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Appendix ILUBBOCK, TEXAS - 25 August 1951

The first of a series of sightings related to this incident occurred the evening of 25 August 1951 at approximately 2110 CST. Four Texas Technical College professors were sitting in the backyard of one of the professor's homes observing meteorites in conjunction with a study of micrometeorites being carried out by the college. At 2110 they observed a group of lights pass overhead from N to S. The lights had about the same intensity as a bright star but were larger in area. The altitude was not determined but they traveled at a high rate of speed. The pattern of the lights was almost a perfect semi-circle containing from 20 to 30 individual lights. Later in the evening a similar incident was observed and during a period of about three weeks a total of approximately twelve (12) such flights were observed by these men.

The group of men included:

- a. The Head of the Petroleum Engineering Department
- b. Professor of Geology, has Ph.D.
- c. Professor of Physics, has Ph.D.
- d. Professor of Chemical Engineering, has Ph.D.

Besides the above four men the following have observed the incidents:

- a. Professor of Mathematics, has Ph.D.
- b. Graduate student working on Ph.D.

In addition, a Professor of Astronomy was consulted on the incident, but he did not observe any of these flights.

The above mentioned men took a personal interest in the phenomena and undertook a study of the objects. Attempts were made to obtain an altitude measurement by laying out a measured base line perpendicular to the usual flight path of the object and placing angle measuring devices at the end of the base line, however, all their attempts failed because the objects did not appear on the nights the observers were waiting for them.

From the series of observations, the following facts were obtained:

- a. The angular velocity of the object was very nearly 300° of arc per second.
- b. There was no sound that could be attributed to the object.
- c. The flight path of the object was from N to S in the majority of the flights.
- d. There were two or three flights per evening.
- e. The period between flights was about one hour and 10 minutes.

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- f. The color of the lights was blue-white.
- g. There were from 20 to 30 separate lights in each formation.
- h. The first two flights observed were a semi-circle of lights but in subsequent flights there was no orderly arrangement.
- i. The object always appeared at an angle of about 50° from horizontal in the north and disappeared at about 60° in the south. The object did not gradually come into view as would an aircraft approaching from a distance, neither did it gradually disappear.
- j. There was no apparent change in size as the object passed overhead.

Attempts were made to obtain the relative height of the object in respect to clouds. However, these attempts were also unsuccessful due to the fact that the objects passed between widely scattered clouds.

Efforts to determine whether or not there was any form between the lights by trying to see stars between the lights were made. This also was unsuccessful due to the short time the object was in view.

This phenomena was observed by at least one hundred people in and around Lubbock, Texas. Some of these people were of the opinion that the objects were birds.

On the evening of 31 August 1951, at about 2330 CST, a college freshman from Texas Tech observed three flights of the object and allegedly obtained five photographs. He obtained two photos of one flight and three of another. These photos show single rows of light in V-formation on two photos and a double row on the others. His description of the object is much the same as that of the college professors, except that the college professors never observed a perfect V-formation.

(See Appendix II and V for possibly related incidents.)

Status of the Investigation

Project Grudge personnel made a trip to Lubbock, Texas, on 6-9 November 1951 to obtain more details on the incident. Many sources who had seen the object or who were involved in the sighting were interrogated. A conference was held with the college professors and they offered to write a detailed account of their observations and forward it to ATIC. This report should be forthcoming.

The photographer who claims to have photographed the object was interrogated. Every effort was made to find a flaw in the photographer's account of the incident but the results were negative. The college professors did not believe the photographs were authentic as they had never observed a V-shaped group of lights. They were not sure, however, whether or not they had observed the same objects that were photographed. Since the interrogation, two