May 2015 Newsletter

by Lilian Mustelier

My granddaughter in law was over last night and notified me enthusiastically that one of her friends, during an outing, introduced her to a disolvable pill which is deposited in the toilet and it prevents poop from smelling at all, while using public bathrooms. We, some of the other family members, of course insisted she was kidding and launched a heated discussion about the subject.

April was very confusing to me. I had a friend visit from Florida, we made plans for upcoming shows, events we intended to attend and just going with the flow when it comes to every day living. In fact, we planned to try and make a little sense out of the ;;craziness of daily reports of changing reports of the now having started Presidential Runs for 2016. My friend was a very active participant in the 2008 elections associated with our now President Obama. One night at 9PM, she informed me she was leaving the next morning. I was shocked since there was no indication of this prior to that point and I tried making sense out of the decision, what I was left with was a reminder that going with the flow is full of surprises… at times. 24 hour cable-news is informative, yet, we forget much is just speculation on subjects to fill the 24-hours newscasts. This, I think, gets us used to thinking ahead and in some ways even worry about things which may never take place. It is so easy to start adopting that line of thinking and adjust our behaviour to that. My friend's sudden, unexpected departure reminded me that to step out of the daily hype is not the way to go and it is time to get back to reality, staying with the facts and sticking with what we really know to be true.

True is that another young Black American was killed by police.
True is that hundreds of fleeing refugees died at sea, trying to get away from violence.
True is that Spring has arrived for most in this hemisphere.
True is that there is no peace on Earth in sight.
True is that nothing or very little will change for the better on the planet.
True is that Mother Earth is spitting mutliple volcanoes at us to remind us that we are a tolerated species on Earth occupying some space and it is time to reconsider our behaviour before that privilege is revoked.
True is that another test was conducted on the Bob White Object, which proves it is not of Earthly Origins.

Dr. Robert H. Gibbons

I came across a photo of the Travis Walton Abduction Object found at the site by one of his friends looking for him. It looks a lot like the BWO! (Bob White Object) Travis Walton story was the basis for the Fire in the Sky movie.

Dr Gilbert Jordan encountered a report of an object from a Danish FooFighter, it was said knowledge he was blessed with, which got him involved with…at that time…the Museum of the Unexplained in Reedsville, MO. Home of the Bob White Object.

Travis Walton Object

Bob White Object

For those of you hearing about this for the first time:

> Bob White and a friend, in 1985, were driving from CO to NV. Around Grand Junction they saw a glowing object falling from the sky.
>
> **White said, the lights were blinding. He got out of the car and stared, dumbfounded.**
>
> **The object was about 100 yards in front of him, he said, "and it was huge … absolutely huge."**
>
> **In time, he said, the lights bolted toward the sky and connected with a pair of neon, tubular lights — "the mother ship," White guesses now. And just like that, he said, the entire contraption zipped eastward through the Colorado sky and disappeared.**
>
> **"What I saw," White said, "was not of this Earth."**
>
> **As the craft flew away, White said, he noticed an orange light falling to the ground. A locator probe? Something that simply broke off? It was red hot when he reached it, he said, but in time it cooled enough to pick up. White shoved the object into the trunk of the car.**
>
> **The object is about 7-1/2 inches long and shaped like a teardrop. It has a coarse, metallic exterior and weighs less than 2 pounds. It looks a bit like it could be a petrified pine cone and is composed primarily of aluminum.**

His story was aired on several occasions by me on:

> *A Visit with a person of HighStrangeness* and eventually on the history channel.
> http://www.abovetopsecret.com/forum/thread461414/pg1

In 2002, was the first time I touched the BWO I felt it is a transmitter of sorts. I spend much time holding the object which reminded me of Styrofoam even though it was metal. It was so cold and warmed right up for me when laying on my lap for a few minutes. I felt like a friend…to the point I never thought about consequences of handling the object that had fallen into my relaity from such a far away place….. I believe it was actually tested for sound at one point and the test was inconclusive.

