

# SAUCER NEWS

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OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SAUCER AND UNEXPLAINED CELESTIAL EVENTS RESEARCH SOCIETY

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**MAILING ADDRESS:**

P. O. BOX 163, FORT LEE, N. J.

**EDITOR:**

JAMES W. MOSELEY



**FLYING SAUCER OVER NEW MEXICO:** The above photo shows a UFO which hovered for fifteen minutes near the Hollman Air Development Center at Alamogordo, New Mexico. A Government employee took the picture. (Photo released through Aerial Phenomena Research Organization.)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITORTwo Million Dollar Lawsuit Threatened by Adamski Supporter

I have completed my investigation of the SAUCER NEWS expose of George Adamski, and I have concluded that it is as much of a fraud as J.P. Cahn's expose of Frank Scully's book. Incidentally, Frank informs me that Mr. Cahn and True Magazine will have an opportunity to defend themselves in a \$1,200,000 libel suit against them....

What you do not know, and what Mr. Baker did not know when he answered my recent letter, is that I am a secret investigator working for Professor Adamski. It was my job to find evidence that exposes your expose, and then to turn over my evidence to Adamski and recommend that he sue you and Baker for \$2,000,000. The whole idea of my letters to you, especially that offer of twelve articles and then immediate withdrawal of the offer, was all a trap that you and Baker fell for hook, line, and sinker. I knew that if I could get you and Baker to talk enough to defend your expose, one of you might make a slip I was looking for....

My best advice for you and Baker is that both of you better start looking for a good lawyer if Adamski decides to follow my suggestion and sue both of you on the basis of my evidence.....So that this letter cannot serve you and Baker in court, I shall say so long sucker:

MR. X (You know who I am.)

Seattle, Washington

(Yes, I do know who you are. This is the same Richard Ogden whose letter to the Editor appeared in our June-July issue. At that time Mr. Ogden stated: "I wish to make it clear to you that I am not for or against Mr. Adamski." Now it appears that he is a self-appointed investigator for Adamski. We will welcome this lawsuit, if it should happen to take place, as we are able to back up all our claims! - Editor.)

Comment on our Editorial in the February-March Issue

I think I should apologize for having suggested that you might be an agent of the United States, highly paid or not. I very much hope that you will understand how easy it is to acquire false notions when one is confronted with such an intriguing riddle as that of the flying discs. I have even suggested that Ruppelt and Fahrney could go to any extremes about the subject, on behalf of their country. You and I would do the same on request of our respective Governments. There are many many things that the people should never learn about for security reasons, and I see no reason why any Government should not use agents to ward off potentially dangerous notions.

Naturally I am not entitled to suppose that you are really an agent because I have no grounds for that, and my suggestion was just an idle one. I may take it back publicly if you think it will help. On the other hand, if I were sure that you were an agent, I would assume that the motives of your Government were such that I would restrain myself and keep quiet not only about you but also about the whole subject of saucers....

AURIPHEBO SIMOES (Editor of "The Flying Saucer")  
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Comments on our April-May Issue

The article by Von Rittner ("The German Saucer Story") is pretty weak stuff if you don't mind me saying so. What Von Rittner has to tell us

does nothing at all to render any of my previous arguments invalid. The author dismisses witnesses' estimates of sizes much too readily. Does he not realize that he is discrediting many competent observers, some of them scientists like himself? Also, he should realize that many people besides him are quite familiar with the condensation trail phenomena. If Von Rittner has sought to impress the made-on-Earth theory on readers by telling us all about German progress in rocket research 15 years ago, he has failed miserably....

DAVID WIGHTMAN (Editor of "Uranus")  
Lancashire, England

I am still enjoying your SAUCER NEWS very much. It certainly keeps me from getting behind in Saucerdom.....I liked your objective approach to the Hunrath and Wilkinson case, and would like to hear about the added information you now have.

As you know, I still can't buy the U. S. or German contemporary saucer theory, due to reasons which I've already told you. I haven't a closed mind, but I "just ain't sold." WILLIAM NASH, Miami, Florida

I couldn't agree more with your comment after the letter from Ruth Netherton. Having had some experience as an editor (of "Uranus") in the past, I know how you felt. I am also surprised at your daring to print material that Mr. Suther doesn't approve of! We have our share of crackpots over here but I don't think we have produced a specimen equal to this chap. But it does show that you have hit them on a tender spot with your exposes, and from that angle it is a good sign!

The Hunrath and Wilkinson article is very interesting and I hope you will publish the further material to which you refer.

I don't agree with your theory of the earthly origin of UFO's, but I do enjoy reading the interesting material you publish in your magazine, and feel quite a thrill of pleasurable anticipation as I open your envelope....

