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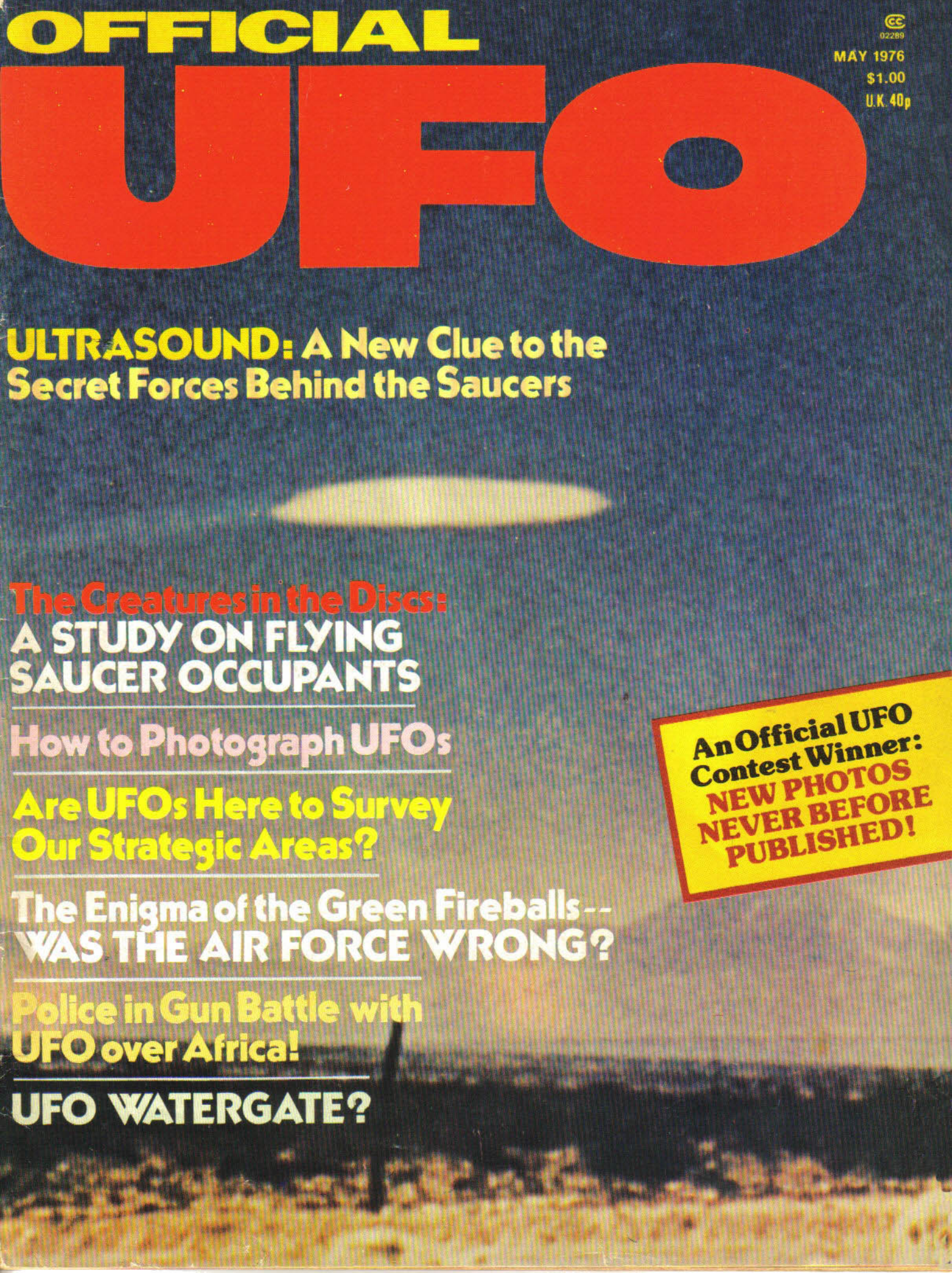

ULTRASOUND: A New Clue to the Secret Forces Behind the Saucers

The Creatures in the Discs: A STUDY ON FLYING SAUCER OCCUPANTS

How to Photograph UFOs

Are UFOs Here to Survey Our Strategic Areas?

The Enigma of the Green Fireballs -- WAS THE AIR FORCE WRONG?

