

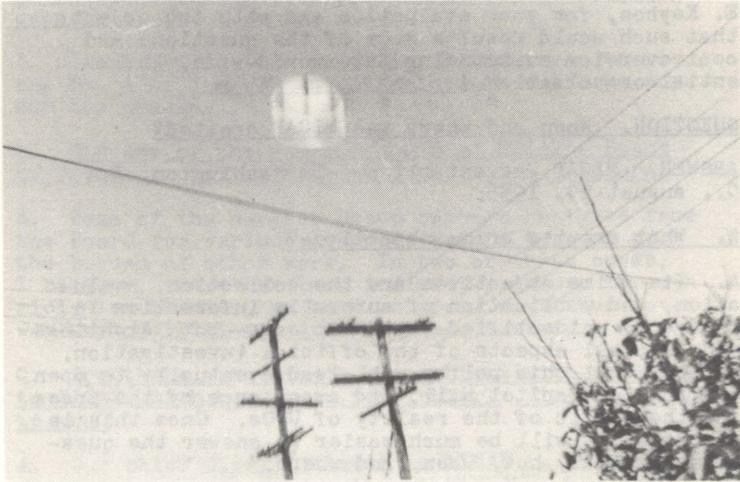
# 'SAUCERS'

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*Summer*



**FLYING SAUCER PHOTOGRAPH?** No—merely one in a series of deliberately simulated photographs by the Editor of SAUCERS to show the ease with which UFO photos may be faked.

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## QUESTIONS ABOUT NICAP

Answered By

MAJOR DONALD E. KEYHOE, USMC (ret.)

(Editor's Note: The formation of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena has been, in our opinion, the most important event in UFO research in the past two years. Being in such an important and "critical" position, NICAP has been expectantly controversial; it has been publicized, criticized and, it appears, somewhat misunderstood. Therefore, we thought it worthwhile to present a number of queries to NICAP's Director, Major Donald E. Keyhoe, for your evaluation and with the object that such would resolve some of the questions and controversies surrounding this world-wide, influential organization.)

\* \* \*  
QUESTION. When and where was NICAP created?

ANSWER. NICAP was established in Washington, D.-C., August 29, 1956.

Q. What are its prime objectives?

A. Its prime objectives are the collection, evaluation, and publication of authentic information in regard to unidentified flying objects—both sightings and also all aspects of the official investigation. We hope that this policy will lead eventually to open hearings on Capitol Hill, and acceptance by the press and the public of the reality of UFOs. Once this is achieved, it will be much easier to answer the questions of what, how, when, and where.

Q. Was there any appreciable opposition to the formation of NICAP? If so, in what form was this opposition?

A. There was no opposition to the formation of NICAP, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Were any official attempts made to dissolve or reduce the effectiveness of the organization?

A. No official attempts were made to suppress NICAP or drive it out of existence—that is, no direct attempts. However, there have been attacks on NICAP by officials in the Air Force and official correspondence has frequently indicated that NICAP is not seriously interested in the UFO subject.

Q. If so, did any of these attempts succeed?

A. These attempts have not succeeded in destroying NICAP but they have raised questions which we have answered in every case where the official statements were relayed to us. There is no doubt that the slackening of interest in UFOs and in NICAP has been due to suppression of UFO information within the Air Force.

(Cont.)

QUESTIONS ABOUT NICAP

Q. How many of NICAP's objectives have been resolved or accomplished?

A. To date, NICAP's main achievement has been to place UFO investigation on a more serious level. Many newspapers and broadcasters who previously treated the subject tongue-in-cheek have, during the past year and a half, taken NICAP's press releases and statements seriously and published them or broadcast them without ridicule.

Q. Would you care to comment on the assertion that NICAP is secretly working for or with Governmental agencies?

A. In regard to this question, I refer you to issue No. 4 of The UFO Investigator, in which we answer the charge.

Q. Did any of the early members of NICAP's Board of Governors resign because of official pressure?

A. Some of the earlier Board members resigned from the Board for various reasons, mainly because of the burden of other work. In two or three cases, I believe, there has been indirect pressure through ridicule; however, we have no proof that there ever was any official pressure on these members.

