**Dispatches from Richard Boylan**

# Preliminary comments on Dr. Wolf's UFO sample by Italian scientists

From: "Richard J. Boylan, Ph.D."
Subject: Preliminary comments on Dr. Wolf's UFO sample by Italian scientists
Date: Fri, 6 Aug 1999 22:21:03 -0700

Dear Michael,

I'm forwarding to you the article and the Laboratory results of the =
samples
translated in English that have been edited and published (copyright
FUTURO) on CNI News and UFO Updates.

I'am also forwarding to you, on behalf of Corrado Malanga, a letter
addressed to you.

All the best,

Maurizio=20

Michael Wolf's Samples

During their visit to Michael Wolf at his home in Connecticut in August
1998, the scientist showed Paola Harris and Adriano Forgione some
apparently metallic fragments, which he said were of extraterrestrial
origin. Because of their appearance and lightness, the samples =
immediately
reminded our correspondents of the presumed fragment from the Roswell
crash, which was presented by Derrel Sims at the Fourth Symposium of San
Marino in June 1996. Wolf replied to the question "where do they come
from?" by saying that he had been given them by an internal source. He =
then
gave them three fragments (one of which was subsequently sent to Bill
Hamilton) to take to Italy for the appropriate analyses. There is a =
curious
fact: when they were returning to Colorado where Paola lives over the
summer, Adriano passed through four airport metal detectors which picked =
up
neither his large belt buckle nor the fragments in question, which had =

been
placed in a 35 mm film case. However, during the outward journey, the =
same
buckle had set off the metal detector alarm on three occasions. Once in
Italy, the editorial management of this magazine decided to carry out a
thorough analysis before releasing any news. So the first fragment, =
which
was quite substantial, was given to Doctor Corrado Malanga at the
Department of Chemistry at the University of Pisa. Adriano gave the =
other
smaller piece to a laboratory specialized in the design of high =
technology
semiconductors.

Matching Results
Today we have some interesting preliminary answers, capable not only of
bestowing further credibility on Doctor Wolf, but also on new Italian
ufology which is using direct comparisons and strong international
contacts. For example, Derrel Sims and Bill Hamilton in America are
analysing other fragments of the same origin, and the same goes for =
Michael
Hesemann who also has a fragment. However, the Israeli Barry Chamish has =
an
almost identical sample taken from the traces left on the ground after =
the
landing at Kadima (See Notiziario UFO no.21, October 1998). The analyses
carried out on the Kadima sample seem to give the same results. Wolf =
said
that 99.99% of the material is pure silicon and the remaining 0.01% is a
non-terrestrial isotope. The results that Chamish obtained coincide with
this, albeit using different terminology from Wolf, and Hesemann, who =
was
involved in the matter by Paola Harris, also gave similar results =
following
his analyses. The verdict of our test results is eagerly awaited in the =
US.
We have planned other analyses which do not use exclusively scientific
methods. This is only the beginning of research which could turn out to =
be
extraordinary.

Revealers, Revelations and Basic Chemistry

Doctor Wolf's Fragment
During analysis in Italian laboratories, the material showed signs that =
it
has been exposed to a temperature of 3300 degrees Kelvin. The question =
is:
was the thermic shock caused by a UFO crash?

By Corrado Malanga

In  the recent history of modern ufology, the figure of the "revealer" =
is
taking up more and more room in specialist magazines. Who are the
revealers? They are people who say they know a lot more than the general
public about the UFO phenomenon. They say that they are able to access
private information which they are obliged to keep strictly secret, =
which
often comes from inside government bodies and that has been more or less
re-routed from secret services who disagree with the debunking policy. =
Or
the information comes from privileged interviews with military personnel
who work or have worked inside underground facilities, or even from =
contact
with alien beings who would like to help humankind to understand more. =
It
is absolutely obvious that behind this series of open channels, =
countless
pieces of information are circulating which aim to prove everything and =
the
opposite of everything in line with the feeble policy of throwing people
off the scent practised in recent years by almost all governments in the
world. In order to understand better, maybe we should change the target =
and
try to identify what it really is that they are mainly trying to hide =
and
sink our teeth in there, like a good guard dog which has not been
distracted by the steak and plunges its canines into the flesh of the
ill-intentioned person trying to get into the house. Today the various
revealers are not arguing about whether their statements back up or =

