

Feb. 22, 1977

95 Centre Street
Aylmer East, Quebec. J9H 3B6

Mr. Grant Cameron
445 Hudson Street
WINNIPEG, Man. R3T 0R1.

Dear Mr. Cameron:

Thank you for your letter received today from which I note you are interested in UFOs and carrying out some research into the work of the late Wilbert (not Wilbur) B. Smith and also arranging for extensive tests to be carried out on samples of the "Mystery Metal". As you may be aware, Mr. Smith was the President of the then Ottawa Flying Saucer Club of which I was a member although I was not associated with his scientific work. WBS was the original Editor of TOPSIDE and after his untimely passing in December 1962, I took over the editorship and publication of TOPSIDE.

I should perhaps explain that due to my husband developing serious heart trouble (and eventually dying in 1974), I had to give up publication of TOPSIDE in 1971 and while still interested, I am no longer active on the UFO scene. However, I am enclosing a copy of the Memorial Edition of TOPSIDE dedicated to WBS which I hope will give you some information on his earlier activities, including the Department of Transport 'Project Magnet' which he headed at Shirley's Bay near Ottawa.

I note that you have made contact with 2 people in Winnipeg who used to work with WBS and I am wondering if one of them was Mr. A.W.L. Bridge? If not, you might like to write to him at: Box 715 - 229 Pembina Drive, Morden, Man. ROS 1J0.

As regards the 3000-lb. Chunk of Mystery Metal, I regret that I have no samples to send & I do not have car transportation now to obtain more. So many people asked me to give them samples in the past and quite a few analyses were carried out, some showing unusual peculiarities. However, the vital isotope test has not, to my knowledge, been carried out and if you are able to arrange this, it might prove something conclusive. The problem is getting the samples and at this date, I am not even sure of the exact location of the chunk of metal. Originally, it was in the backyard of a property owned by Mr. A.W. Riddell (who was one of WBS's co-workers) in the rural area of Metcalfe, Ontario (probably about 20 miles from Ottawa). When Mr. Riddell sold this property, he left the metal mass in the backyard & the new owner gave permission to Club members to chip off samples from it (see page of photos of Club members & myself, taken from a back issue of TOPSIDE). Since then, the ownership of this property has changed hands and I am not aware if the chunk of metal is still in the backyard although I would assume that most likely it is, in view of its heavy weight. I do not know the new owner's name & the only address I have is not very specific, i.e. R.R. 3, Metcalfe, Ont. I gave my last sample of the metal to Brian Fewster whose address is: 5565 8th Ave, Delta, B.C. Perhaps you could write to him & ask if you might borrow it for the tests.

I wish I could be of more help to you, but I have now lost touch with many of the matters you raise. However, I am impressed with all the work and research you have carried out and I wish you continued success with your interesting projects.

Yours sincerely,

C. Halford-Watkins

(Mrs.) Carol Halford-Watkins.

13 January 1977
10228 115th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 1P8

Dear Grant:

Second things first. I don't have any bibliography, formal or informal about captured saucers in the US. I'm aware of the stories going at least back to the 1896/97 flap, but I've not regarded them very seriously, and have yet to see any documentation that has changed my view. If you come up with something solid, or at least strongly suggestive, I'd appreciate getting a copy of your final paper.

As a kind of tie-in to your first question, I've been told (in confidence, unfortunately so I can't reveal the "reliable source") that while Smith was in Washington, D.C. he "happened" to wander around at an air base and got a peek at a captured UFO (since this was in the 50's I rather suspect if Smith actually thought he had seen the crashed UFO under wraps - it was planned that he get a peek, and that it was a model made just for that purpose - but that's my bias).

As to Smith. First of all I would highly recommend old issues of Topside, the publication that variously was printed by the Ottawa Flying Saucer Club, Contact International (Canada), etc. Smith contributed many articles to it, and many, if not all, that are reproduced in Saucers, Space & Science, etc originated here. There is of course his outline for a book New Science. If you look at back issues of Canadian UFO Report you'll find articles relevant as well. Other references I can think of off the top of my head are: Keyhoe's Flying Saucers from Outer Space, Chapter 8, the Canadian Project. Stuart Nixon's "W.B. Smith: The Man Behind Project Magnet," in the first issue of the NICAP UFO Quarterly Review. Interestingly, and perhaps also quite revealing, when I spoke with Peter Millman about Wilbert, Millman emphasized the occult and mystical aspects of his later life. Everyone else I spoke with (Buchanan, Bray, etc) who worked with him says this is a bunch of crap and that he was quite scientifically rigorous about the topic to the end (while being open about the psychic and other possibilities).