Q. Are there any aspects or problems with regard to NICAP which have been particularly disappointing to you?

A. Our chief disappointment in NICAP is that the financial support frequently promised us has not materialized, so that we still are operating with a skeleton staff. As a result, we are unable to work at full speed, publish on schedule, make necessary investigations, build up public relations or establish important contacts on Capitol Hill. All of these things could be done, and many more, if we had either substantial outside support or a much larger membership. Nevertheless we are doing what we can with the present permanent staff of three.

Q. How active are NICAP's Board members and Special Advisors?

A. NICAP's Board members and Special Advisors have not failed to respond to requests for assistance or opinions; however, cooperation by these men would be greatly increased if we had sufficient assistants to develop these angles.

Q. There has been minor criticism over NICAP's apparent inability to produce a regularly scheduled publication. Would you like to comment on this?

A. This is answered above. The answer is: simply more money to give us more editorially help.

(Cont.)

QUESTIONS ABOUT NICAP

Q. What is NICAP's official stand with regard to the contact claimants?

A. NICAP's official policy with regard to contact claims was stated in issue No. 2 of The UFO Investigator from which you may quote. ("NICAP's policy, carefully thought out to avoid excesses either way, remains as first stated: NICAP supports a fair investigation of all UFO evidence. We shall examine all theories and claims. We shall not accept any claim without conclusive proof.") We are beginning a series of printed discussions, which, because of the reduced size of the magazine, will have to be in digest form. These will give the story pro and con; NICAP will not state any definite conclusions. Later we hope to go into the more widely publicized claims as thoroughly as possible, with public hearings, if these can be arranged.

Q. Several persons have pointed out that your personal attitude has been quite negative toward these claimants. Don't you think this would prejudice NICAP's conclusions on this facet of its investigation?

A. Since becoming Director of NICAP, I have endeavored to maintain a neutral attitude toward the claims mentioned. This is exactly what is outlined in NICAP's policy. It is also the average viewpoint stressed by most NICAP members, and others interested in UFO investigations, with whom I have had discussions. You may be interested to know that I have been criticized also by some members and non-members for even mentioning the so-called contact claims. If we hold public hearings, I certainly shall have no influence on members of the panel.

Q. Have you or the Board received any sizeable financial return from NICAP?

A. No one on the Board of Governors has received any financial return from NICAP; in fact, several of the members of the Board paid their own expenses for the 1957 Board meeting, and these still have not been repaid. In regard to my own financial returns—I have suffered severe financial losses by remaining in NICAP. I have used my own savings in the past year and one half to offset the lack of payments promised me when I took this office. This, in effect, is a subsidizing of NICAP. The same has been true with regard to Mrs. R. H. Campbell, who has served NICAP many months without pay since August 1956.

Q. What has been your most rewarding experience or experiences in your association with NICAP?

A. Our most rewarding experience is not limited to any single incident; encouraging has been the fine support offered by most of NICAP's members, the

## QUESTIONS ABOUT NICAP

dramatic authentic information we have received (some of it confidential), and the general feeling that NICAP has prevented official censorship from completely hiding facts.

Q. What is NICAP's attitude towards the numerous other UFO clubs and organizations in the USA and abroad?

A. When I became director of NICAP I suggested cooperation between the Committee and existing UFO groups—that is, those interested in serious investigations. Many of them have cooperated, even to the extent of helping us secure memberships. Our views are sometimes divergent, but we make no attempt to influence their opinions. We have made no attack on any such club or group, even though in one or two cases there have been erroneous statements made about NICAP and its operations.

Q. Do you think that some of these groups may have a misplaced resentment towards NICAP?

A. Possibly this is correct. It is easy to imagine negative attitudes, or to misunderstand policies of a group such as NICAP, which has received national attention. Whenever any complains have been made directly to NICAP we have tried to explain the situation involved. We have not, to my knowledge, done anything to justify such resentment.

Q. Is NICAP optimistic or pessimistic about the future?

A. Though I still feel that the subject will eventually break into the open, probably through pressure on Capitol Hill, there is at present a dangerous lack of interest because of the slump in UFO reports. The censorship on Armed Forces sightings is almost complete. We know of such sightings, but are unable to publish details without betraying confidences.