ERIC BIDDLE  
Shropshire, England

#### Lonzo Dove Replies to Gray Barker's Unjust Accusation of Photo-Faking

Gray Barker in his April 1st "Saucerian Bulletin" says that he for one is "bored with our feud with James W. Moseley, a stupid controversy involving a hoaxed-up picture." So far so good. But let us first clean the slate by getting the record straight, because Barker's latest sling of dirt splashed on me, and must be answered with incontestable truth: Who started the "feud" anyhow? It was Barker himself, of course, who first published the fake portrait of Moseley, and it was Barker who again, after seeing that nobody was impressed enough to keep the feud running, months later restirred it by declaring that Moseley released the fake and that he (Barker) obtained it in his own secret way...That was carrying a joke too far. Though as our readers know, Moseley's views on saucers are exactly the opposite of my own, I wrote an article showing how utterly silly and unlikely such a trick would be from Moseley. Evidently Barker was firmly convinced by my argument, because he immediately reversed his story and now says that the fake was made by me!

Gray Barker, a grown man, and publisher in a new scientific field that requires the highest possible degree of veracity with a minimum of errors and hoaxes, uses his columns for a serialized stunt whose "saucerian" purpose my fullest exercise of intelligence has never figured out, and finally stoops to the childish delinquency of printing weighted accusations against me without a trace of reason!.... LONZO DOVE, Broadway, Virginia

## STUDY OF A PRE-1947 SIGHTING

- by Dr. Leon Davidson -

Critics of the theory that flying saucer reports are due to U.S. Government activities (starting about 1947) have often pointed to pre-1947 sightings as evidence against this explanation. The present article will attempt to show that, in at least one widely publicized pre-1947 sighting, there is strong evidence of an ordinary earthly origin.

The sighting in question was quoted (with an error in the date) on p. 17 of "Flying Saucers on the Attack" by H. T. Wilkins (Citadel, 1954). The real date was August 5, 1927, and the location was the Himalayan Mountains, near the Gobi Desert. The author of the report was Nicholas Roerich, and it appears on page 361 of his book "Altai-Himalaya" (F.A. Stokes Co., N.Y., 1929). The following quotation is from that book:

"Seven of us began to watch this unusual bird. At the same moment another of our caravaneers remarked: 'There is something far above the bird,' and he shouted in his astonishment. We all saw, in a direction from north to south, something big and shiny reflecting the sun, like a huge oval moving at great speed. Crossing our camp, this thing changed its direction from south to southwest, and we saw how it disappeared in the intense blue sky. We even had time to take our field glasses, and saw quite distinctly an oval form with shiny surface, one side of which was brilliant from the sun."

Since the object seen by Roerich did not hover or make sharp "right angle" turns or maneuver strangely, it cannot definitely be classed as a flying saucer. However, there seems little doubt that some real object was seen in the air that day, and I attempted to find a rational explanation for it. The following question was sent, in August 1954, to one of the leading American experts on the Far East: "In 1927, would it seem possible that an aircraft would be flying over the region Roerich describes?" The reply, in part, was: "In August 1927, Sven Hedin's Sino-Swedish Expedition was on its way through Inner Mongolia into Sinkiang. Hedin had a tie-up with the German Lufthansa (Airline) to prospect a route and landing fields to make possible a commercial line N.W. China-Sinkiang-Siberia-Berlin. I believe a number of exploratory flights were actually flown by the Germans, using Fokker 3-motor all-metal planes.

The book which describes Hedin's expedition is "Across the Gobi Desert" by Sven Hedin, (E.P. Dutton and Co., N. Y., 1932). The following extracts from the book have some bearing on the case we are discussing:

Page x: "Never before (this expedition) have pilot balloons been sent up, in the very heart of Asia, to a height of 69,500 feet. Three hundred and fifty such balloons were sent up by our chief meteorologist, Dr. Waldemar Haude."

Page 54: "The mean height that was reached amounts to 7,500 meters (24,600 feet) above sea level....Even our largest (balloons) are too small to be clearly observed above a height of 15,000 meters (49,000 feet)....So far as the yellow ones are concerned, (they) are almost transparent. They have a diameter of about three-quarters of a meter ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet) or of 120 centimeters (4 feet). The small ones have a speed of ascent of 150 meters a minute, the large ones 250."

Page 122: "I got up on the 4th of August (1927) at half past seven to begin a really eventful day. The camp that we were making for today has the number XIII, my lucky number."

Page 125: "The sun goes down with a red glow. At half past seven we at last reach Halle-Utayin-gol, a genuine broad erosion-furrow, which seems to come from a far distance and which is crossed in serpentine courses by two

streams." (This is his camp XIII, where he was located on August 5th, 1927.)

Page 61: "On the 16th of June (1927) the first new camels reached us.....Above our heads Dr. Haude's pilot balloon was just mounting upwards and stood out glistening like a diamond against the background of a turquoise-blue heaven. The two Mongols, strangers to us, that the new members of the caravan had brought into our camp were fine, hardy, weather-tanned types of their race, famous from the times of Jenghiz Khan. It was amusing to observe them when the balloon rose in the air. They stood there speechless and stared after the bright ball till it could only be seen with the field-glass."

The whole of Hedin's book ought to be read by those who think that the Roerich sighting was due to an extraterrestrial object. Hedin's expedition launched these weather balloons on a daily schedule, and several "permanent" weather stations were established along his route. It is most interesting that the reactions of the newcomers to Hedin's camp, seeing the weather balloon for the first time, paralleled the reactions of Roerich's party, who had never seen the weather balloons.

