[redacted]

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 27 February, 1960	2. LOCATION Rome, New York	12. CONCLUSIONS ☐ Was Balloon ☐ Probably Balloon ☐ Possibly Balloon ☐ Was Aircraft ☐ Probably Aircraft ☐ Possibly Aircraft ☐ Was Astronomical ☐ Probably Astronomical ☐ Possibly Astronomical ☐ Other_____ ☐ Insufficient Data for Evaluation ☐ Unknown UNIDENTIFIED
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local_____ 27/2327Z GMT_____	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION ☐ Ground-Visual ☐ Ground-Radar ☐ Air-Visual ☐ Air-Intercept Radar	
5. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No	6. SOURCE Civilian	
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 3-4 Minutes	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS One	9. COURSE West

10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING

Round object size of large head of pin at arm's length passed in front of star Cirus. Elevation 20 deg azimuth at 170 deg. Moved to 150 deg at disappearance behind cloud bank. Looked like white fan trailing.

11. COMMENTS

Cirus at about 145 deg az. Speed of object too slow for a/c. Wind heading at right angles to direction od object. Speed too slow for Satellite and object also moving in the wrong direction. No balloon was realeased in area. Motion too constant and object appeared too distant for mirage. ~~XXXXXX~~ Case listed as unidentified.

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 26 SEP 52)

AF IN : 27837 (28 Feb 60)

ACTION : CIN

INFO : OOP, SAFS
SMD AN 011

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE DIVISION
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

INCOMING

T/WG

No folder 3

CZCHQA832ZCGFA290

PP RJEZHQ

DE RJEZGF 3A

P 280216Z

FM COMDR ROAMA

TO RJWFAL/ADC ENT AFB

RJEZSN/26TH AIR DIV

RJEDSQ/ATIC WPAFB

RJEZHQ/HQ USAF AFCIN

RJEZHQ/SECRETARY OF THE AF SAFIS WASH

BT

UNCLAS FROM ROFP 2-1 UFO A /1/ ROUND /2/ HEAD OF LARGE PIN AT RM LENGTH /3/ WHITE FAN APPEARED ORANGE OR RED /4/ ONE /5/ N/A /6/ N/A /7/ FAN SHAPPED STREAMER OF LIGHT BEHIND /8/ NONE /9/ NONE

B /1/ MOVING LIGHT PASSING BETWWEN OBSERVER AND SIRIUS /2/ 20 ELEVATION 170 AZIMUTH /3/19 ELEVATION 180 AZIMUTH /4/ APPEARED TO BE TRACKING 140-150 /5/ DISAPPEARED IN CLOUD COVER /6/ 3-4 MINUTES

C. /1/ GOUND VISUAL /2/ FIELD GLASSES ELEVATION SIGHTINGS WITH CLINOMETER /3/ N/A

D. /1/ 2327 Z 27 FEB 60 /2/ NIGHT

E /1/ CIVILIAN AT LAKE DELTA ROME N Y /2/ IST MIL OBS AT GAFB

AF IN: 27837 (28 Feb 60)

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
STAFF MESSAGE DIVISION
UNCLASSIFIED MESSAGE

INCOMING

PAGE TWO RJEZGF 3A

CONTROL TOWER /3/ 2ND MIL OBS ON PRIMARY RUNWAY GAFB /4/ 3-6TH MIL OBS IN GAFB CONTROL TOWER /5/ 7TH MIL OBS AT CAPEHART HOUSING GAFB

F. [redacted] RD NR 2 ROME NY UNK UNK /2/ /A/ HUEY JAMES CAPT 750TH BOMB SQ SAC TOWER OFFICER /B/ REU ROBERT H CAPT 4039 OMS AIRDROME OFFICER A-1 /C/ WESTGATE RAYMOND H T/SGT 2019TH AACS SQ CONTROL TOWER OPERATOR A-1 /D/ BRASIE JOHN D A/2C 2019 AACS SQ CONTROL TOWER OPERATOR A-1 /E/ ENGQUIST EDWARD V A/1C DET 15 4TH WEA GP WEATHER OBSERVER A-1 /F/ UNIDENTIFIED

G/1/ CLEAR BROKEN /2/ SURFACE 300 18-24 K 5000 FT 300 30K 10,000 300 30K 16,000 FT 290 50K 20,000 FT 280 50K 30,000 FT 280 80K 45,000FT 270 50K 80,000 FT NOT AVAIL /3/ 4000FT BROKEN /4/ 15 MILES /5/ 6/10 /6/ NONE /7/ TEMP 29 DEWPOINT 22

H. NONE

I. NONE

J. BUFFALO NY AND FLINT MICH WEATHER STATIONS HAVE SCHEDULED RAWINSONDE RELEASES AT APPROX 1800Z

K. AIR POLICE OFFICER POSSIBILITY EXISTS OF THIS BEING A WEATHER BALLOON ON WAY DOWN IF LEAKING SIGHTED SHORTLY AFTER DARK AT HIGH ALTITUDE BALLOON WITH INSTRUMENT PACKAGE COULD APPEAR AS SIGHTED OBJECT DESCRIPTION BY WITNESSES F /1/ F /2/ A AND F /2/ B COINCIDES OTHER WITNESSES AGREE

BT

28/0227Z FEB RJEZGF

UFO ANALYSIS SHEET

Location Rome, New York, Griffiss AFB, N.Y.

Date 27 Feb 60 Hour (Z) 2327 z

WX broken clouds, 15 miles, winds WNW @ 18-80 knots

Description Round, size of large pin head at arm length, white with orange or red fan shaped streamer behind, passed between observer and Sirius, appeared to be ~~moving~~ tracking in 145°-125° trajectory in clouds, seen for 3-4 minutes

Direction of Motion SSE

Satellite: (AFCIN-4F3, Phone 69219) —

Astronomical Phenomena (Meteor, Comet, Planet, etc) —

POSSIBLE REFRACTION OF THE STAR CANOPUS.

Radar Analysis (AFCIN-4E1) —

Natural Phemomena (Ball Lightning, etc) —

Aircraft, Balloons, Airships, etc. Similar to a jet A/C - however, according to the report none was in the area.

Other

Evaluation of Source Reliability Probably Good -

Analysis and Conclusions: IT IS PROBABLE THAT REFRACTION OF THE STAR CANOPUS WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS SIGHTING. THE DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT BY THE WITNESSES IS THE SAME AS THE DESCRIPTION AND APPEARANCE OF REFRACTED VIEWS OF ASTRONOMICAL OBJECTS SUCH AS STARS AND PLANETS —

[illegible]

File in A-M

TELEPHONED
TO Lehmann
NO. 71222
TIME 03552
Date 28 Feb
By 43

43

CZCSQ C03ZCJYB562 FEB 28 03 42

PP RJEDSQ

DE RJEZGF 3A

P 280216Z

FM COMDR ROAMA

TO RJWFAL/ADC ENT AFB

RJEZSH/26TH AIR DIV

RJEDSQ/ATIC WPAFB

RJEZHQ/HQ USAF AFCIN

RJEZHQ/SECRETARY OF THE AF SAFIS WASH

BT

UNCLAS FROM ROFP 2-1 UFO A /1/ ROUND /2/ HEAD OF LARGE PIN AT RM LENGTH /3/ WHITE FAN APPEARED ORANGE OR RED /4/ ONE /5/ N/A /6/ N/A /7/ FAN SHAPPED STREAMER OF LIGHT BEHIND /8/ NONE /9/ NONE

B /1/ MOVING LIGHT PASSING BETWWEN OBSERVER AND SIRIUS /2/ 20 ELEVATION 170 AZIMUTH /3/19 ELEVATION 180 AZIMUTH /4/ APPEARED TO BE TRACKING 140-150 /5/ DISAPPEARED IN CLOUD COVER /6/ 3-4 MINUTES

C. /1/ GOUND VISUAL /2/ FIELD GLASSES ELEVATION SIGHTINGS WITH CLINOMETER /3/ N/A

D. /1/ 2327 Z 27 FEB 60 /2/ NIGHT

E /1/ CIVILIAN AT LAKE DELTA ROME N Y /2/ IST MIL OBS AT GAFB

PAGE TWO RJEZGF 3A

CONTROL TOWER /3/ 2ND MIL OBS ON PRIMARY RUNWAY GAFB /4/ 3-6TH MIL OBS IN GAFB CONTROL TOWER /5/ 7TH MIL OBS AT CAPEHART HOUSING GAFB

F. /1/ S[redacted] NR 2 ROME NY UNK UNK /2/ /A/ HUEY JAMES CAPT 75/TH BOMB SQ SAC TOWER OFFICER /B/ REU ROBERT H CAPT 4239 OMS AIRDROME OFFICER A-1 /C/ WESTGATE RAYMOND H T/SGT 2419TH AACS SQ CONTROL TOWER OPERATOR A-1 /D/ BRASIE JOHN D A/2C 2419 AACS SQ CONTROL TOWER OPERATOR A-1 /E/ ENGQUIST EDWARD K A/1C [illegible]

PAGE TWO RJEZGF SA

CONTROL TOWER /3/ 2ND MIL OBS ON PRIMARY RUNWAY GAFB /4/ 3-6TH MIL OBS IN GAFB CONTROL TOWER /5/ 7TH MIL OBS AT CAPEHART HOUSING GAFB

E. /1/ [redacted] RD NR 2 ROME NY UNK UNK /2/ /A/ HUEY JAMES CAPT 75 8TH BOMB SQ SAC TOWER OFFICER /B/ REU ROBERT H CAPT 4039 OMS AIRDROME OFFICER A-1 /C/ WESTGATE RAYMOND H T/SGT 2019TH AACS SQ CONTROL TOWER OPERATOR A-1 /D/ BRASIE JOHN D A/2C 2019 AACS SQ CONTROL TOWER OPERATOR A-1 /E/ ENGQUIST EDWARD V A/1C DET 15 4TH WEA SP WEATHER OBSERVER A-1 /F/ UNIDENTIFIED

G/1/ CLEAR BROKEN /2/ SURFACE 300 18-24 K 5000 FT 300 30K 10,000 300 30K 16,000 FT 290 50K 20,000 FT 280 50K 30,000 FT 260 80K 45,000FT 270 50K 80,000 FT NOT AVAIL /3/ 4000FT BROKEN /4/ 15 MILES /5/ 6/10 /6/ NONE /7/ TEMP 29 DEWPOINT 22

H. NONE

I. NONE

J. BUFFALO NY AND FLINT MICH WEATHER STATIONS HAVE SCHEDULED RAWINSONDE RELEASES AT APPROX 1800Z

K. AIR POLICE OFFICER POSSIBILITY EXISTS OF THIS BEING A WEATHER BALLOON ON WAY DOWN IF LEAKING SIGHTED SHORTLY AFTER DARK AT HIGH ALTITUDE BALLOON WITH INSTRUMENT PACKAGE COULD APPEAR AS SIGHTED OBJECT DESCRIPTION BY WITNESSES F /1/ F /2/ A AND F /2/ B COINCIDES OTHER WITNESSES AGREE

ET

28/0227Z FEB RJEZGF

JOINT MESSAGEFORM

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED

SPACE BELOW RESERVED FOR COMMUNICATION CENTER

HEV 1961 MAR 3 20 54 08/00002 (S) SEC

PRECEDENCE		TYPE MSG (Check)			ACCOUNTING SYMBOL	ORIG. OR REFERS TO	CLASSIFICATION OF REFERENCE
		BOOK	MULTI	SINGLE			
ACTION	ROUTINE						
INFO				X	AF	ORIG	

FROM:

ATIC, W-P AFB

TO:

MIC, WBAS
HANCOCK AIRPORT
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FEB GF

AFGRNC

/UNCLASSIFIED/FROM: AFCIN-4E2 3-729-C

REQ AVAILABLE INFO ON A BALLOON RELEASE FR YOUR STATION ABOUT 2327Z 27 FEB 60. INFO ON THE TYPE OF BALLOON, EQUIPMENT CARRIED, DIRECTION AND SPEED OF TRAVEL, AND THE DURATION OF THE FLIGHT IS NEEDED PLUS ANY OTHER DATA YOU HAVE.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

DATE	TIME
29	1255
MONTH	YEAR
FEB	1960

WRITER

SYMBOL: AFCIN-4E2

TYPED NAME AND TITLE (Signature, if required): Major Robert J. Friend

PHONE 69216 | PAGE NR. 1 | NR. OF PAGES 1

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

RELEASER

SIGNATURE

TYPED (or stamped) NAME AND TITLE

PHILIP G. EVANS
Colonel, USAF
AFCIN-4E2

DD FORM 1 MAY 55 173 REPLACES DD FORM 173, 1 OCT 49, WHICH WILL BE USED UNTIL EXHAUSTED

Outlined by writer Major Friend

1 4 E2 (UFO)
2
3 4x2a
4 4

ZCZCSQP219OCTW22 WUA27Ø SYB2ØØ SY LLB65S PD

SYRACUSE NY 4 1221PME

COMMANDR ATIC

WRIGHT PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE VIA DAYTON OHIO

REFERENCE TO YOUR MESSAGE AFCIN 4E23-729-E DUE

TO INCLEMENT WEATHER CONDITIONS FEBRUARY 27 196Ø NO BALLOON

RUNS WERE MADE ON THAT DAY

KELLER WEATHER BUREAU AIRPORT STATION SYRACUSE.