This is not to imply that the Armed Forces members have in any way violated security. There have been cases where no violation of security was involved but the sources were given to understand that silence was imperative.

Several publications about UFOs have suspended; it is quite probable that others will follow suit unless something is done to revive public interest. I hope that this will be done by concentration on the most factual, serious aspects of the problem.

Q. What problems can you foresee looming on the horizon with reference to UFO research?

(Cont.)

## QUESTIONS ABOUT NICAP

A. The main problem is breaking the official censorship. No conclusive research is possible when so many cases and so much official evidence are withheld. Ending of the censorship should be the aim of every serious UFO investigator. As was mentioned before, this should be done in such a way as to win the respectful attention of the press and the networks by avoiding completely unproven reports, especially those which are seized on as a means to ridicule the entire problem.

Q. Do you think that your personal association with NICAP has hurt it in any way?

A. Probably my middle-of-the-road policy has cost NICAP some support by those who feel we should publicly endorse contact and communication reports. However, there are many who feel otherwise, and I hope that this factor offsets the other. I can only say I have done the best I can to make NICAP a success in uncovering the facts.

Q. What type of people belong to NICAP?

A. NICAP members are a cross section of practically all professions and trades. Ages range from a few in their teens on up to persons in the near nineties. Our membership includes U. S. Senators, State Legislators, Admirals, Generals, well-known educators and religious leaders and various others in many walks of life.

Q. How extensive is its membership?

A. NICAP's membership covers 48 states and 25 foreign countries.

Q. How does one go about joining and what do members receive?

A. Any interested person may join NICAP by applying to our office at 1536 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Membership is \$7.50 per year and this includes subscription to copies of The UFO Investigator and to copies of special or confidential bulletins. At present, at least one publication is issued monthly—either the magazine or a bulletin. Later we hope to publish the magazine on a monthly basis.

Q. Do you feel that the opposition of several of the contact claimants has harmed NICAP in any way?

A. As previously stated, probably some of the so-called contactees have opposed NICAP's policy but most of these people have supported NICAP or at least remained neutral, despite the policy.

(Cont.)

## QUESTIONS ABOUT NICAP

Q. Could you give more information about the Congressional Subcommittee with which NICAP is or was cooperating?

A. NICAP's director was approached by the McClellan Subcommittee; this resulted in four interviews and a number of phone calls during which a mass of documented evidence was submitted to the Subcommittee; NICAP was informed that the committee was considering holding public hearings, but after the Armstrong Circle Theater publicity the committee has stated that it has no such plans at present.

Q. What best can one do to further UFO research?

A. Those seriously interested might:

- a. Pass on factual reports, magazines, and books to skeptical friends.
- b. Contact friends and acquaintances on airlines, with the CAA, in aviation services of the Armed Forces, and others likely to possess UFO information they can disclose without security violations.
- c. Attempt to secure serious treatment in local newspapers and by local radio and TV stations.
- d. Write their Senators and Representatives urging that public hearings be held.

Q. Has NICAP come to any specific conclusions with regard to the reality and origin of UFO's?

A. NICAP has not expressed any conclusion with regard to the origin of UFOs. It has frequently expressed the belief that important information is being withheld by the Air Force. Some Board members and Advisors—along with regular NICAP members—personally have expressed complete conviction as to the reality and origin of UFOs and also many of these opinions may be published in NICAP bulletins or the UFO Investigator in coming months.

ON THE ENIGMAS of the Planet Mars: "Snow caps of solid carbonic gas, a planet cracked in a positively monomaniacal manner, meteors ploughing tracks across its surface with such mathematical precision that they must have been educated to the performance, and so forth and so on, in hypotheses each more astounding than its predecessor, commend themselves to man, if only by such means he may escape the admission of anything approaching his kind."

—Perclival Lowell.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON



Prof. George Adamski  
Star Route,  
Valley Center  
California

My Dear Professor:

For the time being, let us consider this a personal letter and not to be construed as an official communication of the Department. I speak on behalf of only a part of our people here in regard to the controversial matter of the UFO, but I might add that my group has been outspoken in its criticism of official policy.