Note some of the similarities in the two descriptions: Roerich - "shiny, brilliant"; Hedin - "glistening, bright"; R. - "astonishment"; H. - "speechless"; R. - "intense blue sky"; H. - "turquoise-blue heaven." Both cases involved visual and field-glass observation. The only discrepancy in the reports is that Roerich saw an oval shape, and Hedin a ball; but Roerich does not give the proportions of the oval, which could have been almost circular therefore. Of course the two descriptions refer to different dates, but Hedin launched balloons daily, so that is of no importance.

The two expeditions were aware of each other's presence in the country, but they were not in direct communication. (Communication was limited in that area of the world.) It has been difficult to pinpoint the exact location of Roerich's expedition on the 5th of August, 1927, since his book is not very explicit. Hedin's location is known, as noted in the excerpt from p. 125, above. Roerich's general location, in the Koko Nor region, can be found on maps and atlases, but Hedin's Halle-Utayin-gol cannot be found, and undoubtedly only a large-scale detailed map of China would show it. The most that has been established so far is that the two expeditions were not much more than 500 miles apart on that day, and they may have been closer, perhaps less than 100 miles apart.

It would be possible to do a thorough research job, dig out the detailed maps, find the wind directions for that day from the Hedin Expedition archives, and then see whether Hedin's balloons could possibly be the cause of Roerich's sighting, or whether they could be positively ruled out. This research is left as an exercise for the reader - especially for the reader who said, while reading this article, "No! Not a weather balloon, in 1927, in Mongolia! Don't try to explain away Roerich's sighting with that corny explanation!"

The case, for the moment, rests here. I merely assert that, with balloons being launched daily by Hedin's group in the same general area, there is as yet no proof that what Roerich's party saw was not one of these balloons. The descriptions of the sighting and the balloon launching are so similar that even die-hard "interplanetary" believers should be wary about rejecting the possibility of a connection. In short, this particular well-publicized pre-1947 sighting cannot be considered to be evidence of extraterrestrial visitors to our skies. Nor can it be considered to be evidence that flying saucers existed before World War II.

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## EXTRATERRESTRIALISM AS AN HISTORICAL DOCTRINE

- by Y. N. ibn A'haron, B.D., STM -

## Part 3A: The Era of Individual Enterprize on the Part of the Extraterrestrials

The extraterrestrials withdrew from Egypt and Sumeria for a time after these groups had settled in climes more congenial than their Talantan home. Their new cities were given the collective name of "The World Down Below", which meant "World to the South."

The World Down Below was located in the headwaters of the Nile, upon the sides of the Great Mountains which, like Sinai, have two heads arising from a single base. Their entrances were accessible only through tunnels, and the tunnels could be reached only by water. No aircraft are mentioned as being present within the cities, but landing places for the larger craft were provided on the Northern plains, where the plateau obviated the necessity for care in landing spaceships many miles in diameter.

Fiction has depicted a carnal paradise, rife with occult dangers. The Lurking Fear was there; but infractions of the flesh were punished in every case by death. The Code of the Ten Divine Dynesties, under which ante-Menean Egypt lived for two millenia, encourages a man to cohabit with his sister; and he might not go to another woman till he had done so; The Law of the Cities was even more severe, and all progeny were the result of marriages between brother and sister. An extraterrestrial whose parents did not have common grandparents was regarded as illegitimate by his colleagues, and was often hunted down as an offender against the purity of the blood of the offending house.

Different blood stocks allied themselves into confederations, and confederations which lived near one another for a considerable period were regarded as races, regardless of divergencies in blood stock. Thus, an extraterrestrial might speak of such differing degrees of relationship as, My brother who was born in my homeland, My brother who is an ally, and My brother who is of my blood, with equal distinction and sincerity. Relationships within the same family were not much calculated according to specific degrees of hemoproximity, the very fact of belonging to the same family being thought sufficient to warrant fraternal behavior among all its members.

Then too, business duties tended to break up the family groups before the blood line became too thin to merit traditional consideration. Even so, distant relatives would occasionally be found living under the same roof, as if they were at most first cousins.

The symbol adapted by the tribes at the time of their confederation during the Golden Age of Talantu was the Solar Fire. The special connotation of the Solar Fire, when embodied in the physical manifestation of the hearth, was the progress of life in general and of the family unit in particular. A man who went away from his home city might not return to claim the relationship of his family without permission from the priest who guarded the patriarchal hearth, and the scientific data associated with it.

The hearth itself was built from local stone, wrought into the shape of a cone. Frequently, it bore a cosmological inscription in the NaGa or Qabirtic languages. A hole was bored through the stone at the base of the cone and the fire was fed through it. The surface of the hearth itself could not serve as the base of a fire, and must be protected from the touch of anything except the pure tongues of the blazing fire. At first, the source of the fire is reported to have been remote from the hearth, in a ship overhead, which possessed the equipment necessary to focus the required radiant energies upon receipt of a request from the ground. During an overland journey, such a ship would be present to supply a pillar of fire by night and a cloudy mass by day.

