## PROJECT 10073 RECORD CARD

1. DATE  18 October 1956  3. DATE-TIME GROUP  Local  GMT 17/2217%  5. PHOTOS  D Yes  D No	2. LOCATION  Wheelus AB, L  4. TYPE OF OBSERVATION  Ground-Visual  Air-Visual  6. SOURCE  Military  8. NUMBER OF OBJECTS	Cound-Rodor CAir-Intercept Rador	D Was Astronomical Probably Astronomical Possibly Astronomical WEATHER RETURNS
DOISE SUMMARY OF SIGHTING	two	varied 11. COMMENTS	Insufficient Data for Evaluation Unknown
No visual sighting of or return on both ground a visibility with no ceil kts. Altitude on 1st obfit. Ground radar contact final contact at 0048Z returns indicate solid object rather than into WX or anomalous prop. Since detail movements and contact at aircraft.	ing, wind 10 ject at 9,000 t fm 2217Z and by a/c. All object & some rference due to ee case file fo		

ATIC FORM 329 (REV 25 SEP 52)



Country: Libya Subject: UFOB's Detected Near Wheelus AB on 17/18 October, 1956

Source: 633d ACEN Squadron and 431st Fighter Interceptor Squadron

Set 1/1, Card 1/5

SECRET

303680 ATIC #: 1043041

IR-1-56

7272d Air Base Wing Combat Operations Center

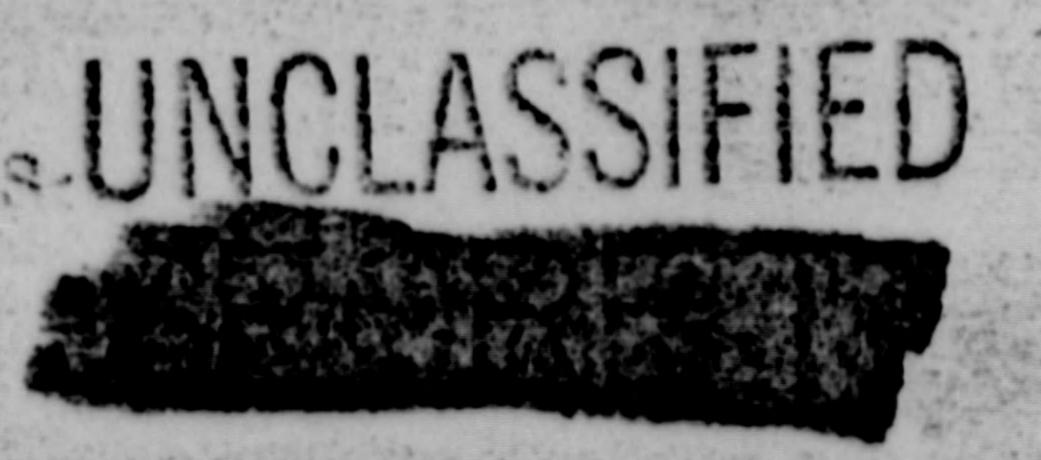
D.R.: October 29, 1956 D.I.: October 17-18, 1956

