

BEBEDOURO II: THE LITTLE MEN RETURN FOR THE SOLDIER

While a deaf-mute mimes a solemn warning!

Húlvio Brant Aleixo

Professor Aleixo has conducted further investigations together with his colleagues of CICOANI, the Belo Horizonte research group, and Dr. Walter Buhler. His report was first published in Dr. Buhler's SBEDV Bulletin No. 94/98 (Sept. 73 to June 74). Translation from the Portuguese by Gordon Creighton.

I N the course of our investigations we have gathered a great deal of additional information about the incident and about the central figure, the soldier José Antônio da Silva who, as we reported in Part I,¹ claimed to have been abducted from May 4 to May 9 of 1969 by small red-bearded creatures who took him aboard their machine.

I. Further details on the Soldier

José Antônio da Silva, aged 24, is an unmarried man, the second eldest in a family of 12 children. His father is still alive, but his mother died two years ago. As regards his education, he has had only the primary course of education, and even that not completely. For the past five years he has been an enlisted man in the Military Police of the State of Minas Gerais. He appears to be of a sound and healthy constitution. His social-economic situation is a modest one, and he lives with his family in a suburban house that he helped to build. He gave part of the land to some of his brothers and sisters. He spends little money on himself, and has been able to acquire three other plots of land in the town for his brothers as well. He takes the initiative in the home and decides most family matters. His friends and superiors regard him as a person worthy of all confidence. Apart from his work in the Military Police, which he enjoys, he has few other interests. He is very religious, but does not attempt to ram it down anybody else's throat. He belongs to no Catholic brotherhood or religious association, but is a faithful practising churchgoer. His father agrees that it is José Antônio who is the leader in the family. He is full of praise for his son and says José Antônio gets on well with everybody and has no weaknesses or vices.

II. The Soldier's symptoms after his return

In addition to the three marks on his shoulders and neck, and the slight swelling of his right knee, already reported in Part I, José Antônio also displayed other symptoms. When he arrived back home his family and his superiors in the Military Police all noticed that he was thin, sunburnt, unshaven, and downcast. They noticed moreover that he had difficulty in walking, had little appetite, and that he complained of constipation, which lasted for a week.

During the month following our report, we also heard him complaining of a burning sensation in the eyes² and a reduction in the sharpness of his vision.

Subsequently, he began to speak of intermittent stomach pains involving a well defined transverse zone of the lower abdomen. This was accompanied by headache in the frontal region and by an increase in the burning sensation of the eyes, which now began to water. He said this sensation in the eyes resembled the sensation he had felt inside the little men's machine, when the light in the cabin increased and pulsed. He is convinced that he has not been able to see properly since his experience.

He seems to be alarmed over these symptoms, and says that nothing like this had ever happened to him before. His family agree that prior to the experience his health was normal in every respect. When we suggested that he get himself examined at the Military Hospital, he replied that he would not do so, as it might be interpreted as meaning that he wanted to get off work.

With the passage of time, all his symptoms have gradually abated and disappeared.

III. Reconstruction of the incident on the spot

On the morning of May 26, 1969, we went to Bebedouro, scene of the episode, accompanied by José Antônio. The CICOANI Investigation Group were represented by myself and by Luiz Romaniello. Colonel Prazedes, Major Célio, and Captain Edem were there on behalf of the Military Police (the two first-named being, respectively, the Commandant and Deputy-Commandant of the Guards Battalion). Lt. Vitorino represented the CIONAI UFO Investigation Group.

After we had determined the precise spot and photographed it, the soldier re-enacted the incident from the initial abduction episode beside the lake up to the point where he was forcibly taken aboard the strange craft. At all stages of the re-enactment José Antônio's behaviour and reactions appeared to us to be consistent and coherent with his previously given account of the episode.

In the short time left, we used the opportunity to make a superficial enquiry among members of the sparse population of the district, whom we encountered on the road, asking them about the presence of strange aerial objects in the region. The results of our enquiry were positive. One of the brief accounts we received came from a boy who said he had seen a silent, high-flying machine which resembled an *umbrella* (See Fig. 2).

On the homeward journey we noticed that José

Antônio had fallen silent, and we tried to find out what was worrying him. After a great deal of resistance he finally replied that he was concerned about the possibility that the green liquid he had drunk in the chamber where they had questioned him might have given the little men power over him.