Because they had better methods, the extraterrestrials did not use

the Solar Fire or its representations for any purpose. The increased primitivism of the northern migrations led to the profanation of the hearth for cooking purposes. Some groups, rather than sink to this level, gave up the use of fire altogether, and thus established a sort of inverse superiority to those who violated the most fundamental concepts of their civilization.

The general bias of extraterrestrial science leads one to place great emphasis on the psychological basis of crime, and the treatment of crime as a psychological condition. They taught that an electro-magnetic field underlay every corporeal manifestation, and, by studying this field, they were able to tell the state of a man's mind, and specifically, whether he had committed a given act or not. The Chaldean works speak in uninteresting detail about the crime detection and prevention techniques used among the extraterrestrials. Serious crimes were rare among the gods, and were usually taken care of by capital punishment when they did occur. When a person's magnetic orientation began to disturb the sensitivities of his fellow citizens, and the cause was either unknown or of itself unexceptionable, he might be asked to leave until the condition should rectify itself. The magnetic stability of the mature individual depended upon his freedom from close contact with violently antagonistic or unbalanced persons.

For this reason, a person who was unwanted in his home city might be all the more welcome elsewhere, on that account. During the times of which we are speaking, however, the number of exiles increased so greatly that they were, as a group, unable to find admittance to another city. Thereupon, they went to live among the sons of the migrators. And their origins were recognized for what they were, at least in the beginning. But, as their range widened over the face of the earth, they came into contact with wandering tribes who had lost contact with all living men beyond the confines of their isolation, and, in some cases, had even forgotten the existence of other peoples. Their ignorance, tragic in itself, has become the cause of the greater tragedy of the human race.

The extraterrestrials in this second era of the relations of man with his gods, were quite a different sort than those who figured in the first era. Lacking the clear-cut mercenary impulses toward thrift which characterized their forebears, they found themselves free to pursue their private pleasures, with the worshipful service of a whole people at their disposal. The ignorance of our own day in forgetting the extraterrestrial origin of our deities quite equals that of the ancient tribesmen who mistook displays of technological superiority for evidence of divinity. The race of Venus, who very nearly monopolized the god business, ultimately traced its origin to Earth; but there were a few gods who came from afar, and whom the Venusians themselves regarded as aliens.

Man frequently identified his gods with terrestrial animals, on the basis of physical resemblance, or with a climatic condition of his environment, on the basis of personality. The beings who were the target of such identification generally encouraged it when they learned of it, for they were very kind. One of their number, whose memory is venerated to this day in India, Peru, and among the Brotherhoods, was likened to an elephant. In Chaldean, his name was Dbsh. He said: "You may know the Ruler of the Cosmos by virtue of his powerlessness. All of his power is bound up in the endowment of life to the multitude of his creatures, and he will do nothing to impede their development, that they may return to Him ripe with the fruits of duration. (See footnote, page 10.) It is clearly impossible to confuse this description with that of an individual who gave more attention to the furnishings of his apartment and to his daily dietary needs than he chose to vouchsafe to his Chosen People in consideration of their needs.

The Nakhsh-na, whom Genesis labels as the most sophisticated of all men, were products of a separate biomorphic development among the reptilian life-forms of the Earth, but the extent of their resemblance to anthroposaurian and anthropogenic life did not fail to astonish even the Venusians. "They begrudged to the Serpent-men the grace of their bodies, and sought to prevent their acceptance into the society of men." (See footnote, page 10.)

Over a period of centuries the number of extraterrestrials in free circulation in the countries of the Fertile Crescent became so large that it was difficult any longer to secure implicit obedience to the Council of the Great Ones among Those from Upon High, which had ruled in that place, because such was the will of the sons of men. Their leaders understood the significance of the Council, and respected it, but the common people could not understand why they should harken unto the unseen, when more ostensible forces were at hand.

According to our way of thinking, the Council should have inaugurated an educational campaign to enhance its prestige, and, if this were to fail, resort to the use of force in order to effect a reassertion of its dominion. We have seen, however, that the status of the Council in its governance over Man was in some respects questionable, even though the results and techniques of their administration were in every way satisfactory. The right to live under tyranny is an undeniable right of free men, as long as they made the tyranny, and can abolish it by common consent should they seek to do so. The rule of the Council was founded in common consent of the governed, and was utterly put aside when that consent was withdrawn. To ignore this condition would have constituted gross interference in the affairs of another race, to which their ancestors had already done sufficient injustice to subject themselves to eternal retribution.

But because the collective authority of Those from Upon High had come to an end, did not mean that a Venusian was not free, on his own initiative, to accept the allegiance of any tribe that elected to follow him. It was impossible that the ways of the Venusians should be imposed upon Earthmen without caricature. A code might be promulgated, but could not go into effect if there was debate or dispute within the ranks of men. What acceptance there was had to be absolute. There was no power to prevent armed interference, beyond that of developmental limitation; but that is quite enough for the wise man. The rule of the Earth was relinquished voluntarily by the Council of Those from Upon High because the cost of continuing it would soon have exceeded its worth, as a factor in increasing the rate of civilization among the indigenes. Moreover, this decision was reached without the blatant strife which characterizes such a move when executed among members of our own race.

