

New Insights into the Animal Mutilation Mystery

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On September 9, 1967, Agnes King and her son, Harry, found the dead body of their three-year-old horse Lady. Lady's head and neck had been skinned and de-fleshed, and the body displayed cuts that, to Agnes, looked surgically precise. Her son Harry remarked that no blood was found near Lady but a strong medicinal odor permeated the air. Linda Moulton Howe subsequently investigated the case and brought the matter of animal mutilations to the public's attention through her 1980 award winning documentary, *A Strange Harvest*.

A half century has elapsed since Lady's mutilation. During those five decades much has been documented but little has been resolved. Two questions have continued to haunt animal mutilation researchers - who are the culprits and why are these mutilations being carried out?

Views of the underlying cause of these bizarre mutilations can be characterized under two headings: traditional or unorthodox explanations. The official explanation, supported by the FBI investigation, most veterinarians and by the scientific community at large, is that animal mutilations can be attributed to the ravages of natural predation, secretive cultist organizations, or by rogue individuals. The unorthodox explanation attributes the phenomenon to aliens and to a lesser degree covert military operations.

After a career-long investigation of the animal, Linda Moulton Howe's option of causation falls into the unorthodox category. She concludes that animal mutilations emanate from two sources: primarily UFO activity in the mutilation areas, and secondly unmarked helicopters conducting clandestine operations.

The question of why these mutilations are being carried out is far more difficult to assess. Howe's verdict of why is evident in the title of her numerous publications and documentaries on the subject, namely - alien harvesting.

In 1997, Ted Oliphant III published a seminal article published on the matter. It was titled, ["UFO" Mutilations. Mad Cow Disease and the U.S. Government](#) [1]. In the article, Oliphant advanced a bold hypothesis; that animal mutilations were being carried out by undercover military forces intent on monitoring the spread of a deadly protein mutation known as prion and its related diseases. The reader may examine Oliphant's argument, logic and conclusion by clicking on the link above.

Several years later in 2013 (later expanded in 2016) I reached a nearly identical conclusion which was published under the title of [Significant Observations Relating to Animal Mutilations](#) [2]. While my conclusion was reached independently of Oliphant's, they are nearly identical. They only differ from Oliphant's view in finding alien agencies primarily

responsible for the mutilations. However, what is indeed remarkable is that we both independently arrived at the same conclusion. You can examine my findings by clicking on the title above.

In this presentation I wish to introduce additional findings which support the Prion Hypothesis. These studies were conducted in the new millennium and pertain to head wounds observed in mutilated animals. Specifically, these wounds include excision of the tongue, eyes and ears as well as what is termed the “jaw swipe.”



Figure 1. A typical example of a head mutilation showing the wounds noted above.

The first of these publications is a study conducted by J.C. Bartz et al. in 2002. The article, [Rapid prion neuroinvasion following tongue infection](#) [3] found that prion infections move to the brain twice as rapidly through small lesions or cuts in the tongue. Thus, such lesions use neural pathways for faster transmission of the prion infection than that of the gut. The animal's cranial neurons can also download prions to the tongue, the pathway is bilateral. The finding that neural pathways transfer pathogens in both directions suggests that excision of the animal's tongue can provide valuable information about the type and duration of a pathogenic prion infection.

Next, is a publication reviewing how prion disease affects the eye. In an article by Xuemin Ye, of the Mount Sinai Medical Center, titled: [Visual pathology in animal prion diseases](#) [4] the author reviews prions infectivity in the eye and the brain's visual system as well as diseases of visual and oculomotor pathology. Xuemin Ye concludes that the eye serves as a prion reservoir of infectivity, and that care is needed when dealing with tears, urine, blood and other bodily fluid from animals infected with prion disease. While the actual mechanism of prion-induced visual (and oculomotor) pathology remains undefined, there are several ways in which prions might be transported within the CNS, such as axonal transport via neuronal pathways (i.e. ocular cranial nerves). Again we find evidence that cranial nerves dedicated to communicating between the brain and eyes can transmit infectious prions to that organ. With regard to animal mutilations, excision of the eye can also provide valuable information about the animal's state of prion infection.

Still another publication confirming the transmission link between neurons and the spread of prion diseases is that of Crista GeJoia et al. titled, [Prion Infection of Oral and Nasal Mucosa](#), [5] This study postulated that the centrifugal spread of the prion agent to peripheral tissues occurred by axonal transport along nerve fibers. Their investigation examined infected hamsters via intra-cerebral inoculation with pathological prions derived from a strain of the transmissible mink encephalopathy (TME). Laser scanning microscopy revealed that the pathogenic prions were subsequently spread along somatosensory and gustatory cranial nerves via peripheral synapses. An accumulation of infected prions also found its way into the tissue of the nasal cavity. This migration of prion agents is consistent with transport via the olfactory nerve fibers that descend from the olfactory bulb. Xuemin Ye's study further supports horizontal transmission of animal prion diseases along cranial nerve pathways. While the nasal cavity of mutilated animals have not been examined, it would be interesting to perform necropsies which focus on the condition of olfactory bulbs within the nose to see if this region has been tainted in any way.

