

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. 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 electro-polishing was used in this instance, it indicates that the material went through heavy impact that caused the different planes to slip.

Comments

1. For a regular manganese steel, the carbon content should be at least 1.6%, not 0.16% 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to any known commercial manganese steel, is in itself very interesting, but it does not exclude the possibility of unpublished new materials being used by either the U.S.S.R. or U.S.A. in their space probes.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 88.403 may be an erroneous figure since we were unable to make further quality tests, having exhausted the available material.

It is possible there may be an element here that we know nothing about - a most unscientific statement, though. (end quote)

We would draw your attention to 3 interesting factors in the above report: (1) The analysis was carried out without prior knowledge of the background details concerning the metal. (2) The report states in part " -- it indicates that the metal went through heavy impact that caused the different planes to slip." We should add here that the report was accompanied by 2 photomicrographs which show clearly the slipped lines (Newman's lines) in the grains of the metal. Now, if this metal underwent such heavy impact as to cause extensive slippage, surely it is a reasonably logical conclusion that this hardware must have been part of a spacecraft that came to grief - it is hardly conceivable that a foundry product would be subjected to such extreme impact. It is possible, of course, as suggested in the report, that it might have been part of a Russian or American space capsule, but if this were the case, why didn't the Canadian Government agency hang on to it? Could it be that, in fact, it was completely unidentifiable and that rather than admit they had proof-positive of a UFO, they preferred to ignore it? (3) The report states that the metal does not correspond to any known commercial manganese steels and suggests the possibility of an element they know nothing about. This again surely suggests an extraterrestrial metal.

In the meantime, the indefatigable Ronald Anstee, still bent on solving the mystery of the metal, had submitted other samples of it for test and analysis by a group of scientists at McGill University in Montreal. A week or so later, he received a telephone call from Professor John Jonas, heading the group, who informed him that the scientists conducting the tests and analyses were "very disturbed" at their findings! He asked for extra samples for further tests. Later, he 'phoned Ron Anstee again, this time suggesting that the Ottawa New Sciences Club got in touch with a