In April 2015, new test results were released and here are the findings. No changes or editing has been done and I thank Larry Cekander for allowing me to share this with you so you can make up your own mind where we are with thinking we are the only thing in space which matters……

> **R. Olson, M. Topolski, L. Martins**
>
> **Project Notes**
>
> Two questions lingered after the first report was completed. First, it was thought the polymeric material we were seeing might be some form of contaminant, so we wanted to look at a fresh polished cross-section. Second, the fact that we were seeing significant amounts of iron and silicon in the alloy, yet no precipitated secondary phases, suggested the metal was cooled relatively quickly. We thought if we heattreated a piece of the object, we should see some precipitates start to form within the alloy. Larry Cekander kindly allowed us to slice a small piece from the small shard he sent us so we could 1) polish a fresh cross-section for new examination and 2) use a piece of this section for a heat-treat experiment.
>
> **Specimen Notes**
>
> A sample was sectioned from the small shard Larry had sent us using a Buehler diamond wafering blade. One half of this section remained a control, and the other was prepared for heat-treat by sealing in a glass ampule, this in order to limit reaction of the metal with oxygen during exposure to high temperature. The sample was inserted into a glass pipette and both ends melted shut using a blowtorch, taking care not to heat the sample.
>
> The sealed piece was heat-treated at 750F for 6 hours in a Skutt kiln and then slowcooled back to room temperature. Both the as-received control piece and the heattreated piece were then mounted in epoxy under vacuum and polished to a 1-micron finish for examination by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS). The arrows in Figure 1 point to the surfaces that were polished and examined. Figure 2 shows an optical picture of the polished mounted samples. The epoxy mount was labelled as "SM005".

Figure 1: Arrows point to the surfaces that were polished and examined.

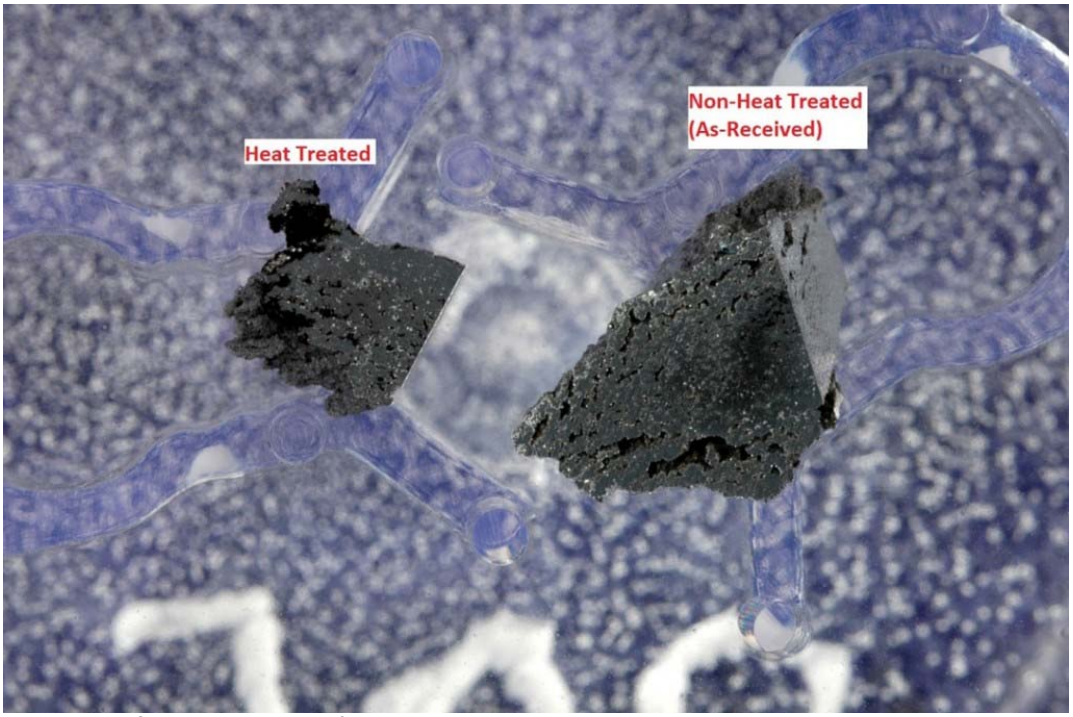


Figure 2: Mount SM005 – optical picture of polished samples.

