

UFO RESEARCH NEWSLETTER

A MONTHLY REPORT ON UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECTS

Vol. I, No. 10

January - February 1972

A LOOK BACK AT 1971

The year 1971 was hardly the UFO subject's best season. The impact of the Condon report, released in January, 1969, and the closing of the Air Force's (AF) Project Blue Book (the official organ that had been "investigating" UFO reports for more than 20 years) was still being strongly felt at the start of the new year. Sightings and the public interest declined and it seemed as if a dearth -- if not a dirge -- of the subject was occurring.

But the sightings continued and there were some significant developments to prove that, once again, the UFO subject was not dead. The large daily newspapers and wire services continued a general blackout of UFO news, particularly sighting reports, but UFOR received hundreds of clippings from the smaller dailies and weeklies, as well as some magazines.

The AF Academy physics textbook chapter that taught its students that UFOs were *probably* extraterrestrial (ET) surveillance craft was being circulated, but, early in the year, it was discovered that the chapter had been revised as of the Fall 1970 semester to more or less fit the conclusions of the Condon report. (The editor of this newsletter first publicly revealed the textbook chapter's existence and that of the Rand document mentioned below in an article he wrote, published in the December 25, 1969, edition of *The Washington Daily News*). In its first newsletter, issued in April, UFOR brought to light a companion piece to the Academy textbook -- the Rand Corporation document on UFOs stamped "For Rand Use Only; Do Not Quote or Cite in External Rand Publications or Correspondence." This paper was also highly positive on the subject. It is of special significance that both the original Academy textbook chapter and the Rand document were issued well after the University of Colorado UFO Project began its studies and both publications called for a serious, scientific look at the subject, as if to ignore the fact that the Colorado Project was in existence.

Sighting Report Highlights

UFO sightings, while not overly plentiful, were still being reported. Characteristics included reports of occupants, physiological effects, electro-magnetic (E-M) effects, physical evidence, animal reactions, light beams, etc. UFOR even received several commercial airline pilot reports which, unfortunately, it cannot reveal. These reports included:

- January 3. UFO apparently caused a frightened witness' car engine to conk out in Montesano, Washington.

- January 18. A woman and her son saw a globe-shaped UFO with 14 box-like windows that emitted a light beam, lighting up the bricks at her feet, in Quincy, Ill.

- January 21. Near New Meadows, Idaho. Witnesses heard dogs barking as a UFO flew over the area.

- February. About 40 reports came from the Swedish Laplands of UFOs with four-foot high occupants that aimed "a strange beam of light" at Laplanders near the Arctic Circle.

- April 6. A man near Greenhill, Australia, was "sucked out" through his house window "by an unknown force and injured" after observing a "small, saucer-shaped faced man" and a bright red flying object.

- April 13. Another case from Australia saw two strange objects "attack" a car a total of seven times.

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● April. Near Florence, Alabama, a woman saw two white discs pair off and follow two jet aircraft.

● May 16. A Navajo Indian and his family near Chesterfield, Ind., saw a huge UFO emitting a sound that apparently caused their house lights to fail, telephone to stop working and dogs to bark. The high-pitched noise from the craft also caused the witnesses' "ears to hurt, their heads to feel numb and their bodies to be trembly and weak."

● June 25. In the Blue Diamond area of Nevada, farmers reported UFOs that caused a powered generator to cease functioning and livestock to

become "excitable."

English Sightings Highlight Second Half of Year

A rash of UFO reports from England from May through September highlighted sightings from the second half of 1971. These included a highly publicized report of a police constable who supposedly photographed a strange object on August 16. A thorough investigation by Dr. J. Allen Hynek, Julian J.A. Hennessey and Roger Stanway disclosed that the "UFO" was really a reflection from a street lamp. Others included an ATV camera crew who reportedly photographed the flight of a UFO while filming a feature near Enstone, Oxfordshire, on October 26. Other reports came from Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, West Mailing, Stanford-upon-Soar, Himbleton Manor, Guernsey and Belchar's Bar.

There was a significant sighting in the U.S. in November. On the eighth, numerous witnesses, including a sheriff's deputy, saw a UFO in East Berne, N.Y., that appeared to be "as big as a car" and caused dogs to violently react and become "really scared."