(125S PME MAR4 6Ø)

Air

4E2g Briefing Incoming

JOINT MESSAGEFORM	SECURITY CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

SPACE BELOW RESERVED FOR COMMUNICATION CENTER

ROUTE
TOT 11/0239Z
ack 5JE

PRECEDENCE		TYPE MSG (Check)			ACCOUNTING SYMBOL	ORIG. OR REFERS TO	CLASSIFICATION OF REFERENCE
ACTION	ROUTINE	BOOK	MULTI	SINGLE			
INFO				X	AF	ROFP 2-1	UNCLAS

FROM:
ATIC W-P AFB

TO:
ROAMA, GRIFFIS AFB, N. Y.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

/UNCLAS/FROM: AFCIN-4E2 3-835-F

YOUR MSG ROFP 2-1, DTD 28 FEB 60. REQ VERIFICATION OF DIRECTION IN WHICH THE OBJ WAS MOVING AND THE DURATION OF THE SIGHTING. ANY ADDITIONAL INFO AS TO THE DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJ IS ALSO REQUESTED.

DATE	TIME
11	0900
MONTH MAR	YEAR 1960

WRITER

SYMBOL: AFCIN-4E2

TYPED NAME AND TITLE (Signature, if required): MAJ ROBERT J. FRIEND

PHONE 69216 | PAGE NR. 1 | NR. OF PAGES 1

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

RELEASER

SIGNATURE: Philip G. Evans

TYPED (or stamped) NAME AND TITLE:
PHILIP G. EVANS
Colonel, USAF
AFCIN-4E

DD FORM 1 MAY 55 173 REPLACES DD FORM 173, 1 OCT 49, WHICH WILL BE USED UNTIL EXHAUSTED

Outing by Maj Friend

RE007

CZCSQE074ZCJYF999

MM RJEDSQ

DE RJEZGF 394B

M 182125Z

FM 2856 ABWG GAFB

TO ATIC WPAFB

BT

UNCLAS FROM ROBB-3-37-E YOUR MESSAGE AFCIN-4E2. 3-835-E 11 MAR 60 OBJECT MOVING IN DIRECTION BETWEEN 140 AND 150 DEGREES DURATION OF SIGHTING 3-4 MINUTES PERSONNEL IN TOWER AFTER SIGHTING HAD TIME FOR CLINOMETER READINGS A CALL TO THE OPERATIONS DESK A CHECK WITH RAPCON AND A RADIO CALL TO THE AIRDROME OFFICER WHO WAS ON THE PRIMARY RUNWAY AND WHO VERIFIED THE SIGHTING BEFORE OBJECT DISAPPEARED ALL OBSERVERS CONCURRED IN DESCRIPTION AS A BRIGHT POINT OF LIGHT ABOUT MAGNITUDE OF SIRIUS WITH A FAN SHAPPED STREAMER OF ORANGE OR RED LIGHT BENEATH IT OBSERVER 2 A STATED THAT IT APPEARED SIMILAR TO WHAT A JET WITH AFTERBURNER MOVING AWAY FROM THE OBSERVER WOULD APPEAR SIGNED PROVOST MARSHAL

BT

18/2147Z MAR RJEZGF

1960 MAR 03 00

1 4E2(UFO)
2
3-4420

ATIC

ASTRONOMY

Planets Still in Morning Sky

Uranus and Pluto will be at their closest points to earth for 1960 during February. However, only Mercury will be visible in the evening without some kind of optical aid.

By JAMES STOKLEY

IF YOU want to see a planet on February evenings, you will have to use some sort of optical aid except for the brief appearance of Mercury about Feb. 23. The others that are visible to the naked eye are now in the early morning sky.

But two of the more distant planets are now visible in the evening. In fact, during February, they will be at their closest for the year: Uranus, which will be a mere 1,618,000,000 miles away on the eighth; and Pluto, which will be at a little more than three billion miles distant at the end of the month.

While Pluto is so faint—of the 15th magnitude—that a large telescope is needed to reveal it, Uranus is at just about the limit of naked-eye visibility. It is in the constellation of Leo, the lion, and its position is shown on our map of the southern half of the sky by a small "x" after the name Leo, in the southeast. If the night is dark and clear, look at the region with a good pair of binoculars, and you should be able to locate it. Uranus shines with a steadier light than the scintillating stars, and it has a slightly greenish tint. Having located it, you can perhaps pick it up with the naked eye—provided your eyesight is quite good and you are away from the smoke and glare in the city sky.

Mercurial Orbit

Mercury goes around the sun once in 88 days. It moves in an orbit considerably smaller than earth's, which we encircle every 365 days, with the result that it passes our planet every 116 days. About 22 days before this happens, it is at its greatest distance east of the sun. It thus remains visible above the western horizon for a little while after sunset. Conditions for seeing it are most favorable when such a "greatest eastern elongation" occurs near the beginning of spring (March 20 in 1960), so this should be a good time to view it.

Look for Mercury low in the west for a few days around Feb. 23, after the sun has gone down and twilight is fading. By the time the sky is entirely dark, the planet also will have set.

The other planets that can be seen with the naked eye are all in Sagittarius, the archer, which is in the southeast a little before sunrise. Brightest of these is Venus, which rises an hour or so ahead of the sun. On the morning of Feb. 17 it will be close to Mars, which is only about a hundredth as bright. In the western part of Sagittarius, so that it rises about three hours ahead of the sun, is the second brightest planet, Jupiter, about a sixth as bright as Venus. Saturn, which is fainter, but still about twice as bright as Mars, is farther east, and will be close to Venus on Feb. 7.

The stars of February evenings are shown on our maps. These give the appearance of the skies at about 10 p.m., your own kind of standard time, at the first of February; 9:00 p.m. in mid-February and eight o'clock at the end.

Sirius, in Canis Major, the great dog, is the brightest of these. Others that are bright enough to be classed as first magnitude are: Capella, in Auriga, the charioteer, high overhead; Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion, the warrior, in the south; Aldebaran, in Taurus, the bull, high in the southwest; Pollux, in Gemini, high in the south; Regulus, in Leo, the lion, in the east; and Procyon in Canis Minor, the lesser dog, below Gemini.

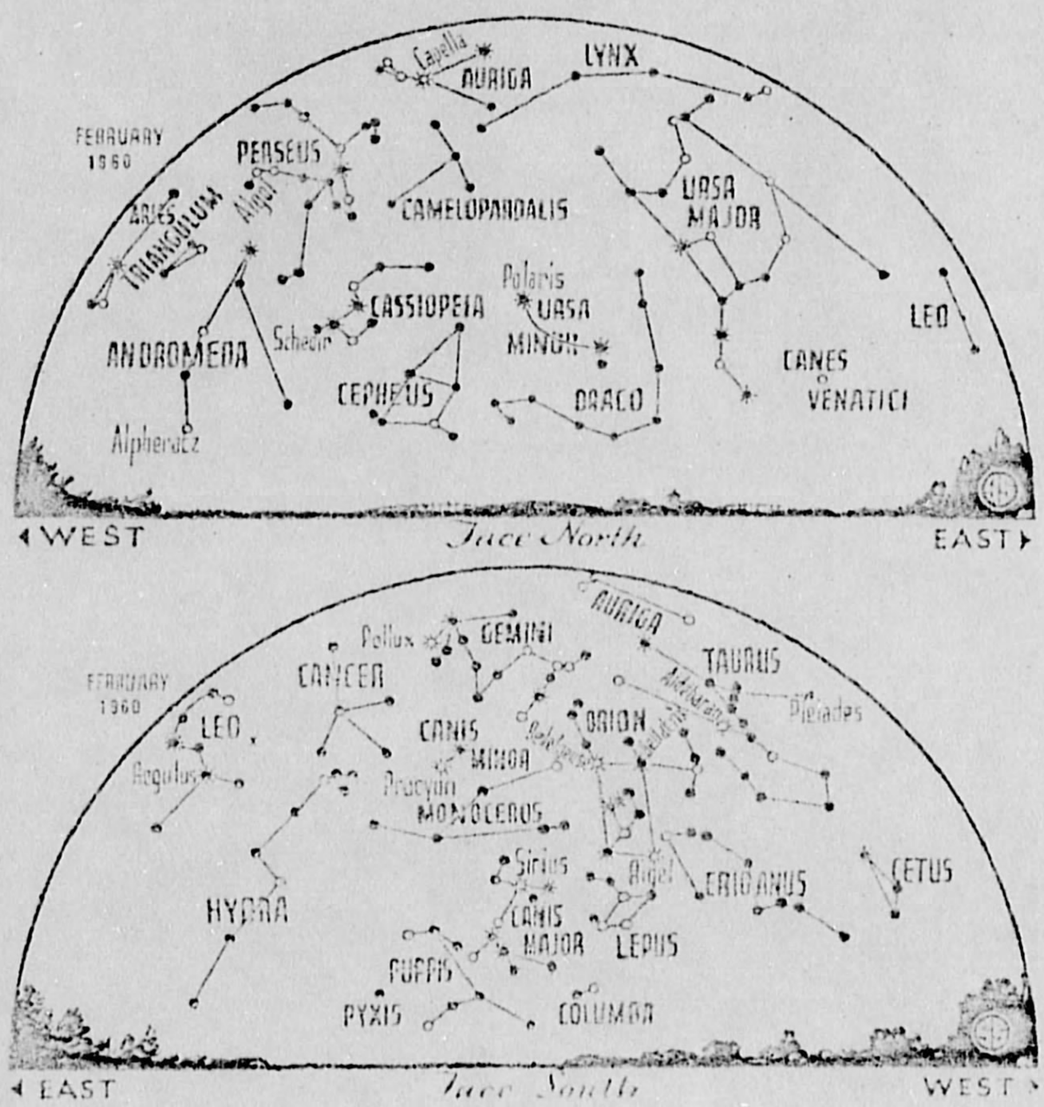
In the constellation of Taurus, to the right of the V-shaped group of stars in which Aldebaran stands—and which marks the bull's face—is a little cluster of fainter stars called the Pleiades. These have an important place in mythology, and are often called the "seven sisters," but ordinarily only six stars are visible with the naked eye. Through a small telescope more than a hundred stars can be seen, while a photograph taken through a large one shows thousands.

But a longer exposure, through a really big instrument, brings out something else: nebulous clouds around many of the stars. Analysis of the light from these clouds shows it to be the same as the light from the stars themselves; that is, it is reflected starlight.

In nearby Orion, between Betelgeuse and Rigel, are three stars in a row that mark the warrior's belt. Hanging from it, as pictured on old star maps, is his sword, in which is a star called theta Orionis. It is too faint to be shown on our maps, but it is just above the one between the belt and Rigel marked with the open circle, iota Orionis. On a clear dark night, you can easily see theta, and you will probably find that it seems a little blurred. Through a telescope you can see a beautiful lake of light, while photographs bring out greater detail. This is the "great nebula in Orion" and it has been observed since the earliest days of telescopic astronomy.

Nebula's Light

The light of this nebula, too, has been analyzed, with the aid of the spectroscope. It turns out to be quite different from that of the nearby stars. There are bright lines in its spectrum, which show light coming from glowing gases, such as hydrogen, helium, nitrogen and oxygen. Associated with these gases are clouds of dust. Part of the Orion nebula itself is hidden by obscuring clouds, and a short distance away, near the star Alnitak, easternmost of the



three belt stars, is a very famous dark nebula, with the shape of a horse's head.

The Orion nebula is an example of one that shines by emission of its own light, while that around the Pleiades merely reflects the star light falling on it. It is the temperature of the associated stars that determines which kind it is.

The Pleiades are relatively cool, as stars go, with surface temperatures of around 20,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Theta Orionis is much hotter—approximately 60,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Since it is so hot, much of its radiation is in the invisible ultraviolet range. As these rays shine on the hydrogen and other gases in the nearby clouds, electrons are knocked out of their normal places in the hydrogen atoms. Then the electrons fall back to their normal places, and light is emitted. This is the process of fluorescence, familiar in fluorescent lamps.

But the cooler Pleiades yield radiation of much lower energy, which is incapable of displacing the electrons in the gas clouds. All that we can see is the star light reflected from the clouds of dust. And even in the emission nebulae, like Orion, there is some reflected star light, although it is largely overpowered by the fluorescence.

Celestial Time Table for February

Feb.	EST	
4	9:27 a.m.	Moon at first quarter.
6	12:08 a.m.	Algol (variable star in Perseus) at minimum brightness.
7	1:00 a.m.	Moon farthest, distance 251,700 miles.
8	2:00 p.m.	Uranus opposite sun and nearest earth; distance 1,618,000,000 miles.
	8:57 p.m.	Algol at minimum.
12	12:24 p.m.	Full moon.
16	10:00 p.m.	Venus passes Mars.
19	6:48 p.m.	Moon in last quarter.
21	7:00 p.m.	Moon passes Jupiter.
22	10:00 p.m.	Moon nearest, distance 228,400 miles.
	11:00 p.m.	Moon passes Saturn.
23	7:00 p.m.	Mercury farthest east of sun, visible for a few days about this date low in west after sunset.
24	7:00 a.m.	Pluto opposite sun and nearest earth, distance 3,050,000,000 miles.
26	1:53 a.m.	Algol at minimum.
	1:24 p.m.	New moon.
27	7:00 p.m.	Moon passes Mercury.
28	10:43 p.m.	Algol at minimum.

Subtract one hour for CST, two hours for MST, and three for PST.

Science News Letter, January 23, 1960

REPORT ON AN UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT

OVER

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA

February 5, 1960 and February 6, 1960

(Observed by Hundreds of Witnesses)

This report is the result of a thorough and exhaustive study of this occurrence by the

LOS ANGELES NICAP SUBCOMMITTEE (LANS)

A Scientific, Investigative Committee of the

NATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS COMMITTEE ON AERIAL PHENOMENA (NICAP)
1536 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Major Donald E. Keyhoe
USMC (Ret.)
Director

Foreword

Correlation of observations of many independent witnesses, who observed this phenomenon from various locations in Hollywood, together with scientific and technological information from authoritative sources have made this report possible.