These three publications all suggest that prions can use cranial nerve pathways to infect an animal's brain or convey an existing infection to the sensory organs of the tongue, eyes and nose of effected animals. This has a direct bearing on which organs have been found to be excised during animal mutilations. Is this just a coincidence or are these mutilations a more efficient means of examining the animal's brain tissues for prion contamination? It's also pertinent to note that in some cases a mutilated animal's head shows a quarter-size portal through which the brain has been mysteriously extracted.

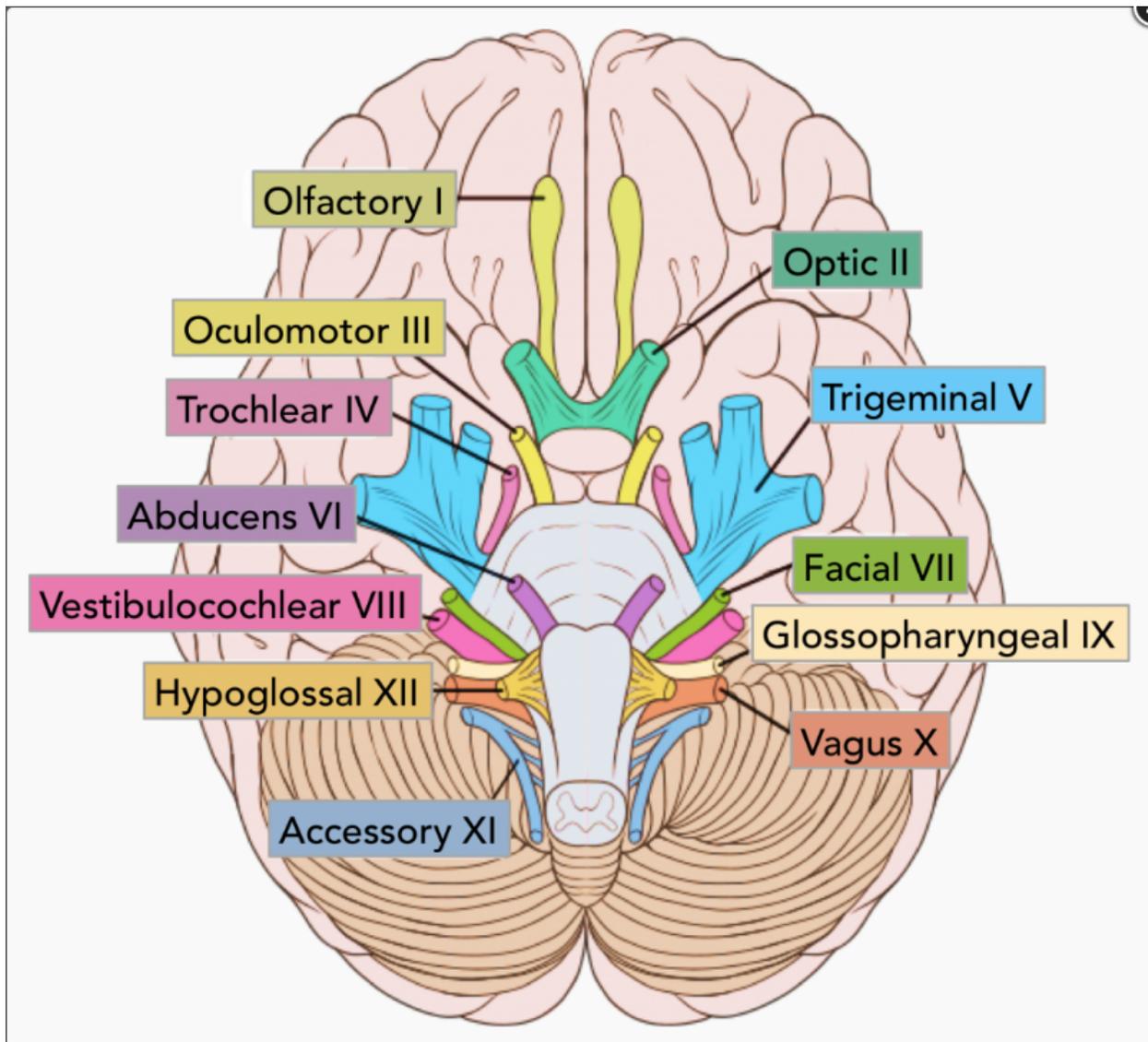


Figure 1 – The location of the cranial nerves on the cerebrum and brainstem.

The figure above illustrates the names and location of the cranial nerves in an adult human. There is a slight difference in bovines (cows) but they are fundamentally the same. According to the Prion hypothesis, a brain infected individual or animal can transfer infected prions from various regions of the brain to the organs and tissues associated with each of the cranial nerves illustrated above. These cranial nerves serve as transmission pathways to and from the brain.