Early in the year UFOR learned that the UFO Subcommittee of the prestigious American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA) had hit hard at the Condon report in its regular publication, *Astronautics and Aeronautics* (November, 1970). The highly scientific subcommittee concluded that "there is little doubt that the short-time, one-shot approach of an *ad hoc* team is neither promising nor economical." Later, in its July and September, 1971, issues, the journal aired in a positive way two startling reports from 1956 and 1957 and the subcommittee itself promised to keep its readers informed of future developments.

McDonald's Death a First Magnitude Tragedy

Early in March, Dr. James E. McDonald, an atmospheric physicist and one-man "ball of fire" in convincing his scientific colleagues of the reality of UFOs, spoke against funds for the SST before the House Appropriations Subcommittee. Rep. Silvio Conte (R-Mass.) threw in the irrelevant UFO "monkey wrench" and some said that McDonald's testimony should be discounted because of his interest in the subject. Anyone who knew the physicist, of course, regarded this as nonsense.

Then, in June, tragedy struck. McDonald's body was found in the Arizona desert. He was a suicide victim and the UFO field lost its most vigorous and effective proponent. Shock waves of his death are still being felt.

But there were others to carry on the important work of UFO research. Dr. J. Allen Hynek, long-time chief scientific UFO consultant to the AF, announced that he was planning a "receipt center for UFO reports"; Dr. David R. Saunders, of the University of Colorado, is reportedly still working on a computer project and other scientists are coming forth.

(Continued on page 3)

ATTENTION SUBSCRIBERS: We ask that you send us any UFO reports, new or old. Your cooperation in rendering us any help in this endeavor will be greatly appreciated.

1971 Highlights (Continued from page 2)

Physicists Speak Out

Several physicists spoke out for the subject during the year. The most prolific lecturer, by far, was Stanton T. Friedman, a nuclear physicist who spoke mostly at colleges and universities throughout the nation. A Centenary College, La., physics instructor, John Williams, gave several pro-UFO lectures during the year. Dr. Alexander Calandra, professor of physics at Washington University, Mo., spoke at the Midwest UFO Conference in Bridgeton, Mo., in May.



Dr. Richard C. Henry, of Johns Hopkins University

While not really convinced of the reality of UFOs in an ET sense, Dr. Richard C. Henry, an assistant professor of physics at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., and consultant to the U.S. Navy on X-ray and ultra-violet astronomy, still believes they should be thoroughly studied. In an interview with a reporter on the Baltimore *New American* (November 21, 1971), he alluded to the Enstone, England, case (see *UFO Research Newsletter*, Vol. I, No. 8, p. 1).

"...What adds to the credibility of the... sighting... is that the object was seen first-hand not only by the TV crew but by others in the Enstone area as well as people in Birmingham," he stated. "When you have a permanent record, a group of unconnected witnesses and the object is more complex than just strange lights in the sky, you then have something to go on."

The astrophysicist believes the UFOs, if real, may come from other stars or solar systems and that the general consensus of scientific opinion is that life may exist on many planets deep in space.

ET Civilizations Could Be a Billion Years Old

"No one knows how long civilizations last," Dr. Henry continued. "Ours is younger than 11,000 years. Out in space there may be much older civilizations -- anywhere from a million to a billion -- that presumably would have a very advanced technology."

Dr. Henry readily admits that Mars, Venus, meteors and the like are frequent causes of false UFO reports.

"The public tends to associate UFOs with astronomy," he remarked, "and wants to know why none of them have been sighted through a telescope. The odds are against that happening since a telescope gives a view of just one-millionth of the sky."

While UFOs are still generally regarded as a disreputable subject by most scientists, Dr. Henry said, these same scientists consider the search for ET civilizations as within the realm of respectable technological pursuit (see *UFO Research Newsletter*, Vol. I, No. 9, p. 2).

"There was a conference in Russia just about a month ago between Russian and American radio astronomers interested in directing transmissions from distant civilizations," the physicist concluded. "If you polled all the scientists in the world, I think you would find a widespread feeling that any day could be the day when something is picked up."

California Physicist Says "We Are Not Alone!"

Dr. Sam Greene, head of the Sonoma State College, Calif., physics department, goes even further.

"We are not alone!" he stated in the November 10, 1971, edition of the Santa Rosa, Calif., *Press Democrat*. "There may be ET visitors, and there could be as many as 30 million civilizations in our galaxy."