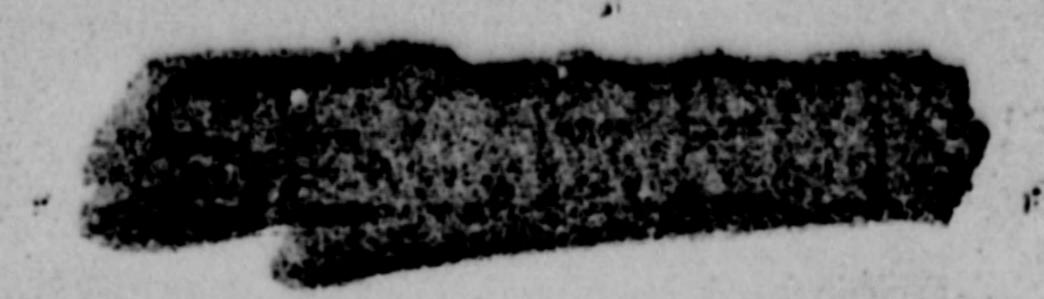
Eval: B-2

On 17/18 October 1956 within a three (3) hour period, commencing at 17/2217Z, two (2) different tracks of unidentified slow flying objects were carried by the 633d ACEN Squadron, Wheelus Air Base Libya. F-86D aircraft made radar contact with the objects and made repeated intercepts with the E-4 weapons system through all phases to Solash without any visual contact being made by the F-86D pilots. No satisfactory explanation of these occurrances could be determined. This incident is considered important because of the positive and repeated radar indications of an object in the air.

1. Descriptions i. Objects were never sighted visually. Both gave a bright return on ground and airborne radar.

DQQ-DIE 5290.10





Set 1/1, Card 2/5

Description of course of objects:

d. Flight description and maneuvers: (1) The first object was picked up on the ground radar scope at 17/ 2217Z October, 1956, at NJPD 5047. The object maintained an approximate altitude of 9,000 feet and held a heading of 2109 until 2303Z at which time, and at NJPD 2805, the heading was changed to 1700. Ground radar contact was lost once just prior to the change of heading and final contact was lost at 2303Z.

(2) The second object was picked up on the ground radar scope at 17/ 2317Z October at NJQD 0739. The object's initial altitude was 5,400 ft. Altitude

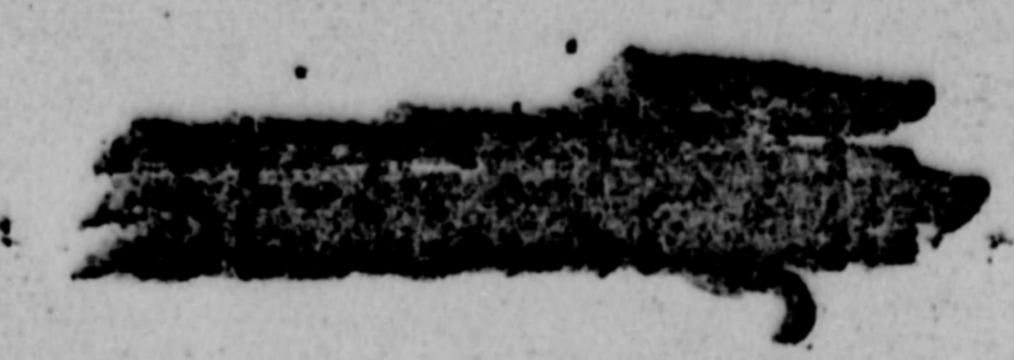
at disappearance was approximately 3,800 feet.

a. Pilots stated that there was no ceiling, a visibility of ten (10) 7. Weather: nautical miles and a ten (10) knot wind from the North.

8. During this season migratory birds are flying South across the

9. Interception and Identification action takens Mediterranean. a. Two (2) F-86D aircraft were diverted to location of first object. Both aircraft made radar contact with the object with the E-4 weapons system and

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## UNCLASSIFIED

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Libya

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proceeded through to Splash with no wisual contact at anytime. When the unknown object made its heading change to 170, ground radar contact was lost momentarily.

b. Two (2) F-86D aircraft were diverted to the second object. At 2357Z F/Blue 1, flying at 5,000 feet, made radar contact on a heading of 050°. F/Blue 1 was two (2) nautical miles from the target at the time of the initial contact. At 2358Z F/Blue 1 got a Judy on a heading of 050° one mile from target. At 2359Z F/Blue 1 got a Splash. At this time the object and fighter were 35 nautical miles from the ground radar on a bearing of 049°. F/Blue 1 did not get a Tally-ho.

