

SEXUFOS

EVEN MORE AMAZING . . . Part V

by Dr. Olavo Fontes



Parts I to IV of this series commenced in the July/August 1966 issue and concluded with the January/February 1967 issue of Flying Saucer Review. They comprised an introduction and the long deposition of A. V. Boas, translated by Gordon Creighton.

THE deposition transcribed above was made spontaneously by Senhor Antônio Villas Boas in my consulting-rooms. For about four hours we listened to the narration of his story and we subjected him to a minute interrogation. We endeavoured to clarify certain details, trying to catch him out in contradictions, and trying to call his attention to certain inexplicable points in his story, in order to see whether he was disconcerted by this or had recourse to his imagination.

Right from the outset it was obvious that he presented no psychopathic traits. Calm, talking freely, revealing no nervous *tics* or signs of emotion instability all his reactions to the questions put to him were perfectly normal. At no moment did he ever falter or lose control of his narrative. His hesitations corresponded precisely to what could be predicted in an individual who, in a strange situation, could find no explanation for certain facts. At such moments, even though he knew that the doubts expressed by him on certain questions might lead us to disbelieve him, he answered quite simply: "I don't know about that", or: "I can't explain that".

Various examples can be given of features in his narrative that, to him, are totally inexplicable, such as . . . a) the beam of light that lit up the farm paddock but which came from he knew not where; b) what it was that caused the tractor engine to stop and his lights to go out; c) the reason for the presence of that rotating dish, turning incessantly, on the top of the craft; d) their motive for taking his blood; e) the door that closed and became part of the wall; f) the strange sounds that issued from the throats of the personages in his story; g) the symptoms (described below) presented by him during the days following his adventure, etc.

And then, on the other hand, in one of his letters to Joao Martins he had declared that he could not put certain details in writing, because he felt ashamed. This was the part concerning the "woman" and the "sexual relations". No description of any of these details was given spontaneously by him. When we interrogated him about it, he displayed shame and embarrassment, and only by dint of much insistence did we succeed in extracting from him the details given above. He was also bashful when admitting that the shirt he had on at the time was torn, in reply to

my question as to whether they had torn his clothing.

These emotional reactions are in keeping with what one would expect from a psychologically normal individual of his education and background.

We noted in him no tendency towards superstition or mysticism. He did not think the crew of the machine were angels, or supermen, or demons. He considers that they were men like us, but from other regions, on some other planet. He declared that he believed this because the member of the crew who accompanied him out of the craft pointed to himself and then at the ground and then at some place in the sky—a gesture that, in his opinion, could have only that meaning. Furthermore, the fact that the members of the crew remained the whole time with their uniforms fastened up and their helmets on indicates, in his opinion, that the air that they breathe is not the same as ours. Taking this statement as an indication that he considered the woman—the only one to appear without helmet and uniform—as being of a different race from the others (possibly of terrestrial origin, bred and adapted to the conditions of another planet) I put this question to him.

He firmly refused to accept this possibility, arguing that she was physically just the same as the others when she was wearing her helmet and uniform, being different from them only in the matter of her height. Furthermore, when speaking, she made the same sounds as the others: she had also taken part in his capture; at no moment had she appeared to be under any constraint by the others, being just as free as any of them.

I then asked whether the helmet could not have been a sort of disguise, inasmuch as the woman was able to breathe our air. He replied that he did not think so, for he believed that she had only been able to bear our atmosphere by reason of the smoke coming out of the small tubes set in the wall of the little room where the "meeting" took place. This was the smoke which had caused him to feel so unwell. This fact, plus the observation that the "smoke" did not exist in any of the other rooms (where he did not see any of the crew members remove their helmets), had led him to conclude that the smoke was some gas necessary for her to be able to breathe, and put there precisely in order that she could appear without the protection of the helmet.

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As can be seen from this example, Senhor Antônio Villas Boas is very intelligent. His reasoning is surprisingly logical for a man from the Interior who scarcely knows how to read and write (primary education only). The same can be said with regard to his suspicion concerning the possible aphrodisiac effects of the liquid that they rubbed over his body, although here this explanation may perhaps have served more to satisfy his own "ego"—if he was telling the truth—since his sexual excitement could well have been perfectly spontaneous. His unconscious revulsion could have been due to the fact that it was painful for him to admit that he had been dominated by purely animal impulses.

