

EVEN MORE 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.

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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

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.

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-

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).

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.