

UFO Midwest News Magazine

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“Unexplained Foreign Objects”

In the Midwest and around the world

Crop circles, UFOs, Aliens, Abductions, Bigfoot, Missing Time, Portals, Ley Lines, Cattle Mutilations, Cover-ups, Paranormal Events, Ghosts, Conspiracy Theories, Lists of Midwest UFO Events, List of UFO and Paranormal Radio Shows and more.

A large, detailed electron microscope photograph of a metallic artifact, likely the San Augustin artifact. The surface is highly textured and layered, showing a complex, crystalline structure. The artifact is shown in a close-up, angled view, highlighting its intricate details and sharp edges. The background is dark, making the metallic surface stand out prominently.

San Augustin Crash Site Metal Report —

“Not of this Earth”

Electron microscope photo of San Augustin Artifact. Photo: Steve Colbern

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San Augustin Crash Site Metal Report - “Not of this Earth”

Midwest UFO Conference To Get First Disclosure on Open Minds’ San Augustin Metal Report

By Art Campbell

We did not think much of the thin pieces of foil found in the arroyo below the highway. Research indicated that we had foil used to package candy and cigarettes, etc. since 1914. In earlier days before WWII, local residents would put household discards into the arroyos and let high water and flash floods take the debris out of sight. Consequently, in many arroyos near the highways, one can find all kinds of small debris, and small thumbnail sized pieces of foil are not unusual. Some distance away at what we were to later call the gap, we found larger pieces of foil, which we eventually picked up. In 10 years or so, we had several square feet of it. Even though we were not expecting to find any “Jessie Marcel memory metal,” picking it



Author Art Campbell in first excavation, 1997. Screen was borrowed from a rancher. Courtesy of Art Campbell

up at first seemed pointless. You could cut it, tear it, wad it up, and throw it, and it behaved just like your average kitchen foil.

Not thinking much of it, but not wanting to “throw the baby out with the bath,” we decided to research it to see if it was from local sources. Sometime one is so sure of something, you just want

to get it out of the way to eliminate it. I am afraid that was the case with the foil we picked up. As part of the elimination process, we looked up the metallurgical content of standard Reynolds or Alcoa aluminum foil. We found it to be 99% aluminum, 0.5% silicon, and 0.5% iron. We found that aluminum foil for

Table 1

**CRASH SITE METAL COATING ELEMENTS
In Order of Abundance**

Aluminum	Tin	Erbium
Iron	Cobalt	Iodine
Silicon	Rubidium	Cadmium
Calcium	Molybdenum	Cesium
Manganese	Lanthanum	Germanium
Magnesium	Yttrium	Silver
Potassium	Neodymium	Antimony
Titanium	Lithium	Thallium
Copper	Thorium	Holmium
Phosphorus	Uranium	Europium
Zinc	Hafnium	Selenium
Sodium	Arsenic	Thulium
Vanadium	Tungsten	Platinum
Chromium	Niobium	Mercury
Barium	Gadolinium	
Nickel	Gold	
Gallium	Praseodymium	
Strontium	Dysprosium	
Zirconium	Beryllium	
Lead	Samarium	
Boron	Bismuth	
Cerium	Ytterbium	

Highest metal percentages are shown in bold.

households was a byproduct of the aluminum aircraft industry in WWII, and first introduced in 1947. This was obviously what we had, we thought – ordinary store bought aluminum foil.

One day, we had some in a box and a ranch wife picked it up and said, “Where did you find this?” We told her, and she said, “you do not see much of this around here.” We asked, “Why?” She explained that western people’s food preparation relied on a lot of frying and baking, and in the early 1950s or so, women did not have much use for it. She said Reynolds or someone sent a free box of it to her high school home economics class about 1949 or ’50 and it languished in a cupboard most of the school year until one girl baked cookies on it and it soon disappeared. “It was expensive compared to the wax paper we knew and were used to.”

I asked her about food storage and leftovers. She smiled and said, “Table scraps went to the

TABLE 2 – ISOTOPIC RATIOS OF SUITABLE ELEMENTS IN SAMPLE W-1

ELEMENT	ISOTOPE	SAMPLE ISOTOPIC ABUNDANCE (%)*	TERRESTRIAL ISOTOPIC ABUNDANCE (%)‡	ISOTOPIC ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE W-1 Antimony (Sb), copper (Cu) and nickel (Ni) were the only elements present in the samples which were suitable to perform isotopic abundance calculations on from the raw ICP-MS data. These elements were suitable for this analysis because there are no analytical interferences with their isotopes from other isotopes found in the samples. The results of the isotopic abundance calculations for sample W-1 are shown in the table. These results are very unusual, and show extremely skewed isotopic ratios in the three tested elements, relative to the normal terrestrial amounts of the isotopes in each of these elements.
Antimony	Sb ¹²¹	49.58	57.36	
	Sb ¹²³	50.42	42.64	
Copper	Cu ⁶³	48.84	69.15	
	Cu ⁶⁵	51.16	30.85	
Nickel	Ni ⁵⁸	35.31	68.08	
	Ni ⁶⁰	32.41	26.23	
	Ni ⁶¹	ND	1.14	
	Ni ⁶²	32.28	3.63	

*May not be from Earth

‡From Earth

The results are conclusive after two tests with Antimony (Sb), two with Copper (Cu), and four with Nickel (Ni). These elements from W-1 seen in Sample Isotopic Abundance column above probably could not have originated from Earth.

dogs. We did not see foil around here until the mid-1950s or so when we got our first barbecue." She said, "When we finally got decent power and we could put in home freezers, we used it then to prevent freezer burn."