Dr. Greene said that ET visitors are a "very real possibility." He added that the Condon report "came to a rather unscientific conclusion... To the scientist, lumping that which cannot be identified with sightings that can be explained, is backward and unscientific..."

The physicist also thinks that about half the stars in our galaxy are surrounded by planetary systems, many of which may support life.

Dr. Greene is far from being alone in his belief. As indicated earlier by Dr. Henry, a significant UFO-related breakthrough came in September when a prominent group of American and Soviet scientists met in Armenia, U.S.S.R., to hold a conference on the search for ET life. Some thought that there may be civilizations deep in space "whose technological sophistication would make earthlings look as though they had just crawled out of the primordial slime" and that an "interstellar communications club" may exist, ready to receive us as members if we could only reach them.

UFOR Interviewed Mantell Case Witness

In its May/June newsletter, UFOR revealed an interview it had conducted with former AF Lt. Col. E. Garrison Wood, a witness to the tragedy in which Capt. Thomas Mantell was killed while chasing a UFO over Kentucky on January 8, 1948. Col. Wood's account shed new light on one of the "classic" cases and tended to refute some of the more dramatic popular press versions of the incident.

In the same issue, we reported a UPI story that Dr. J. Allen Hynek may help design the first observatory on the moon if plans of a private New York group for taking over the moon flights at the termination of the Apollo program materialized, but letters to Hynek from UFOR failed to elicit further information concerning a meeting supposedly held on May 4 to hash out the details.

The discovery of the "building blocks of life" throughout the universe was a significant development. On April 1, a group of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) scientists stated that "water is the essential ingredient of comets." Another NASA team found identical amino acid patterns in two separate meteorites and this increases "the likelihood of life elsewhere in the universe." Astronomer Karl G. Heinze stated, in October, that there is a possibility of life on or near the planet Jupiter. Certain layers of the huge planet's atmosphere, he said, contain methane and ammonia, believed the bases for life. Other scientists also reported finding the presence of a chemical forerunner of chlorophyll and carbon monoxide in deep space.

Mars Finds Significant

Perhaps the year's most promising space explorations centered around the U.S. and U.S.S.R. studies of the planet Mars.

Late in August, Dr. Carl Sagan and other scientists revealed that photographs of Mars showed areas bearing a "remarkable" resemblance to the Great Lakes and the North African desert, but later added that "super hurricane-force winds" could "be responsible for dust storms and color changes" on the red planet, thereby diminishing the possibility of intelligent life as we know it.

But not all the scientists were ready to accept that theory as the final answer. The Mariner 9 orbital mission provided man with his closest view of the planet, despite the interfering dust storms. Mariner also sent back remarkably clear pictures of the planet's two "moons." In December, the Soviets admitted that they were looking for "oases" that might contain life with their Mars 2 and 3 probes.

"The biosphere, if there is such, must be concentrated in such oases," stated Drs. Georgi Petrov and V. Moroz, writing in *Pravda*, according to a UPI wire story dated December 27, 1971. "They must be warmer and situated in low places where there is moisture."

Both scientists refuted the theory that Mars is barren and made it clear that the Russian program is designed to search for life on the planet. A UPI story dated December 28, 1971, stated that the Russian probes had discovered the presence of

oxygen and atomic hydrogen in the upper atmosphere of Mars, raising further speculation that some form of life may exist on the planet.

UFO Symposia

In early November, UFOR received a report that a UFO symposium was being held at the University of Adelaide, South Australia, conducted by the South Australian Opposition Leader, Steele Hall, under the auspices of the South Australian division of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, but no details as to the outcome of the meetings have as yet been received.

On November 22 and 23, a scientific UFO symposium was held at the University of Arizona (UA) sponsored by the UA student chapter of the AIAA and the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization (APRO).

Dr. Frank Salisbury, exobiologist from Utah State University and expert in Martian biology, stated that "it is almost incomprehensible that earth is the only place there is life," according to the Tucson *Star*, November 24, 1971. Furthermore, he added, "life can exist with conditions extremely different from earth." He has seen plants survive at 20 degrees below zero without oxygen and said that scientists have grown life forms in gasoline, oil and salt.

"We have seen very strange situations where life exists," he remarked.

