skull Valley near the Army's Dugway Proving Ground may some day be credited with averting a massive human disaster in experiments with the nation's most deadly chemical weapon.

The Army has stopped all large-scale nerve gas tests of the kind associated with the death of the sheep, and has received Defense Dept. approval for an inter-agency investigation that will bring the full resources of the Federal government to bear on the problem.

A great deal has been learned meanwhile from laboratory experiments to solve the mysterious fate of the sheep. It has been discovered, for example, that death can result from extremely minute quantities of the chemical in a way never suspected before.

The phrase "nerve gas" is misleading, Army authorities told UPI in a series of interviews. The chemical is an aerosol spray about the consistency of crankcase oil, rather than a gas. Though it affects the nerves, the result is almost instant death rather than mere incapacitation. The Army describes the agent as an "organo-phosphorus compound." The exact composition is classified.

Death may occur within a few minutes if the agent is inhaled, or within an hour if only a drop or two of it gets on the skin of any part of the body.

### SYMPTOMS

The usual symptoms are a blackout (the agent causes the pupils of the eyes to close or narrow to slits), extremely labored breathing — because the nerves controlling the muscles of the heart and lungs have gone wild — and fatal spasms and convulsions.

The death of the sheep was originally mysterious because they exhibited none of these symptoms. They merely lost co-ordination in their legs, and became weak and languid. After they had gone down they often lived for a day or two and remained sufficiently alert to struggle when a stranger approached.

Backtracking over what had happened, Army experts were confronted by these facts:

— On Mar. 13 a jet plane flown by an Air Force pilot at an altitude of only 150 feet released 320 gallons of the nerve agent over the Dugway Proving Ground. The purpose was to test the spray mechanism and measure the area in which military effects could be expected. More than 100 similar tests, many of them involving release from planes, had been conducted since 1953.

— The winds, up at the altitude of 2290 feet, varied from 5 to 25 mph and were generally to the north. The sheep were grazing on the other side of a mountain range 20 to 30 miles to the east. Marker cards showed that at least 95 percent of the spray had fallen within the target area, which was a mile wide and four miles long.

— If the nerve gas was responsible, there were two possible conclusions. A portion of the remaining 5 percent must have been somehow spiraled upward to an altitude where the winds may have been different, or else it had remained in the atmosphere until two hours later when there was a shift in surface winds toward the East.

Subsequent tests showed that minute quantities of the chemical were present in snow remaining in the higher reaches of the mountains, in verdure farther down and in the bodies of the sheep. They also showed that in extremely small quantities, at least in sheep the agent can cause the symptoms observed.

### MONEY BACK

The findings left little doubt that the Skull Valley ranchers will recover the value of their sheep, although as in all damage cases of more than \$5000 against the government it will require an act of Congress. The sheep were estimated to have been worth an average of \$40 to \$50 each, so the claims will probably total between \$250,000 and \$300,000.

That sheep eat grass closer to the ground than other animals, and that they will eat snow in place of drinking water whereas other grazing animals will not, may or may not have been connected with their fate.

Tests conducted on cattle grazing in the same area showed blood changes that could be associated with the nerve gas. But in the case of the cattle the contamination was not sufficient to affect their health or strength visibly.

A survey by the University of Utah showed no change in the wildlife population. Army and public health doctors could find no effects on human beings, although a large residential area for workers at Dugway is only a few miles South of the path taken by the contamination.

### TESTS CUT

Dr. Kelly H. Gubler, chief of staff at a 46-bed hospital in Tooele, 50 miles East of the proving ground, later wrote in "Medical World News" that he had treated several patients with symptoms that appeared to be a result of the nerve gas chemical.

This mystified the Army. According to the records, no case of contamination in the tests has required hospitalization. But no one doubted Dr. Gubler's statement that "a massive human disaster" could be caused by "a slight amount of misdirected contaminant."

"We have restricted all large-scale testing of the type of nerve agent that was involved in the sheep incident," the Army said in response to a written query. "The scale of testing had been reduced to guarantee that no material whatsoever will escape the proving ground."

A spokesman said no tests are being conducted involving release of the chemical in any quantity from airplanes.

The Army, which spends \$100 million a year on chemical and biological weapons, has no intention, however, of giving up its large stockpiles of the nerve agent or its efforts to improve them.

Great quantities of nerve gas were captured from the Germans by both the Americans and the Russians at the end of World War II, so there is no question but that the main elements of the science are in Communist as well as free world hands.

The carrier for the German nerve gas technically was not a gas, although it was volatile or "non-persistent." It could not have been sprayed from planes and would have had to be placed accurately with shells. Its effects would have been limited to short periods of time and to distances measured in yards for each shell.

This may have been the reason the Germans did not use it. Another reason may have been that President Franklin D. Roosevelt warned in 1943 that any use of chemical or biological weapons would bring "full and swift retaliation in kind."

Although the Germans certainly knew the lethal effects, the chemical's reactions are connected with enzymes, a fairly new branch of science, and they may not have known the causes of the effects. These have now been fully explained by Dr. Mortimer A. Rothenberg, the scientific director at Dugway.

Substitution of an oil carrier has greatly increased the lethal potential of the chemical, but in a comparison with nuclear weapons there is a major difference to be considered. For nerve gas there is an antidote, and defense against it is believed entirely feasible.

The antidote is atropine — also spelled atropin. Every U.S. soldier's gas mask kit contains three spring-operated injectors with shots of atropine, and if he gives himself a shot in time after contact with nerve gas the effects are wiped out.

Steps have been quickly taken to assure that the little atropine injectors could quickly be made available to both military and civilian victims if there was reason to believe the nerve gas would be used.

205 Back

# The not hot hot do



**to all WRITERS  
in this area . . .**

A representative of a well-known New York publishing house will soon be in Boston to interview writers. His purpose is to uncover manuscripts worthy of publication. Fiction, non-fiction, poetry, specialized and even controversial subjects will be considered.