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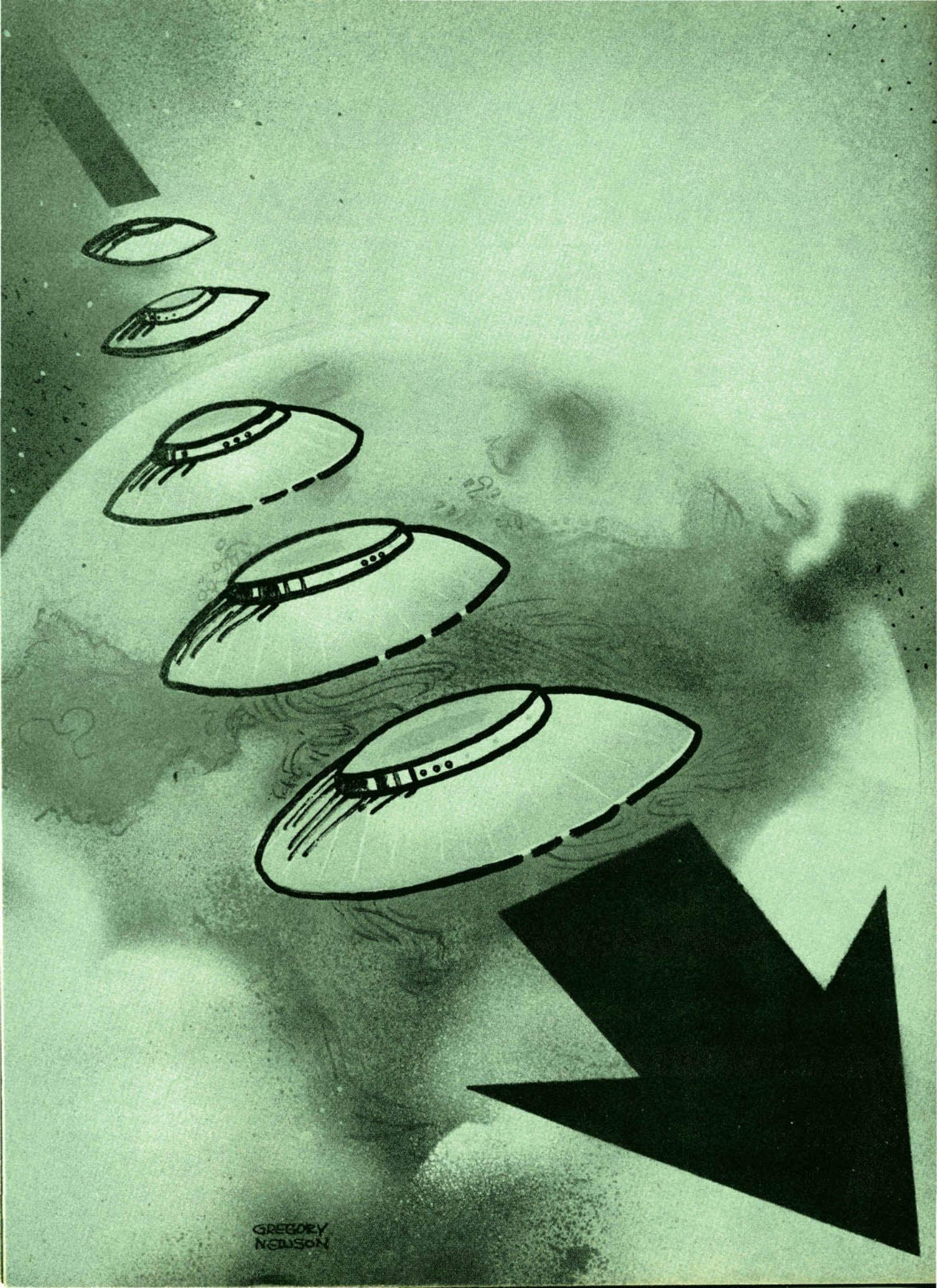
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Figure 1: The 15 states that lead in close encounters and occupant sightings (1947-1967).

STATE	Plotted	Unplotted	Total	Close Encounter	Physical	Occupant
1. CALIFORNIA	26	8	34	3	3	28
2. OHIO	34	0	34	9	7	18
3. NEW YORK	20	3	23	1	3	19
4. PENNSYLVANIA	17	2	19	4	2	13
5. TEXAS	17	2	19	4	6	9
6. *ILLINOIS*	*15*	*1*	*16*	*5*	*6*	*5*
7. NEW MEXICO	15	1	16	7	6	3
8. INDIANA	13	0	13	4	6	3
9. MISSOURI	12	0	12	0	7	5
10. FLORIDA	11	1	12	4	2	6
11. WASHINGTON	10	1	11	2	2	7
12. VIRGINIA	10	1	11	3	6	2
13. NEW JERSEY	8	2	10	3	2	5
14. MASSACHUSETTS	9	0	9	1	2	6
15. NORTH DAKOTA	9	0	9	2	5	2
TOTALS:	226	22	248	52	65	131

ARE UFOs SURVEYING OUR STRATEGIC AREAS?