On the other hand, the liquid could have been simply an antiseptic, disinfectant, or deodorant, to clean him and rid him of germs that might have been harmful to his lady companion.

We asked him if he considered that any of his actions had been performed under mental domination or telepathic suggestion from his captors. His reply was in the negative. He said he had been master of his actions and thoughts throughout the whole adventure. At no moment did he feel himself dominated by any extraneous idea or influence. "All that they managed to get from me was by the fist" was his comment. He denied having received any telepathic idea or message from any one of them. "If they thought themselves capable of such things", he concluded, "then I must have disappointed them quite badly".

At the close of the interrogation, Joao Martins told him that unfortunately he would not be able to publish the story in *O Cruzeiro* because, in the absence of more conclusive proofs in support of it, it would be difficult for it to be taken seriously, unless a similar story were to appear somewhere else.

Villas Boas was visibly discouraged at this (either because he wanted to see his name in *O Cruzeiro*, or because he could see from Joao Martins' expression that he did not believe him). He was quite upset, but did not protest, nor did he attempt to discuss the matter. He simply said: "In that case, if you don't need me any more, I'll go back home tomorrow morning. If you should want to make a trip out there one of these days I shall be very glad to receive you. If you need anything else from me, you only have to write . . ."

To console him in his disappointment, I told him that, if he was set on seeing his adventure in print, he had only to go to the newspapers—which would certainly print it at this time, just when the subject was back in the headlines because of the photographs of the Trindade Island "saucer". But, citing as an example this case of the photographer Barauna, I warned him that for many people he would be merely a madman or a hoaxer. His reply ran as follows: "I would challenge those accusing me of being a madman or a liar to come out to my home district, and make an investigation of me. They would see whether the folk there do not consider me to be a normal and honourable man. If, after all that, they still continued to doubt me, then so much the worse for them . . ."

All the foregoing remarks confirm the impression of sincerity that Senhor Villas Boas' manner of relating it lent to his story. On the other hand, they make it very clear that we are not dealing with a psychopath, a mystic, or a visionary. But, despite it all, the very content of his story is itself the biggest argument against its veracity. Certain details are too fantastic to be believed—unfortunately for him. In these circumstances we are left with the hypothesis that he is an extremely clever liar, a hoaxer endowed with an amazing imagination and of a rare intelligence—capable of telling an entirely original story, completely different in its genre from everything that has appeared up to now. His memory must also be phenomenal; for example, the detailed description that he gave us of the strange machine tallies precisely with a carved wooden model which he sent to Joao Martins in November. Be it noted, moreover, that the craft is entirely different from the flying saucers described up till now (as if he were determined to be original even in this).

This agreement between the wooden model made months before and his oral description (plus a sketch) given to us today, indicates that this man must be endowed with an excellent *visual* memory.

Another experiment which we did was to show him various photographs of blonde Brazilian women, to see if he found that any of them resembled, either in features or hair, the blonde female member of the machine's crew. The result was negative. Last of all, we showed him a photo published in *O Cruzeiro* (in 1954) of a painted reproduction of Adamski's "Venusian"; done in accordance with Adamski's own instructions. Villas Boas recognised no similarity, pointing out that the face of the person whom he had met was much thinner, and was triangular in its lower half; that the eyes of the woman were larger and more slanting; and that her hair was much shorter (coming only to half way down the neck) and arranged in a different style. Neither did he recognise any similarity in the clothing.

The Sketch of the Machine

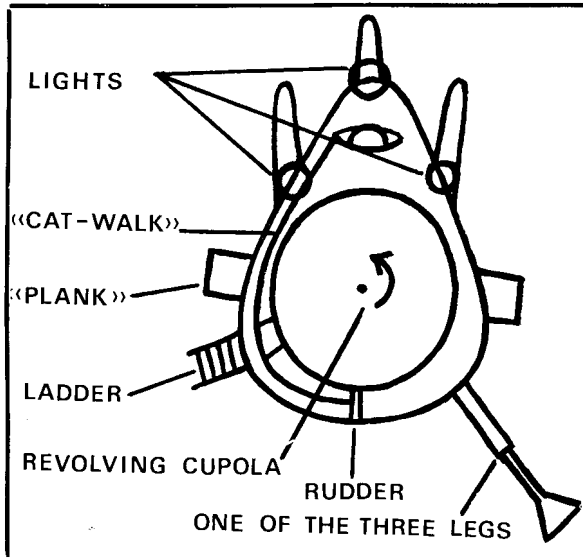
This sketch was made by Villas Boas himself in my consulting rooms in order to help us to understand the details about the craft as furnished in his deposition. This sketch must be interpreted in terms of the description given by Villas Boas, which is quite detailed. (See p. 24 for sketch)

On the following day (October 17) Villas Boas returned to the place where the strange craft had landed and he measured the distances between the three marks that were there in the ground, corresponding to the feet of the tripod on which the machine stood. These measurements give an approximate idea of the actual dimensions of the craft.