We wish to express our sincere appreciation to all witnesses who gave so generously of their time in describing their observations of this sighting, and granted permission to use their names in this report. Our sincere thanks also to those witnesses who, for personal reasons, requested anonymity, but nevertheless rendered valuable information and assistance.

Our grateful acknowledgment for vital information and advice on the technological aspects of this study, to the following: U. S. Weather Bureau, Santa Monica, California; U. S. Weather Bureau, International Airport, Inglewood, California; U. S. Weather Bureau, Burbank, California; Lockheed Control Tower, Lockheed Airport, Burbank, California; Lockheed Aircraft Corp. (1) Lockheed Research, (2) Missiles and Space Div., Van Nuys, California; Griffith Park Observatory, Los Angeles, California; Dept. of Water and Power (1) Los Angeles, (2) Van Nuys, California; Southern California Edison Co., Los Angeles, California; Edwards Air Force Base, Weather Detachment Forecaster, California; and U. S. Naval Ordnance Station, China Lake, California.

A special word of thanks to The Citizen-News, whose article (see page 2) in behalf of this committee, brought remarkable results in locating witnesses to this sighting.

THE REPORT.

(As described by many witnesses. Signed reports in files of NICAP.)

On two successive nights, February 5, 1960 and February 6, 1960, from 11:15 PM until after midnight, a brilliant red light traversed approximately the same course low over the heart of Hollywood.

It moved very slowly and silently, remaining completely stationary for periods of 8 to 10 minutes at a time.

Both nights the brilliant red light came from the west, traveling due east, parallel with Sunset Boulevard. And both nights it stopped and remained motionless over the northwest corner of Sunset Boulevard and La Brea Avenue 5 to 8 minutes. Friday night it continued its motion due east (after the 5 minute stop) for about two blocks, then veered to the southeast and disappeared.

Saturday night the red light made its appearance about the same time (11:15 PM) seemingly following the identical course, west to east, parallel with Sunset Boulevard. This time its first stop was about a block east of La Brea, where it remained stationary for approximately 10 minutes. Elevation of the light at this point was approximately 560 feet. (See Elevation A, Page 17.) Then, as witnesses watched, there was a loud explosion, and flash of bluish white light (flash of light was directed downward and westward), and the sudden formation of a "mushroom" shaped white cloud.

At the moment of the bright flash, a dull aluminum colored tubular shaped object was seen to shoot upwards, and a smaller object was seen "spiraling" downward. As the "whitish" cloud dissipated, it took on faint hues of pink, blue and purple. Some noticed a peculiar odor.

Simultaneous with the explosion, the brilliant red light seemed "to go out". It "came back on", or reappeared about five seconds later, slightly higher in elevation and a block west of the point of explosion--again, as on Friday night, it was directly over the northwest corner of Sunset Boulevard and La Brea Avenue. There it remained stationary for approximately eight minutes (while hundreds of Hollywood citizens watched in unbelieving amazement). Elevation of the light at this point was approximately 1,000 feet. (See Elevation B, page 17.) Then, very slowly it began to move due east. Witnesses said that for a few minutes the movement was so slow that it was almost imperceptible to the eye. After moving due east for about a block, it turned in a northeasterly direction, and appeared to be gaining altitude steadily. Finally, it stopped again, at an elevation of approximately 28,000 feet (see Elevation C, page 17), remaining motionless for about ten minutes--then suddenly shot straight up at "fantastic speed" and was out of sight in less than three seconds.

DESCRIPTION OF RED LIGHT.

Although the size of the light was variously estimated from the size of a baseball to a full moon, the majority of observers said that it appeared to be about one-fourth, or one-third the size of the full moon. (It has been suggested that the difference of opinion as to the size of the light may have been due to differences in location of witnesses, and angle of sighting.) There was almost unanimous agreement that the shape was round and clearly defined. Only a few thought the outline was fuzzy. To those who saw the light, there was no doubt as to its color. It was red--very red. The shade of red most often described

was "a brilliant cherry red". Several viewers said that the light was "pulsating". Many witnesses described the forward movement of the red light, when in motion, as "deliberate" or "like that of a controlled device". All observers said that it was unlike anything they had ever seen.

FRIDAY NIGHT SIGHTING (Feb. 5, 1960) AS TOLD BY THE WITNESSES.

Jerry Darr was busily attending to his duties at the Standard Service Station, where he was employed, at the northeast corner of Sunset Boulevard and La Brea Avenue. The time was shortly after 11:00 PM. The weather was clear and the stars visible. Something bright caught his eye and he looked up. He recounted, "There was this brilliant red light coming over the Eldorado (restaurant) real low. I just stared, sort of transfixed for a moment, wondering what it was." Then he called his co-worker, Charles Walker, to see it, and by that time others were looking up and watching as the red light came on slowly and silently towards them. Jerry Darr and Charles Walker then related how the red light had stopped and remained motionless for at least five minutes over Tiny Naylors Restaurant and Drive-in across the street at the northwest corner of Sunset and La Brea. They said, "Hundreds of people saw it--everybody was looking up." Then the light began moving again, slowly, and came directly over the service station, moving due east. Charles Walker commented, "It didn't float--its movement was deliberate--like a machine." Jerry Darr went on, "As it passed right over us, we stared and stared at it and we couldn't see what that light was attached to--it was frustrating!" About a block east of them it turned southeast and Jerry Darr said, "I looked away for a second and when I looked back, it was gone--just as if it had turned off."

Less than a third of a mile north, others were watching this strange sight. Ken Meyer, manager of the Union Oil Service Station, at the northeast corner of Hollywood Boulevard and Sycamore, had also seen the bright red light. He said he could detect no movement for about ten minutes, then it slowly moved away in a southeasterly direction. Meyer said that he and others watching decided that it was either "manned or radio-controlled because of the abrupt and apparently purposeful manner of leaving."

Mr. Harold Sherman, author and lecturer, and Mrs. Sherman had just returned to the Garden Court Apartments, 7021 Hollywood Boulevard, where they reside, and as they got out of their car they too saw the brilliant red light. They both agreed that the size of the light, as near as they could estimate, was about one-fourth the size of the full moon. It was such a spectacle, they decided to walk on down Hollywood Boulevard a short distance to call their friends, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brown, owners of Brown's Confectionery, 7007 Hollywood Boulevard. Mrs. Brown thought that it looked like a "ball of fire just hanging motionless in the sky". As the four watched, it began moving slowly--appeared to stop again--then moved eastward. Soon it disappeared from view behind the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel, and the four interested observers walked hurriedly on down to the next corner (Hollywood Boulevard and Orange), hoping to see it again as it reappeared. In a few minutes it came into view again from behind the hotel, but was turning southeast away from them. Slowly the red light diminished in size, and then was gone. Mr. Brown commented that the elevation of the light seemed very low. Mrs. Sherman thought they had watched the light for approximately twenty minutes. Mr. Sherman said, "twenty or thirty other passersby saw it, and some taxi men at the Hollywood Roosevelt also witnessed the phenomenon, all asking each other, 'what is it?'"

Other witnesses, who requested anonymity, including a police officer at the Hollywood Police Station, witnessed this phenomenon Friday night.

SATURDAY NIGHT (Feb. 6, 1960) RED LIGHT REAPPEARS.

On Saturday nights, between 11:00 PM and midnight, activity on Hollywood Boulevard seems to reach a high point for the entire week. The same is true of other main thoroughfares in the heart of Hollywood. This Saturday night was no exception. The sky was clear and the stars visible. The moon was almost due west about thirty-five degrees off the horizon, two days past first quarter. It was an ideal night.

Miss Anne O'Neal, actress, was enjoying the sight from the porch of the Garden Court Apartments, 7021 Hollywood Boulevard, where she resides. A very bright red object in the sky attracted her attention, and after studying it for a minute or two, she went into the lobby and called Mr. Leonard Luban, night clerk at the Garden Court, and Mr. Lester Luther, drama teacher (also a resident of the Garden Court).

They hurried back to the porch and there they were greeted by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sherman, coming up the walk, who had seen the brilliant red light just as they got out of their car, exactly in the same way they had first seen it the previous night. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sherman agreed that it appeared to be in the same place as the night before. Leonard Luban rushed back into the lobby and put in a hurried call to one of the daily newspapers, and asked if they knew what the strange red light was. He was told they hadn't heard about it. He returned to the porch and watched for a few minutes more with the others, and decided to phone the newspaper again. This time they told him, "We've had a lot of calls--but we don't know what it is!" Luban joined the others again and the five continued to watch--and wonder.

Approximately ten minutes elapsed. The brilliant red light was still motionless. Others on the boulevard were looking up. Suddenly there was an explosion and flash of bright bluish white light. Mr. Luther told interviewers, "The flash of white light came out of the right side of the red light--and the explosion wasn't like a sonic boom, or like any explosion I've ever heard. It was different. The red light went out, and about five seconds later came back on. It was just the same size as before the explosion--about the size of a pie tin, or one-third the size of the full moon. Something fell out of it and spiraled downwards."

Anne O'Neal told interviewers, "We were all so amazed when the red light came back on several seconds later--we thought it had blown up!" "A mushroom shaped white cloud formed at the time of the explosion, and as it dissipated, I noticed colors of blue and purple in it", she said. She also noticed a "peculiar odor", something like sulphur, she thought. Miss O'Neal described the light as a "large red star that radiated light--about one-third the size of the full moon". She, too, saw some small object, which she could not describe, spiral downwards after the explosion.

Leonard Luban spoke of the strange odor, the mushroom shaped cloud, the pulsating of the red light, and the object that spiraled downwards after the explosion. He said, "When the red light reappeared several seconds after the explosion, it was considerably higher and a little farther to the west." Luban agreed with the others that the light was about one-third the size of the full moon.

Mr. Sherman described the explosion, the white flash coming out of one side of the red light, and directed westward, the mushroom shaped white cloud, and the pulsating of the light. But he did not see the object that fell downward. His eyes were focused on something else. In the moment of illumination from the white flash of light, he saw a "tubular shaped object shoot upwards". He said, "It appeared to be dull aluminum in color." (See diagram B page 14.) Mr. Sherman described the red light going out at the moment of the explosion and coming back on about five seconds later, somewhat higher in elevation and a little west of its original position. Before the explosion, the light had been due south of the Garden Court.

Mrs. Sherman confirmed the statements of the others on most points. She didn't notice the object falling downward, nor the object which shot upward, seen by Mr. Sherman. Caught in a moment of surprise, it is understandable that no one person could perceive all of the details of a bizarre happening such as this. Therefore, five witnesses viewing such an occurrence at the same time could give a more complete account of the various details which contributed to the entire picture.

All five observers related how they continued to watch the red light as it again remained motionless (after its reappearance following the explosion) for five minutes or so. Then it began to move, very slowly, due east. It continued this course for a block or two, then turned northeast. This brought it towards them, but slightly east of them. (See map, page 15.) It was ascending steadily and as it crossed Hollywood Boulevard the watchers realized that very soon buildings would obstruct their view. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman and Mr. Luther rushed into the lobby and took the elevator to the roof where they had an excellent unobstructed view of the object as it continued to ascend in a northeasterly direction. Finally, it stopped again and remained stationary for approximately ten minutes. The three viewers described what happened next in these words, "Suddenly it shot straight up at fantastic speed and was out of sight in two or three seconds."

MORE OBSERVERS TELL OF SATURDAY NIGHT SIGHTING.

A little more than a fourth of a mile north of the Garden Court, Miss June Di Maggio, actress-singer, was returning home to her apartment at the Landmark Apartments, 7047 Franklin Avenue. Just as she was about to enter the building she was startled by an explosion and flash of light, which lit up the ground around her. She said, "I looked up and saw a pink cloud of smoke--sort of mushroom shaped--and a tubular shaped 'top' which was spinning. The left side looked shiny, but the right side seemed to be shadowed. I only saw the spinning object for a second. Then the smoke seemed to turn to lavender and different colors." Miss Di Maggio said that she felt slight concussion from the explosion. She went into the apartment building then and did not see anymore.

Ken Meyer, night manager of the Union Service Station at the corner of Sycamore and Hollywood, saw the red light for only a minute or so Saturday night. He said that it was in the northwest, apparently stationary. He was very busy at the time and did not see it again. He did not recall the time. (It is presumed to have been before 11:15 PM.)

Floyd Rickords, instructor of IBM key punch, of 1646 North Curson Avenue, was viewing the moon through his telescope (Polarex, 1200 mm focal length, eyepiece 25 mm, 48 power eyepiece). Mr. Rickords told of his experience, "It was near 11:30 PM and there was a loud explosion and flash of light that was so bright

that I could easily have read fine print by it. My first thought was that some aircraft had blown up. I had been looking at the moon in the west, but the flash of light came from the east. I looked in the direction of the explosion and flash and expected to see parts of a plane falling, but instead, there was a brilliant red light motionless in the sky. A few minutes later I saw it through the telescope, but could still not make out anything but the burning red light, that seemed to be turning or revolving. After the light ascended, it was directly between two stars. Although it was many times larger than any star, it twinkled like a star." Mr. Rickords said that he went in the house to get his wife, who had retired earlier, to come out and see the strange object, and by the time he got back outside, the red light was gone.

Across the street at 1647 Curson Avenue, Tom Burns and two friends were watching television. Burns said, "It must have been near 11:30 because the commercial had just come on. All of a sudden we heard an explosion and I raced out to see what happened. What I saw looked just like a big red Christmas ball hanging there in the sky. It seemed to pulsate from time to time. I went back into the apartment and the three of us watched it off and on through the window. Finally, we went back outside and it seemed smaller than when I first saw it. The first time I looked at it, it looked as big as the full moon, and I had the feeling that it was going to fall. It stayed in one place for a long while, then it went straight up into the sky at terrific speed and was gone in a couple of seconds." Mr. Burns' friends gave complete testimony of their sighting to interviewers, but requested anonymity. Their statements confirmed Mr. Burns' account of the sighting.