We have also criticized the self-assumed role of our Air Force in usurping the role of chief investigating agency on the UFO. Your own experiences will lead you to know already that the Department has done its own research and has been able to arrive at a number of sound conclusions. It will no doubt please you to know that the Department has on file a great deal of confirmatory evidence bearing out your own claims, which, as both of us must realize, are controversial, and have been disputed generally.

While certainly the Department cannot publicly confirm your experiences, it can, I believe, with propriety, encourage your work and your communication of what you sincerely believe should be told to our American public.

In the event you are in Washington, I do hope that you will stop by for an informal talk. I expect to be away from Washington during the most of February, but should return by the last week in that month.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. E. Straith". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "R".

R. E. Straith  
Cultural Exchange Committee

me

THAT STATE DEPARTMENT LETTER

By THE EDITOR

LAST WINTER, GEORGE ADAMSKI released a letter that he reportedly received from the United States Department of State. The content of the letter, if authentic, appeared to be of major importance. Therefore, this writer felt an urgency to determine whether or not evidence was available to support or to refute the authenticity of the missive.

The investigation began at the local level, at the Los Angeles office of the Department of State. No one had knowledge of an "R. E. Straith"—alleged writer of the communication—with the Department. And we were told that there was no record of a "Cultural Exchange Committee," although there is a "Cultural Exchange Program."

Next it was reported that "Mr. Straith" had been transferred to the United Nations in New York. So a person-to-person telephone call was initiated to "Mr. Straith," Dept. of State, United Nations Bldg. on March 25, 1958. The U.N. information desk seemed to recollect "a Mr. Straith" but that was all. Innumerable other State Department agencies had no knowledge of the man, and this caller was eventually referred to Washington.

CAUGHT IN A MAZE OF BEAUROCRATIC complications, it was well nigh impossible to locate anybody in the District of Columbia. At no time was the existence of the Cultural Exchange Committee denied, and my operator was transferred from one extension to another. (In New York, a Mrs. Belt with the USIA claimed the "Cultural Exchange Committee" was more of a nebulous title than an actual committee.) At one point a young-sounding voice at the end of one extension was asked if this was the "Cultural Exchange Committee?" She responded: "I guess you could say that."

So we did and asked for "Mr. Straith," only to be told that he was in Security and that his correspondence had been transferred to a Mr. Summers, to whom we were referred.

WHEN MR. SUMMERS CAME ON the line, my operator asked for "Mr. Straith." Mr. Summers then demanded to know who had referred us to him. However, at the insistence of this very efficient operator, we were soon back to business. At this point Mr. Summers said, "Just a moment." He returned approximately four minutes later, this time demanding to know who was calling, what the caller's relation was to "Mr. Straith" and in what regard did he wish to speak to this person?

(Cont.)

THAT STATE DEPT. LETTER

I explained that it was a personal matter, and was promptly transferred to Otto Otepka, who declined to talk, transferring me to Maurice Wright. Mr. Wright's secretary then told us that she had "turned the whole business" over to George Ives, but she declined to discuss the matter further when my operator explained that I only wanted to speak with "Mr. Straith."

BUT SPEAKING WITH MR. IVES was another matter. He conveniently was not in the several times I attempted to call him that day, his secretary always insisting that he would return shortly and that I should leave my phone number so he could call me back. When I finally became discouraged and said I would forget the matter, "Mr. Ives just walked in the door." (It was obvious at this point that they were attempting to determine just who was placing the call.) Finally, Mr. Ives denied the existence of "Straith" and the "Cultural Exchange Committee."

Immediately following this discussion, out of curiosity, I telephoned the local Office of Security of the State Dept. After explaining my interest in "Mr. Straith," I was told that no one who could help me was there at the moment, and would I "leave" my telephone number? I did.

A SPECIAL AGENT returned the call about two minutes later. In an openly mysterious manner, he refused to discuss the matter. At my prompting, he admitted the whole business was "classified." It was suggested that I write to a Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey, Director of State Department Security, following which I "would probably be paid a visit."

Well, much to my ever-lasting disappointment, no men embodied in "dark suits and hats" ever arrived.

And thus concludes what little circumstantial evidence may exist to support the validity of "Mr. Straith."