The foil we were finding had nowhere near the percentage formula that was introduced in 1947. We knew what we were finding here and there did not resemble the formula for domestic foil. We knew it was different, but we did not know why. Whenever we would find a piece, it was saved. Six small pieces were sent to a metallurgist in the late '90s. He

confirmed it was not domestic and said, "It was very complex, and it seemed to him the samples had come off of the floor and were tailings from a processing operation."

Then in 2004, things began to change when I invited Chuck Wade to the site. I met Chuck at the 2004 Aztec UFO Conference. He brought a crew of Navajos down to the site from Gallup. In 4 days, 3 crews dug 28, 1-meter square holes that were 20 centimeters deep. The crews started finding larger pieces of foil, and by 2010, Chuck had contacted Dr. Roger Leir and his L&M Group

that helped Dr. Leir finance the removal of what many believe are alien implants.

A Piece of Cake

As a result of their interest, six pieces of Chuck's metal were analyzed by Steve Colbern, a chemist/materials analyst at a major West coast laboratory. The project was sponsored and funded by the Open Minds organization of Phoenix, Arizona. We soon found out why the earlier metallurgists thought, "the foil had been scraped off of the processing plant floor." As it turned out, that was an understatement. Colbern, using the latest ICP-MS (inductively coupled plasma, mass spectrometry) equipment identified 40 to 50 separate elements in a coating on one side of the foil. Each separate piece of the six initial foil pieces were analyzed and each had had 40 to 50 or more of the same elements (plus or minus a few more) in exotic coatings.

The Icing

Colbern had given us the remarkable analysis of advanced metal technology that certainly could not have come from Earth in 1947 or the present. Now he was to give us the cake's icing. While using an Energy Dispersive X-Ray Analysis on the sample W-1, and the ICP-MS process, he was able to isolate three elements: antimony (Sb), copper (Cu) and nickel (Ni) that were suitable enough to perform isotopic abundance calculations upon. Steve's tests showed extremely skewed isotopic ratios and indicate that these three metals from the sample W-1 could not have originated



Some of the foil shards, when found, had signs of being handled before. Folds, such as those seen in this photo, could not be caused by natural forces in the arroyo. Courtesy Art Campbell



Foil pieces found at the site prior to 2004. More was found later in excavations. Some of it was found on the surface after a hard rain. Courtesy Art Campbell

on Earth.

Security Considerations

When we look at the relatively short timeline of equipment development and knowledge needed to assess the crash site material, we can see possibly why there is still secrecy about UFO crash sites. We needed to go back to 1939 and Albert Einstein's famous letter to FDR, which led to the super secret Manhattan Atomic Energy project. It was not until 1940 that isotope research got underway at Columbia University studying uranium isotope separation. It was not until seven years later in 1947 that the Roswell and Plains crashes occurred. Six years later in 1953, the scan-

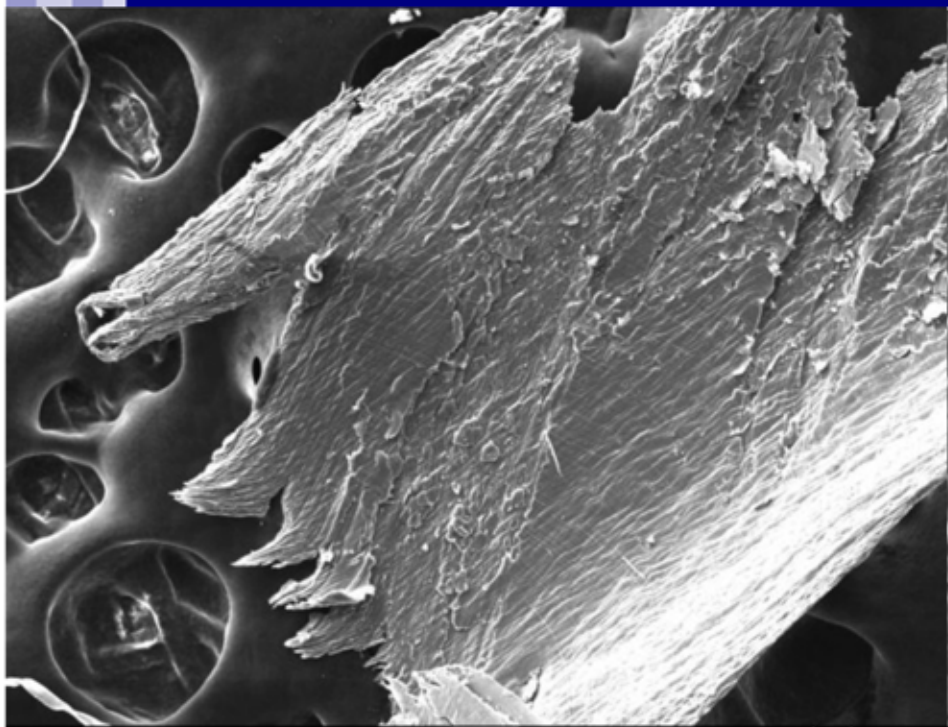
ning electron microscope (SEM) was developed and only 36 years later (in 1989) that the ICP-MS technology was developed.