For, he said, they had come back to look for him, in the garden of his home.

He explained that at about midnight on May 21 (twelve days after his abduction), when he was already lying in bed, he had a sudden impulse to go out into the garden to see to his goats. And there to his astonishment he saw the three little men, dressed in their flight-suits, standing motionless in the garden, looking at him.

His automatic reaction was to step back into the house and bolt the door, without saying a word or hearing anything from them. When we asked him why he had reacted in this fashion, José Antônio replied: "So you think, do you, that I'm going to work against my own people?"

Then he gave us to understand that the little men might represent a threat for all of us in the future. But, as he was not sure whether the danger came from the particular type of individual who had abducted him or from other unknown types, he was at present prepared to have a further meeting with them in order to clarify the matter. In any case, he said, he was certain that the world was in great danger, without however knowing from where this danger would come. The danger had been revealed to him by the fair-skinned individual of friendly mien who had appeared mysteriously before him in the chamber, unperceived by the little men. The danger would involve the whole of mankind, and would possibly include intervention by unknown beings, in addition to other calamities. This danger might however be avoided if mankind changed their present behaviour.³ We noticed that, when touching upon these matters, José Antônio displayed extreme reserve and resistance, as though anxious to keep a secret.

IV. A new UFO sighting

In one of our later interviews, José Antônio took the initiative, addressing us as follows as soon as we arrived at his house:

"Professor Hulvio, up till now you have been doing the questioning, and I have been replying. Today I am the one who needs to put the questions for you to answer."

I gestured affirmatively and, with some difficulty in finding the right words, he began:

"Can there be a machine that isn't a machine?" I asked him to formulate the question afresh, so that I might understand his meaning. He tried, but without success. Then we enquired what he had in mind, and he replied that, during one of the previous nights, at about 10 o'clock, he had felt a desire to go for a walk on the hill where his house stands in order to meditate. After walking for a few minutes along the crest of the hill, at a point some 300 metres or so from the nearest houses, his attention was drawn to a yellowish point of light. This light

was moving obliquely down towards him on the flank of a nearby range of hills, the Serra do Curral, which lie to the south of Belo Horizonte. Making no sound, the light began to slow down, came to a halt some 10 metres from him, and then started to perform a series of small vertical and lateral movements, at a distance of a few metres from the ground. Its shape was spherical, its diameter approximately 30 cm., and it seemed to be controlled by someone, though not a machine like the one he had seen and in which he had travelled. A few minutes later the luminous ball moved off, rising again towards the direction from which it had come.

José Antônio insisted that we give him an explanation, for he was perplexed by the idea of the existence of a ball of light with obviously controlled movements, and which yet revealed no structure such as would identify it as a *machine*. We confined ourselves to replying that there are innumerable reports of this type of phenomenon, but that, so far, there was no explanation for them.

Among the countless reports on strange aerial phenomena that continued to reach CICOANI during May 1969, there were insistent rumours of UFO activity in the area covered by the four municipalities of Matozinhos, Pedro Leopoldo, Jaboticatubas, Jequitibá, and Baldim, all to the north of Belo Horizonte. Some of these reports even mentioned the presence of UFO occupants.

As the case of the soldier José Antônio da Silva had been very widely reported in the early part of May, and as it concerned the Bebedouro region (north of the municipality of Matozinhos) we accepted the rumours of UFO activity in that area with great reserve at first, seeing that there was a strong possibility that they might be self-generated psychological effects lacking foundation.

But, while still vague, the reports kept piling up. Early in June 1969, a young member of the Chemistry Faculty at the Federal University of Minas Gerais, acting as spokesman and leader for a group of his academic colleagues, came to see us. This student revealed a great interest in the UFO problem, which had had its inception in an attempt at telepathic contact that — as he had told us previously — had resulted in the close approach of a UFO over the Santo Antônio suburb of Belo Horizonte. He had now come to ask for our collaboration in mounting an expedition, with his group, to the Bebedouro area, from which he had received trustworthy reports of UFO activity.

Since Colonel Jacy Praxedes, at that time Commandant of the Guards Battalion, had shown interest in following the case of his own subordinate, the soldier José Antônio, we thought it right to inform the Colonel of the new reports received from the Bebedouro area. We were surprised however to find that he was already quite au courant with these happenings, as one of his acquaintances, Professor Ângelo Heleodoro dos Santos (to whom we were introduced when we called on the Colonel) had himself recently made a trip to Bebedouro along with an officer of the Guards Battalion and other persons.