At 1554 North Sierra Bonita Avenue, Mr. E. W. Cass, builder and contractor, was winding his alarm clock and looking right at it. He had not switched the light on, he said, as there was sufficient light from the hallway. "It was exactly 11:30", he declared, "and suddenly a bright flash lit up the whole bedroom." Astonished, he went to investigate and find out who was responsible. Mr. Cass continued, "I went outside and there in the sky was a big red light--about twenty-five times larger than a red light on a plane. I stared at it for a couple of minutes, then I called my wife (who was still watching television in the living room). We both watched it for a while and it didn't seem to move at all. Finally, I decided to call the police and tell them about it." Mrs. Cass said, "The stars were very clear, and we noticed that this big red light was right between two stars. As we were watching, it went straight up into the sky very fast, and we didn't see it any more." Both Mr. and Mrs. Cass commented on what a beautiful shade of red that it was. They both agreed that it was the most beautiful shade of red that they had ever seen! (Strangely enough, several other witnesses made the same comment.) Mr. Cass asserted, "I've never been interested in things that are in the sky, but I've never seen anything like that in my whole life."

Sone Rosi, parking lot attendant at the La Brea Inn, 1543 North La Brea Avenue, was enjoying a moment of respite. Then he heard an explosion--and the ground around him lit up like day. "It was a bluish white light", he said. At first he saw nothing unusual, but after a few minutes he saw what looked like a "big hot ember" about as big as the full moon. He thought it looked as though "pieces were falling from it". It finally moved east, slowly, and out of sight. A row of tall pine trees east of the La Brea Inn could have obstructed Mr. Rosi's view of the red object as it turned northeast.

ENIGMATIC RED LIGHT ATTRACTS HUNDREDS AT BUSY INTERSECTION.

The corner of Sunset Boulevard and La Brea Avenue is a typical modern intersection where two six lane thoroughfares intersect. Located on the four corners are two gasoline service stations, a popular restaurant and drive-in, and a market which remains open until midnight. All are brightly lighted. Adjacent to these are more equally popular restaurants, also brightening the area with highly illuminated decorative signs.

Saturday nights this area is fairly teeming with life and activity. The restaurants are "packed", late shoppers are buying their groceries for the week, and the usual steady stream of drivers are going in and out of the service stations, and lined up bumper to bumper waiting for signals to change. Such was the picture at Sunset and La Brea on Saturday night, February 6, when an explosion and flash of light caused throngs of Hollywood citizens to stop and look up into the sky. The story is told by two police officers, a waiter and a waitress, who witnessed this inexplicable event.

Tiny Naylors Restaurant and Drive-in occupies the northwest corner of the intersection. The Drive-in was filled to capacity. Outside, standing on the lot were Officer Ray Lopez, and Officer Daniel Jaffee of the Los Angeles Police Department. Officer Lopez said that when he heard the explosion and looked up, he saw a bright red light--something like a flare, but sharply outlined, and about one-fourth the size of the full moon. He said, "It was directly overhead--right straight up. I had the feeling that it was going to fall. After watching it hover in the same place for about five minutes, it began to move eastward very slowly. I believe that I watched it for about twenty minutes, but I didn't have the opportunity to watch it steadily, and the last time I looked, it was out of sight." Officer Lopez said that he had phoned the station and reported the object and he added, "They'd already heard about it."

Officer Jaffee recalled that when he first looked up, following the explosion, he thought he saw a puff of smoke. A few seconds later, he saw the red light. His description was very much the same as that of Officer Lopez. "It was straight overhead, silent, and just hanging there", he said. Officer Jaffee continued, "It seemed to be the color of a flare, but it didn't flicker like a flare. I had the feeling it was going to drop. When it began to move, it was so slow that the only way you could tell it had moved was to look away then look back again. I guess I watched it about twenty minutes altogether, but we were busy and I didn't actually see it disappear." Both Officer Lopez and Officer Jaffee stated they had felt the concussion from the explosion. Both officers also mentioned that the weather was clear. Neither had ever seen anything like the strange red light before.

Barbara Joiner is a waitress, or car hop as they are popularly called, at Tiny Naylors. She was very busy at the time of the excitement and didn't get to watch the light for more than twelve or fifteen minutes. Her testimony was much like the others. The light was "very red--like a red stop signal--only it had a very unfamiliar look. It was so vibrant", she said.

Larry Moquin, waiter at Tiny Naylors, had received special training at Pearl Harbor during World War II, for spotting unknown sky objects. He was Chief Plotter for Major Calibre Anti-Aircraft Artillery. His training proved useful on the night of February 6, when he saw a vivid red object in the sky that he did not recognize. He told interviewers, "The explosion was different from other explosions--it had sort of a hollow sound, and you felt it as well as hearing it. I thought I saw a little smoke, and a few moments later a light appeared directly above us. I'd say it was a bright cherry red, self-luminous and sharply outlined. It appeared to be completely motionless, and my first thought was to line it up with something stationary so I'd know for sure whether it moved or not." Moquin then showed the interviewers exactly where he had lined up the red object. The front part of the building has a cantilever roof which extends some distance out beyond the main part of the building. On the front is the sign, "Tiny Naylors". He stood under the edge of this and sighted straight up (90 degree angle) past the "T" in the sign. He said the red light remained stationary for approximately eight minutes, then began moving slowly, very slowly, eastward. He continued, "Everybody was standing outside their cars looking up--cars were backed up in the street--and everyone was asking each other, "What is it?" Moquin viewed the object off and on for about twenty minutes, and by this time his duties took his attention, and the next time he looked, it was out of sight.

One of the cashiers at the Safeway market, on the southeast corner of Sunset and La Brea, told interviewers that she had not seen the spectacle herself, but that she had heard a lot of customers talking about it.

The hostess at Carolina Pines Jr. Coffee Shop, 1518 North La Brea (near the intersection of Sunset and La Brea), said that patrons had told her all about the red light, the explosion and the mushroom cloud.

There can be little doubt that a red light of unknown origin, created considerable excitement in Hollywood two nights in succession--traveling over approximately the same course, stopping at the same locations for intervals of five to ten minutes. Hollywood citizens are still asking, "What was it?"

SIMILAR SIGHTINGS ELSEWHERE.

It is interesting to note that the explosion and flash which covered a wide area of Hollywood, occurred within thirty minutes of the time that a bright flash, accompanied by explosion, was seen over Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah. The time of the flash over the four states was 12:03 AM, MST, February 7 (which was 11:03 PST, February 6). (See article, page 11.)

Also of interest was the "fiery red flying object" which was seen over Oakland, California, December 2, 1959. (See article, page 11.) Several aspects of this sighting significantly parallels the Hollywood sighting. The object was "fiery red". It approached slowly. There was an explosion and white vaporous cloud--and it shot up at "fantastic speed".

Sightings over Alaska, February 16, 1960, mention "flash" and explosion. (See articles below.)

The significance of these sightings, in relation to the Hollywood sighting of February 5 and 6, is speculative, but too important to be overlooked in an over-all evaluation of the problem.

L.A. Mirror-News
Feb. 16, 1960

Sky-Riding Objects Confirmed

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Feb. 16 (AP)—A spokesman for the North American Air Defense Command here confirmed today that unidentified flying objects were observed in the skies over Alaska early yesterday.

The spokesman said Ent Air Force Base here received a report at 3 a.m. yesterday from northerly observation posts that two objects were moving in opposite directions across Alaska.

One was reported in the vicinity of Nome. It appeared to be moving slowly in a northeasterly direction. The object disappeared without a trace and without giving any indication of its size.

The second object reportedly was sighted at Unalakleet, moving rapidly northwest at a speed sufficient to produce contrails (exhaust trails).

Exhaust Trails

The object also produced a flash which was assumed to have been an explosion.

Whether the object exploded has not been determined but officials are making a search of the area.

A silvery object belching flames was reported to have flashed through the Alaskan sky late Sunday from the direction of Siberia.

February 16, 1960
VALLEY TIMES

SEEN OVER ALASKA—Line of arrows indicates route of mysterious object which was reported seen hurtling over Western Alaska. Nome airlines employe said object was silvery and tubular with flaming tail.—AP Wirephoto.

Note object, "silvery" and "tubular" seen over Alaska Feb. 16.

"Tubular" object reported over Hollywood Feb. 6, by Mr. Harold Sherman and Miss June Di Maggio.

Flash Lights Up Skies Over Four-State Area

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 7 (AP)—A bright flash lit up the sky over four western states early today. The light was seen by hundreds of persons in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Northern Utah.

Their reports seemed to pinpoint it in Southwestern Montana — possibly in the Bitter Root Valley. Some persons in Missoula and Butte, Mont., claimed they heard an explosion.

"It was fantastically bright —it lit up everything in the cockpit and the cabin and the entire sky outside," said Capt. Richard Belew of Salt Lake City, pilot of a Western Air Lines plane. "It was a brighter nighttime flash than either my co-pilot, George Holgreen, or I had ever seen."

Capt. Belew said he did not see the actual flash — only the light from it. He was about 40 miles south of Great Falls, Mont., flying at 11,000 ft.

At Butte, Aletha Tallon, a secretary at radio station KBOW, said a noise, like a lot of jet planes taking off, followed the brilliant flash.

In Utah, the State Highway Patrol said it had many reports which described the light like a flash of lightning streaking across the sky.

Below is a quote in a letter from Carl M Nelson, Colonel, USAF, Congressional Inquiry Division, Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, Office of the Secretary - - to Hon. Porter Hardy, Jr., Virginia Congressman: (Date of letter, March 31, 1960)

"The 7 February 1960 UFO sighting in the mid-west was not reported to the United States Air Force and, therefore, the Air Force did not analyze or evaluate this sighting."

(Documentation for above in files at NICAP)

Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1959
San Francisco Chronicle

Mystery 'Fireball' in Oakland Sky

A fiery red flying object was spotted high over the Oakland-Fremont area at 9:33 last night.

Ten watchers in the Oakland Airport control tower saw the red light approach slowly from the southeast at an estimated 2000 feet, then suddenly shoot up at a "fantastic" speed and explode into a white, vaporous cloud.

The pilots of two commercial planes approaching San Francisco over Point Reyes reported sighting the red light. One pilot, flying at 7000 feet, said the object appeared to be below him. He saw no white cloud; the object just disappeared, he said.

A dozen persons called the Alameda County Sheriff's office in San Lorenzo to report sighting the object, and it was also seen at the San Francisco Airport tower and as far north as Contra Costa county.

A Thor missile was launched at 9:29 p. m. from Vandenberg Air Force Base, more than 200 miles south on the coast, but it was fired off to the west.

A. E. Whitford, director of the Lick Observatory atop Mount Hamilton in Santa Clara county, said no one there saw the flying object.

Whitford said it was barely possible that the object was a meteor. He said there could have been no connection with the missile firing.

MYSTERY FLASH

Fireball Reported In Hollywood Skies

That mystery flash which was reported from four western states — Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Utah — Sunday night, may also have been observed in Hollywood by E. W. Cass, who says the flash lit up his bedroom like a flashlight through the window. Cass was the second local man to report the phenomenon.

Cass, who lives at 1554 N. Sierra Bonita Ave. in Hollywood, says the flash first lit up his room at 11:30 as he was winding the alarm clock. He looked outside and saw a "red ball" in the sky and he watched it for a couple of minutes before he called his wife, then they went outside and watched it some more.

He described the direction as slightly north of east from his location. His description as to the time involved in observing the phenomenon, whatever it was, is not in keeping with the descriptions of the falsh seen, and heard, (it was described as sounding like a flock of jets going by) in the Montana disturbance, which the various reports investigated would tend to pinpoint in the area of the Bitter Root Valley.

Cass' description of the sighting closely resembles that related to the Associated Press Monday by amateur astronomer Floyd Rickores, also of Hollywood.

Rickores said after the flash of light the "red ball was brighter than anything else in the sky. It seemed to hang motionless between two stars for some time, then took off with fantastic speed and disappeared."

(Time given as Sunday night should read Saturday night)

(Name Floyd Rickores should read Floyd Rickords)

Mystery Light Hangs Over Hollywood

Scores of telephone inquiries were received by the police and newspaper offices late last night from people who reported a strange red light high in the heavens almost directly over Hollywood blvd. and Vine st.

After a check of Weather Bureau stations, the FAA and all airports in the metropolitan area, Lt. R. S. Tucker, night watch commander at the Hollywood police division, said he was unofficially recording the phenonmenon as a weather balloon.

The "UFO" (unknown flying object) was first reported at 11:30 p.m.

Lt. Tucker, who kept track on the light from his office window, said it appeared to snuff out at 12:15 a.m.

A spokesman for the Weather Bureau said he did not believe it was a scheduled weather balloon flight, but that it "could have been."

He explained that the light, operated by batteries, is to warn approaching aircraft. The balloons usually remain in the air for about an hour and ascend to as high as 100,000 feet. The vertical position of the "UFO" over Hollywood last night was explained by the fact wind conditions were zero.

Los Angeles Herald & Express

Feb. 8-60

Sky Mystery Light Seen As Meteor

A mysterious bright light in the sky visible here early yesterday was undoubtedly a meteor, experts said today.

Hundreds of persons in Utah, Montana and Wyoming saw the strange light, indicating its path was over that area.

Local witnesses said the light appeared to hover over Hollywood and Vine, and early reports identified it as a weather balloon.

However, Floyd Rickores of Hollywood, an amateur astronomer, said he tracked a red ball in the sky for nearly five minutes after a "bright flash lighted the room." He said the ball was brighter than anything else in the sky, and he guessed it was thousands of miles above the earth.

