[redacted] 03/173-2

ATIC NO. ----

AF NO. ---

REPORT NO. ---

DATE OF REPORT -----

TIME OF SIGHTING 0930

SHAPE Round

SIZE Silver Dollar

COURSE -----

NO. IN GROUP 1

SOUND ---

REMARKS --- SKETCHES ---

DATE OF INFO 3 Nov 50

LOCATION San Francisco, Calif.

SOURCE Civilian

DATE IN TO ATIC -----

COLOR White

SPEED -----

ALTITUDE 20,000'

LENGTH OF TIME OBSERVED 20-30 Min.

TYPE OF OBSERVATION Ground

MANEUVERS ---

Brecon 1

Temporary ATIC Form 329
(2 Jan 52)

[redacted]

[redacted]

14

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

5D-OSI/JEM/ejh

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, USAF
5TH DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, DAYTON, OHIO

UNCLASSIFIED

IN REPLY REFER TO: 5D 24-21

8 November 1950

SUBJECT: UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT
Observed directly overhead San Francisco, California at approximately 0930 hours, 3 November 1950

TO: Commanding General
Air Materiel Command
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio
Attention: MCIS

1. Attached hereto for your information and necessary action are copies of a letter from the 19th OSI District (IG), subject as above, dated 3 November 1950, file 19D OSI 24/40 SIR-16.

2. No investigative action is being taken by this office at this time with regard to above subject.

1 Incl (in dup)
Ltr, dtd 3 Nov 50

James F. X. O'Connell

JAMES F. X. O'CONNELL
Lt Colonel, USAF
District Commander

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
DOD DIR 5200.10

UNCLASSIFIED

[redacted]

7-37172-33

[redacted]

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL USAF
19th DISTRICT OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
FAIRFIELD-SUISUN AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA

19D OSI 24/40 SIR-16 3 November 1950

SUBJECT: UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT
Observed directly overhead San Francisco, California at approximately 0930 hours, 3 November 1950

TO : Director of Special Investigations,
Headquarters USAF,
Washington 25, D. C.

1. SYNOPSIS: Unusual object observed in sky directly overhead San Francisco at 0930 hours, 3 November 1950.

2. DETAILS: On 3 November 1950 Mr. [redacted], East Palo Alto, California was interviewed and stated that he in company with eight or ten other people observed a bright object in the sky directly overhead. At this time they were working in the Southern Pacific Freight Yard at 4th and 5th Street to Ting, San Francisco, California. The object was observed for a period of twenty (20) to thirty (30) minutes; shape appeared round; size was that of a silver dollar; color: white; only one (1) observed; no aero dynamic features discernible; no trailer exhaust or propulsion system observed; it appeared to be suspended in the air; no sound; moved approximately 10^{0} accross the sky in the twenty (20) to thirty (30) minute period. No unusual features noticed. Altitude estimated at 20,000 feet. This was based upon comparison with a medium type aircraft. Observers were all railway employees with no previous aeronautical experience.

3. ACTION: None.

JOHN G. SHOPE,
Colonel, USAF,
District Commander.

2 copies to: Commanding General,
Air Materiel Command,
Wright-Patterson AFB,
Dayton, Ohio.

DOWNGRADED AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS;
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS.
DOD DIR 5200.10

UNCLASSIFIED

[redacted]

SMAMA—May 50—10M

the 1000 mb. surface is obtained from the nomogram in the upper left-hand corner by drawing a straight line from the point t on the temperature scale through the point p_o (mean sea level or station pressure) on the pressure scale, and reading the height on the height scale.

NOTES: 1. If the sounding reaches above the 120 mb. level, the top of the sounding will be plotted using the pressures indicated in brackets ( ) along the left-hand margin. This part of the curve will then be a pressure-temperature plot, and not a T, log p-plot.

2. This diagram is in all physical respects equivalent to the TePhi-gram. It differs from the TePhi-gram in that the isobars are straight and the dry-adiabatics curved in the former, whereas the isobars are curved and the dry-adiabatics straight in the latter.

3. By international agreement, computed heights are expressed in terms of geopotential meters. If h denotes height in geopotential meters, and z denotes height in geometric meters, the relation between h and z is, by definition:

$$h_1 - h_o = \frac{1}{9.8}\int_{z_o}^{z_1} g\,dz$$

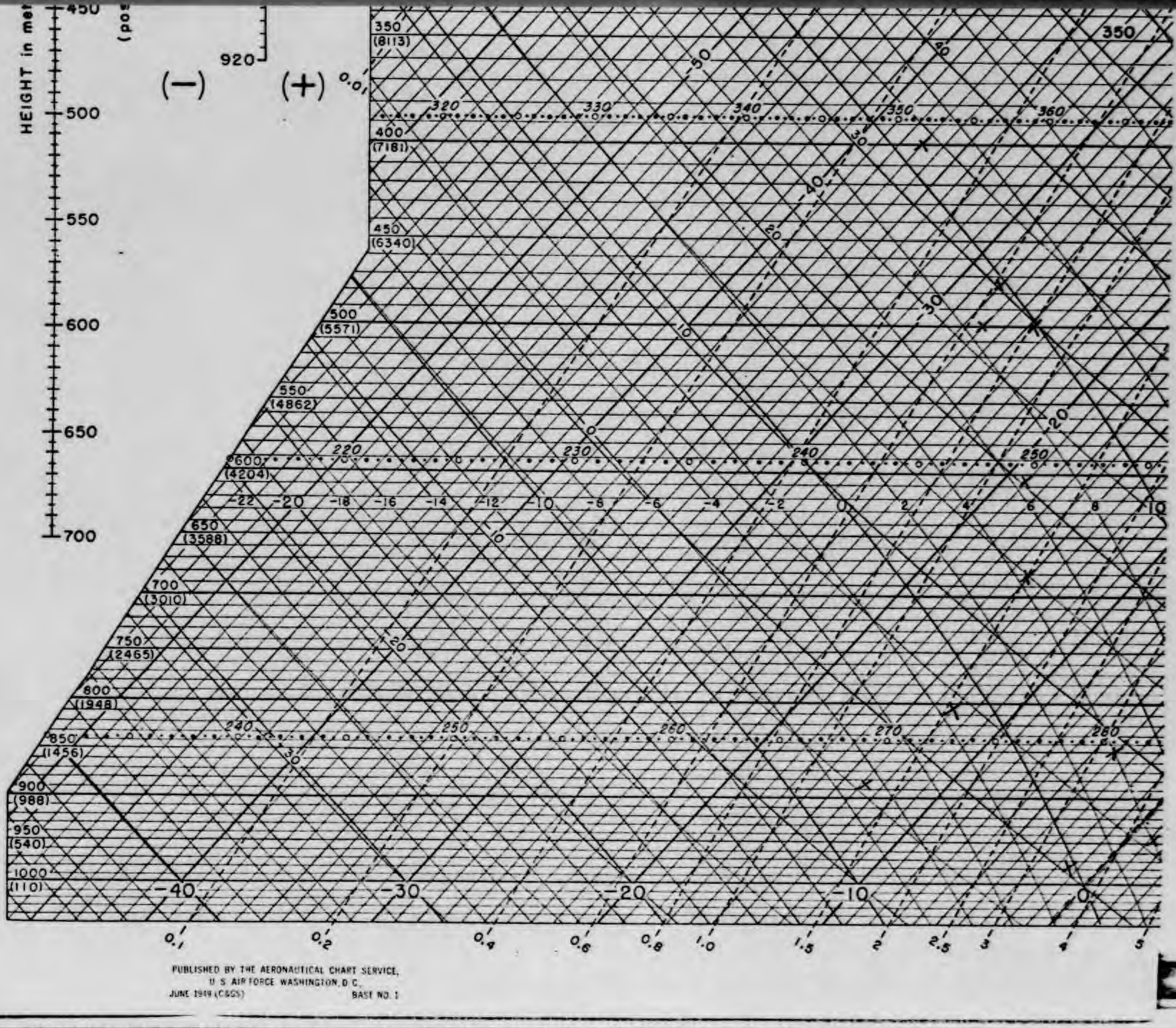
Since the mean numerical value of g is very nearly equal to 9.8 $m \cdot sec^{-2}$ the numerical values of h and z are equal, for all practical purposes, and the two units may be used interchangeably.

4. The saturated-adiabatics, and the isopleths of saturated specific humidity are computed by the use of the vapor pressure over ice at temperatures below 0°C. This results in an inflection of these curves at that temperature.

5. 1 cm^2 on the diagram represents an energy of $\frac{1}{36}$ joules$\cdot gm^{-1}$.