But although the Council did give up direct control, it persisted in exercising a protective influence over human affairs, by means of human beings associated with it by virtue of advanced thinking and high conception. The unifiers, founders, and consolidators of lands too numerous to mention acted under the advice and the sponsorship of the Council. The rulers of Egypt were "successors to the gods." The Ba-ra-ink-ong were expected to be physiologically identical to their extramundane predecessors. Pharoah had to conduct the business of government all day without food, and he had to exercise great care in the privacy of his toilet, which was the most closely guarded of all state secrets.

By 800 B. C. this had become a mere convention, but let those who doubt that there was once a solid foundation of fact behind the tradition, return once again to his inscriptions: "I am the Sun, and the Brother of the Sun, for from the Earth I draw no nourishment." (See footnote, page 10.) For example, when Moses (Ra-ma-su) paid his brother a visit, he did so at a time

when the incumbent sovereign was apt to be more cooperative so that he might rid himself of an unwelcome delay in relieving himself at the river, just after sundown.

Until 1,340 B.C., there was no crisis in the smooth running of the Pharaonic government as an instrument of the Council. In that year, there arose a resurgence of power in behalf of a low schismatic, who had plagued all Chaldea with his willfulness, beginning in 1,781 B.C.

An Aramaic document of 230 B.C., published in London in 1786 (see footnote, page 10), treats fully the information, gathered from original sources, since restricted, relating to the early influence of extraterrestrials during the era of individual enterprize, which was just then entering its last days. The reluctance of the Great Ones among Those from Upon High to enter into direct contact with members of the productive classes, was the root of all the evil of those days, and of our own day. They did not despise those who loved to wound the skin of the Earth with sharpened stick, but they felt nothing in common with them.

The laboring classes of 1,400 B.C. labored because they wanted to. The Council dwelt in the Land Below and there were many varieties of men clustering the peripheries of the cities of the citadels of civilized men. The extraterrestrial entrepreneur in question began in that country to work among the peripheral groups, and never changed his policy in that regard. His messages of doom, sent into the royal high places of the land, were carried by the most uncouth emissaries, and initially, excited only ridicule. But this alien was different than his kind, and the protection of the Council had never been as active in Elam Asur (modern Iraq) as it had been in Egypt.

This extraterrestrial threatened to shut off the water supply, and contaminate the soils upon which the city was dependent for food. An incident had taken place five centuries earlier, involving a Queen, who sought incestuous intercourse with a neighboring monarch who was not related to her by blood. This led to the withdrawal of the great gems which had supplied power to the cities. The inhabitants, of course, were not immediately thrown back upon agriculture, because their priesthood had received excellent and intensive training in generative principles; but the years went by, and the heritage of knowledge was not preserved in all the exactitudes of its application, and this source became increasingly unreliable, which is the result predicted by the Council at the time of their punishment of the erring Queen.

Therefore, in the year we have mentioned (1,340 B.C.), there arrived at Elam Asur a Strange One from Upon High, who offered the use of his gravity devices to the fathers of the city in return for asylum. The agreement was made, and our friend, whose name was then Shaday Elili Athunu, became acquainted with the inhabitants of the city, and especially with a young fellow of Northern stock, which is to say a barbarian, called Ab-ra-mu, whose job was to search for saucer-wood in the reserved groves on the hills to the east of the city. Ab-ra-mu resented the casual superiority of the rich and well-born of that place, and told Shaday Elili Athunu about it. He accused them particularly of bending down upon carved slabs of the wood he selected, and flying through the air on them.

The determining factor of the weak mind is its categorical acceptance of the irrational. Athunu told Ab-ra-mu that the knowledge of the priests of the city was evil, and that he, Ab-ra-mu, must convince his family to leave with him to a place where they could revert to their former pastoral ways, and offer up sacrifices to Athunu, who was the only god known to Ab-ra-mu. One suspects that the price of meats in Elam Asur had become prohibitively high, in order to meet the terms of Athunu's tight contract regarding the water supply, and that the asinine fellow did not want to lay out his earnings on the

new scale. His standing among his own people seems to have been good, but he certainly does not represent the finest traditions of his race. Let us hope too that most of us are better than the unkept Abraham he picked up in the woods. It is a strange thing that Ab-ra-mu, as he improved in his religion, improved in his decor and etiquette as well.

The country in which Abraham set up shop was already populated by seven nations, all of them rulers of that part of the world, and great in their doings. But Ab-ra-mu was a babe out of the woods, and knew not the meaning of the things of this world, for how should he be impressed by the gadgets of Athunu, if he were made acquainted with the finer trappings of the local rulers? Fantastic beings of incredible power and wisdom ruled on every side, and Abraham led his cattle among the walled cities, his own mind no more perturbed by the presence of knowledge than those of his kine, and he reversed the laws of Elam Asur, and lit a hearth on uncarved rock. He reversed these laws in other ways as well, by marrying a woman not his sister, and by seeking to subordinate a human life to the wishes of another.