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# Is Insect Killer Poisoning Midwest Livestock?

By JEAN DIETZ  
Staff Reporter

A common insect killer may be to blame for 90 percent of the acute pesticide poisoning of livestock throughout the Midwest, an Iowa toxicologist told the American Veterinary Medical Assn. in Boston Wednesday.

Dr. William Buck said farmers have accidentally mixed granular pesticide containing the chemical Aldrin in animal feed.

"This public health hazard to livestock can be contained in meat and milk reaching

human consumers," Buck said at the War Memorial Auditorium convention.

In one case investigated in Iowa, 200 head of cattle were poisoned accidentally by granular pesticides the farmer had confused with mineral salts, said Buck, a member of the Iowa State University veterinary diagnostic laboratories.

All but eight of the animals recovered, and were later sold to federally inspected meat-packing plants. Three months after the poisoning, levels of the insecticide chemical were found as high as 50 parts per million

in tissue of the animals sold for human consumption.

(Aldrin is generally used to kill ants and other house and garden insect pests. A doctor at the Boston Poison Control Center commented: "I assume it could be harmful if ingested by people.")

Buck described seven new cases of animals in which Aldrin had accumulated—two pigs, four beef cattle

shipped to market, and one dairy cow used for milk sold as Grade A.

"We found the chemical at high levels in the milk as long as 23 days after the cow was exposed to the pesticide granules," he said.

The Iowa state toxicologists will recommend incorporation of a dye for identification of the chemical in all granular pesticides to the

Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Agricultural Research Service.

Ten million pounds of granular pesticides are used annually in the U.S., with Aldrin predominant as the insect-killer in at least 10 different brands, Dr. Buck said.

The Iowa specialist said the recommendation would also eliminate accidental mixing of the granules in

wheat used for flour for human consumption.

Cases of poisoning from the chemical found in flour were recently reported from South America.

## ANTIQUES

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New York Times  
Sat. Dec 21-1968

P. R. 9

## NERVE GAS TESTS CURBED BY ARMY

Safety Restrictions Imposed  
After Deaths of Sheep

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 (AP)—The Army adopted today stiffer safety measures for testing lethal nerve gases and other persistent chemical agents at its Utah proving ground.

The tighter safeguards were recommended by a nine-man committee of experts after 6,300 sheep died last March following Army tests of a chemical nerve agent at Dugway Proving Ground.

The Army has said investigations failed to turn up any conclusive evidence that the sheep died because of the gas. However, it has paid a claim of more than \$376,000 for the loss of the sheep.

The Army made public a 39-page report in which the special committee recommended restrictions on release height and particle size of chemical agents. It called for more reliable weather forecasting and consideration of wind speed in planning tests.

### Area Is Specified

"Large-scale testing of persistent lethal agents should be designed and executed in a manner which insures the depletion and dilution of the cloud within the controlled salt-flats area" northwest of the major test site, the report said.

"This restriction should remain until studies of vegetation, soils and wildlife and an increased Dugway meteorological capability indicate this restriction can be modified safely," the panel commented.

The committee of experts found that "current procedures and practices are sound and adequate for field-testing certain classes of chemical agents and munitions."

It recommended that testing of riot control, incapacitating and nonpersistent lethal agents and munitions be resumed without modification of current practices and safety procedures.

These are chemicals that either have low toxicity or dissipate into the air in minutes. They contrast with the persistent lethal agents that are highly toxic and remain effective for days.

### Wind Danger

The long-lived chemical agents and nerve gases cause concern because of the possibility that winds might carry them to populated areas or farmland beyond the test range.

The Army said earlier this year that large-scale testing of lethal chemical agents had been suspended.

While calling for tighter restrictions on testing big quantities of such agents, the report said testing in small amounts "not to exceed the equivalent of one artillery round, rocket or mine" should be resume under existing safety practices.

In the Utah tests, the report said, the test-gas cloud should be confined to a specified sector and not cross U.S. Highway 40 for at least three hours.

It said no test should be conducted when thunderstorms were present or predicted in a 100-mile radius of the test path for at least eight hours.

The committee was headed by Dr. William H. Stewart, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service. Members included representatives of the Agriculture, Commerce and Interior Departments, the State of Utah, and the Surgeon General of the Army.

To-DAN  
from Jerry & Helen



## POISON-GAS WAR IS HERE!

The horrible death of thousands of sheep in Skull Valley has pointed up the frightening fact that millions of humans may suffer a similar fate if present chemical-warfare plans are put into action

THEY didn't have a chance. There was no noise, no flash, not even an odor in the mountain air. The only indication of trouble came when their bodies suddenly began twitching and their legs buckled. By then, they had begun falling and going into convulsions. Within a minute, they lay paralyzed, their mouths drying, their eyes bulging and burning until red tears ran down their faces. Some of them lapsed

**ARTICLE BY BILL SURFACE**

Photographed for Argosy by Richard Hewett



**Above:** Exclusive photo shows U.S. Army cutting and bagging grass in White Rock Canyon for analysis.

**Right:** Poison gas makes this sheep's eyes bloodshot as it dies.

## **POISON GAS**

into comas. A few others managed only to kick once or twice at the loose tumbleweed blowing across their bodies. All of them eventually died.

The victims were 6,700 sheep which, until last March fourteenth, had been grazing quietly around the snow patches along White Rocks Range in Skull Valley, Utah. But, autopsies revealed, they were accidentally killed by an invisible substance conceived, manufactured and intended to be wholly used on humans: a nerve gas that had been sprayed from low-flying planes, fired in 155-millimeter shells, and burned in pits during the weekly orientation demonstration a day earlier from fifteen to twenty-seven miles away at Dugway Proving Grounds, the U.S. Army's 850,000-acre chemical and biological warfare center.