Two startling cases involving physiological effects to witnesses were next discussed by a University of Toronto biophysicist, John C. Munday.

In Colombia, in 1969, he stated, seven adults and six children saw a luminous, orange UFO with a humanoid-like occupant inside. The object rose and disappeared as one of the witnesses approached. Two days later the observer got sick and, in eight days, was dead.

"He might have died from the effects of radiation," Munday speculated. "Lethal radiation syndrome takes about one week for death. The symptoms in the UFO witness paralleled those of radioactively-exposed patients."

Tests were not made at the time, the biophysicist explained, because the incident was not reported until after the man's demise.

In the second case, a woman experienced cycles of skin reddening, drying and peeling after sighting a UFO, also colored orange. Munday stated that numerous UFO witnesses had experienced similar radioactive symptoms. He suggested that plants in the area of UFO sightings should be tested with a polygraph, then photographed with infrared film to detect possibly diseased vegetation.

Dr. R. Leo Sprinkle, a University of Wyoming psychologist, stated that "the child-like part of us wishes to believe in UFOs, while the parent part of us cautions against such acceptance." He added that 90% of all sightings are not reported and that witnesses are "'normal' people perceiving and reporting 'abnormal' phenomena." Most witnesses, he added, exhibit no "abnormal" psychological conditions.

Speculation for the Future "Difficult"

As always with the UFO subject, speculation concerning the future is, to put it mildly, difficult. Some ufologists predict a major sighting wave in 1972, but there has been no really reliable patterns to waves in the past, despite the pronouncements of some researchers to the contrary. We can only state that the UFO subject is far from dead and 1972 will undoubtedly add further evidence to this fact.

During the past year, some reliable ufologists have apparently become discouraged with the lack of scientific and public attention to UFOs. We can only urge them to be more optimistic. The past -- and present -- record clearly shows the possibility that ET beings have been observing us. The added impetus of an international search for ET life through radio astronomy should bolster optimism. But what is still badly needed is a full-scale scientific investigation of sighting reports. The Colorado Project miserably failed in attempting to do this and squashed hopes for any such investigation

in the near future. This is extremely unfortunate. We could now be attempting to contact ET beings who may already be roaming our atmosphere than trying to signal civilizations hundreds or millions of light years away.

MARYLANDERS SIGHT STRANGE OBJECTS

In December, Maryland witnesses sighted UFOs on two different occasions.

At 9 p.m. on the 13th, Mike Walsh and Burton Wheedleton, state game wardens, saw two objects with red, green and white flashing lights over Easton, a small town on the Eastern Shore. The sighting was confirmed by Officer J.F. Cooper of the Easton state police barracks, who said the UFOs were visible from the barracks at one point, stated the December 14, 1971, edition of the Baltimore *Sun*.

Officials at the Patuxent Naval Air Test Center in Lexington Park, Md., and the Dover, Delaware, AF base, said that they had no aircraft in the area at the time of the sighting. Dover officials later said, however, that they had detected "something" on their radar and thought it could have been an airplane, but were not sure.

Gerald Wait, Michael Doyle and Joe Cariola, Jr., were driving in the vicinity of Adamstown, near Frederick, on the evening of the 2nd when they saw a UFO with three bright lights hovering in the sky. They stopped their car and observed multi-colored lights on a dome-shaped object with four pipe-like vertical tubes. The lights appeared as large in circumference as the moon, stated the December 3, 1971, edition of the Frederick *Post*, and hovered at an altitude of approximately 1,000 feet for several minutes before blinking out one at a time.

About 10 minutes later, Cariola said, the larger lights came back on and the UFO flew toward the southwest. The witnesses said they "just didn't believe it."

UFOs -- ATMOSPHERIC OR EXTRATERRESTRIAL?