I'd like to keep up with your current sightings.

Hope this helps,

Yours,

JH

Dear Mr. Fitch,

I am sorry to have delayed answering your letters but I have been quite busy with personal commitments. Actually, studying UFO's is only a hobby with me and I still have a job to hold and a family to look after.

I receive a great many letters like yours, and I try sincerely to answer them all eventually, but the job is sometimes too much for my available time.

I have therefore resorted to articles in The Flying Saucer Review and various other periodicals to inform people of what I find and what I think, and while I do not object to communicating to any individuals but I cannot promise as prompt action as they might expect.

You seem to be most interested in UFO "Hardware". There is a great deal of this around, most of it in US official (NOT USAF!) hands.

but there is quite a lot
in private letters as well.
There is also much handwork
which is impression as of
extra theoretical origin but
is probably the wreckage of
a large swept which came to
grief in our solar system
some years ago. The method
example is such a piece
of material.

Yours sincerely

J. L. G. Smith

June 14, 1977

95 Centre Street
Aylmer East, Quebec. J9H 3B6
CANADA.

Dear Scott:

Thank you for your letter of June 1 which I received after my recent return home from visiting friends - hence the delay in my reply. With regard to your query about Admiral H.B. Knowles, U.S. Navy, retired, while it is quite possible that I met him, among the many Americans who visited Wilbert B. Smith and our Club, in the early '60s, I did not know him personally although his name is very familiar to me from conversations with WBS and I think it is quite possible that Admiral Knowles may have acted as the go-between in arranging for WBS to carry out the analysis on the piece of metal. Unfortunately, I do not have his address, although Mrs. Smith may have it, but in view of the fact that the Admiral was retired in 1961, it seems doubtful that he would still be in the land of the living! It also seems very doubtful that you will obtain the name of the person who gave the metal to Smith & to whom he returned it, as WBS was sworn to secrecy by Washington officials and he never divulged the name. In his day, WBS made several trips to Washington to consult with N.A.S.A. officials & others interested in the UFO phenomena and I recall that he once told me that there was a Top Secret Room in the Pentagon which housed UFO data and a collection of UFO fragments which he had personally handled. In support of this statement, I enclose a newspaper clipping of an interview with WBS which appeared in the April 22, 1961 edition of The Ottawa Journal and which I hope will be of some interest and assistance to your research into WBS's background. I should explain here that the figure appearing in the accompanying cartoon is not that of WBS, but the Rt. Hon. John G. Deifenbaker, who was Prime Minister of Canada at that time.

With regard to your request that I supply you with the address and telephone number of Mrs. W.B. (Muri) Smith, because I want to help you with your project, I am willing to do this, but I must ask you to honour my request that you do not reveal my name as the source of this information, particularly Mrs. Smith and I would appreciate your confirmation of this. Her telephone number (for Long Distance purposes) is: 1-613-521-2032, and her address is: Canterbury Apartments - Suite 507, 810 Canterbury Street, Ottawa 8, Ontario, Canada. Unless she has had a sudden change of heart, I rather doubt that she will release very much information to you, as in the past, she has always claimed that she is in a "sensitive" position working as a Secretary to a Senator in the Canadian Government which, like the U.S. Govt., prefers to maintain a discreet silence on UFOs! However, in view of Sunn Classic's movie, there is a possibility she might be interested and I wish you Good Luck with this project. Knowing Muri - and if I may pass on a little 'inside tip' - she is a great talker & I think your best bet would be to try & arrange a personal talk with her & if you handle her wisely without pressing too early for the information you require, and let her do most of the talking, there is a good possibility she will drop at least a few fragments of information into your lap which you can carefully follow up on later! As the old saying goes - A word to the wise is sufficient!