negate
the existence of UFOs; in fact they all agree: aliens exist. They only =
have
to agree on how many races come and interfere with our plans, how may
fingers they have, what colour their skin is or where they come from. =
No,
the heart of the dispute is whether the ETs are good or bad and above =
all,
whether the world governments, primarily the American one, are in =
collusion
with the aliens or collaborate with them in some extremely secret =
projects.
The characteristics which distinguish a revealer from a normal ufologist
are the following:=20
1. You have worked for the CIA or NSA.=20
2. You have had at least one lawsuit brought against you by the United
States Government, which tendentiously intended to discredit you in the
eyes of public opinion, and earned you credibility and the respect and
trust of ufologists for your heroic actions against the Establishment.=20
3. You are an American citizen.=20
4. If possible, you have had privileged contacts either with government
sources or with aliens themselves, or you have spoken to witnesses who =
do
not wish to make themselves known but who really exist somewhere.=20
5. You give verifiable statements that can be checked scientifically =
too,
which once verified, increase your credibility.=20
6. You have been wronged by your government, which today justifies your
rebellion, even if you once swore loyalty to the nation you work for.
It seems like a John Wayne film. At first sight you might say "stuff for
the Americans who believe in all this", but what happens when the =
revealers
cross the borders of the States and speak at conferences in Italy?

Talks Tailored to the USA
We saw it in Pescara, in Rome, in Calabria and why not, in San Marino =
too,
but not last time. At first people are struck and interested by these
revelations, then they ask themselves how much truth there is behind all
these talks and start to put into practice the famous Italian common =
sense
which belongs to those who are used to not believing everything the TV =
news
says, and those who hear this politician or that industrialist who two =
days
previously had said exactly the opposite of what they are saying now. =
What
the American revealers say is tailored to the American people's ability =
to
understand, and it could be argued that 'maybe because the Americans =
have
been cheated less by their governments than the Italians have, they do =
not
need to give complicated talks and ask themselves whether they will be
believed or not, or maybe it is easier to deceive an American with a =
simple
speech than it is an Italian'. If on the one hand, at this precise =
moment
we do not have the facts needed to know whether the revealers are =
telling
the truth or not, we must put ourselves in an intermediary position, and
accept that the debunking policy works because true things are being =
hidden
along with false ones. If this is true of the revealers too, then we =
must
expect that next to someone who has really had the courage to speak out
there are false revealers on the CIA pay-roll, whose mission is to make =
the
situation completely incomprehensible. Ufologists have certainly wised =
up
to this, but the false revealers have not been resting on their laurels
either and are being forced to give ever more precise information, with
more and more truth, even if insignificant, and less lies, even if they =
are
fundamental. Bob Lazar did not realise that element 115 was already =
known
to chemist-physicists in the seventies, Colonel Stevens backed up the
photographs of the contactee Meier just when it was being discovered =
that
at least some of them are definitely false and Steven Greer claims that
abductions are carried out almost always by terrestrials with the job of

putting public opinion off the scent of the reality of this phenomenon, = but replies evasively to questions about the different percentages of = isotopes found in alien implants (if they were terrestrial, these implants would = not be different) or forgets that the phenomena of alien interference have, = in our opinion, been around for at least forty thousand years. Was the CIA around before Moses?

The Michael Wolf Problem

Some revelations appear more convincing. Sergeant Major Dean says that there are various races, both good and bad, and others are less so, = while Greer claims that the only bad race involved are the terrestrials. = Against all this background noise there is however an attempt by some revealers = to be more credible than others. In another of our articles, we were = positive about information from Colonel Corso. Leaving aside the revelatory = context, Corso gave technical details which could stand up for themselves. So = today we are faced with the problem of Michael Wolf. Currently on the pay-roll = of the NSA and in contact with the American President via a special = encrypted telephone, Wolf has made earth-shattering statements about the question = of alien interference with our planet, but threw in a "free sample from the firm": a piece of material brought by our investigators from America. = What is it? The first details, given below, have been obtained with the help = of two of our experts, L.Pederzoli and R.Segamiglia, who were involved both with the first important analyses and with building a suitable device to take microphotographs of the object.

