

## **Further reports from MEBO, Zurich:**

### **Introduction by Jim Swire**

The main report is a summary of MEBO's proposition - i.e. that 'they - or 'intelligence' originally had a sample of brown cct board (Lumperts has admitted that he had stolen an unused one of these), which was shown to M. Bollier initially and that on that cct board, apart from the colour, Bollier could see that it had never been soldered into a functioning timer anyway.

The allegation is that 'they' introduced a green cct board fragment at a later date, and that this was not the piece claimed earlier to have been found on the Lockerbie site, having been obtained elsewhere, in order to incriminate Libya which had only been sold green ones by MEBO.

**Jim Swire**

**If it can be made to stand up in an appropriate court it would destroy the prosecution case and prove the deliberate perversion of justice.**

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### **! LOCKERBIE - the biggest fraud in the Scottish history! Part 2)**

Zurich, 2008 April 14  
Edwin Bollier VR, MEBO Ltd

#### **The "unfathomable mystery" of the timer fragment MST-13 (PT-35B) is covered up!**

Witness Dr. Hayes could not explain at the trial in Kamp van Zeist why he had already on the **12th of May 1989** registered the fragment **PT35B** in his **notebook/report 181** and did define his own irregular notes "as an unfathomable mystery" !

Neither the Lord Advocate nor the Defence Team Duff & Taylor have questioned these mysterious statements of Dr. Hayes - a really gross negligence.

**In advance:** It was an elaborated script to incriminate Libya with the bombing of Pan Am 103. Obviously at least three western intelligence services were involved into a conspiracy against Libya ...  
Similarities with the document "under national security" are purely "accidental".

#### **Summary or MEBO's investigations**

Given a general view, excluding all the complicated machinations around the MST-13 timers, the script of Libya's incrimination in the Lockerbie- case can easily be explained:

MEBO Ltd developed in early 1985 timers with the type number MST-13 and fabricated therefore 3 handmade brown printed circuit (PC) platines (PC-boards). Two of them were built into two operational timers (prototypes) and sold to the GDR. The third brown PC-board was not functioning and Lumpert said that he had it broken and thrown away.

To understand the role of the MST-13 timer fragment for the incrimination of Libya one has to know that **two different fragments** with the same size had been used for the incrimination of Libya:

- The first allegedly found and fabricated MST-13 fragment was brown.

One brown MST-13 PC-board (not operational) was given by MEBO ex Engineer Ulrich Lumpert without owner Bollier's knowing on the **22th of June 1989** to an officer of the Swiss federal police (BUPO) investigating the Lockerbie-case.

**From this PC-board the first allegedly found brown MST-13 fragment was fabricated.**

- The second also fabricated MST-13 fragment was green.

After MEBO's questioning by the BUPO on the **23th of April 1990** it was known to the investigators and members of secret services that the allegedly found MST-13 fragment from Lockerbie was brown and that Libya had received green MST-timers between 1985-86.

For further incrimination of Libya now a green MST-13 timer was needed and fabricated. FBI forensic expert Thomas Thurmann was in possession of a least two green MST-timers confiscated in Sengal and Togo, or it had been fabricated in a special laboratory in the USA or Great Britain.

Fabrication of a **brown** timer fragment MST-13 used for the indictment of Libya

Around **May 1989** at RARDE (Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment, United Kingdom) the picture **no. PI 995** was taken and archived. The brown allegedly found MST-13 timer fragment was part of the police investigation in 1989. **But** this picture shows a **brown** MST-13 timer fragment not yet sawn into two pieces together with remnants of clothes allegedly found in Lockerbie. The photo PI 995 is the most important piece of evidence.

A digital magnification of the picture (**PI 995**) in MEBO's possession proves doubtlessly that the photographed MST-13 timer fragment:

1. did originate from a **handmade brown non functioning** MST-13 Timer printed circuit-board (PC-board).\*(**prototype**). Clearly a scratched off letter "**M**" is still visible. It was "fabricated" out of an empty brown MST-13 timer PC-board/prototype) from ex Engineer Lumpert.

Ex Eng. Ulrich Lumpert wrote in his Affidavit:

I confirm today on 18th July 2007 that I stole the third hand manufactured MST-13 Timer PC-Board consisting of 8 layers of fiberglass from MEBO Ltd. and gave it without permission on **22th June 1989** to a \*person officially investigating in the "Lockerbie-case"

*\*(officer of the Swiss federal police (BUPO)*

The Swiss officer handed it over to Mr. Alan Ferady from RARDE. In **July 1989** Mr. Allen Feraday/ RARDE and FBI forensic agent Thomas Thurman (and others) conducted explosion-tests in the USA, using TNT and Semtex H, airfreight-containers, Toshiba radio-recorders type RT 8016/SF16-Bombeat and Samsonite Silhouette 4000 suitcases (made in Denver, Colorado) filled with clothing, etc. (*perhaps using the brown MST-13 PC-board from Lumpert*) that were subjected to the explosion, with most such activities being photographically recorded:>>>

1.) by FBI Polaroid photos; (liable for: Thomas Thurman)

2.) by photos from Stephan Haines, the RARDE photographer.