II. ADDITIONAL NOTES

by Gordon Creighton

We have now given in translation almost the whole of this most important text, the photostatic copy of the report of the interrogation of Antonio Villas Boas and there now remains only that section of it which contains what is indubitably the most significant part



Dimensions of the Machine

Scale : 1 metre = 4.5 hand-spans or palms (palmas in Portuguese).

Length. 48 palmas (10.66 metres) = 35 feet.

Width at rear. 32 palmas (7.11 metres) = 23 feet 4 inches.

of all, namely Dr. Olavo Fontes' medical report on A.V.B., and this will appear as the concluding instalment, in the next issue of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.

As for Dr. Olavo Fontes' own comments, given above, we see clearly that the doctor is in a real quandary. He and Joao Martins are obliged, as honest men, to admit that A.V.B. is no psychopath or visionary, but they are then forced by the logic of their position to go on to explain to us that not only is he extremely intelligent but that he is endowed with a power of original imagination and a phenomenal memory that take him out of the category of ordinary folk altogether. All of which, as you may admit, is not bad for a farmer from the great Brazilian Hinterland (where such educational facilities as do exist in the countryside are pretty poor, so that the primary education that A.V.B. received there is most unlikely to have been anywhere near to the standards prevailing in the advanced urban areas of Brazil or in other countries).

But why is it that they feel obliged to portray A.V.B. as a mental superman who has succeeded in creating a totally new kind of story and of retaining all the minute details of it in his memory for months, indeed for years, with almost no alteration?

It is purely and simply because, as we have just read in the foregoing section, "the very content of the story is the biggest argument against its veracity".

In other words, A.V.B. had to be a liar and a hoaxer because the story couldn't be true.

(Let us remember how Captain Ruppelt of the U.S. Air Force told us, in his book, that all reports of UFO landings and of contacts with UFO entities in

the USA in the early years after 1947 went automatically into the "C.P.F."—the crackpot file. Which probably means that no records of many valuable cases now remain).

But do we have to accept the statement that Dr. Olavo Fontes and Senhor Joao Martins really did believe that their man was romancing?

Without going so far as to reveal all that we know about this, I may say here and now that there are excellent grounds for thinking quite otherwise. The eminent doctor and the eminent journalist knew very well indeed that A.V.B. was not lying or making it up.

Their failure to divulge the A.V.B. story had an altogether different reason, and I have the best of grounds (though I do not propose to reveal them) for asserting that there was a pact or agreement between them that they would not publish it.

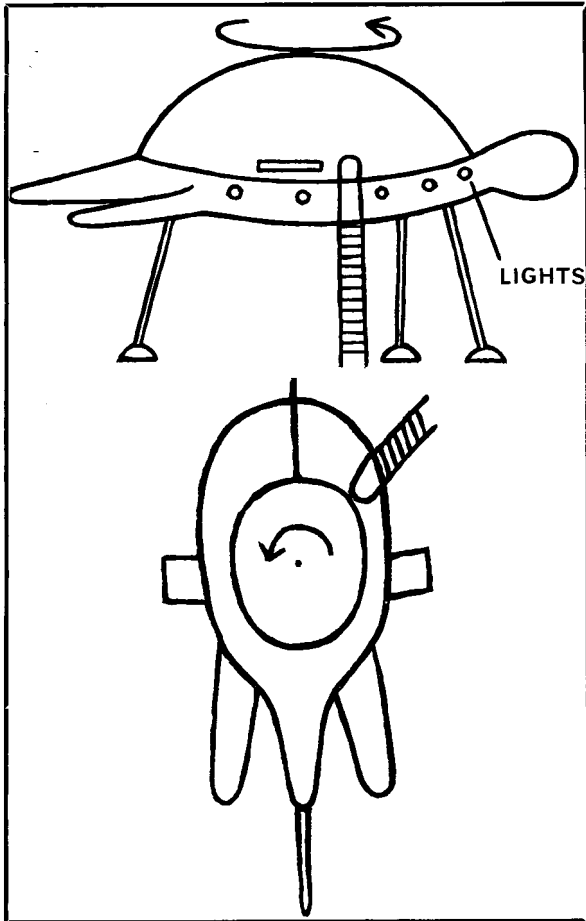
Brazil in 1958 was very close, politically, to the United States, which possesses today no more loyal or more efficient ally in the South American Continent. Indeed for this fact all true lovers of peace—in contradistinction to those others who jabber so much about peace while harbouring very different intentions—have every reason for satisfaction. We may be sure then, that as loyal Brazilians, the eminent doctor and the eminent journalist will have been in touch with the Security and Intelligence Services of their own country. Are we very far off the mark, then, if we enquire whether the suppression of the A.V.B. case took place on the express instructions of the Brazilian Intelligence and their close friends and allies, the Intelligence authorities of the USA? I have said enough and will leave it at that.

