1. DATE - TIME GROUP	2. LOCATION
4 Sept 64	Glassboro, New Jersey
3. SOURCE Civilian	10. CONCLUSION HOAX
4. NUMBER OF OBJECTS One Basic	
5. LENGTH OF OBSERVATION Not Reported	11. BRIEF SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS See Case File. COMMENTS: Hole in ground dug by unidentified persons to resemble a blast off. Investigative data indicated that report was likely a hoax. Bare roots in hole, firecracker, charred rocks and other debris. Physical specimen analysis indicated that rocks were a natural composition.
6. TYPE OF OBSERVATION Not Reported	
7. COURSE Hole in Ground	
8. PHOTOS ☐ Yes ☒ No	
9. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE ☒ Yes ☐ No	See: specimen 7-3745-471

FORM
FTD SEP 63 0-329 (TDE) Previous editions of this form may be used.

SUB DER (Ref ASDR 80-4)

1. TO (Supporting Element)	2. DATE	3. FOR SERVICE IN SUPPORT OF:	4. FILE OR LEDGER NO.
MAXA	28 Sept 64	SYSTEM NO.	INITIATING ELEMENT
5. DATE COMPLETION REQ.	6. PRIORITY	PROJECT NO.	SUPPORTING ELEMENT 4-1550
7. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF WORK REQUESTED	8. PRECEDENCE RATING	TASK NO. 66102	
9. A/C TYPE, MODEL AND SERIAL NO.		PROGRAM STRUCTURE	OTHER
		TITLE UFO	

10. DESCRIPTION OF WORK

Please Conduct X-ray Diffraction Analysis of the Silicous particles.

CONTINUED ON REVERSE SIDE ☐

FOR USE OF RESPO LE ELEMENT

11. INITIATED BY	12. APPROVED BY	13. CHIEF (Responsible Element)
Sgt Moody FDEW ORGN SYMBOL EXT 69216	ORGN SYMBOL EXT	

FOR USE OF SUPPORTING ELEMENT

14. ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE	15. PROJECT ENGINEER OR PLANNER	16. CHIEF (Supporting Element)
MAN-HOURS	ORGN SYMBOL EXT	

CLOSING ACTION

17. REASON: ☐ COMPLETED	20. CHIEF (Supporting Element)	21. CHIEF (Responsible Element)
18. DATE COMPL.	19. M/HRS EXP	

ASD FORM 49 DEC 61

AF-WPAFB-DAY 63 10 2

HEADQUARTERS
1611TH AIR TRANSPORT WING (H), (MATS)
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey - 08641

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: WGIO

SUBJECT: UFO Siting - Glassboro, New Jersey 20 Jan 65

TO: Foreign Technology Division
AFSC
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

The attached news clippings are forwarded for your information as they pertain to a UFO siting report.

FOR THE COMMANDER

James E Bouchard

JAMES E. BOUCHARD
Lt Colonel, USAF
Information Officer

1 Atch
News Clippings

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

FTD (TDEW)
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio 45433
22 Oct 64

[redacted]
Southern Connecticut State College
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear [redacted]

We are forwarding an analysis on the physical specimen submitted to the Air Force in connection with the Glasboro, New Jersey report. Analysis indicates that the siliceous particles were natural minerals. We are also enclosing a copy of the UFO report from McGuire AFB.

This report was given a low priority because preliminary analysis of the objects indicated no space residue due to the absence of radioactivity. For this reason there was a delay in receiving the final analysis.

Sincerely,

HECTOR QUINTANILLA, Jr
Major, USAF
Chief, Aerial Phenomena Branch

OFFICIAL FILE COPY



Michael Hallowitz, 18 (right), accompanied by Capt. Philip J. Coppolino, of Glassboro police, leaves police hearing after admitting spaceship hoax.

$50 Fine Suspended

Jersey Youth Pays $10 Court Costs for Space Landing Hoax

The 18-year-old perpetrator of the Glassboro (N. J.) Great Spaceship Hoax got off with paying $10 court costs Monday night after a police official expressed his awe at the youth's inventiveness.

Police Capt. Philip Coppolino, testifying in Glassboro Municipal Court, told how Michael Hallowitz and two friends punched some holes in the ground, broke a few tree branches and sprinkled some chemicals around to get a rumor started last September that a spaceship had landed at the site.

"No doubt, he is a brilliant boy," Coppolino said.

LURED THOUSANDS

As a result of the boy's whimsical scheme, professors from four colleges, Air Force personnel and tourists by the thousands flocked to the wooded area off E. Focer st. in Glassboro to inspect the "spaceship" landing site.

Coppolino told how Hallowitz and two friends carried out the scheme during an overnight camping trip.

The boys dug a crater, then punched out three "tripod" holes and above these broke off the branches of a tree. Then they set a fire in the center of the crater and sprinkled some sulfa potassium and radium dioxide about the area to make it appear radioactive.

STARTED RUMOR

After leaving the area, Hallowitz found two small boys fishing and told them he had seen a "red glowing object" land about a half mile away. The boys, Ward Campbell, Jr., 11, and his brother, Don, 8, told their father who notified police.

Police uncovered the hoax after Hallowitz, using the name Hallow, tried to sell the story to a local weekly newspaper.

After Coppolino finished his testimony, Hallowitz entered a plea of guilty to charges of being a disorderly person and issuing a false alarm.

CITES MAN-HOURS

Judge Lawrence Myers then asked Coppolino if he had any recommendations to offer and Coppolino said:

"He is a studious boy, but there have been many man-hours spent on this case."

The Judge fined Hallowitz $50, then suspended the fine, but told the youth he had to pay $10 court costs.

Until two weeks ago, Hallowitz had been a student at Glassboro State College. Then he had a falling out with his parents and moved out of the home on Princeton st. Since then he has been working at a bowling alley.

Working at Alleys

Coppolino said Hallowich is now working at a bowling alley in Glassboro trying to raise money to go back to college.

The police officer described how Hallowich, a brother and a friend charred with fire an area around a hole in the woods and went to other elaborate lengths to make it appear that a spaceship had landed and taken off.

This included, Coppolino said, spreading some radium dioxide around the area to make it appear radioactive, setting off homemade gunpowder and sprinkling some sulphur about.

The studious-looking Hallowich, wearing dark horn-rimmed glasses, raised the $10 court costs from among some friends.

B 49

The Evening Bulletin
PHILADELPHIA
Tuesday, January 19, 1965

Boy Fined $50 In Spaceship Hoax in N. J.

By FRANK TOUGHILL
Of The Bulletin Staff

Glassboro, N. J., Jan. 19 — Michael Hallowich, 18, accused of rigging up a phony spaceship landing in woods near here last September, received a suspended fine of $50 last night.

Municipal Judge Lawrence E. Meyers imposed the fine and then suspended it on the recommendation of Detective Capt. Philip Coppolino. He made the youth pay $10 in court costs.

Hallowich, of the 100 block of Princeton st., pleaded guilty to a disorderly conduct charge.

Coppolino said Hallowich told him he devised the hoax in hopes of raising money to continue his college education. The youth had hoped to sell the story of the false spaceship landing to a newspaper, Coppolino said.

Called Brilliant Boy

The policeman said Hallowich finished his freshman year at Glassboro State College last June but couldn't afford to go back in the fall.

Coppolino described Hallowich as a "brilliant boy" who would go far in life if he would "turn his mind into proper channels."

He said an Air Force investigator, one of many officials and private persons investigating the phony spaceship, said before Hallowich was arrested that whoever set up the hoax "ought to be in the Air Force," because it was done so cleverly.

THE "HOAX" IN NEW JERSEY

Someone went to a lot of trouble digging 15 holes in a wooded area in (Glassboro) New Jersey. But they didn't fool the Air Force's flying saucer investigators.

The AF has called the whole thing a hoax and said it was apparently engineered by youngsters.

