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On February 8th I arrived at Camp Wilson to replace Dave Hart who then departed on the evening of February 9th. The AEC team consisted of Bob Reed, SC; Douglass Evans, LASL; and myself. We continued to examine craters, wells and mine shafts for evidence that the secondary or some fragment of Weapon #4 had impacted in the land area. The military continued their exhaustive search of the entire land area without finding a single piece of Weapon #4 except the tail plate which was found early in the search.

William Barton, SC, arrived at Camp Wilson on the morning of February 16th. Samuel Moore, SC, arrived at Camp Wilson on February 18th. The AEC team now consisted of Barton, Moore, Evans and Schneider.

By February 24th Sam Moore had prepared a summary of observations and conclusions based on all the facts available to be presented to General Wilson. Both Barton and Schneider agreed with his conclusion that the weapon had not detonated in any manner but rather that the 64 foot chute had opened and the complete weapon had fallen into the sea.

Location in the Mediterranean was based on trajectories prepared by the Sandia Corporation. This location was corroborated by the fisherman Francisco Simo Orts; a pharmacist in the town of Garrucha and the pharmacist's assistant who observed the large gray parachute fall into the sea from a position one mile east of Garrucha.

Three postulated solutions to the question of the location of weapon #4 had been presented in a SAT Study dated February 7. The solutions were:

1. He explosion during trajectory
 - a. 64' chute deployed about 15,000 feet
 - b. Secondary separated, land impact
 - c. 500 # case (64' chute), sea impact
2. He explosion during trajectory
 - a. 64' chute deployed about 20,000 feet
 - b. 1500 # unit (64' chute), sea impact
3. Intact unit
 - a. 64' chute deployed about 25,000 feet
 - b. 2300 # unit (64' chute), sea impact

Our briefing of General Wilson was based on solution #3 of the SAT Study.

When our conclusion as to the location of Weapon #4 was presented to General Wilson, he requested that we repeat the presentation to General Ryan at SAC and General Swancutt at USAF Headquarters.

On March 1st we went aboard the USS Boston and briefed Admiral Guest on our conclusion.

On March 4th we prepared an addendum to the SAT Study of February 7th in which we stated "It is firmly believed that a reasonably intact Mark 28 FI bomb now lies somewhere in a predictable area on the floor of the Mediterranean." The addendum to SAT Study is attached.

The conclusions in this addendum were those presented during the briefings in the Pentagon and at SAC Headquarters.

On March 8th Barton, Moore and Schneider briefed DoD, USAF, USN, Department of State and AEC personnel in the Pentagon. The list of attendees is attached.

On March 9th we briefed SAC personnel at Omaha, Nebraska. The list of attendees is attached.

At these briefings we stated that our conclusion was that Weapon #4 was intact and in the Mediterranean at the spot determined by SC trajectory plottings and confirmed by eye-witnesses.

On March 15th the submersibles located Weapon #4 at the location identified by the AEC team. The 64 foot parachute was attached and the weapon appeared to be intact.

On April 6 the weapon was hoisted aboard the USS Petrel, ~~and transported to Rota, Spain. It was loaded aboard a C-124 aircraft and arrived at the Pantex Ordnance Plant on April , 1966.~~ THE WEAPON WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE USS CASCADE WHICH ARRIVED AT NEWPORT, R.I., ON APRIL , 1966.


Paul H. Schneider
April 8, 1966