Finally, if the doctor and the journalist consider A.V.B. to have been lying in 1958, do they think so still? If so, why has Dr. Olavo Fontes now sent this complete photostatic copy of his remarkable document to FLYING SAUCER REVIEW? Is this not clear proof that they know the story is true? Since the REVIEW had received the main skeleton of the story long ago from Dr. Buhler and published it in 1965, would it not be reasonable to assume that Dr. Fontes thinks we might as well now have the whole account, in all its details, to round off the picture?

Had the story not been brought out into the open by Dr. Buhler and FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, it is legitimate to think that the non-publication pact might still have been in force today. And, indeed, I am informed that Joao Martins still resolutely refuses to show the original—or photos—of the wooden model of the strange craft sent to him by A.V.B.

The Sketches of the Machine

For the benefit of readers who did not see the first account of the A.V.B. story in FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, Numbers 1, 2, and 4, of 1965, I consider it useful to reproduce again the two sketches of the machine which A.V.B. made for Drs. Buhler and Mario Prudente Aquino when they visited him, in his home district, in July 1961, that is to say about 3½ years after the date when he made his first sketch in Dr. Olavo Fontes' consulting rooms in Rio de Janeiro. The source for these sketches is SBEDV Bulletin No. 26/27, April-July 1962, edited by Dr. Buhler.



scription, and when he got home he put it on to paper and sent it to Joao Martins (one of whose articles on flying saucers A.V.B. had seen in the magazine *O Cruzeiro*). By the time of his interview with Dr. Fontes and Senhor Martins in Rio de Janeiro in February 1958, A.V.B. had, so he tells us, entirely forgotten what his attempted reproduction looked like. Moreover, he does not seem to have retained a copy of it (this point sounds very authentic!) for he apparently did not mention the inscription to Dr. Buhler and Dr. Mario Prudente Aquino when they visited him in July, 1961, and they did not then know about it.

The version of the inscription already published in the REVIEW is the one that I received from Dr. Buhler in a letter dated January 12, 1966. Dr. Buhler had received it from Dr. Mario Prudente Aquino who, in turn, had obtained it from Dr. Olavo Fontes.

However, it seems that it was not an entirely accurate version, and in a letter dated December 27, 1966, Dr. Olavo Fontes now writes to me as follows:

"Concerning A.V.B.'s description of the writing seen by him over a door, the specimen reproduced in the FSR is not an accurate reproduction of the original. In fact, Dr. Mario Prudente Aquino appeared one day in my office and asked me about it. I told him that I could give a copy of the original any time he wanted, but that, at that moment, I could only try to reproduce the writing, which I had memorised. He asked me to do it, and left with the copy which was later sent to you. I never imagined that he wanted it for publication, because he never came back to ask for the copy I had promised him. As you see, he made a mistake, because my memory is not so good, so that the specimen you have reproduced is somehow different from the original inscription sent to Joao Martins by Antônio. This original is reproduced below."

POSTSCRIPT

The writing over the Door

On page 16 of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW for November/December 1966 I gave a reproduction of Antonio Villas Boas's attempt to memorise the luminous inscription, traced out in red symbols, which he saw over the door of the smaller squarish room in which his encounter with the lady took place.