A few days later, in response to our request, Professor Ângelo came along, with his own group, to

CICOANI head-quarters, to give us the results of his investigations and let us see a film which showed a strange moving point of light.

In a report that he sent to us on June 9, 1969, Professor Ângelo again stated that reports received by him from various sources indicated that strange phenomena were occurring in the same area where, a month previously (May), the soldier José Antônio da Silva claimed to have been kidnapped by occupants of an unidentified flying object. He went on to refer to various other cases which had occurred in that area and to certain visual observations that his own group had been able to make during the night that they spent at Bebedouro. The film, which he let me see, showed, on several frames, a luminous point in motion.

VI. The new expedition to Bebedouro

Encouraged by the results of our own trip, and, in particular, by the film mentioned above, we at CICOANI started our preparations for a second expedition to the Bebedouro area. The report of CICOANI member Alberto Francisco do Carmo had mentioned a series of sightings of points of light behaving strangely, which members of the group had seen in the early mornings of June 14 and 15. These phenomena continued, always at a distance, until the first light of dawn on the horizon on June 15, when they terminated with the tranquil, silent passage, at some distance, of an oblong-shaped craft of a bluish-grey colour and of the size of a DC-3 aircraft. As regards the points of light, the author of the report had managed to capture one of them on his Fujichrome 100 ASA film. them on his Fujichrome 100 ASA film.

In addition to these sightings by the members of the group themselves, they collected a number of reports from local inhabitants which indicated quite clearly that unidentified flying objects were being seen repeatedly in the area, at low altitudes.

VII. A whole region involved

As the days passed, the reports of UFO activities in various municipalities around Matozinhos went on piling up in the CICOANI head-quarters. The reports from one place, Jaboticatubas, were so many and, seemingly, so trustworthy, that on August 17, 1969, we mobilized a small party and sent it on our first expedition to Jaboticatubas.

This party's own observations, and the richness of the material found there by them led to over twenty further expeditions by CICOANI to that area, and indeed these expeditions are still continuing at sporadic intervals. Over one hundred people have been interviewed, most of whose reports have mentioned close approaches or landing by saucers. These accounts were all tape-recorded, and will be published, together with others, in a book to be called *Discos Voadores no Rio das Velhas*.

VIII. The Constantino Case

From among these reports from Jaboticatubas we think it important that we make particular mention here of the Constantino case, owing to the close

correlation which it seems to have with the Bebedouro case. It happened at the same time as the latter. The site was the *Fazenda Constantino*, an estate situated on the right bank of the river (Rio das Velhas), some twenty km. from Bebedouro. It involves a percipient named Antônio Rodrigues, a deaf-mute, aged 60, who by dint of miming and sketches, of his own volition, revealed to the estate-owner, and later to us and to Dr. Walter Buhler of SBEDV, details of an incident involving short, thick-set bearded little men who emerged from a machine that came down out of the sky.

According to the highly expressive gestures and miming of the deaf-mute percipient, who had been fishing at the time on the bank of the Rio Vermelho, the little men made signs to approach and he, terrified, took to his heels and fled. The unknown beings then chased him, and one of them, using something which he drew from his belt, struck Antônio Rodrigues on the right leg and knocked him down. The little men then gathered around him, talking among themselves. One of them even went so far as to feel the arm⁴ of the fallen deaf-mute, and then shook his head and walked off towards the machine followed by the rest. With sufficient clarity the deaf-mute managed to describe in gesture the return of the unknown beings into their machine, and the machine's vertical ascent and departure.

In one of our interviews with the deaf-mute, he gave us, in mime and gesture, all the details of the episode, of which we had received only a summary at Jaboticatubas. And, when suddenly confronted with drawings of the UFO occupants in the Baleia,⁵



Photograph of coloured painting by Alberto Francisco do Carmo, based on Antonio da Silva's description to him of a small, red-bearded being.

Segrada Familiar, 6 and Bebedouro cases, which we had brought along with us in order to test his reactions, Antônio Rodrigues became intensely excited at the sight of the *identikit* sketch of the little bearded men described by the soldier José Antônio da Silva of the Bebedouro case. The deaf-mute made emphatic gestures which Sr. Edsel Marcus Duarte (who was present and who is personally well acquainted with the deaf-mute's own particular system of miming) interpreted for us as signifying: "Beware of that one!"