By Richard Hall

Our military facilities, electrical generating stations and fuel reserves are haunted by UFOs, which keep careful watch on the important activities below.

■ A special study of close-range UFO sightings suggests that the supposed extraterrestrial pilots may be interested in manufacturing areas, military installations and electric power stations in the United States. These conclusions are highly tentative since the mapping project that led to them is incomplete and continuing. However, they may indicate some important lines of investigation if the patterns hold up and are borne out by parallel studies in other countries.

Several years ago I began plotting sightings against various geological and geographical features on a large U.S. map and found some promising patterns, especially a seeming association with nuclear facilities. The scale of the map was such that I could not judge the significance of the map plots, however, and the project was temporarily abandoned due to the press of other affairs. When I resumed in 1975, my original data were lost or misplaced (except for the map). Having learned something from the first effort, this time I set up a more careful and possibly meaningful study. What test could I make to determine possible correlations between UFO sightings and strategic factors?

I defined "strategic" as consisting of three basic components: (1) military facilities, including rocket and missile bases; (2) electric power generating stations, especially atomic; and (3) important fuels and minerals such as petroleum, coal, uranium, metallic ores, etc. After a great deal of library research, these were plotted in two ways on a U.S. map: generally (*regions* rich in oil or uranium ore) and specifically (particular *sites*). When the strategic map was heavily dotted with all the regions and sites that I could initially extract from reference books, I began plotting UFO sightings on an overlay map for easy comparison.

My definition of close-range sightings included three basic types: (1) occupant cases, (2) physical and physiological effect cases, and (3) other "close encounters" (typically landings, near-landings and close approaches to cars and aircraft). The rationale was that if there is any geographic significance in the sighting locations (there may be none), it should become more apparent by screening out "fly-by" cases and having the map plots represent the

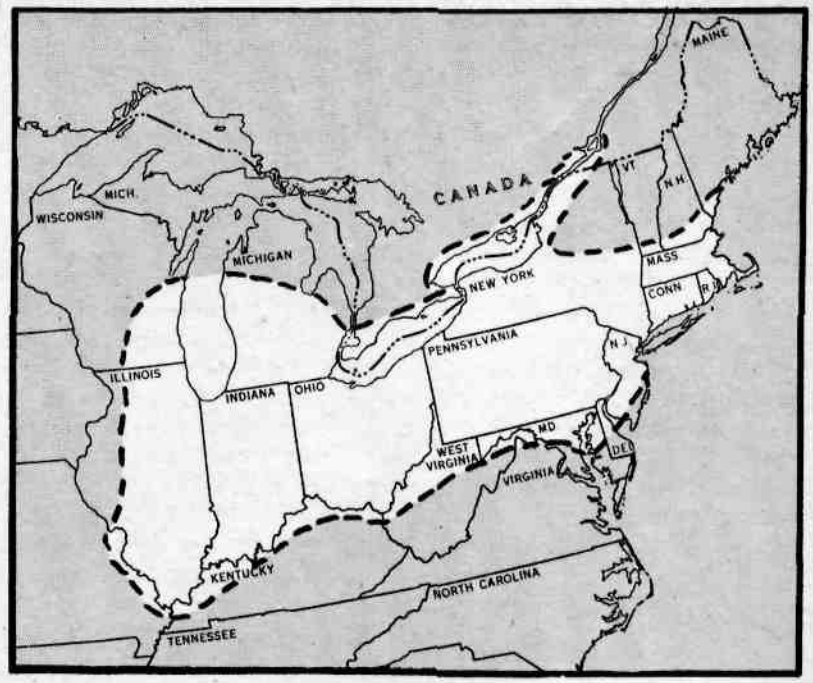

Figure 2: UFOs abound in the skies over the main manufacturing region of the U.S.