As A.V.B. has told us, he tried to memorise the in-



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SEXUFOS

gametes of the two races were incompatible.

Alternatively, perhaps they *were* successful and the Hills are to be father and mother to millions of hybrids as suggested in vol. 11, no. 3. (*Mail Bag*—EDITOR).

Lastly there is a point for the optimists: A.V.B. and the Hills were returned, unharmed. From "Their" point of view it was not necessary; if they had "disposed" of them when they had finished with them, no one would have believed that they had been kidnapped by a flying saucer even if there were witnesses; and they wouldn't have been able to tell the tale like they are doing.

Presumably, "They" have some form of regard not only for life but also for our feelings.

—(Mrs.) A. Jean Maclachlan, Laroch Park, Glencroe, Arrochar, Dunbartonshire, Scotland.

P.S. From my experience of trying to get library books on Flying Saucers, there would appear to be a shortage of them not only in the Dunoon library, but in libraries throughout Scotland. I think it would be a good idea for you to suggest that all readers, including those rich enough to buy books and those with private UFO libraries at their disposal, should regularly descend on their public library and order all the UFO books that are not in stock. After all, quite a lot of people have developed an interest in the subject after, quite by chance, taking a book out of the library. The more impressive the UFO section looks, the more new enthusiasts we will attract, and the less time I'll have to wait for the books I order.

A.J.M.

A matter of breeding?

Sir,—A.V.B.'s "humanoids" appear to be very similar to ourselves in that they are human in shape, have hair on their bodies, mammary glands, similar genitals (in the female at any rate), pentadactyl limbs, etc. They are mammals and apparently human. Those scientists who believe that an intelligent race with an advanced technology evolving on any planet would look more or less like us will not be surprised.

But these scientists *might* be surprised that "They", (A.V.B.'s humanoids) consider themselves *so* like us that they have attempted to mate with us. For this to be possible we would have to have the same number and types of chromosomes, the same type of blood groups, the same system of digestion, etc.

I am not a zoologist but I would like to hear the views of one on the possibility of an alien life-form being so similar to ourselves.

Perhaps the explanation is that they *are* human and that they originated on *this* planet. (Or we originated on their's—who can tell?)

However, the implication is clear: they look like us and they reproduce like us, so they probably breathe air with the same partial pressures of O₂ and CO₂ as we do, as well as sharing our sensitivity to radiation. I suggest that:

(a) The suits and helmets were radiation-proof clothing, necessary because there was some leakage of radiation from the UFO's power plant. This would account for the mild "radiation sickness" suffered by A.V.B. after his experience, and the woman would probably be able to remove her protective clothing for just the short time necessary without suffering any ill-effects.

(b) The green smoke had nothing to do with any alien atmosphere, but was a powerful germicide, possibly mixed with an aphrodisiac.

It does not necessarily follow that the "experiment" was successful, and I wonder if the "Barney Hill" case and others similar were to obtain specimens of ova and spermatozoa for examination to establish why the

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EVEN MORE SEXUFO'S AMAZING...

Part VI — The Medical Report

Translated and presented by Gordon Creighton
With this instalment we conclude our presentation of the story of the Brazilian farmer
Antônio Villas Boas.

IN view of its very great significance, I feel it wiser, however, to start out by reproducing once more here the letter which Dr. Olavo Fontes wrote to me on April 25, 1966, about this case. This letter has already appeared on page 24 of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW for July/August 1966, and most readers will therefore have seen it. However, in view of the great length of time that has been needed to reproduce the whole of the amazing story of Antônio Villas Boas, I think it well worth while to give it again now for the benefit of new readers, and in order to refresh everyone's memory. This letter is, I submit, of crucial and vital importance. Dr. Fontes would never have written it to me had he not felt very sure in his own mind that the A.V.B. story is no fake.

Dr. Olavo Fontes' Letter

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
April 25, 1966.

Dear Mr. Creighton,

In a recent trip to the U.S.A. I had the opportunity to see a number of the FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, with your article *The Most Amazing Case of All—Part I*.

I was very interested, because I am one of the three* persons in Brazil possessing the complete report on that incident. In fact I made a personal investigation of the whole affair, together with the newspaperman João Martins, who was the man first contacted by the witness Antônio Villas Boas.

