

UFO POTPOURRI

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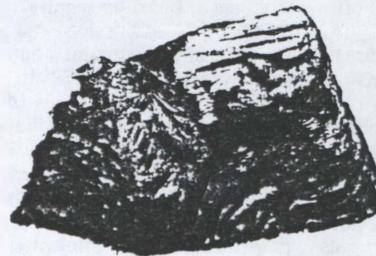
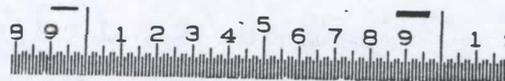
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RECOGNIZING 'ALIEN' METAL

From time to time, researchers recover samples of material they believe came from a craft of non-Earthly origin. The finding is usually in conjunction with a reported UFO crash. When tested, the samples are found to be similar in some ways to known terrestrial materials. This causes less knowledgeable individuals to jump to the conclusion that the investigation is done and the case is closed. Sometimes, however, this hasty conclusion is just sloppy science. Some other factors that must be considered are: the purity and structure of the material, the conditions under which the sample was found, the date of the finding vs. the technology available at the time, an analysis of the outside surface of the sample showing what else it had touched, and some possible uses for metal of similar nature. In addition, it should be noted that most terrestrial materials have been detected elsewhere in space (titanium, aluminum, iron, helium, hydrogen, etc.); therefore, a claim of terrestrial origin may be difficult to prove.

The problem of metal identification is illustrated by the samples recovered from Aurora, Texas and Ubatuba, Brazil. The Aurora sample was found in 1973, but the investigators believe it is from the April 1897 airship crash. Tests showed the material to be pure aluminum. Under magnification, the internal structure indicated the material had been quickly molten in the air and slowly cooled while in contact with the soil. The Brazilian sample was recovered from the coast of Brazil in 1957 where a UFO was seen to explode. That sample was found to be pure magnesium. The internal structure was similar to the Aurora metal.



UBATUBA MAGNESIUM FRAGMENT AURORA ALUMINUM FRAGMENT

While the tests on these two samples do not prove their extraterrestrial origin, they also do not prove a terrestrial origin. And the accounts of the UFO incident in each case, including the dates and locations involved, tip the scales toward an other worldly explanation. What we do have is solid physical evidence relating to the reported crashes, as well as the expert skills and high integrity of the investigators in both cases. The mystery has not been solved.

Because of its structure, one possible explanation given for the Ubatuba fragment is that it is weld metal from an exploding aircraft or reentering satellite. The explosion part of this explanation does fit with the eyewitness report of the incident; however, the object that exploded was not described as an aircraft or satellite. In addition, no other debris identified as being from an exploding aircraft or satellite was recovered at the time. Considering the Ubatuba fragment to be from a reentering satellite quickly begs the question of how this light-weight, highly reactive material could survive the high temperatures of reentry heating.

The forces exerted on a vehicle going to and from space require the vehicle to be made of very sturdy materials. For this reason alone, some researchers have doubted that either the Ubatuba or Aurora metals were from an aircraft or spacecraft of any kind. However, as our earthly technology continues to develop, we are seeing ways to duplicate conditions as reported to be noted in, around, and on the UFOs. One such example comes from Japan. According to *Aviation Week & Space Technology* magazine, February 28, 1995, "Researchers at Japan's Technological University of Nagaoka have developed a metal alloy so light it floats on water. The material consists of 57% magnesium and 38% lithium. The other 5% is of aluminum or zinc, which is added for strength and stability. Although the magnesium-lithium material is expensive and rusts quickly in oxygen environments, it can be easily molded and rolled at room temperature. **Potential uses include space station structural panels manufactured on-site from alloy ingots launched in bulk. Rolling and forming could be performed in-orbit using simple machines.** Maybe someone else has already done this.

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Houston Chronicle

17A

Report says government 'snatched' bodies

By **BILL STRAUB**
Scripps Howard News Service

Tissue was used for radiation research

WASHINGTON — Federal officials discussed "body snatching" in the mid-1950s to obtain the human tissue needed to study effects of radiation caused by fallout.

During a secret Biophysics Conference convened in Washington on Jan. 18, 1955, Dr. Willard Libby, then a commissioner with the Atomic Energy Commission, reported that human samples for testing purposes had been reduced "to essentially zero level" since the supply of "still-borns as material" had "been cut off."

"So human samples are of prime importance and if anybody knows how to do a good job of body snatching, they will be serving their country," Libby told the group.

"I don't know how to snatch bodies," Libby said. "We hired an expensive law firm to look up the law of body snatching. ... It's not very encouraging.

"It shows you how very difficult it is going to be to do legally."

The Libby discussion was part of the federal government's human tissue experiments — 59 in all — initiated during the 1940s to determine the effects of radiation on exposed individuals.

More than 15,000 subjects were involved and nearly 9,000 bone samples were used "in an effort to determine the accumulation of this radioactive element in humans as a result of nuclear fallout," according to a report released this week by the General Accounting Office.

Among those used in the experiments were 22 subjects who were part of a study related to the Feed Materials Production Center, also known as Fernald, in Crosby Township, Ohio.

In a 1958 report, three researchers for National Lead Co. of Ohio, which processed uranium in Fernald for use in nuclear weapons, said human

tissue was obtained from autopsies "not only for control purposes but also for the purpose of establishing exposure limits."

Uranium processing had resulted "in varying degrees of exposure to several thousand humans," according to the report issued by J.A. Quigley, R.C. Heatherton and J.F. Ziegler.

"Insufficient effort" had been made in obtaining and analyzing human data, the National Lead report said. So researchers sought "information obtained from studies on tissues obtained from autopsies."

The report cited the cases of four males "employed at our plant" who died from causes unrelated to work but who nonetheless had been exposed to radioactive materials.

Also involved were two women, not employees, who died at a local hospital and had been subjected to no more than background exposure.

Researchers were under no legal

requirement to obtain consent. The Department of Defense's policy on informed consent has evolved over the years; it has been a firm requirement since 1981.

Some of the other experiments apparently were more onerous than the ones conducted for Fernald. During that same conference attended by Libby, Dr. J. Laurence Kulp of Columbia University revealed that "channels" were being developed to obtain human tissue.

"Down in Houston they don't have all these rules," Kulp said. "They claim that they can get virtually and they intend to get virtually every death in the age range we are interested in that occurred in the city of Houston. They have a lot of poverty cases and so on."

Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, who sought the GAO report, has called on the Department of Energy to release all information dealing with human tissue experiments.

The department hasn't responded.