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Saturday, July 6, 2002 [22:44:15]

Stephen P. Dresch, Ph.D.

STEVEN JAY HATFILL

Questionable (Quite Possibly Unsavory) Past – Ideal Fall-Guy for the Anthrax Incidents

Hatfill in his own words, as posted (Spring or Summer 2001?) on the Southwestern College (Kansas) web site:¹

Steven Hatfill [Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas] '75 is a specialist in biological warfare and its defense, and has completed training to become a United Nations weapons inspector in Iraq. The training involved five weeks of intensive study in France with 52 other scientists from U.N. member nations. When inspectors are given permission to re-enter Iraq, Hatfill will be on the first team of inspectors.

The U.N. training continues a peripatetic career that began while Hatfill was studying for his biology degree at Southwestern: He took a year off to work with a Methodist doctor in Africa. After graduating from SC Hatfill received a medical degree from the Godfrey Huggins School of Medicine in Rhodesia, with board certification in hematological pathology from South Africa.

The South African government recruited him to be medical officer on a one-year tour of duty in Antarctica, and he completed a post-doctoral fellowship at Oxford University in England. He has three separate master's degrees in microbial genetics, medical biochemistry, and experimental pathology, as well as a Ph.D. in molecular cellular biology.

Hatfill's postdoctoral appointments include the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., and USAMRIID at Fort Detrick, Md., where he studied new drug treatments for the Ebola virus. His military background includes the United States Army's Institute for Military Assistance, the Rhodesian SAS, and Selous Scouts.

He holds certifications in military aviation medicine, and diving and submarine medicine. Hatfill now works for SAIC (Science Applications International Corporation) and lives in Frederick, MD.

Photo from:

<http://www.sckans.edu/campus/southwesterner/2001summer/hatfill.jpg>



¹ The following biographical sketch was reportedly published in Southwestern College's alumni magazine, **The Southwesterner**. For unexplained reasons this entry is no longer contained in the on-line version of the magazine, although the photo remains accessible (possibly as an oversight in the rewriting of history).

CONFIDENTIAL Background:² American Citizenship
Birth Date: 24 October 1953, St. Louis MO.
Medical License No. RSA-MP28117 SAMDC
SECRET Security Clearance

- 9/69 - 5/71 Mattoon Senior High School, Mattoon, Illinois.
- 9/71 - 6/75 **Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas.**
- 6/75 - 3/78 United States Army Institute for Military Assistance.
C. Sqn. Special Air Service (Rhodesia)
- 6/78 - 4/84 **Godfrey Huggins School of Medicine, Salisbury, Rhodesia.**
- 6/84 - 3/87 Rotating Clinical Internship
Certification Aviation Medicine
Science Leader and Physician, SANAE Antarctic Base.
- 3/87 - 9/88 **Postgraduate MSc degree (Microbial Genetics/Recombinant DNA**
- 1/89 -12/90 **Postgraduate MSc degree (Medical Biochemistry/Radiobiology)**
Certification in Diving and Submarine Medicine.
- 3/91 - 6/93 **Medical Residency in Hematology, M.Med degree (Haem.Path.)**
Head; Molecular Hematology Laboratory, Tygerberg
Consultant Flight Surgeon, 30th Sqn. SAAF
- 6/93 - 8/94 Board Certification (Hematological Pathology).
Ph.D. Thesis (Molecular Cell Biology), Rhodes Univ.
- 9/94 - 9/95 Senior Clinical Research Scientist, Oxford University, England.
- 9/95 - 9/97 IRTA Research Fellow, National Institutes of Health.
- 9/97 - NRC Senior Research Associateship-USAMRIID

A 1975 graduate Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas, as an undergraduate Hatfill was in the “USMC Officer Candidate Program (PLC)” and worked for eight months as a “health assistant” at a Methodist mission hospital in Kapanga, Zaire, which had been operated since 1960 by Glenn J. Eschtruth, M.D., and his wife, Lena Eschtruth, originally from St. Clair Shores, Michigan.

From 1975 to perhaps 1978 Hatfill served with the **U.S. Army Institute of Military Assistance** (“05B2S Special Forces Communications Specialist”). Either as part of this assignment or subsequently (simultaneously with his medical study in Rhodesia), Hatfill saw “active combat” with **Squadron C of the Rhodesian Special Air Service [SAS]**.