History shows quite plainly that Ab-ra-mu knew that he was dealing with another being very much like himself as to personality and emotional construction, but he followed in awe as Athunu proceeded to slaughter various among his own brethren, and to burn them in their cities, using the weapons of old, which had been built into his ships only for use among the stars, where the ways of the wind run quietly and the currents of space are unrippled. The murderer went afar off, for he was an outlaw, and all those who followed him have since been treated as ostracites to the truth. Athunu's tactics upset the balance of that country, and there was no food. Ab-ra-mu was instructed to go down into Egypt, where the Council would provide for him; and when he did so, he carried with him the disease of ignorance, which spread rapidly in a country about to enter a new, lesser phase of communications. At a critical time, the power of the Council to guide the Pharaoh was abridged in the matter of this young refugee, and this power was never to see its full status again.

The knowledge of Athunu's conduct was, of course, common in Egypt. But the Pharaoh in power was an Enemy of the Sun, and sought not to find harm where there had been none. Athunu had not yet done anything against him.

That was yet to come.

Footnote: Any readers who would like a list of references regarding the quotations, or who have questions regarding the article in general, should write to Mr. A'haron in care of this magazine. - The next article in this series will appear in our December-January issue, and is entitled: "The Giving of a New Law; The Power of the Council is Put Down; His Hind Parts Shall be Seen; and Radioactivity on Sinai."

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THE RISE AND FALL OF NICAP  
- by James W. Moseley and Richard Cohen -

Washington D.C.'s National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) was organized in late 1956 by Thomas Townsend Brown, who described himself as a physicist and biophysicist. A slick "tentative prospectus" issued by Brown in 1956 envisioned a grandiose program. Ten sections, each with a collaborating subcommittee of five members, were to do the work of the organization. These sections were: administrative; investigations; technical interpretations; abstract interpretations; library and statistics; publications; public relations; government relations; religious and philosophical considerations; and international coordination. A nine-man Board of Governors, consisting of prominent men in various fields, was elected by the Brown regime in November of 1956. At first glance, NICAP seemed to be off to a very good start indeed.

Most important to the saucer-minded public was NICAP's plan to "publish its findings in a factual, scientific manner, without bias or speculation." For the membership price of \$15 per year, members were to receive a publication called "Project Skylight", "a monthly scientific journal (italics ours) containing not only a record of meetings and matters of interest....but also statistics and summaries of important investigations conducted by the Committee." A second monthly magazine called "Space Flight" was also envisioned, to contain authoritative semi-technical articles, photographs in color, and selected science fiction. This magazine, unlike the first, was to be made available to the general public, and a large income was expected from its sale. These two magazines were to be sent to regular members for their \$15 annual fee. A shorter Newsletter was to be issued to "associate members" for the special price of \$7.50 per year.

In early 1957, Townsend Brown was forced out as leader of NICAP, and Major Donald Keyhoe took charge. NICAP's luxurious offices on Washington's fashionable Connecticut Avenue were kept for the time being, but Keyhoe set out on a plan to cut Brown's high-flown schemes down to practical size. A fantastically large salary schedule had been set up by the former regime, and huge sums of money had been committed to various firms for printing, office equipment, etc. Keyhoe apparently dropped the idea of the above-mentioned ten committees, and in general he succeeded in cutting commitments down to a reasonable level - which is to his credit, as NICAP was (and still is) very short of funds. At the same time, the regular membership fee was cut in half, to \$7.50.

However, to our way of thinking, the only important questions are: (1) What became of the publications promised by NICAP originally to the many people who trustingly sent in their \$15?; and (2) What became of the "factual, scientific investigation, without bias or speculation" promised by Townsend Brown to the original membership? Only by studying the answers to these two questions can we decide intelligently whether or not NICAP under Keyhoe has held true to the original aims of the organization.

In a form letter dated March 4th, 1957, Keyhoe himself stated that the two major publications planned by Brown would become reality under the new management. However, in another letter of the same date, Keyhoe says, "At first, the Newsletter will have to serve in place of the two publications planned by the former regime. However, we intend this to be a 32-page publication, or even larger if necessary, to cover the subject, until we are financially able to publish the magazines."

So far, all well and good. At this point, we have been led to expect a monthly 32-page factual and scientific Newsletter, available to members

at \$7.50 per year. But what has happened since then? The fact is that since Keyhoe took over as Director of NICAP in January of 1957, exactly four Newsletters have been published, under the title "The U.F.O. Investigator". The first, of 32 pages, is dated July, 1957. The second, of 32 pages, is dated August-September, 1957, and thus gives the impression that the publication schedule has switched from monthly to bi-monthly. But the third issue, also of 32 pages, is dated January, 1958. One might call this a quarterly schedule. But the fourth and most recent issue, consisting of only 8 pages, is dated June, 1958. Might this magazine not better be called "The U.F.O. Annual"? And what ever became of "Project Skylight" and "Space Flight"?