Now I don't know if this would be of any interest to you and Sunn Classic Pictures' proposed movie, but I have in my possession a tape recording of Wilbert B. Smith giving lectures to a UFO group in Vancouver & being interviewed on TV and one of these talks deals with his work in Ottawa, and it struck me that extracts from WBS's talks might be used for the audio part of the movie and the visual part might include a photograph of WBS superimposed over pictures of UFOs; it's just an idea & maybe Sunn Classic might have better ones! Of course, you may already have a copy of this tape recording as I recall that several years ago, copies of it were sent to UFO buffs in the U.S.A. However, if you should be interested in this tape & Sunn Classic would be prepared to reimburse me for the cost of the tape & sending it by registered air mail to you, I shall be pleased to do so. Again, wishing you every success with your project,

Sincerely,

G. A. C.

Ottawa Citizen
April 22, 1961

THE OTTAWA

Per Smith Ad Astra Pro MPs

CHARD JACKSON
of The Journal

Mr. Wilbert R. Smith, Chief of Radio and Television Engineering for the Communications and Transport Division of the Transport Department should be seen in appearance before the Commons Broadcasting Committee.

Mr. Smith has been a busy man, not only in his routine duties but also in being consulted by the Government on the involved complications of the subject.

He has been it might make a change of pace if he were to ask about his personal file on Outer Space and

the new world of flying saucers. UFOs are flying ships—space ships—space beings. Mr. Smith reports Mr. Smith has been handling fragments of wreckage, or "hardware,"

Mr. Smith's urgent interest in flying saucers is more than Flying Saucers Committee. Mr. Smith's knowledge makes his appearance before it, and his knowledge on Soviet flying saucers in Space. Mr. Smith with, he doesn't think the Russians are flying saucers not even the Americans in

there the Russians put up, from the time of Gagarin's flight, has been on "orbit," the way the Russians are such as eight tons, caught in a net; and while the Russians have not yet more than one flying saucer, it is up to the Russians to

relate it definitely to a UFO."

The Observation Station was closed in '55, but Mr. Smith has been chasing Flying Saucers ever since.

To him go all reports of UFO sightings that reach Transport or any other Federal agency, and he keeps a special departmental file on Outer Space.

He has been called to Washington on occasion for consultation with the National Aeronautical and Space Administration people.

* * * * *
THOSE are his credentials.

Now what about Flying Saucers?

"No question, but they exist," he insists. "Their reality is known and recognized by those in authority, but deliberately nothing is said about it because the problem of what to do about them remains unsolved."

Proof of reality?

"I personally have handled a lot of 'hardware,' the bits and pieces of wrecked UFOs. The chemical structure of the metal we know, but its hardness, its tensile strength is something we never have seen before."

Who flies these Space Ships, and from where?

"Living beings," says Mr. Smith, "and most likely from beyond our own solar system. A form of life but with an intelligence beyond our comprehension."

"They are here. Even now. Among us."

Sounds crazy?

"I have been called a screwball by experts," confesses Mr. Smith, "and this does not bother me, nor does their skepticism."

* * * * *
MR. WILBERT R. SMITH,

(Continued)

How come the Russians can orbit only at 60 degrees?

"Some time before the International Geophysical Year they told us, I think perhaps a one of their technical people, now they were getting weight with height and distance," recalls Mr. Smith.

"They said they were launching rockets into a concrete-lined mine shaft to a depth of 8,000 feet, firing them through this glorified gun barrel with charges of slow-burning powder, and getting speeds of up to 1,000 miles an hour at ground surface before starting to burn their booster fuel in the climb towards the stars."

Mr. Smith spots this mine shaft rocket launcher as "somewhere in the Ukraine."

* * * * *
NOW, what are his credentials?

Rather impressive. For 12 years he has been the Transport Department's own, if not always official "Space Man."

In 1943 and '54, with the personal blessing of former Transport Minister Chevrier, he opened a "Flying Saucer Observation Station" for the Department at Shirley Bay.

"Got a squiggle on the gear, too," he remembers with some satisfaction, "although we never could



ations Engineering for the Telecommunications and Electronics Division of the Transport Department is not alone in his convictions.

He has perhaps a half dozen very close associates and maybe as many as 25 or 30 friends and acquaintances who go out week-ends investigating reports of sightings of UFOs.

Some of these sightings have been here in the National Capital District.