Antônio Villas Boas wrote two letters to João Martins shortly after the incident had occurred, and we finally decided to send him the money for the trip to Rio de Janeiro.

He arrived here about four months after the happenings, with everything still fresh in his memory. He was subjected to an exhaustive cross-examination and interrogation and also to a medical examination including psychological tests.

We decided not to publish the results of our investigation because the case was too "wild", and also because of the possibility of another similar case occurring which could be compared with this one—a comparison that would have been most interesting if the first case were not generally known.

But no second case appeared and now, eight years later, you have finally published the results of the investigation made by the Sociedade Brasileira de Estudos Sobre Discos Voadores.

Unfortunately their report is not complete—not because of any failure in their investigation, but due simply to the fact that their interview with Villas Boas took place nearly four years after the incident. Obviously his recollection of the events wasn't as good as it was when we first interviewed him. There was a loss of detail, and he didn't remember many things

that could be important for the evaluation of his experience.

To correct this situation, I enclose herewith the complete report about his amazing experience. I would like to see it published in the Review, together with any comments or conclusions you would like to make on the whole case.

Concerning his medical history, the symptoms described suggest radiation-poisoning or exposure to radiation, but unfortunately he came to me too late for the blood examinations that could have confirmed such a possibility beyond any doubt. I was then without the additional evidence necessary for making such a diagnosis, and decided not to talk about it.

Sincerely yours,

Olavo T. Fontes, M.D.

* Who doubts that the third person, in addition to Dr. Olavo Fontes and Senhor Joao Martins, was a representative of Brazilian Intelligence? Moreover Dr. Fontes says "three persons in Brazil . . ." which leaves the way open for us to assume that a full report went straightaway to Washington!—G.C.

Clinical remarks and medical examination by Dr. Olavo Fontes

Subject: Antônio Villas Boas, aged 23, white, single, farmer, residing in São Francisco de Sales, in the State of Minas Gerais.

History of the illness

As is recorded in his Deposition, he left the machine at 5.30 a.m. on October 16, 1957. He was feeling quite weak, having eaten nothing since 9 o'clock the previous evening and having vomited a good deal while in the machine. He arrived home exhausted and slept almost the whole day through. He awoke at 4.30 p.m., feeling well, and ate a normal dinner. But already that night, as well as the following night, he was unable to sleep. He was nervous and very excited; he managed several times to get off to sleep, but at once began to dream of the happenings of the night before, just as if it were occurring all over again. Then he would wake up with a start, shouting, and feeling himself seized once more by his strange captors.

After experiencing this several times, he gave up trying to sleep, and attempted to pass the night in studying. But he could not do that either, for he was completely unable to concentrate on what he was reading; his thoughts were always reverting to the events of the previous night. The dawn found him disturbed, walking up and down and smoking one cigarette after another. He was tired and his body hurt all over. Then

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he drank a cup of coffee, without eating, as was his wont. Straightaway however he felt nauseated. This nausea lasted throughout the whole day. A very severe headache also set in, in his temples, which pounded, and this also remained with him all day. He noticed that he had entirely lost his appetite, and for about two days he was quite unable to eat anything.

He spent the second night also without being able to sleep, in the same state as the night before. During this second night, he began to feel a troublesome burning sensation in his eyes, but the headache had gone, and did not return.

During the second day he remained nauseated and totally without appetite. He did not vomit however at any time, perhaps because he had not forced himself to eat. The burning sensation in the eyes increased and now began to be accompanied by continual watering. However he noticed no congestion of the conjunctivae, nor any other sign of irritation of the eyes. He noticed no diminution in his vision.

On the third night, sleep returned, and he slept normally. But from now onwards, for approximately one month, he was overcome by an excessive sleepiness. Even during the day, he kept nodding off and falling asleep at any moment, even when talking to other people, and wherever he might be. It sufficed only for him to remain still for a little while, and he would drop off to sleep. During all this period of somnolence, the burning in his eyes also continued, as well as the excessive watering. The nausea however disappeared on the third day, when too his appetite returned and he began to eat normally. He noted that the visual symptoms were aggravated in the sunlight, so that he was obliged to avoid much light.

On the eighth day, while working, he got a small bruise on his forearm, with a little local bleeding. Next day, he noticed that the lesion had turned into a small infected wound, with a little head of pus and very itchy. When this wound healed, there remained a purplish patch around it. Between four and ten days later, he had similar wounds appear on his forearms and legs. These however came spontaneously, without any prior traumatism, all of them starting with a small lump with a hole in the middle, very itchy, and each of them lasting from ten to twenty days. He mentions that they all remained "purple all round when they dried up", the scars being still visible now.