MY NEXT OBJECTIVE was to make some inquiries at the local Passport Division regarding official Department of State protocol for correspondence.

At no time was Mr. Adamski, the "Straith" letter or even my own name mentioned.

The "Straith" letter, as can be noted, bears an official State Dept. (stamped) impression, an official watermark and is on official size stationery.

THESE DATA WERE RELATED by the Passport Dept.:

(Cont.)

STATE DEPT. LETTER

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

April 7 1958

Dear Mr. Miller:

I refer to your letters of March 17, 1958 addressed to "Mr. R. E. Strath, Cultural Exchange Committee, Department of State" and of March 25, 1958 addressed to Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey, Director, Office of Security, Department of State.

There is no person by the name of R. E. Strath connected with the Department of State, nor is there any record of any person by that name having been an employe of the Department. Further, there is no division or branch of the Department under the name of "Cultural Exchange Committee." We are investigating the possible misuse of official letterhead stationery by someone signing himself in the manner cited.

You may be assured that the Department of State has no special information on "unidentified aerial phenomena," "flying saucers," or related matters. All inquiries on this subject should continue to be directed to the Department of the Air Force.

Sincerely yours,

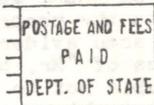
Maurice S. Rice  
Acting Chief  
Public Services Division

Mr. Max B. Miller, Director,  
Flying Saucers International,  
Box 35034,  
Los Angeles 35, California.

1. Official Department impression is used only on passports (upon which it is electronically stamped by machine) and not on letterheads.
2. Typists' initials never appear on official stationery, but only on carbon copies.
3. It is an official requirement that all Dept. letters must have paragraphs indented.
4. Letters must be dated (which is done by rubber stamp).
5. The Department never uses postage stamps as they have their own postage canceling machine.
6. It may not necessarily be illegal to misuse official stationery, except for personal gain, etc.

It was not stated whether private correspondence on official stationery would bear postage stamps or not. But if the missive was not "official," why would it bear an official seal in the first place?

OFFICIAL CANCELLATION →



STATE DEPT. LETTER

It is reported that Mr. Adamski irrevocably maintains that the "Straith" letter is authentic, and he allegedly has some documentation to bear out this claim. It is also reported that he rests his case on the official impression, which he says demands the approval of Department officials.

Needless to say, the whole matter rests in a muddle of confusion. To accompany this report, we are reproducing the "Straith" letter and a recent communication from the State Department. As one will note, they are quite dissimilar.

AND WHAT ABOUT THE SEAL? Does it or doesn't it appear on official correspondence? Amid this controversy and the repeated claim that the letter was written on obsolete stationery, we received this reply from Maurice S. Rice, Acting Chief of the Department's Public Services Division (April 15, 1958): "You also inquire about Department of State letterheads. The Department uses several types, and the letter you describe would appear to be written on one of these currently in use."

To the State Dept. allegation that there is no "Mr. Straith" in their employ, Mr. Adamski claims that he is a high-ranking "under-cover man" who uses several names, one of which is "Straith."

But if this is the case, several anomalies arise. Why, for example, did "Straith" conclude his letter as follows: "In the event you are in Washington, I do hope that you will stop by for an informal talk..." Also, the letter appears unduly cordial from a person with whom Adamski had not previously corresponded. And if "Straith" is so high-ranking, can the State Department afford to put themselves in the potentially embarrassing position of ultimately being publicly exposed?

ALSO, IF THE OFFICIAL SEAL is as important as claimed, and requires the approval of certain officials in the Department, would they risk putting this impression on a letter that is so completely unorthodox both in content and protocol?

And if "Straith" feels so urgently about the topic in question, and if he is in the important position claimed, why has he not come forth to end the controversy? He obviously went against official policy in sending the letter, so why not come forth and "Tell all" now?

SO THERE IS THE STORY—somewhat inconclusive to the proponent of either theory. But until some evidence develops to support the existence of "Mr. Straith," we certainly feel it advisable not to publicize a possibly fraudulent document which could additionally cloud this important research.