The above is an AP release from AF UFO headquarters in Dayton, Ohio, and was carried in the Cleveland Plain Dealer of September 30.

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED?

Glassboro, New Jersey, a town of 10,000, lies in a peach-growing area. It is near the industrial area of Wilmington, Delaware, Chester, Pa., and Camden, New Jersey.

The excitement began when two young boys found a strange sight in the woods bordering Lake Sergi, where they were fishing.

The discovery was made on September 5. The boys were given directions as to its location by two strangers who had emerged from the woods at the edge of the lake. (One stranger was barefooted - their identity still unknown.)

These men told the boys that they had seen a red, glowing object descend into the woods the previous night of September 4th. The time was 7:30 - 7:45 P.M. They had searched and discovered the mysterious sight.

For several days prior to this time, several sightings of UFOs had been reported. Mrs. Freda Dufala saw a globular red object hovering over the wooded area, not far from the clearing on the same night the markings were found. Three nights later, Irene Ritter and Carol Smith told police they saw a bright orange-yellow spherical object descend and apparently land, emitting a red glow underneath! It made a dull muffled, "thumping sound." After a few seconds it rose above the trees, moved horizontally in a westerly direction, then landed a second time, in a wooded area (official police report).

By telephone interview (taped) Frank Sergi described the scene.

The 3 smaller holes (square), which were 8-9 inches across, formed three points of a triangle roughly 25' x 23' x 23'. These holes were inclined at a slight angle from the vertical, toward the centrally located, larger, fourth cavity. These 3 holes showed evidence that an extremely heavy object had pressed the packed sand down about eight inches, the bottoms of these holes being flat. Oak leaves caught by the pressing "tripod" parts were forced to conform to the shapes of the holes. From the appearance of the inside surfaces of these holes, whatever it was that had pressed downward, had released its great weight gradually, leaving impressions at several different levels on the inside surfaces. The central hole was about 30 inches across, and conicular in shape. It was about 18-20 inches deep, and the sand particles adhering to the smooth, rounded sides of the cone had the glassy look of fused silica. (blackened) The bottom of the cone-shaped crater was flat, hard packed, and 10" across.

Surrounding the rim at ground level, dirt was symmetrically arranged around the cone at a distance of about a foot. This dirt was piled evenly, about 4 inches high, and had eleven impressions about 4 inches in diameter and 1/2 inch deep, equally spaced around the top surface of this ring. According to Mr. Sergi, they were made up of a carbon-like powder, but had the smell of sulfur. This ring of soil or sand was blasted out from the cone-like cavity.

Chemical substances in the form of "globules" were found imbedded in the outside ring, and adhering to the fused sides of the cone. Peculiar chemical substances ranging from snowy-white to an ugly purplish-black-green mass was found. Interspersed with this were found traces of orange and red.

Preliminary results of analysis of the melted metallic substance showed a high percentage of tin (NICAP UFO Investigator -- September - October, 1964.

Both Mr. Rich Marcell, a neighbor, and Mr. Frank Sergi, who owns the land and lake, were mystified by the fact that no fire took place.

Fortunately for FSIC, a couple from Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio (Akron area) was vacationing in that very town. They were visiting relatives and friends, one of which is Frank Sergi on whose land the mysterious holes were found. It was over his lake and woods (neighbors' also) that the UFOs were sighted.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Vuick brough back samples of the sand, dirt, vegetation, and small pieces of broken tree parts. Some of the leeves contain white globules adhering to their surfaces. Other leaves seemed to have been affected strangely, the underparts affected, the upper not. (As if induced by diathermal type radiation.) Photos and negatives of the holes in the clearing, and samples gathered there, were generously donated to FSIC by Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Vuick.

On September 8th, according to Mr. and Mrs. Vuick, they again visited the area with Mr. Marcell. The air was filled with planes; 6 helicopters were also over-flying the area. Three police cars were on the property again that evening, flashers going. They had been alerted by a red glow reported seen over one of Sergis' buildings, and were on the watch for its reappearance. (with flashers going?)

Investigators poured in from a Navy base in New Jersey, McGuire AFB, and other places according to our information. A professor was said to have accompanied the McGuire AFB contingent. He returned on several occasions to take samples, photos, measurements, etc. When Mr. Sergi inquired what he had found out, or what it was that had caused the marks, the Professor answered, "Nothing, nothing." "'Nothing, nothing,' but he was here all the time taking this and that, climbing trees, etc.'" exclaimed Sergi. (McGuire's AF contingent arrived on September 10th, after hundreds and hundreds of curious persons trampled the area thoroughly.) Mr. Sergi told us that more than 4,000 persons visited the scene.

The AF contingent was given pictures and samples taken on the scene immediately after the original discovery. By next day, the word was out unofficially that it was a hoax. The New York Journal American of September 11, reported that the AF investigators had found "three bubble gum wrappers, the remains of a cherry bomb (small fireworks), and 4 footprints made by a pair of Ked sneakers, size 8-1/2 . . ." The reporter further claimed that AF personnel, using elaborate camera equipment, had identified two teen-aged hoaxters by photographing the crowd -- watching them at work. They also had found "tin foil" and "bits of firecrackers" in the holes. ED. COMMENT: This is a good example of AF conclusionary.

Mr. Sergi and Mr. Marcell doubted it was a hoax. He couldn't imagine what hoaxer would bother to carry the heat producing equipment necessary to produce the glazed effect on the sand. And no tell-tale marks were found; nor footprints, when the original discovery was made. Could any hoaxer exert such great pressure as evidenced by the 3 square holes in the triangular pattern?

"It's possible that it was a hoax, but if it was, Id like to know how it was done," Glassboro Patrolman Robert Toughill said. (So would the Air Force)

Dr. Pagano, a civilian researcher from New Jersey, doesn't agree with the AF appraisal of "Hoax." Pagano's thorough investigation along with Ward Campbell's was lauded by NICAP. Campbell's prompt look at the area on September 5, certainly spiked the AF's belated appearance and attempt to brand this enigma a "Hoax." Mr. Campbell said that it looked as if blast effect caused the central cavity, while the AF said none was found.

Photos and diagrams of the hoax were made, and continuing visits by the "Professor", and AF personnel kept up for several days. -- Why?

Also, photos taken by the Vuicks, in our possession, show a broken limb on a young tree broken downward. The "unknown" had apparently descended vertically through an opening in the tall oaks. only about 20-25 feet across. The clearing on the ground was 20 feet wide and 35-40 feet long. This part of the forest is away from beaten paths, and is a somewhat isolated area.

By a great coincidence, the two young fishermen who were told where to find the mysterious place in the forest of oaks, are sons of Ward Campbell.

NICAP's UFO Investigator (September - October, 1964) carries a detailed account of this case. This account was used in conjunction with other sources open to FSIC.

By September 13th, we had recorded an extensive conversation with Mr. Frank Sergi, owner of the land, and Mr. Marcell, a neighbor of Sergi. We also had Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Vuick's eyewitness accounts, samples, and photos brought from location. Mrs. Fran Renner quesdoned the men, assisted by Elwood King. We taped Ward Campbell's testimony over KYW's Contact Program. Mr. Harv Morgan and Mr. Neffare to be commended on their presentations in regard to UFOs. KYW's "big voice" carries evidence of UFOs far and wide. (Mr. Harv Morgan's other programs are worth listening to also.)

GLASSBORO CASE A HOAX

Hoaxer Admits Guilt in Glassboro Municipal Court

(Continued on Page 15)

SKPCM

Information Only
Source: UFO Investigator, Vol III, No 2, April-May 65

Glassboro, N. J.

UFO INVESTIGATOR

EVIDENCE CONTRADICTS HOAX CLAIM

Re-checking by NICAP investigators casts strong doubt on the claim that a Glassboro, N.J., youth "hoaxed" the reported UFO touch landing in a nearby woods, last September. The youth was fined for "issuing a false alarm."

