

MORE ON TELEPORTATIONS

Gordon Creighton

CAPTAIN Ivar Mackay has recently drawn my attention to two more very curious American reports which have appeared in the literature of our subject and which, if true (naturally we are not able at present to give any assurance as to their veracity), would certainly appear to relate to this most Fortean of all aspects of the UFO Phenomenon.

The strange mist

This report comes in the form of a letter from our friend Dr. P. M. H. Edwards of Victoria, British Columbia, to Gene Duplantier's *Saucers, Space & Science*, No. 160, 1971, where it appears under the caption **Spacial Delivery**:

"Dear Gene:

"An elderly British couple, resident here (anonymous), were interviewed by me last Sunday (September 13, 1970), and they told me that they were motoring in cloudless weather in Central Wyoming, on a limitless plain, with nothing to see anywhere except flat ground. They have often been on the prairies and they therefore know very well what a 'dust devil' is like. There was no 'dust devil' anywhere to be seen on that day. However, suddenly their car was overhung and partially enveloped by a strange yellowy-creamish-coloured mist that was weaving about them most peculiarly, and was transparent—yet it seemed to have 'body' or shape. The lady was driving, and she stepped on the gas and got out of there in a hurry; they were so scared that they didn't even look in their rear-view mirror.

"To this day, they hate talking about it, and refuse to believe in anything unnatural. The thing **must** have either suddenly materialized around them, or suddenly swooped down on them from directly above, because they saw nothing beforehand—it was so sudden. They don't want to be interviewed further.

"This incident reminds me vaguely of the incident in S.E. Argentina involving Señor and Señora Vidal . . ." (etc.).

This extraordinary report, which we publish with the kind permission of Mr. Gene Duplantier, certainly seems, as Dr. Edwards suggests, to be entirely genuine and to bear a strong resemblance to not only the teleportation case of the Vidals but to several other cases which I have reported and in which mysterious whitish clouds or mists were the principal feature.

The man who vanished up the pole

This report (and I must again emphasise that it must be read simply as a report: we have as yet no further information about it) also comes via Canada, and is by Kurt Glemser, an investigator who has given a great deal of attention to MIB reports and tales of the weird

and the uncanny. It was printed in *Sentinel* (Journal of Aerial Research Systems), No. 38, May 1971. It is fantastic, but so are a lot of other things, and it is certainly no more fantastic than the cases of Oliver Lerch and many others.

"In 1958, Mrs. George H. Wales told a remarkable story: 'My husband dissolved into space in front of my eyes in our Brooklyn backyard three years ago. I'd sent him out to climb to the top of a clothesline pole to rescue a shirt the wind had blown off our wash line. Hermann yelled that it was stuck on a rusty nail. As he reached for it, his hand seemed to disappear. Then, before my dumbfounded eyes, he was sucked up and faded away. I was too horrified to scream.'"

This amazing story certainly rivals not only the case of Oliver Lerch, who vanished aloft one winter's night in 1890, but also the case of the Iranian gentleman, who, one night in October 1954, in a suburb of Teheran, observed a UFO which was "sucking him up" from his veranda. Fortunately Mr. Ghaseme Fili was able to cry out in terror and awaken the neighbours, and the UFO, which seemed to contain a small black-clad man-like creature wearing a strange mask shaped like the trunk of an elephant, made a rapid departure.

References

- M. K. Jessup: *The Case For The UFO*.
- G. Creighton: *Teleportations*, FSR, March/April 1965.
- Oscar A. Galíndez: *Teleportation From Chascomús to Mexico*, FSR, September/October 1968.
- G. Creighton: *Attempted Abduction by UFO Entity*, FSR, March/April 1967.
- G. Creighton: *More Teleportations*, FSR, September/October 1970.
- G. Creighton: *Another Teleportation & Its Sequel*, FSR, September/October 1971.
- G. Creighton: *Forty-eight Hours in a Flying Saucer*, FSR, November/December 1971.
- G. Creighton: *Uproar in Brazil*, FSR, November/December 1971.

Highlights of the forthcoming November/December 1972 issue of FSR:

- A Turning Point in UFO Investigation
by Charles H. Gibbs-Smith
- Landing on the Leusderheide
by G. S. Wiersema
- UFO over the Mooraduc Road
by Judith Magee
- The 'flying' spectre of Natal
by Philipp J. Human
- Gobbledygook
by Gordon Creighton

INSTANT TRANSFERENCE

Arnold Davidson

I ASSUME that most people know what ITF (instant transference) means. It is a term coined by Ivan Sanderson to describe the "instant transference", i.e., teleportation, of an object from one place to another.¹ Due to the fact that UFOs change size and shape, materialise, and dematerialise we must look to ITF as a plausible explanation.