## SHORT SHOTS & NEWS NOTES

TO THE OFT ASKED QUERY, "Why don't 'flying saucers' land if they exist?," we found this recent United Press dispatch datelined West Point, Miss., worth noting: "About 300 persons armed with pitchforks and shotguns gathered on a hill-top near here to greet the invaders they thought would emerge from what looked like a flying saucer. When the object landed, a tag on it said: 'This is a weather balloon released from Western University in El Paso, Tex.'" We wonder what would have happened had the "object" not been a weather balloon?

WORLD-FAMED CONVAIR-Astronautics scientist Krafft Ehrlicke spoke of man's probable eventual meeting with alien intelligences at the semi-annual meeting of the American Rocket Society, Los Angeles, last June 9-11. Space travel, observed Ehrlicke, will effect "man's greatest experience of the next few centuries—meeting intelligent beings from another solar system," although the renowned astrophysicist admitted that he is "very skeptical that any high form of life exists in the solar system." Continued Ehrlicke: "And imagine the impact on our thinking in the finding in space of another race of intelligent beings with their own customs, their own religions. Think how this may change our viewpoint. Meeting another such race will be the great experience of the next few centuries. It may happen sooner if they come to meet us." Explained the noted scientist: "We want to learn the possibility of advanced forms of life existing on these distant planets. I think it is the responsibility of American industry to develop such projects and not wait for the government to suggest or finance them." (Los Angeles Times, 6/12/58.)

VANGUARD FAILURES FORECAST? As of this writing, five of the six Vanguard satellite carriers fired have been unsuccessful, resulting in cries of concern from the public and the news media. The following comment on the Vanguard program is reproduced from pages 31-32 of Flying Saucers—Fact or Fiction? (written about Oct. 1956): "Even those in charge of the Vanguard Program are not as optimistic as the press and public seem to be, and foresee the disappointing possibility that the whole project may prove unsuccessful. One reason for this is our extremely limited knowledge of the new science of rocketry—at least outside the field of ballistic guided missiles. Vanguard will utilize only recognized research missiles."

(Cont.)

IN THE LAST ISSUE of SAUCERS, we broke the story of some Southern California pranksters who followed a "saucer" lecturer around several months ago and dispatched flares attached to balloons at the conclusions of his talks. This turned out to be a controversial news item, and we are happy to have Russ Leadabrand, noted columnist for the Pasadena Independent, confirm our report and relate the following additional details: "...The crew would find the lecture hall, test for wind direction, find a vacant lot or something similar. Then they'd fill a couple of big three foot war surplus balloons with hydrogen. To the balloon they'd tie about 100 feet of very strong rayon cord. They took railroad flares with the nail in the bottom, bent the nail into a loop and tied the end of the string to the eye. The flare was fitted with a two foot or longer length of dynamite fuse—so the flare would go off at different times in the air. Each flare burned 20 minutes.

"By walkie-talkie they knew just when the crowds started coming out of the lecture hall. That's when they'd release the pair of balloons. The flares would light up in the sky and would flicker and flash on up until they burned out... In Pomona they were almost caught by police when neighbors found their anchored balloon during the meeting.

"The hoaxsters reported that it was a funny feeling to know that you'd just sent up a phony saucer which was really an old railroad flare and to hear people insist that they were getting thought messages back from it." (Pasadena Independent, 5/10.)

RAY AND REX STANFORD have produced an interesting new book on their reported encounters with "flying saucers." Look Up is the title of their 66-page illustrated publication, which can be obtained for \$2.00 each from the authors at 2629 Lynch St., Corpus Christi, Texas. . . Fred Keziah has recently published a new and revised "Flying Saucer Chart." \$1.00 each, order from Keziah, 916 S. 21st, Arlington, Va.

ROBERT M. L. BAKER, JR., author of the erudite and comprehensive Photogrammetric Analyses of the Utah and Montana Films (SAUCERS, Winter 1956/57 and Spring 1957), recently received his Ph. D. degree in Space Navigation (first ever awarded) from UCLA, where Dr. Baker shortly will be instructing. (Los Angeles Examiner, 7/6.)