With them they take tape-recorders to get every last detail they can squeeze from these interviews, and sug-

may have picked up a bit of "hardware" here and there

MR. SMITH, at this session of the Commons Broadcasting Committee, as he has been at all others in recent years, is sure to be one of the expert witnesses.

There have been complaints in the committee, particularly from P. J. Gauthier (C—Montreal) that proceedings so far have been pretty generally a waste of time, even a bore.

If this is so, the committee almost certainly could be of interest in its deliberations. It were to permit Mr. Smith to put it only in his

LES ECUREUILS IRON MASS: One of two pieces of metal found near the shore of the St. Lawrence River, near the town of Les Ecureuils, about 20 miles up-river from Quebec City, Canada. Although there is no direct link between this metal and UFOs, circumstantial evidence indicates this possibility, and the metal is very much a part of the UFO literature.

According to some reports, the metal is believed to have arrived in the St. Lawrence River after a "sonic boom" rocked the area around Quebec City on June 12, 1960, and a fiery object fell out of the sky and split into two parts before striking the river. However, local residents deny this occurred.¹ The smaller piece, weighing about 800 lbs., was carted away and sold as scrap in Quebec City. Nothing more is known of this piece.

Both pieces were found on shale flats with no sign of impact craters. The local resident who found them (a part-time beachcomber) insists they were not there the previous week, and that he was very familiar with that particular area of the river.

The larger piece, known as Les Ecureuils Iron Mass, was about 70½" x 54", and 24" at the centre², was shaped somewhat like an oblong inverted mushroom, weighed about 3,000 lbs. and showed evidence of melting and crushing. At the top centre of the object were the remains of two "pipes" of obvious fabrication. One was about 6" in diameter with a 2" bore; the other was about 2" in diameter with a 1½" bore. The main material was so hard it defied cutting by hacksaw. Small samples have been broken off with great effort using a large crowbar and a heavy sledgehammer. The overall mass is almost non-magnetic and consists of layers of metal. A powdery substance has also been found between the layers. There is no record available of this substance having been analyzed.

This metal was removed by the Canadian Armament Research and Development Establishment (CARDE) nearby, where it was tested and the conclusion reached that it was foundry slag. However, a report from CARDE stated that "a small electronic potting can was imbedded

near one of the outer edges. By scratching away the potting plastic, it was possible to identify an electronic component which appeared to be a transistor!"³

Another strange aspect of the metal was that a very large number of inclusions covered its surface and microphotography indicated that these were possibly micrometeorites, which would imply the metal had been in space for some time.⁴

Learning that this metal had now been discarded in the CARDE garbage dump, two members of the Ottawa Flying Saucer Club retrieved it in 1961 and brought it to Ottawa where it rested for a number of years on the lawn of the residence of W.B. Smith (See Smith, Wilbert Brockhouse) from where it was later moved a few miles out of town to the residence of another club member. When a small sample of the metal was heated with a torch, it blossomed into a miniature white cloud with bright sparks in it.⁵

A number of pieces of this metal have been analyzed in various laboratories over the years with inconclusive results due to the lack of agreement among the laboratory reports. Not only does the element content differ considerably from one report to another, but the conclusions drawn vary quite considerably. For example, two reports state that the metal underwent heavy impact that caused the different planes to slip. Another report concluded, contrary to other reports, that the metal does not correspond to any known commercial manganese steel and suggested the possibility of an unknown element.

A professor at McGill University in Montreal who analyzed the metal, but with limited equipment, stated that he was "disturbed" at the results and recommended further testing in a better-equipped laboratory.

The Mines Branch of the Canadian Department of Energy, Mines and Resources found in 1971 that the mass consists of two major components, one magnetic and one non-magnetic. The former was a 0.02% carbon, low-chromium steel containing boron, according

to the report; the latter was a low chromium austenitic manganese steel. It was concluded that it was most probably produced in a foundry by dumping excess metal from ladles into a hollow in sand, a process known as "pigging".⁶

FIGURE 1 depicts the results of the various laboratory analyses conducted on samples of this metal. The lack of agreement is noteworthy, but may be partially explainable by the distinct possibility that some laboratories were provided with a sample of the magnetic layer, while others were supplied with a sample of non-magnetic material. The Mines Branch of the Canadian government, as noted above, was obviously supplied a sample containing both.

