

REPORT

To: W. Chipping
Dept. 5882

May 2, 1967

*Partial
Analysis of
Metal mentioned
at Ottawa*

6 Pages

SUBJECT:

Identification of a piece of metal of unknown composition.

FINDINGS:

1. The corrosion on the part was slight and only superficial.
2. The specific gravity was very high.
3. The hardness was Rockwell B 94.
4. Chemical analysis

<i>carbon</i>	C	0.16%
<i>manganese</i>	Mn	11.3
<i>sulphur</i>	S	0.017
	Ni	--

Cr	-
Mo	-
Si	0.12
Fe	88.403

ferrous

CONCLUSION:

The chemical analysis does not correspond to any commercial manganese steels as they contain either more carbon and silicon or some nickel and molybdenum.

Bill C.

Conclusion (Cont'd)

The alloy work hardened very heavily during the process of cutting which is inherent to such an alloy.

The slipped lines were more pronounced once Nital reagent was used. Since deep electropolishing was used in this instance, it indicates that the material went through heavy impact that caused the different planes to slip.

~~Notes: -~~

~~1) For a regular manganese steel the carbon content should be at least 1.6% not 16% and the sulphur should be in the neighbourhood~~

R Chamberland
R. Chamberland
Dept. 7614

:db

Notes: -

1) For a regular manganese steel the carbon content should be at least 1.6% not 16% and the sulphur should be in the neighbourhood of .2%.

2) The fact that this composition does not correspond to any known commercial manganese steel, is in itself very interesting but it does not exclude the possibility of unpublished new materials being used by either U.S.S.R. or U.S.A. in their space probes.

3) We can only conjecture regarding the usefulness of the work hardening of the material. Space projectories need material resistant to terrific temperatures and frictions, a material so formulated would indeed help in overcoming these problems.

4) The Fe. ferrous percentage of 88.408 may be an erroneous figure since we were unable to make further quality tests having exhausted the available material.

For a little spice, maybe there is an element there we do not know anything about, a most unscientific statement, though!

Bill C.

THE MYSTERIOUS CHUNK OF HARDWARE AT OTTAWA.

On the outside property of the Headquarters of the Ottawa New Sciences Club there lies a large piece of metal - an unidentified object which has so far baffled all attempts at positive identification and over which an aura of mystery hangs as to its exact composition, purpose, origin and most of all, the unusual circumstances surrounding the finding of this large chunk of hardware in the St. Lawrence River of Quebec. This piece of metal measures about 4 ft. by 6 ft. and is roughly oval in shape, somewhat like an inverted mushroom, i.e., 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 and bottom surfaces. A smaller protuberance, which may be the remains of a 2½" pipe, appears out of the flat surface near the plug. The weight is estimated at about 3,000 pounds. The whole is made up of layers of material which evidently have been subjected to very high temperatures 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.

As a couple of articles on this mystery metal have recently appeared in French language newspapers containing a number of inaccuracies with regard to the facts of the case as we know them in Ottawa, we propose to give our readers a brief account of the history of the metal as far as we know it.

According to an early account which appeared in a French language newspaper in Quebec - on June 12, 1960, between 3 and 4 a.m., EDT, a sonic boom rocked the area around Quebec City. At about the same time, a fiery object fell out of the sky splitting at about one to two thousand feet altitude, into two pieces, one somewhat larger than the other. Both fell into the St. Lawrence River, near Les Ecureils, about 20 miles up river from Quebec City. The smaller piece was quite close to the shore and visible at low tide; the other lay close to the shipping lane and was completely submerged.

It should, however, be pointed out that when, shortly afterwards, a group of Club members carried out an investigation at the actual location, they were unable to find anyone in the Les Ecureils area who had actually heard or seen the metal fall - strange, in such a small town. So the manner in which the metal arrived at the scene still remains a mystery.

The Area. At Les Ecureils, 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

1960 The Find. A local resident, who supplements his income by beachcombing, covered the area pretty thoroughly the first day or two of June. Then came three days of rain during which he did not work the area. When the weather cleared, he found the two pieces of metal on the shale bed.

Disposition of the Metal. The finder, unable to handle the larger chunk, loaded 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 crane used for handling the scrap, would not lift the metal due to its low magnetic permeability, so it was pushed into a pile of non-ferrous scrap and eventually shipped to Japan. As for the larger piece of metal, rumour of the find reached the Canadian Armaments Research and Development Establishment (CARDE) in the area, who, thinking it might have been part of a space capsule, picked it up for investigation. On completion of their investigations, CARDE eventually handed the metal over to a Club member who, at great difficulty, trailered the heavy object to Ottawa where it is now in the custody of the Club.

The Findings. After analysis, CARDE reached the following conclusions: "The X-ray diffraction analysis indicated that the unidentified 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 spectro-graphic analysis showed, however, that there was insufficient nickel present for the material to be of meteoric origin. The amount of manganese detected in the spectographic analysis suggests that the metallic material is best described as high-manganese austenitic steel. This is consistent with the very weak ferro-magnetic 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."



Another report states in part: "The metal object proved to be a mass of high strength metal which had fallen, or had been dropped, while in a plastic state, and had splattered like a ball of mud. It was 6 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. thick at the centre. At the centre of the body, there was an outline of a tube about 10 inches in diameter which protruded from the mass about 6 inches. 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. There was also the imprint of another electronic can which appeared to have been removed by curio seekers. It is not considered that the object fell in the location where it was found, because there was no crater or splattered material in the vicinity. The tidal flats at this point are solid rock. An analysis by CARDE revealed that the metal is an alloy with high manganese content. CARDE personnel who are familiar with foundry operations, consider it to be a normal product of a foundry consisting of slag with semi-molten scrap imbedded. Their investigation did not reveal any electronic components."

Despite the findings of CARDE, an element of doubt exists as to whether these are completely accurate. Although they considered the object to be of terrestrial origin, laboratory experiments on the metal carried out by the late Wilbert B. Smith and co-workers, resulted in a number of unusual reactions not consistent with the normal behaviour of terrestrial metal. This was most evident when a small piece of the metal was heated with an acetylene torch which caused it to blossom into a miniature white cloud with extremely bright sparks in it - a sort of A-bomb in miniature. WBS concluded that the magnesium went exothermic, reduced the ferrite in the spinel crystal structure, formed the cloud and left the iron free to burn with O_2 in the air. He warned that anyone attempting to heat a larger chunk of the metal might very well fry himself! He also considered that the intense heating should have burned the object worse than it did and he therefore reached the conclusion that it could not have been a blast furnace product. Further experiments revealed that some parts of the metal could not stand too much heat, thus limiting the possibilities as to why such a manufactured item came to grief. In testing the metal with the acetylene torch, it was noted that the resulting sphere, with its intensely brilliant shower of sparks, burned until nothing remained - no residue or slag, as is common with earth metals.

