AURORA BOREALIS BLACKS OUT RAD: By VICTOR H. LAWN New York Times (1857-Current file); Feb 11, 1958; ProC al Newspapers The New York Tim

## AURORA BOREALIS BLACKS OUT RADIO

Global Communications Cut as Brilliant Display Lights Up Skies Over U. S.

By VICTOR H. LAWN

Aurora Borealis of un usual brilliance and intensity blacked out radio communications last night between the United States and the rest of the world.

The aurora, also known as the northern lights, was report-ed in this country from such widely scattered centers as Los Angeles, Tulsa, Okla.; Boston, le, Wash.; Brunswick, Vancouver, Canada, and Seattle, Ga.;

In New York City the display was characterized by its red coloring. James S. Pickering, assistant astronomer of the Hayden Planetarium, said that "I have never seen such complete redness."

The aurors the

The aurora was accompanied by an electric storm that ended all radio communications between the United States and other countries and the discountries are discountries are discountries and the discountries are discountries radio comm tween the Unit other countries rupted telephon nd that dis-teletype and and

other countries and that dis-rupted telephone, teletype and electric circuits.

The effects of the aurora were felt even before it became visible. The Radio Corporation of America and the wireless reof A... ceiving depa... Times or America and the wireless re-ceiving department of The New York Times reported fluctua-tions in radio reception from 8 P. M. on. At 8:30 o'clock, The Times lost contact with overo'cloc with ove. "In there seas stations and shortly thereafter R. C. A. also was blacked R. C. A. also was o South America Europe. From Newfoundland

came From Newfoundland came reports that the magnetism from the aurora had caused the voltage in electric circuits to vary in a range of 320 volts. Utility companies in many parts of the United States reported similar disruptions.

The aurora is one of the phe-nomena being studied by scien-tists during the International nomena being studied by scientists during the International Geophysical Year. The aurora is believed to be caused by streams of particles shot out from the sun. These streams, closely associated with sun sunt and color disturbances. closely associated with sanspots and solar disturbances, are bent by the earth's magnetic field, thus creating elections of the sanspots of th spots and solar disturbances, are bent by the earth's magnetic field, thus creating electric storms as well as spectacular visual displays.

The red glow in the sky, her-alding one of the most brilliant pearance of the aurora here years, was first noticed in a area about 9 P. M. Forty appearance minutes later the aurora reached its greatest intensity. After gradually diminishing, the au-

gradually diminishing, the aurora flared back to maximum brilliance on occasions.

About an hour later the red gave way to an arc of green with streaks of red and white. Instead of waning, as had been expected, the aurora increased at 11:30 P. M., when it dropped a "curtain," a belt of shimmering light draping the northern sky. It was said to be one of the few occasions in which the auroral drapery had e few occasions auroral drapery which the

which the and been seen here.

Weather conditions were reavorable to a repetition the display tonight.