In October 1976 Hatfill married Caroline Ruth

‘RHODESIAN SPECIAL AIR SERVICE (S.A.S.) ‘C’ SQUADRON (MALAYAN SCOUTS) – The SAS were the most extensively and diversely trained unit in the R.S.F. [Rhodesian Special Forces], specializing in external operations and reconnaissance.”
[http://members.tripod.com/selousscouts/other_rhodesian_elite.htm]

Jerry D. Nilsson, M.D. (a Mormon and 1955 graduate of the University of Utah Medical School), is a southern California surgeon and hospital owner. Nilsson began visiting Rhodesia shortly after undergoing a thyroidectomy in 1969 and deciding that he should “enjoy life more.” On his Rhodesian safaris Nilsson became particularly closely associated with a Rosenfeld family, members of which would visit him in California.

According to unidentified sources (whose reports have been provided confidentially to the author), Nilsson has claimed to have served in the Rhodesian Army as a surgeon with the special forces (presumably the Selous Scouts but possibly the SAS).

² Unless otherwise indicated, facts of Hatfill’s career are taken from a version of his *curriculum vitae* prepared sometime after April 20, 1999, the date of the latest cited presentation. Biographical material has also been obtained from NIH.

Eschtruth, 19 year-old daughter of Glenn and Lena Eschtruth (born 1957 at Patrick Air Force Base, Florida).

In early 1977 Soviet- and Cuban-directed mercenaries invaded Zaire from Angola. With a number of other missionaries and aid workers in the Kapanga region, Glenn and Lena Eschtruth were placed under house arrest by the invaders. When Zairian forces, with western assistance, successfully repelled the invasion, Glenn Eschtruth, on or about 15 (or 19) April 1977, was seized by the mercenaries as they evacuated Kapanga, and his body was found in a shallow grave not far from Kapanga.³ Eschtruth was the only American (in fact, the only foreign national) to be killed in the course of the invasion.⁴ [See articles below.⁵]

That Eschtruth was singled out for execution by the mercenaries and the fact of his daughter Caroline's birth at Patrick Air Force Base at least raise the possibility that Eschtruth was in Zaire on a covert mission (for an agency of the U.S. or other government), i.e., that the role of medical missionary was, at least in part, a cover. This might explain the origin of Hatfill's career. Alternatively, intentionally or inadvertently Hatfill may have revealed (a) to his father-in-law certain classified information (perhaps concerning U.S. involvement in Rhodesia) or (b) to his military associates certain facts concerning his father-in-law; in either event, this may have led certain parties (in Rhodesia or elsewhere) to consider Eschtruth a threat, requiring his death.

Hatfill and Caroline Ruth divorced in May 1978,⁶ and Hatfill entered Godfrey Huggins School of Medicine in Salisbury, Rhodesia (now Harare, Zimbabwe) the next month; he graduated in 1984, after Rhodesia had become Zimbabwe.

Completing his medical study (graduating in 1984), Hatfill left Zimbabwe for the Republic of South Africa, where he would remain for a decade (until 1994).

“The CIO [Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organization] drew on the services of **Robert Symington**, a professor of anatomy at the University of Rhodesia. He recruited other members of the faculty and some students into his program to develop chemical and biological agents. In 1975, the researchers tested their new agents on detainees. The dissemination of the agent was the responsibility of Inspector Dave Anderton, chief of the ‘Terrorist Desk.’ He used members of the Selous Scouts, an antiterrorist group...” [http://www.ndu.edu/centercounter/Full_Doc.pdf]

After the fall of the white minority government in 1980, Symington emigrated to South Africa.

When Hatfill entered in medical school, Symington headed the anatomy department. Their mutual enthusiasms and association with the Selous Scouts and the small size of entering medical class render a Hatfill-Symington association highly likely.

3 **Detroit Free Press** (6/8/77), based on interviews with Lena Eschtruth. Rev. Maggie McNaught [<http://www.firstpalette.com/Sermons/2000/S09-17-0.htm>] states that Eschtruth was killed when his “missionary plane was shot down,” but, because she also places the event in the Spring of 1979, her report probably is simply wrong; in light of Hatfill's association with SAS Squadron C, McNaught's account would be interesting if true.