CARDE suggested that the metal may have been slag from a foundry brought to the area via an ice floe. The facts of the case, however, do not bear this out. The nearest mills are many miles from Les Ecureils - and it was the month of June! — The material is not a common foundry product, and even if it had been, one wonders why the foundry would waste 3,000 pounds of metal!

More Mysteries. How the metal arrived at Les Ecureils remains the biggest mystery of all. 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. Had it fallen from the sky, the noise would have been earth-shaking. Even a small meteorite sounds like a rushing freight train.

9 Now
THIS — A further mystery, indicating the possibility of exposure of the metal in outer space, is that the outer surface, under powerful magnification, shows minute inclusions which well may be micro-meteorites picked up during a long sojourn in space. The Club has in its possession a series of photographs of the outer surface of the metal, taken with the aid of micro-photography, in which these inclusions can be observed quite clearly. The density of these particles is about 30 per square centimeter. Dr. Peter Millman of the Canada National Research Council, estimated that micro-meteorites of this size would occur through a sq. cm. section at about 10^{-6} second, so it would take about a year to accumulate such a density.

Analyses. Several chemical analyses of the metal have been made by the Club. These vary, indicating that the mass is not homogeneous. To date, 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 in the metal. If this could be done, it would establish whether or not the material is of terrestrial origin, although, of course, there is always the possibility that other planets may have the same minerals as Planet Earth. And even if it were proved to be of terrestrial origin, there still remains the intriguing mystery of how it arrived on the beach!

1971

NEW DEVELOPMENTS ON OTTAWA'S MYSTERY METAL

5 Pages.

In our last issue, we reported that we were still awaiting receipt of the long-promised report on the tests and findings of the metal samples of the 3,000-lb. chunk of unidentified hardware. Meanwhile, that dedicated researcher, Arthur Bray, has again approached Dr. P. Millman, who heads Canadian Government UFO investigation and with whom Arthur initiated this latest request for a governmental analysis of samples of the mystery metal. Arthur now reports as follows: "To the best of my knowledge, the Geological Survey has concluded its testing, although I have no idea what tests the sample was subjected to. Whether the tests which I specifically requested were carried out, only time will tell. I have been informed verbally by Dr. Millman that Dr. Smith of Geological Survey will publish the results of the analysis in one of the scientific journals issued by the Federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. When this will be, is another question. Dr. Millman has promised to inform me when this has been done, and to see that I receive a copy of the journal concerned." While it is encouraging to learn that an official report may eventually appear in a government journal, the fact remains that, for the time being, we are back to square one again, still playing the "waiting game". After what is now over 10 years of governmental delaying tactics in producing this report, we may perhaps be excused if we wonder if this is yet another stalling action. However, as Arthur Bray so philosophically points out: "We may have to wait another year, but after 10 years already, what is one more?" We are certainly not discouraged - in fact, we welcome this time lag in which we can continue with our own constructive research on a private basis.

In view of this continuing situation, our metal research group has agreed to step up its efforts to obtain a larger number of individual analyses from private professional sources. When, with time, we receive all the results of these tests, we shall then be in a better position to make a thorough comparison to note similarities and/or differences and also to check them with the governmental report if and when it is finally published. Over the past year, a largish number of metal samples were sent out by our group at the request of interested parties. Arthur Bray is also continuing his own personal efforts to secure further analyses and is presently negotiating with a reputable source in the U.S.A., while our co-worker in Montreal, Mr. Ronald W.G. Anstee, is now awaiting receipt of reports of tests on the samples he sent out last year. We readily appreciate that it takes some time to perform thorough analyses, particularly as it is often a case of having to fit in such tests with other, higher-priority lab. work. However, as far as our group is concerned, the first of the reports are now beginning to trickle in, with some interesting results. For obvious reasons and until the government report is published, we are now compelled to adopt our own "silence policy" on the exact details, on a quantitative basis, of the reports received. However, for the interest of our readers, we give below some details of a preliminary report (Phase One of a Two-Phase Program) of a chemical analysis of the metal samples as carried out by Unidentified Flying Objects Researchers Alliance of 214 South Arch Avenue, Alliance, Ohio 44601, U.S.A.

RESULTS OF TESTS CONDUCTED ON: "CANADA'S MYSTERY METAL" BY UFO RA

PHASE ONE: DECEMBER 31, 1970.

Listed below are the results gleaned from tests conducted by UFO RA's Chemistry Advisor and his associates on a sample of "Canada's Mystery Metal".

As soon as the metal was received, attempts were made to obtain smaller samples from the larger piece of metal. First attempts were made to cut the metal with a Tungsten Carbide blade, but after five minutes, it was decided that this attempt was in vain. The next avenue of thought turned to using a diamond-tipped powered saw. After 15 minutes of cutting time had elapsed, a small fragment was cut from the parent body. The piece was roughly triangular in shape with a thickness (point at which it was cut) of about three-thirty-seconds of an inch.

One of the major tests conducted on the metal was by the X-Ray ^{Vacuum} Quantometer, a non-destructive testing device. The findings of the Quantometer were as follows :

MAJOR CONSTITUENTS

Iron	(Fe)
Nickel	(Ni)
Manganese	(Mn)
Chromium	(Cr)

MINOR CONSTITUENTS

Cobalt	(Co)
Silicon	(Si)
Magnesium	(Mg)
Sulfur	(S)
Potassium	(K)

No traces were found of Aluminum (Al), Sodium (Na), Phosphorus (P) and Chlorine (Cl).

A small sample of the metal (.8 grams) was placed in a solution of Sulfuric and Nitric acids, full strength, for a period of two days. After the two-day period had ended, the residue of what was left of the metal was filtered through a Millipore Filter, and the filter and residue were stored in a closed plastic petri dish. After a time lapse of two days, it was noticed that a form of bacteria culture was growing on the filter paper and was apparently using it as its food source. It should be noted, however, that no conclusion can be drawn with regard to the influence of the metal on the culture growth. The Chemistry Lab., being geared for metallic compositions, has no means at the present to analyze the culture to determine the culture's composition.