In September, NICAP, the Air Force and police found a large tree uprooted, also scorched ground and holes such as tripod landing-gear could have made. The self-styled "hoaxter" claimed two other youths (never identified) helped him, but a tree expert has told NICAP it would have taken 10 men to rip out the tree. The "hoax confession" contains several other discrepancies.

Our local investigators believe the boy made up the hoax report after the first news accounts in the hope of cashing in -- he has admitted he hoped to sell his story to a newspaper. Any new developments will be reported in a later issue.

HEADQUARTERS
1611TH AIR TRANSPORT WING (H), (MATS)
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey - 08641

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: WGDO-PI

14 Sep 64

SUBJECT: Unidentified Flying Object (UFO)

TO: AFSC (FTD) ATTN: Maj. Quintanilla
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio

1. Reference AFR 200-2. On 10 Sep 64, a personal on-the-scene investigation was conducted by this Wing with the Police Department at Glassboro, N.J. This investigation was precipitated by an article appearing in a Philadelphia newspaper (see attachments) and numerous telephone calls to the Information Office at McGuire AFB, N.J.

2. Our investigation team was unsuccessful in locating the individual who claimed to be an eye witness to this strange phenomena. Interviews with the Glassboro Police and with the local populace provided insufficient information upon which we could make an assumption. All physical evidence was gathered from the Police Department and checked by a geiger counter for any radiations. This proved negative. However, our investigation did reveal that the center hole identified on Exhibit "A: as #4 (Atch 2) from which the police claimed to have gathered the fused material did contain exposed roots which were not burned. Further investigation of the same hole produced a firecracker, identified as "Black Cat". A firecracker of this nature does not contain enough of a explosive charge to produce a hole of the magnitude that was evident. Interviews with the local populace also revealed that several years ago a local teenage boy launched a homemade rocket which exploded approximately one hundred feet above the ground. Considering the limited amount of information and evidence our preliminary investigation produced, we are reluctant to attach any validity to this incident. All physical evidence gathered is being forwarded to you for further analysis.

3. The following statement was made by [redacted], Associate Professor [redacted], Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Conn.

"An examination of the particles and photographs indicates that the crater at Glassboro, N.J. is not likely to be anything more than a hoax. Analysis of the photographs is that a mixture of ingredients for gun powder, contained in a foil wrapper, was

suspended over a sandy region by means unknown. The mode of detonation is not known, but some fusion was used. The relatively unconfined mix created intense heat, apparently burning for some time to fuse local sand. Roots in the crater were not damaged by heat, indicating no penetration, but rather digging by curiosity seekers, and to a degree a shallow crater caused by homemade gun powder. All particles were silicious, showing a rounded character, indicating that they were deposited in the area and are indigenous. The blackened appearance is in effect not porous or lava-like, but probably an excess of carbon used in gun powder mixture. Analyses of potassium nitrate in the area confirms the hoax."

FOR THE COMMANDER

GERALD M. McNULTY
Colonel, USAF
Deputy Commander, Operations

4 Atch
1. Newspaper Clipping
2. Schematic Drawing
3. Photographs 1 thru 6
4. Samples of Crater Materials

Information Only
Sourse: Saucer News, Vol 1, #1, March 1965

Glassboro, New Jersey
4 September 1964

MORE ON THE GLASSBORO LANDING: The alleged saucer landing at Glassboro, New Jersey, reported in detail in our December issue (with cover photo), continues to be a source of controversy. Recently we learned that an 18-year-old college sophomore named Michael Hallowich has sold a "confession" story to a Camden, N.J. newspaper. In the story, Hallowich admitted that he and two unnamed confederates perpetrated a hoax at Glassboro, and he gave details as to how it was done. Hallowich disclosed that he and his two friends dug the suspicious holes, charred them with kerosene and gunpowder, broke off tree limbs, and sprinkled a small amount of radium dioxide around the area.

Before leaving, the hoaxter told the two sons of Ward Campbell about having seen a glowing object land in the woods. The boys told their father, a NICAP member, who in turn notified local authorities. In the next few days, Air Force officials and hundreds of curious passersby visited the alleged landing site.

In a telephone interview with Ward Campbell, we learned that Hallowich was charged with malicious mischief by the local police. On January 18th, he was tried, and given a $50 fine, which was for some reason suspended by the court. When asked whether or not he believes this clears up the Glassboro case, Campbell said that he is not sure. He added that he has sent some scraps of metal from the main hole to a nationally-known laboratory for analysis, as well as some of the chemical residue found in the fused sand. So far, the laboratory has not been able to come up with a satisfactory analysis of either material, and Campbell therefore feels that Hallowich's confession does not necessarily solve the Glassboro mystery any more than did earlier confessions reported by the newspapers and the Air Force.

Michael J. Campione, another saucer researcher living in the south Jersey area, also argues that the Glassboro case is still not closed. In a recent news release, he points out that radium dioxide is extremely expensive, difficult to obtain, and very dangerous to use.

We will continue to report further information as we receive it.

At approximately 0935 Doris Whiley from the Philadelphia "Bulletin" called and spoke with Major Quintanilla regarding an associated press dispatch describing material from Glas boro, New Jersey sighting. Pentagon had said it was a hoax. Wanted to know what we did with the material and what our conclusions were. Said there was a firecracker, tin (aluminum foil) Sent the dirt over to materials lab. It didn't look like anything earth shaken. Priority quite low. It looks very much like it is of ordinary particles. Nothing from outer space. No meteor or space decay. Tin foil, do you mean aluminum foil? Yes it was aluminum foil like you buy in the grocery store. Did not look like it had been scorched.

Did the investigators describe the circumstences of what was gathered. Yes they described it and sent photographs of the impressions etc. The holes were very crudely dug, etc, possibly by hand or shovel. Does not really form a triangle. Measurements are not exact triangle as had been reported in many newspapers. Gave measurements about 14 ft from center of hole, etc. Gave number of holes and how big the holes were from our report. Holes looked like they had been punched with something similar to a broom handle or something of that sort. Center hole was 2 ft 4 inches across about 18 w inches deep. Three men from McGuire sent out by Colonel Buchard. Was not something from a weapon system, etc. When investigators started exinaing the report everyone said someone else had reported it and they had reported it to so and so . . . etc. Things like this get out of hand and kids get scared. Once it hits the newspapers we decided to investigate. Thought at first it might have been meteor or missile decay. Brightness may have been caused by burning up in the atmosphere and can make an impression in the ground. (In other words described a decay for her)

Charred Earth, 'Red Object' Baffle Police at Glassboro

By FRANK TOUGHILL
Of The Bulletin Staff

Glassboro, N. J., Sept. 5 — The Police Department here has a mystery on its hands.

The mystery centers on some weird marks which were discovered in an oak forest four miles northeast of town.

Police Chief Everett Watson described the marks as a circle of charred earth around a hole about two feet on each side and two feet deep.

Like a Tripod

Chief Watson said there were three marks which looked like they were made by the legs of a huge tripod.

These marks were two inches in diameter and six inches deep. They were 27 feet apart, forming a triangle.

A telephone call from Ward Campbell, Sr., of 30 S. Delsea drive, alerted police to the mystery.

Campbell said the hole was discovered by his two sons, Ward, Jr., 11, and Don, eight.

Saw Fiery Object

Campbell said the boys were fishing on Ward's Lake when they were approached by a man about 20, shortly after 3 P. M. yesterday.

The man told the boys that he had seen a red glow in the sky on Friday evening shortly after dusk. The man said a red glowing object had landed in the forest about a half mile from the lake.

The boys investigated the story and found the charred area about 1,000 yards off Forcer st. and a few broken tree limbs.

Air Force Sends Mystery Holes Pictures Here

GLASSBORO, N.J.—(AP)—Air Force investigators photographed and diagrammed 15 mysterious holes in the ground yesterday and prepared to send their material to the Air Force's Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO) center.