EXTENSIVE INTEREST HAS BEEN indicated in the findings of the International Mars Committee for the 1956 opposition of the enigmatic planet. Leonard B. Abbey, Jr., Assistant Mars Recorder for the Association of Lunar and Planetary Observers, briefly related the situation in the current issue  
(Cont.)

of The Strolling Astronomer (\$3 per annum, 1835 Evans Place, Las Cruces, N.M.): "Heavy yellow veils /clouds/ prevented observations of fine surface details for most of the period of favorable presentation in 1956, and most observers were disappointed. The most detailed observations were obtained some weeks before the date of opposition when these veils had not yet formed. The apparition of 1958 should offer an excellent opportunity to 'make up' for such time lost in 1956." Mr. Abbey believes that under favorable conditions, "observations with small telescopes should be no more difficult than in 1956, provided there is no repetition of the unusual obscurations of that year, and indeed we may even expect better observational results." Closest approach of Mars will be on Nov. 8, opposition on Nov. 16, when planet will have a stellar magnitude of -2.

OF A RECENT DEFENSE Department policy outlined by Deputy Defense Secretary Donald A. Quarles (former Secretary of the AF), Representative John E. Moss recently opined that "it is the most complete Pentagon censorship ever employed, including times of war.../Press Director Murray Snyder/... would be maker of the laws, judge of the courts, and hand down decisions from which there would be no appeal..." (Missiles and Rockets, 7/7/58.)

SPEAKING OF GOVERNMENTAL secrecy, Vincent M. Newton, Managing Editor of the Tampa (Fla.) Tribune last April claimed that Washington has developed a "secret government" that threatens freedom of the press. Newton said this arrogant attitude toward the people's right to know is only a step away from the general censorship practiced in Russia. "There is a stifling curtain of secrecy draped over virtually all of Federal executive government and over much of Federal legislative and judicial government," said Newton. (UP, 4/12.)

MOST OF US HAVE HEARD a great deal about the Soviet claim, based on a United Press story of April 7 by UP President Frank Bartholomew, that American planes dispatched on arctic flights of possible "retaliation" could accidentally launch a Third World War. But what the commentators—and Russians—totally omitted from their accounts was this verbatim sentence from Bartholomew's original story: "The counter-offensive striking force of the Strategic Air Command has been sent on its way many times by alerts created by the appearance of... foreign objects, flying in seeming formation, that simply never have been explained." And Newsweek for June 16 reported that there are about "thirteen flying objects sighted each day but never identified despite quick 'scrambles' by our fighter planes."

(Cont.)

SHORT SHOTS & NEWS NOTES

"FLYING SAUCER ASH-TRAYS." We have purchased the entire manufacturer's stock of these attractive British-made "saucer trays." They are extremely ornamental in turned and polished elm, with brass and perspex fittings. A fascinating UFO model ("scout ship" variety) "hovers" over base of tray. Makes an ideal gift—only \$3.50 each, postpaid . . . And don't forget the "MADE ON MARS BY LITTLE GREEN MEN" automobile rear window stickers—two for 25¢ or 10 for \$1.00. Order from Flying Saucers International, P. C. Box 35034, Los Angeles 35, Calif.

SPACE AGE FILM; 8mm (about 50 ft.). See in full color the latest in rockets and guided missiles (Snark, Corporal, Regulus II, Nike Ajax, HTV, X-7, many others) as exhibited at the historical 1958 Western Space Age Conference (largest rocket & missile exhibit ever held). A free script describes each display. Color by Eastman. Film lists for \$7.50 per copy—but only \$6.25 each to readers of SAUCERS . . . ALSO FOR SALE: Virtually complete set of Valor Magazines containing George Hunt Williamson's "Saucer Symposium" columns. Series goes from Jan. 2 through Dec. 4, 1954; there are 49 issues in all. Best offer over \$10.00 takes the lot . . . And \$12.00 will take Mars As the Abode of Life by the famed Prof. Percival Lowell (MacMillan, 1909, 288 pp.), a collector's item long out of print. Indexed and illustrated. Good condition. Only one copy available. Address: Max B. Miller, Box 35034, Los Angeles 35, Calif.

BOOK CLEARANCE SALE

	<u>List Price</u>	<u>Sale Price</u>
<u>The Secret of the Saucers</u> , Angelucci...	\$3.00	-\$2.25
<u>Aboard a Flying Saucer</u> , Bethurum.....	3.00	- 2.80
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