"It seemed to stay stationary between two stars for three or four minutes, then it took off with a fantastic speed and disappeared," he said.

Western Air Line Pilot Richard Below, whose plane was 11,000 feet over Western Montana, said the light was "fantastically bright . . . it lit up everything in the cockpit and the cabin and the entire sky outside."

Observers in the mountain states described the light as something like a flash of lightning streaking across the sky.

Sky Light Witnesses Sought by Committee

Persons who may have witnessed an unusual bright light in the sky on the night of Feb. 6 are urged to contact the National Investigation Committee of Aerial Phenomena.

A representative of the committee, which makes an evaluation of such happenings, can be reached by calling REpublic 1-4530.

METHOD AND PROCEDURE OF INVESTIGATION.

Early in the investigation of this phenomenon over Hollywood, one of the first steps was to determine the possibility of the red light being attached to a balloon--a meteorological balloon, or a balloon of any description, from any source.

Three different offices of the U. S. Weather Bureau, military bases, and several private organizations (who had in the past released test balloons) were consulted.

The Weather Detachment Forecaster, Edwards Air Force Base, stated that no balloons had been released from 5 February, 0950 PST until 8 February. He further stated the balloons from that station were the same as used by the U. S. Weather Bureau, and did not carry lights.

A letter from the U. S. Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake, California, dated 2 March 1960, reads: "In answer to your letter of inquiry dated 26 February regarding the unidentified objects observed over Hollywood, California, 6 February, we had not released any balloons at this Station during the evening on that date." (Signed, Quentin S. Dalton.)

These two military bases are located northeast of Hollywood. The prevailing winds the night of February 6 (according to U. S. Weather Bureau records) were from the northeast.

The U. S. Weather Bureau, Santa Monica, California, where the meteorological balloons are released, stated that the balloon released from their station at 2101 PST, February 6 did not go toward Hollywood, but in the opposite direction and was well out over the ocean by the time it had reached eight thousand feet. They also stated that none of their balloons had been carrying lights for some time--not even the Radio Sonde balloons which normally carry a tiny white light with flashlight size bulb. It was also stated that the light on the Radio Sonde balloon was so small that it could not be seen by a ground observer.

Private organizations which were contacted had not released any balloons for several months.

It was necessary to learn the source of the explosion and bright flash of light, which had been reported to the Hollywood Police Station by scores of Hollywood citizens. The Bureau of Water and Power and the Southern California Edison Company, two companies serving the Los Angeles area with power and light, were contacted. A thorough check of the logs of maintenance crews for the night of February 6 was made, and both companies stated there had been no transformer blow outs and no trouble of any kind with power lines which could have caused an explosion or bright flash. (At this time, the committee had not talked with those witnesses who were actually looking at the red light at the time of explosion and flash.)

Letters of inquiry were sent to Major Lawrence J. Tacker, USAF, Office of Information, Washington, D. C., and to Major Victor E. Irons, Jr., USAF, Office of Information, Los Angeles, California, to learn if the U. S. Air Force had investigated the unusual sighting over Hollywood. Their replies are included with this report.

The general report (Page 3) was a reconstruction of the sighting based on statements of a majority of the witnesses, or where certain aspects were described by two or more independent witnesses.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU
Santa Monica, California

May 19, 1960

Mrs [redacted]
[redacted]
Los Angeles 18, Calif.

Dear Mrs. [redacted]

In answer to your questions; I will only show the general characteristics common to meteorological balloons.

1. None of the balloons released by personnel at this station were equipped with lighting units on the nights of February 5th or 6th.

2. I have attached a map of the local area indicating the line of flight for soundings made during this period; also attached is a composite of the wind data as evaluated for each sounding.

3. No free balloon will remain stationary, nor appear to remain
4. stationary for this duration, regardless of the wind speed.

Balloons released from this station have, as a general rule, an ascention rate of at least 800 feet per minute; this, under normal night-time conditions limits their visibility time to about 3 minutes unlighted and 8 minutes when equipped with a lighting unit. However, when equipped with a lighting unit the balloon itself cannot be defined, only the light remains visible after 3 minutes, therefore, the radius of visibility for a night release is reduced to only the immediate area of the point of release.

I hope this shall be of some assistance to you and the facilities of this office remain open for any further information you may require.

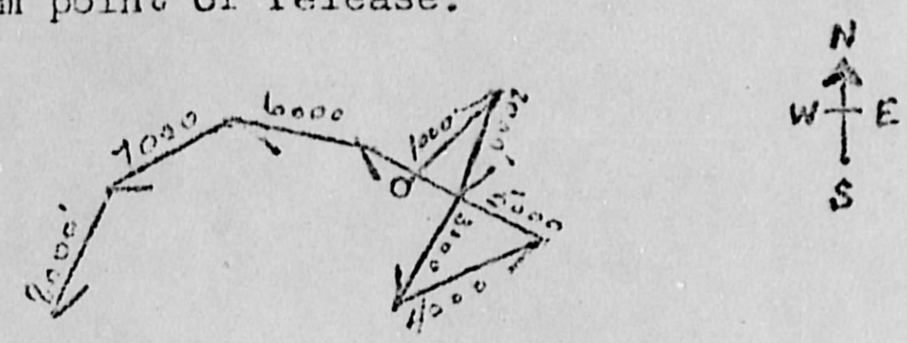
Very truly yours,

R. H. Murray
OIC

Wind Direction and Velocity (knots)
Feb. 6, 1960 2101 PST

Alt.	Dir.	Sp.
1000	230	5
2	20	5
3	30	4
4	250	6
5	140	6
6	100	8
7	50	8
8	30	10
9		
10000	360	15
14000	350	17
20000	NW	22
25000	NW	23
30000	N	40

Flight Path for Flight of February 6, 1960 2101 PST for each 1000 feet/direction from point of release.



Above sketch made at the office of the U. S. Weather Bureau

Please note extreme difference of flight path of red light, as shown on opposite page, than that of the U.S. Weather Bureau meteorological balloon.

Unfortunately, space will not permit inclusion of other important information furnished by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Graphic Solution for Determination of Height of Tubular Object

At a distance of 25 inches from observer's eye, the object was estimated to be 1-1/4 inches in height.

A - Distance from observer's eye to ruler (held at arm's length)
B - Estimated height of object
C - The graphical slope distance from observer to object (1400 feet)
D - Height of tubular object (object in vertical position)

A ratio of A to B as C is to D gives a height of 70 feet.

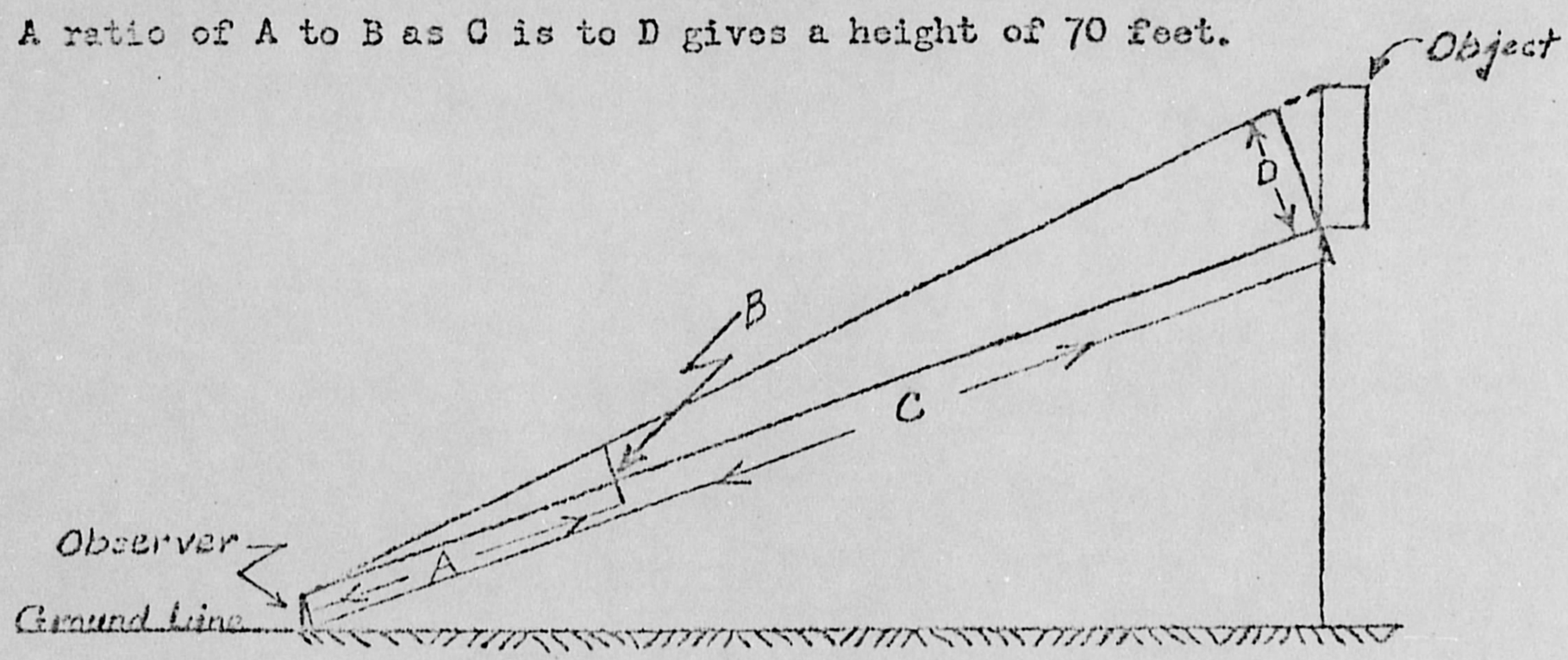


Diagram B

Showing course and direction of movement
of red light Saturday night Feb. 6, 1960.

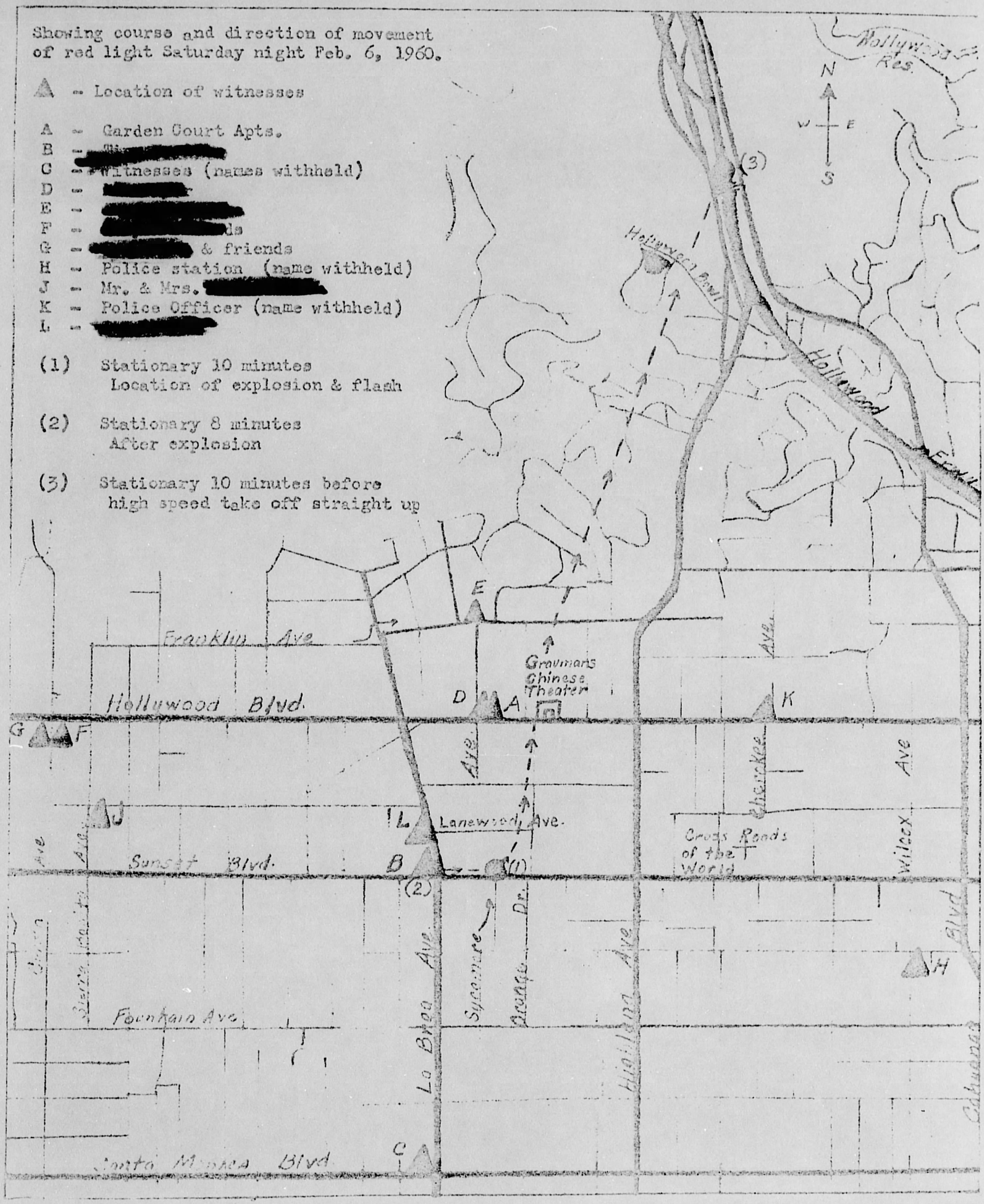
▲ - Location of witnesses

A - Garden Court Apts.
B - [redacted]
C - [redacted] Witnesses (names withheld)
D - [redacted]
E - [redacted]
F - [redacted]ds
G - [redacted] & friends
H - Police station (name withheld)
J - Mr. & Mrs. [redacted]
K - Police Officer (name withheld)
L - [redacted]

(1) Stationary 10 minutes
Location of explosion & flash

(2) Stationary 8 minutes
After explosion

(3) Stationary 10 minutes before
high speed take off straight up



Wind Direction and Velocity(Knots)

Feb. 5, 1960 2100 PST

Ht.	Dir.	Sp.
1000	020	04
2	330	05
3	310	06
4	300	08
5	300	13
6	300	17
7	310	20
8	310	22
9	310	22
10000	290	24
12	310	17
14	320	12
16	320	14
18	320	18
20000	310	23
25	300	35
30000	290	39

Feb. 6, 1960 0300 PST

Ht.	Dir.	Sp.
1000	030	05
2	300	13
3	300	16
4	310	12
5	320	12
6	330	18
7	320	20
8	310	22
9	310	22
10000	310	20
12	320	18
14	300	23
16	290	25
18	290	30
20000	290	30
25	310	36
30000	320	24

Feb. 7, 1960 0300 PST

Ht.	Dir	Sp.
1000	310	02
2	340	03
3	340	08
4	350	16
5	330	14
6	320	10
7	300	07
8	300	05
9	320	05
10000	290	03
12	280	15
14	280	11
16	270	10
18	280	08
20000	290	08
25	280	12
30000	290	19

Weather Bureau Airport Station
2501 Airport Avenue
Santa Monica, California

R. L. Murray
Supervising Met. Tech.

Supplement (page 17) Hollywood sighting report Feb. 5 & 6, 1960

METHOD OF DETERMINING NINETY DEGREE ANGLE

FOR ELEVATIONS A, B, AND C, PAGE 17 OF REPORT

Elevation A Witnesses at the Garden Court Apartments (Location A, map page 15) observed object (red light) due south 175 degrees (from true north). Observers indicated position of red light in sky relative to a building. Interviewers, using a military compass, established the azimuth.