The "Condon Committee" displayed an initial interest in this metal, but only to the point of viewing it, reading the CARDE report and agreeing with the CARDE conclusion that it was foundry slag. No tests were conducted on the metal by the Condon Committee.⁷

Of the several mysteries surrounding this metal, the major one is still how the metal arrived on the site where it was found. One explanation, suggested by the Mines Branch, is that it may have been carried there on an ice flow which melted, depositing the metal on the shale, thus accounting for the lack of an impact crater.⁸ The fact that the metal evidently arrived on site in June would tend to discredit this theory.

In summary, no proof exists concerning the origin of this metallic mass and it remains a mystery.

REFERENCES

1. "The Mysterious Chunk of Hardware at Ottawa", Topside, Ottawa Flying Saucer Club, No. 20, 1966.
2. Anstee, Ronald, Letter to Editor, Canadian UFO Report, Spring, 1971.
3. Letter from CARDE, 12 May, 1971.
4. Topside, op. cit.
5. ibid
6. Investigation Report IR 71-32, Mines Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, 7 May, 1971.
7. Gillmor, Daniel S. (Ed). Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects, E.P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1969, pp. 91-92.
8. Topside, op. cit.

FIGURE 1

LABORATORY ANALYSES
LES ECUREUILS IRON MASS

ELEMENT	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	
								Magnetic	Non-Magnetic
Ba (Barium)	0.02%	0.02%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Si (Silicon)	2.0	2.0	0.7%	0.12%	0.3%	0.4%	0.10%	0.40%	0.24%
Mg (Magnesium)	0.03	0.03	0.07	--	--	0.3	--	--	--
Mn (Manganese)	6.0	6.0	15.0	11.3	0.3	11.0	12.5	12.37	0.72
Cu (Copper)	0.2	0.2	0.1	--	--	--	--	0.10	0.10
Ni Nickel)	0.6	0.6	0.2	Tr	--	1.4	--	0.07	0.09
Sn (Tin)	0.1	0.1	0.05	--	--	--	--	0.01	0.03
Cr (Chromium)	0.3	0.3	0.7	--	--	0.8	0.56	0.75	0.34
Al (Aluminum)	0.1	0.1	0.06	--	0.3	--	--	Tr	Tr
V (Vanadium)	0.008	0.008	0.02	--	--	--	--	Tr	Tr
Mo (Molybdenum)	Tr	Tr	Tr	Tr	--	--	--	Tr	Tr
Co (Cobalt)	0.04	0.04	0.02	--	--	0.1	--	Tr	Tr
W (Tungsten)	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ti (Titanium)	Tr	Tr	0.004	--	--	--	--	--	Tr
Fe (Iron)	PC	PC	PC	88.403	99.0	85.8	84.6	84.7	96.3
Zr (Zirconium)	--	--	0.03	--	--	--	--	--	--
C (Carbon)	--	--	1.18	0.16	--	--	1.47	1.06	0.22
S (Sulphur)	--	--	--	0.017	--	0.1	--	0.01	0.035
K (Potassium)	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--	--
P (Phosphorous)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.03	0.025
Nb (Niobium)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Tr	Tr
Pb (Lead)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Tr	--
B (Boron)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Tr

NOTES:

Tr - Trace element (normally less than 0.01%)

PC - Principal Constituent



With the Compliments of

The Author
for G. M. Dearnold - Reports Secretary
Mineral Sciences Division,

Mines Branch,

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources

Ottawa, Canada

*Sorry for the delay - Just
received your letter Nov 5/71*

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS
MINES BRANCH
OTTAWA

MINERAL SCIENCES DIVISION

TEST REPORT PC-61-3

EXAMINATION OF AN UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL OBJECT RECEIVED
FROM A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT,
OTTAWA, IN DECEMBER, 1960

Copy No.

January 20, 1961

TEST REPORT PC-61-3

EXAMINATION OF AN UNIDENTIFIED AERIAL OBJECT RECEIVED
FROM A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT,
OTTAWA, IN DECEMBER, 1960

by

John F. Rowland^{*}

- - -

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

An unidentified aerial object,
which was received from a representative
of the Department of Transport, Ottawa,
has been examined by X-ray diffraction and
spectrographic techniques. The irregularly-
shaped, metallic object was identified as
austenitic high-manganese steel. It is almost
certain to have been of terrestrial rather than
of meteoric origin.

