

UNCLASSIFIED

Incident #225

ATC NO.

DATE OF 1st SIGHT 11/23 or 4 Nov 1948

(also 23 Nov

late 1947)

ACTIV.

LOC. 10 mi. E Vaughn, N.M.

CONTR. NO.

CODED Army Col

DATE OF REPORT

DATE IN TO ATIC

TIME OF 1st SIGHT 2200 EST

COLOR Bright White

SHAPE Ball

MOTION Descended slowly from up

SIZE Basketball (1' diameter)

ALTITUDE 400-500'

COURET Vertical

LENGTH OF TIME OBSERVED

NO. IN GROUP 1

TYPE OF OBSERVATION Ground

LOUDNESS

MANEUVERS Slow Vertical Descent

PHOTOS

SKETCHES

7 days

Temporary ATIC Form 329
(2 Jan 52)

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-2-

Nové mordyjsk plamienkami
leso to byt všeckov so smrku, vetrav
ako pri Křiváni el. oblastíkov
dal vložil pušku klasickou stole
a zámkem a keď mu rázal bojet
aj rúver, bocat pušku do vŕielu.
Po tom pušku vložil tiež klasickou
stole a tu jeho streli, aby vložom
velkohruškou vložil mi na pušku
klasickú rukavici a bočku mi pušku,
krovnie a rúver pušky a tiež aj krov
ve gombičky mi plasťoval, to len takym
malymi mordyjsk plamienkami.

Oto kmeň tak vložil po čiastočnom
prekvapení, zabilo kmeň ake také
prihlásenie opatencie, pri čom som
siklil, že to musí ísť k vetrav
Lj. Šuhá malití solne vetrav, lebo
ako sme manipulovali s poštami
tak moment schásky a keď kmeň išel
dali mi plesia na premiér, kasa páčila
bojet klasické a to kamo len depoly
klasické a dálbie na puškach nie
a kmeň mamev páčila bojet cele
páčila Lj. Šuhá kmeň išti na miele.

Polták František
DOPRASTAV Vrútky
ČSSR dopravné oddelenie

August 11, 1968

Dear Sir:

We are asking permission to sent you this information, and I am glad of your opinion of this matter.

It was about the end of 1947, approximately December 23, when I served in a section of Dukla in Eastern Slovakia in the CSSR, where at the end of the border guard watch, which I performed with a representative of Gnep, that at approximately 0130 hours when we were skiing toward the border to the FS barracks, about 800 m from the border the barrels of our rifles began to burn us with all the force at their command, and the rest of the metal parts along with them also began to burn.

First the rifle barrels burned from a few seconds to a minute, then the breeches on the guns and their metal fittings began to burn.

Since we were concerned with an unusual phenomenon, we put the rifles down (from the back of the weapon), and when the FS Gnep representative noticed that his rifle burned with the wind in a small blue flame only fluctuating with the wind direction like an electric arc weld, he fired the gun with the barrel down into the snow, and when the breech began to burn him he threw the rifle into the snow. I also stuck my rifle into the snow with the barrel down so that if it fired it would not hurt anybody. At this point my gun's barrel was extinguished, but the stock, the fittings and the breech of the gun also burned me, even the metallic lips on the casing burned with the same kind of small blue flames.

As we stood in such partial surprise we took such measures at which I ascertained that this must come from the wind, i.e., such as a charged wave, for as we manipulated the rifles the moment they were extinguished, and when we put them on our shoulders with the slings, the barrels began to burn again, i.e., the iron parts on them. Then

I said we ought to try to see if the entire barrel would burn, and I put my gun over my head, holding it by the stock, and then everything iron on it began to burn normally with a small blue flame about 1 cm or 1/2 cm blowing off in the direction of the wind and it was driven up a little along the iron in the wind direction.

At this point my companion said we should go to the FS barracks so nothing would happen to us. I do say that at that time there was a strong northwest wind, and after 4 minutes it stopped, or we went down a slope, and the wind passed us, turning upward to an adjacent slope.

We have not written anything about this entire matter so that no one would think we were seeing ghosts or something similar.

~~I~~^{would be} glad for one thing about this true 1000% experience, that it will not be considered as a joke or sensationalism.

With greetings only for peace!

Poltak Frantisek

UNCLASSIFIED

Incident: 225

Colonel [redacted] first observed an unusual aerial phenomena during the latter part of 1947. This occurred in the vicinity of Vaughn, N. M. The phenomena appeared approximately 400-500 ft above the ground when first observed and was descending slowly and steadily in a vertical manner toward the earth. It appeared slightly larger than a basketball, bright white in color like a miniature sun. At a point approximately 200 feet above the surface of the earth, the object appeared to explode although no noise was apparent. By this time the Colonel had stopped his automobile and had gotten out to watch the object. The explosion or disintegration appeared to be taking place some 40 to 60 yards distant and still no noise was noticed. At this time the fragments assumed a fiery red color and descended toward earth like numerous sparks being extinguished before touching the ground. At the time Col. [redacted] was on Highway 60, near a railroad and separated from the vicinity where the fragments were landing by a fence. He did not cross the fence or investigate further.

On 3 or 4 Nov 48 at approximately 2130 hours he observed a ball of light, reddish white in color, 1 foot in diameter, falling vertically. The ball burst 100-200 feet from the ground in a spray of reddish color which extinguished before reaching the ground - this occurred about 400 yards north of the road on which he was driving - 10 miles east of Vaughn, N. M. - Highway 60.