The metal was found not to be very magnetic in nature. The consensus of opinion among those involved with the testing is that at one time the metal was subjected to a tremendous amount of heat.

This concludes Phase One of the tests carried out by the Chemistry Lab. The metal is now in the possession of the Metallurgy Dept. The findings of the Metallurgy Dept. will constitute Phase Two of the analyzation program. Metallurgy is now in the process of evaluating the metal; they have already determined that the hardness of the metal is B-92 Rockwell. Photomicrographs taken at magnifications ranging from 100x to 800x show that the "planes" of the metal did undergo a type of slipperage such as the metal might receive if it underwent a severe impact or if the metal, being extremely hot, underwent a super-cooling in a relatively short amount of time, or perhaps even a combination of the two aforesaid circumstances. The complete test results will be made known as soon as they are available. (Signed) Paul J.L. Rozich, UFORA Director.

It is interesting to note from this report that it confirms 3 of the repeated findings of earlier analyses: (1) that the metal at one time was subjected to a tremendous amount of heat; (2) that it underwent severe impact; and (3) the low magnetic nature of the metal. But perhaps the most significant finding of the report is, in fact, a non-finding, i.e., according to the major test conducted on the metal by the X-Ray Vacuum Quantometer, no traces were found of Aluminum, Calcium and Copper which normally, one would expect to find in a terrestrial alloy of Magnesium! Another intriguing feature is the strange formation of a bacteria culture on the filter paper. Could there possibly have been some element in the metal residue which stimulated this organic growth? We are not experts in this field (we are not experts period - merely sincere seekers of the truth) and possibly there is some perfectly mundane explanation for the bacteria growth in a sealed plastic dish, but while there is even a remote avenue of research open to us, we intend to follow it up even if it turns out to be a process of elimination. In the meantime, we would like to express our grateful thanks to the research workers of UFORA for their painstaking efforts and precious time so freely given in an endeavour to shed some new light on the dark mystery of the unidentified metal. We shall look forward, with eager interest, to their report on Phase Two, the findings of their Metallurgy Dept., appropriate details of which will be published at a later date.

According to an article which appeared in the Fall 1970 issue of Canadian UFO Report, Arthur Matthews, in conversation with the Editor, John Magor, stated that the scrap dealer who found the 2 chunks of metal on a shore of the St. Lawrence River, had admitted to him that he had removed them from the site of the old Quebec Bridge which collapsed in 1907 and that he towed them 20 miles to the beach near his home where he first reported to have found them. He said he'd been hesitant about telling the truth in case he was

accused of taking government property. The article suggests that the truth of this story could be checked by comparing the Ottawa Chunk with the bridge relics. If these still exist, this is certainly another avenue of research which could be followed up. However, the article goes on to throw some very logical doubts on the veracity of the story and wisely leaves the case of the mystery metal open until more acceptable answers are forthcoming.

As a matter of record, Mr. Matthews propounded his Quebec Bridge theory to our group prior to making his test on the Chunk with the Tesla Bridge, a test which, as reported earlier, left some grave doubts in the minds of some of our technical workers who witnessed it, particularly as no scientific proof was forthcoming to support it, and most of them were unable to accept that it was possible to prove that the metal mass had never been in space with a device used primarily for detecting flaws in metal railway lines! It was also noted that the volume indicator on the tape recorder linked to the Tesla Bridge showed no signs of 'life'. Last summer, one of our readers visited Mr. Matthews who, during an interview, claimed he had worked on the Quebec Bridge - and immediately recognized the Chunk as part of it! In view of the fact that Mr. Matthews had seen photos of the Chunk a long time ago, one wonders why he kept silent about its origin for so long? In this reader's report to us, he stated that Matthews had admitted to him that the Government had asked him to check the metal in the hope that we would believe him, thereby confirming a suspicion we expressed in an earlier report.

As for the Quebec Bridge theory, our group analyzed it carefully but finally dismissed it as completely untenable and certainly no scientific proof of the origin of the metal, in fact, we considered this theory to be more incredible than the possibility of the Chunk coming from Outer Space! Let us briefly analyze the facts proffered by Mr. Matthews. We are told that in 1907, the scrap dealer illegally removed 2 large pieces of metal, weighing 3000 lbs. and 800 lbs. respectively, from the collapsed bridge site. This immediately raises a number of questions: How was he able to lift this heavy material without the use of a crane which could immediately attract attention? And even if he was successful in removing it thusly, why would he go to all this trouble if the only purpose was to tow this material 20 miles and then dump it on a beach near his home? Even more intriguing, how did he manage to place the larger chunk in a delicately balanced position on a rock, and for what purpose? Having gone to all these extraordinary lengths, are we then expected to believe that the 2 chunks of metal lay undetected and untouched on the beach for 53 years? And why, after over half a century had elapsed, did he suddenly decide to pick up the 800-lb. piece and sell it as scrap metal? This aspect of the case does not tally with the story of the local beach-comber interviewed by our group in June, 1960, who said that he had covered the beach pretty thoroughly the first week of June; then came 3 days of rain when he did not work the area, but when the weather cleared, he then found the 2 metal chunks on the beach. Now if we assume that the original scrap dealer was of the average age of 30 when he took the 2 metal chunks from the Quebec Bridge in 1907, we wind up with the ludicrous picture of a doddering old man of 83 finally picking up the 800-lb. piece of metal! With all due respect to Mr. Matthews, we must make allowance for the fact that he is now a very old man and therefore, in our search for the truth, we must apply a certain amount of scientific reservation to some of his statements.

Mr. Ronald Anstee, who has played an active role in the metal research since 1965, has sent us a copy of a letter he directed to the Editor of Canadian UFO Report in which he makes some strong comments on Mr. Matthews' Quebec Bridge story, extracts of which follow: "I was present with members of the Ottawa New Sciences Club when Mr. Matthews examined(?) the metal. His statements are, when taking into consideration the way in which the metal was found plus the state of the metal, idiotic. The metal mass is very dense and heavy, and very ragged. It is in layers, having apparently gone through intense heat and very severe impact. I have been used to hard work and exercise for the past 35 years, so I know that it was not easy to break off the few metal pieces I have. The shape (of the mass) is unusual and bears no heavy scarring as one would expect to find on metal that has been cut by acetylene torches. It originally weighed about 3,000 lbs. If it was ever part of an old bridge, then how many thousands of tons did the bridge weigh? When the

chunk was being moved to a site in Ottawa, it slipped, falling on to a concrete floor and cracking it. (This incident occurred when the late Wilbert B. Smith and co-workers were placing the metal mass in a government laboratory. - Ed.) There was apparently no evidence of such a mass ever having been towed to where it was found. What methods were used to put the metal down on the boulder where it was found, without causing indentations on the rock? (There was not even rust on the metal when first found! - Ed.) Personally, taking all things into consideration, I cannot agree with Mr. Matthews' statements."