STATE	COPPER	GOLD	LEAD	MERCURY	SILVER	URANIUM	MANGANESE	MOLYBDENUM	ZINC
ARIZONA	1				2		1	3	4
COLORADO			4			3		1	
IDAHO			2	4	1				2
MONTANA	3				4		4		
NEVADA	4			2			2		
SOUTH DAKOTA		1							
UTAH	2	2	3		3	2		2	
WYOMING						4			

Figure 4: How these states rank in the production of precious metals. (Source: Minerals Yearbook, 1959.)

STATE (Population in millions, 1970 Census)	MINERAL PRODUCTION incl. Petroleum [1958]	GASOLINE REFINERY PRODUCTION [1960]	COAL PRODUCTION [1960]	SULFUR PRODUCTION [1959]	MANUFACTURING Shipment Value [1967]	ELECTRIC ENERGY PROD. Kilowatt-Hours [1967]	MILITARY DEFENSE CONTRACTS—$ [1968]	TITANIUM PRODUCTION [1958]	LIME PRODUCTION [1967]	MAGNESIUM PRODUCTION [1967]	SAND & GRAVEL PROD. [1967]	OTHER
CALIFORNIA (19.9)	3	2		3	2	1	1			2	1	1st in mercury 3rd in iron 4th in gold 4th in molybdenum
OHIO (10.6)		6	5		3	4	6		1		4	Largest sandstone quarries in world
NEW YORK (18.2)					1	2	3	1			3	3rd in zinc 4th in iron
PENNSYLVANIA (11.8)	4	5	2		6	6	5		3			
TEXAS (11.2)	1	1		1	7	3	2		4	3		
ILLINOIS (11.0)	8	4	4		4	5						
NEW MEXICO (1.0)	7											1st in uranium 4th in copper (since 1959) 3rd in manganese
INDIANA (5.2)		8	7		9	9	10					
MISSOURI (4.7)					13		8		2			*1st in lead;* significant amounts of iron and coal
FLORIDA (6.8)						13		2		4		

Figure 3: How each state in the study ranks in production of material important to the United States. (Sources: Minerals Yearbook, 1959-1960; Encyclopedia Britannica, 1969.)

closest interactions with human beings. These cases, if any, might demonstrate "interest" in selected human activities, resources or facilities.

For UFO data I drew on Ted Bloecher's unpublished preliminary catalogue of occupant cases (scheduled for publication by the Center for UFO Studies), the catalogue of "Physical Traces Associated with UFO Sightings" (compiled by Ted Phillips and published by the Center), and NICAP publications for the period under study. The final sample consisted of 379 cases for the 21 years from 1947 through 1967. Thirty-four percent of these occurred in five states: California, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and Texas; 65% occurred in the 15 states listed in Figure 1.

In 1964 I had done a study for NICAP, published in *The UFO Evidence*, of the frequency of sightings by state. This included 575 sightings of all types, selected primarily on the basis of witness credibility and after screening out the most common conventional explanations. The five states with most sightings, in order of frequency, were California, Ohio, New Mexico, Florida and Illinois, all five among the top 10 states in the present study.

My first attempt to plot close-range cases on the overlay map resulted in

(Continued on page 60)

STRATEGIC AREAS

(Continued from page 43)

some noticeable concentrations. The dots were clustered in the northeast (particularly New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois); Baltimore to Newport News in Maryland, D.C. and Virginia; Florida; New Mexico and Texas; northern and southern California; Washington and Oregon. Very few plots, comparatively, were in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain regions or in the Cotton Belt states of Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. The task now became one of trying to determine whether these concentrations correlated closely with any of the strategic features.

At first glance there were overlaps with the "principal petroliferous provinces" (major oil and gas fields), but there were other major oil fields where few sightings were plotted. It remained to be seen how closely sightings would match with strategic features when plotted on state maps.

As I began a more intensive study of the top 10 states, an unexpected positive correlation stared me in the

face from the pages of a geography book. There was a chapter and a map defining "The American Manufacturing Region," which encompassed five of the 10 states in question, and virtually all of the northeast concentration showing on the overlay map. The region contains approximately 63% of all factory production in the U.S. It then occurred to me that Missouri, ranking ninth in sighting plots, was adjacent to the western edge of the manufacturing region, so I looked up the state in my encyclopedia. The following sentence caught my eye: "Of states west of the Mississippi, Missouri ranks third in manufacturing, after California and Texas." Since this brought eight of the 10 states into a common bond, I was very excited by the discovery. Only Florida and New Mexico were excluded.