Notabene: For the Court and the Defence legal proceedings, all these photographs (negatives) are **still kept under security closure** at Fort Halstead!

Where are the missing FBI Polaroid photos of the original "Lockerbie-MST-13 timer fragment" from the Swiss officer (BUPO) with my signature on the backside today?

Requests of Advocate Neupert to view these photos had been blocked by the owners of the photos, the FBI ([see appendix 1](#)).

With these photos, possibly from these explosive tests, the Swiss Federal Police (BUPO) visited MEBO on the **23th of April 1990**. The police showed Mebo **FBI** Polaroid photos with illustrations of a MST-13 timer-fragment, hand fabricated from a prototype (brown coloured, with the letter "*M*" on it). and not cut into two pieces.

This photo relates to the **first** allegedly found **brown** Lockerbie-MST-13 timer fragment.

#### Fabrication of a **green** MST-13 timer fragment (PT35) used for the indictment of Libya

After the BUPO meeting 23th of April 1990 Thomas Thurmman and Scottish RARDE expert Feraday and Dr. Hayes knew the results through the picture identification from MEBO that the allegedly founded timer fragment in Lockerbie, with the police no. PT/35 (and the letter "*M*" on it) was **brown** and did not originate from a timer delivered to Libya.

To further incriminate Libya for the bombing of Pan Am 103 the conspirators were now urged to fabricate a green MST-13 time fragment. Between the 23th of April 1990 and the 15th of November 1990 a green MST-13 timer fragment was fabricated and used for the indictment of Libya.

At the first official examination of witnesses Bollier/MEBO was questioned on the **15th of November 1990** and **from the 14th to the 18th of January 1991** because Scotland had asked for legal international assistance from Switzerland in the Lockerbie-case. Officials from the Scottish investigators, FBI and the USA were present under the patronage of the Swiss Federal Police (BUPO).

#### Important:

There was a lot of western secret service activity in September 1990 before the official investigators came to Switzerland. Actually the UK was obtaining legal assistance from Switzerland by false pretences, namely the falsified MST-13 timer. (See also [appendix 2](#)).

On photos shown to Edwin Bollier by the Scottish police during that visit however the depicted fragment changed into a green mechanical Thüring board. The fragment PT-35 was now sawn into two pieces (DP31A and PT35B) without the letter "*M*" on it!

At the course of the investigations different photos in connection with the MST-13 timer were put in front of Edwin Bollier. Bollier remembers that the Scottish Detective Superintendent James Gilchrist pushed the BUPO to add **his Scottish police photos (photo book 29)** concerning the MST-1 timer fragment to the Swiss police protocols. Deliberately or just luckily Commissioner Flückiger (BUPO) accepted and decided to add the **FBI Polaroid-photos** to the Swiss police protocols. Bollier had to sign the photos on the backside.

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#### **Manipulations to match the dates of the brown an the green timer fragment:**

Documents from Dumfries & Galloway Constabulary in Dumfries reveal the following criminal falsifications that had been ordered by expert Allen Feraday (RARDE) prior the Scottish investigating team traveled to Switzerland on the **20th of September 1990**:

From this falsified green MST-13 Timer a Polaroid-photo was taken by RARDE photographer Rodrich MacDonald on **the 12th of September 1990**. Later it was **dated back** to the **12th of September 1989**.

D&G Constabulary police produced **belatedly** a label for this green MST-13 timer fragment with no. **DP137**. This label was signed **the 15th of September 1990** by Constables DC ##### and ##### (Names known). The date of the label **DP137** was also falsified and **dated back** by an official from the **15th of September 1990** to the **10th of September 1989!** (Probably the date when the first brown fragment was photographed?)

This Label **DP137** and the **back dated Polaroid-photo (12th of September 1989)** was transmitted by Allen Feraday (RARDE) on the **15th of September 1990** together with a **memorandum** also **dated back (15th of September 1989)** to Chief Inspector William Williamson.

Feraday wrote in this memorandum: "Williy, enclosed are some Polaroid photographs of the green circuit board. Sorry about the quality, but it is the best I can do **in such a short time**". "I feel that this fragment could be potentially most important. **So any light your lads/lasses can shed upon the problem** of identifying it would be most welcome.  
Allen (Feraday)

MEBO comment:

Apparently Insp. Williamson was in hurry about his visit on the **20th of September 1990** to Switzerland. For the exchange of the brown into a green circuit board he needed a new Polaroid-photo from a **green** MST-13 fragment.  
It is logic that the order for a new Polaroid-photo came from Inspector William Williamson and was transmitted to Allen Feraday.