The diagrams and pictures, together with samplings of material taken from the holes, were to be flown to the UNFO center at Wright-Patterson Air Force base, near Dayton, within the next 24 hours, an Air Force spokesman said.

The holes were discovered last weekend after reports of an unusual red glow in the sky over the woods.

In a clearing among tall oaks, a circle of ground about 20 feet across was found that appeared to be scorched by intense heat.

In the center of the circle was a conical hole 30 inches across the top and more than two feet deep. Eleven 4-inch holes were grouped around the main hole, and three more holes formed a 25-foot triangle enclosing the others.

Bits of metal and what appeared to be sand that fused into glass were found in the big hole.

"It's possible that it was a hoax but if it was I'd like to know how it was done" Patrolman Robert Toughill said.

VOLUME 11, NUMBER 4
(Whole Number 58)

DECEMBER
1964

SAUCER NEWS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SAUCER AND UNEXPLAINED CELESTIAL EVENTS RESEARCH SOCIETY

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EDITOR:
JAMES W. MOSELEY



EXCLUSIVE REPORT ON THE SAUCER LANDING AT GLASSBORO, N.J.

MYSTERIOUS HOLES left in the ground by a flying saucer which landed near Glassboro, N. J., are shown in this photo taken by researcher Bruce Kraig. The main hole (foreground) is 1½ feet deep, and originally contained 13 small discs composed of fused sand. Another of the 4 holes is seen in the background, near the trees. The landing spot was reported to police and Air Force investigators by NICAP member Ward Campbell, who was told about the incident by his two young sons. The Air Force now claims that the landing was a hoax, but this opinion is hotly disputed by many people, including Dr. John Pagano of Fort Lee, N. J. (another NICAP member), who personally interviewed the boys. See Page 19-21 for details. Similar landing reports from other parts of the U.S. are given on Page 23 ("Saucer Landing in Indiana,") and at the bottom of Page 25.

RECENT NEWS

THE GLASSBORO, NEW JERSEY INCIDENT: LANDING OR HOAX?: On the night of September 4th, a glowing object in the sky was seen over a wooded area near Glassboro, N. J., by a woman and two teen-aged girls, whose names we have not been able to obtain. The following day, Ward Campbell, Jr., aged 11, and his brother Don, aged 8, went fishing on a lake near Glassboro, and were approached by an unidentified man of about 20, who told them he had seen a flying saucer land near there the night before. The boys went to the landing spot and examined it. The site lies several hundred yards east of the lake, and contains various items of physical evidence that will be described further on.

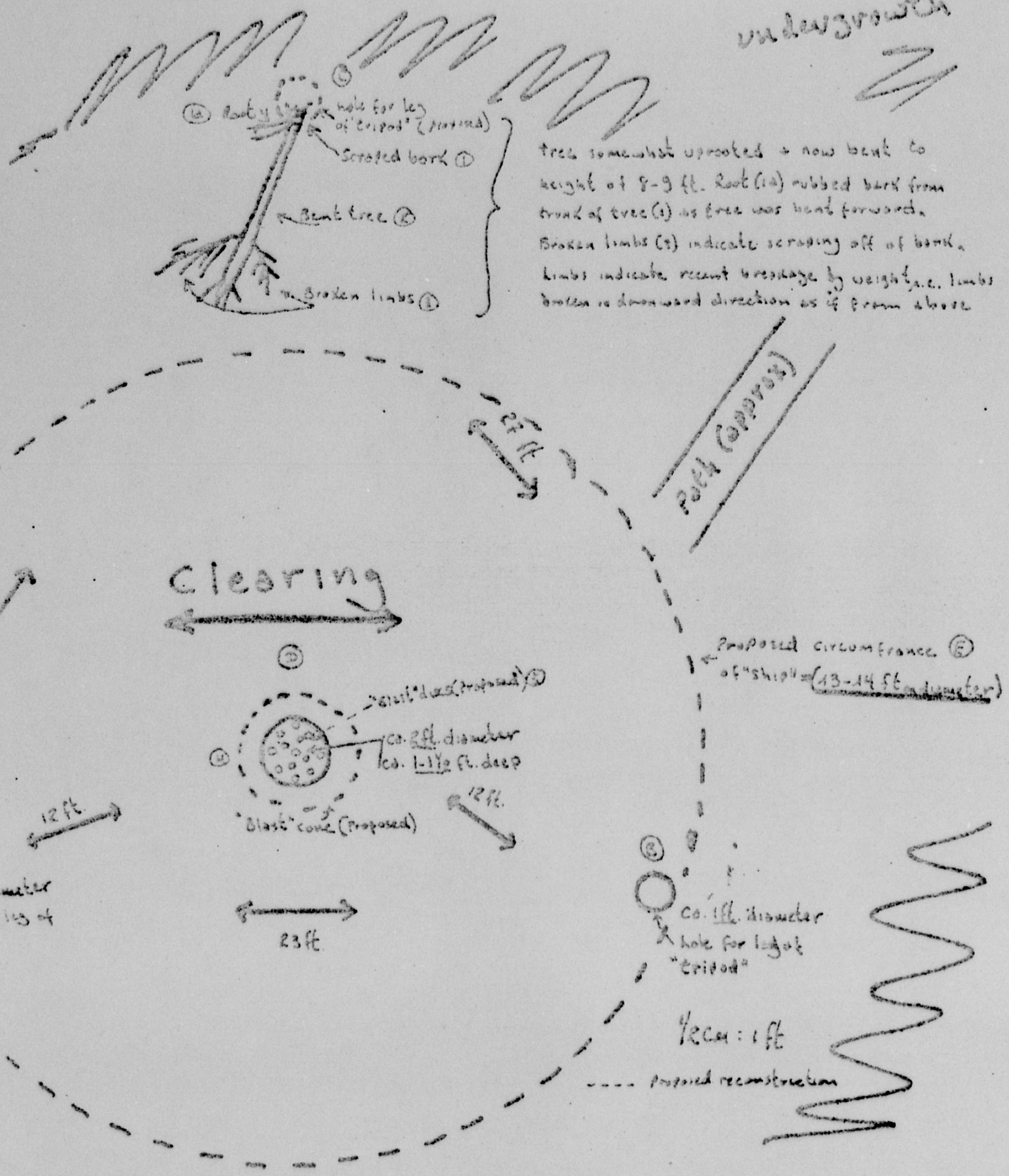
Ward and Don then told their father, who happens to be a member of NICAP. Ward Campbell, Sr. notified the local police, who in turn got in touch with nearby McGuire Air Force Base. Several investigators were sent from McGuire, and during the next few days, hundreds of curious people came to see the mysterious spot in the woods where the saucer had allegedly landed. Various versions of the Glassboro incident were printed in newspapers in New Jersey and New York, and the story was also carried by the Associated Press.

The most accurate description of the landing spot was supplied exclusively to SAUCER NEWS by subscriber Bruce Kraig, who personally visited the site three days later and took the cover picture for this issue. His diagram of the area appears on Page 20. The place in question is a small clearing approximately 30 feet across and 40 feet in length. Three distinct holes were observed - marked "A," "B," and "D" on the diagram. "D" is the central hole pictured on the cover, and is 1 to 1½ feet deep, with a diameter of 2½ feet. The smaller holes are approximately 1 foot in diameter and 8 inches deep. Another hole, marked "C," is supposed to be near the base of a nearby tree, three branches of which were broken by the saucer when it landed. This hole is barely visible, according to Mr. Kraig, but it is the basis of the report that three holes form a triangle around the central one, thus indicating three-point landing gear of some sort.

The tree in question has been partially uprooted, in addition to having its branches broken, and in Mr. Kraig's opinion this could not have happened except by means of a weight or force directly above it. The large dotted area in the diagram represents a charred circle described in the newspaper accounts; but no evidence of this charring was observed by Mr. Kraig. Earlier witnesses told Kraig that the trampled sand (small dotted circle) around the central hole was originally cone shaped, and within the hole were 13 small discs apparently composed of fused sand. These were taken away by police and Air Force investigators before Mr. Kraig arrived, and could have been caused by strong blasts from jets of some sort. Some phosporescent material was also removed by the investigators.