While the incident surprised individuals who considered poison gas a relic of World War I, there was nothing rare about either the accident or presence of a biological and chemical warfare center, per se.

Civilian employees at Dugway Proving Grounds have been treated so often at nearby Tooele Valley Hospital for complications from poisonous gases and their antidotes that Dr. Kelly H. Gubler, the hospital's chief of staff, says, "We've blown our stacks" over the poison-gas hazard.

Moreover, deaths occur frequently at many of the other CBW (Chemical-Biological Warfare) Centers where similar toxic gases are being tested or manufactured daily: the Rocky Mountain Arsenal ten miles from Denver, Colorado; Pine Bluff Arsenal near Little Rock, Arkansas; Elgin Air Force Base in Florida; an Army base at China Lake, California; a civilian-operated factory at Newport, Indiana; Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland, and at Fort Dietrick, Maryland—only forty-nine miles from the White House.

Still, poison gas experimentation does not end here. At least sixty-four universities and corporations also have contracts from the Pentagon to develop CBW weapons or antidotes



and, if the present trend continues, dozens of additional research centers will be needed to invent new chemicals. Never before has there been such an intense, world-wide buildup of bizarre materials for gas and germ warfare. The Department of Defense's expenditures for biological and chemical weapons have nearly quadrupled in the past five years. And, while the overall budget totals for CBW have since been classified, a vivid indication of the program's extensiveness is shown by just how much money the Pentagon is given to invent new gases, germs and equipment to use them. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968 alone, the Department of Defense received \$309,000,000 under the heading "Budget Program 5600—Other Equipment." A substantial portion, if not the major part of this money, was used for developing chemical- and biological-warfare techniques.

Certain generals supervising the program, furthermore, have not been hesitant to emphasize just how vast—

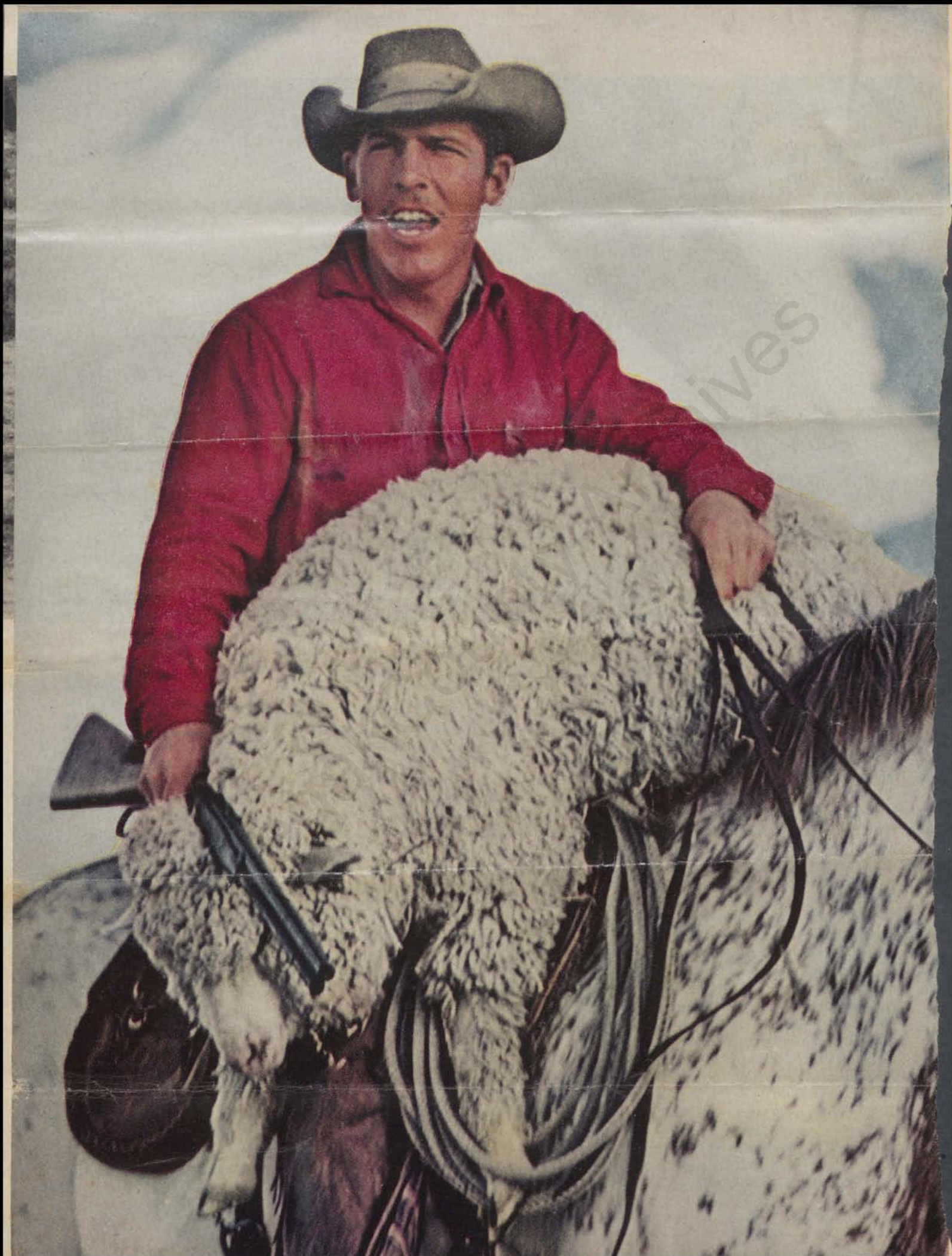
and successful—it has been when time comes to request additional funds from the House Subcommittee on Appropriations. "About a hundred thousand chemical compounds have been synthesized and/or screened in the past four years," testified Lieutenant General Austin W. Betts, chief of the Army's Research and Development Program. "Biological weapons are being investigated in a variety of fundamental and exploratory projects."