4 Eschtruth's widow, Lena Mabel Young Eschtruth, remarried only in 1997, becoming Mrs. Herbert Ellinger.

5 Contemporary wire-service reports generally spell Glenn Eschtruth's first name with only one n (Glen).

6 In January 1981 Caroline Ruth Eschtruth Hatfill married John Brian McIver. The McIvers are reported to have had two children, Kamin Marie and Erin Joseph. However, Kamin Marie was born on 22 February 1978, suggesting that she was conceived c. May 1977, that Hatfill (or someone else) is her father and that she was adopted by (or simply changed her name to) McIver after her mother's marriage to McIver. John McIver reportedly died at the age of 43 in December 1998 (although his death, strangely, is not recorded in the Social Security Death Register).

Kamin Marie (Hatfill?) McIver married William Harry Bode on 1 March 1997. She and Bode are reported to have two children, both with the surname McIver (although the youngest, born about seven months after their marriage, is named William Harry 4th).

A source reports: “Let's say there's no love lost between SH and Caroline who did not even tell him she was pregnant before he left for Rhodesia. ... She would not accompany SH to Rhodesia despite his rather cruel pressure tactics. SH did not realize Kamin existed until she had her first child. Brian McIver raised Kamin as his own.”

Hatfill's most recent (available) *curriculum vitae* provides the following account of his clinical medical activity in South Africa:

Rotating general internship in South Africa (medicine, pediatrics, surgery, obstetrics/ gynecology, accident and emergency). Team physician for 14 months at the SANAE Antarctic base. From 1987-1990, I continued advanced degree studies and served as Emergency Medical Officer for the Conradie General Hospital, Cape Town. Surgical experience includes trauma management, burns with skin graft management, common thoracic and abdominal emergencies, and open/closed fracture reductions. I have performed over 40 Cesarean sections, several hundred normal vaginal deliveries, and administered over 400 general anesthetics during training and medical practice. Assigned to the 2d Medical Battalion (TA Reserve) SADF. I hold certifications in Diving and Submarine Medicine and Aviation Medicine. Consultant Flight Surgeon to 30 Squadron Air/Sea rescue unit based at Yesterplatt Air Force Base, Cape Town. Board certification in Hematological Pathology.

Hatfill left South Africa in 1994-95 for a postdoctoral fellowship at Oxford University (U.K.), where he served as a senior clinical scientist at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Nuffield Department of Pathology.

At the conclusion of his Oxford postdoctoral fellowship, Hatfill returned to the U.S. and obtained a position with the National Institute for Child Health and Development of the National Institutes of Health. NICHD records indicate the following:

The South African Defense Force [SADF] chemical- and biological-warfare program, **Project Coast**, was formally established in 1981 under the leadership of **Wouter Basson, M.D.**, a cardiologist.

Professor Robert Symington, the "father of Rhodesian biological warfare," left Zimbabwe for South Africa at about this time.

In the early 1980s **Larry C. Ford, M.D.**, Irvine, California, gynecologist and medical researcher, met **Jerry Nilsson, M.D.**, also of California, who introduced him to South Africa. By the mid 1980s Ford and Nilsson were making frequent visits to South Africa, where Ford became a consultant to Wouter Basson's Project Coast.

FBI informants Peter Fitzpatrick and Tom Byron report that, in the mid 1980s, Nilsson, Ford and Ford's assistant and (allegedly) mistress, Valerie Kesler, were frequent visitors to the Beverly Hills (CA) home of South African trade attaché Gideon Bouwer. Specifically, Fitzpatrick and Byron have described a 1986 meeting between Ford and Niel Knobel, deputy surgeon general of South Africa, in the course of which Bouwer claimed that Ford had provided Knobel with samples of lethal biological agents. In South Africa, scientists associated with Project Coast have reported that Ford presented lectures on the use of common items as agents for the administration of such lethal biological agents.

Ford reportedly told associates that he was associated with the CIA and with the U.S. biological warfare program, implying that his South African associations were pursued with the knowledge (and, perhaps, encouragement) of certain parties within the U.S. government.

