

45. The Science Council of Canada appears to be either completely dis-

interested in this vital scientific problem, or else it is unwilling to

communicate with the public concerning it. I wrote to the Council concerning

the matter of UFOs on September 7, 1968 and am still awaiting a reply, despite

having hastened a reply by both letter and telephone. Also, the subject of

UFOs was conspicuous by its absence from the report of the Science Council,

dated July, 1967, which was in substance as follows:

46. Even our Members of Parliament are unable to obtain satisfactory

answers to their questions in the House of Commons. Questions have been

asked frequently over the past few years and my files contain the pertinent

extracts from Hansard. The most glaring example of a brush-off to such a

legitimate question by an elected representative of the Canadian public con-

tains the clear suggestion that possible future sightings around Christmas

time might be attributed to Santa and his reindeer.²⁷

47. The situation is much the same throughout the world, except for Russia

where an intensive study has recently been instituted by the Academy of

Science and is titled "The UFO Section of the All-Union Cosmonautics Com-
tee" but more commonly known as "The Russian Commission".²⁸ Dr. Felix Zigel,

whom I quoted earlier, is a top-ranking member of this Commission.

48. One of the main difficulties in solving the UFO Mystery is the limited

approach to the problem which science has so far taken. There are many

limitations to science, and scientists themselves have limitations, many of

which I have outlined in some detail in Chapter IX of my book. Scientists

themselves have acknowledged these limitations and therefore are not in a

position to dispute them. Because of these limitations, many aspects of the

UFO problem have not been considered by scientific inquiries. There has been

If, for instance, UFOs are interplanetary space ships, thus proving that

other worlds are inhabited by beings superior, in at least some ways, to us

on Earth, with a science and technology far in advance of ours, there are

benefits to the human race here if we can also require this knowledge. Clear-

ly, a decision to embark upon a program to solve this mystery is not solely

a scientific decision, and therefore, conversely, a decision not to embark

upon such a program should not be based upon scientific advice alone. There

are moral, ethical, economic, and philosophical considerations also, which

are at least equally as important as the scientific ones, as these represent

end results to be gained, in addition to scientific and technological advance-

ment. Questions are also raised regarding the future, and past, of the human

race on Earth. Dr. Carl Sagan told a committee of the U.S. House of Represent-

atives that "a bonafide example of extraterrestrial life even in a very simple

form would revolutionize biology... it would have both practical and fundamental

scientific benefits."²⁹

64. Data collected on erratically-moving phenomena (including the rapid

determination of any landings or impacts) would add significantly to the cove-

rage and analyses of meteorites, as well as contributing to an understanding

of atmospheric physics, one of the great mysteries of which is still lightning.

65. Also, although there is no current basis for concluding that hostility

and grave hazard lie behind the UFO mystery, we cannot be entirely sure of

that. A risk we are taking is the possibility that UFOs may be mistaken for

hostile devices of another nation on Earth which might accidentally trigger

a nuclear war.

66. For all of these reasons greatly expanded scientific and public attention

to the UFO problem is urgently needed. I suggest that lack of governmental

action in the past has been due, primarily, to negative scientific favour for