

PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE 18 September 1954	2. LOCATION Kimpo AB, Korea		12. CONCLUSIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Was Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Balloon <input type="checkbox"/> Was Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> Was Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Probably Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Possibly Astronomical <input type="checkbox"/> Other <u>UNIDENTIFIED</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient Data for Evaluation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown
3. DATE-TIME GROUP Local <u>0555I - 0608I</u> GMT <u>17/2055-2108 (DAWN)</u>	4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Ground-Radar <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Visual <input type="checkbox"/> Air-Intercept Radar		
5. PHOTOS <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	6. SOURCE Military		
7. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION 11 - 13 Minutes	8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS 1	9. COURSE Stationary	
10. BRIEF SUMMARY OF SIGHTING Color resembled glare of strong sunlight on polished alum. Round.		11. COMMENTS Apparently too bright for star at dawn although Rigel at 50 deg elev, 180 deg az. Possibility of balloon. Ruled out due to objects being stations and balloon track indicates motion. UNIDENTIFIED	

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ATIC 101

AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

REPORTING OFFICE Kings, Korea	REPORT APPROVED 4th Ftr-Inter Gp Intelligence APO 75
DATE OF REPORT 22 Sep 1954	DATE OF INFORMATION 19 Sep 1954
REPORTING OFFICER Anthony H. Ingram 2nd Lt. Intell Off.	SOURCE 1 Duty Messenger from Base Operations 2 Weather Station Members 2 Control Tower Operators

An UFOG was observed between 2055Z and 2108Z, 18 September 1954. The object was moving in a westerly direction and was last observed at a southerly heading where it disappeared behind clouds. Reliability of the five (5) observers should be judged as good.

APPROVED

Carol M. Swenson
 CAROL M. SWENSON
 Major, USAF
 Intelligence Officer

D/I FZAF-GCHIBEL:

*It is believed that the object was either a star (Cirrus) or a high flying aircraft for the following reasons:

- a. Cirrus (the brightest star) would have been in almost the same location as the object except at a 12 1/4 degree smaller angle of elevation. Observers are generally 10 to 15 degrees high when estimating elevation.
- b. Although the sun was not yet visible at the surface, an aircraft at over 45,000 feet would have been illuminated by the sun at the time of the sighting.

LIBRARY SUBJECT & AREA CODES

GEORGE D. HASTINGS
 COLONEL, USAF
 Director of Requirements
 Deputy for Intelligence, FZAF

- 1. AF Form 112 Part II (4cys, 3 pages) Report
- 2. AF Form 112 Part II (4cys, 2 pages) Statements
- 3. AF Form 112 Part II (4cys, 1 page) Amex "A"

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438 Fighter Interceptors
Group Intelligence AIC 75

II-4-75

1. Description of the object:

- a. Three (3) of the observers estimated the object to be round in shape. Two (2) of the observers could not determine the shape of the object due to the brightness.
- b. Observers estimated the object to be about the size of a pin head held at arm's length.
- c. Color of the object resembled the glare of strong sunlight on polished aluminum.
- d. One object was sighted.
- e. Negative
- f. Negative
- g. Negative
- h. Negative
- i. Negative

2. Description of course of objects:

- a. The initial sighting was made by the Duty Dispatcher of Base Operations, who was outside the building at the time. He first noticed the object due to its brightness and definite movement. He immediately called its attention to members of the Base Weather Station, who are located in the same building. The weather personnel observed the object and then phoned the Control Tower.
- b. The object was at approximately a 50 degree angle of elevation and at 175 degrees azimuth to the observers, when first observed.
- c. The object was at approximately a 50 degree angle of elevation and at 180 degrees azimuth to the observers upon disappearance.
- d. The object moved in a westerly direction from an azimuth of approximately 175 degrees, to one of 180 degrees, with no apparent change in elevation.
- e. The object was obscured by clouds which were at 12,000 feet, seven-tenths broken.
- f. The object was observed for approximately eleven (11) to thirteen (13) minutes.