Ford claimed to have formulated a vaginal suppository which would prevent the spread of HIV, and he was also developing a "revolutionary" antibiotic synthesized from amniotic fluid. These were to be commercialized by Ford and his partner, James Patrick Riley, through their company, Biofem. After an attempt on Riley's life on February 28, 2000, on March 2, 2000, after all firearms had supposedly been seized by police, Ford committed suicide in his home. A later search, which required the evacuation of his neighborhood for several days, quantities of lethal biological agents, weapons and explosives were removed from Ford's home and an adjacent bunker.

Dino d'Saachs, an associate of Ford's, has since been convicted as the driver of the get-away car in the attempt on Riley's life; the gunman has never been identified. d'Saachs is also reported to have visited Gideon Bouwer's home.

Apparently considered a security risk, Bouwer was recalled to South Africa shortly after the reported meetings with Nilsson, Ford and associates, and is reported to have died in the early 1990s.

NICHD Intramural Research Training Award Fellow, 9/95-9/96, 9/96-9/97, approved for 9/97-9/98, salary between \$40k and \$43k.

On 9/4/97 status as an IRTA Fellow was replaced by appointment as a Special Volunteer, 9/97-9/98. Employer identified as USAMRIID. Salary \$57.6k (20 hrs/wk?), paid by Dept. of Defense. Sponsor: U.S. Army, Ft. Detrick, MD.

Special Volunteer status was renewed for 9/98-9/99. Employer only identified as Dept. of Defense. Same salary, but 10 hrs/wk noted. On 1/20/99 NICHD lab head Leonid Margolis changed termination to 12/31/98.

For the period commencing with his September 18, 1997, appointment at the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases [USAMRIID] through the Spring 1999 date of the preparation of his *vitae*, Hatfill reports:

I have been conducting research on the coagulopathy associated with Ebola and Marburg Filovirus infection in Rhesus primates using the maximum containment Biosafety Level-4 facility at USAMRIID, Ft. Detrick, MD. My role has expanded to include research on anti-viral therapeutics for orthopoxvirus and filovirus infections using rodent and non-human primate models. I am the primary civilian consultant to the Aeromedical Isolation team at USAMRIID, where I participate in field training exercises, provide training seminars, and have significantly upgraded the AIT's capability for in-flight patient monitoring. I have participated in the development of an advanced human organ culture system for infectious disease research at USAMRIID. This was used to document tropic differences between Reston Ebola and Zaire strains.

Concurrent work outside of USAMRIID includes the historical development and theoretical applications of Caulder's equations/tables. Working knowledge of the former U.S. and foreign BW programs, wet and dry BW agents, large-scale production of bacterial, rickettsial, and viral BW pathogens and toxins, stabilizers and other additives, former BG simulant production methods, open air testing and vulnerability trials, single and 2 fluid nozzle dissemination, bomblet design, munitions programs, and former U.S. and Soviet BW munitions.

In 1999 Hatfill joined SAIC [Scientific Applications International Corporation⁷], but apparently continued to work, physically (possibly as a contract employee), at USAMRIID.⁸ He was terminated by SAIC in March 2002, after the Department of Defense either revoked or failed to renew his security clearance in August 2001.

Hatfill is now reported to have become employed by Louisiana State University's National Center for Biomedical Research and Training, under an \$11.5 million grant awarded in January by the Department of Justice to train medical and law enforcement personnel responding to biological attacks.

How did Hatfill, working for the apartheid South African government (military) secure appointment to USAMRIID? IF Glenn Eschtruth was a covert US agent working as a medical missionary, Hatfill's association with him could provide the explanation. Alternatively, IF he were working at Project Coast (Basson) and EITHER (a) Basson had covert ties to USAMRIID (as he has claimed) OR (b) at Project Coast he met an American [Larry Ford] with connections to USAMRIID, then the answer would be obvious.

Hatfill, because of his questionable past, is an ideal fall-guy for the anthrax incidents, but he may know enough about skeletons in U.S. closets (Eschtruth, Rhodesia, South Africa) to prevent prosecution.

7 With Battelle, Dyncorp, Veridian, Southern Research Institute, et al., SAIC is part of the archipelago of islands off of the coast of DOD and CIA.