The variety of new CB weapons is astonishing. Aside from clusters of ten-pound GB (Sarin) gas bombs that can cause instant death, the Department of Defense has stockpiled metal casks, barrels, missiles and artillery shells containing so-called "incap" (incapacitating) chemicals that can cause almost everyone in an entire city to suffer either temporary paralysis, disorientation, hallucinations, fatigue, comas, blindness, deafness, cowardice, panic, headaches, vomiting and, according to a government booklet, occasional "maniacal

behavior." As if these chemicals weren't sufficient to immobilize an enemy, CBW specialists have developed freak diseases and bacteriological strains for which there is no known immunity. Such germs, which can be systematically transmitted by bugs, flies, mosquitoes, birds or mice, could precipitate fungal infections, fevers, epidemics and even a new form of bubonic plague that, in time, could probably exterminate almost every form of life on an entire continent.

As ominous as the Pentagon's CBW program may seem, there are practical reasons why it cannot stop developing new germ-warfare techniques. Emphasizes Cyrus Vance, former Deputy Secretary of Defense: "As long as other nations, such as the Soviet Union, maintain large [chemical-biological] programs, we believe we must maintain our defensive and retaliatory capability."

There has been little doubt about the Russians' frightening capabilities in gas warfare ever since they re-





## THE SHEEP STORY

The Army "Nerve Gas"--the Sheep Killer--caused a world-wide commotion on March 13 or 14, 1968. 6400 sheep died at Skull Valley, Utah. And almost instantaneously the newspapers, radio, and television told the people of the world that Nerve Gas used by the U. S. Army at its testing ground Dugway, Utah, was responsible.

The story of the Boy who Cried Wolf, Wolf, when there was no wolf comes to mind. What killed the sheep was and still is an official puzzle.

The statement given by the officials at Dugway was as follows: "It doesn't seem to match at all." Also, "All the wind from the test site was blowing Northeast, very stable without gusts." "The sheep were 25 to 43 miles Southwest by Army maps produced here." Also, "All the other animals in the area remained healthy." "So do the few people--sheepherders, six Indian families, 20 men, women and children."

Nerve Gas brings instant death. But the report says, "The sheep merely lost coordination in their legs and they became weak and languid after they had gone down. They often lived for a day or two and remained sufficiently alert to struggle when a stranger approached."

Now these are facts. But facts or truth, it seems, is not able to get off the ground. The masters of Propaganda are in control and the media now at their disposal includes the press and television. And they have the money to keep the campaign going at full speed.

So what to do? And who cares? Well, there is a principle involved. It would be a shame if someone did not make an effort and since no one now living so far as I know has had the experience which I have had, it does appear to be my job or duty to do what I can to set the record straight.

So in addition to what I set forth in my telegram to the Army at Dugway on March 23, 1968, I now add this:

While working for Edward Doherty of New Plymouth, Idaho, in 1910, we were on the trail to summer range--July 4th, 1910--and the place was the west mountain above Long Valley, Idaho. We were to range for the summer at Pen Basin. Shortly after salting one band of sheep, some of the sheep began to stagger and tremble and after a while, they would fall. None of the sheep ever got up after they fell. About 400 sheep died. There were 2000 sheep to a band.

It was plain to everyone concerned that salt killed the sheep; there was no Nerve Gas in the year 1910.

Those who have written the story about the sheep at Skull Valley have manufactured a story that has no basis in fact. Can any of these writers explain how the shepherders and camp tenders who were on the same ground escaped death if "Nerve Gas" killed the sheep?

The right or privilege of anyone to express an opinion is one thing, but when these opinions are presented as proven fact or Gospel truth, a terrible wrong has been committed. The people are misinformed, confused and deceived. This is worse than blackmail.

The writers I am thinking about no doubt are very ambitious. Maybe they are also very lazy. It is very easy to exploit a situation where 6000 sheep die, but it requires work--constructive work--and sincerity to get the whole truth. Of course, the whole truth might not be as sensational or dramatic as the manufactured story and we all know this is a very dramatic age.

If there is anything we CAN be reasonably sure of it is that "Nerve Gas" DID NOT kill the sheep. How do we know that? It's quite simple!

The well-trained and experienced men of the various departments of Government know what the Gas is. They also know how it affects. If it was gas that killed the sheep, a mere examination or autopsy would prove it. What puzzles these people must be the agent of death is unknown to them.

The impatient writing boys no doubt felt they had to meet a deadline, so they must come up with something worthwhile in a hurry; and being smart men, they decided the very best they could manufacture was none too good for their dear, dumb public. No matter how you look at their untruthful, unbelievable story, it is brutal, tragic treason.

I sent a telegram to the U.S. Army at Dugway, Utah on March 23, 1968, expressing my opinion that salt killed the sheep. I stated the experience I had while working for Edward Doherty, a well-known sheepman of New Plymouth, Idaho, in 1910: On one occasion, after salting one band of sheep, several hundred died; another band on the same ground was not affected, but this band was not salted.

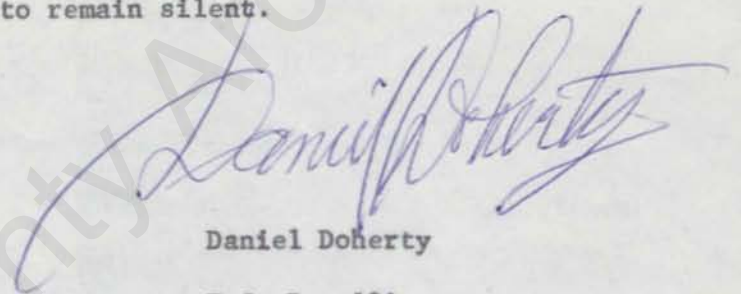
I received an answer from the Army dated May 7, 1968, saying, and I quote, "The cause of the death of the sheep in Skull Valley has not been definitely determined, in spite of the intensive studies by the U.S. Public Health Service, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and several Departments of the Army Agencies."