Results

Figure 3 shows a low magnification SEM micrograph of the control sample. In short, two major distinct phases are present, a bright continuous phase and a darker mostly non-continuous phase. As discussed in the previous analysis, there is a lot of porosity present. We did not see the unusual polymeric phase in this cross-section as identified in the first analysis, suggesting it may have been an anomaly or contaminant, but we are uncertain.

Figure 4 is a higher magnification image of a region near the center of Figure 3. The microstructure takes on the appearance of what looks to be fused droplets with a reaction product at surfaces and within pores. Spectrums 16-18 are elemental analyses taken of regions shown in Figure 4 using EDS. Table 1 displays the quantitative results of those analyses.

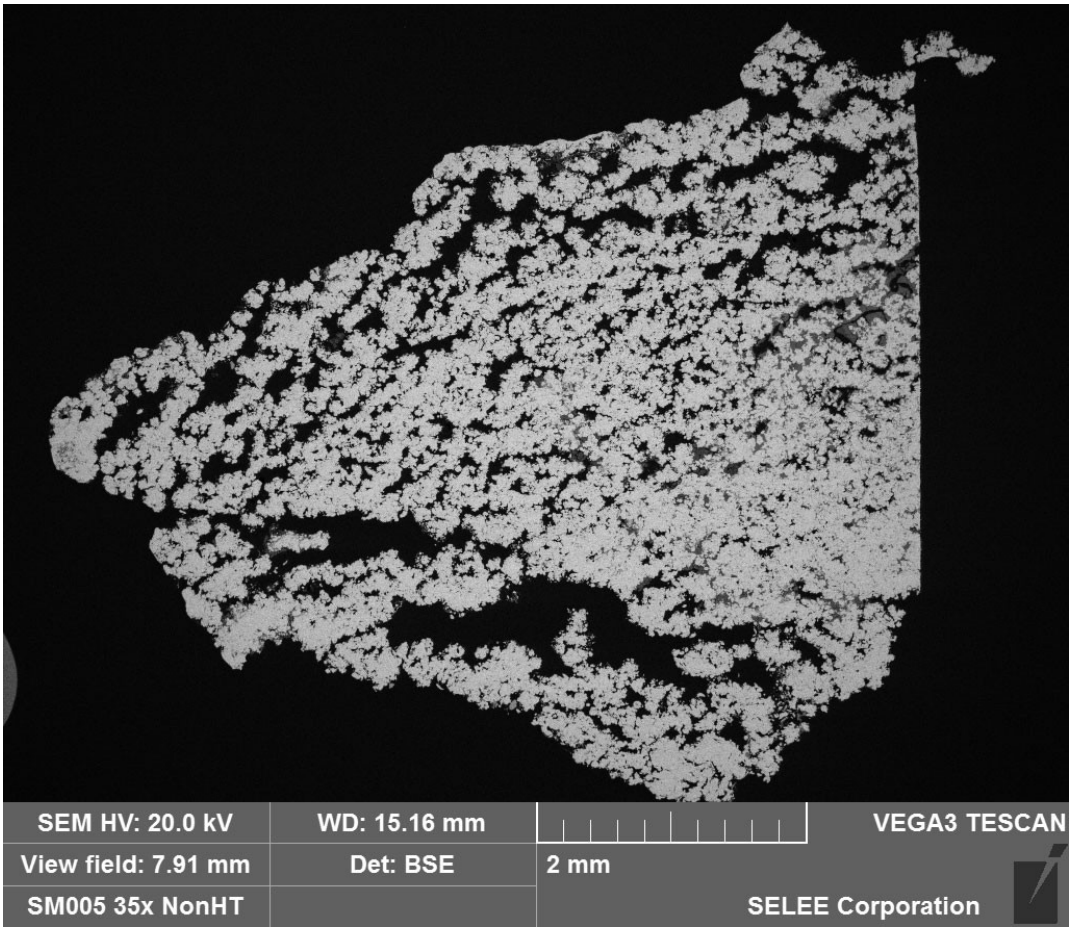


Figure 3: Backscatter SEM image of a polished cross-section of the control sample (not heat treated) taken at low magnification.