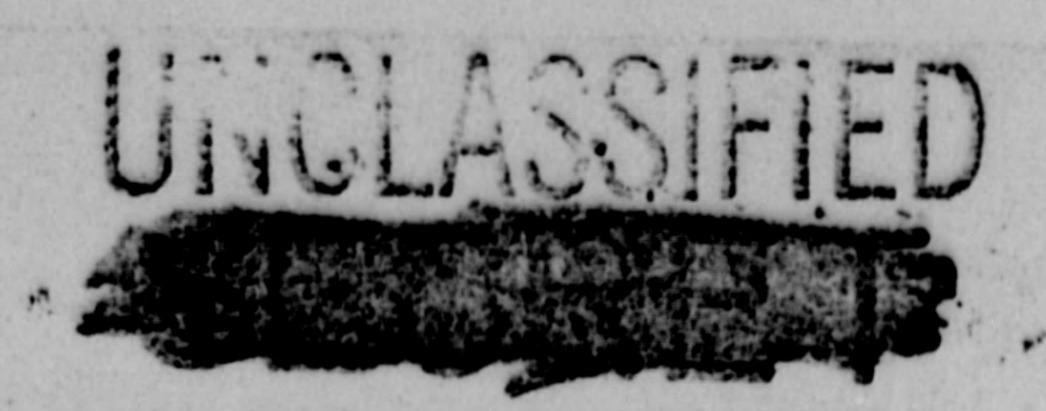
(1) F/Blue 2, flying at 5,000 feet, got a radar contact at 2359Z on a heading of 100° at a distance of four (4) nautical miles bearing 042° at 32 miles from ground radar. F/Blue 2 had a Judy when he was 32 nautical miles from the ground radar at 047°, a Splash 34 nautical miles at 050° from the ground radar. He did not

(3) The last two intercepts were as follows: F/Blue 1 got a contact at 0046Z two miles from target on a heading of 085°, (bearing from ground radar 029° at 28 nautical miles) a Judy one (1) mile from target on a heading of 085°, (bearing from ground radar 030° at 29 nautical miles) and a Splash at 0047Z (bearing from

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the target on a bearing of 090° (bearing from ground radar 029° at 28 nautical miles)
and a Splash at 0046Z (bearing from ground radar 035° at 30 nautical miles). Splash was the last radar contact with the object by any type radar. The altitude of both fighters on these two (2) passes was 3,800 feet. Neither fighter achieved a Tally-ho. Due to low fuel conditions both aircraft were released for landing.

(4) F/Blue 1 stated that just before each Splash the fighter aircraft would be just above, just below, or between clouds, but never in a cloud. The
fighter scope return was described as very bright. No evasive action was taken by
either of the objects at any time.

10. There was no other air traffic in the area.

11. Comments of Preparing Officer:

a. In view of the available data, no definite explanation for these objects can be made. One possible explanation is that the objects are flocks of migratory birds. However, it is considered unlikely, in view of the 9,000 foot altitude of one of the objects plus the probability that repeated passes of the fighter aircraft would be likely to change the course of the flock or disrupt it altogether. Too, the likelihood of the E-4 system maintaining lock all the way

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through to a Splash signal on a target of this nature is considered improbable.

b. Because of speed of movement and weather conditions a temperature inversion is not considered probable cause of indications.

Extract of a 5 page document.

BW/maf February 6, 1957

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## HEADQUARTERS FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, OHIO

REPLY TO

TN OF: TDEED

subject: Wheelus AB, Libya, 18 Oct 56

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11 Feb 65

TO: TDEW/Sgt Moody

The fact that the visibility was 10 miles and the pilot saw nothing (visually) when he had closed to less than a mile is an indication that there was no material target; it seems most likely that some sudden change in the atmospheric characteristics - not necessarily temperature inversion as such - may have caused the return. Birds can give radar returns, but we concur that birds would be unlikely to maintain a given course, (or remain in the vicinity of aircraft) for so long a period of time.

VINCENT D BRYANT
TDEED
ELECTRONICS ENGINEER

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