The People of the United States and the whole world are being led to believe that it was gas that killed the sheep. Propaganda can be very powerful. In this particular case, it is indeed evidently powerful. It is also false and destructive.

Organized society has the right to protect itself. It would be good common sense to have the sheep herders and camp tenders who were at Skull Valley tell what they know under oath. Such testimony could very well change

the impression which now prevails. When the reputation of a Nation is at stake, surely the people have the right to know the whole truth. Man or Nation, when maligned, have the right to seek and achieve vindication.

If my opinion relative to what killed the sheep at Skull Valley is strong, there is good and sufficient reason for such an opinion. In view of my experience seeing the sheep falling all around, one can never forget such a state of desolation. The 4th of July, 1910, was one of the most troublesome and hectic days of my life. Taking everything into consideration, I think it would be a crime for me to remain silent.



Daniel Doherty

P.O. Box 131

Uphams Corner, Massachusetts  
(Dorchester)

March 10, 1969

Mon. Apr. 7 - 1969

# The New York Times

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ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961

CEVIL E. DEYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963



## War With Gas and Germ

In his recent message to the Geneva arms control conference, President Nixon listed control of chemical and biological weapons as one of six possible objectives for international agreement. The President's brief mention is one of the rare departures from the official policy of deep silence which the United States Government has maintained for many years with regard to these weapons.

Since 1964 it has not even been possible to determine how much money the Government is spending on these weapons. Funds for research and development have been scattered through the Defense Department budget under uninformative descriptions.

On the initiative of Representative Richard D. McCarthy of upstate New York, the Army recently held a briefing on chemical and biological warfare for members of Congress, but it was closed to the press and the public. Pentagon spokesmen regularly refuse to answer more than the most elementary questions concerning these weapons. When an experiment with lethal nerve gas went awry a year ago and killed over 6,000 sheep in Utah, the Army for several weeks concealed its responsibility for this disaster.

This policy of silence and deliberate mystification is inexcusable in a free nation. As Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin has observed, there is no reason why the public cannot know the facts and debate the issues of biological and chemical warfare just as it has come to know and debate those of nuclear warfare. In both cases the survival of mankind and the future of this planet are at stake.

In letters to Secretary of State Rogers and Secretary of Defense Laird, Representative McCarthy has raised major questions of public policy which deserve answer. Is it national policy to respond in kind to a gas attack or a biological weapon attack? Is it sound public policy to contemplate using weapons with which no country has had any operational experience? If gas and biological warfare efforts are purely defensive in nature, why have the American people never been told what to do in case of a nerve gas attack or a hallucinatory gas attack? What precautions are used in the testing and the transport of these weapons and why did these precautions fail in the Utah sheep kill?

These are only a few of the questions which have never been properly discussed because of the official policy of silence and secrecy. Yet several hundred million dollars are spent each year by the United States on these weapons. The pressure to use them is rising. Already this country has employed chemical warfare to defoliate jungles and destroy crops in Vietnam and has used various kinds of incapacitating gases against Communist troops there. These actions violate the spirit if not the letter of the Geneva convention of 1925.

Last August, the British Government moved at the United Nations for a new international agreement to clarify and update the Geneva convention with regard to chemical and biological warfare. A U.N. staff study on this proposal is due by July 1. But it is not necessary for the United States to wait before discharging its own responsibilities. The Nixon Administration can offer a straightforward exposition of its policies in this field. Congress can take down the "Please Do Not Disturb" sign from this program and begin to discharge its normal functions of review and debate.

Will the Real C.B.S. Stand Up?

● Lyndon Johnson  
nouncing to a stunned nation  
that he would not seek re-  
election or accept renomina-  
tion.

● The April assassination  
of the great Negro leader,  
Martin Luther King, slain by  
a sniper in Memphis, Tenn.

● The June assassination  
of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy,  
slain in cold blood when shot  
in the head in a hotel  
in Los Angeles.

● The capture of the American  
naval vessel, U.S.S. Pueblo,  
its 83-man crew still imprisoned.

● The disenchantment the  
Republican and Democratic  
conventions spread across  
the nation with the selection  
of Richard Nixon and Hubert  
Humphrey as the presidential  
candidates.

● The surge of Gov. George  
Wallace of Alabama in be-  
coming a major factor in the  
presidential race.

● Sen. Edward M. Kennedy  
being left as the lone surviv-  
ing Kennedy brother.

These stories come to mind readily—and there  
may well be others—the year is far from over yet.  
It'll spring a few more surprises before it yields to  
1969.

*a. you go many countries  
have forgotten about*

**ALL IN HOW YOU LOOK AT IT:** The Globe,  
like most newspapers, got pretty excited about the  
Jacqueline-Onassis romance. The good old Christian  
Science Monitor, however, maintained its cool. On  
page 2, Friday, in a column on "The News Briefly,"  
the Monitor gave it six lines at the bottom of the  
page.

*the kid ran*

"Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss announced that her  
daughter Mrs. John F. Kennedy is planning to marry  
Aristotle Onassis. The wedding will take place next  
week, though the exact time and place have not been  
determined."

Nothing much there to get excited about, hey  
Spike. Oh, and congratulations to Mr. Erwin Canham,  
editor-in-chief of the Monitor, a "lone Scout" in his  
youth, on being elected chairman of Region 1 (New  
England states) of the Boy Scouts of America. The  
item, next to the Kennedy-Onassis paragraph on the  
page, was very well displayed typographically.

★

**FENWAY PARK STADIUM:** Let's face it. The  
prospects for a stadium for Boston are, at best, pretty  
bleak. Why not a compromise solution? It sits right  
there in the form of Fenway Park. Like so—

- Double-deck the first-base and third-base sides.
- Push out the left field wall, taking Lansdowne  
st. and putting in more bleacher-type seats.
- Build an air-rights garage over the Turnpike Ex-  
tension.