Kraig speculates that, if the saucer were circular, it must have been 13 or 14 feet in diameter. Holes "A" and "B" were supports directly under the ship, and "C," at a slightly greater distance from the ship, extended out from the craft as a balancing device. The damaged tree indicates that these supports were 7 or more feet in height. The blast that created hole "D" directly under the saucer must have been exceedingly powerful and directional to have left 13 perfect fused discs in the ground. In spite of all the evidence, Kraig does not discount the possibility that the whole thing may have been a hoax.

On September 11th, the military affairs editor of the New York Journal American printed a story stating that the Air Force investigators found bubble gum wrappers, the remains of a cherry bomb, and the imprints of children's sneakers at the landing site. By means of "an elaborate-looking special camera set-up," they scanned the audience of curious children and



adults who arrived on the scene. They succeeded in identifying the hoaxters and getting them to confess. The culprits were "two well-frightened sub-teen devotees of science-fiction," whose names are being withheld because of their age. Obviously these were the two sons of Ward Campbell, Sr.

However, Mr. Campbell, in an exclusive telephone interview with SAUCER NEWS, denied that the Air Force investigators even spoke to either himself or his sons. He does not believe the incident was a hoax. A call by SAUCER NEWS to the Public Information Office at the Pentagon revealed that the Air Force did indeed conclude the incident to be a hoax, but they do not claim that anyone confessed. A telephone call was then made to the man who wrote the Journal American story. He admitted that his confession story was not from the Pentagon, but refused to state where he did obtain it, invoking a reporter's right not to reveal his sources.

Thus the Glassboro landing remains, as of this writing, in that uncomfortable limbo between fact and fiction - the same shadowy realm to which many important saucer stories have been relegated. Based on clues supplied by researcher Kraig, we are continuing our investigation, and we hope to have more information on this significant incident in our next issue.

Science Club
Frankford High School
Oxford Ave. & Wakeling Street
Philadelphia 24, Penna.

GLASSBORO UFO INVESTIGATIONS

Conducted by the

FRANKFORD HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE RESEARCH CLUB

UFO INVESTIGATIONS TEAM

September - October 1964

Report #1

UFO Investigations Team
Frankford High School Science Research Club
Frankford High School
Oxford Avenue & Wakeling Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19124

PRICE
FIFTEEN CENTS
15¢

The following two articles appeared in the Philadelphia Evening and Sunday Bulletin, the first in the late Sunday edition of Sunday, September 6, 1964, and the second in the Monday "F" edition of Monday, September 7, 1964, Labor Day.

"Charred Earth, 'Hot Object' Baffle Police at Glassboro"

by Frank Toughill of the Bulletin Staff

Glassboro, N.J., Sept. 5-
The Police Department here has a mystery on its hands.
The mystery centers on some weird marks which were discovered in an oak forest four miles northeast of town.
Police Chief Everett Watson described the marks asa circle of charred earth around a hole about two feet on each side and two feet deep.
Chief Watson said there were three marks which looked like a huge tripod.
These marks were two inches in diameter and six inches deep.[1] They were twenty- seven feet apart, forming a triangle.[2]
A telephone call from Ward Campbell, Sr. of 30 S. Delsea Drive, alerted police to the mystery.
Campbell said the hole was discovered by his two sons, Ward, Jr., 11, and Don, eight.
Campbell said the boys were fishing on Ward's Lake when they were approached by a man about 20, shortly after 3 P.M. yesterday.
The man told the boys that he had seen a red glow in the sky on Friday evening shortly after dusk. The man said a red glowing object had landed in the forest about a half mile from the lake.
The boys investigated the story and found the charred area a about 1,000 yards off Focer St. and a few broken tree limbs.

Hundreds Go to Forest to See 'Mystery' Hole

Glassboro, N.J., Sept. 6-
Hundreds of persons went to the oak forest near here yesterday to look at a circular clearing of charred earth, a mystery to police since Saturday.
In the center of a 20-foot diameter area is a 30-inch deep pit, surrounded by a small mound of burnt material and what appeared to be metal scrapings. It is 1,000 yards off Focer St.
Ward Campbell,Sr., of 30 S. Delsea Drive, called police Saturday after finding the hole. He ~~said~~ a man about ~~20 told~~ had been told about it by his sons, Ward,Jr., 11, and Don, eight. The boys said a man about 20 told them he'd seen a red glowing object land in the forest on Friday night.
Glassboro police said they took samples of earth and other material to McGuire Air Force Base for examination.

The following two articles appeared in the Glassboro Enterprise of Thursday, September 10, 1964 (page 1) and in the Camden Courier-Post of September 11, 1964 (page 6) respectively.

Police, USAF Officials Probe 'Mystery' Here

Glassboro police officials, cooperating with authorities at McGuire Air Force Base and representatives of the Unidentified Flying Objects team in Dayton, O.,[3] are still conducting a probe into the mysterious crater found by two young youths in the woods off Focer Street last Saturday.[4]

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1. Our investigation showed these holes were actually an average of 15 inches in diameter, and 9 to 11 inches deep. (for actuall dimensions see Fig. 1.)

2. Again our investigation figures differ from the newspaper account. The holes were not exactly 27 feet apart. (for actual dimensions see Fig. 1.)

3. Wright-Patterson AFB.

4. Saturday, September 5, 1964.

According to local officials, discovery of the circle of charred earth in the wooded area near Ward's Lake was reported by Ward Campbell, Sr., of 30 Delsea Drive, Glassboro, who led police to the spot after being given information of the mysterious markings by his two sons, Ward, Jr., 11, and Donald,8.

The youths reported they were fishing in the lake area on Saturday when they were approached by a man about 20 years old. The man, still unidentified although an appeal has been made for him to come forth, told the youths of seeing a red glow in the sky on Friday night, and that a red, glowing object had landed in the oak forest just a short distance from the lake. The boys investigated the stranger's report, leading to notification of Glassboro officials.

The mysterious crater is described as being a few feet in diameter, with the center containing particles of sand that had been fused together by extreme heat. Adding to the mystery, however, are what appear to be tripod marks remaining in the scorched earth surrounding the crater. Broken tree limbs above the site attest as to either an entry, or exit, of some vehicle.

While no official word has yet been given for the finding, local officials feel that it was probably induces by some amateur rocket enthusiast who has sent his own 'space craft' into the night.

Metal-like Substance Studied by Air Force Team

Glassbo[illegible] - Six Air Force investigators y[illegible]erday took back to McGuire Air Force Base samples of a "black metal substance" found in the soil where mysterious marks were discovered last Saturday in an oak forest two miles northeast of here.

Ptl. Robert Toughill said the metal-like substance was to be analyzed by Air Force scientists. The investigators examined the site and took pictures. Police said the Air Force team also questioned Mrs. Frieda Duffalo, who lives on Focer St., near the site where the marks were discovered. She said she saw a "red glow" in the sky Saturday night, following the discovery of the strange marks.

The investigation team was headed by Air Force Major Halowork and Capt. Palmer. They were accompanied to the site by local Police Capt. Phillip Cuppolina, Ptl. Toughill and Ptl. Joseph Pissuoli.

The Marks, a triangular arrangement of holes with a larger hole in the center and surrounded by charred earth, were originally discovered Saturday by two young brothers. They had been fishing at a nearby lake when they were approached by an unidentified young man who told them he had seen a red glow in the sky Friday evening after which a red glowing object landed in the forest.