Witnesses at Santa Monica and La Brea (Location C, map page 15) observed red light approximately 15 degrees (from true north).

These two independent groups observed flash, explosion and mushroom cloud at same moment, 11:30 P M, Feb. 6, 1960.

Plotting this information on map (U. S. Geological Survey Map, Los Angeles County, California, Hollywood Quadrangle) the intersecting lines locate the object (red light) over the intersection of Sunset Boulevard and Sycamore Street (Point (1) map page 15 of report).

Elevation B The ninety degree angle shown is confirmed by the observers at Tiny Naylors, Sunset and La Brea (Location B, point (2) map page 15). Witnesses at this location looked straight up, at ninety degree angle, to see red light.

Elevation C Police officer at Police station, Wilcox and De Longpre (Location H, map page 15) observed red light, azimuth given, 345 degrees (from true north).

Witnesses at Curson and Hollywood Boulevard (Locations F & G, map page 15) viewed red light, using stationary object as reference point. Azimuth 48 degrees (from true north).

These two independent groups observed the red light at the same time as it hovered (Point (3) map page 15) and watched final take off.

Plotting this information on the U. S. Geological Survey Map, the lines intersect at a point over the Hollywood Freeway.

GRAPHIC SOLUTION FOR DETERMINATION OF ELEVATION OF OBJECT (RED LIGHT)
OBSERVED IN SKY FEBRUARY 6, 1960, 11:15 PM TO 12:15 AM

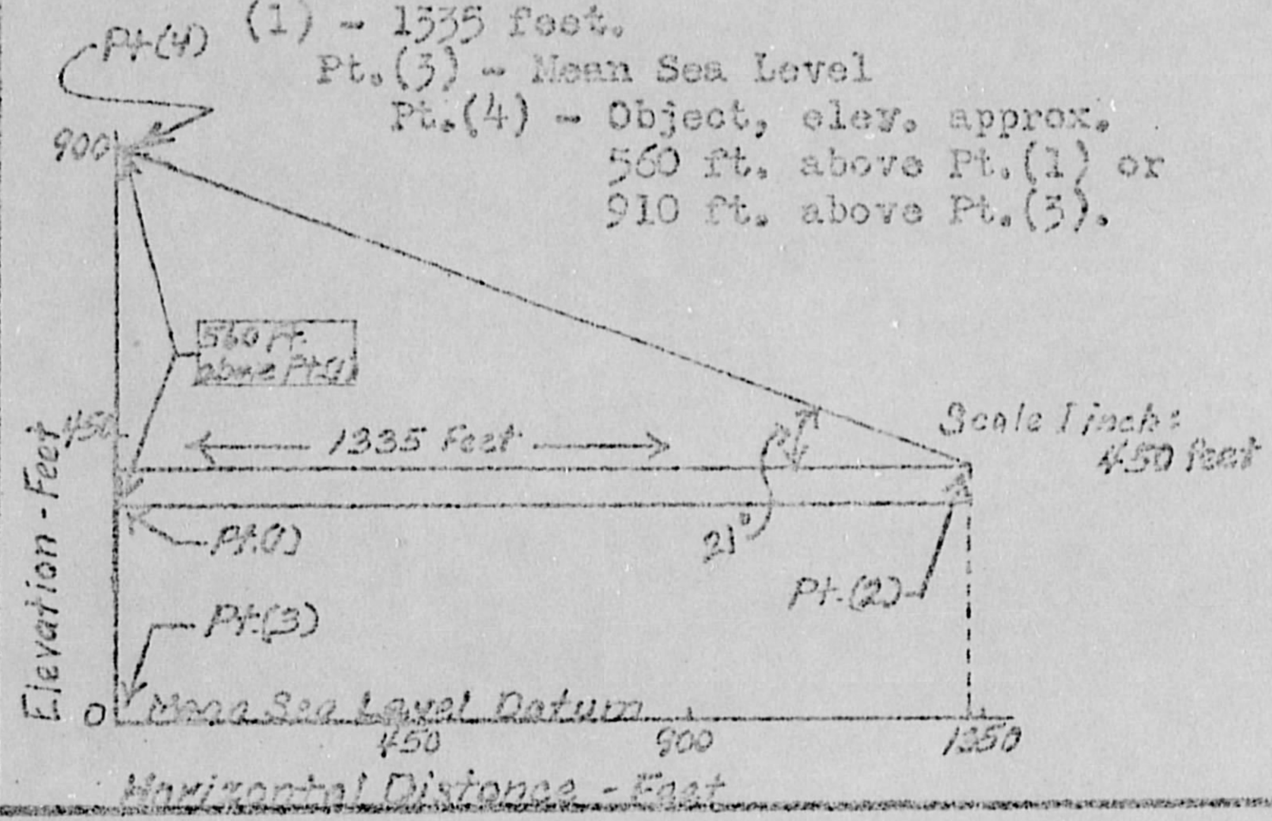
Object Hovering Over Intersection of Sunset Blvd. and Sycamore St., Before Explosion

Pt.(1) - Intersection of Sunset & Sycamore, elevation 349 ft., mean sea level. Object directly over this point.

Pt.(2) - Garden Court Apts., elevation 395 ft. Observers viewed light at 21 degree angle of elevation. Distance to Pt. (1) - 1335 feet.

Pt.(3) - Mean Sea Level

Pt.(4) - Object, elev. approx. 560 ft. above Pt.(1) or 910 ft. above Pt.(3).



ELEVATION A

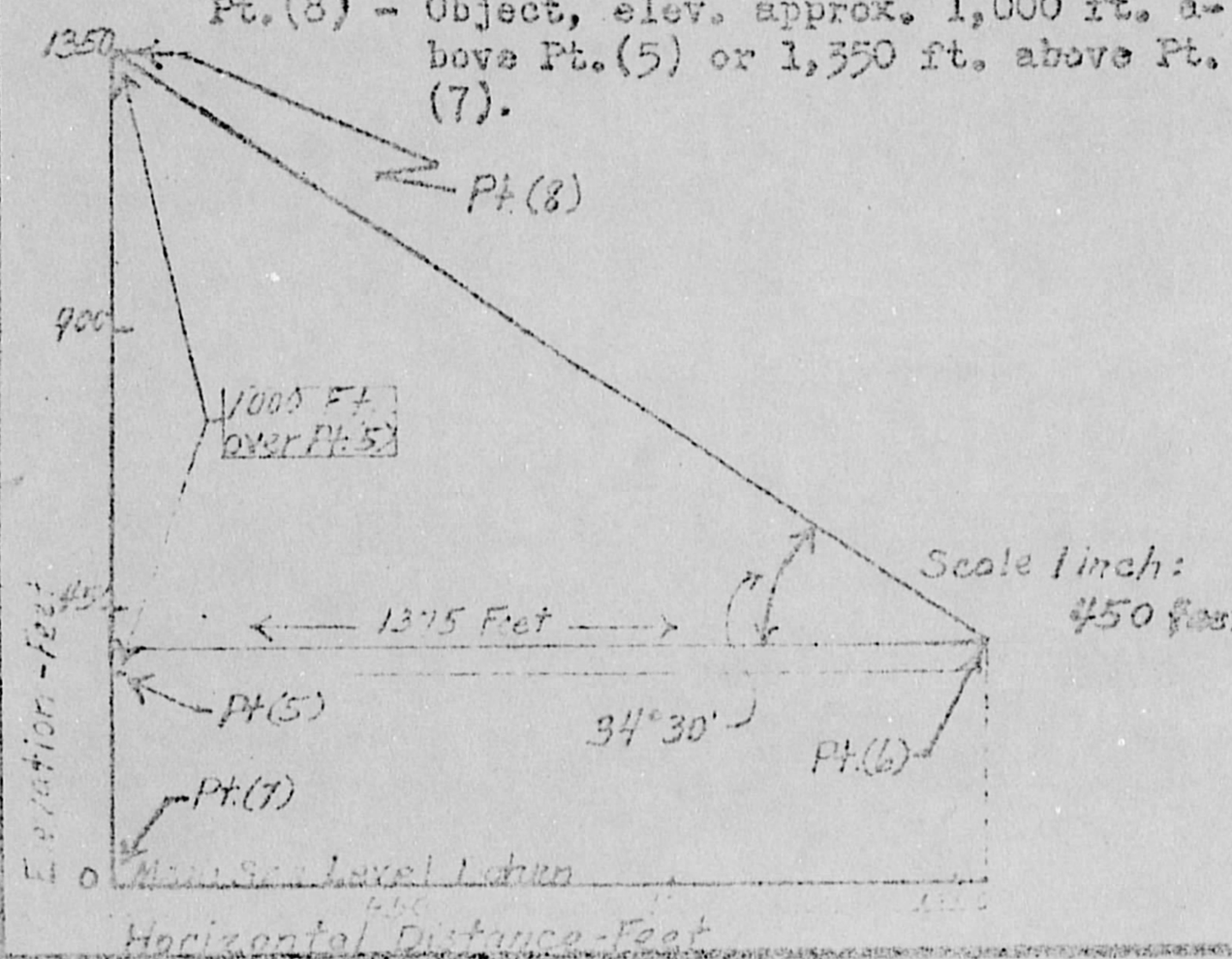
Object Hovering Over Intersection of Sunset Blvd. and La Brea Ave. After Explosion

Pt.(5) - Tiny Naylors Restaurant, NW corner Sunset & La Brea. Elev. 349 ft. Light hovered directly over this point.

Pt.(6) - Garden Court, see Elev. A, above. Observers, now, view light at 34.5 degrees angle of elev. Distance to Pt.(5) 1375 feet.

Pt.(7) - Mean Sea Level

Pt.(8) - Object, elev. approx. 1,000 ft. above Pt.(5) or 1,350 ft. above Pt. (7).



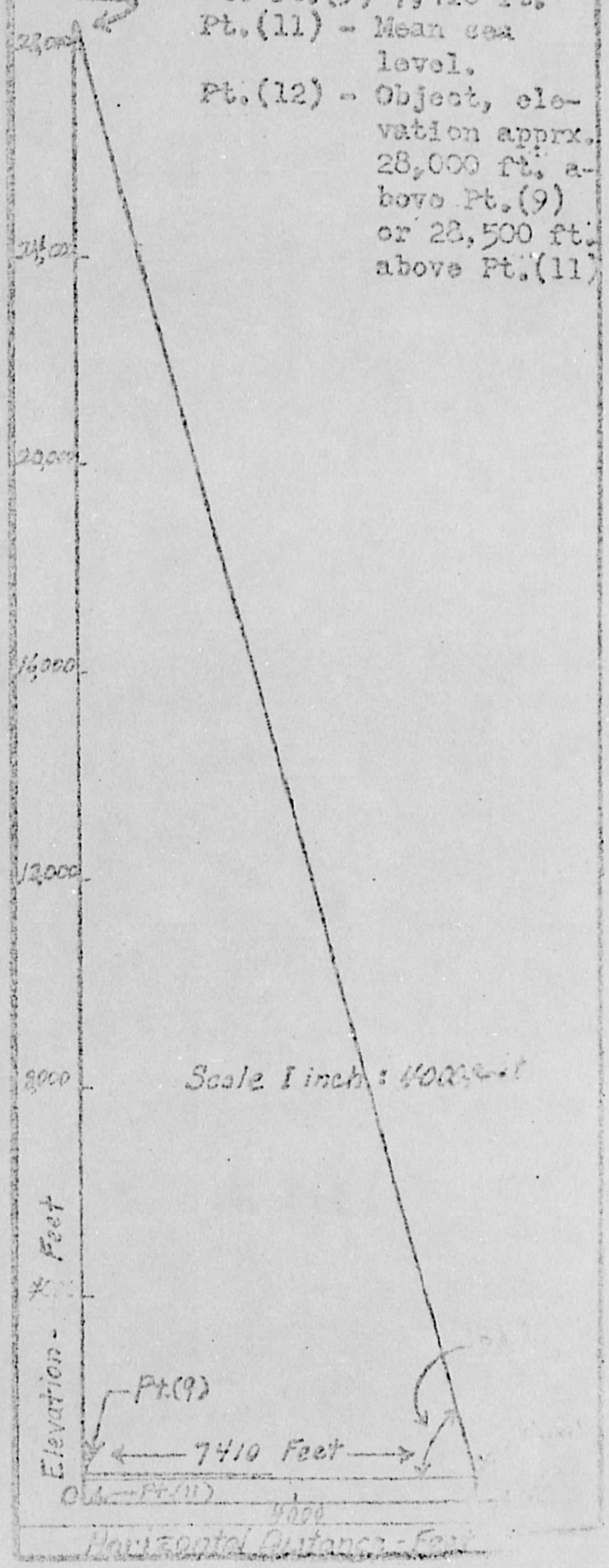
Object Hovering Over Hollywood Freeway

Pt.(9) - Point on Hollywood Fwy. over which object hovered. Elev. 525 feet.