The falsified dates make sense because they match with the registration dates of the first fabricated brown MST-13 timer fragment.  
From the **12th of September 1989** on **FBI Polaroid photos** existed concerning the fragment of a brown MST-13 timer, fabricated out of a handmade brown PC-board (Prototype).  
**To match** all evidence concerning the fabricated green timer all corresponding dates had to be falsified and **rebooked to 1989. (Label DP137, Polaroid photos and the memorandum of Allen Feraday (RARDE) to Insp. Williamson)!**

Michael Langford-Jonson saw the first brown PC-board for forensic reason on the **12th of May 1990** into two pieces. (see appendix 4)  
For further secret dealings and concealing the green MST-13 fragment, registered as no. **PT/35** was later sawn also into two pieces (no. **PT/35B** and **DP/31A**) and dated back to the same date (12th of May 1990) when the brown fragment was sawn into two pieces.

On reason why Dr. Hayes dated his **report 181** to the **12th of May 1989** was to show that a MST-13 timer fragment was found prior to the handing over of a brown MST-13 PC-board (prototype) from Lumpert to an official investigator on the **22th of Juni 1989** (see Lumpert's Affidavit).

Notabene:

WHY did the Scottish Police (Dumfries & Galloway Constabulary) on the Label **DP137** (the new fabricated and registered green MST-13 timer fragment) write the date from the 15th of September 1990 back to the 10th of September 1989 ?

Answer: Most probably because on this rebooked date, 10th of September 1989, the first brown MST-13 Fragment was photographed on the vanished FBI-Polaroid photo.

The new green fragment, photographed on Sept. 1990, **slipped** into the role of the first brown fragment, photographed on Sept.1989. Only with the green fragment Libya could be linked to the Pan Am 103 bombing!

To the memory: The MST-13 Timer delivered to Libya was equipped with green circuit boards.

**Report 181** was only finished and signed from Dr. Hayes on the **16th of December 1992**, one year **after** the official indictment of the two Libyan officials on the **14/15th of November 1991**.

There was really plenty of time to falsify and date back all relevant documents!

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### **Significant prove for the new Appeal of Abdelbaset al Megrahi**

There is a contradiction in the police reports from the Lockerbie Trial Team concerning Det. Michael Langford-Johnson and the notes in Dr. Thomas Hayes' report 181 ([see appendix 3](#)) and [appendix 4](#)):

- Dr. Thomas Hayes RARDE noted on the **12th of May 1989** in his report 181, which he finished on **16th of December 1992** that a **green** fragment had been found in the collar of a T-shirt. He classified it with the registration **no. PT-35B**.

- Michael Langford-Jonson stated in a report from the Lockerbie Trial Team that on the in **May 1990** he saw a MST-13 fragment into two pieces (PT35B and DP31A). (It was the **brown** one from U.Lumpert)

Contradiction:

**How** could Dr. Hayes **already** on the 12th of May 1989 classify the fragment **PT35B**, if it was sawn into two pieces for forensic reasons only on the **12th of May 1990** !

MEBO comment:

At the trial in Kamp van Zeist the pagination of the notes was described by Hayes as "an unfathomable mystery," for which he did propose an explanation, but unfortunately one that does not work.

### **Eye witness inspections of two different MST-13 timer fragments by Edwin Bollier** ([See appendix 5](#))

In the office of Prosecutor Miriam Watson in Dumfries on the 14th and 15th of September 1999 Bollier for the first time was finally allowed to see the MST-13 timer fragment no. PT/35B und no. DP/31A and not only photos as in the investigation in 1990/91. On the first day he was shown a green **PT35B** fragment. On the next day he was shown the brown fragment **DP31A**. When Bollier ..... remarked on the difference of origin of the two timers he was shown PT35B and DP31A together.

But this time the green PT35B had been exchanged with an other green timer fragment. Bollier could clearly see that DP31A originated from the first brown PC-board from Lumpert.

Bollier immediately demanded for a police report to be issued at the Prosecutor Watson's office in Dumfries, Edwin Bollier requested for a witness to testify the differences of the colors between the two fragments, one green **PT/35B** and the other brown **DP/31A**. (See: police report from the 15th of September 1999)

Notabene: The statement of witness Kathrina Thomson is still held under closure. (responsible for it: Witness Kathrina Thomson, Prosecutor Miriam Watson, Prosecutor Mr. Harvie and 4 other police officers present at that time).

Bollier received the information that Detective Kathrina Thomson was and possibly still is urged to make wrong statements concerning the different colors.