At no time did he notice any cutaneous eruption or any burning sensation, and he likewise denies having seen any haemorrhagic spots on his skin (petechiae) or bruises on any lesser wounds (haemorrhagic patches); if there were any such, they had passed unnoticed by him. He mentions however that on the fifteenth day two yellowish patches appeared on his face, one on each side of the nose, and more or less symmetrical. They were "sort of semi-pallid spots, as though there was little blood there", which disappeared spontaneously after some ten to twenty days.

At the present time he still has two small unhealed wounds on his arms, besides the scars of the various other wounds that kept on appearing sporadically during the last few months. None of the other symptoms described have reappeared up to the present time. He

feels well at present and considers himself to be in good health.

He denies having had fever, diarrhoea, haemorrhagic symptoms, or jaundice, either during the acute phase of his illness or subsequently. On the other hand, he noticed no area of depilation on his body or face, nor did he observe any excessive loss of hair, at any time, between October and now. During the period of sleepiness he displayed no apparent diminution in his capacity for physical labour. He likewise observed no diminution in his libido or potency, or any change in the sharpness of his eyesight. He noticed no anaemia, and he had no ulcerated lesions in the mouth.

Previous illnesses

He mentions only eruptive illnesses proper to childhood (measles, chickenpox), with no complications. No chronic venereal disease. Has suffered for some years past from "chronic colitis", which is giving him no trouble at the moment.

Physical examination

The subject is of male sex, white, smooth black hair, dark eyes, apparently suffering from no acute or chronic illness. Biotype: long-limbed aesthenic. Facies: atypical. Is of medium height (1 metre 64 cms. in shoes), lean but strong, with well developed musculature. Is well nourished, presenting no signs of vitamin deficiency. No physical deformities or anomalies in physical development. Body hair of normal appearance and distribution for his sex. Conjunctival mucosae *slightly discoloured*. Teeth in good state of preservation. Superficial ganglia impalpable.

Dermatological examination

The following changes are to be noted:

(1) Two small hyperchromic patches, one on each side of the chin (see photographs), of small size and more or less round in shape, one of them is of the diameter of a Brazilian 10-centavo piece and the other one a little larger and more irregular in appearance; the skin on these regions looks smoother and thinner, as though it had been renewed recently, or as if it were somewhat atrophied. There is no element permitting one to make any evaluation as to the nature and the age of these two marks: it can only be said that they are scars of some superficial lesion with associated subcutaneous haemorrhage, which have been in existence at least a month and at the most twelve months. These marks are seemingly not permanent and will probably disappear after a few months. No other similar patch or mark was noted.

(2) Several scars from recent (a few months at the most) cutaneous lesions on the backs of the hands, on the forearms, and on the legs. All present the same appearance, which recalls that of small cicatrized boils or wounds, with areas of desquamation around them, showing that they are relatively recent. There are still two which have not yet healed, one on each arm, and their appearance is that of small reddish nodules or lumps, harder than the surrounding skin and standing out from it, painful when pressed, and having a small central orifice discharging a yellowish serous fluid. The skin around these wounds is changed and irritated,

indicating that the lesions are prurient, since there are marks made by the patient's fingernails when scratching them. The most interesting aspect of all these cutaneous lesions and scars is the presence of a violet-coloured hyperchromic area around all of them—a feature with which we are totally unacquainted. We do not know whether or not these areas may possess any special significance. Our experience in Dermatology is insufficient for us to be able to interpret them correctly, since that is not our speciality. We consequently confine ourselves to a description of the changes, which have also been photographed.

Examination of the nervous system

Good orientation in time and space. Feelings and affections within the normal limits. Spontaneous and stimulated attention both normal. Tests of perception, thought-association, and reasoning powers indicate apparently normal mental mechanisms. Long-term and short-term memory in good shape. Excellent visual memory, with facility for reproducing in drawings or sketches the details he has described verbally. Absence of any sign or any indirect evidence of perturbation of the mental faculties.

NOTE: These results, while accurate, need to be completed—if possible—by a more specialised psychiatric examination, performed by a specialist. Examination of motility, reflexes, and surface sensitivity: revealed nothing abnormal. Examination of other organs and systems: revealed nothing abnormal.