^{*} Senior Scientific Officer, Physical Chemistry Section, Mineral
Sciences Division, Mines Branch, Department of Mines and
Technical Surveys, Ottawa, Canada.

INTRODUCTION

On December 30, 1960, an irregularly-shaped mass of a silvery metal was submitted to the Mineral Sciences Division by Mr. E.K. Swimmings of the Technical Services Division of the Mines Branch. The material had been received from a representative of the Department of Transport, Ottawa, and was described as an unidentified aerial object. The requested identification was done by X-ray diffraction and spectrographic analyses in the Physical Chemistry and Analytical Chemistry Sections, respectively.

The surface condition indicated that the object had been subjected to high temperatures. Preliminary tests showed that the material was very weakly ferromagnetic.

EXPERIMENTAL TECHNIQUES

X-ray powder diffraction patterns were obtained of material taken from a freshly-exposed metallic surface of the sample, and of the soft, brown deposit present on portions of the surface as received. The patterns were obtained using 57.3 mm diameter Debye-Scherrer powder cameras and Fe K α radiation. The films were interpreted by comparison with data published in the X-Ray Powder Data File issued by the American Society for Testing Materials, and by direct comparison with available standard films. The value of the unit-cell dimension of the cubic compound, which was the predominant constituent of the metallic object, was

calculated from the measurement of the spacings of the diffraction lines. Since the lines were broad, accurate measurements could not be made, and the calculated unit-cell dimension can be considered only as an approximation.

The unidentified aerial object was submitted to the Analytical Chemistry Section, where a portion was filed off and, from this, a semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis was obtained. The results of this analysis were provided to the Physical Chemistry Section, and were correlated with the X-ray diffraction interpretations.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The X-ray diffraction pattern obtained from the metallic portion of the sample was interpreted as representing diffractions from the following compounds:-

- 1) predominant constituent: face-centred cubic compound with unit-cell dimension, $a = 3.62 \text{ \AA}$ approximately; corresponds to a gamma-iron solid solution as found in austenitic steel (austenite), e.g., nickel-bearing and manganese-bearing types, and to meteoric iron (taenite),
- 2) trace constituents: quartz and calcite.

The X-ray diffraction pattern obtained from the small amounts of soft brown material on the surface of the aerial object was interpreted as follows:-

- 1) major constituent: quartz,
- 2) large minor constituent: spinel-type compound, close to magnetite, Fe_3O_4 ,
- 3) small minor constituent: goethite, $\alpha\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$,
- 4) trace constituent: lepidocrocite, $\gamma\text{-Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Neither X-ray diffraction pattern showed any indication of any other crystalline constituents, or of any amorphous material.

The results of the semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis are as follows:-

Fe = PC,

Mn = 6, Si = 2, Ni = 0.6,

Cr = 0.3, Cu = 0.2, W = 0.2, Sn = 0.1, Al = 0.1,

Co = 0.04, Mg = 0.03, Ba = 0.02, V = 0.008,

Mo = tr, Ti = tr.

The abbreviations PC and tr indicate principal constituent and trace, respectively. The figures given are percentages by weight.

CONCLUSIONS

The X-ray diffraction analysis indicated that the unidentified aerial object consisted of a metallic face-centred cubic compound, with a unit-cell dimension agreeing with those of 1) austenitic steel, and 2) meteoric iron. The semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis showed, however, that there was insufficient nickel present for the material to be of meteoric origin. The amount of