At Bollier's testimony in Kamp van Zeist (2000) the fragment DP/31A had been totally burned in a way to make it impossible to recognize its colour (brown)!

PT/35B shown to Bollier at the Prosecutor Watson's office and the timer fragment shown to him during the trial at Kamp van Zeist did both not have the letter "M" scratched into their surfaces. (see police report)

It is not astonishing that during the trial at Kamp van Zeist the Lord advocate refused to respond on any further questions from Bollier concerning the manipulated MST-13 timer fragment.

### **Hypothesis:**

Is the secret document from Switzerland? And from the missing FBI photos the basis in the document "under national security" provided in confidence to the UK Government by a foreign authority on 13 September 1996 ? (point 5 in the SCCRC decision from 28 June 2007)  
MEBO/Bollier will require on behalf of Switzerland again for international legal assistance from the Scottish Justice.

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### **Epilogue:**

Cordial thanks of the Arab League for the support in the Lockerbie truth search.  
The 20th Ordinary Arab Summit has demanded that all documents requested by the defence team in the trial of the Libyan political hostage Abd al Basset al Megrahi to be released to the Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission. It authorized the Secretary General of the Arab League to follow up the decision and to report to the next Arab Summit.

**Edwin Bollier, VR MEBO Ltd**

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[Appendices 1\) to 4\)](#) (on separate documents)

Copies of evidence (on separate documents)

- a) Label no. DP 137 from Dumfries & Galloway Constabulary. Copy attested by a notary.
- b) Memorandum from 15th of September 1989 (correct date is the 15th of September 1990) from Allen Feraday to Insp. William Williamson. Copy attested by a notary.  
(This memorandum was transmitted with the Polaroid foto of a green MST-13 Fragments shortly before the visit of Insp. Williamson on the 20th of September 1990 to Switzerland. This date is also falsified and dated back to the year 1989!)
- c) Manipulated pages no. 51-56 from Dr. Hayes report no. 181.
- d) Letter from the Swiss authorities rejecting Bollier's request for international legal assistance.
- e) Photos and illustrations of the MST-13 fragments ( PT-35, PT-35B und DP-31A)
- f) Letters from the Lord Advocate in Scotland to MEBO refusing to let him see the first brown MST-13 timer (1991-1994) .
- g) Police reports from the 5th of September 1999 issued at the Prosecutor M.Watson in Dumfries.
- h) Technical report concerning an identical duplicate of a MST-13 fragment, issued on the 8th of May 2005 from scientists of the Federal Technical Highschool ETH (Eidgenössischen Technische Hochschule).

[Appendices](#)

[Appendix 1\)](#)

Since the last meeting (Mai 1991) of all investigation officer (USA,UK,CH) in Zurich and after a dispute between Commissioner Flückiger and Detective Superintendent James Gilchrist the FBI Polaroid-photo with the illustration of the first brown MST-13 timer fragment have vanished...

Letters from Advocate Neupert to Mrs. Monique Saudan, the Swiss Federal Investigating Judge in the Lockerbie-matter, to order the FBI Polaroid-photographs used during the events under the provision of "Swiss legal assistance", to be produced for his own and MEBO's viewing! (MEBO MST-13 timer fragment, no. (PT/35) and others.

**May 7, 2001:**

Attorney Dr. Neupert has sent a registered mail on the 7th of May 2001 to Mrs. Monique Saudan to request the Swiss Federal Investigating Judge in the Lockerbie-affair, to hand out amongst other photos the Polaroid-photographs used during the events under the provision of "Swiss legal assistance", to him and MEBO for examination! (MEBO MST-13 timer fragment, No. **(PT/35)** and others.

**May 25, 2001:**

Attorney Dr. Neupert, informs E. Bollier that the Swiss Investigative Judge: Mrs. Monique Saudan issued an "Editionsverfügung" (instruction for edition) on May 25, 2001, fully approving the application to view said photographs. Instead, the Office of the Federal Police then gained time by extending this date to

**June 22, 2001.**

Then, despite said extension, said photographs could not be produced by the Federal Police, because the authorities were allegedly waiting for the OK from the FBI/USA to see said photographs handed over to the Swiss Investigative Judge.

**July 6, 2001:**

E. Bollier had been officially invited to Bern/Switzerland to meet Swiss Investigative Judge Monique Saudan to view and discuss said evidence-photographs. He was told during this meeting that the OK had not been received from its owners!

[Appendix 2\)](#)

Statements of William Williamson

Important:

There was a lot of western secret service activity in September 1990 before the official investigators came to Switzerland. Actually the UK was obtaining legal assistance from Switzerland by false pretences, namely the falsified MST-13 timer.

At the course of the investigations different photos in connection with the MST-13 timer were put in front of Edwin Bollier. Bollier remembers that the Scottish Detective Superintendent James Gilchrist pushed the BUPO to add **his Scottish police photos (photo book 29)** concerning the MST-1 timer fragment to the Swiss police protocols.

