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 2½ lbs. and measured 9" in length; its width varied from ¼" to 2 5/8" and its thickness from ¼" 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 natrual 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