Pt.(10) - Mr. [redacted] & neighbors at Curson & Hollywood Blvd. Elev. 410 ft.. Observers viewed light at 75 degree angle. Distance to Pt.(9) 7,410 ft.

Pt.(11) - Mean sea level.

Pt.(12) - Object, elevation approx. 28,000 ft. above Pt.(9) or 28,500 ft. above Pt.(11)



HOLLYWOOD 6-1211

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
LOS ANGELES OFFICE OF INFORMATION
6033 SUNSET BOULEVARD
HOLLYWOOD 28, CALIFORNIA

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: SAFOI LA-1

2 June 1960

SUBJECT:

TO: Mrs. [redacted]
[redacted]d Boulevard
Los Angeles 18, California

Dear Mrs. [redacted]

This office has no record of being notified on February 5 or 6 of the unusual sightings mentioned in your letter.

If such a report was made to this office, a resume of it would have been forwarded to Headquarters United States Air Force in Washington, D. C. for further evaluation.

FOR THE CHIEF:

Victor E. Irons, Jr.
VICTOR E. IRONS, JR.
Major USAF
Chief, Press, Books & Magazines Section

oi-3d/maj tacker/am/77466

27 May 1960

Dear Mrs. [redacted]

This is to acknowledge your letter of 24 May 1960 concerning UFO sightings in February 1960 over Hollywood, Calif.

These sightings you described were not reported to the USAF and therefore no investigation was made on these cases.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE J. TACKER
Major, USAF
Public Information Division
Office of Information

Mrs. [redacted]
[redacted].
Los Angeles, California

oi-d3 comeback
oi-1 redder

Los Angeles, California
May 24, 1960

Lawrence J. Tacker
Major, USAF
Executive Officer
Public Information Division
Office of Information Services
Department of the Air Forces
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

On two successive nights, February 5, 1960 and February 6, 1960 (between 11:15 PM and 12:15 PM, approximately) a brilliant red light was reported over Hollywood, California by many persons.

Will you please be kind enough to advise me if your office was notified of this occurrence, and if so, if there has been an investigation made by the Air Force.

If an investigation was made, will you please advise me what the results of the investigation were?

Thank you very much. With very best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely,

[redacted]

[redacted]
Los Angeles 18, California

(Not printed at Government expense)

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

NICAP UFO Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LEONARD G. WOLF

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 31, 1960

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include an urgent warning by Vice Adm. R. H. Hillenkoetter, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, that certain potential dangers are linked with unidentified flying objects—UFO's. Admiral Hillenkoetter's request that Congress inform the public as to the facts is endorsed by by more than 200 pilots, rocket, aviation, and radar experts, astronomers, military veterans, and other technically trained members of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena. Among them are Rear Adm. H. B. Knowles; Col. Joseph Bryan III, U.S. Air Force Reserve; Lt. Col. Jas. McAlnan, USAFR; Lt. Col. Samuel Freeman, U.S. Army Reserve, Aviation; Mr. J. B. Hartranft, president, Aircraft Owners Pilots Association; Capt. R. B. McLaughlin, Navy missile expert; Mr. Frank Rawlinson, physicist, National Aeronautical and Space Agency; Dr. Leslie Kaeburn, space consultant, University of Southern California; former Air Force Maj. William D. Leet, with three officially reported UFO encounters while an Air Force pilot; Frank Halstead, 15 years as curator, Darling Observatory; Rear Adm. D. S. Fahrney, former chief of the Navy missile program; Col. R. B. Emerson, U. S. Army Reserve, head of Emerson Testing Laboratories; Prof. Charles A. Maney, astrophysicist, Defiance University; Capt. W. B. Nash, Pan American Airways.

The "NICAP Report on Secrecy Dangers," with documented evidence on UFO's, was first submitted confidentially to me, and to several other Members of Congress, including Senator LYNDON JOHNSON. In a reply to NICAP, July 6, 1960, Senator JOHNSON stated that he had ordered the staff of the Senate Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee to keep close watch on UFO developments and to report on any recent significant sightings and the Air Force investigations of such sightings.

Although I have not had time for a detailed study, I believe the conclusions of these experienced NICAP officials should be given careful consideration. Certainly their sober evaluations should be completely disassociated from the obvious frauds and delusions about UFO's which unfortunately have been publicized. The NICAP report is stated to be the result of a 3-year investigation—its conclusions based only on verified visual, radar, and photographic evidence by trained, reputable observers.

On August 30, 1960, NICAP sent me the following statement to be added to the original report:

There is a growing danger that UFO's may be mistaken for Soviet missiles or jet aircraft, accidentally causing war. Several Air Defense scrambles and alerts already have occurred when defense radarmen mistook UFO formations for possible enemy machines. NICAP agrees with this sober warning by Gen. L. M. Chassin, NATO coordinator of Allied Air Services:

"It is of first importance to confirm these objects * * * the business of governments to take a hand, if only to avoid the danger of global tragedy. If we persist in refusing to recognize the existence of these UFO's we will end up, one fine day, by mistaking them for the guided missiles of an enemy—and the worst will be upon us."

Today, this danger may surpass the one cited in NICAP's report: That the U.S.S.R. might spread false rumors that the UFO's are secret Red devices which have mapped all the U.S. and allied targets and could be used as surprise-attack weapons. (Some Americans already suspect hidden fear of UFO's as the reason for secrecy.)

We are sure you will agree it is imperative to end the risk of accidental war from defense forces' confusion over UFO's. All defense personnel, not merely top-level groups, should be told that the UFO's are real and should be trained to distinguish them—by their characteristic speeds and maneuvers—from conventional planes and missiles. This is not in effect today.

Second, the American people must be convinced, by documented facts, that the UFO's could not be Soviet machines.

Certainly every Member of Congress will agree that any such danger of accidental war—even if slight—must be averted in every possible way. It is also important to prevent any unfounded fear that the UFO's are secret enemy devices.

After discussing the subject with colleagues, I am certain that there is real concern by many Members of Congress. Without necessarily accepting all the conclusions of the NICAP Board of Governors and technical advisers, we are convinced that a thorough study of the UFO problem should be made. Pending such action, I believe that publication of the NICAP report will help to reduce the dangers cited by Vice Admiral Hillenkoetter and the other NICAP officials.

For those Members desiring to do so the previously mentioned confidential report can be obtained upon request at the National Investigation Committee on Aerial Phenomena, 1536 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1960

the same time and following approximately the same course, and was viewed by hundreds of witnesses.

2. On the second night, Feb. 6th, 1960, the object "exploded", emitting a brilliant blue-white flash with accompanying roar and concussion followed by "mushroom-shaped" cloud. A large, aluminum-colored object emerged from it and shot upward.

3. The red object hovered over one intersection in Hollywood for a full ten minutes on Feb. 6th, and over the identical intersection for a full 5 minutes on Feb. 5th.

4. Efforts made by witnesses to notify police and other local officials brought no action or investigation of any sort. Only slight, inaccurate accounts of the occurrence appeared in the press.

This report was prepared especially for the purpose of alerting responsible government officials like yourself to the danger of continuing to ignore these strange aerial objects. People like myself have been asking for many years---what are these things?----why are they in our skies?----what is the reason for their strange gyrations, explosions, and other accompanying phenomena. To learn what they are for curiosity's sake is one thing, but there is another, more urgent reason for official investigation and public information. These things have been sighted often on our nation's radar defense network. It is entirely likely that one day they will be mistaken for an enemy attack force, for they often fly in groups at high speeds. They could set off a general war, as has been indicated by none other authority than General Chassin, NATO coordinator of Allied Air Services. (See Foreword of Flying Saucers and the Straight Line Mystery by Aime Michel.)

I sincerely hope you will take time to read our report. If you desire to know more regarding the personnel of our committee, I would be happy to send you additional information. I might say that we are all level-headed persons, with not an occultist, spirtualist, or crackpot among us! I will say here, that our Chairman is Dr. Leslie Kaeburn, who is director of the Bio-Electronics Laboratory of the University of Southern California, active now in space medicine research.

I would appreciate hearing from you regarding your opinion in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) [redacted]
[redacted]
Pasadena, California

January 21, 1961

The Honorable Glenard P. Lipscomb
Congressman, 24th District, California
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Congressman Lipscomb:

I received your recent letter of thanks for my campaign volunteer work with much appreciation. I think it is fine that a man in your responsible position will go to the trouble to write personal thanks.

In your letter, you invited me to continue to send my views to you, and so I take this opportunity to present for your consideration a matter of intense interest to me and to a large number of my friends and acquaintances.

I do not know whether this question has been brought to your attention by any of your constituents, but colleagues of yours in the House of Representatives such as Jerry M. Lestano, A. Sidney Herlong (Fla.), and Frank Thompson, Jr. (N.J.) have expressed concern. The problem is the official government policy of secrecy regarding unidentified flying objects (UFOs).

For almost four years the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP), which has its headquarters at 1536 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 9, D. C., has been trying diligently to inform the public of the actual facts concerning these objects. May I re-direct your attention to the enclosed reproduction of part of the Congressional Record of August 31st, 1960 in which the Hon. Leonard G. Wolf put down his remarks regarding NICAP, quoting such respected citizens as Vice Adm. R. H. Hillenkoetter, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Members of the Los Angeles Subcommittee of NICAP have been investigating UFO reports over the past year, and we are frank to state that a large number of such sightings do turn out to be misidentification of conventional objects, boats, etc. But not all are such, as the certified air force line would have us believe. There is always a hard core of the unknown and the unexplainable.

To add to your information on this subject, I am sending you a detailed report of an unusual, unidentified aerial object which appeared over Hollywood, Calif. on two successive nights, February 5th and 6th, 1960. The full report consists of [illegible] typewritten pages, but I am sending you only the highlights of the report as follows:

1. A bright, mysterious, [illegible] object appeared over Hollywood, Calif., one night in a row, at approximately

SAFOI /Capt Mack/mhb/72291

21 February 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEF, CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY DIVISION, SAFLL
ATTENTION: Mr. Wilson, Team A

SUBJECT: Draft of Reply to Congressman Lipscomb

The following is a recommended reply to Congressman Leonard P. Lipscomb's letter of 14 Februsry.

Dear Congressman Lipscomb:

Thank you for your letter of 14 February in which you request a basis for reply to Mrs. [redacted] letter regarding unidentified flying objects.

Forwarded with Mrs. [redacted] letter was a report of an unidentified flying object supposedly observed from Hollywood, California on 5 and 6 February 1960.

A preliminary check of Air Force files has not brought to light any reports of UFOs sighted in the area on either 5 or 6 February 1960. We would, however, like to check this further. We would also like to carefully review the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena report which was forwarded to you by Mrs. Druffel.

Please consider this an interim reply. Additional information and the report will be forthcoming at an early date.

Attachments

WILLIAM M. MACK
Captain, USAF
Magazine & Book Branch
Office of Information

Comeback OI-3d
Reader OI-1

ANALYSIS OF HOLLYWOOD SIGHTING.

Scientific evidence, together with the testimony of many independent witnesses, form the basis for the following conclusions:

Characteristics of the red light, as described by witnesses, rule out any known form of natural phenomena (such as ball lightning, St. Elmo's fire, temperature inversion, after-image, etc.).

Aircraft, including helicopters, are obviously not the answer. The red object moved silently. A helicopter can be heard at five thousand feet elevation, and in gliding flight without power the blades can still be heard. It has been shown that the red light was less than one thousand feet, for ten minutes at one location, and approximately one thousand feet for about eight minutes at another location. Every witness, without exception declared that the red light was completely silent, both when moving and when stationary. (Explosion excepted.)

The question of a balloon being involved in the sighting, February 6, over Hollywood, was settled with finality by the information furnished by the U. S. Weather Bureau (included with this report). No balloon travels against or into the wind. The red light not only moved against the wind, but remained stationary for a period of approximately ten minutes in a wind velocity of more than twenty knots, at its last stop, at an elevation of some twenty-eight thousand feet, just before shooting upwards at high speed and out of sight.

Calculations of the dull aluminum colored tubular shaped object, seen by Mr. [redacted]n (also reported by Miss [redacted]o) showed the object to be approximately seventy feet long. Mr. [redacted] said that the length of the object appeared to be three or four times greater than the width. In round figures, this makes the tubular object twenty feet by seventy feet. It is a startling disclosure--but then, a "disembodied" red light roaming around at will, creating loud explosions and mushroom clouds, is no less startling. It is presumed the red light was attached to something of a solid nature.

By the process of elimination, and the careful study of testimony of many witnesses, the enigmatic red light appears to fall into the classification called "unknown".

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

27 May 1960

Dear Mrs. [redacted]

This is to acknowledge your letter of 24 May 1960 concerning UFO sightings in February 1960 over Hollywood, Calif.