With the copy of the above letter, there was a covering letter from Mr. Anstee in which he sums up the metal situation as follows: "When I first saw the metal in 1965, the first and lasting impression I got was: (1) that it had been impacted by some extremely heavy force; (2) it had also at some time been subjected to great heat; and (3) various components, by these actions, had been forced to one central point, thus allowing for the different aspects of the overall mass, i.e., some parts can be drilled, some cannot; some parts are magnetic and some are not. In Mr. Matthews' test, he placed a device in the form of a dial on the surface of the metal from which wires passed to a tape recorder, apparently necessitating the attachment of cables to the electric power source of a car. All things give off radiations which can be picked up by the appropriate equipment, such as special cameras which can photograph the aura of the metal. It did not strike me that Mr. Matthews tests could either record the radiations or photograph the aura of the metal. If he was prepared to test the metal, he could have made sure that he was in possession of a better power source, such as a large battery. I did not see him make any physical examination of the metal or even photograph it. I had with me a 3-lb. hammer and 2 steel chisels with which I finally managed to break off a few pieces. After 20 minutes' heavy pounding, I was able to break off a larger piece which was a small part of one of the layers which had been heavily impacted on to other layers. This piece weighed $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and measured 9" in length; its width varied from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $2\frac{5}{8}$ " and its thickness from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $13/16$ ". This was, in my estimation, a basic physical examination from which a researcher could deduce a certain amount of knowledge of the metal. The idea that such heavy material could come from a bridge is, in my opinion, preposterous, and following so closely on the other theory of the metal being slag from a Sorel foundry, it reminds one of the many cases of funny Air Force answers from sources thousands of miles away from the scene of a sighting. History is full of remarks made by so-called authorities on subjects and material they have neither seen nor examined. Such funny answers are being directed to those who have neither seen nor know anything of the metal, i.e., the majority. For those who do know something, silence is all they will receive from those who should know better - until the day finally arrives when there will be more red faces in high places than there are tomatoes in the world's largest vegetable gardens!"

Taking an open-minded view of the general metal analysis situation, we are the first to realize that numerous difficulties lie in the way of establishing definitely whether or not a metal sample is of extraterrestrial origin. The obvious reason for this and as pointed out in an earlier issue, is that there is every possibility that other planets have the same minerals as those of Planet Earth. Confirmation of this comes in an article by Dr. Allen R. Utke which appeared in the Dec. 1970 issue of that excellent journal SKYLOOK to which we give credit for the following extracts. As Dr. Utke states: "Most scientists are convinced that the same 92 natural elements found here on Earth are found everywhere in the Universe, with no new natural elements yet to be discovered. -- We would only begin to suspect extraterrestrial origin if the sample, upon extensive analysis, was found to be one of the following: 1. An uncommon element, absolutely pure or of unusually high purity. 2. A mixture of elements or an alloy with a highly unusual or previously unknown composition and/or set of properties. 3. A compound or mixture of compounds with a highly unusual or previously unknown composition and/or set of properties. 4. A material with a highly unusual or previously unknown atomic or molecular structure." Dr. Utke concedes that the only evidence which would probably convince scientists of an extraterrestrial origin is a sample whose isotopic distribution differed significantly from that of the same elements on Earth. While he suggests that matter everywhere may be isotopically alike, as a

and true scientist, he admits that this has not been proven, since stellar and inter-stellar isotopic distributions are difficult to determine. This brings up a vital point which was urged by our founder, the late Wilbert B. Smith, in the early days of the discovery of the unidentified chunk of metal, i.e., the necessity for an isotopic examination of the metal, something we have been unable to obtain from any source to date and regrettably, there appears to be little hope of our doing so.

Where then do we go from here in our search for the truth of the mystery metal? Maybe our approach to date has been along the wrong lines - in short, have we been putting the cart before the horse? If, as now seems to be established by most scientists, all natural elements have a common origin throughout the Universe, there appears little hope of proving the extra-terrestrial nature of a suspected alien metal by an analysis of the elements it contains. Therefore, perhaps the most conclusive way to determine the possible extra-terrestrial nature of such a sample - and one frequently overlooked in tests and analyses - is to concentrate not so much on what the sample contains as what it does not or should not contain in normal earth metals. The crucial question is, however, even if 100% fool-proof evidence were established, would the Scientific Establishment be prepared to admit it, or would they produce their usual flow of phoney alibis to wriggle out of acknowledging the existence of extraterrestrial material? A typical case in point were the UFO fragments found in 1957 on a beach in the Ubatuba region of Brazil. After a long history of various international tests, in 1968 the FBI Laboratories in Washington subjected one of the fragments to neutron activation analysis when the sample was found to be 99.9% pure magnesium. The remaining impurities were minute quantities of strontium, zinc, barium, manganese and chromium. Again, it was the non-contents of the material that were of vital importance, but despite the fact that no traces were found of aluminum or calcium, elements normally found in terrestrial magnesium, most scientists refused to be convinced of the extraterrestrial nature of these UFO fragments.

Arthur Bray was one of the first to latch on to the importance of non-contents of metal analyses of suspected extraterrestrial material and at the time that Dr. P. Millman addressed our group in April, 1969, Arthur brought up this very point with him, but with little apparent response from this internationally-acclaimed scientist. However, despite the odds against us, we in private UFO research, should press on regardless and with sincere prayer that in the final analysis (pun unintentional but appropriate!), the TRUTH will prevail! Who knows, perhaps with a greater concentration on the non-contents of suspected alien material, we may yet be able to prove publicly the extraterrestrial nature of certain metal samples? From knowledge of the personal experiences of the late Wilbert B. Smith, of one thing we are sure - those government scientists engaged on UFO research, who work so mysteriously behind the "silence curtain", have been well aware of the existence of extraterrestrial material for a long time now!

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2ND ANNUAL MIDWEST UFO CONFERENCE SET FOR JUNE 12, 1971!