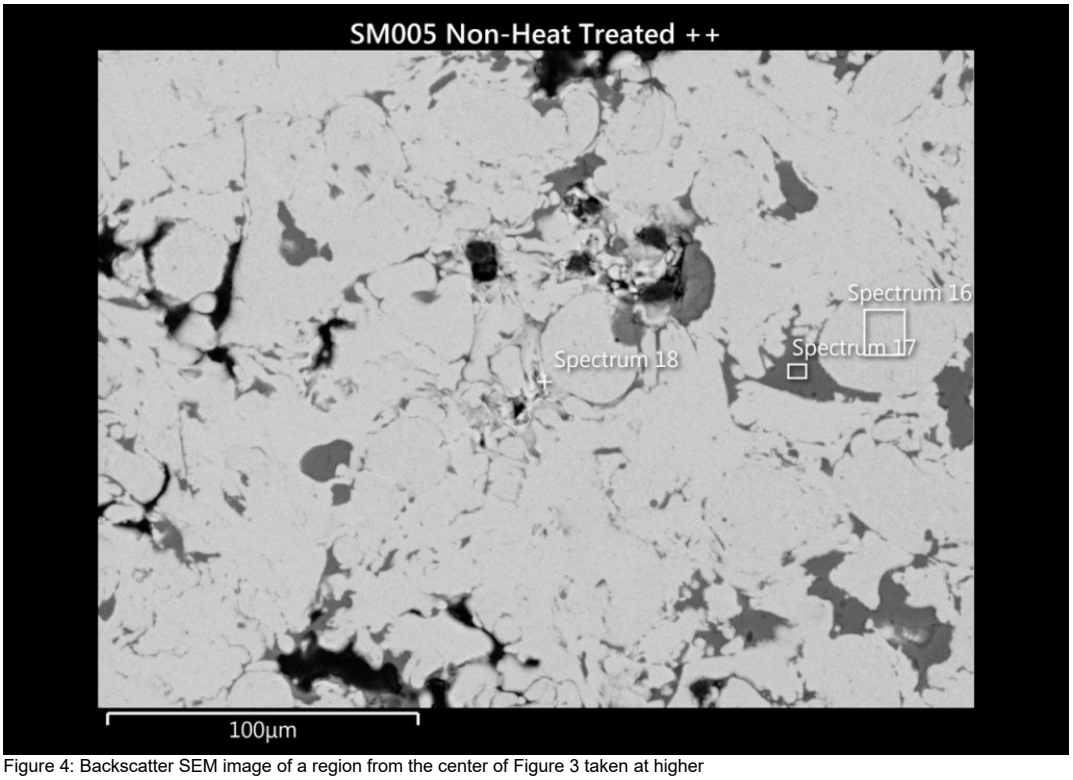


Figure 4: Backscatter SEM image of a region from the center of Figure 3 taken at higher magnification.

Table 1: EDS results of locations shown in Figure 4.

	%ATOMIC								
Spectrum Label	O	Na	Mg	Al	Si	S	Cl	Ca	Fe

Spectrum 16	4.3	–	–	90.1	5.4	–	–	–	0.3
Spectrum 17	69.7	0.2	–	29.2	0.4	0.6	–	–	–
Spectrum 18	11.1	–	–	83.0	5.6	–	–	–	0.2

%WEIGHT

Spectrum Label	Al	Si	Fe
Spectrum 16	93.4	6.0	0.6

Spectrum 16 is an area analysis of the bright phase, which is aluminum alloy, and Spectrum 18 is a single spot analysis of this alloy. Table 1 shows the results of these spectra. The alloy is approximately 5-6 atomic % silicon, a small amount of iron at about 0.2-0.3 atomic %, and the balance aluminum, which is similar to what we saw in the previous analysis.

Spectrum 17 is an area analysis of the darker phase, which essentially looks like the oxidation product of the alloy. We see a small amount of Na and S in the oxidation product, but do not see these elements in detectable quantities in the alloy. If they are in the alloy, they would likely be at concentrations less than 0.1 atomic %. We could only speculate as to how these trace elements ended up in the oxide. The presence of aluminium oxide at surfaces and within porosity suggests the alloy may have been exposed to oxygen for some time period while at high temperature, allowing it to partially oxidize to some extent, but not completely oxidize before cooling and solidifying.