Deliberately or just luckily Commissioner Flückiger (BUPO) accepted and decided to add the **FBI Polaroid-photos** to the Swiss police protocols. Bollier had to sign the photos on the backside.

**1. Excerpt from court documents, Kamp van Zeist. (7.June of 1999)**

-Witness no. 994 Chief Inspector William Williamson, sworn statement:

Q-Now, you mentioned that you then received information that MEBO was the manufacturer, or might be the manufacturer, of the MST-13 timing device? A Yes, sir. Q-Do you recollect where that information came from, Mr. Williamson? A Yes sir. From Mr. Gilchrist, the deputy senior investigating officer. Q- and do you know where Mr. Gilchrist received that information from? A I

don't, sir, no. Q- What I'd like to do is to refer you to an account of certain matters in respect of your visit to Switzerland and then to ask you certain questions as to your state of knowledge. A- Yes, sir. Q- And if I can just quote this following account:

"In early September 1990, members of the Scottish Lockerbie inquiry team, together **with officers of the British Security Service**, were making arrangements to travel to Switzerland. Their intention was to meet members of the **Swiss police and intelligence service**. The purpose of the meeting was to take forward a line of inquiry suggesting that the company MEBO might have been the manufactures of the MST 13 timing device. Such a device had already been identified as forming part of the (IED) improvised explosive devise responsible for the destruction of Pan Am 103.

Prior to the departure of these officers, a request was made by **CIA** to the **British Security Service** to deter or delay the members of the Scottish Lockerbie inquiry team from making the visit. This request was refused, and the visit proceeded as planned. Separately, officers of the CIA met with the Swiss police and intelligence service **on the day before** the visit made by the Scottish Lockerbie inquiry team and the **British Security Service**."

Q- Now, Mr. Williamson, were you made aware of these steps to deter or delay the members of the Scottish Lockerbie inquiry team from making the visit to Switzerland? A- Absolutely not sir. Q- These were never disclosed to you? A- I have no knowledge of that information you've just read out whatsoever. Q- Was it disclosed to you that the day before you met with the Swiss police and intelligence services on the first visit the CIA had already met with them? **Mr. TURNBULL: Don't answer that...**

---Q- Mr. Williamson, do you know of any other police officers involved as members of the Lockerbie inquiry team who visited Switzerland for the purposes of identifying whether MEBO were manufacturers of the MST 13 timer other than yourself? A- Could you repeat that question? Q- Yes, It wasn't a very good question, Mr. Williamson. In the period in the latter part of 1990, when you were going to make inquiries in Switzerland as to whether MEBO were the manufacturers of the MST 13 timer, are you aware whether any other police officer who was a **member of the Scottish Lockerbie inquiry team made a separate visit to Switzerland to the one you made?** A- **Yes, I am aware of that**, sir. Yes.

Q- And do you know when this other visit was made? A- No, sir. But it was **prior to my visit**. Q- And do you know when this prior visit was made to Switzerland? A- The exact date, no, I have no idea, sir. Q- I see. Did you meet with Swiss police when you went to Switzerland? a- Yes, sir. Q- Do you know if members of the Swiss intelligence service were also present at such a meeting? A- No, sir. Q-You -don't know, or they weren't? A- Well, they weren't identified as such, sir, if any person was there. Q- Was it disclosed to you that prior to your visit, the CIA had met with the Swiss police and intelligence services? A-No, sir. Q- Was it ever disclosed to you why the CIA might have wanted to deter the Scottish Lockerbie inquiry team from making their visit to Switzerland? A- No, sir, I didn't ever know that they did do.

#### MEBO comment:

Civil air crashes usually are investigated by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the police.

Why the CIA, the British Security Service and The Swiss intelligence service were involved into the Lockerbie investigation?

It is questionable why the English/Scottish delegation at their visit in Switzerland on the **20th of September 1990** brought along among other things new Polaroid-photos with the illustration of a **now green** MST-13 fragment. The Polaroid-photo shows the green fragment registered under the police label no. **DP137** from the **15th of September 1990**, fabricated from a Thuring PC-board.

It is obvious that after this visit Libya was deliberately linked with the bombing of Pan Am 103 (Conspiracy).

## 2. Excerpt from Court Documents, Kamp van Zeist. (8 June, 2000)

- Witness no. 994 Chief Inspector William Williamson, sworn statement:

---- Question: And was that about an item that he had examined? A: Yes, sir. Production 333. Is this a memorandum, Mr. Williamson, addressed to you? A: It is, sir, yes. Q: And is it dated the **15th of September of 1989**? A: That's correct, sir, yes. Q: And it explains that these are photographs of a green circuit board? A: That's correct, sir, yes.