The Midwest UFO Network (MUFON) is pleased to announce that the above Conference which this year will be hosted by the UFO Study Group of Greater St. Louis, will take place on Saturday, June 12 and be held at the Holiday Inn (North), 4545 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri.

The featured speaker for this outstanding UFO event will be Mr. Stanton F. Friedman, noted nuclear scientist, with 14 years of experience in highly specialized fields of advanced technology and over 11 years of experience in research and investigation of UFOs. Other speakers, committed at this time, and their subjects, are: Ted Phillips, Jr. MUFON State-Section Director for Central Missouri, active field investigator and a staff writer for SKYLOOK, who will speak on "Burned Circles and Flying Saucer Nests", and Sherman J. Larsen, MUFON State-Section Director for Chicago, active field investigator and adult education teacher on UFOs, who will talk on "Documentation".

Advance reservations are now being accepted and, in view of the great success of the first Midwest UFO Conference, it is suggested that those interested in attending should

according to nearly 100 witnesses tracked down by Bill Moore and Stanton Friedman - an unidentified object crashed 75 miles northwest of Roswell. This witness claimed to have stood guard over the wreckage, and, on another occasion, to have actually seen the bodies of aliens, who he described as yellowish in color, with large heads and slanted eyes. I have copies of the witness's military records, and his impressive credentials include the American Defense Service Medal, the American Campaign Medal, and the Good Conduct Medal.

A retired Air Force Lieutenant Colonel, formerly with the Air Technical Intelligence Command, gave me some useful information pertaining to the recovery of various UFO artifacts, including those from the Roswell crash. Alas, the information is secondhand at best, as is so often true in these cases, but I think it well worth recounting here. "Over the years, I have heard rumors galore, fully substantiating my belief in the reality of UFOs and the sometimes pitiful attempts of the Establishment to cover them up," my informant wrote in 1987. "Recently, I sent a copy of the MJ-12 document to a friend in Arizona, who showed it to another gent there...Seems as if this guy's uncle worked at Wright-Patterson AFB as a welder at the time that the artifacts from the 1947 New Mexico crash were being analyzed, and was given a piece of it to melt with his equipment. He was unable to produce a flame hot enough for the task!...Years ago, I had an engineer at WPAFB approach me while I was on active duty and tell me all about an investigation he was involved in of a gear fragment that turned out to entail rare earth elements in a quantity impossible on this planet for gear manufacture, and not of the mathematical (cycloid) design our gears use, but one using a strange 3-level digital form..."

WILBERT SMITH

The Canadian Government scientist Wilbert Smith was informed by Dr. Robert Sarbacher in 1950 that the subject of flying saucers was classified "two points higher than the H-bomb," as can be seen from these handwritten notes by Smith. Some years later Smith confirmed that he had himself analyzed several pieces of UFO hardware, including one that had allegedly been shot from a UFO near Washington D.C. in July 1952. Asked if he had returned the piece to the U.S.A.F. when he had completed his analysis, Smith replied, "Not the Air Force. Much higher than that. ...I can say to you that it went into the hands of a highly classified group." In my opinion, that group was Majestic-12, established in 1947, details of which were first published in Above Top Secret.

In a letter to Mr. C.W. Fitch, Smith wrote, "You seem to be most interested in UFO 'hardware.' There is a great deal of this around, most of it in U.S. official (NOT USAF!) hands, but there is quite a bit in private hands as well. There is also much hardware which is unproven as of extraterrestrial origin but is probably the wreckage of a large craft which came to grief in our solar system some years ago..."

UFO FRAGMENT EXAMINED BY WILBERT B. SMITH

(1977)

By T. Scott CRAIN Jr.
For: Sunn CLASSIC PICTURES

In his book, "Flying Saucers-Serious Business," newspaperman Frank Edwards relates the following account.

During July-August 1952 there were an intense rash of UFO sightings in the Washington D. C. area. During one of those evenings, a Navy jet got a radar lock on one of these objects and opened fire on it. The burst from the pilots machine guns dislodged a glowing fragment from the Disc which reportedly fell back to earth, where it was found, still glowing. The fragment was recovered in a farmer's field an hour later by U. S. military ground search crews.

According to Edwards, a curtain of censorship slid over this case. I will prove later in this report, he was telling the truth.

At the time, Edwards writes, the Navy could not determine whether the the piece was artificial or part of an unknown meteorite. To get another opinion on the fragment, "It had been sent, so the Navy admitted, to W. B. Smith of Ottawa, for study." (FS-SB EDWARDS pp84.)

Enter Wilbert B. Smith. Smith was the scientist who headed the Canadian investigation program to study UFO's in the earlier 1950's. The program entitled, Project Magnet, was authorized in December 1950 by commander C. P. Edwards, who was Deputy Minister of Transport for Air Services at the time. Project Magnet's original goal was to duplicate, if possible, UFO flight characteristics by developing a discoid propelled by an electrical field. (SEE FACT SHEET NEXT PAGE).

Smith, who held a Masters degree in Electrical Engineering and was serving a responsible position in the Canadian government, was said to

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Max B. Miller, editor.

PROJECT MAGNET

THE CANADIAN FLYING SAUCER STUDY

PROJECT MAGNET WAS AUTHORIZED in December 1950, following a request made to the Canadian Department of Transport by W. B. Smith, for permission to make use of the Department's laboratory and field facilities in a study of unidentified flying objects and physical principles which might appear to be involved.

The program consisted of two parts. The first part was the collecting of as much high quality data as possible, analysing it, and where possible drawing conclusions from it. The second part consisted of a systematic questioning of all our basic concepts in the hopes of turning up a discrepancy which might prove to be the key to a new technology.

Unfortunately, the program was plagued by well meaning but misguided journalists who were looking for spectacular copy, or copy which could be turned to political account, to such an extent that both those who were working on the project and the Department of Transport found themselves in an embarrassed position. Consequently, when the Project Magnet Report was made and permission sought to extend the scope of the investigation through Federal financial support, the decision was finally made in 1954 that this would not be advisable in the face of the publicity from which the whole subject had suffered.

PROJECT MAGNET WAS OFFICIALLY dropped by the Department of Transport in October 1954, although the Department indicated its willingness to permit the continued use of laboratory facilities, provided this could be done at no cost to the public treasury. The project has been continuing under these conditions, and to this extent may be said to have gone underground. The Government of Canada are not participants in the Project and not in any way responsible for its conclusions.