The fact that the alloy shows no obvious precipitates when imaged at high magnification, despite that it contains about 6% silicon and 0.6% iron by mass, suggests the metal was cooled rapidly. Thus, the purpose of heat-treating a sample was to show how the microstructure might look when cooled more slowly under more typical circumstances. We did not want to completely re-melt the sample, as that would have destroyed the original microstructure, so we chose the temperature 750F and time of 6 hours in an effort to effectively anneal the sample and grow precipitates within the alloy.

Figure 5 shows a low magnification image of the polished cross-section of the heattreated sample. The appearance is fairly similar to Figure 3. Sealing the sample in the glass ampule seems to have inhibited any additional oxidation it may have experienced during the heat treat. Figure 6 is a higher magnification image from the center of Figure 5. Several spectra were obtained and the results were similar to those acquired in Figure 3.

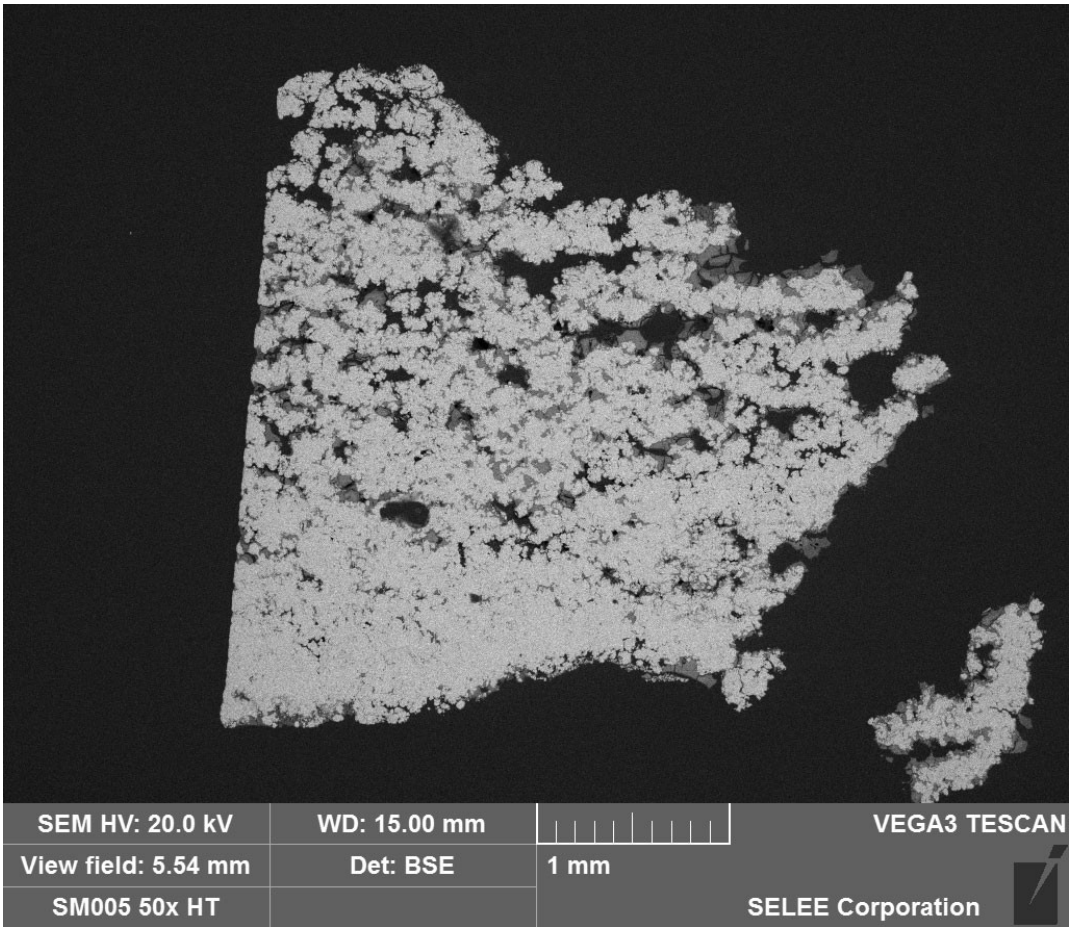


Figure 5: Backscatter SEM image of a cross-section of the heat-treated sample.