8 Hatfill's recently-searched apartment is located adjacent to the gates of Ft. Detrick, the home of USAMRIID.

Hatfill's "Scientific and Personal" References:

William C. Patrick III

Former Chief of Product Development
Fort Detrick
Telephone 301-662-0031

Colonel Paul H. Duray MD/PhD

National Cancer Institute (NCI)
Dept. of Pathology
National Institutes of Health, Bldg 10, Rm.2N212
Bethesda, MD 20892-1855
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United States Army Medical Research Institute
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Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21702-5011
Telephone 301-619-2772

Mrs. Beverly Van Horn

Central Intelligence Agency
Non-Proliferation Center
Green Line Number---

AP WIRE ACCOUNTS: GLENN ESCHTRUTH'S DEATH IN ZAIRE, APRIL 1977

The Associated Press

March 11, 1977, AM cycle

LENGTH: 984 words

DATELINE: KINSHASA, Zaire

BODY: Zaire claimed Friday it had recaptured two towns from Angola-based invaders. Missionaries and other foreigners in the invaded area were reported safe, although eight Americans asked to be evacuated.

Officials said Friday that army reinforcements had retaken the towns of Divuma, where a Roman Catholic mission is located, and Kasaji, a commercial center on the rail line to the Atlantic.

The government said its troops were moving on to the occupied towns of Dilolo, Kapanga and Kisengi. These were the only towns mentioned originally as having been occupied by the invaders. All three are within 100 to 150 miles of the southern border with Angola in Shaba province, and Zaire said Thursday they were "bombed" by the attacking force earlier this week.

Government officials refused to assess the seriousness of the fighting in the area or give casualty figures.

Zaire sources close to the government expressed doubt about the official reports that Zaire units had reconquered Divuma. They said it was unlikely any reinforcements had been sent.

"This is difficult to believe considering the acute fuel shortage in the province of Shaba," one source-said. Parts of the province are 1,300 miles from the capital.

Zaire officials refused to identify the invading troops beyond saying they were Angola-based mercenaries. Informed sources said they were former supporters of the late Moise Tshombe, who tried to lead the copper-rich province then known as Katanga to independence in the early 1960s.

Sources in Brussels, Belgian, said the number of secessionists had increased from 3,000 to 5,000 over the years and they were being trained by Cuban officers.

The U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa reported the invading forces ordered foreign missionaries and other foreigners in the area to stay at home for an undetermined period.

Eight Americans have indicated a desire to be evacuated a desire to be evacuated from southern Zaire, a spokesman for the State Department said in Washington. He said the eight were among 15 missionaries and two Peace Corps volunteers working in the Sandoa area of southern Zaire.

The spokesman and United Methodist Church officials said seven missionaries and a Peace Corps volunteer in the Kapanga sector were under house arrest but were allowed to radio missionary headquarters in Lubumbashi and reported they were unharmed.

A Methodist spokesman in New York said a Danish nurse working in Kapanga was the only missionary worker unaccounted for. He said his sources indicated there was "no evidence of fighting" near Kapanga.

The State Department said about 2,000 Americans live in Zaire and 22 were in the general area of the fighting.

President Mobutu Sese Seko restrained his military from making a retaliatory attack on Angola, the national news agency said. Sources said it was unlikely there was enough fuel in the province for any significant military operation.

Mobutu said he wanted to "ignore Angola." He said it would be "paying too much honor to Angola" to file a formal complaint against a country whose leaders are "manipulated by foreign powers."

The news agency said Zaire's president deemed it sufficient to inform the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and "certain leaders of friendly states,"

Mobutu was quoted as saying "Angola is nothing but a pawn that can move only on the order of manipulator."

Angola has remained on Zaire's charges.

The Marxist regime of President Agostinho Neto in Angola has remained on Zaire's charges.

The Marxist regime of President Agostinho Neto in Angola has accused Zaire of harboring and training pro-Western guerrillas who were defeated last year by Neto's forces with the help of Cuban troops.

Neto has accused Zaire of sheltering 13 guerrilla camps and supporting attacks in the Angolan enclave or Cabinda, which is separated from Angola proper by Zaire territory. The Cabinda oil industry supports much of the economy of Angola, a former Portuguese colony.

Mobutu has accused Angola of harboring Zairean exiles and said the invasion of Zaire's richest province was timed to coincide with his new economic and financial improvement program.

Well-informed sources in Zaire said the real object of the attack by several thousand invading troops was to break up a concentration of Zairean soldiers near the border and seize the copper mining center of Kolwezi, about 190 miles inland from the border town of Dilolo.