This seemed too good to be true, so I began questioning my logic and looking for flaws in the pattern. What about other states *east* of the Mississippi? Referring to a reference book for manufacturing statistics, I found that North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee all were comparable to Missouri in manufacturing prowess. Still, these closely grouped states collectively had about 14 sighting plots (especially Georgia), so this did not strongly contradict the pattern. I also noted that Missouri's leading manufactured products included aircraft, missiles and chemicals—all strategically significant by almost any definition.

State Strategic Survey

What else was important and possibly common to the 10 states? To find out, I thoroughly researched the status of each state in production of fuels, minerals and metals. The common bonds of the 10 states include high rank in manufacturing (eight of 10 states), electrical energy production (eight of 10 states) and military defense contracts (seven of 10 states), with gasoline refinery production next in importance (six of 10 states). On the other hand, there is a strong negative correlation with many important metals, since the states indicated showed few if any sighting plots, yet rank among the top five in such products as copper, lead and silver.

While these associations are interesting, in the final analysis the test of significant correlations with strategic factors depends on specific (rather than general) proximity. A state may be rich in minerals, for example, but the sighting plots may not correlate with the mineral sites. Therefore, I plotted state maps for the key states and looked for "hits" (plots at or near strategic sites) and local concentrations whose geography could be studied further. The 10 top states are discussed in turn.

California

Concentrations around the San Francisco Bay area interspersed with military installations, and Los Angeles, also close to military installations. Only a few scattered sightings not in this pattern.

Ohio

Large cluster immediately around Cincinnati (12 of these during a 1955 flurry, including many occupant cases); grouping in Dayton-Springfield-Columbus area; 11 of 34 plots in northeast Cleveland-Akron-Youngstown area. Cincinnati: over 1,800 industrial plants including chemicals, jet engines, electric motors, sheet metal and a major coal-shipping center. Dayton: industrial, communication and distributing center; leading center of aviation research, including Wright-Patterson AFB. Springfield: over 200 manufacturing plants. Columbus: about 900 manufacturing plants, including aerospace equipment, auto parts, electronics; a large military depot and Lockbourne AFB. Cleveland: known for heavy industry, steel and aluminum products, electronics, airplane parts, industrial research; major chemical and plastics industries nearby. Akron: noted for rubber industry; also metal parts, military aircraft, chemicals, sulfur refining. Youngstown: fourth-ranking steel producing district in the U.S.; also aluminum, plastic and coal-tar products; aircraft and auto parts.

New York

Small concentrations around Ithaca and Schenectady-Albany; remaining 13 of 20 plots scattered. Ithaca: not much industry; lumber, salt and gypsum; dairy and poultry farms. Schenectady: tanks, locomotives, gas turbines, electronic equipment, AEC nuclear research. Albany: chemicals, steel, foundry products. Schenectady Army Depot, and Watervliet Arsenal, near Albany. A 1954 occupant sighting at Peekskill, site of rich uranium ore and an atomic power facility. A 1955 occupant sighting at Plattsburgh, home of Plattsburgh AFB. Three other plots near Buffalo and Rochester, both with atomic power facilities. About seven (out of 20) isolated plots do not fit any apparent pattern.

Pennsylvania

Concentration around Pittsburgh (Allegheny County) and two adjacent counties of Beaver and Butler. Heavy-industry area, plus at least two atomic power facilities. Four plots in four contiguous counties in southeast, two near military facilities. Four plots grouped in Philadelphia and adjacent Montgomery County. Five scattered plots with no apparent strategic associations.

Texas

Five of 17 plots concentrated in Houston-Galveston area, which includes Manned Spaceflight Center, military bases, oil and sulfur refineries. Other plots scattered, but in all except five instances closely associated with military bases. Two in Bexar County (San Antonio) are among five major military bases; two at Amarillo are in a major helium-producing area and near Amarillo AFB.

Illinois

Concentration of seven out of 15 plots around Chicago; five in southern part of state; two in east central; one in northwest. Chicago area contains at least three atomic facilities (including Argonne National Laboratory) and several military bases. No known strategic associations for remaining plots, except one in Saint Clair County adjacent to county containing Scott AFB and Granite City Army Depot.

New Mexico

Strong concentration of four sightings at, and three near, White Sands Proving Grounds (seven out of 15); other plots scattered, one near Los Alamos, one at Albuquerque (Kirtland AFB and Sandia Base), and one at Hobbs (major oil fields). Remaining five plots not associated with any known strategic sites.

Indiana

Five plots associated with military facilities; eight others have no apparent strategic associations.