On 23 Nov 1948 at approximately 2130 hours, Col. [redacted] was driving west on Highway 60 - approximately 10 miles west of Vaughn, N. M. He again observed a ball of light descending vertically. It burst 100-200 feet from the ground - Conditions and appearance were the same as on 3 and 4th Nov.

Col. [redacted]

On the last 2 sightings/saw no aircraft and heard no sound which is understandable since he was traveling in a closed automobile. Weather conditions were clear.

EVALUATION B-2.

See Incident # 223 [redacted]

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY
FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS

UNCLASSIFIED

452.1 AKADB

20 December 1948

SUBJECT: Unconventional Aircraft

TO : Commanding General
Air Materiel Command
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio
ATTN: M.C.I.

1. Reference is made to letter, Intelligence Division, CSGID, 452.1, 25 March 1948, subject as above and to Control No. A-1917.
2. Attached Summary of Information, same subject as above, this Headquarters, dated 20 December 1948, is forwarded for your information and any action deemed necessary.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

Eustis L. Poland
EUSTIS L. POLAND
Colonel, GSC
AC of S, G-2

1 Incl.
As stated

DECLASSIFIED
INTERVALS: NOV 1971
DECLASSIFIED: DEC 1980

UNCLASSIFIED

L25

CONFIDENTIAL

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

DATE
20 December 1948

PREPARING OFFICE

Office of the AC of S, G-2, Headquarters Fourth Army, Fort Sam Houston, Texas

SUBJECT	CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PARAGRAPH EVALUATION					
	OF SOURCE	OF INFORMATION				
Unconventional Aircraft	COMPLETELY RELIABLE A	CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES 1				
	USUALLY RELIABLE B	PROBABLY TRUE 2				
	FAIRLY RELIABLE C	POSSIBLY TRUE 3				
	NOT USUALLY RELIABLE D	DOUBTFULLY TRUE 4				
	UNRELIABLE E	IMPOSSIBLE 5				
	RELIABILITY UNKNOWN F	TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED 6				

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

The following information has been received from the Fourth Army Intelligence Liaison Officer, Sandia-Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico, dated 6 December 1948:

"Colonel [redacted], Inf., [redacted], New Mexico Military District reports as follows:

"On 3 or 4 November 1948 at approximately 2130 hours, I observed a ball of light, reddish white in color, 1 foot in diameter, falling vertically. The ball burst 100-200 feet from the ground in a spray of reddish color which extinguished before reaching the ground. This occurred about 100 yards north of the road on which I was driving. The location was approximately 10 miles east of Vaughn, New Mexico, on Highway 60. (B-2)

"On 23 November 1948 at approximately 2130 hours, I was driving west on Highway 60, about 10 miles west of Vaughn, New Mexico. I observed a ball of light, descending vertically, which burst 100-200 feet from the ground. The conditions and appearance were the same as occurred on 3 - 4 November." (B-2)

"Colonel [redacted] stated that he did not report the incidents as he thought they might have been connected with some Air Force exercises. He further stated that he heard no sound or saw no aircraft during either incident, which is understandable as he was travelling in a closed automobile. Weather conditions were clear." (B-2)

INTERVALS
DECLASSIFIED: DEC 19 2001

UNCLASSIFIED

735

REFERENCE: CG, AMG, RIO, El Paso; File.

WD 568

GPO:1964:1600 FORM 1 JUN 47

NCTO

(23 Dec 1947)

St Elmo's fire?

the same kind of insecticide, are often used,
and, like all other insecticides, they have
the effect of killing the insects, but they
do not kill them all at once, so that some
of the insects are left alive to lay eggs
and produce more insects. This is called
the "egg-laying" or "egg-hatching" method.
Another method of controlling insects
is by the use of a certain kind of
chemical, called "insecticide," which
kills the insects by destroying their
nerves. This method is called
the "nerve-killing" or "nerve-destroying"
method. Another method of controlling
insects is by the use of a certain kind
of plant, called "insect repellent," which
keeps the insects away from the plants.
This method is called the "plant-repellent"
method. Another method of controlling
insects is by the use of a certain kind
of animal, called "insect-eating animal,"
which eats the insects. This method is
called the "animal-eating" or "animal-feeding"
method. Another method of controlling
insects is by the use of a certain kind
of bird, called "insect-eating bird," which
eats the insects. This method is called
the "bird-eating" or "bird-feeding" method.

(Brno 11. 8. 1868.

Cleny pane,

prostujem si vám poslat tento
povídání a sice mu na vše
povídám lejto rázervitosti.

Polo do Remece n. 1847 až 2. 3. červen
když som služil u Finančnej
štáže v říšsku Luhu pri Madridě -
bezpečná na západ Slovenska
v ČSSR, kde pri rýhme finančnej
štáže služby ktorú som potom
z recipientom nepriniesť až
do Školského pojistkovai, kdežme ſi
na tyžidieku ře brancie do Karáne
FS podl branciem až 800 m rábaly
mim a mietko nie horet blarbie
na puškach a všetko ēr je ře hore.

Každov horely blarne pušky, potom
a po dve stovin a minuti až blarvy
na puškach a ſi horenie.

Vtedie ſi jduvalo o novy kly
jaz, dali ſi me pušky a zrubu zblaní
dole a recipient FS quepa, kdež kada
ke až jeho puška po zdrobe blarne

Adresa:

ČSSR. dopravné podcelky.

Správčavou jednotu na městě.