Our interest in the Glassboro case started on Monday, September7, 1964. In the eleven o'clock news on WRCV-TV, a local station, an annoucement was made that there had been a UFO sighting. A crater having charred sides, as well as strange tripod marks were discovered at Glassboro, New Jersey. This was the first information we received concerning the incident as well as the first serious treatment given subject matter of this sort by a Philadelphia TV station.

We did not make our initial trip to Glassboro until the following Saturday, September12. We now feel that this was a mistake, for in delaying our investigation we may have endangered our chances of acquiring conclusive early evidence which is so important in all UFO cases. During the week, the area had been picked clean by curiosity seekers, Glassboro police, and the Air Force. It also rained the Friday night before and on the Saturday we got there. This may discredit slightly the validity of some evidence presented later in our report. This, however, has all been taken into consideration, and has been given much thought. We have come to the conclusion that none of our evidence is misleading, nor is it meant to

Jer . th Pays $10 Court Cost For Space Landing Hoax

The 18-year-old perpetrator of the Glassboro N.J., Great Spaceship Hoax got off with paying $10 court cost Monday night after a police official expressed his awe at the youth's inventiveness.

Police Capt. Philip Coppolino testifying in Glassboro Municipal Court, told how Michael Hallowitz and two friends punched some holes in the ground, broke a few tree branches and sprinkled some chemicals around to get a rumor started last September that a spaceship had landed at the site.

"No doubt, he is a brilliant boy," Coppolino said.

LURED THOUSANDS

As a result of the boy's whimsical scheme, professors from four colleges, Air Force personnel and tourists by the thousands flocked to the wooded area off E. Focer St. in Glassboro to inspect the "spaceship" landing site.

Coppolino told how Hallowitz and two friends carried out the scheme during an overnight camping trip.

The boys dug a crater, then punched out three "tripod" holes and above these broke off the branches of a tree. Then they set a fire in the center of the crater and sprinkled some sulfa potassium and radium dioxide about the area to make it appear radioactive.

STARTED RUMOR

After leaving the area, Hallowitz found two small boys fishing and told them he had seen a "red glowing object" land about a half mile away. The boys, Ward Campbell, Jr., 11, and his brother, Don, 8, told their father who notified police.

Police uncovered the hoax after Hallowitz, using the name Hallow, tried to sell the story to a local weekly newspaper.

After Coppolino finished his testimony, Hallowitz entered a plea of guilty to charges of being a disorderly person and issuing a false alarm.

CITES MAN-HOURS

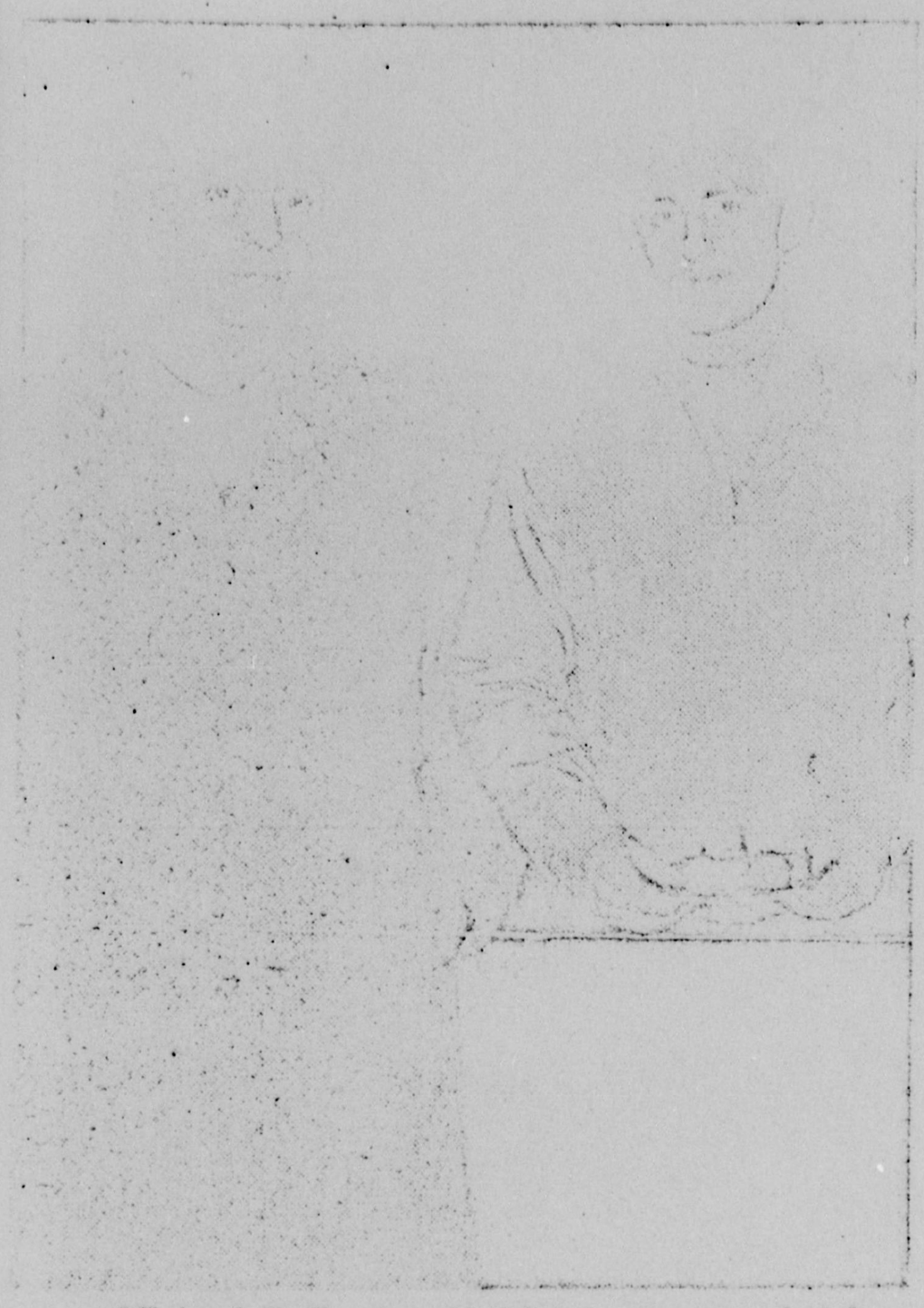
Judge Lawrence Myers then asked Coppolino if he had any recommendations to offer and Coppolino said:

"He is a studious boy, but there have been many man-hours spent on this case."

The Judge fined Hallowitz $50, then suspended the fine, but told the youth he had to pay $10 court costs.

The Philadelphia Inquirer — January 18, 1965

$50 Fine Suspended



Michael Hallowitz, 18 (right), accompanied by Capt. Philip J. Coppolino, of Glassboro police, leaves police hearing after admitting spaceship hoax.

$50 Fine Suspended

Jersey Youth Pays $10 Court Costs for Space Landing Hoax

The 18-year-old perpetrator of the Glassboro (N. J.) Great Spaceship Hoax got off with paying $10 court costs Monday night after a police official expressed his awe at the youth's inventiveness.

Police Capt. Philip Coppolino, testifying in Glassboro Municipal Court, told how Michael Hallowitz and two friends inched some holes in the ground, broke a few tree branches and sprinkled some chemicals around to get a hoax started last September that a spaceship had landed at the site.

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Until two weeks ago, Hallowitz had been a student at Glassboro State College. Then he had a falling out with his parents and moved out of the home on Princeton st. Since then he has been working at a bowling alley.

Working at Alleys

Coppolino said Hallowich is now working at a bowling alley in Glassboro trying to raise money to go back to college.

The police officer described how Hallowich, a brother and a friend charred with fire an area around a hole in the woods and went to other elaborate lengths to make it appear that a spaceship had landed and taken off.

This included, Coppolino said, spreading some radium dioxide around the area to make it appear radioactive, setting off homemade gunpowder and sprinkling some sulphur about.

The studious-looking Hallowich, wearing dark horn-rimmed glasses, raised the $10 court costs from among some friends.