Q: And Mr. Feraday explains: I feel that this **fragment could be potentially most important?**" A: Yes, sir, he does. Q- And goes on to say: "**So any light your lads/lasses can shed upon the problem** of identifying it would be most welcome"? A- that's correct, sir, yes.---

### MEBO comment:

Additionally in the memorandum was written:

"Williy, enclosed are some Polaroid photographs of the green circuit board. Sorry about the quality, but it is the best I can do **in such a short time**".

This part of the memorandum indicates clearly that Insp. Williamson shortly before his visit to Switzerland on the **20th of September 1990** had given the order to Feraday to organize a green MST-13 fragment and take Polaroid-photos of it.

### Indication:

The date of the memorandum (**15th of September of 1989**) to Insp. Williamson is falsified and this was deliberately not mentioned by Insp. Williamson.

From **the 10th or 15th of September 1989** on FBI Polaroidfotos existed, showing a brown MST-13 Timer fragment, fabricated from a handmade brown PC-board (prototype).

To further incriminate Libya with the bombing of Pan Am 103 in **September 1990** a green MST-13 fragment was fabricated from a Thüring PC-board. Therefore all related evidence and documents as label DP137, Polaroid-photo and memorandum to Insp. Williamson had to be falsified and dated back to the year 1989!

### Appendix 3)

Statements of Hayes

Witness Dr. Hayes could not explain at the trial in Kamp van Zeist why he had already on the **12th of May 1989** registered the fragment **PT35B** in his **notebook/report 181** and did define his own irregular notes "as an unfathomable mystery" !

Neither the Lord Advocate nor the Defence Team Duff & Taylor have questioned these mysterious statements of Dr. Hayes - a really gross negligence.

**1. Excerpt from the Court-documents, Kamp van Zeist, (6 June, 2000) witness no.586: Dr. Thomas Hayes- RARDE, sworn statements)**

---Question: Well, you wrote the examination-notes that are now paginated as page 51, did you not, Dr. Hayes- Answer: I certainly did. Question: And you record in those notes on page 51 that **PT35B** was trapped in the collar of a shirt or in a piece of material? Answer: Yes. Q-Do you not? A- Yes, I did. Yes. Q- So that the fragment could not, presumably, have come to light, so far as the police were concerned, prior to it being extracted from the cloth by yourself? A-That is correct, yes. Q- It would follow that it could not have been seen by the police prior to the cloth being passed to you at RARDE and the article being extracted by you from the trapped area of material? A- I'm sure that is the case. Q- So you can cast no light, however, despite that background, on the second paragraph of this memo? A- I'm sorry, I can't , now.

Q- Very well. Is it not the case, Dr. Hayes, that if you had photographed PI 995 and the trapped material in May 1989, Mr. Feraday would have had access to those photographs? A- I would imagine that he would, yes, most definitely. Q- And would those simply be Polaroid photographs that you took at that time, Dr. Hayes? A- It is most unlikely that they would be, no. Q- I see. Well, you can cast no light on the matter of why Mr. Feraday, in September 1989, would be relying, because of the short time interval, on dubious-quality Polaroid photographs? A- No, I can't think of any explanation at all, certainly in view of the apparent interval of time, no.

Q- So just to summarise your position on PT/35B, according to the examination notes at page 51, this was discovered by you on the 12th of May 1989? A- Yes, it was. Q- Do you actually really finding this fragment in the cloth which is referred to as PI/995? A- I think so. If I was --it's tempting to be too helpful in answering your question and saying clearly a very important piece, you must have a memory of it.

You have flashbacks of certain important items that you've looked at. I question whether those are flashbacks to the correct case examination or another case examination.

So although in my mind there is no question whatever that I did find it within this neckband, whether I have a clear recollection in my memory of teasing it out, I would prefer not to be too definite about it.

Are you saying you don't recall having this item trapped in the piece of cloth, Dr. Hayes, but are relying upon the notes you made at page 51?

A- I think it's reasonable to say in virtually all my recollections, after such a space of time, I am heavily dependent on my notes and the photographs.---- *first part end*

## **2. Excerpt from the Court-Documents, Kamp van Zeist, (7 June, 2000)**

witness no.586: Dr. Thomas Hayes- RARDE, sworn statements

----Q- The item which was found and labeled as PT 35(b) is later reported by you in report 181 as a fragment of a timer, or timing device, which was associated with the bomb within the Toshiba radio/cassette recorder? A- Yes, sir. Q- Why was that never the subject of any form of chemical trace analysis to see if it had intimate contact with explosives, Dr. Hayes?-----

-----Q-With respect, Dr. Hayes, we are talking about an item which, according to your later report, was quite intimately associated with the explosive and the explosion itself, are we not? A- With respect, you are referring to that? Q- Yes, I am. And that's what I am asking you about, Dr. Hayes. A- But my goal, one of my goals, was to determine the explosive used, having established that, little is achieved, in my opinion, in furthering that same inquiry upon other items known to have originated from the explosive device.