The conclusions reached by Project Magnet and contained in the official report were based on a rigid statistical analysis of sighting reports and were as follows; There is a 91% probability that at least some of the sightings are of real objects of unknown origin. There is about 60% probability that these objects are alien vehicles. (Alien meaning not of earthly fabrication.)

THE CONCLUSIONS BASED ON STUDIES of the basic physical concepts were as follows; Many of our fundamental concepts are inherently ambiguous and quite a different philosophy can be built up on the alternatives. Several of these alternatives lead to much simpler arithmetic and presentations which do not have to resort to patchwork corrections to make them all embracing. Furthermore, some of our ideas with respect to fields and their behaviour are wrong.

Recent Project Magnet activities have dealt with following up any and all leads. Many of these leads were dead ends, but a few were quite significant and well worth the overall effort. At the present time a definite pattern is emerging, and the groundwork is being laid for a new technology which may literally lead us to the stars.

—W. B. Smith.

have been the recipient of the fragment and supposedly made a study on it for the U. S. Government. Was the report true and if so, how could one go about proving it? Two UFO researchers, C. W. Fitch of Cleveland, Ohio, and George Popovitch of Akron, Ohio, arranged an interview with Smith to find out once in for all, was the incident true. The interview transpired in November 1961 and the following transcript (which was recorded on tape) revealed the following... (and I quote):

Fitch: I have been told by a mutual friend that in 1952 you showed Admiral Knowles (i.e. Admiral H. B. Knowles, US Navy, retired--ed.) a piece of a flying saucer. Is that statement correct, sir?

Smith: Yes. It is correct. I visited with Admiral Knowles and I had with me a piece which had been shot from a small flying saucer near Washington in July of that year-1952. I showed it to the Admiral. It was a piece of metal about twice the size of your thumb which had been loaned to me for a very short time by your Air Force.

Fitch: Is this the only piece you have handled which definitely had been part of a UFO, Mr. Smith?

Smith: No. I've handled several of these pieces of hardware.

Fitch: In what way, if any, do they differ from materials with which we are familiar?

Smith: As a general thing they differ only in that they are much harder than our materials.

Fitch: What about this particular piece from that UFO near Washington did it differ from conventional materials? Was there anything unusual about it, sir?

Smith: Well, the story behind it is this: The pilot was chasing a glowing disc about two feet in diameter-

Fitch: Pardon me, sir. But did you say two feet. . .?

Smith: That is correct. I was informed that the disc was glowing and was about two feet in diameter. A glowing chunk flew off and the pilot saw it glowing all the way to the ground. He radioed his report and a ground party hurried to the scene. The thing was still glowing when they found it and hour later. The entire piece weighed about a pound. The segment that was loaned to me was about one third of that. It had been sawed off.

Fitch: What did the analysis show?

Smith: There was iron rust-the thing was in reality a matrix of magnesium orthosilicate. The matrix had great numbers-thousands-of 15-micron spheres scattered through it.

Fitch: You say that you had to return it-did you return it to the Air Force, Mr. Smith?

Smith: Not the Air Force. Much higher than that.

Fitch: The Central Intelligence Agency?

Smith: (Chuckles) I'm sorry, gentleman, but I don't care to go beyond that point. I can say to you that it went to the hands of a highly classified group. You will have to solve that problem-their identity-for yourselves."

SOURCE: Flying Saucers-Serious Business
by Frank Edwards pp. 86-88.

In view of the following statements made by a respected scientist

he gives us something interesting leads into who takes possession of UFO fragments. Smith says a "highly classified group" are the controllers. Hence, when the Air Force and Defense Department says they have no real UFO hardware in their possession, perhaps they don't. Perhaps it is given to someone else, some other highly secret group, which we have no knowledge of. If this is true, how do we find out who these people are? Since Smith returned the fragment too this group he is the first person one would want to contact. However, Smith passed away in December, 1962. I got a tip from Gene Duplantier to write to Carol Halford-Watkins, a close associate of Smith's who worked with him for some time. Watkins carried on Smith's UFO publication, Topside, up until 1971. I received a return letter from Mrs. Watkins dated May 25, 1977 where she confirms Smith's statements about doing an analysis on the UFO fragment. (SEE LETTER). She also said all of Smith's documents relating to this incident were in the hands of Smith's Widow. Currently, I am trying to get in touch with Smith's widow to see if I can secure the required documents.

It may be interesting to note what our own military has to say concerning this rare incident. One may wish to consult the Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects, (Project Director: Dr. Edward U. Condon) on page 91. (The Condon Committee was a research team under contract with the U.S. Air Force to make a report on UFO's.) Anyway, the team made a request for official confirmation on whether or not the fragment does or does not exist. The request was forwarded to U. S. Air Force headquarters. A reply came from J. W. Clinton, who was with

May 20, 1977

T. Scott Crain Jr.

R D 1

Port Matilda, Pennsylvania 16870

Mrs. Carol Halford-Watkins
Ottawa News Sciences Club
95 Centre St.
Aylmer East, Quebec, Canada

Dear Carol:

Last month I went under contract with SUNN CLASSIC PICTURES here in America to work as a UFO research consultant for their upcoming motion picture on UFOs. One man I am particularly interested in is the late Wilbur B. Smith who from what I understand, you knew very well. Gene Dupantier recommended you because you had also continued Smith's magazine after he passed away.

What I am particularly interested in is an incident which occurred back in 1952 when Smith was given a piece of a UFO shot off a flying saucer near Washington in July of that year. Apparently Smith did an analysis of a segment he had in his possession which consisted of a matrix of Magnesium Orthosilicate. What I was wondering was do you have any papers, documents, Gov. files, photographs, chemical analysis breakdowns or anything related to the incident described above? If so, could I possibly borrow this material (or buy) the originals or (copies) of anything you have on this? I realize it has been some time since this incident occurred but I really do need help on this. Any expense you may encounter in searching for material for me I will gladly take care of. I am working under certain time limitations so if you could reply soon, it would be greatly appreciated.

p. s. Anything you have on Wilbur's work with the Gov. UFO research program would be helpful too.

Sincerely,

T. Scott Crain Jr.

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

Dear Mr. Crain:

I note that you are particularly interested in the piece of metal shot off a UFO near Washington in July, 1952. I can confirm that WBS undertook an analysis of a small piece of this metal which was returned, together with his report, to some top government official in Washington. I regret that I do not have a copy of this analysis and report, nor any documentary evidence concerning this incident. After WBS's death, his widow took possession of all his papers, reports and documents and to my knowledge to date, she has consistently refused to release them to any source, claiming she is in a 'sensitive' position working for the Canadian Federal Government.