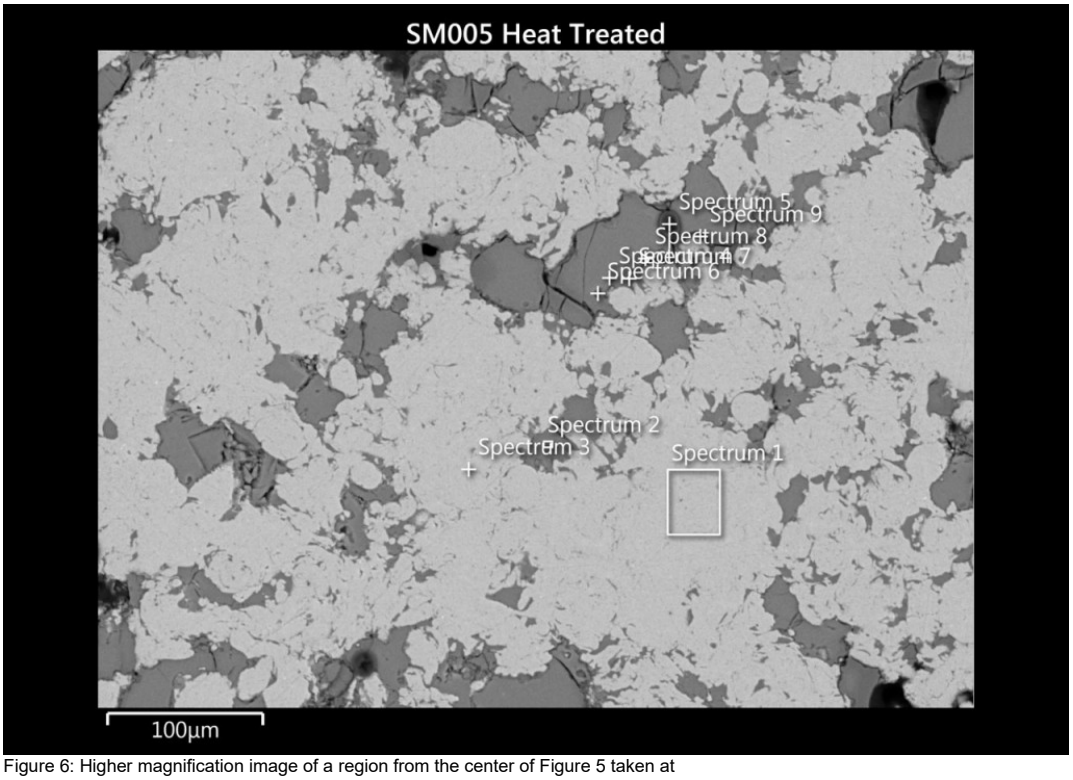


Figure 6: Higher magnification image of a region from the center of Figure 5 taken at higher magnification.

%ATOMIC

Spectrum Label	O	Na	Mg	Al	Si	S	Cl	Ca	Fe
Spectrum 1	6.1	–	–	81.9	11.8	–	–	–	0.2
Spectrum 2	59.1	–	–	39.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	–
Spectrum 3	3.7	–	–	87.7	7.8	–	–	–	0.9
Spectrum 4	58.1	–	–	32.0	2.1	0.4	–	0.1	7.3
Spectrum 5	76.4	–	–	13.4	–	–	10.2	–	–
Spectrum 6	56.1	–	–	37.5	5.3	0.6	–	0.2	0.4
Spectrum 7	49.0	–	0.1	46.2	3.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Spectrum 8	54.1	–	–	40.0	4.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
Spectrum 9	44.6	0.4	–	45.5	8.5	0.4	0.2	–	0.4

%WEIGHT

Spectrum Label	Al	Si	Fe
Spectrum 1	86.1	13.4	0.5

Very small amounts of calcium and magnesium were picked up in some of the oxides spectra. Spectrum 5 has a high chlorine content, which means it is likely epoxy peeking through in a pore. Otherwise the spectra are very similar to the control.

At this stage, we feared the heat-treatment was unsuccessful in producing precipitates from the alloy, but at very high magnification of about 5000X as shown in Figure 7, we began to see small flecks of a bright phase in the microstructure that we had not seen in previous examination attempts at similar magnification in the non-heat treated material. We believe these are the precipitates we were trying to produce.