Q- Well, you say "known to have originated from the explosive device", Dr. Hayes. Had you carried out chemical trace analysis on PT/35b, you could have determined whether or not it had been intimately connected with the explosive and the explosion itself, could you not? A- With respect, I would have not have achieved that because if it, for example, had originated from a neighbouring suitcase, then one could be misled in interpreting the finding of explosive traces into believing it was an intimate part of the explosive device. Q- But as a forensic scientist, you would identify and recognise the tracing of such explosive residues as a relevant and significant adminicle, would you not? A- As a forensic scientist, sir, I use my judgement as to which items I process for chemistry. Q- So you process two pieces of aluminium container for chemistry, but you don't process the fragments of Toshiba radio cassette connected with the explosive device itself? A- That's quite correct, sir.

Q-You are familiar with the means by which such chemical analysis can be prepared, are you not, Dr.Hayes? A- Can be prepared? Q- Well, it's not necessary to swab every item, is it, if you have small fragments. You can also wash them in solution and then use that solution in the same way as you would a swab? A- Preferably you would wash them, yes, sir. Q- Yes. So the size of the fragment would not inhibit such chemical analysis, would it? A- The analysis would not be inhibited by any size of fragment. It's the realism applied to the likelihood of finding traces. Q- On the fragments of Toshiba radio cassette, there would have been a realistic prospect of finding

traces of explosive residue if these had been intimately connected with the explosion, would there not? A- I don't believe so sir. The total surface area involved of all of the recovered fragments was relatively small. Q- And are you suggesting that in solution that would not have been sufficient to throw up evidence in a chemical trace analysis?

A- I wouldn't rule out that possibility. Q-Well, you did, by not carrying out the analysis, Dr. Hayes, did you not? A- No. I didn't rule out the possibility. I ruled out the work that would be required. Q- You were involved in the case of the Maguire family that is the Maguire Seven case? A- That's correct, sir. Q- And there tracing scraped from under their nails were sufficient in size to admit of chemical trace analysis, were they not? A- Yes, they were. I'm not quite sure of the relevance of your comment, but I agree with your statement. Q- Well, on the basis of those tiny fragments, evidence of chemical contact was used as a basis for their initial conviction, was it not? A- Yes. But you haven't made a distinction there between handling explosives and post-detonation residues. And there is a large difference between the two.-----

-----Q- But you are familiar with explosives, are you not, Dr. Hayes? A. Yes, sir, I am. Q- And you know that when there is a detonation, you cannot normally expect there to be 100 per cent detonation of the high explosive. It may only be of a proportion of the explosive? A It will most certainly be a proportion, which will then be dissipated through the environment. Q- And dissipated what the explosive residue will be that proportion which did not detonate and which is pure explosive?

A- That is correct, sir.-----*end second part*

Mebo comment:

This allegedly Lockerbie recovered MST-13 timer fragment (PT/35) is said to have been found in the wreckage of PanAm-103 and to be part of the alleged IED that allegedly destroyed the aircraft from within container AVE 4041 PA. As of September 1989, Dr. Thomas Hayes and Mr. Allen Feraday knew already "miraculously" well that this MST-13 timer-fragment PT-35 was a decisive part of evidence. Yet, this so vital piece of evidence has never been tested for explosives - powder residue! A truly unforgiving act of negligence!

[Appendix 4\)](#)

Statement of Michael Langford-Johnson

**Excerpts from the Court- documents at Kamp van Zeist** (day 17, of June, 2000)

Witness Michael Langford-Johnson, no.118, sworn statements:

Q-Are you Detective Inspector Michael Langford-Johnson? A- I am, sir.

---- Q- Inspector, did you become involved in the inquiry in relation to the Lockerbie disaster? A- I was ,yes. Q- And in May of 1990, did you assist in a particular line of inquiry along with Detective Inspector Williamson? A- I did. Q- Was that into the manufacture of a small fragment of printed circuit board? A- Yes, identified as **PT/35**.

Q- Thank you. And did you. And did you understand that Inspector Williamson had been conducting these inquiries for some months prior to you joining him? A- I was aware of that, yes. Q- Had he been assisted up until then by another officer, Mr. Harrower? A- I believe so, yes. Q- In May of 1990, along with Mr.Williamson, did you go to the premises of Ferranti at Oldham? A- Yeah, Ferranti International Computers and System Limited. Q- There did you meet a gentleman by name of Mr. Woroll? A- By arrangement, that's correct.