Thermic Shock

With the help of experts from the metallurgic sector, we established = that it had to be silicon, but apart from the initial observations, it did = not make much sense, and we had no indication of how the single silicon = atoms, the crystalline structure, was able to end up in this state of apparent disorder.  We were not dealing with a superconductor, indeed the atoms = were arranged in an extremely disordered way. Moreover, some micropores were clearly present, with a diameter of a fraction of a millimetre but sometimes a few centimetres in length which was characteristic of the internal structure of the object. Although at first some were of the opinion that it may be sinterized silicon, this did not satisfy other experts and at the end of lengthy and thorough discussions, we had the impression that we were dealing with aggregates of silicon atoms whose disorder had been brought about by high temperatures which had caused = the rapid boiling of the material followed by cooling that was just as = quick.

It must be remembered that it takes 3300 degrees Kelvin to boil silicon. While nothing could be said about the sample's crystallinity before this thermic shock, it could clearly be affirmed that something had strongly heated the sample to such a point it boiled. The micropores, present in = the structure of the sample, were in fact attributed to bubbles of silicon = gas which were projected out from the metallic mass itself because of = internal pressure phenomena caused by the pressure of superheated metal vapour. = The observation that the pores in the metal occupied fairly symmetrical and ordered positions in respect of each other could be explained, in a = purely hypothetical way, by attributing good atomic order to the crystalline structure of the silicon before it was heated.

99.99% Pure

It must be stressed that those who analysed the object did not know its origin, but maybe we should keep in mind an article by Richard Boylan

printed in Nexus in 1998 (p.47, no. 18) where the author interviewed Michael Wolf. A piece of silicon which came from a UFO crash was mentioned, which Wolf himself supposedly had in his possession during one of his jobs on behalf of the NSA. This silicon was said to be 99.99% pure with an isotopic percentage which differed from the terrestrial one by 0.01%. This percentage was therefore extremely similar to the terrestrial one so it could be shown by modern techniques of fine structure mass spectrometry. So we were dealing with the statement of a revealer who spoke of a piece of silicon coming from a UFO crash and on the other hand, with no obvious link, we had a piece of silicon which came from the same revelatory source, which had undergone a rapid change of physical state, reaching temperatures greater than 3300 Kelvin. Once again we are faced with matching facts: we are still not able to answer the question of whether Wolf is telling the truth and the whole truth, but these last facts tend, in our opinion, in favour of his credibility. The investigation is ongoing.
A little before going to press, the engineer Luciano Pederzoli said that the fragment is not only formed of silicon but also has a low percentage of other elements. With carefully studied and designed ad hoc equipment, some small golden sparkling flecks were photographed whose nature still have to be identified. Some of these photos are shown here. In the meantime, technicians are preparing other equipment capable of perfecting the photographic yield inside the micropores present in the material.

Analysis of the Internal Surface of the Object

The Hypothesis is: Silicon

The first laboratory tests on one of Doctor Michael Wolf's fragments. Measure of density, hardness test, chemical reactions. We await the fine structure spectrograph.

By Luciano Pederzoli

When Doctor Malanga gave me this object to examine, which had been given to him by Adriano Forgione and Maurizio Baiata, at first sight it seemed as though it was made of silicon, the same material that transistors and integrated circuits are made of and which I work with professionally. He had the same impression and we had to ascertain if it was correct. My first task was to photograph it: from the external appearance it seemed to be a piece produced by a fracture and had an irregular surface, with medium-sized crystals formed by solidification, as seen in photos A03, A04, etc. up to A09. The presence of pores was somewhat unusual, and eight of them are clearly visible in photo A08 and two in A09. Instead, photos A01 and A02 show the dimensions of both the object and the pins used to sound the approximate depth and alignment of the pores themselves, as can be seen in photo A10. During a more thorough examination, although they were approximately straight and aligned, the axes of the pores were not parallel to each other and the pores reached different depths. Moreover, their internal surface showed irregular superficial crystallization and therefore they did not appear to be produced by a machine tool. One hole in particular, shown approximately in the centre of the piece in photo A10 with an axis slightly tilted towards the right, was almost perpendicular to the others and was sectioned lengthwise from the superficial fracture. This allowed a particularly thorough analysis of the internal surface which appeared to have been produced probably by a gas bubble which formed when

the material melted.