Various bulletins sent out by Keyhoe during 1957 and early 1958, as well as a few passages from "The U.F.O. Investigator" itself, give clues as to what has gone wrong. A form letter dated April 22, 1957, informs us that Admiral Fahrney, Chairman of the Board of NICAP, has resigned, the rumor being that he was under pressure from the Navy to do so. Another bulletin dated August 1, 1957, complains of the continuing financial problem and the shortage of helpers in the NICAP office. Another dated March 5th, 1958, contains an urgent plea for new members. A thing called "Confidential NICAP Bulletin," dated April 4th, 1958, concedes that the financial crisis is worse, in spite of all efforts, and that the "Investigator" will be reduced in size (as it has been), and will be alternated with more frequent "Confidential Bulletins" - of which only a few, consisting of 4 pages or less each, have been issued to date. The April 4th statement also concedes: "We fully realize that most members were promised a 32-page monthly. This has now been changed, at least temporarily."

The most recent "Confidential NICAP Bulletin", issued July 9th of this year, tells us, under a heading of "We need your help", that public interest has (understandably in our opinion) "seriously decreased", and that the rate of new memberships has reached an all-time low. Finally, a bulletin dated July 25th, badly mimeographed on new cheaper stationery, states that the annual membership rate has gone down to \$5.00. It also gives us the startling information that NICAP has stocked and will sell "all the UFO books available". To us, all means just that! Does this mean that the once-proud NICAP, an organization designed and initiated to conduct a high-level sober scientific investigation, is reduced to selling (and thus implicitly endorsing, whether they like it or not), books about contact claims? Will we be able to send to NICAP for enlightening books by Fry, Van Tassel, Angelucci, Crandall, Buck Nelson, and Adamski? Apparently we will!

But what of "The U.F.O. Investigator" itself? If the magazine had remained true to the ideals on which NICAP was founded, perhaps we could excuse its reduced size, its ever-decreasing publication schedule, and the fact that NICAP is now selling contact books for purely financial reasons. But far from publishing its findings "in a factual, scientific manner, without bias or speculation", the "Investigator", under Keyhoe's management, has quite expectedly followed the precise line of thought that has been expressed by Keyhoe in his three saucer books, and in his numerous lectures and articles. The magazine is eye-catching, nicely printed, and well written, but it falls far short of even a semi-scientific presentation. In fact, it is little more than an outlet for Major Keyhoe's somewhat adolescent private war with the Air Force!

In short, NICAP is basically the vehicle for the opinions of one man, Major Donald Keyhoe - just as SAUCER NEWS is basically the vehicle for the opinions of one man, James W. Moseley. This is all well and good, so long as we are willing to forget NICAP's original promises and purposes, and to consider the "Investigator" as just another in the long list of saucer periodicals, expressing the views and biases of its Editor - just as SAUCER NEWS is but one in the long list of saucer magazines, expressing the views and biases

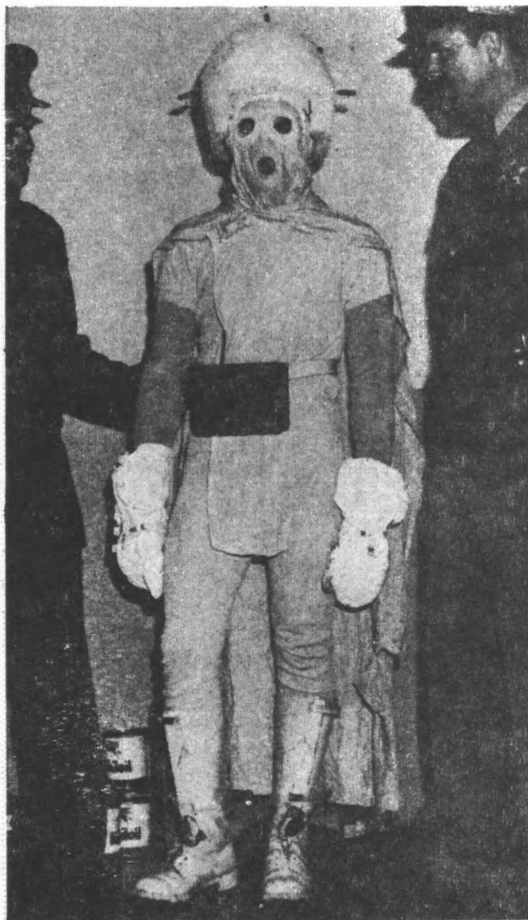
of its editor.

But we were among those who hoped for something better from NICAP. We did not expect just another saucer club. In these expectations, however, we have been sorely disappointed.

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#### RECENT NEWS STORIES

**PILOT SEES UFO SPLIT INTO THREE PARTS:** Captain Peter Jrouwel of the Royal Dutch Airline stated on June 29th that he saw a "glaring light" disintegrate into three parts, while flying to New York City from Shannon, Ireland, the previous night. He spotted the light two hours out of Shannon while flying at an altitude of 10,000 feet. "The light became brighter and crossed our path in a low arc," he related. "The moon was right up there too, so we could compare the illumination with the moon. It started bright as Venus and at one time appeared brighter than the moon. Then it suddenly burst into three parts, each part still very bright. Two seconds later the parts either burned out or became lost in the clouds beneath us."



