

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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