These sightings you described were not reported to the USAF and therefore no investigation was made on these cases.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE J. TACKER
Major, USAF
Public Information Division
Office of Information

Mrs. [redacted]
[redacted].
Los Angeles, California

ADDENDUM.

This report would not be complete without some mention of the psychological impact of the sighting to the witnesses themselves. The observers spoke of the red light as "eerie" or "weird" and although they were convinced at the time of the sighting that the object was unnatural, there was no panic. There was awe, excitement and apprehension, but most of all, an intense curiosity to know what it was and where it came from.

Naturally, there was much speculation--one or two thought it was a new device of our own government (and were indignant at the idea of testing it over a densely populated city). Several thought it was from Russia--a device to spy on us. They reasoned that it had made an aerial surveillance Friday night and came back Saturday night over the same spot to take a photograph. But the majority thought that whatever it was, it was from outside this world--and they were frank to declare they'd rather it was from outer space than from Russia.

Many witnesses complained that they had felt completely frustrated in their efforts to report the sighting to the "proper authorities". One witness was told to "call back on Monday".

Some were concerned over the "mushroom" shaped cloud which followed the explosion, and wondered whether there had been radiation in the area. They said, "Why wasn't an investigation made?"

Uppermost in the minds of many was the total absence of jets or military aircraft during the entire period of sighting (approximately one hour, Saturday night). (This fact is indicated on all signed reports of this sighting in files at NICAP.)

These witnesses represent a cross-section of the many hundreds who witnessed this strange phenomenon over Hollywood, two nights in succession--and without doubt reflect the thinking of all concerned. They are asking questions--serious, thoughtful questions about what is going on in our skies--and they feel they have the right to know.

STRANGE HOLLYWOOD SCIENTIFIC PROBED BY LOS ANGELES SUBCOMMITTEE

On the nights of Feb. 5 and 6, 1960, a round flying object, plainly visible because of its red glow, appeared at a low altitude over Hollywood, Calif. On the second night, as groups in the streets watched, a flash of blue-white light, accompanied by a loud explosion, came from the hovering device.

At the same time, a cloud of smoke formed and the red light disappeared. Then an aluminum-colored, tubular object shot upward, disappearing at high speed.

Though these two sightings were fully substantiated by police and other observers, the Air Force denied receiving any reports. During a four month's careful investigation by the Los Angeles NICAP Subcommittee (LANS), no conventional answer could be found.

The Subcommittee investigation was headed by its Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Isabel Epperson. Dozens of witnesses, including police officers and an amateur astronomer, were located through a newspaper notice and by canvassing the sighting area, block by block. In addition, LANS checked with the U.S. Weather Bureau, airports, aircraft companies and other agencies, systematically ruling out balloons, planes, helicopters and familiar natural phenomena.

In its detailed report, LANS established these facts: The UFO, showing a distinct round shape, appeared on both nights at about 11:15 p.m. Visible until after midnight, it followed approximately the same course both times, sometimes hovering about 1000 feet above the observers (established by triangulation.) After the explosive sound and appearance of the tubular device on Feb. 6, the red-lighted UFO reappeared at a higher altitude. This was confirmed by two police officers Ray Lopez and Charles Jarles, who saw the flash of light and smoke after hearing the explosion.

Though most of the witnesses were awed or excited, there was no panic. However, some were worried about possible radioactivity, after seeing the mushroom-like smoke cloud. Despite this, and the safety question involved in such a low-altitude incident, there is no record of action by the FAA, the Civil Aeronautics Board, or any local officials. Whether they actually assumed a conventional answer because of constant AF debunking of UFOs is not known. It is more probable they kept silent at AF request, since it would be difficult to explain away this well-witnessed sighting.

NICAP is indebted to Mrs. Epperson and the other Subcommittee members for their initiative and perseverance during this long investigation. Their success proves the value of the Subcommittee network for uncovering and documenting vital information which otherwise would be buried or forgotten. A report of this case will be added to the evidence sent to Congress.

No Case (Information Only)

7 February 1960
Utah, Montana, California.

THE A.P.R.O. BULLETIN

Mystery Flash and Power Failure

A news report from national news papers in the West received the information in early February that a massive unidentified flash of light had been observed by thousands in a four state area.

On February 2nd [illegible] Mountain Standard Time, a flash of light which illuminated the cabin of a Western Airlines plane piloted by Captain Richard Below of Salt Lake City. "It was fantastically bright," he said. "It started as a low blue light, then came a blinding flash." Below's plane was approximately forty miles south of Great Falls, Montana.

At Butte, Montana, the secretary at a radio station observed that a noise like several jets on takeoff, followed the flash.

The most curious thing about this story is the newspaper report that a power failure at the Atomic Energy Commission's reactor testing station in Eastern Idaho took place 2½ hours later. Mack Corbett, Director of Information for the AEC station, took pains to inform newsmen that there was no flash at the time of the power failure as had been reported. He then explained that the power failure was believed due to a bird or birds flying into the power line.

Amateur astronomer Floyd Rickores, Hollywood, California, said he tracked a red ball in the sky for nearly five minutes after a "bright flash" lighted the room. "It seemed to stay stationary between two stars for three or four minutes," he said. "Then took off with fantastic speed and disappeared."

Although there was no official explanation by responsible agencies, newspapers tended to assume that the flash was made by a meteor.

APRO believes there are too many coincidences involved in this incident, including Rickores' observation, which took place within a short space of time after the flash over Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, and the power failure at the AEC station.

Shortly thereafter, strange things were reported in the skies throughout the [illegible]

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

7 Feb, 1960
Midwest U.S.

Source: Letter to Congress from [redacted] in

The 7 February 1960 UFO sighting in the Midwest was not reported to the United States Air Force and, therefore, the Air Force did not analyze or evaluate this sighting.

No Case (Information Only)

Feb 8, 1960
Fitchburg, Massachusetts

Source: Saucer News

FITCHBURG, MASS.
SENTINEL
D. 17,998

PAGE ONE
CERTIFIED

MAY 29 1963

City Youth May Have 'Shot' UFO

"It could be a UFO."

So said a government agency which studies UFO's or unidentified flying objects.

Robert F. Nurnberger, 18-year-old Fitchburg High School senior thought he photographed a UFO and wrote to Washington.

Bob didn't know what a bright dot in a photograph was for some time. He's a stargazar and what had caught his eye and piqued his curiosity was a photograph he made of the heavens from the yard of his home at 88 Walton street in February, 1960.

In the corner of two photographs, both made by time exposures, was a bright dot of light showing a stationary object.

How did he know it was stationary? Because all of the stars, taken by time exposure are shown as short streaks. They move. But the bright dot hadn't moved during the period the shutter was open.

The more Bob pondered the more he became convinced there was something strange about the bright dot.

Could it be a UFO? An unidentified flying object?

Bob didn't know so he scouted about and came up with the address of the National Investigating Committee on Aerial Phenomena in Washington, D.C.

The director of the organization is Maj. Donald E. Keyhoe, USMC, retired.

He sent the photographs and some information relative to when he took the shots. He waited patiently for an answer.

Then back came an answer which still leaves the story unfinished.

"Yes," Bob was told in a letter from the Washington based committee, "it could be a UFO."

However, the letter noted "At this stage we can only say it is a possible UFO."

The committee, which for a number of years has attempted to verify and substantiate reported UFO's from throughout the world, made enlargements of Bob's photographs and is still studying them in an attempt to identify the bright dot. They will notify the 18-year-old amateur astronomer if they make a determination.

The youth has been studying astronomy since he was 12 years old.

The bright dot on the photograph furnished the impetus to start him on a study of unidentified flying objects, flying saucers and all.

Bob will enter the air force on July 8 after his graduation from FHS and hopes to receive a college

UFO, Page 19

STARGAZER—Robert F. Nurnberger, 18, of 88 Walton street, above, whose hobby is astronomy, may have photographed a UFO or unidentified flying object. A government agency has studied a bright dot in a photograph Bob made in February, 1960 and his given the opinion that "it could be a UFO." The government agency is making further studies of the photograph made from the Nurnberger yard.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM

July 29, 1963

Dear Colonel Friend

The attached clipping and letter is FYI. I don't plan to write NICAP, since Mr. [redacted] can do it himself, if he cares enough.

Kitty

SAUCER NEWS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SAUCER AND UNEXPLAINED CELESTIAL EVENTS RESEARCH SOCIETY

MAILING ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 163, FORT LEE, N. J.
OFFICE: [redacted], 303 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 6-3743

EDITOR:
JAMES W. MOSELEY

July 15th, 1963

Dear Major Hart:

I call your attention to the enclosed newspaper clipping in which, as you can see, Major Keyhoe's NICAP organization has been mistaken for an official governmental agency. You will note that the young man who took the alleged saucer photograph, as well as the newspaper in which the article appeared, drew the conclusion that NICAP is an official agency - probably because of Keyhoe's title of Major, and because NICAP is located in Washington.

Whereas these errors are not necessarily NICAP's fault in any way, it would be a good idea if Keyhoe could be persuaded to publish in his bulletins that he is not connected with the Government in any way - so as to end this type of confusion. There are probably many saucer fans around the country who have come to the same sort of erroneous conclusion regarding NICAP, i.e., they may believe it is officially sanctioned or connected with the Government.

Best wishes, as always,

[redacted]

No Case (Information Only)

12 February 1960
Manomet, Massachusetts

On February 12 over Manomet an orange-lighted egg-shaped UFO was watched by the passengers of a car for 3 seconds.

Information Only. NOT a UFO CASE

16 February, 1960

At 2045 hours, ATIC Duty Officer received a telephone call from Captain Sather, O.D. #1, who was relaying information he had received from M/Sgt Lafferty, Flight Services, 51107.

M/Sgt Lafferty was recipient of a telephone call from a Mrs. [redacted], Findlay, Ohio, Phone Number Garden 3-1524. Mrs. [redacted] stated that she answered her telephone this evening after a short ring, and heard over the line a "beeping" like a satellite and heard conversations in the background that were in a foreign language. She asserts that she was asked what country this was, and then the reception was broken.

Mrs. [redacted] called the local police who advised her to contact WPAFB. She called WPAFB and made contact with M/Sgt Lafferty.

No action has been taken by the ATIC Duty Officer other than the preparation of this report.

EDWARD P. CLARK
Captain, USAF
ATIC Duty Officer
17 February, 1960

Maj. Friend
Bob — see me
Ted

Talked to Mr. Polino, OSI
suggests Standley
NH envelope. Parkin-
son Pstal

No Case (Information Only)

21 February 1960
Manomet, Massachusetts.

. On February 21 a cigar-shaped object with 12 saucer-shaped craft were reported by Church Deacon Webster Moore at Manomet.

Last February 21 a cigar-shaped object with 12 saucer-shaped craft were reported by Church Deacon Webster Moore at Manomet.

Since then other sightings have come from Bedford, Wakefield, Boston, Beverly, Woburn, Lexington, Plymouth, Manomet, Blackstone, and Leominister and other cities and towns in the Bay State.

NO CASE (INFORMATION ONLY)

27 Feb 1960
Groton, Conn

SOURCE: Flying SAUCER - Aug 1960

* * *

Last Saturday, Feb. 27, 1960, at the same time the Wallops Island kite was sent aloft SW of Groton, I saw a gorgeous UFO all decked out in glowing reds, greens and yellows in the SE on the altitude of Venus. The local radio station said a word about a mysterious light was seen in the sky about the same time, but it seemed to me the announcer changed the subject rather quickly. Of course, the local papers said nothing about it, nor even the Wallops Island kite. Is the "silence group" busy again?

A. Geary Johnson
205 Shore Avenue,
Groton,
Connecticut

MARCH 1960 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
Spring	Maddock, North Dakota	[redacted] (PHYSICAL S)	Other (CHAFF)
2	Leibnitz, Austria	[redacted] (PHOTO)	Insufficient Data
4	Dubuque, Iowa	[redacted] (PHOTO)	UNIDENTIFIED
5	Perryville, Missouri	[redacted]	Other (REFLECTION)
6	Evansville, Indiana	Eastern Airlines	Insufficient Data
6	Nome, Alaska	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
7	Eastern United States	Multi	Satellite (DECAY)
9	Gulf of Mexico	Coast Guard	Astro (METEOR)
14	Waterbury, Connecticut	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
14	Mather AFB, California	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
17	Hawaiian Islands	Military (Air)	Astro (METEOR)
19	North Platte, Nebraska	Military (Air)	Other (MIRAGE)
19	Codroy, Newfoundland	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
19-21	Ousi Suomi, Finland	Air Attache	Astro (METEOR)
20	Monroe, Wisconsin	[redacted]	Balloon
22	Hawaiian Islands	Military (Air)	Astro (METEOR)
23	Indianapolis, Indiana	[redacted]	UNIDENTIFIED
24	St Louis, Missouri	[redacted]	Insufficient Data
24	Terre Haute, Indiana	Military (Air)	Other (FLARE)
25	Dalton, Massachusetts	[redacted]	Other (ICE)
25	Viola, Delaware	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
25	Biggs AFB, Texas	Multi	Astro (METEOR)
29	Hawaiian Islands	Military (Air)	Astro (METEOR)
31	Reims, France	[redacted]	Astro (SUB SUN)
31	ENE of Hawaiian Islands	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Spring	Clarksburg, West Virginia	Newsclipping	
4	Bedford, Massachusetts	Newsclipping	
9	Beverly, Massachusetts	Newsclipping	
9	Syracuse, New York	Newsclipping & Ltr	
14	Wakefield, Massachusetts	Newsclipping	
17	Ontario, California	Newsclipping	
24	Baltimore, Maryland	Newsclipping	
31	North Atlantic	Newsclipping	