Scientist's Conclusions

- 1) These samples contain very unusual alloying elements, which were **not present in aluminum alloys in 1947**. If these samples are from an aircraft, which crashed in that year, they are very unusual on that basis.
- 2) The coatings on the samples are also unusual because conformal coatings of this type, which are blended with the metal, and rich in silica, titania, magnesia, sulfate, phos-

phate, and chloride, were almost **certainly not available in 1947**. The coatings on the samples are also somewhat similar to coatings on implants removed from people claiming alien contact.

- 3) The carbon nanotube indications observed in the Raman spectra of the samples indicates the possibility that the samples may be "smart metal" materials, which contain carbon nanotubes as electronic components, or to strengthen the materials. Since the mechanical strength of these samples was not unusual, they should be tested for unusual electrical characteristics.
- 4) The isotopic ratios of three



Columnar metallic crystals from metal sample W-6, SEM magnification at 85x. This piece was a slice of the one solid piece of metal that we found. Sample W-6 contained 43 elements. Photo: Steve Colbern

elements in sample W-1 (antimony, copper, and nickel) were extremely skewed [Editor's note: In this instance, "skewed" refers to metal formulations not known on earth.], with respect to the terrestrial ratios for these elements, and there is therefore a high probability that **the samples came from an extraterrestrial source.** These extremely skewed isotopic results are again reminiscent of those obtained from alleged alien implants, and from an alleged piece of the Roswell crash debris which was analyzed by the late Dr. Russell Vernon Clark.

- 5) The results of the pendulum test indicate that samples W-1 and W-6 may still be emitting gravitational, or magnetic energy, which greatly increases the probability these samples

are **nanotechnological "smart metals" and of probable alien origin** as well.

- 6) Further microscopic testing should be done on these materials to determine their internal structures. More testing should also be done to determine the existence, extent, and profile of any gravitational, magnetic, or electric fields the samples may be emitting, and their source of energy.

The results of the isotopic analysis of the ICP-MS results from sample W-1 indicate that the isotopic abundances of each of the elements tested (antimony (Sb), copper (Cu), and nickel (Ni)) **differed significantly** from the isotopic composition of the same elements derived **from terrestrial sources.**

For elements heavier than boron, differences in isotopic composition of more than approximately 1% from the usual terrestrial isotopic abundance pattern, indicates a high probability that **the material originated from a non-terrestrial source.**

All of the elements tested differed from the terrestrial abundances by much more than this. These elements in sample W-1 therefore **may not have originated on Earth.**

Summary

- Einstein's letter of 1939
- Beginning isotope research 1940
- Roswell and Plains UFO crashes 1947
- Scanning electron microscope (SEM) 1953
- ICP-MS 1989

This research is just beginning as we are doing the analysis of the metal foil shards found on the Plains of San Augustin. Many other things of interest were found: a tiny shoe sole, something that may be an artificial body part, and other items. This leaves us with some questions. What research, if any, was done in 1947 or 1948 or shortly thereafter to match today's sophisticated analysis that we show in Colbern's 2010 report?

If the shards were analyzed prior to 1989, what procedures were used that were available to give them similar results? A witness said there was foil on the ground at the crash site. Most of it was apparently picked up, but some was left for this researcher, his friend, and a crew of Navajos.

Are there possibly some boxes on a forgotten shelf in a govern-

ment warehouse with more of the arroyo metal shards waiting for that future day when they might get a more proper analysis?... Perhaps. If this is true, then this independent private research may be the first to discover the sophisticated and varied coatings on the strange New Mexico arroyo foil.

If you have questions for Steve Colbern or Art Campbell please separate the questions and send them to: artc@connpoint.net

Steve Colbern is a Chemist/Materials Analyst, UCLA 1989, associate of Dr. Roger Leir, the late Dr. Russell Vernon Clark, Bob Koontz, extraterrestrial materials expert. Steve had access to extremely sensitive lab equipment from a prominent west coast materials lab. His testing of the metals included the use of dissecting microscope, the scanning electron microscope (SEM), and Energy Dispersive X-Ray (EDX) Most of Steve's spectacular finds were with the (ICP-MS), Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometer device and the EDX

Art Campbell is a former Missourian with Kansas City UFO ties. He attended college at Kansas City Art Institute and University of Missouri, Kansas City between 1954-1959. He was a charter member of the very early Kansas City UFO Study Club and later formed a NICAP affiliate here. Art and his wife Mary Lou moved from Kansas City in 1960 to Colorado where Art found a teaching and coaching job. He is currently retired and living in Oregon.

Editor's Note: Art will be speaking at the UFO Midwest Conference on August 27, 2011 in Kansas City, MO.