By Dr. James E. McDonald

[Part 7 of a series. Before his death in June, 1971, Dr. McDonald was senior physicist, The Institute of Atmospheric Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona. Following are excerpts from a prepared statement of a talk given May 31, 1968, to the Chicago chapter of the American Meteorological Society]

As I shall try to show in my remarks, our field of meteorology has long been used to cull "explanations" for UFOs. By and large the culling has been done by persons who reveal little or no grasp of the atmospheric phenomena to which they have appeared in their efforts to support the view, long espoused by AF Project Bluebook, that UFOs are little more than misinterpreted natural phenomena... The feeling that UFOs will be accounted for, sooner or later, in terms of atmospheric physics, has been held by many... skeptics in the ensuing 20 years. Thus, Dr. E.U. Condon, director of the present AF-sponsored UFO Project at the University of Colorado was quoted in the press not long ago... as saying, "...it is my bet that all this (the UFOs) will be explained one day when we know more about atmospheric phenomena." Dr. Donald Menzel, former Director, Harvard College Observatory, has written two books... which lean primarily upon atmospheric phenomena to explain away UFOs. Quite recently, Philip J. Klass, a senior editor of *Aviation Week*, has published a book... which seeks to explain many UFO sightings in terms of "freak atmospheric electrical phenomena" of plasmoid nature. Clearly, our field has become implicated in the UFO puzzle...

I hope to show you... how unreasonable are many of the past and current efforts to try to force UFOs into a meteorological mold...

Arnold's 1947 sighting of nine undulating discs, viewed from an aircraft at about 9,000 feet, is optically interesting because the objects' azimuth reportedly changed by about 90°, and their apparent angle of elevation increased by perhaps 5°. Menzel (1953) considers the possibility that Arnold was looking at snow blowing off mountain ridges, remarking that "These rapidly shifting, tilting clouds of snow would reflect the sun like a mirror." Mirror-like reflection is attributed by Menzel (and miscellaneous AF spokesmen over the years) to clouds, fog, haze... By 1963 Menzel had shifted his explanation of the famous Arnold sighting; now it became a *mirage*, a mirage

that gave the impression of nine fast-moving, flashing discs somehow moving from Arnold's northwest to his southeast, and climbing-out in the process. A mirage for an observer at 9,000 feet strains meteorological imagination, even without demanding that it account for 90 degrees of illusory motion of nine flipping discs, but the fact that Arnold has emphasized that he was climbing in his own aircraft during all this process, and that the objects were gaining angular altitude all the while, makes that explanation quite unacceptable. Yet it is not only Menzel's explanation, but also the official Project Bluebook explanation.

Chiles-Whitted Similarly Explained

In another classic case, the July 24, 1948, Chiles-Whitted sighting in an Eastern Airlines DC-3 at 5,000 feet over Montgomery, Ala., at about 0300, the pilot and co-pilot described an elongated object "the size of a B-29 fuselage" rushing toward them on near-collision course, exhibiting window-like or port-like openings along its side from which emanated a bright glow, and having a bluish glow from nose to tail along its undersurface, and a bright red flame-like wake. After passing on their right, it did an abrupt pull-up and disappeared. In 1953, Menzel construed this as a mirage...; but by 1963 Menzel had switched to the view that this was a bright meteor (still ignoring the ports, the pull-up, and the fact that it was first seen coming out of a cloudbank at DC-3 altitude!). To make the 1963 explanation even less satisfactory, Menzel suggested that this was a fireball from the Delta Aquarid meteor stream, thereby being in error by almost 180° with respect to the radiant. But the AF adopted the meteor explanation for this one, just as they have adopted other Menzel explanations... Many more such "explanations" could be cited from Menzel's writings...

Philip Klass concedes to the Menzelian position the point that probably many UFOs are the kind of meteorological effects that astronomer Menzel adduces; but the residue of harder-to-explain cases Klass would subsume under his rubric of "plasma-UFOs..." What is so surprising about his position is that he quite blandly ignores the most salient characteristics of plasmas -- their extreme instability and short life-times, their dependence upon very strong power sources to maintain free-electron populations in the face of decay processes, and their critical confinement requirements. Furthermore, he really does not confront the fact that the truly provocative UFO reports are close-range, low-altitude sightings of seemingly solid objects with configurations that can only be described (if we accept accounts of many seemingly reliable witnesses) as "structural" or "fabricated" in the sense of appearing to be a product of technology, something that seems to have (in many cases) ports or apertures, leg-like appendages, and other non-plasmoidal appurtenances...

Since there appear to be far more UFO reports than ball lightning reports on record, with the modal size and duration of the latter quite dissimilar to UFOs, Klass has not solved the UFO mystery by a quite wide margin.