In this age of near miraculous accomplishments  
in building, it would seem that the double-decking  
could be accomplished in the empty months be-  
tween the time the Patriots finish and the Red Sox  
begin, with little or no inconvenience to the teams or  
fans.

Any of the steps could be done piece-meal.  
Architecturally, it might not be the prettiest sta-  
dium in the country but it would have upwards of  
50,000 seats for Red Sox and Patriot games.  
And it could be done at much less cost than a  
new stadium.

At any rate, it'd be better than standing around  
doing nothing—which is about where the stadium  
stands now.

★

**SMALL POP-UPS:** Political editor Robert Healy,  
addressing a fifth-grade class at Hatherly School,  
Scituate, found himself pretty much stumped for an  
answer when one pupil arose and asked, "Why do  
we need a President?" "Those kids asked tougher  
questions than an adult audience," Healy reported  
later.

If Massachusetts' high schools played football on  
Saturday mornings, it would leave a lot of high school  
players and their folks free to go to the local college  
games in the afternoon. And I'll bet it would spark  
attendance at both the high school and college games.

Gov. Volpe found his way back to Massachusetts  
and Boston last week. But there was a good reason—  
Richard Nixon, who may be his next boss, was here.

Certainly the answer to the presidential election  
isn't "Let George Do It."

If you think Jack Lemmon and Walter Matthau  
were good in the "Odd Couple," how about the job  
George Wallace and Gen Curtis LeMay are doing in  
their production?

Hubert Humphrey hung a pretty good label on  
the so-called "Truth Squad" that Nixon people had  
shadowing him during a Southern campaign visit.  
HHH called them "Peeping Stroms."

Only two weeks left until Election Day—Nov. 5—  
but the only ones apparently interested in the presi-  
dency are the three candidates.



*This sort of headlines, I like talk myself  
for helpfull*

*check story*

Editorial  
points

Any girl can be a traffic stopper. All she has to do is drive slowly in the high speed lane.

Students in Lebanon want a draft law, perhaps because they don't understand the possibilities.

Being fired as a coach is no disgrace. It's routine, like dying of natural causes.

Dr. Spock's crime, it is suggested, is that he got sick and tired of the war before the rest of the population did.

Of course the college curriculum needs to be changed. So far there isn't a single commando course for prospective teachers.

Many a Democrat, from now on, will begin his long stories with "When I was in Washington . . ."

The USS Massachusetts won't have to register its 16-inch guns. It's understood they will not be used to stick up banks or package stores.

More persons would get involved in social reform, except that when they look at the situation they get discouraged.

Chicago courts, it is alleged, are convicting defendants for getting in the way of policemen's clubs.

Uncle Sam wouldn't need a draft law, if we could get back all the troops now stationed in Vietnam. Spread half the potato slices. Melt fat in 10-inch skillet.

'If you set water standards so high, you might really hinder industrial development'—Walter J. Hickel

*Well Mr Editor, they may be many reasons for the state of affairs you describe but the New paper have played some part in this deplorable situation*

*The Sheep story of Utah is a real in point and New list, the money paid to the sheep men*

*OLIPHANT*



The "Boston Globe"

For a new foreign policy--I

Even before the administration of President-elect Richard M. Nixon takes over Jan. 20, it is already clear that the foreign policy of the United States is in deep trouble, so deep indeed as to suggest that its continued failure is certain unless its direction is changed.

We are not lacking for straws to indicate which way the wind is blowing. The most prominent, of course, is our Vietnam policy and the lack of progress in the Paris talks. But there are plenty more.

One such straw was the capture by North Korea a year ago of the USS Pueblo and its crew — which surely would have been a casus belli in days long gone by — and the crew's release last month, after almost a year's imprisonment and brutal treatment, under the circumstances of an already repudiated apology from the United States that made many think of Alice in Wonderland.

Still another straw bent over in the wind only last week when the Philippines' Carlos P. Romulo resumed office as Foreign Secretary and announced a drastic switch in the foreign policy of a country that has been traditionally friendly toward us.

The United States, he said, was no longer dependable as an ally, and the need of both American bases and the Philippines' military alliance with us must now be questioned. The basic reason for this change, he said, was that "After Vietnam, I do not think the American people will ever again consent to involving their troops in Asia." Most Americans would surely say "Amen" to that.

But perhaps Mr. Romulo's most important statement was that in both Cuba and Vietnam the United States had been unable to use its super-strength (a fact that Gen. Charles de Gaulle used in October 1962 to change France's foreign policy).

"After World War II," said Mr. Romulo, "we thought in terms of the bipolarization of the two superpowers, the United States and Russia. . . . Now . . . the big power polarization has been fragmented, and the giants cannot use the strength of giants."

It could be argued that Mr. Romulo spoke for only one relatively small country. But the disquieting fact is that his opinion is shared in almost every other country on earth.

Only last month, after lengthy hearings, a subcommittee of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs issued a 175-page report on "The Future of United States Public Diplomacy." Of our image abroad it said: "The U.S. reputation has become tarnished during recent years. Public attitudes toward our country are now reported to be at a 50-year low. Fewer people abroad consider the United States as their best friend . . . And fewer have trust and confidence in the ability of the United States to provide wise and steady leadership in the current world upheaval."

The nation needs, then, both to ask itself why this has happened and, with a new administration taking over, to make the changes that are necessary. They will be discussed in a later editorial.

Keeping the hound's teeth

feel markedly better  
such a sleep.

*This Bulletin statement*

*immunity all  
Rumans and animals have  
in its surroundings had bulletin  
immunity against me*

## It's selfish to worry, girl discovers

*gas erupts the shell*

Dear Scared to Death — I am a teen-ager, and though you may think that I would know very little about worrying, let me tell you that nobody worries like a teen-ager.