Missouri— Five plots (out of 12) in central and west part of state; Whiteman AFB (missile base) in Johnson County, "missiles dispersed over wide area of west-central Missouri" (Catalogue of Air Force Bases, 1965). One plot each at Kansas City and St. Louis (major manufacturing areas). Remaining five plots widely scattered, with no known strategic associations.

(Please turn page)

Florida

No concentrations. One plot at Eglin AFB; two at Miami strip (military bases); two in Brevard County (Cape Kennedy, Patrick AFB); remaining six scattered and with no known strategic associations.

Of the other top 15 states, Washington showed several associations with military bases and one plot at the Hanford AEC works. Virginia included many adjacent to Washington, D.C. and its many military facilities. North Dakota showed a tight cluster of five plots around Minot AFB, an important ICBM missile area.

Among the other "hits" involving occupants were four cases in California, one within a few miles of a Kaiser Steel plant, three near military bases; three in Florida, two near Cape Kennedy and one at Miami; several in major industrial areas of Illinois, Ohio and New York; and two at or near White Sands, New Mexico. From this small sample, UFO occupants would seem to have a military-industrial objective.

For specific plots overall, the military factor was primary or secondary in six of the top 10 states; industry in five; power in three. The strongest correlations were in California, Ohio, Texas and New Mexico. The weakest were in Indiana and Florida. Correlations in the other four states were moderate in the direction of industry and power.

Summary and Interpretation

Plotting by states resulted in some striking "hits," but also many isolated cases which don't fit the hypothesis (unless I have missed some strategic sites, which is entirely possible). It would be foolish to try to draw any sweeping conclusions on the basis of this pilot study. The sample of UFO cases, I believe, is adequate and representative; but locating and plotting strategic sites is more difficult and undoubtedly far from complete.

Despite the positive correlation with "The American Manufacturing Region" in general and a number of highly industrialized cities in particular, the concept of "manufacturing" includes everything from bullets to butter. It would be far more meaningful if associations ultimately were found with specific strategic industries.

It may be that some mix of industry, military, power and minerals/metals holds the key. Of the top five states, all except Ohio are high in all four factors and Ohio is high in all but minerals/metals. It would be difficult to make a case that any other state is more "strategic," in general, than these five states which show the most close-range sightings. Only New Mexico, Florida and Colorado might compete in the military category alone, since they contain important military installations, but the first two of these already appear in the list of the top 10 sighting states.

One interesting result was a correlation with urban population centers. The question is commonly asked, Why are UFOs never seen around cities? In this study of exceptionally close-range sightings, map plots clustered around several major metropolitan areas: Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Baltimore-Washington. Not only do UFOs fly over cities, they also apparently land, debark occupants and cause physical effects in major urban areas.

The Rocky Mountain region, rich in oil, uranium ore and other metals and minerals, provided the most surprising (to me) negative correlation. Similarly, the oil and mineral-rich state of Oklahoma was barely represented. From this it would appear that drilling, mining and shipping of oil, metals and minerals per se do not particularly attract UFOs, whereas industrial applications of these materials apparently do, as do certain military facilities including rocket and missile bases. Could it be that the "interest" is not in the natural resources themselves, but instead in what man does with them? Sightings at White Sands, Cape Kennedy, Minot AFB, atomic research and power facilities also suggest this.

An intriguing case associating a UFO with an atomic power station was reported by the *National Enquirer* (July 8, 1975). On September 24, 1974, sheriffs patroling near Brunswick, Maine, observed an elliptical UFO with body lights hovering over Wiscasset Nuclear Power Station. As they watched through binoculars, the UFO rose, ejected two smaller objects, then swept in an arc across the sky. The smaller objects then merged with the large UFO again, and it took off straight up at high speed.

A statistical study by computer probably would be more efficient and provide more definite conclusions one way or the other. The resources at my disposal are limited, and I would need hundreds of county maps of the key states and more local information on strategic sites than I can easily obtain to carry the mapping project much further. However, I intend to continue the study as far as I can. One obvious test would be to plot the close-range sightings from 1968 to date and see how they fit the patterns of earlier years.

As it now stands, I can only conclude that UFO occupants do seem to have some interest in strategic factors, at least a general interest. Whether it may be more specific than that and more intimately related to human military-political activities remains in the realm of speculation until further careful studies can be accomplished.

Readers wishing to help with further strategic studies are invited to contribute state and county maps for any of the states listed in Figure 1, and any information on local strategic sites, to the author, Richard Hall, at 4418 39th St., Brentwood, Maryland 20722. ●