The Tests
It became clear from the first laboratory tests that the object was a =
poor
conductor of both heat and electricity, had no magnetic field of its =
own,
was not magnetizable, was not radioactive and neither was it fluorescent =
if
illuminated in visible, in near infrared or in near ultraviolet light.
Moreover, when exposed to electromagnetic fields of frequencies varying
between 100 KHz and 1000 MHz, it produced no secondary emission and this
made it practically impossible for it to be an active device =
(transponder
etc.). Since the object clearly seemed to be the result of melting =
followed
by cooling and therefore breakage, it seemed very improbable that it =
could
be damaged by exposing it to a strong electromagnetic field of 2.45 GHz
(the same frequency used by the majority of microwave ovens), and in =
fact
when it underwent this test, it showed a considerable increase in
temperature, apparently produced by dielectric losses, and this was
slightly greater than what is expected for pure silicon, but it was not
damaged. Because of its small size and reduced mass (around 4 g),
measurement of the density proved particularly difficult, and the figure
that was obtained (around 2.14 g/cm3) was less than that of silicon =
(2.34
g/cm3). The explanation of this fact did not take long to arrive in the
subsequent hardness test. This test calls for the piece (which had =
proved
to be decidedly resistant to abrasion, as is to be expected of silicon) =
to
be flattened beforehand with a suitable grinding tool, then polished and
finally gripped in the vice of a durometer. This allows measurement of =
the
penetration depth into the material of a particular drill bit called the
penetrator, using the force with which it is pressed against the =
surface.
It was expected that penetration would begin in a notable way around 300
Newtons, but once 80 Newtons (around 8 Kg) had been reached, with no
penetration, the object broke into several pieces showing both hardness =
and
fragility. The largest of these are shown in photos B01, B02, B03 and =
B04.
The superficial appearance of the various parts was absolutely the same =
as
the original object and also like the original, they had various pores =
and
vacuoles throughout the thickness, so justifying the relatively low =
density
that had been found. One of the pieces was placed in epoxy resin, and
having flattened it and polished it to resemble a mirror, it was finally
possible to treat it chemically so that it could go under a =
metallurgical
microscope. The chemical test, first carried out with hydrofluoric acid =
in
10% solution, then with boiling pure hydrochloric acid and finally with
boiling nitric acid produced no result; only the boiling potash =
(potassium
hydroxide or KOH) was able to notably react with the material, which is
compatible with the hypothesis that is was silicon, and underlined the
crystalline structure. Despite subsequently washing it carefully in
distilled water, the corrosion continued to go deeper, even during the
following weeks, revealing new facts.

Microfractures and Inclusions
The first photographs, which were of poor quality because of the =
inevitable
technical difficulties, were obtained using a special optic tube that =
was
purpose-built by Roberto Segamiglia in order to provide the =
metallurgical
microscope with a camera that the microscope was not constructed to use
initially. The magnified photos of the surface show, at medium
magnification, widespread microfractures, various globular structures =
and
some foliated ones, areas that had not reacted and the presence of =
various
types of inclusions of a crystalline appearance which signifies a
phenomenon of rapid melting with external or internal pollutants =

present.
Moreover, at low magnification vacuoles of various shapes could be seen =
on
all the internal breakage surfaces which, together with those described
before as pores with a linear course and cylindrical shape, imply the
generation of gas due to the effervescence of impurities contained in =
the
material, or due to all the mass of the object boiling while it was in a
molten state. The varied and abundant impurities deserve a more thorough
analysis which will be carried out and documented while Doctor Malanga
performs the spectrographic analyses capable of definitively identifying
what materials we are dealing with and in what percentages. With the =
fine
structure spectrograph we will also find out the isotopic composition =
and
we will finally know whether the object is terrestrial or not.

