Science, obscurantist, pigheaded, obstructive, obsessed, will still be there and will come and bash out to you its old tunes, its crazy, soporific old theories, backed up with iniquitous stop-gap legislation and with statistics cooked up for the occasion, all of which it will of course be highly unseemly for anyone to dispute, or even to verify . . .

So sleep in peace my lambkins. Astronomer-shepherds and anaesthetist-astrophysicists are watching over your flock . . .

A flock that has been lulled to sleep in a most masterly fashion.

"Science is a maw, or a headless and limbless stomach, an amoeba-like gut that maintains itself by incorporating the assimilable and rejecting the indigestible. There are whirlwinds and waterspouts, and it seems acceptable that there have been rare occurrences of faintly luminous owls. Then by a process of sorting over data, rejecting the objectionable, and taking in the desirable, Science saves itself great pains, because a bellyache is something that is only a gut in torment. So, with alimentary treatments, a shower of living things can always be made to assimilate with the whirlwind-explanation, and a brilliant, electric thing can be toned down digestibly. In extreme cases there is a secretion of fishmongers or gamekeepers."

(The Complete Books of Charles Fort, Dover Publications, New York, 1974. Page 628.)

BOOK REVIEW

BERTHOLD E. SCHWARZ. *Ufo-Dynamics, Psychiatric and Psychic Aspects of the UFO Syndrome.* Moore Haven, Florida: Rainbow Books/Betty Wright in association with Futura Printing, Inc. 564 pp., in 2 vols. 1983. $22.50 post-paid per set in U.S., $24.00 post-paid per set Surface Foreign.

A prolific and important contributor to *Flying Saucer Review* is Dr. Berthold E. Schwarz, and his major contributions join some pieces published elsewhere in this collection of reprints, together with some new material. Various well-known contactees are described, especially Stella Lansing. All the essays and photographs have been reset, to a high standard; but the texts could have been more carefully organised for this reappearance. Several of the essays contain long footnotes which, therefore, could not be printed close to the keyed text. The references have not been updated, so that certain manuscripts and preprints are still so cited, even though they are now in print; on p.212 Schwarz even cites 'for future publication' an item which is now available as ch.22 here!

The common theme throughout these essays is that many of the UFO contactees also experience (other) psychical phenomena on other occasions: a sub-theme states that investigators may be subject to such phenomena in the course of their work. The task, then, is to classify these data and cases in a comprehensive way, and to produce a general theory, or at least taxonomy, of connections. It is no criticism of the book that Schwarz does not achieve such a theory; for the data are still too disparate to achieve effective correlations. Psychokinetic effects, including poltergeistery, are the most popular; but they form a vast spectrum in themselves. The task that Schwarz has set is shown by his essay entitled *'Clinical observations on telekinesis'* (pp. 484-522), which contains a wide range of cases, both his and others'; but ufology plays a small role in it.

Schwarz sums up the situation well in his freshly written introduction, in which a number of his own 'coincidences' experienced in the course of his investigations are described. It seems that in fields like this the distinction between the case and its student does not obtain in the usual way; like the well-known "experimenter effect" in psychical research, the student comes into the case as a component of its continuation, or at least of the context into which it fits. While this side of ufology is well enough recognised by researchers, not much is known about it, and this collection of Schwarz's writings is particularly useful as a source of information on this sub-theme, as well as the main theme which is the target for all of us. —

I. Grattan-Guinness

SCIENTISTS ESTABLISH UFO WATCH

From the San Diego Tribune of July 1, 1983. (Received from FSR Reader Jan Eric Herr of San Diego.)

Cliff Smith

Science Writer *The San Diego Union.*

THE world's first scientific effort to search the skies for unidentified flying objects (UFOs) with sensors more reliable than human eyes is to begin here in two weeks.

A group of 35 scientists and engineers will start the hunt with 15 magnetometers scattered from Poway to Imperial Beach and Alpine to the coast.

J. E. Herr, director of the group, said any one of the magnetometers made for the study is capable of sensing a UFO at least 5 miles distant.

Herr explained that it is well established that at least some UFOs emit extremely powerful magnetic fields.

The evidence for this includes the deflection of compass needles up to two miles from observed UFOs, the magnetization of time pieces, the tripping of burglar and freezer alarms and power outages traced to magnetic disturbance of relays.

"The strengths of UFO-generated magnetic fields are estimated to range from 1 to 2 million gauss," Herr said in an interview. "By comparison, airplanes would generate less than 100 gammas."

There are 100,000 gammas in one gauss. Only the most powerful man-made electrical machines create magnetic fluxes exceeding a million gauss. Herr said a few laboratories have superconducting devices that can create forces on the order of 5 million gauss.

Herr said the magnetometers constructed for the study are sensitive enough to detect .05 gamma. He said the instruments also are designed to provide the "magnetic signature" of many man-made machines that otherwise might be confused with UFOs.

Already in Operation

Herr said one of the magnetometers, effectively a UFO detector,has been in operation in the Poway area for about two weeks without picking up any suspicious recordings.

He said a 16th instrument will be shipped to a UFO investigator, Richard Niemtzow, in Marseilles, France, because that is where numerous UFO sightings have been taking place.

Herr said all of the magnetometers in the detection array here will be equipped to operate automatically around the clock, recording their measurements on magnetic tape.

Once the system is in operation. Herr said, the group plans to add other sensing devices to each station.

Among these instruments will be electrometers to sense electrical fields generated by UFOs, ultrasonic detectors, microwave radiometers, a three-channel radio frequency interference (static) monitoring systems and automated motion picture cameras.

The cameras will be equipped with superwide-angle lenses and pointed straight up from roof tops. If one of the UFO detectors senses a flying saucer in the area, the camera at the station will start filming the sky.

All the stations will be at the homes or offices of scientists and engineers in the study group.

Most of the group members have requested anonymity to avoid ridicule, possibly even censure in their professions.

"But I can tell you that all our people are well established and highly regarded in their fields," Herr said. "The institutions at which they work include UCSD, San Diego State University, the Naval Electronics Laboratory, the Naval Undersea Center, General Dynamics Electronics Division and Gulf General Atomic."

Group members who have no objection to being identified, Herr said, include Dr. Gerhard H. Wolter, San Diego State professor of physics and holder of a medical degree; Dr. Richard Etheridge, chairman of the department of zoology at San Diego State, and Robert Gonsett, a consulting electronics engineer and graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"The scientists and engineers in the group have reached no conclusion as to the nature of UFOs," Herr emphasized. "Although reports of unidentified flying objects continue to come in from around the world often from highly qualified observers, quantitative data on the character of the objects is scant.

"To make possible the collection of hard data which correlates with UFO sightings, a series of instruments capable of detecting and measuring certain effects reportedly produced by the objects is being developed.

"We believe that our study and the detection system are the first of their kind."

Herr said the most urgent need of the study group at present is for good circuit design engineers to aid in the development of devices to be added to the detection array.