S 49

The Evening Bulletin
PHILADELPHIA
Tuesday, January 19, 1965

Boy Fined $50 In Spaceship Hoax in N.J.

By FRANK TOUGHILL
Of The Bulletin Staff

Glassboro, N. J., Jan. 19 — Michael Hallowich, 18, accused of rigging up a phony spaceship landing in woods near here last September, received a suspended fine of $50 last night.

Municipal Judge Lawrence E. Meyers imposed the fine and then suspended it on the recommendation of Detective Capt. Philip Coppolino. He made the youth pay $10 in court costs.

Hallowich, of the 100 block of Princeton st., pleaded guilty to a disorderly conduct charge.

Coppolino said Hallowich told him he devised the hoax in hopes of raising money to continue his college education. The youth had hoped to sell the story of the false spaceship landing to a newspaper, Coppolino said.

Called Brilliant Boy

The policeman said Hallowich finished his freshman year at Glassboro State College last June but couldn't afford to go back in the fall.

Coppolino described Hallowich as a "brilliant boy" who would go far in life if he would "turn his mind into proper channels."

He said an Air Force investigator, one of many officials and private persons investigating the phony spaceship, said before Hallowich was arrested that whoever set up the hoax "ought to be in the Air Force," because it was done so cleverly.

It was about 3:15 PM, Saturday afternoon, when Steve Kendorski and I, Walt Klinger, arrived at the scene. Here are our findings. (see Fig, 1)

The clearing was located in a wooded area containing mainly trees of oak, hickory, sassafras, and a few pines. These trees are all common to southern New Jersey. Other foliage in the area were all common plants, shrubs, and mosses which are found throughout the southern New Jersey area.

The clearing in which the markings were found is located about 100 yards from the dirt road leading from Focer St.[5] There is a house located about 600 yards from the clearing. We feel that the house at 600 yards is within hearing distance of the crater. Any explosion of the size needed to create a crater of comparable measurements would be audible to the occupants of the house. There is very little background noise in the area. The nearest road, Focer St., is not a main highway and is probably not well traveled at night. This all adds to theaud-ibility of any loud noise, especially an explosion. No loud sound was reported to the police or anyone else by the occupants of this house.

The possibility remains, however, that the occupants were responsible for the whole thing. This is doubtful because the boys who discovered the crater would have probably recognized their neighbors.

The owners of the property where the crater was found were generally more concerned with property damage by people tramping all over the place than with making any sort of a profit or gaining fame by the report of the crater. This is usually not the case in a hoax.

The clearing itself was just a small opening between the trees, approx-imately 25 feet across. No tree limbs, with the exception of the broken tree, protruded from above into the clearing, but rather extended just to its edge. The limbs of all the trees which surrounded the clearing were intact. No branches or leaves were burnt, scraped, or damaged in any way.

In the center of the clearing there was a hole, 7 ft. in length and 5 ft. 11 in. in width. Around the perimeter of the hole, sand was mounded, four inches in on all sides and one inch above ground level. The color of the sand was browish yellow. Thiswas covered with an extremely thin layer of very white sand.

Approaching the center of the crater, there is a drop of five inches (actually four inches below ground level). This drop extends in toward the center another 2 ft. or so (see figure 1. for exact dimensions). The color of the sand here was more yellow and typical of this type of soil, known as sassafras loamy sand. Note, again the sand here was covered in places with an eztremely thin layer of very white sand.

The central and deepest portion of the hole is twenty inches below the

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5. see Fig. 2.

ground level and twenty-seven inches in diameter.[6] The sand in this region of the hole was colored a yellow-orange, indicating that this sand was a suhr soil or rather a transitional soil. This section of the hole was not covered with a layer of white sand, as were the other areas of the site.

There were definite signs of the hole's erosion. There were some foot-prints around the hole. However, we still feel our measurements are the most accurate, since no carefully taken measurements previous to our visit exist. In any event, we cannot locate them.

The three "tripod holes" in question are located at the edge of the clearing. They are not evenly spaced or centered, nor are they symetrical.

Their dimensions are as follows(see Fig. 1.): the distance from A to B, 26 ft.; from B to C, 27 ft.; from C to A, 23 ft.,6 in.; the dimensions of A were 17 in. by 17 in. by 9 in. in depth; the dimensions of B were 16 in. by 13 in. by 11 in. in depth; the dimensions of C were 13 in. by 15 in. by 10 in. in depth; the distance from A to the center hole was 13 ft. 6 in.; the distance from B to the center hole was 13 ft.; the distance from C to the center hole was 18 ft.

These "tripod" impressions appeared to have been pressed rather than dug. Roots in the soil extending into these holes were not sheared off, but were pressed heavily into the sides and bottom of these holes. Anyone digging these holes would shear off these roots at the edge of the hole as experiments showed.

A young Sassafras tree was broken in half six feet above the ground. The break was located 7 ft. 6 in. from thecenter of the hole, and 10 ft. 6 in. from the center of C. The tree was partially uprooted, probably due to the numerous visitors. The top of the tree was scraped and had some bark removed. This would seem to indicate that something heavy was draged up or down it. The bark itself was not greatly splintered. Sassafras is a soft wood and splinters greatly when broken, unless it is broken violently and with great force.

Breaking Strength of Green Sassafras

> The limited data we have on the species indicates that in the green condition it has a modulus of rupture of 6,000 pounds per square inch. If we use this average strngth data and place your 2-½-inch round piece of sassafras on supports spaced 24 inches apart, it would require a concentrated load at the midpoint of the specimen of 1500 pounds to break the specimen. This, of course, is an average for the species, and for any individual piece the load might be smaller or larger than the 1500-pound value.

Courtesy of:

J. A. Liska, Chief
Division of Wood Engineering Research
Forest Products Laboratory
Forest Service
United States Department of Agriculture
Madison, Wisconsin 53705

There was a patch of mosses about afoot from the center hole. These mosses were not in any way damaged, either by heat or by particles thrown from the hole. This is very important. This shows that the heat that fused the sand in the

b. although the central hole is 27 in. in diameter, it is not perfectly symetrical.

center hole was very centralized and was confined to the hole. If an explosive was used to make the hole, then it was a highly directional blast. There were no burn marks anywhere in the area from the burning of hot fragments. The technology used in making a directional, powerful explosive of the type needed to produce the hole and scatter no fragments is beyond that of most amature chemists and experimenters. We did not, however, rule out the possibility of an explosion. We conducted tests on soil samples taken from the area to determin nitrate content. A concentration of nitrates in the soil would indicate the use of chemical exphosives These are the results of our tests.

Five soil samples were taken at the site of the UFO landing in Glassboro, New Jersey. The soil is typical of southern New Jersey, being composed mainly of sand with stones of sandstone and quartz scattered throughout. The soil is in three layers; the first and uppermost is black with a great deal of organic material in it and is approximately 1.5 inches in depth; the second is gray with some white and extends down to approximately 12 inches below the surface; the third layer is brown/orange in color and its depth was not determined, but was at least 20 inches. All sand is silica sand (quartz) with plain "dirt".

Soil sample #1 was obtained from the bottom of the central hole (main hole, F in Fig, 1.) of the site. A test was performed on this sample, as well as t the others, to determine the presence of nitrates, if any; the "brown ring test" was used. This first sample showed only a faint trace of nitrates. Although this sample was obtained 10 days after the reported landing, and another sample was also tested that was obtained 8 days after the reported landing, we feel that these tests are accurate.

Soil sample #2 was obtained from the mound around the hole (H in FIG. 1); this soil appeared to be thrown or blown out of the central hole. The nitrate test proved negative on this sample.

Soil sample #3 was obtained at a distance of 8 feet from the center of the central hole (E in Fig. 1), on the surface. The test for nitrateswas decided to be negitive; however, coloring in the test tube possibly indicated a very faint trace of nitrates.