The points of coincidence between the Bebedouro and Constantino cases acquire even more particular weight when one bears in mind the utter cultural isolation of the deaf-mute Antônio Rodrigues. For, in addition to suffering the sensory deprivations to which he is a victim, he lived away out there, right in the middle of the bush, and has not the scantiest possible contact with civilization or, to be more specific, with the communications media.

And even had the communications media been accessible to him, and even had he possessed previous knowledge of the case of the soldier José Antônio da Silva at Bebedouro, that would still not explain the coincidences between these two cases, for in fact the newspapers had given an incomplete and entirely faulty version of the Bebedouro case. Never, until now, with our publication of it, has the Bebedouro case been divulged in all its details, the knowledge of these details remaining confined to those few individuals most closely involved in our work of investigation. We have been at pains that this should be so, in order to make quite sure that any similar cases which might follow would not be inspired by the press reports on Bebedouro.

IX. Further coincidences

In its morning edition for June 17, 1969, the Sao Paulo daily *O Diario Da Noite* devoted a whole page to the case of Adelino Roque, 7 the farmer from Itauçu in the State of Goiás. On April 20 of that same year, while travelling at night in the countryside, Adelino Roque saw a light approaching, felt himself being paralyzed, and lost consciousness. When he came to his senses again, he found himself sitting on a rock on the bank of a river at a place completely unknown to him. He was found by a man with a cart, who told him that he was beside the river Itumbiara, at a distance of one day's journey from Itauçu, whence he had started out.

Apart from the basic coincidence between the Itauçu and Bebedouro cases, there is yet one further and more specific similarity: the soldier José Antônio da Silva stated that when he recovered full consciousness after his return from some unknown place, he found himself on top of a rock, beside a ravine, from which he drew 1½ litres of water to assuage his raging thirst.

Notes and Comments by Gordon Creighton

1. See Prof. Hulvio Brant Aleixo: *Abduction at Bebedouro*, in FSR Vol. 19, No. 6, November/December 1973.

2. These physical symptoms, particularly the watering and stinging of the eyes and the headaches and intestinal disturbances, should be carefully compared with those mentioned in Dr. Olavo Fontes' *Medical Report on A.V.B.* (See: *The Amazing Case of Antonio Villas Boas*, in FSR's famous and much-translated classic, *The Humanoids*, now available again, this time as a paperback edition, price 45p., published by Futura Publications Ltd., 49 Poland Street, London, W1A 2LG.)

3. Warnings of this kind run like a red thread throughout the whole of the UFO Phenomenon since 1947, and are also a fundamental ingredient in the Marian Epiphanies of the 19th. and early 20th. centuries (which are not generally held to form an integral part of the UFO Phenomenon, though some of us feel sure that they are).

4. As will be recalled, the soldier claimed that he saw four human corpses laid out on a stone slab in the chamber where the mysterious dwarfs examined and "grilled" him. *Perhaps these little demons are predators on our species, man-eaters, and that the deaf-mute escaped capture solely because he was far too old and skinny, with no good flesh about him, as his photo clearly shows.*

Why the plumper and healthier soldier, in his prime, was released by them is another question, and my own view, for what it is worth, is that his release is in some way connected with the mysterious personage (*human*) who (undetected by the dwarfs) appeared before the soldier in the chamber and gave him much information about coming events regarding which the soldier is allegedly pledged to secrecy. It seems that the redbearded runts fell out when discussing the soldier, and it may well be that the mysterious person whose apparition was seen by the soldier was responsible for some mental effect that caused this dissension among the goblins.

5. See Prof. Húlvio Brant Aleixo's *Humanoids encountered at Baleia*, in FSR Vol. 14, No. 6, November/December 1968, and Vol. 15, No. 1, January/February 1969.

6. Reported at Length in *The One-Eyed Entities of Belo Horizonte*, in: *UFO Percipients*, FSR Special Issue No. 3, September 1969. (Now out of print.)