SIGHTING CAPSULES

The following sighting reports have also come to UFOR's attention:

- December 13-14, 1971. About 11:30 p.m. Cavetown, Md. Witnesses, including Police Officer Earl Schlotterbeck, reported seeing a large white light with flashing red lights over the town for a period of several nights, stated the December 16, 1971, edition of the Hagerstown, Md., *Mail*. The object would circle, change speeds, and hover. (Possible explanation: helicopter or aircraft, though no sound was reported).

- October 27, 1971. Evening. San Antonio, Texas. Witness saw "a tiny point of light blinking on and off," stated the San Antonio, Texas, *Light*, October 29, 1971. As seen through binoculars, it looked like "a white, circle-shaped object with revolving lights beaming under it." (Possible explanations: planetary illusion, an advertising plane or a balloon).

● October 21, 1971. 8:40 p.m. Western and north-central New Mexico. Many witnesses reported a "fireball" crash and start small fires. Others said they saw the object, with a flame being emitted from its bottom, ascend, then explode, according to the Los Alamos, N.M., *Monitor*, October 22, 1971. (Possible explanation: an abortive missile shot or bolide meteor).

● October 14, 1971. About 7:50 p.m. Braintree-Hanover-Chelsea-Weymouth, Mass., area. Numerous observers saw an object "about the size of a basketball and flaming red" that seemed to fall into a patch of woods, said the October 20, 1971, edition of the Quincy, Mass., *Patriot Ledger*. (Probable explanation: meteorite).

● October 13, 1971. 5:55 p.m. Near Elwin, Ill. Leonard Strum and Darrell Richardson saw a cigar-shaped object that looked like "shiny aluminum reflecting the sunlight." It was heading north.

● September 14, 1971. Around 2 p.m. Coogee Bay, New South Wales, Australia. Three nurses said they saw a round, orange-red object that changed to white and flashed "as if reflecting the sun's rays." It headed southeast and disappeared behind a cloud cover. (Probable explanation: a balloon with a reflective device for tracking that was released from the Williamtown Air Base).

● September 10, 1971. 7:30 p.m. Near Decatur, Ill. Betty Howard, Ford Lewis and others. Witnesses reported "a small silver disc... that seemed to be reflecting sunlight for about an hour." (Possible explanation: Venus).

● September 7, 1971. 5 a.m. Near Decatur, Ill. About half-a-dozen witnesses saw two objects -- one in the northwest and the other in the southeast. Both were "flashing colored lights" and "flying around the objects were a few small white lights that looked like stars."

● September 7, 1971. 10:15 p.m. Near Decatur, Ill. Three sheriff's deputies reported "a bright light" in the sky.

● July 27, 1971. 10:55 p.m. Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Mr. and Mrs. R. Stubbs saw "two light trails with a flattened ball shape in front traveling very fast." The object was described as a white-blue light trailing a red tail. (Possible explanation: meteor).

(The reports from Australia were described in the September/October, 1971, edition of *U.F.O.I.C. Newsletter*; those of September 7 and 10 and October 13, 1971, are from the December, 1971, edition of *Skylook*).

"GAZETTE" ARTICLE EDITORIALIZES TUCSON SYMPOSIUM

The December 1, 1971, edition of the Phoenix, Ariz., *Gazette*, has published an interesting editorial on the UFO symposium held in Tucson on November 22-23, 1971 (see page 5).

"The conference," it stated, "says a great deal for the curiosity of man. As long as questions remain unanswered, people will search for the answers, and that quality of the human spirit surely promises mankind a brighter future. One of the speakers... observed that UFOs are not readily accepted because science insists there is no room for novelty. Surely that is a point scientists might profitably ponder -- flying saucers aside. Is science stifled by a relentless insistence on fact? Or, for that matter, is philosophy troubled because it is far too willing to grasp for novelty? Whether flying saucers exist or not, they may be serving a distinct purpose as a misty reference point for exciting exchanges of ideas that would not be generated by discussion of more tangible subjects. Out of that exchange may come some breakthroughs having nothing to do with UFOs."

Vol. I, No. 11, of *UFO Research Newsletter* will be ready for mailing on or about February 15, 1972. Included will be (1) opinions on the UFO subject by Dr. Robert F. Creegan, professor of philosophy at the State University, Albany, N.Y.; and (2) excerpts from a prepared statement of a speech by Dr. James E. McDonald before the Burro Club, Washington, D.C., June 3, 1968.