As you request anything I may have on WBS's work with a Canadian Govt. UFO Research Program, I am enclosing a copy of a reprint of an earlier edition of TIME dedicated to WBS and his work which, to fill requests for same, I had run off in 1970, on page 13 of which you will find an account by WBS on Project Magnet, originally a Canadian Government-sponsored project which was, in effect, the World's First Flying Saucer Station. I am sure you will also find the other articles by Wilbert B. Smith of considerable interest and I hope they will be of some help to you in your movie project. Undoubtedly, in his day, Wilbert B. Smith was recognized as the world's leading pioneer researcher into the mystery of what were then called Flying Saucers, a man with the courage of his own convictions despite the so-called Silence Policy on UFOs originally initiated by Washington, although there are reasons now to believe that they are now taking a more open-minded view on these phenomena.

Yours sincerely,

G. Halpern - A. K. K.

-2-

the Chief of Information, Department of the Navy. On page 91 of the Scientific Study of UFO's, it states:

"Mr. Clinton indicated that a thorough search of all Navy records available failed to reveal any account of a Navy jet fighter's encounter with an UFO in July 1952, or at any other time."

As J. W. Clinton concluded,

"The incident is not beyond the realm of possibility, but due to the nature of the Navy's jet operations about the Washington, D. C. area at the time, it was very highly unlikely."

Continuing on page 91, the Condon Committee admitted:

"Reports of UFO incidents over Washington D. C., in 1952 contain no reference to such a gunfire incident. If such a fragment did exist and was classified "secret" as was claimed, its existence and whereabouts would not necessarily be revealed to this project."

Since the U. S. Air Force admits they have no "secret UFO evidence," we are lead to believe through this ~~piece~~ tricky piece of wording listed above, some other outside source has knowledge of the existance and whereabouts of the fragment.

I have already established Smith did indeed undertake the investigation which Mrs. Watkins will most freely admit, so now all that is needed is to acquire the names of Smith's contacts and the notes of his investigation To this end, I am currently pursueing.

Reprinted from "The Boys From Toppide" By Wilbert B. Smith published by
Saucerian Books, Clarksburg, W. Va. September 1969.

CHAPTER SEVEN

PROJECT MAGNET THE CANADIAN UFO STUD

Project Magnet was authorized in December 1950, following my request to the Canadian Department of Transport for permission to make use of the Department's laboratory and field facilities in a study of unidentified flying objects and physical principles which might appear to be involved.

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Project Magnet was officially dropped by the Department of Transport in 1954, although the Department indicated its willingness to permit the continued use of laboratory facilities, provided that this could be done at no cost to the public treasury. The project continued under these condition, and to this extent may be said to have gone underground. The government of Canada was therefore not participant in the continuation of the project and not in any way responsible for its conclusions.

The conclusions reached by Project Magnet and contained in its official report were based on a rigid statistical analysis of sighting reports and were as follows:

1. There is a 91% probability that at least some of the sightings were of real objects of unknown origin.
2. There is about a 60% probability that these objects are alien vehicles

The conclusions based on studies of the basic physical concepts were as follows:

1. Many of our fundamental concepts are inherently ambiguous and quite a different philosophy can be built up on the alternatives.
2. Several of these alternatives lead to much simpler arithmetic, and presentations which do not have to resort to patchwork corrections to make them all embracing.
3. Furthermore, some of our ideas with respect to fields and their behavior are wrong.

Project Magnet activities dealt with following up any and all leads. Many of these leads were dead ends, but a few were quite significant and well worth the overall effort. At the present time a definite pattern is emerging, and the ground work is being laid for a new technology which may literally lead us to the stars.

THE DAY PROJECT MAGNET DETECTED A FLYING SAUCER

August 8, 1954, started out as a rather typical day at Project Magnet. Since the project had started it was hoped that the instruments on hand would sooner or later pick up an unidentified flying object and track and analyze its movements.

For months I and my tiny group of like minded associates had watched the sensitive gravimeter in vain. On occasions when large commercial airliners would pass over, our hearts would skip a beat as the instruments would register aerial activities.

But on August 8 at 3:01 P.M. the gravimeter began acting strangely. First it wavered slightly, drawing a thin dark line on the graph paper being used to register the movements of the instruments. Without further warning the gravimeter went wild. All evidence indicated that a real unidentified flying object had flown within feet of the station.

Alarm systems connected to the instrument panel began to ring, alerting us to the UFO. After watching the instruments a few seconds, we ran outside to see what was causing the odd reaction.

Unfortunately our area was completely fogged in, and whatever was up there could not be seen visually.

(Editor's note: Later, while making a public statement it was reported that Smith was very careful in stating that the object "might" have been a flying saucer, discounting the possibility that it could have been any sort of airplane.

Several years later, while being interviewed on national Canadian TV, Smith commented that flying saucers were responsible for a number of "things" then happening in Canadian skies. He, however, did not take the

time to explain further.

No official release has ever been made by the Department of Transport, or any other Canadian government authority, on the "flying saucer" that was tracked over Project Magnet on Aug. 8, 1954.—T.G.B.)

Ottawa's Mysterious Piece of Metal

A story appeared in a Quebec newspaper in 1960 which said that early one June morning of that year a thunderous noise rocked the area around Quebec City. At the same time, according to the story, two fiery objects plunged down from an altitude of about 2,000 feet. Both fell into the St. Lawrence River at a recoverable distance from shore near the small town of Les Ecureils.

Although investigation uncovered no one who had heard the noise or seen the objects fall, the story took a strange turn when a local resident, who supplemented his income by beachcombing, did find two unusual pieces of metal in the area. One weighed 800 pounds and the other 3,000 pounds, in round figures, and their presence there was unexplained. The beachcomber sold the smaller piece for scrap. The larger one was recovered and examined by the Canadian Arsenal and Developments Establishment (CARDE) and later taken to Ottawa.

Thus was born the tale of what became known as Ottawa's "mysterious chunk of hardware."

In the first issue of *Canadian UFO Report* we recounted an interview in 1961 with the late Wilbert B. Smith, then in charge of Canada's UFO research program, in which he said the metal "had been in space a long time before it came to earth; we can tell that by the micrometeorites embedded in the surface."