Summary of the Object's Characteristics=20
Dimensions: 29.7 mm x 19.7 mm x 7.8 mm.
Mass: 4.045 +/- 0.01 g.
Density: 2.14 +/- 0.05 g/ cm3
Appearance: (photos A01 to A09) similar to the appearance of silicon, =
which
has a density of 2.34 g/ cm3 and a melting point of 1410 =B0C.
Poor conductor of heat.
Poor conductor of electricity.
Not magnetic.
Not radioactive (it does not alter the reading of a Geiger counter with
respect to the background reading).
It does not give secondary emissions when exposed to electromagnetic =
fields
of a frequency between 100 KHz and 1 GHz.
It does not fluoresce when illuminated with black light (near UV) nor =
with a
He-Ne laser (red, visible), nor with an LED of 0.9 m (near infrared).
It has sufficient dielectric losses to heat it considerably when exposed =
to
the electromagnetic field of a generator of 1 KW to 2.45 GHz for ten
seconds.
The external appearance is typical of a superficial fracture with an
irregular surface and medium-sized crystals, due to solidification.
The pores and cavities visible on the surface are not due to a
manufacturing process but very probably to the generation of gas bubbles =
in
a molten state.
When ground, the material proves to be hard to work on and, once =
smoothed,
it looks like a mirror and microfractures and various vacuoles of =
varying
dimensions can be seen, which are widespread throughout the thickness.
During the hardness test, carried out on the surface which had =
previously
been flattened and polished, the penetrator caused the object to break =
into
many pieces (photos B1 to B4), reaching a compression force equal to =
around
80 N, without notable penetration (not expected before 300 N). This
indicates that the material is hard and very fragile, as confirmed by =
the
manner and type of break seen in a macroscopic examination, =
characterized
by an irregular surface with medium-sized crystals that is the same as =
that
already found on the external surface. On all internal and external
surfaces vacuoles are present. Some are a few millimetres long and are
straight and cylindrical in shape. The vacuoles imply the generation of
gas, due to the effervescence of impurities contained in it or the whole
mass of the object boiling when it was in a molten state.
After inclusion in epoxy resin, one of the fragments was polished and
underwent chemical tests in order to understand the crystalline =
structure:
pure hydrochloric and nitric acid, alone or mixed, are not capable of
reacting with the surface, not even if boiled. In order to produce a
reaction, concentrated potassium hydroxide (KOH) that is boiled for at
least ten minutes is needed.
Under the metallurgical microscope it is possible to see (photos C01 to
C08), various globular and some foliated structures, areas that had not
reacted and inclusions (probably crystalline) of various types, which =
imply
a rapid phenomenon with external or internal pollutants present.

Box:
Metal sample given to Michael Hesemann

This is the letter that Michael Hesemann sent to Paola Harris on 13 =
April
1999:

Dear Paola,

Re. Our conversation, please let me confirm:

1. I met and visited Dr Michael Wolf and was very impressed by him. He
certainly is a highly intelligent, brilliant man. He IS a medical doctor
and he showed me his credentials proving this, as well as his friendship
with Federico Fellini, proven by several photos. Of course there is and =
was
no way he could prove his ALPHACOM/MJ 12 membership.
2. He gave me a sample of his "metal", which as he told me, he retrieved
from a visit to Wright-Patterson Airforce Base. We got it tested here in
Germany, at the Federal Institute of Metallurgy, which came to the
conclusion that it is very pure silicon - 99% pure with 1% =
"unidentifiable"
elements. They did not go into detail about the latter.

3. The sample he gave me is highly conductive, which is unusual for
silicon. It does melt through ice.

4. The same characteristics were evident for silicon samples found in =
1993
in the Israeli crop circles of Kadima after five cases of observed UFO
landings/ humanoid encounters. I do have a sample of the Kadima silicon. =
It
is "the same stuff" as Michael Wolf's sample.

If you quote this statement, please do it in full length.

Sincerely yours,

Michael Hesemann.

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>From Dr. Corrado Malanga
Department of Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry of=20
Pisa Universty
Italy

August 6, 1999

To  Dr. Michael Wolf
=85=85=85=85
United States

Dear Michael
About the sample of silicon I have analized with Luciano Pederzoli and
others, it is necessary to underline that the same sample I received,
cannot show some particular superconductive features because after the
thermal shock undergone, (probably during the crash?) the cristalline
structure probably present has been destroyed.
Anyway the presence of a certain order that can to make to think to a
superconductive properties in the original sample have been postulated =
on
the bases of the presence of microholes positioned in the metal in all =
the
three dimensions.
In fact these microholes could be tentatively obtained because some

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microimpurities (occupeing well ordered positions in the sample) were
ejected out during the warming or because already present in the same
sample before the warming.
Unfortunately, the high thermal shock (3300 Kelvin or more)  do not =
allow
us to tell more for the moment.


Dr. Corrado Malanga
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