Q- Could you have before you, please, Label Number 353 and Label Number 419. Now, is Label 353, Inspector, the fragment of the printed circuit board **referred to by you as PT/35**? A- Yes. And it bears my signature on it as well. Q- Thank you. Now, is Label Number 419 apparently a sample removed from that fragment? A- It is. And it bears my signature on the label again, sir. Q- Had that sample already been **removed by the time you began assisting Inspector Williamson**? **A It had, yes.** Q- Thank you.

And did you take **both of these items** with you when you went to see Mr. Worrol? A- Yes. Q- And were you hoping that he might assist in taking the inquiry forward? A- Yes, in relation to the fiberglass laminate. Q- Sorry? A- In relation to the fiberglass laminate, trying to identify it. Q- Thank you. When you spoke to Mr. Worrol on this occasion in May of 1990, did he require to do anything to any of the fragments that you took in order to assist you? A- Yeah.-----

Q- 419. That's the sample removed from the original fragment known as **PT--** . A- Correct , giving the number **DP/31**.-----

Q- All right. Do you remember what color the fragment of printed circuit board itself was? A- I can't remember.

Appendix 5)

Statement of Edwin Bollier

**Excerpts from the Court-documents at Kamp van Zeist.** (22th of June, 2000)

Witness Edwin Bollier, no. 548, sworn statements:

A-- So when the Scottish police came to Zurich again--this was sometime later--I asked Inspector Flückiger whether I could see this photo again, because they didn't want to show us the original. Mr. Flückiger was sitting at the conference table and said "Yes". He opened his file. Mr. Meister joined me, and we were standing next to Mr. Flückiger, and I said to Mr. Meister, " It's clear here. Look at that." And then the member of the Scottish police got up--I forget his name now.

Comment MEBO: his name was Detective Superintendent James Gilchrist, the visit took place in May1991).

He moved over to Mr.Flückiger and kind of knocked him and said, "Close the book." **And this is the photo I want to see again.** This is the photo that shows a prototype. Q- All right. A- This is how it all began. On that prototype we could clearly make out something that would tell us that this was a fragment that had been produced from an MST circuit board. Q- But the problem with that, Mr. Bollier, is that we've heard evidence--and I think you refer to this-- that the fragment was only linked-- or identified as being from a MEBO timer **in June of 1990**, is that right? A- That is correct. Yes. But, as I said, two to three months prior, the same fragment has been shown. A similar one. How did that come about? Q-Yes. Well-- A- Was shown to us, Mr. Meister and myself.----

----Q- I see. So in your opinion, there may be a number of different fragments which have been variously photographed, is that the position? A- No,no,no.They are different. There are minor details from which you can tell. Q- I see. Would you look for me at an object which will be shown to you, Label 353. A-May I ask you to put this on the table? I could wear gloves, if need be. Q- Before we do that, can I ask you to confirm something for me. You've seen that fragment before, haven't you? A- That is correct. Yes I've seen it in Scotland. This is what it looks to me right now. I would have to look at it more closely.

Q- And is it in a container or something at the moment? A- It is here on the table. All you need to do is open the lid. Q- And can you see it adequately? A- Yes, if I open it. Might I open it? Q- And what do you want to do whit it once it's opened? A- I'd like to look at it with my magnifying glass. Q- Well , if that's acceptable to the Court, the Crown have no objection.----

-----Q-Have you had a chance to look at it? A-Yes. No. I haven't opened it yet. May I take it out now? I am wearing gloves. Is that allowed? Q- Yes. I think the Court granted you permission to do that. A- Thank you. A- My Lord, I am sorry, this is not what I saw in Scotland. From what I can tell, this has been burnt afterwards. The other that I saw was shiny green, and now it looks as if it had been burnt afterwards. I don't even have to take out the second piece from its glass container. It used to be brown, PT 35,(DP/31a) now it is burnt. I'm sorry, I'm not trying to implicate anyone, but this has been altered, both of these pieces. Q- Now, when was it that you saw this fragment in Scotland? A- I saw it--I. arrived on the 13th. A, I saw on the 14th, I believe, and B, on the 15th of September 1999.

Q- So in September of last year at the police station in Dumfries, you were shown-- A Yes, in Dumfries. Yes. Q- Make-- A -The police. **And I had a witness because I wanted to have a report.** She was assigned to me. She, too, saw both fragments. And now they have been modified. I swear they have been modified.---

---- Lord Sutherland: Thank you, Mr. Bollier. That's all. A- My Lord, may I put a question? Am I allowed to do that? Lord Sutherland: I think not, Mr. Bollier. **Your evidence is now over**, and that is all we can hear.

MEBO comment:

This is the first Polaroid-photo from the FBI and shows a brown MST-13 timer fragment and originates definitely not from the green timers delivered to Libya.

Edwin & Mahnaz Bollier