Figure 7 is a very high magnification image of a region of aluminum alloy in the heattreated specimen. The small bright regions are less than 1-micron in size and appear uniformly dispersed through the alloy. Comparison of a spot analysis of one of the larger bright regions (Spectrum 10) versus analyses of the bulk alloy (Spectrums 11-15) showed it to be relatively high in both silicon and iron, which is what we might expect in a precipitate.

Figure 7: Much higher magnification (5000X) of the heat-treated aluminum alloy sample.

%ATOMIC

Spectrum Label	O	Na	Mg	Al	Si	S	Cl	Ca	Fe
Spectrum 10	2.0	–	–	79.6	12.2	–	–	–	6.2
Spectrum 11	4.6	–	–	89.1	6.2	–	–	–	0.1
Spectrum 12	7.0	–	–	86.4	5.9	–	–	–	0.7
Spectrum 13	2.6	–	–	90.9	5.9	–	–	–	0.7
Spectrum 14	5.3	–	–	90.4	4.2	–	–	–	0.2
Spectrum 15	5.8	–	–	81.4	12.5	–	–	–	0.2

%WEIGHT

Spectrum Label	Al	Si	Fe
Spectrum 15	85.3	14.2	0.5

Conclusion

In agreement with the previous study performed in September 2014, the Bob White object is in general composed of a relatively porous aluminum alloy. It is so porous that it appears to be composed of fused particles or droplets of aluminum having a size between about 5 and 50 microns. The presence of aluminum oxide within pores and at surfaces suggests the object and/or particles were exposed to oxygen (or air) at relatively high temperature for a long enough time period to form some oxide, but obviously not long enough to completely oxidize the object.

Given the high concentrations of silicon (5-6 atomic %) and iron (0.2-0.3 atomic %) in the alloy making up the Bob White object, one would expect to see precipitates dispersed within it, this unless the object was cooled quickly. Heat-treatment of a piece cut from the object induced the emergence of precipitates, albeit rather small, high in silicon and iron. It would have been nice to see something a little more pronounced.

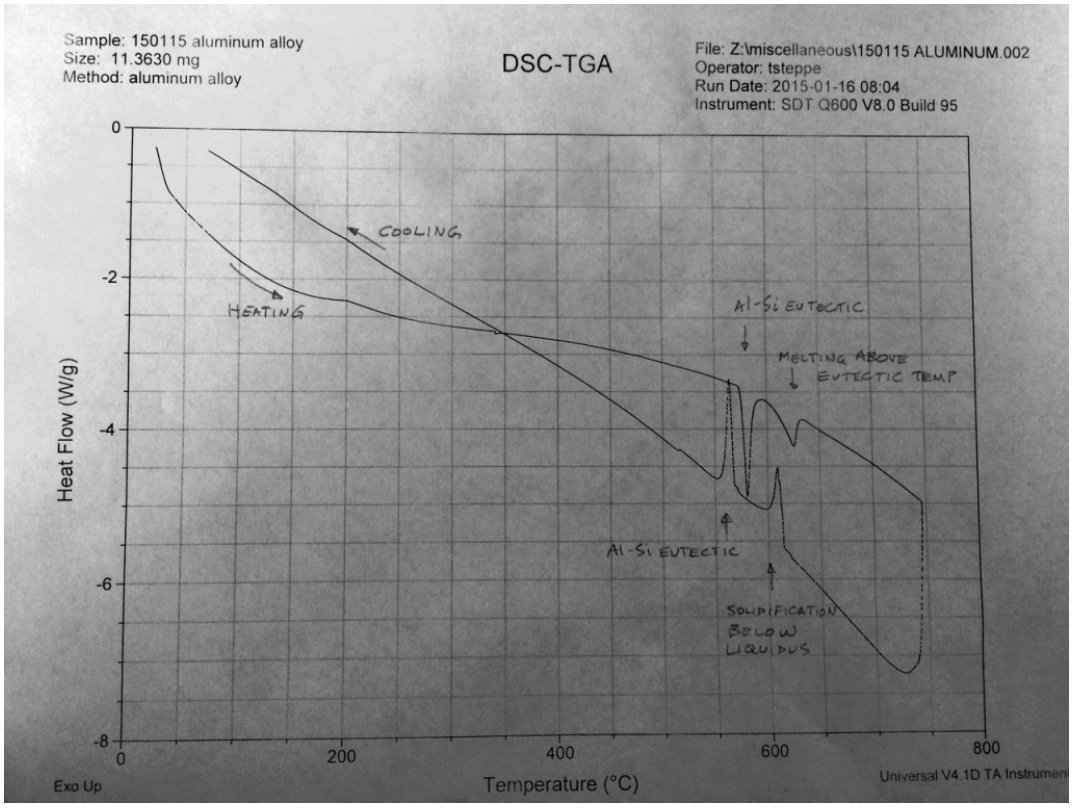
With a more optimized heat treatment schedule, we would expect these precipitates to grow significantly larger.

