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AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

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SIP Attack, Rome, Italy		
<p>names. When they appear very light clouds composed of very small ice needles can be seen on the sky at high altitude. In our regions the altitude nears 8000 meters.</p>		
<p>The cirrus which in the principal halo is faced with the center to the sun and a radius of near 12 degrees then, another halo, the secondary, takes shape almost parallel with the horizon and across the sun.</p>		
<p>In the four points in which the secondary halo crosses the principal halo, perturbation "rock out" appear. The two horizontal perturbations extend sometimes and take the shape of a torch in a direction contrary to that of the sun.</p>		
<p>The perturbations often spread a white and/or iridescent light. Parallels of small sizes are formed in a similar way. They are less luminous than perturbations and have different sizes.</p>		
<p>It could seem one can see, sometimes, more complicated forms of perturbations, which we consider negligible in this case.</p>		
<p>These phenomena can last up to one hour.</p>		
<p>When the sky is covered by low and thick clouds these phenomena cannot occur.</p>		
<p><u>Artificial Halos</u></p>		
<p>These phenomena which occur when the weather is fine and have been observed for several years in hot and mild zones generated the myth of flying saucers.</p>		
<p>They are found in the sky apparently at the same distance from the sun as the halos and ordinary perturbations but, since in these zones the sky is clearer and not obscured by fog, they are more business and visible.</p>		
<p>These phenomena are due to aircraft which fly in the stratosphere. They leave behind white clouds resembling a sort of cirrus which disappear and move parallel westward.</p>		
<p>When they are at a distance from the sun where halos and ordinary perturbations are generally observed (and the central portion of artificial halos or portions of halos with artificial perturbations can be seen. The portions of the halos have a light yellow color which next of the observers fail to notice. They have a glittering splendor almost invisible. They are white I think that is due to the sun rays they reflect, or iridescence, and may be due to sun rays partly reflected and partly refracted. I noticed that perturbations, parallel to the horizon and often followed by short torches.</p>		
<p>I repeated these phenomena at intervals until the clouds continued to pass overhead, sometimes even for one hour. (The duration of the phenomena depends on the number of aircrafts flying over hills and the easterlies.) Three perturbations were visible at intervals the same side the sun and the upper sun. Each appearance, if the cirrus was large, lasted over a few minutes; if the cirrus was small and at different altitude from the earth, only very short appearances occurred at intervals and caused the observers to believe that the perturbation was lingering and moving.</p>		

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