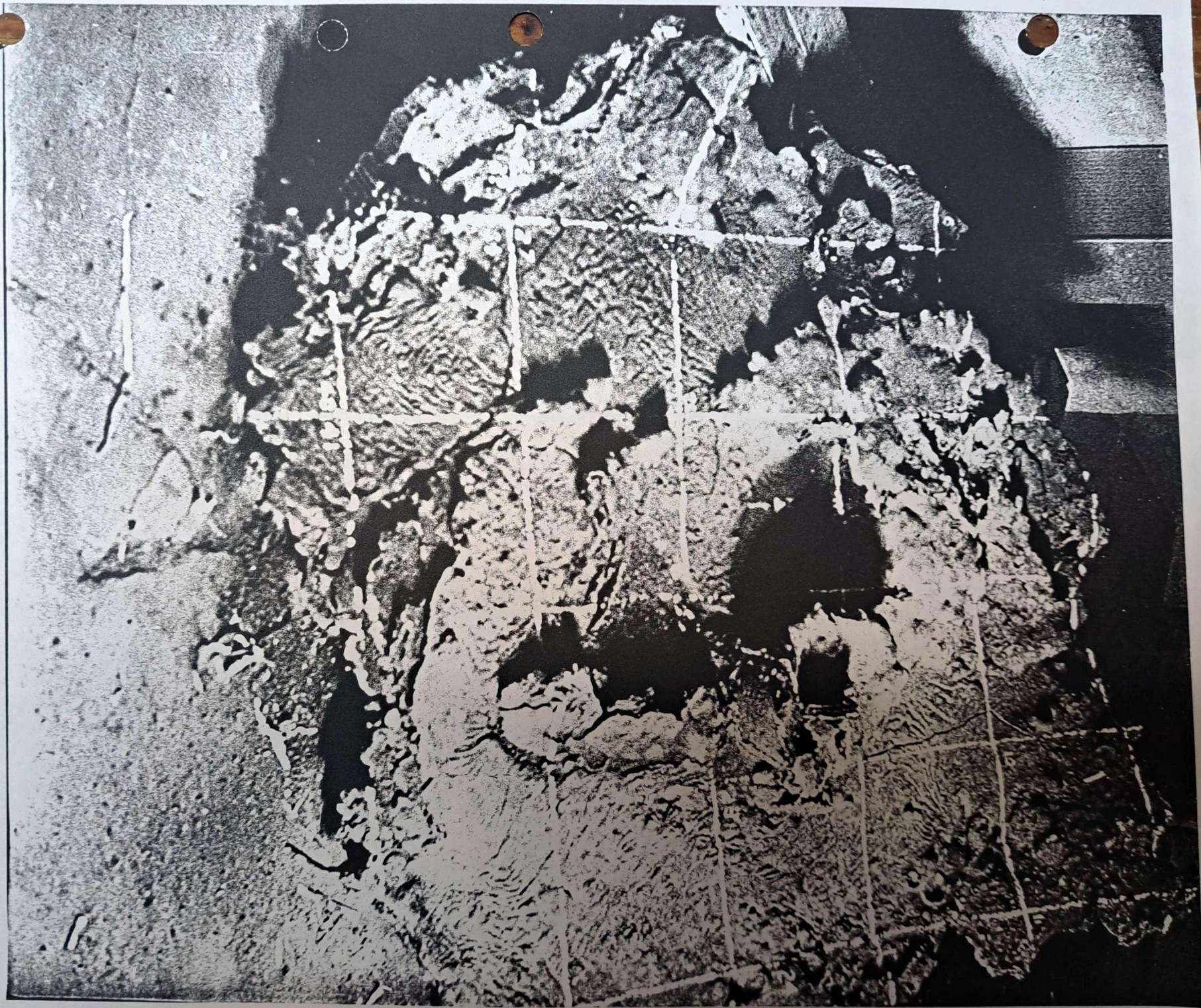
manganese detected in the spectrographic analysis suggests that the metallic material is best described as high-manganese austenitic steel. This is consistent with the very weak ferromagnetic nature of the metal.

The iron oxide and the hydrated iron oxides on the surface are normal results of the exposure of steel to the atmosphere. The amounts of quartz and calcite detected by X-ray diffraction are very small, and are common extraneous materials.

The low nickel and high manganese content are not consistent with a meteoric origin, whereas they are consistent with common high-tensile steels. The object is therefore considered to be of terrestrial origin.

- - - -

JFR:DV



The "Mystery" Metal

About the first week of July 1959, two large pieces of metal of unknown origin were found in the St Lawrence river at Les Laurents, Quebec (check the date with Ken Kellick)

The Area

At Les Laurents, the river bank drops sharply to a relatively flat shale bed which extends out for nearly a quarter of a mile to the deep water shipping channel. The channel is separated from the shale area by a jumble of large boulders. The river is tidal so that the area of the find varies from dry to a maximum depth of water of about $1\frac{1}{2}'$.