The 12 Pairs of Cranial Nerves

#	Name	Function
I	<u>O</u>lfactory	Sensory impulses from nose for sense of smell
II	<u>O</u>ptic	Sensory impulses from eye for vision
III	<u>O</u>culomotor	Motor impulses to eye muscles for movements of the eyes
IV	<u>T</u>rochlear	Motor impulses to eye muscles for movements of the eyes
V	<u>T</u>rigeminal	Sensory impulses info from face, scalp, and teeth; Motor impulses to temporal and masseter muscles for closing the mandible as when chewing
VI	<u>A</u>bducens	Motor impulses to eye muscles for abduction of the eyes
VII	<u>F</u>acial	Sensory impulses from some taste buds of tongue; Motor impulses to muscles controlling facial expressions like frowning, smiling, etc.
VIII	<u>V</u>estibulocochlear	Sensory impulses from ear for senses of both sound and balance
IX	<u>G</u>lossopharyngeal	Sensory impulses from throat and some taste buds at the back of the tongue (salty); Motor impulses to muscles of throat for swallowing and to salivary glands
X	<u>V</u>agus	Sensory impulses from throat, larynx, thoracic and abdominal organs; Motor impulses to stimulate digestive organs, to slow heart rate, to cough, and to swallow.
XI	<u>A</u>ccessory	Motor impulses to trapezius and sternocleidomastoid muscles of the neck and upper shoulder for shoulder movements and movements of the head.
XII	<u>H</u>ypoglossal	Motor impulses to muscles of the tongue for most tongue movements.

Table 1 - Cranial nerve number, name and function.

Limiting an examination to just the most commonly noted are excision of the eyes, ears and tongue and the removal of all flesh down to the bone on at least one side of the jaw.

The following table indicates which of the twelve cranial nerves would have been used as pathways for the transmission of a prion infection.

Using Table 1 above, these injuries would involve the following cranial nerves:

Eye II Optic, III Oculomotor, IV Troclear, VI Abduccens

Ear VIII Vestibulocochlear (region of the inner ear)

Tongue IX Glassopharyngeal, VII Facial, XII Hypoglossal

Jaw swipe V Trigeminal, XII Hypoglossal

The sensory organs noted above serve the terminus or end point of cranial nerves and can be used to determine the degree of prion infection without having to penetrate the skull enclosed brain.

I grant that this limited example does not account for all classic injuries typically reported in mutilation assaults. However, it does provide a qualified explanation for some of the most commonly reported ones.

For example, the Prion hypothesis cannot account for exsanguination (extreme absence of blood) so often visually reported and later verified through necropsies. This mutilation would appear to serve an entirely different purpose. On this aspect of the phenomenon, I would concur with Linda Moulton Howe's initial appraisal that the animal's blood is harvested for some purpose that we cannot yet phantom.

Other mutilations appear to be centered on the organs of digestion and elimination (anal coring) or in the animal's reproductive system (excision of the sexual genitalia and internal reproductive organs). However, these particular mutilations relate to organ systems that are intimately involved with the consequences of prion infection.

Summary Remarks

The Prion Hypothesis posits that bizarre animal mutilations so ubiquitously reported over the past half century are the product of secretive agencies monitoring the spread of prion diseases in human and mammal populations. As first proposed by Ted Oliphant III (1997), this monitoring was attributed to U.S. military covert operations over possible bio-genetic concerns. This author (2014) independently arrived at the same conclusion but attributes the mutilations to non-human agencies. Since the beginning of the new millennium accumulating epidemiological evidence identifies a rationale for the head wound excisions found in victimized domestic and wild animals. This new evidence supports the Prion Hypothesis' conclusion that these animals have been mutilated for the

purpose of environmental prion monitoring. However, it does not address the issue of extreme exsanguination or the removal of digestive and sexually related organs. The author concurs with Linda Moulton Howe's conclusion that blood, tissue and various organs are being harvested for some as yet unknown purpose. In light of our limited understanding of this global monitoring of prion related diseases, we do not know to whose end this monitoring favors.

References

- [1] Ted Oliphant III, "*UFO*" Mutilations, Mad Cow Disease, and the U.S. Government. (rense.com/general32/beef.htm), November 6, 1997, submitted by Derrel Sims.
- [2] Richard Bonenfant, [Significant Observation Relating to Animal Mutilations](#). (2013, expanded in 2016)
- [3] J.C. Bartz et al. [Rapid prion neuroinvasion following tongue infection](#). *Journal of Virology*, **77**, 583 - 591, (2002).
- [4] Xuemin Ye, [Visual pathology in animal prion diseases](#) in *Histol Histopathol* (2009) 24: 1563-1577.
- [5] Crista GeJoia et al. titled, [Prion Infection of Oral and Nasal Mucosa](#), *J Virol*. (2006) May; 80(9): 4546–4556.