I used to lie awake at night worrying that my boyfriend wouldn't like me the next day, that my dog wouldn't show up for dinner and would be lying hurt somewhere, that my mother who had a bad cold would suddenly die. I'd worry about everything and anything. I worried myself sick.

The one night when I was doing all this worrying, I started feeling sorry for myself. Nobody understood me. I took a good look at myself and saw that all the time I was worrying about myself.

The worst thing that could happen to me was that one of my loved ones should get hurt. Then I'd have more responsibilities and would have to give up some comfort I was used to.

So, what did I do? I put myself entirely in the hands of someone I could trust. Someone who could never and would never desert me. Who? God.

This doesn't mean that all my problems have vanished, that my dog received a bulletin alarm for dinner, or that my mother has suddenly developed an immunity to colds.

It means that I've decided that whatever happens to me or my loved ones I must accept, that I will be a better person for living each day as it comes and accepting life's disappointments and hardships. But one day, be it in this world or the next, I'll find true peace.

Please don't worry. People are human, and sometimes they will let you down. But trust in them, accepting them as they are. Trust in God. Live each day as it comes. Don't look for rainy days but for bright ones. And if and when the rainy days do

come, keep looking for the bright one that is just ahead.  
Happy with Life.

*all the world is  
in the air  
in the air*

**EV  
AL  
ENI  
las  
10 tim  
in hea**



## Notes From the Back of an Envelope

By VICTOR O. JONES

If you find all the talk about a possible boycott of the Mexico City Olympics by our black athletes confusing—well, you're in good company. And we're all likely to remain confused, for creating confusion is the basic tactic of Prof. Harry Edwards, the San Jose State College leader of the movement, who thereby hopes to keep the plight of the Negro athlete constantly in the headlines and the public's thoughts.

This has been fairly evident from the very start and now Prof. Edwards has been good enough to tip his hand by warning reporters that what he and others in the movement say ain't necessarily so.

You may have missed this rather sporting warning because it didn't get a great deal of space. Here's how the incident went:

About ten days ago, Lee Evans, one of our top sprinters, told sportswriters in Spokane, Wash., that the Olympic boycott was off and that if he made the team, he'd compete at Mexico City. A day later, this time in San Francisco, the same Evans said he'd been misquoted, that all he'd said was that he'd show up for the final Olympic try-outs. Both versions got into the papers and so naturally did still another story pointing out the conflict. That makes three stories that provided publicity for Prof. Edwards' movement without settling whether the boycott was on or off. That's three more ex-

posures than the movement would have received if Evans hadn't said anything.

Prof. Edwards was frank enough when approached on the matter. "Our whole strategy," said he, "is to create an atmosphere of chaos for the U.S. Olympic Committee. We will make statements one day and deny them the next, and we will do this all the way to Mexico City. We are not going to permit the Olympic Committee one moment of rest and we will keep this issue alive as long as it is effectively possible. If I were you, I wouldn't believe everything we say. If you do believe me now, then that is beautiful and if you don't, it's still beautiful. This is a free country and

you can choose to believe what you want and to disregard the rest."

This is certainly a fair warning, but if you were a sportswriter or a sports broadcaster, how would you respond to the warning?

In the past, newspaper people usually have blacklisted any news source which has proved itself to be unreliable. All the books on public relations start out by saying, in effect, "Never lie to the reporters. If you do, sooner or later, you'll be found out, and then your name will be mud, and nothing you say will be printed."

Still if you apply this general rule to Prof. Edwards' move-

ment, you take the chance of missing an interesting development, a development which is important, and just possibly is also accurate and true. So what I imagine many sports editors will do now that they understand the basics of Prof. Edwards Olympic boycott is to print the various statements, adding, however, a caveat to the general effect that what various athletes are saying about the boycott ain't necessarily so. This will keep the propaganda going, but presumably will cut down on the acceptance it receives.

If this tactic of creating headlines through confusion is an effective short-range device for keeping the Negro athlete's plight in the public eye, there remains a danger that, over the

longer range, it will create a backlash. Any man who adopts, for whatever reason, a policy of deception sooner or later creates a credibility gap. Like the boy who hollered "wolf" too often, he runs the chance of not being believed when he's actually telling the truth.

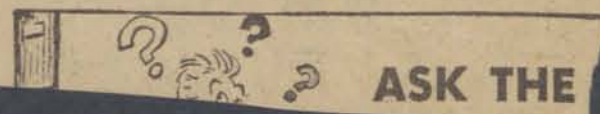
Thus, for instance, in the very story in which Prof. Edwards warned the sportswriters about not believing everything he said about boycotting the Olympics, he also charged two professional football teams with blatant racism. Do we now take this charge seriously or do we write it off as something Prof. Edwards doesn't really believe but is saying just for propaganda purposes?

## Credibility Flaw in Edwards' Tactics

*Read all this again, you'd again*

*O-Man o Man this is made to order changing things now about the story on the killing of the sheep, by same thing happened.*

*P/11/5*



# Gag Gifts Are for Birds — They Get in His Hair

By BURT PRELUTSKY  
L.A. Times-Washington Post

I am, as a rule, calm and collected, not easily fazed or flustered. I could go through a volcanic eruption, and I find the rhythm of an earthquake relaxing.

In fact, I can think of only three things that really rattle me. One is to have someone walk up to me and say, "I read your article last Sunday," and leave it at that. I have never been able to come up with a proper reply to that statement. As it isn't a compliment, I can hardly say, "thank you," and as it isn't an insult, I

can't cry. Generally, I nod and say, "Oh"; or "Oh?" It's the sort of thing that keeps me up nights.

The second thing that shatters my composure is being attacked by birds. Having made a study of it, I've discovered that most people go through life without once being molested by a bird. People, therefore, assume I'm lying or, at the very least, exaggerating when I say that I've been set upon on four different occasions. I could have served as technical adviser of Alfred Hitchcock's movie, "The Birds."