In E. Abbott's book *Flatland* he stresses that: "As a four-dimensional body moves, its section by the three-dimensional world may vary; thus a rigid body can alter size and shape." This is manifested by an explanation known as the FitzGerald Contraction:

"Under ordinary circumstances the form and size of a solid body is maintained by the forces of cohesion between its particles. What is the nature of cohesion? We guess that it is made up of electric forces between the molecules. But the aether is the medium in which electric force has its seat; hence it will not be a matter of indifference to these forces how the electric medium is flowing with respect to the molecules. When the flow changes there will be a readjustment of cohesive forces, and we must expect the body to take a new shape and size."²

Could an extension of this be responsible for ITF? It seems possible that it could. If the electric flow could cause a readjustment of cohesive forces, it could theoretically also cause the cohesive forces to readjust in another place. I must admit I have only flimsy theories as to how the actual transfer would take place, but it seems that an extension of this property could explain how the cohesive forces would be able to dissipate and reassemble again. We could hypothesise (using John Keel's terminology) that the actual transfer could take place in "window" areas where our space-time con-

tinuum overlaps another space-time continuum. The electric flow could change causing the cohesive forces to dissipate and then perhaps by redirecting the electric flow it could cause the cohesive forces to reassemble in another place. Since time seems to play an important part in both UFO sightings and contacts, another idea could be that the forces reassemble by using Time Reversal Symmetry, a well-established physics law.

There are many cases where UFOs first reported as glowing objects ("soft" objects) change to craft having physical characteristics ("hard" objects) and *vice versa*. Assuming that ITF is used to bring UFOs into our world (either from other planets or from other space-time continua) the soft objects could represent the stage when the molecules are beginning to reassemble, the hard object being the final result. Therefore, *all* UFOs could be soft objects at one time, turning into actual physical craft only after the complete process of ITF has taken place. The numerous colour changes associated with UFOs could indicate that electrical flows are constantly changing in the craft. Since the majority of UFOs have the characteristics of soft objects it can be seen that ITF would not only explain this form but the subsequent transformation into hard objects too.

Regardless of whether an advanced extraterrestrial civilisation has developed the process of ITF or whether it is used to overcome the difficulty of penetrating our space-time continuum, this process could provide some important answers to the UFO mystery.

References

- ¹ Ivan T. Sanderson, *Uninvited Visitors*, Neville Spearman 1969.
- ² Sir Arthur Eddington, *Space, Time, and Gravitation*, Cambridge University Press, first edition 1920.

ANZAAS SYMPOSIUM ON UFOs

Owen Davis

ON Saturday, October 30, 1971, at the University of Adelaide, South Australia, the first scientific Symposium in Australia on the UFO problem was held. Organised by the South Australian Division of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science (ANZAAS), it attracted about 300, including members of the public and many interstate visitors, one of whom had driven 2,000 miles from Queensland. Because it had the backing of this recognised body of scientists, it received much publicity through the various media. The Symposium originated after its convener, Dr. Brian Horton, had been

amazed by the extent of calls relating to UFOs on a radio talk-back show at which he had been a guest.

The Chairman of ANZAAS, Dr. Rupert Best, stated that scientists should wish to investigate scientifically any unexplained matters (solving one could also aid in solving related matters) and that he hoped the Symposium would assist by keeping open the minds of those present. He then introduced the Leader of the Opposition in the South Australian Parliament, the Hon. Steele Hall, M.P., who was to open the Symposium. Mr. Hall recollected his "encounter" with a UFO in the country, which later

turned out to be the inversion of lights from a nearby town, and reiterated that an open mind was necessary and that the UFO question could not be dismissed with the comment "it's impossible."

Dr. Horton's introductory remarks were directed against the forming of opinions with incomplete information. The UFO question was such an area and consequently it should be scientifically investigated, even though it was on the fringe of our current knowledge and often ridiculed.

Mr. Colin Norris, Vice-President of the Australian Flying Saucer Research Society, Adelaide, set the ball rolling

with a succinct history of UFOs and their characteristics. He showed numerous slides and a film of UFOs, and commented strongly on the lack of official activity in relation to them. In the foyer he had erected a comprehensive display of UFO clippings to show the variety of sightings made.

A paper by **Mr. B. Roberts** of the Commonwealth Department of Air, written in a personal capacity in 1966, was delivered in his absence by **Dr. Bill Taylor**, Secretary of the ANZAAS Executive. It covered objections to the term "UFO", assessment and identification of aerial sightings, and reporting procedure. Unfortunately, only a very brief and incomplete survey of Australian, American and British experience was given. The paper concluded that astronomical phenomena, and especially meteor showers, were responsible for the bulk of UFO sightings, and "only the impossibility of providing an intensive effort and immense expense prohibits the expectation of a complete reduction of sightings."

This was undoubtedly the most negative paper presented at the Symposium and, although it was not an official viewpoint, it sounded suspiciously like those that ufologists have come to expect from governments and official agencies. Although a breakdown of American figures was given, none were quoted for Australia, and this raises the question whether such figures do exist.