Given these results, this experiment lends support to the idea that the metal making up the Bob White object was cooled relatively quickly, allowing it to attain a featureless microstructure lacking precipitates high in silicon and iron.

Addendum

Differential thermal analysis was performed in argon using 11.3 mg of sample. As shown in the Figure below, the first peak on heating is indicative of reaching the Al-Si eutectic, which is expected given the composition identified in the SEM/EDS analysis.

The second peak signifies melting of the remaining aluminum phase. Solidification occurs at slightly lower temperatures on cooling, which is normal.



Summary of Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy Results

%WEIGHT

Spectrum Label	O	Na	Mg	Al	Si	S	Cl	Ca	Fe
Spectrum 1	–	–	–	86.1	13.4	–	–	–	0.5
Spectrum 2	46.0	–	–	51.4	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	–
Spectrum 3	2.2	–	–	87.9	8.2	–	–	–	1.8
Spectrum 4	40.8	–	–	37.9	2.6	0.6	–	0.2	17.9
Spectrum 5	62.8	–	–	18.6	–	–	18.6	–	–
Spectrum 6	42.6	–	–	48.1	7.0	1.0	–	0.4	1.0
Spectrum 7	36.1	–	0.2	57.3	4.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.5
Spectrum 8	40.8	–	–	50.8	6.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.8
Spectrum 9	32.0	0.5	–	55.0	10.7	0.6	0.3	–	1.0
Spectrum 10	2.0	–	–	79.6	12.2	–	–	–	6.2
Spectrum 11	2.8	–	–	90.4	6.6	–	–	–	0.3
Spectrum 12	4.3	–	–	88.1	6.3	–	–	–	1.4
Spectrum 13	1.6	–	–	91.0	6.1	–	–	–	1.4
Spectrum 14	3.2	–	–	92.0	4.4	–	–	–	0.4
Spectrum 15	–	–	–	85.3	14.2	–	–	–	0.5
Spectrum 16	–	–	–	93.4	6.0	–	–	–	0.6
Spectrum 17	57.6	0.2	–	40.7	0.5	1.0	–	–	–
Spectrum 18	6.9	–	–	86.5	6.1	–	–	–	0.5

Summary of Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy Results

%ATOMIC

Spectrum Label	O	Na	Mg	Al	Si	S	Cl	Ca	Fe
Spectrum 1	6.1	–	–	81.9	11.8	–	–	–	0.2
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Spectrum 9	44.6	0.4	–	45.5	8.5	0.4	0.2	–	0.4
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Spectrum 16	4.3	–	–	90.1	5.4	–	–	–	0.3
Spectrum 17	69.7	0.2	–	29.2	0.4	0.6	–	–	–
Spectrum 18	11.1	–	–	83.0	5.6	–	–	–	0.2

So then…. protesters and police are in violent clashes in Baltimore, we are involved in MANY conflicts around the world, people are hungry, droughts all over the country and people are living their lives. Maybe my Granddaughter in law is correct and there is such a pill which prevents our poop from stinking…..

Love and Light,
Lilian

PS. Here are the shows I did about the Bob White Object:

A visit with a person of Highstrangeness..Hard Evidence, the Bob Whi...

This is the update on predictions for 2015. By April most things predicted already happened, so we live streamed an update on April 25th 2015. STARTS AT 5:50

Revisiting 2015 Prediction: A Visit with a Person of High Strangeness

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