I would have set him straight on one thing, right off — real birds, unlike his fine feathered actors, do not make a racket when they're up to no good. They strike without warning. One moment you're walking along, minding your own business, and the next thing you know, you've got a bird on your head, raising a ruckus. They lodge their sharp little talons in your scalp, beat your ears with their wings, and pull the hair out of your head. For all I know, in bird circles the last word in luxurious living is a nest lined with Prelutsky's locks. Maybe you think I should be a good sport about the whole affair. Well, maybe you've never stood on the corner of Olympic and La Cienega, in the middle of the afternoon, trying to knock a bird off your head.

## GAG GIFTS

The third matter that strikes terror in my heart is receiving gifts. The trouble is that people always want to give me something that will make me laugh. Gag gifts, unfortunately, don't make me laugh; they make me gag. I can't even muster a smile at their unveiling. Even when other people are the recipients. Even as you're unwrapping the little treasure, a few in the crowd of party onlookers are nudging each other, convulsed with bottled-in laughter. The big moment arrives, and you lift the lid, only to have all your worst fears realized. It can be anything from a dribble-glass to a necktie that lights up in the dark and bears the inscription, "Kiss me, you fool." Whatever it is, everyone inevitably collapses in a hysterical heap.

They hold their sides and kick their feet. While I invariably busy myself turning the box inside out, trying to find the real gift. And that, take my word for it, is the wrong thing to do. For someone will invariably point at me and gasp, "Look — he thinks there's more!" An hour later, they're still laughing when I roll the

crowd out the door and down the steps.

Alone, at last, I take inventory, and generally find that I have received a wallet, two books, a sweater, and about \$84,000 worth of rubbish.

change, Inc. It's located at solution to that particular dilemma. It's called Gift Exchange, Inc. It's located at 8823 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, and is the brainstorm of Ted and Shirley Margulis.

## THE BIG JOKE

As Margulis explains its origin, "If you've ever tried to exchange a gift at a department store, you know how difficult it can be. And if you aren't sure which store it came from, it's impossible. When Shirley and I were married in 1958, her aunt gave us a \$50 set of steak knives. At the time, I was only earning \$70 a week. And I couldn't even afford steak. But we couldn't exchange the knives because they'd been purchased wholesale. A cousin of mine gave us some nice silverware, but we decided we needed the cash more. Unfortunately, when I took the stuff back to the jeweler, I discovered my cousin worked there. That was 12 years ago, and she hasn't talked to me since. Well, we discovered that most newlyweds have essentially the same problems."

So, in 1957, the Gift Exchange was created. The idea is that, for a 20 percent service charge, you can exchange something you don't need for something you want, so long as your item is new and unused. You can swap, say a \$30 blender for a \$30 radio, and the transaction costs you only \$6.

They will sometimes take an item that has no listed retail value on consignment. On those occasions, the customer sets the price, and it is then displayed for 30 days. If no one makes an offer, it is returned. "Probably the weirdest item we ever took on a consignment basis was a shrunken head a woman received as a shower gift. We got \$100 for it."

Their current inventory includes everything from football face masks to do-it-yourself candlemaking kits. But most of their stock consists of crystal, silver and appliances.

When they first opened for business, they were visited by the police. "They closed us down our second day. They figured we were a fence operation, but I convinced them we couldn't be," says Margulis. "I explained to them that a thief could come in with a \$20 radio and walk out with a \$20 mixer, but the transaction would cost him \$4 in cash. And if he really wanted a mixer that much, he'd

have stolen one in the first place."

The big joke in the business is the middle-aged man who comes in and waits two

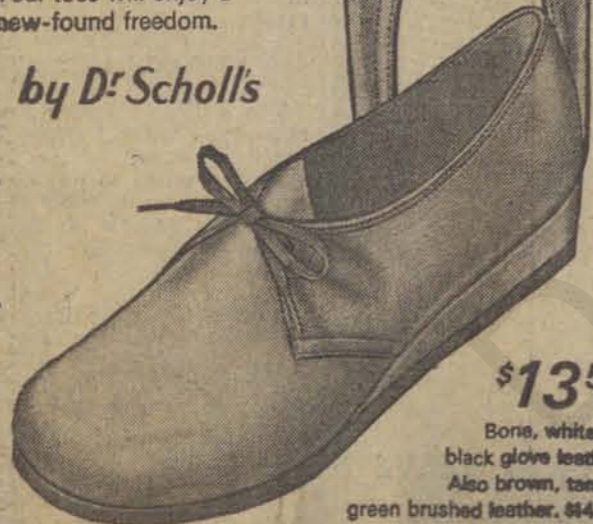
20-year-olds for his 40-year-old wife. The service charge, of course, is an 8-year-old girl or two 4-year-olds.

the next time some sap lays a dum-dum gift on me, I may not join in the general merriment, but I will at least be able to enjoy the last laugh of my leisure.

## Toe for toe, Roundabouts are shaped for freedom

Girls: this new design solves your painful problem of cramped toes. No more jamming, crowding, or that boxed-in feeling! In Roundabouts your toes lie naturally, side by side. Supple leathers and crepe sole team up with a lightly built-up arch to bring you new pleasure in walking. Try them today. Your toes will enjoy a new-found freedom.

by Dr. Scholl's



\$13.50

Bone, white, or black glove leather. Also brown, tan, or green brushed leather. \$14.50

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23 TEMPLE PL.

OPEN WED. EVES.

HU 2-7364

# RADIO

## NOVEMBER "SOUND"

IMAGINE  
STEREO

Some how relate the experience to the shoe.

Shelf store?? Now what has this sort of store got to do with the shelf store??  
Just this: no one now living as far as I know has had the experience  
which I had on the 4th of July 1910 with shelf stores  
And being on the trail over the west mountains going into Long  
Falls and the shelf falls over

THE FACE  
Solid, sub  
cushions  
... fast H  
A  
wo  
FU