The next paper, "The Analysis of UFO Reports," was presented by **Dr. M. Duggin**, Senior Research Scientist of the Mineral Physics section of the CSIRO, Sydney. It called for closer co-operation between existing UFO organisations, which have done most of the work and collected the bulk of the reports up until now, and scientists. Lack of action was the only result from previous official studies and it was thus up to individual scientists to form world-wide panels and tackle the question on the basis of their specialities. Apart from the problems of cataloguing and analysing reports, they would also face ridicule from their colleagues.

Mr. Lynn Mitchell, currently Deputy to the Regional Director of Meteorology in South Australia, gave a concise and illuminating presentation on meteorological phenomena. He examined atmospheric optics under the following headings: perspective phenomena, refraction and reflection phenomena, diffraction phenomena, and scattering phenomena. He enlarged on those which are mostly commonly associated with UFO sightings and with which many will be familiar as explanations of numerous reports: scintillation, green flash, crepuscular rays, mirages,

and iridescent, noctilucous and lenticular clouds. Meteors, ball lightning, comets, stars, planets, balloons and satellites often give rise to such sightings as well. He concluded that any publicity which leads to more people surveying the skies will also increase the number of UFO sightings. (This is apparent from many of the USA and UK flaps). Many UFOs are sighted around sunset, a time when many types of the above phenomena can only occur. Despite continual visual surveillance by meteorologists, aided by radar watching devices, not one inexplicable sighting during the past two decades has been attributable to the Meteorological Observer, "a man trained to observe and record all he sees."

Dr. Peter Delin, Lecturer in Psychology at the University of Adelaide, spoke on "Psychological Aspects of Belief and Disbelief." Sceptics and believers are "at the two ends of a continuum" and are noisy in their discrediting of the others' views. "Part of this acrimony springs from mutual lack of comprehension, but part of it is justified, in that there are nuts on both sides." However, similarity between the two does exist, in that both tend to confuse and blend theoretical and observational issues. Interesting comparisons between psychical and UFO research supported the view that both extremes show similar faults of reasoning, biased observation, and also display "similar evidence of strong internal motivation unrelated to the subject matter under discussion, but predisposing them to the point of view they take up." Above all, it is paramount to separate a witness' report from his interpretation of that report.

Dr. L. Mander, Senior Lecturer in Organic Chemistry at the University, examined the possibilities of extra-terrestrial life in his paper, while "Space-Time of Extra-Terrestrial Cultural Contacts" was the subject discussed by **Dr. D. G. McCoy**, Physics Lecturer at the University, and this complemented Dr. Mander's views. After surveying the scale of the Universe and how Man's lunar achievements fitted into this scale, he said 0.001% of the stars in our galaxy would have planets with advanced civilisations, the nearest being several hundred light years away. Radio communication (radio waves, gamma ray laser) was the most likely form of communication. It would take one hundred to ten thousand years for a signal to reach its destination and the same period for its return. At present, there could be up to 10^{13} conversations within the known Universe. Finally, discussing the possibilities of remote space travel, he concluded: "It seems highly probable that physical space

travel beyond a few tens of light years does not take place."

The final subject, on how to solve the UFO problem, was presented by **Dr. D. Herbison Evans**, Lecturer in the Basser Computer Department, Sydney University. Since theoretical studies and report analyses had failed to solve the UFO problem, it was necessary to look for them so they could be investigated on our own terms. Alas, UFOs are rare! One thousand observation stations would be necessary (each with equipment worth thousands of dollars) just to obtain one observation on the average per year. Cameras with diffraction gratings for spectra, would be a cheaper method of obtaining valuable information, as would be the placement of observational stations in those areas where UFO activity is frequent. "Information costs money. If people want to know whether we are being visited by extra-terrestrial spacecrafts, they will have to pay to find out!"

The Symposium concluded with a panel of the speakers, written questions having been submitted previously by the audience.

Just prior to the closing of proceedings the following motion was put: "The Symposium as a group feels very strongly that some action on the problem of UFO reports be taken. The Symposium unanimously requests that the Executive Committee of ANZAAS (S.A. Division) discuss the possibility of acting as referees for any qualified person or institution who is making or who may make a submission for funds for the scientific investigation of UFO reports. It is further requested that the possibility of setting up a sub-committee for the study of UFO reports be considered by the Executive Committee of ANZAAS (S.A. Division)."

The Symposium was excellently conducted throughout, continuing from 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Rationality and reasonableness were the keynotes of the day and it was a most pleasing feature. The Symposium will certainly make people think and there is no doubt that it has played an important part in keeping people's minds open on the UFO topic.

Dr. Horton and ANZAAS are to be congratulated for making it such a success.

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An important development

The motion was considered by the Divisional Committee of ANZAAS in the first week of November. The Committee felt that in the light of available information, the Symposium, and other evidence, there was sufficient evidence to show that there were sightings and evidence of phenomena