7. See: *Another Teleportation and its Sequel*, in FSR Vol. 17, No. 5, September/October 1971.

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THOUGHTS ON THE BEBEDOURO CASE

Dr. Walter Buhler

Translation from the Portuguese by Gordon Creighton

AS WE WERE ABLE to be present and to follow closely some of their thoroughgoing interrogations of the soldier José Antônio, it is but right that we should express our warmest congratulations to CICOANI, headed by Professor Hulvio Brant Aleixo and Sr. Alberto do Carmo, for their work of research and for their graphic reconstruction of the events of this case.

(a) Preamble

Certain facts in the experience of the soldier constitute new and additional material for our research dossiers, as, for example, the offer made by the Extraterrestrials to the eyewitness to have him come and live with them for seven years. This fact, which seems to me to be of quite transcendental importance, will be discussed further by us below.

Another point to be emphasised is that the eyewitness noted an apparent discrepancy between the time spent by him with the Extraterrestrials (seemingly 24-28 hours) and the time that had actually elapsed on Earth (4½ days), as he was able to observe for himself upon his return to his home in the State of Minas Gerais. It is of course possible that, while inside the craft, under great nervous tension due either to panic or to the ingestion of psychotropic drugs (the green liquid, for example) the soldier's mind might have been affected so that his perception of time was deranged.

On the other hand another way in which one might attempt to explain this fact would be by the idea of *time-dilation*, in accordance with Einstein's Theory of Relativity. I shall deal with this also in a paragraph below.

NOTE: We feel it right to recall at this point the memory of our friend the chemist Dr. Ernani Ebeken de Araujo, who died recently (see SBEDV Bulletin No. 90/93, p.4). He was the author of the book *Os Discos Voadores e a Teoria da Relatividade do Dr. Einstein*. It was our long discussions with Dr. Ernani that induced us to try to penetrate more deeply into the labyrinths of the new views on Physics.

At this point too we would draw attention to the similar case¹ of time-dilation which we published on page 15 of SBEDV Bulletin No. 60/61, and we would also insert here another case that has recently happened in Argentina, and which was published in FSR. In the case in question (*A New Teleportation Near Cordoba*)², both a shortening of the journey and time-dilation were experienced (see my further references below).

In citing these similar cases, it is not our desire at this stage to construct any theory of explanation, but simply to stimulate readers to think about these

questions and consider them in association with other events that may occur in the future.

Finally, we will give accounts, from other famous journals, of photographic records of sightings that attest to a strange form of energy — enormous acceleration plus instant deceleration — observed in the propulsion of interplanetary craft on two occasions when they chanced to be photographed, and which may possibly involve this problem of time-dilation (see below).

(b) Are Relations with Extraterrestrials Possible?

In the present case of the soldier José Antônio da Silva, his interpretation of events is that he would be taken away to spend a period of seven years in the world of Extraterrestrials, after which he would return home with fresh instructions from them. Seemingly the strange beings were serious in this intention, inasmuch as, some time after the initial contact with the soldier, they appeared again in front of his home, as though to remind him of their proposition, without however forcing him to make a decision.

It might be argued that in going with them the soldier would be running great risks . . . That however would be a problem for *him* to decide, and the way in which he decided it would depend upon his own spirit of adventure. At the same time there would be no serious validity to the argument that in contacting the Extraterrestrials the soldier might reveal our important military secrets to them — first, because a mere buck-private *does not know* any important military secrets anyway, neither does he know the weaknesses in our Army, Navy, and Air Force. And secondly, because the soldier could tell the Extraterrestrials nothing, or virtually nothing, that they did not know already.

On the other hand, the information that the soldier might bring back, on his return, concerning the civilizations of more evolved worlds visited by him would be of inestimable value for us. Nor could one rule out the possibility that this contact might subsequently be extended to include the soldier's superiors, i.e. people in the governmental hierarchy here.

Only thus might it be possible to justify continuation, to his family, of the soldier's pay for the period of his absence from the Earth, seeing that he would still be a member of the Armed Forces though detached, as it were, on another mission, official, and different, and more important...to other worlds.