Copper is Zaire's major export, and the loss of Kolwezi would hurt the economy, which is already shaken by the closing of the Benguela rail line that runs westwards from Dilolo to the Angolan ore port of Lobito on the Atlantic coast.

Ore currently is being shipped through Tanzania from the town of Tenke, near Kolwezi. Sources said the invaders failed to take Tenke.

Opponents of Mobutu's regime in Belgium, Congo until 1960, said the attack was organized by the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo, which is composed of the former Katangan nationalists and other anti-Mobutu elements.

Dr. Juel Norby, executive secretary for Africa of the United Methodist Church, said in New York City that other missionaries in the Province had reported "everything is calm and quiet."

A Catholic information service operating in Zaire said in Brussels that all missionaries in the province, whatever their denominations, were safe.

Church officials and relatives identified the Americans at the Kapanga mission as Dr. and Mrs. Glen Eschtruth, both 48, of St. Clair Shores, Mich.; missionary Marvin Wolford, 44, and his wife Jean, 43, of Abingdon, Ill.; social worker Myrtle Pritchard, 50, of Jackson, Ala.; Jean Redford, 23, of Winston Salem, N.C., wife of the mission pilot, and Randy Vincent 23, of Roseville, Mich., a medical technician.

Norby said the eight American at Kapanga was a Peace Corps volunteer whose identity was not known. MOBUTU SESE SEKO (73%); AGOSTINHO NETO (65%);

[Note: Eschtruth was killed about a month after this report.]

The Associated Press
May 14, 1978, AM cycle
LENGTH: 664 words
DATELINE: KINSHASA, Zaire

BODY: Katangan rebels have invaded mineral-rich Shaba province of the central African nation of Zaire for the second time in 14 months, Zaire reported Sunday.

Fighting was still raging Sunday night, a report from the Belgian consulate in Lubumbashi said.

In a dispatch received in Brussels, Belgium, the official Zaire news agency AZAP said the invaders included Cubans and that they filtered across Zaire's southern border from Zambia. The Belgian Foreign Ministry said the attackers came from Angola, on Zaire's southwestern flank, and occupied part of the copper-mining center of Kolwezi. AZAP said Zaire's Foreign Ministry appealed for help at a meeting in Kinshasa, the capital, with the ambassadors of the United States, France, Belgium, Morocco and China.

In Washington, a State Department spokeswoman said, "We are in touch with our diplomatic personnel in that part of the world. We are watching the situation and are trying to sort out the facts."

She said she had no information about any Americans who might be in the area. Scores of American and Europeans are in the region as missionaries or mining technicians.

The United States shipped non-offensive military supplies and Morocco provided troops to help the Zairean forces drive out Katangan rebels who invaded Shaba province, formerly called Katanga, last year. France and Egypt lent air support.

Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko, who is pro-Western, was meeting urgently Sunday with his army chief of staff, AZAP said.

The agency reported about 4,000 invaders, dressed in civilian clothes, infiltrated the copper-mining center of Kolwezi from Zambia, 25 miles to the south and attacked Thursday night.

The agency said Zairean troops repelled a second attack Sunday at the town of Mutshatsha, 60 miles west of Kolwezi. AZAP said the rebels were aided by Cuban troops in the brief attack on Mutshatsha.

The Belgian Foreign Ministry said the Angola-based invaders crossed into Zaire on Friday and that fighting was going on Sunday at Kolwezi, more than 310 miles east of the Angolan border.

A spokesman said the new invasion "looks at least as serious" as the last. Zaire is the former Belgian Congo.

On March 8, 1977, between 2,000 and 5,000 Katangan rebels entered Shaba and occupied about one-third of the province. It took them nearly a month to drive east along a strategic railroad to a point near Kolwezi.

They were forced to retreat when government forces, backed by 1,500 Moroccan troops, began a sweep from the east. Late last May, the government said it had driven the rebels out their last Zairean stronghold, the town of Dilolo on the Angolan border.

The spokesman said the Foreign Ministry was in regular contact with its consulate in the capital of Shaba province, Lubumbashi, formerly Elizabethville.

He said the consulate was in touch with Belgians in Kolwezi and said none of them was reported injured in the invasion. The fate of any other foreigners living in the mining center was not immediately known.