3. Manner of observation:

- a. Object was observed by ground-visual means.
- b. Both control tower operators observed the object at 0557L through hand-held 7 X 50 power binoculars. Through these they observed the object to be about the size of a pea held at arm's length. They described the object as being much brighter than a star, resembling the glare of strong sunlight on polished aluminum. They last observed the object disappearing behind

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clouds at approximately 0608L.

c. Not applicable.

4. Time and date of sighting

- a. The object was observed from:
 2055Z-2108Z 18 September 1954
 0555L-0608L 19 September 1954.

b. Object was observed at dawn. Sunrise was at 0618L on the 19 September 1954.

5. Location of observers

a. The observers were at K-14, Kimpo Air Force Base (Kimpo, Korea), located at CS 0150 (UMF Grid). All the observers were on duty during the sighting.

6. Identifying information of all observers

- a. Not applicable.
- b. 1. James E. Sheldon W/Sgt. 30 Weather Sq. Det. #23 Forecaster B-6
 2. Alcott J. Schenmayer A/1c 1993 AACS Sq. Tower Controller B-6
 3. Ellsworth C. Johnson A/2c 1993 AACS Sq. Tower Controller B-6
 4. Winston F. Perry A3c Sq Sqd. 4th Air Base Gp. Duty Dispatcher B-6
 5. Frederick J. McNeill A/3c 30 Weather Sq. Det. #23 Observer B-6

7. Weather and winds aloft conditions at time and place of sightings

a. The observers reported that the clouds were 12,000 feet, scattered, seven-tenths cloud coverage.

b. The weather report from K-14 weather station is as follows:

- (1) Surface: Calm
- (2) 6,000 feet: 250 degrees at 6 Knots
- (3) 10,000 feet: 280 degrees at 13 Knots
- (4) 16,000 feet: 280 degrees at 28 Knots
- (5) 20,000 feet: 260 degrees at 48 Knots
- (6) 30,000 feet: 270 degrees at 70 Knots
- (7) 40,000 feet: 270 degrees at 105 Knots
- (8) 45,000 feet: 270 degrees at 95 Knots
- (9) 50,000 feet: Negative
- (10) 80,000 feet: Negative

The Weather Station at K-14 released a weather balloon at 0600L, 19 Sept 1954 (See Annex A).

c. Ceiling: 12,000 feet

d. Visibility: 8 miles

e. Amount of cloud coverage: Seven-tenths broken at 12,000 feet.

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4th Fighter Interceptor
Group Intelligence APR 78

II-4-50

7. Thunderstorms in area: Negative

8. Negative

9. Negative

10. Negative

11. Negative

12. The preliminary analysis of this office reveals that there is apparently no explanation to this sighting. The fact that a weather balloon was released during the time of sighting has no apparent bearing on the sighting since the balloon was never plotted in a southerly direction where the object was observed. The object was travelling on a westerly heading against the west wind at the time. These reasons seem to eliminate the assumption that the object was the weather balloon released by the K-14 weather station. The local radar station had no plots in the K-14 area during the time the object was sighted.

ANTHONY F. INGHAM
2nd Lt. USAF
Intelligence Officer

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AIR INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

4th Fighter Interceptor
Group Intelligence APO 76

IR-4-56

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On the 19 September 1954, at about 0555L, as I was standing outside of the weather station, I noticed for the first time this bright object, similar to the glare of bright sunlight off polished aluminum. It was moving from about 175 degrees of azimuth westward to approximately 180 degrees azimuth. As it was very high, I could not make out a definite shape. I called a weather observer and he also saw the object. He then called the forecaster, Sgt. Sheldon. The control tower and combat operations were notified. Around 0608L clouds moved under the object, obscuring it. At the time the object disappeared, it was on a southerly direction from me at about 180 degrees azimuth. The object looked to me about the size of a pinhead with a bright light on it.

Winston F. Perry
WINSTON F. PERRY
A/3c USAF
Duty Dispatcher

On the morning of 19 September at 0555L, while taking a weather observation, a bright object was called to my attention by A/3c Perry. After watching for a few minutes, I called M/Sgt Sheldon to view the object, who proceeded to call the control tower. The object was slightly east of due south when we first saw it and moved east to west until approximately due south of the weather station. I left the weather station at 0608L to wake up my relief and when I arrived back at the station, the clouds had covered the past position of the object. The object was a little larger than a star and much brighter. It appeared to me like a reflection of the sun off of some bright-shiny object.