Signed: OLAVO FONTES, M.D.,
Rio de Janeiro, February 22, 1958.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Parts I, II, III of *Even More Amazing* . . . in which AVB's deposition was presented, telling of his temporary abduction, by force, by flying saucer entities, of his strange medical examination, and "treatment", and of his amorous dalliance, were published in FSR, Vol. 12, Nos. 4, 5 and 6 (July/August, September/October, and November/December 1966). Vol. 12, No. 6, also contained our list of startling likenesses between the creatures allegedly encountered by AVB, and those who were reported to have abducted Barney and Betty Hill in 1961.

Part IV, the final part of the deposition, was published in FSR, Vol. 13, No. 1 (unfortunately now out of print). Part V, the comments by Dr. Olavo Fontes, and by Gordon Creighton, were published in FSR, Vol. 13, No. 3 (May/June 1967).

CORRECTION

On page 24 of FSR for May/June 1967, in his comments on Part V of the A.V.B. story, Gordon Creighton wrote: "Finally, if the doctor and the journalist consider A.V.B. to have been lying in 1958, do they think so still, and, if so, why has Dr. Olavo Fontes now sent this complete photostatic copy of his remarkable document to FLYING SAUCER REVIEW?"

In the interests of absolute accuracy, it is important that we correct an error of fact here, due to a slip made by Gordon Creighton in preparing the text.

Mr. Creighton's full translation was made from a photo-

static copy, but as we have already explained, that photostat had *not* come to us from Dr. Fontes. What Dr. Fontes sent to Mr. Creighton was Mrs. Irene Granchi's English translation of the document. (Although not quite so close to the Portuguese original as Mr. Creighton's version, Miss Granchi's rendering reveals no discrepancies whatever, and was not used by us for the simple reason that when it arrived Mr. Creighton's own translation was almost complete.)

The argument adduced by Mr. Creighton in his comments to Part V is of course in no way affected by this correction.—EDITOR.

AIMÉ MICHEL WRITES ABOUT THE COLORADO PROJECT

In a masterly postscript to the fourth French edition of his *Flying Saucers And The Straight Line Mystery*,* Monsieur Aimé Michel emphasises the great changes that were bound to come as a result of the courageous appearance of Dr. Hynek before the Senatorial Committee in 1966, and the valiant services of Dr. Jacques Vallée. Indeed M. Michel had already predicted (in his third edition, October 1966) that such would be the case.

While acknowledging the high attainments of the Chairman of the Condon Committee, M. Michel nonetheless voices concern at the seeming absence of Condon investigators when it comes to on-the-spot field work, and he makes a sharp attack on one member by name—Mr. Robert Low—who, so he says, gave French delegates at the Prague Astronomical Congress last August the impression that he had never read *Flying Saucer Review*, had never heard of the AVB or Valensole cases, and thought Socorro was unique.

Describing the ten months spent by Dr. James E. McDonald of the University of Arizona in travelling around the USA, interrogating old witnesses, and building up his massive dossier to prove that the U.S. Air Force, on C.I.A. instructions, has been deliberately lying and cooking the books, M. Michel finds it particularly piquant that, in France, the most vociferous allies of the reactionary C.I.A., the loudest "debunkers" of the UFOs, should have been . . . certain extremely left-wing French astronomers!

Commenting upon the enormous change in the situation as regards UFO research in the USSR, M. Michel sees some grounds for thinking that the Russians might now be psychologically ready to take the lead in a *truly honest scientific enquiry* (nipped in the bud in America in 1953 when the C.I.A. put the finger on the Robertson Committee).

On one small point of fact however we find our respected French doyen and mentor to be misinformed. He thinks the North Dakota radar sighting of August 25, 1966 (related by Vallée in the *Tekhnika Molodezhi* article), was hitherto quite unknown to the American public, so that we now see an interesting situation in which, for the first time, the Americans learn from a Soviet journal about a sighting above an American rocket silo! Such however is not quite the case, for the Dakota sighting was given by Dr. Hynek in his article in the *Saturday Evening Post* of December 17, 1966.

GORDON CREIGHTON.

* *Mystérieux Objets Célestes*, 4th edition, Editions Planète, 114 Champs Elysées, Paris 8e, France.