A number of Americans working on development projects in Shaba province were pulled out during last year's fighting. One American was killed. He was **Dr. Glen Eschtruth**, a Methodist medical missionary from the Detroit suburb of St. Clair shores.

During the 1977 fighting, Zaire said the rebels had the tacit support of Angola, launching point for the invasion. Zaire claimed the insurgents were trained by Cuban troops who had helped bring a Marxist government to power in Angola after Portugal pulled out of the former colony in 1975. Angola denied the claims.

The invaders reportedly were Lunda tribesmen, followers of the late secessionist leader Moise Tshombe who led an uprising in the 1960s after the Congo gained independence.

A United Nations police force drove Tshombe's insurgents from their native Shaba and into exile in Angola. Leaders of last year's abortive invasion said they sought to annex the province and create an independent state. MOBUTU SESE SEKO (51%);

STEVEN JAY HATFILL
Personal Data (c. April 1999)

American Citizenship
Birth Date: 24 October 1953, St. Louis MO.
Social Security No. [deleted]
Medical License No. RSA-MP28117 SAMDC
SECRET Security Clearance

CONTACTS

[deleted]

GENEALOGICAL DATA

Steven Jay HATFILL REFN: 488

Family 1: Caroline Ruth ESCHTRUTH

MARRIAGE: 1 OCT 1976, Pinnebog Uninted Methodist Church Pinnebog, Mi

DIVORCE: MAY 1978

Caroline Ruth ESCHTRUTH

BIRTH: 19 JUN 1957, Patrick Air Force Base, Fl REFN: 474

Father: Glenn ESCHTRUTH Mother: Lena Mabel YOUNG

Family 1: Steven Jay HATFILL

MARRIAGE: 1 OCT 1976, Pinnebog Uninted Methodist Church Pinnebog, Mi

DIVORCE: MAY 1978

Family 2: John Brian MCIVER

MARRIAGE: 23 JAN 1981

+Kamin Marie MCIVER

Erin Joeseoph MCIVER

Glenn ESCHTRUTH

BIRTH: 19 APR 1928, Peck, Mi

DEATH: 19 APR 1977, Zaire, Africa REFN: 86

Father: Leon H ESCHTRUTH

Mother: June Elizabeth RENTON

Family 1: Lena Mabel YOUNG

MARRIAGE: 16 JUN 1951, Pinnebog Uninted Methodist Church Pinnebog, Mi

+Susan Anne ESCHTRUTH

+Caroline Ruth ESCHTRUTH

+Martha Jean ESCHTRUTH

Lena Mabel YOUNG

BIRTH: 3 OCT 1929, Kinde, Mi REFN: 471

Family 1: Glenn ESCHTRUTH

MARRIAGE: 16 JUN 1951, Pinnebog Uninted Methodist Church Pinnebog, Mi

+Susan Anne ESCHTRUTH

+Caroline Ruth ESCHTRUTH

+Martha Jean ESCHTRUTH

Family 2: Herbert ELLINGER

MARRIAGE: FEB 1997, Good Shepard Uninted Methodist, St Clare Shores, Mi

John Brian MCIVER
BIRTH: 9 JUN 1955
DEATH: 18 DEC 1998 REFN: 489
Family 1: Caroline Ruth ESCHTRUTH
MARRIAGE: 23 JAN 1981
+Kamin Marie MCIVER
Erin Joeseph MCIVER

Kamin Marie MCIVER
BIRTH: 22 FEB 1978 REFN: 490
Father: John Brian MCIVER
Mother: Caroline Ruth ESCHTRUTH
Family 1: William Harry BODE Birth: 19 APR 1976
MARRIAGE: 1 MAR 1997, St. Clare Shores, Mi.
Jason MCIVER Birth: 13 MAY 1996
William Harry (4th) MCIVER Birth: 24 OCT 1997

Erin Joseph MCIVER
BIRTH: 23 DEC 1981 REFN: 491
Father: John Brian MCIVER
Mother: Caroline Ruth ESCHTRUTH

G J ESCHTRUTH (Social Security Death Index)
SSN 382-24-8951 Residence: PE
Born 19 Apr 1928 Last Benefit:
Died 15 Apr 1977 Issued: MI (Before 1951)