Frederick J. McEttle
FREDERICK J. McEttle
A/3c USAF
Observer

On the morning of 19 September at approximately 0557L I was called to the door, on the south side of the weather station, by A/3c's Perry and McEttle and what appeared to be a very bright star was pointed out to me, but I was quite positive it couldn't be a star as it was moving from east to west, so I called the control tower operator and asked him to see what he could make of it through his field glasses. The three of us continued to watch the object until it disappeared behind a cloud deck that moved in under it at about 0608L. The object appeared to be very bright and about the size of a star. At times it appeared to be flickering as sunlight does on a mirror, as the mirror is tilted at various angles.

JAMES E. SHELDON
M/Sgt USAF
Forecaster

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At approximately 0557I, 19 September 1954 (2057Z, 18 September 1954), Base Weather telephoned the tower and asked me to look toward the south and see if I could see a white light that resembled a star. I could see the object, so they asked me to look at it through the binoculars. I looked at the object through the binoculars and told them that it didn't look like a star to me, because it was much brighter and appeared to be moving in a westerly direction. Weather said that it also appeared to them to be moving. I asked them if it could be a weather balloon. They said that it couldn't be a balloon, because it was moving in the wrong direction. I then called Combat Operations and gave them the above information. I continued to look through the binoculars until the object disappeared above clouds at about 0608I. I would estimate that the object was at about 175 azimuth degrees from the tower. It appeared to be at a very high altitude and at about 50 degrees elevation. Through the binoculars no streamers, tail, or specific structure could be seen, only a bright, white light, similar to bright sunlight reflected by an aluminum surface. With the binoculars the object appeared to be about the size of a pin-head.

Alcest J. Scheinayder
ALCEST J. SCHEINAYDER
4/c USAF
Tower Controller

At 0557I, 19 September 1954, the control tower received a telephone call from the Base Weather Section, stating that weather personnel had under observation a bright object in the sky to the south. Airman Scheinayder then went to the window with binoculars (7x50 power) and observed the object. He then pointed out the object to me and handed me the binoculars. I observed the object through the binoculars. The object was very bright—too bright to make out any specific shape or dimensions or to estimate its altitude. I then went out of the tower and lined up my eye with the edge of the roof and the bright object. I kept this position for a minute and a half, during which the object appeared to be standing still. During this period clouds were moving rapidly from the west, giving the object an apparent motion with relation to the clouds. I then went back into the tower for a couple of minutes, and then went out and again visually lined up the roof edge with the object. The object appeared to have moved, but only slightly. The sky was clouding up very rapidly, and at 0608I the object was obscured by clouds at about 180 degrees azimuth.

Ellsworth G. Johnson
ELLSWORTH G. JOHNSON
4/c USAF
Tower Controller

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The weather station at E-14 reports that a weather balloon was released at approximately 0600L, on 19 September 1954, which was during the time the object was observed. The weather balloon was at no time, during the sighting of the object, at a southerly position. The balloon was white in color and had no lights. The weather station reports the following plots of the balloon. (Figures are given for the first 15 minutes of balloon's flight):

Time (Item)	Elevation	Asimuth	Horizontal Distance (Yards)	Wind Direction	Wind Velocity
0600	RELEASED				
01	59.50	262.90	210	110°	7kts
02	61.2	293.3	410	140	8
03	63.2	305.8	580	150	6
04	63.4	312.4	760	190	5
05	68.2	329.3	760	250	6
06	72.3	338.0	720	260	8
07	76.0	02.9	670	270	10
08	76.5	27.0	740	280	13
09	74.4	33.0	770	280	14
10	69.8	67.7	1440	280	21
11	65.2	77.8	2070	280	25
12	59.4	83.2	2820	280	26
13	56.2	83.9	3550	280	32
14	48.1	83.5	5200	270	58
15	42.3	85.7	6930	260	60

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