But none of this can become fact at present, since the actual existence of the UFO Problem has not yet been given *political recognition*.⁴

(c) Instantaneous Photographs prove high speeds of Saucers

An eyewitness photographed what appeared to him to be a liquid-carrying tanker standing in an inaccessible spot, some 1,200 metres from the nearest road. But, when developed, the photo revealed a column composed of some 15-20 images, probably the object rising with its lights alternately flashing on and off, or maybe halting intermittently as it climbed. Since the exposure-time was calculated at 29 milliseconds, and the distance travelled by the object was 700 feet, this would correspond to a mean velocity of 16,000 miles per hour, with even more fantastic accelerations and decelerations before and after its halts during the trajectory. (Condensed from APRO Bulletin, March/April 1973, page 5, article entitled *The UFO At Sedona, Arizona*.)

Next, we might cite the FSR article *The Oregon Photo, 15* by Adrian Vance, which analyzes an article published in Petersen's *Photographic Magazine* for January 1973 about a UFO photo taken with an exposure time of approximately 1/3 sec. Although the photographer only saw one simple saucer, the photograph clearly shows *three* images at varying altitudes, No. 2 being the smallest, from which it can be concluded that at that particular point in time the saucer was further away than in photographs 1 and 3. (See photograph on page 3 of FSR, Vol. 19 No. 2, in question.)

From this it can be argued that during the exposure time (approximately 1/30 sec.) the object probably moved at a staggering speed, and also that it was only visible to the camera on the three occasions when it appears on the film.

The fact that the observer saw only one saucer is due to the fact that the human eye is incapable of distinguishing two images separated by a time-interval of less than 1/20 sec. (This phenomenon is termed "visual persistence.")

(d) Another Brazilian case of "Time-Dilatation"

On page 15 of SBEDV Bulletin No. 60/61 (January-April 1968), in an item about investigation of an experience undergone by Sr. Mario Restier⁶ of Volta Redonda (State of Rio de Janeiro) we wrote as follows:

"Sr. Nario was astonished by the attitude of his father, who vehemently criticized him 'for having been away from home for such a long period—four months—without even letting any member of the family know, it now being April 14, 1950.' For Sr. Mario Restier himself however his absence seemed to have been for three days at the most!"

(e) An Argentine Case of "Time-Contraction"

FSR for May/June 1973 carried an article⁷ by Dr. Oscar A. Galíndez about a case of time-contraction in Argentina. The investigator reported that two people, returning to Córdoba from Balnearia in a Ford *Falcon* car at a steady speed, covered the whole distance of 185 km. in an hour, whereas the best that the car could have done would have been 115 km. in the hour. He added moreover that the fuel consumption was too low: 12.5 litres. There are also

other details which deepen the mystery, as for example the fact that the two witnesses do not remember having travelled over one particular stretch of the route, 81 km. in length, including their passage through towns that they could not have failed to notice.

Before they came to the stretch of the journey that is missing from their memory the two men saw a luminous phenomenon in the sky, like a lightning flash, which lit up the whole region around as though it were broad day. And then, after that, they saw, at a distance of some 50 metres from the road, a string of rectangular lights that looked like the lights of a train, some 50 metres long, "but with the windows bigger than usual." The watches of both men functioned normally.

One of the two eyewitnesses said that on the following day after this occurrence he noticed a sort of numb sensation in the right lumbar-dorsal region, over a circular patch of some 1.5 cm., and that for four days he kept on scratching himself four or five times daily.

(f) Some reflections on the problem of Time-Dilatation

In the foregoing paragraphs we have presented some cases involving phenomena linked to the dilatation of the time factor.

At this point, we would like to remind readers of something which might possibly give us an explanation of these related phenomena. This is Einstein's Theory of Relativity.

Here we are indebted for the valuable collaboration received from our friend Dr. Arnold Ende, a civil engineer now in retirement, but still possessor of a young spirit, open to new things, who quoting from the review *Ciencia Ilustrada* No. 67, explained the picture to us as follows, despite the fact that he had only just undergone a delicate heart-operation:

"In his Theory of Relativity, Einstein suggests that Time depends on Velocity: the faster one travels the slower is the passage of time. Or, to put it in other words, that measurable time depends upon the velocity at which the person doing the measuring is travelling in relation to the Earth, the Stars, and the other Heavenly Bodies.

"To illustrate his theory, Einstein quotes an example: a man travelling in a rocket for twenty years at a speed close to the speed of light, will have aged twenty years when he returns to Earth, but thousands of years will have passed here.