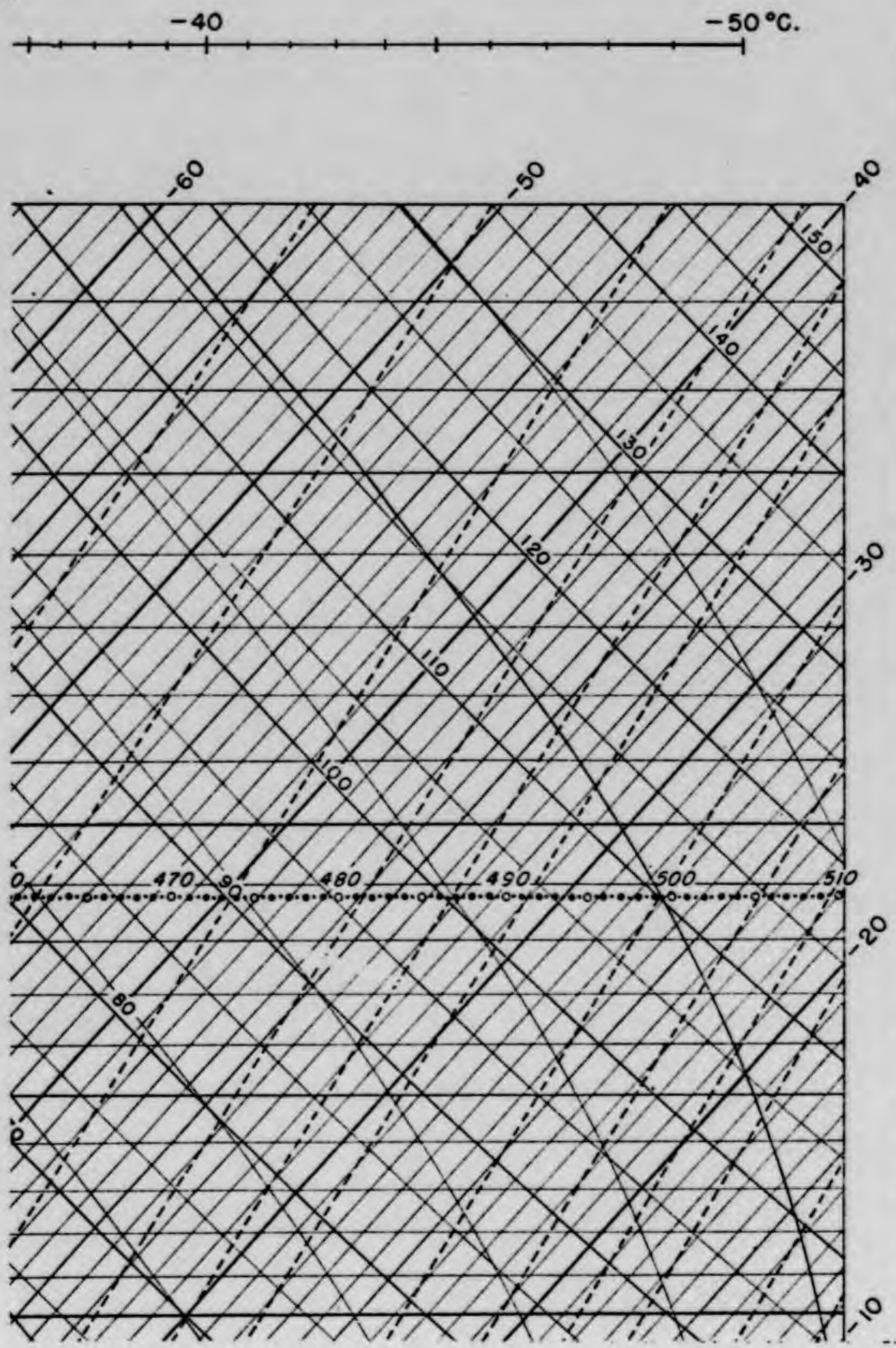
CONSTANTS

Gas constant for dry air:	0.28703 joule/gm °C
Freezing point of water:	273.16°A



PUBLISHED BY THE AERONAUTICAL CHART SERVICE,
U. S. AIR FORCE WASHINGTON, D. C.,
JUNE 1949 (C&GS) BASE NO. 1

GRAM



327 STATION / 1500Z TIME 10/12/50 DATE	STATION / TIME DATE
327 STATION / 1500Z TIME 10/13/50 DATE	STATION / TIME DATE
STATION / TIME DATE	STATION / TIME DATE

EXPLANATIONS

ISOBARS are the straight, horizontal lines. The heights in meters of the pressure surfaces in the I.C.A.N. atmosphere are written in brackets ( ) below the pressures on the left hand side of the diagram.

ISOTHERMS are the straight, equidistant lines running diagonally from the left upwards to the right.

DRY-ADIABATICS (i.e. lines of equal potential temperature, or entropy) are the slightly curved lines running diagonally from the right upwards to the left.

SATURATED-ADIABATICS (irreversible) are the curved lines that intersect the 1000 mb. isobar at intervals of $2^{\circ}C$, diverging upwards and tending to become parallel to the dry-adiabatics. Temperatures of these lines are given in $^{\circ}C$.

HUMIDITY mixing ratio of saturated air (in gm. per kg.) is represented by dashed lines. Their values appear at the bottom of the chart.

THICKNESS (in tens of geopotential meters) of the layers between the levels 1000, 700, 500, 300 and 150 mb. (i.e. the levels of the standard synoptic charts) is represented by numbers and a graduation along the middle of each layer. The thicknesses are obtained from the virtual temperature curve by the equal-area method, using any straight line as a dividing line (Väisälä's method). The direction of the dividing line should be chosen such that the areas become as small as possible.

Form: WRC 9-16

SKEW T, log p – DIA