The Find

A local resident, who supplements his

income by bookkeeping, rounded the over ^{five} pretty thoroughly the first day or so of July. Then came about the day of rain during which time he did not work the over. When the weather cleared, he found the two pieces of metal on the shale bank.

Disposition of the metals

The finder, unable to handle the larger, located the small, 800 lb. piece and sold it for one cent a pound. To a scrap metal dealer in Quebec City, where it was erroneously classified as non-ferrous metal. The large magnetic mass, used for handling the scrap, would not lift the metal due to its low magnetic permeability, as it was packed with a pile of non-ferrous scrap and eventually shipped to Japan.

Remains of the first reached Kenosha.
Thousands Reached and Development Established.
(CARD) in the area, 10th, thanking it might
have been part of a space program,

picked it up the remaining piece for investigation.

(See the Club file for Airde report.)

On completion of their investigations, CARDS
handed the metal over to a ^{W.C.} Riddell,
who ¹⁻¹¹⁻⁴⁴ trailed it to Ottawa where it
is ^{now} still in the custody of the
Ottawa New Sciences Club.

General Description

66173

Rebent 4' x 5' ^{3"} roughly oval, ^{17", 52.4} and
rather like an inverted mushroom ^{or} (see)
flat on top and roughly hemispherical
on the underside. A plug or post about
9" in diameter, at 90° to the flat
surface, penetrates the centre of the
mass and extends through top &
bottom surfaces. A smaller protuberance
which may be the remains of a
2 1/2" pipe appears out of the flat
surface near the plug.

The weight is estimated at about 3000 lbs.
The whole is made up of layers of material which evidently have been subjected to very high temperature and pressure.

The material is ferrous, extremely hard and resistant to all attempts to cut or dismantle it. It is faintly magnetic until melted when it seems to acquire approximately the magnetic permeability of mild steel. On heating a small sample with an acetylene torch it has, on occasion, melted and formed a sphere or burst into an intensely brilliant shower of sparks until nothing remains, — no residue or slag as is common.

General notes

Newspapers reported a sonic boom in the Quebec area about the time of the find. W/c Riddell & Mr K Kellick were unable to find anyone in Les Perreault who had heard anything — strange in such a small town.

CARDS: suggested it may have been slag from
a foundry, brought to the area via an
ice flow. ^{1-4 to 6 ft} The nearest mill are ~~it~~
believed to be at Sorrel near Montreal
and it was July! ^{foundry} The material is
not a common foundry product and
one wonders why they would waste nearly
2 tons of material! ^{3000 lbs}

^{L. T. V. 1 room 70-120 ft}
The maximum depth of water at high
tide and the closely spaced boulders
along the shipping channel would seem
to rule out any possibility of arrival
by boat or raft. ~~if it~~ If it
fallen, the noise would have been
earth shaking. Even a small
meteorite sounds like a rushing freight
train. ☒

The outer surface, under high power
magnification, shows minute inclusions
which may be micro-meteorites (perhaps
picked up during a long sojourn in space).

Several chemical analyses have been
made (See ^{V. 41} reports) These vary indicating
that the mass is not homogeneous.

To Mr. [unclear]

6. of 6.

The club has been unable to find any organization with the proper facilities, willing to carry out a mass spectrographic analysis to determine the number of isotopes in the various elements contained. When ^{done} ~~this~~ ^{is} ~~done~~, this ^{should} ~~should~~ establish whether ^{or not} the material is of terrestrial origin ^{and if it is,} ~~we have only to explain how it arrived on the beach!~~ ^{is it possible that it is a meteorite?}

Many samples have been requested and sent out to individuals all over the world but, to my knowledge, none have reported their findings, if any, as requested.

For further details, check with ~~Mr. [unclear]~~, Ken Kellick who was employed at RCDT at that time, Bill Reddell who arranged through the RCDT for its release to the club and the club file. (Keith Rodie)

Beware of misstatements in the file -
- "a flaming mass was seen to fall" etc



Measuring the mass of metal.



Centre, Arthur Matthews setting up the Tesla device.



2nd left, Arthur Matthews; extreme right, Ronald Anstee holding chipped-off sample.
Larger bits resisted all tools used.

INVESTIGATIVE WORK ON THE CHUNK OF HARDWARE



Centre, Arthur Matthews testing tape play-back, and Carol Halford-Watkins.



Your Editor, and co-worker.