#### **CAPTURED SPACEMAN**

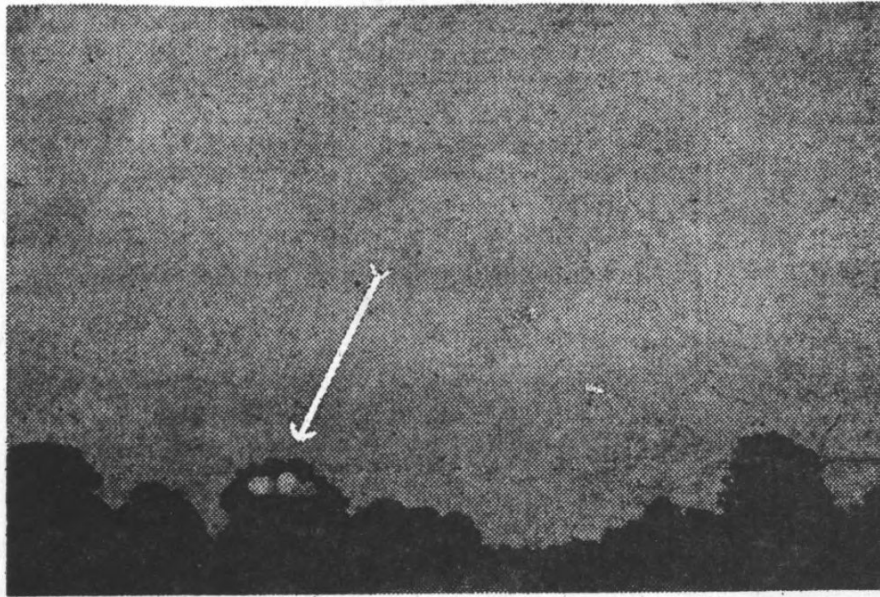
Motorists around Bad Axe, Mich. suffered unearthly scares when a figure in space helmet, long cape, skintight uniform and boots loomed before their headlights, then disappeared. Police arrested Jerry Sprague, 22, who confessed to pulling the prank in a suit of underwear.

**STRANGE INCIDENT ON A GEORGIA FARM:** On the night of April 21st a brightly burning object resembling a comet or meteor fell near Bethlehem, Georgia, showering sparks as it fell. It slightly injured a farmer named Fred Fuller, who apparently had a piece of the object land on his head. No visible remains of the UFO were found, but it was noted the next day that a number of bushes in the area were scorched. The farmer, who lives alone, also states that he has felt badly ever since the incident, and that three dogs in the neighborhood died in the two days following the apparition. Thus far his crops have shown no ill effects, however.

**NEW MEXICO MINE GUARDS SEE SAUCER:** Tom Reeder and James Turbin, security guards in New Mexico's Ambrosia Lake uranium area, said last April 22nd that they spent several hours watching a UFO before daybreak on the previous Saturday morning. The unidentified object was first spotted on a mesa to the northwest of them, and had the appearance of a searchlight or headlight. The light then "bounced what appeared to be a few feet and shot straight up in the air, glowing brighter and brighter." It was so bright that it made tears come to their eyes, said Turbin. A 10 or 20-foot-long silvery-white streamer shot out from the light, and later changed color several times, from white to red to blue. - The men were described by their boss as "highly trained, reliable observers."

**CLOSE TEXAS SIGHTING:** A strange cigar-shaped object, brightly illuminated with a trailing green glow, was reported by Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Darden of Silver City, Texas on the night of July 11th. The couple was awakened by the sound of wolves howling nearby, and got up to investigate. The UFO passed almost directly over their house, and was so close that they could hear the throbbing of the motor. It was traveling at great speed, but stopped twice and just hovered for a few seconds each time. The main body of the object was about 50 feet long, according to the witnesses, who watched it through field glasses.

**UFO PHOTOGRAPHED BY LOUISIANA POLICEMEN** (See photo below): A pair of Louisiana state troopers saw and photographed two glowing UFO's on June



24th, on a highway near the town of Alexandria, and caused a secrecy-veiled Air Force investigation to be launched into the sighting. One of the police officers was preparing to shoot pictures of cloud formations with his Polaroid camera when he spotted the objects, which resembled two glowing balls a few feet apart, floating at treetop level. Seconds later the UFO's disappeared. The sighting may or may not be ac-

counted for by the fact that a group of local teen-aged boys had been launching a series of gas-filled plastic bags over the area. The Air Force brought in one of the boys for questioning, but declined to state the results of their investigation.

**LAST-MINUTE NEWS:** A saucer organization in New Mexico called APRO, recently re-released a statement made some time ago by Dr. Carl Jung, world-famous psychologist. In it, Dr. Jung stated: "If the extraterrestrial origin of saucers should be confirmed, this would prove the existence of an intelligent interplanetary relationship. What such a fact might mean for humanity cannot be predicted. But it would put us without doubt in the extremely precarious position of primitive communities in conflict with the superior culture of the white race!".....This issue of SAUCER NEWS is costing us 50% more for postage, due to the August 1st increase in postal rates. Fourth class junk mail, the cause of the postal deficit, has not gone up; but other classes have! ...A saucer convention is planned in Sept. by Howard Mengér of Highbridge, N.J.

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