And so we learned that the metal has been a ufological puzzle ever since. One reader, Richard T. Lee of Akron, Ohio, told us in a tape recording that a fragment of the metal had been examined by the Cleveland Ufology Project with undisclosed results. Then from Mrs. Carol Halford-Watkins at Ottawa we received excerpts from her informative publication *Topside* which must represent the last though still mystifying word about this chunk of hardware.

In a 1968 issue *Topside* reported that Ronald Anstee, chairman of the Montreal UFO Society, had samples of the metal

analyzed by a professional metallurgist who was told nothing beforehand of its history. The gist of this expert's report was that he had never before seen a metal just like it. In particular he said there were indications that "the material went through heavy impact"; that "this composition does not correspond to any known commercial manganese steel"; and that "it is possible there may be an element here that we know nothing about." Coming from a man who knew nothing of the metal's strange discovery, the puzzled tone of his remarks was significant.

But for some equally baffling reason it was a puzzle that no one in authority was interested in solving. Despite the efforts of people like Mrs. Halford-Watkins to persuade government scientists to continue what Mr. Smith started, the Chunk lies virtually ignored on a private lawn in Ottawa.

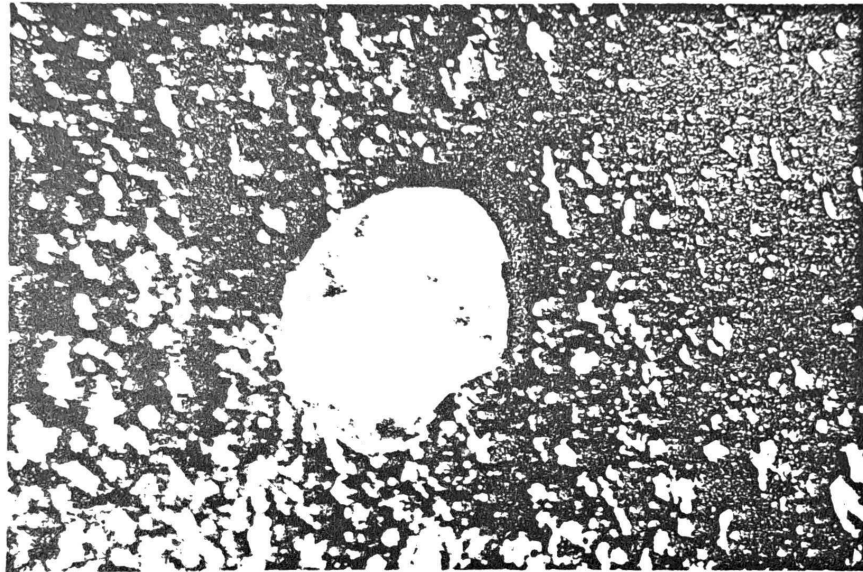
In a recent letter to us Mrs. Halford-Watkins said:

Yesterday I spoke on the telephone to the Canadian government metallurgy scientist who had promised earlier to carry out a thorough test and analysis of the samples which he took from the mass of metal over a year ago, asking for his latest report. He informed me that only preliminary and not very accurate tests had been carried out on the samples and that the experimental machine they had been working on for more complete tests had not yet had all its "bugs" ironed out. Frankly, I got the impression that he was giving me a lot of alibis and double-talk, and after this long lapse of time, I have serious doubts that there is any real intention to carry out an objective and true analysis. At my request, he agreed to carry out some further tests, including my suggestion that he apply an acetylene torch to the metal to see if he obtained similar explosive reactions as those obtained by WBS in laboratory experiments, and that after conducting these tests, he said he would send me a "note" describing his findings. (Although CARDE, referred to previously, considered the metal of terrestrial origin, Mr. Smith pressed on with his own experiments. In one instance he found that when a small piece was heated with an acetylene torch, it blossomed into a miniature white cloud containing extremely bright sparks. As *Topside* reported "he warned that anyone attempting to heat a larger chunk of the metal might very well fry himself!" — Ed.)



If Ottawa's "mysterious chunk of hardware" did in fact originate beyond our world, these photos as far as we know are the only pictures of UFO metal ever published. They were received by courtesy of Mrs. Carol Halford-Watkins. Shown at left is the 3000-pound piece in a government laboratory. Squared white lines were placed there by the late Wilbert B. Smith for identification purposes during his tests on this metal.

Close-up picture at right showing minute details of the metal's surface was taken by means of microphotography. White object in the center appears by analysis to be a micrometeorite, lending support to the theory that the metal had long exposure in space. Surrounding this are grains of the metal itself. Since Mr. Smith's death, little further examination has been carried out.



However, in view of the present governmental "silence policy" on matters pertaining to UFOs, I am doubtful that we shall get a true report from any government source — and herein lies our problem, as it is, only large government laboratories that are equipped with the sophisticated facilities for carrying out comprehensive tests and analyses, especially the vital isotope test. Perhaps our only hope lies in the suggestion contained in your first article on the Chunk of Metal, i.e., to endeavour to have the matter brought up in Parliament, although even then, I wonder if we would finally get a *true* report? And so, for the time being, the Chunk of Hardware remains as big a mystery as ever.

A curious aspect of this case is the scant attention paid to the work done on it by Wilbert Smith. Although the Condon committee decided the matter was important

enough to have an investigator look at the metal and, from the Ottawa Sciences Club, received copies of Smith's written material, it mentioned not a word of this material in its final report. Instead it supported the CARDE conclusion and dismissed the metal as "ordinary foundry waste." Elsewhere in its report the committee dealt almost as summarily with Smith himself. It said that because his UFO findings did not represent the official opinion of other government agencies, they could not be considered part of the official study of UFOs in Canada. So much for the brilliant scientist who had been placed in charge of the Canadian UFO research program!

"Foundry waste" provided a ready label for writing the subject off but it did not bear much scrutiny as there are no mills near Les Ecureils where the metal was found. CARDE suggested the two pieces may have been carried into the area by an ice floe but failed to explain how they appeared there in the balmy month of June.

As the tireless *Topside* remarked, "How the metal arrived at Les Ecureils remains the biggest mystery of all. 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 . . . The material is not a common foundry product, and even if it had been, one wonders why the foundry would waste 3,000 pounds of metal!"

So the riddle is no closer to an answer than it was at the start. And it is likely to remain there until the federal government concedes that the whole UFO question is not a joke but a serious subject that raises the challenge of open and decisive discussion.