"According to Einstein, the mathematical expression for the phenomenon in question is as follows:-

$$t = t_0 \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2} = t_0 B$$

where

t_0 = time relative to the body which is stationary in relation to the referential employed.

t = "dilated" time, relative to the body which is motion in relation to the referential employed.

v = the velocity of the body, in relation to the referential.
 c = the velocity of light in a vacuum (approx. 300,000 km. per sec.)

B = time "dilatation" factor.

[End of quotation]

Table Showing Relationship Between Velocity and Time:

V (in km/sec.)	B (Dilatation Factor)
0	1.
75,000	1.032
150,000	1.155
200,000	1.342
220,000	1.47
240,000	1.67
259,843	2.
282,843	3.
290,474	4.
293,940	5.
295,804	6.
296,923	7.
297,653	8.
298,142	9.
298,496	10.
299,833	30.
299,940	50.
299,985	100.
299,996	200.
299,999	500.
300,000	∞

On the basis of this expression of the problem, the accompanying Table and Graph are compiled, both showing Velocity linked to the Time Dilatation Factor, in which, as can be verified, Time would only undergo a reasonably appreciable degree of dilatation with velocities of 220,000 km. per second (in which case the dilatation will be approximately 1½ times or more). As can likewise be observed, when the velocity is in the vicinity of 290,000 km. per second, the time-dilatation will be four times, which would fit the case of the Bebedouro soldier.

(A modern proof for the validity of this theory is allegedly furnished by the variation in the "half-life" of the μ meson (an unstable nuclear particle which, on being generated, disintegrates to form one electron and one neutrino/antineutrino pair). The half-life of this particle, when stationary in relation to the observer, is of the order of 10 million billions of a second. If, however, it is observed in motion — as is the case in the great majority of experiments — at a speed slightly below the speed of light, then its half-life becomes one-millionth of a second, i.e., 100 million times greater than what is observed when the particle is stationary.)

Again with reference to the Bebedouro case, we would like to recall that one of its most interesting aspects was that, in the course of the 4½ days of his adventure, the soldier drank, just once, a small quantity of a green liquid and, according to the statements made by him to CICOANI investigators as well as in private conversation with the SBEDV representative, he said that it seemed to him as though only one day — or, at the very most, 48 hours — had elapsed. This is thus a case that might very well be connected with the problem of "time-dilatation."

As regards the brief reference given by us above to Einstein's Theory of Relativity, we wish to emphasise that this in no way represents any commitment on our part to accepting it as the final and definitive

explanation for the Bebedouro case (or indeed for so many other cases of the same type involving discrepancies in the Time Factor). We desire simply to make it clear that, in view of the immense limitations of our present-day knowledge, the Theory of Relativity *may perhaps* contain something that will throw light, even if partially, on certain cases encountered by students of the UFO Phenomenon. And this is precisely because this Theory has not yet been converted into a law (of Physics), since its full confirmation has not yet been possible, there being furthermore, among the specialists of high renown, many who do not accept it, so that the question is still "an open one." None of which in any case detracts from the genius of the famous Albert Einstein in the way that has already happened with so many other masters of Science.

Notes and comments by Gordon Creighton

1. This is one of the *many hundreds of cases*, now in my files, which I have had no time yet to translate.
2. In FSR Vol. 19, No. 3, May/June 1973.
3. It is quite incontestable that nobody has done more for UFO research in South America than Dr. Buhler, and we all recognize this. But I hope Dr. Buhler will forgive me if I say that I frequently find some of his views, such as those set forth in this section, somewhat puzzling. From no other part of the world have we had more thoroughly nasty UFO reports than from Brazil, and yet Dr. Buhler still wants to persuade us that the entities are benevolent to mankind!
4. As for the idea that the soldier might continue to draw full Army pay while absent on leave for seven years in the Kingdom of the Elves, it is difficult to imagine a Government embracing so fantastic an idea! (And it is equally fantastic to imagine that the soldier himself would be very keen on it, for as the above article shows, he is only too uneasy about the whole business.)
5. If we are to speak of "political recognition" (whatever these vague words may mean) one would have thought that the statement made by the French Minister for Defence, Monsieur Robert Galley, on the French radio on February 21, 1974, was quite sufficient. (See FSR Vol. 20, No.2, 1974.)
6. See FSR Vol. 19, Nos.2, March/April 1973.
7. See note 1.
8. See: *A new teleportation near Córdoba*, in FSR Vol. 19, No.3, May/June 1973.

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