Soil sample #4 was obtained at the same location as #3 but was taken 15 inches below the surface, in the brown/orange layer. The nitrate test proved to be positive, showing the presence of nitrates.

Soil sample #5 was obtained at the bottom of the hole or impression to the right side of the broken tree as viewed from the central hole. It was decided that no test would be necessary on this sample.

All tests for nitrates were performed at least twice. Our conclusion is that the central hole was not the result of an explosion of conventional chemical explosives. Chemical explosives usually leave nitrates at explosion sites.

[redacted] Geological Consultant

Sassafras soils have a grayish-brown surface layer over yellowish-brown or strong-brown, heavy sandy loam to sandy clay loam. Beneath this is a loose sand or gravelly, sand substratum. Excess water drains through the soils readily.

These well-drained soils have formed from sandy sediments that contain little or no glauconiye. They occur primarily east and west of the greensand belts, but some areas lie within these belts.*** The slopes range from nearly level to steep.

The native vegetation is a forest of mixed oaks that contains scattered pines.

Sassafras soils occur in association with Aura, Downer, Woodstown, and Dragston soils. They have a loose substratum, in contrast to the firm substratum of the Aura soils. They are thicker and contain more clay in the subsoil than the Downer soils. They do not have mottling or pale subsoil like the Woodstown and Dragston soils.

***

Forested areas have micropodzol horizons up to 3 inches thick. These horizons are in the upper part of the profile.

The average thckness of the surface layer is 16 inches, but the range is from 10 to 30 inches. In places rounded quartzose pebbles, ½ to 2 inches in diameter, are scattered over the surface and mixed through the soil horizons. They occupy up to 20 percent of the soil mass in some places. Normally, the pebbles are most abundant at the surface, but, in places, especially where the soil has formed on streamed terraces, beds of gravel occur below a depth of 24 inches.

The thickness of the subsoil is about 16 inches, but the range is from 10 to 30 inches. The amount of available moisture held by the soils ranges from low to moderate, depending on the thckness and texture of the different horizons. In places layers of clay occur below a deoth of 30 inches.

Sassafras soils are easy to work. They are low in organic matter, relatively low in clay, and low in natural fertility. They respond well to fertilization.

The soils are well suited to nearly all the crops grown in the country.

Sassafras loamy sand, 5 to 10 percent slopes-

This soil is similiar to Sassafras loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes, except that the thckness of the surface layer averages about 14 inches. Erosion by wind and water is a hazard; in cultivated fields some of the original surface layer has been removed and a few gullies have been cut. If well managedm this soil is suited to fruit, vegetables, and general farm crops.

Contrary to the conclusions of our geological report is Dr. Robert L. Brown's statement on the subject. Dr. Brown is an under-professor of earth sciences at Southern Connecticut State University. He stated that there was potassium nitrate found in the soil indicating that explosives were used;[8] and furthermore it was the work of some amateur chemist.

Dr. Brown made no explanation of the three "tripod"holes or of the broken tree.

In a phone conversation with Colonel Bouchard, the investigations officer at McGuire AirForce Base, New Jersey, I learned the Air Force had "made available"

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7. from "Soil Survey of Gloucester County, New Jersey" Series 1959, Number 8.

8. We found nitrates in the soil but not in the crater.

the samples and pictures from the area to Dr. Brown. It is Colonel Bouchard's understanding, "as far as I know", Dr. Brown did not visit the actual site, some 30 miles southwest of McGuire.

The "made Available", to my knowledge, did not include a chemical analysis to determine nitrate content or anything else by Dr. Brown or by anyone at McGuire.

Colonel Bouchard said the samples would be sent to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio,[9] for complete examination by Air Force experts. Said Colonel Bouchard, "We only conducted the initial investigation. We are sending the samples to Wright-Patterson; they'll do the rest."

Since Dr. Brown did not take any samples of his own for ~~experimentation~~ examination, and since he left his statement with the Air Force at McGuire at the close of his visit, we would like to know how Dr. Brown determined the presence of potassium nitrate and what his views are concerning the "tripod holes" and broken tree. A copy of this report will be sent to Dr. Brown.

In drawing Figure 1., it was noted that tripod holes A and B are almost the same distance from the center of the crater and are almost centered on the crater. Hole C, however, is not centered.

Assuming the position of hole C could be changed to form a more symetrical triangle, C would have to lie on a balancing axis; i.e., be equidistant from A and B (see Fig. 1.). If the distances between A, B, and C were equal, forming an equilateral triangle, the position of hole C would be the spot marked D on the "balancing axis" in Fig. 1. This "balancing axis" falls across the broken sassafras tree, and comes very close to crossing the point of the break. This leads, possibly to a very interesting conclusion.

Before going further, I would like to present parts of an article written by Coral Lorenzer which appeared in Fate Magazine, August 1964, pp 27-38. (For those who are unfamiliar with Fate, it is a monthly magazine which prints "True Stories of the Strange and the Unknown". It is considered a good, accurate source of information on UFO sightings.)

These are parts of the Fate account of the UFO landing in Socorro, New Mexico on April 24, 1964.

> It is a dry, rocky draw within the city limits but isolated from the town proper. Only the roofs of two barns and a house are visible from the spot. The highway, less than half a mile away, is hidden.

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9. Air Force Headquarters for UFO investigations.

Although there are basic ground differences, the New Jersey site resemble that of Socorro in that the highway in both cases was hidded, in New Jersey by the woods. No houses are vivible from the New Jersey site, they too are hidden.

> The marks left by the machine are not entirely unfamiliar to experienced UFO investigators but to the two officers theywere strange. Four indentations apparently had resulted from landing gear pressing into the hard, rocky earth. At another point four circular impressions were found. The indentations were approximately three and one half to four inches in depth, the circular impressions a little less. Almost in the middle of the area three-quarters of a mesquite bush was charred and smouldering. The burning must have been intense and brief for the weeds and earth within the area bounded by the indentations also were burned and smoking. There were no tracks.

As in the Socorro incident there were no treks. The soil in New Jersey was softer and would allow something of the same weight as the Socorro craft to make holes over twice as deep. Only the center hole inNew Jersey showed signs of extreme heat. The tremendous heat generated to fuse the sand did notaffect the surrounding area at all.

> A very important point relating to the markings at the site of the land. is the appearance of the wedge shaped indentations. They look as if something very heavy extended its supporting mechanism and settled to earth where its weight pushed down and consequently pushed some of the earth up and away. The bushes and grasses are burned only toward the apparent center of the area.

Here a difference is found. In the Glassboro case the indentations were not wedge shaped, but they appeared to be spherically shaped at the bottom. This seems to show something blunted or round at the end made the hole. Again only the center hole was affected by the heat as only the center was affected in Socorro.

Nothing from the article from Fate was found about the presence or avsence of radiation on the site. We did perform tests to determine whether radio-activity was present. No radiation of any significance was found. The actual count on the soil samples ran about seven counts per minute plus or minus three. It is our conclusion that the area was or is now in no way contaminated by radiation of any kind.

The Frankford High School Science Research Club, UFO Investigations Team has drawn from their findings, which have been presented in this report, the conclusions that follow:

1. No chemical explosion was responsible for the formation of the charred center hole.

2. The heat that fused the sand was greatly centralized and its duration was probably short.

3. The three tripod holes were the result of pressure applied to the surface of the sand. They were not dug.

4. No evidence can be found to prove the incident is a hoax.

5. We feel reasonably sure the strange marks were the result of some sort of unknown type of vehicle, possibly interplanetary, landing in the clearing, as in the Socorro landing.

In closing we invite any persons having additional information on the Glassboro landing to make their information available to us.

The opinions expressed in this report are those of the Frankford High School Science Research Club, UFO Investigations Team, and not necessarily those of the school officials.

This report was compiled by the members of the UFO Investigations Team.

We wish to thank Bernard Shusman, of WRCV and the WRCV news staff, Colonel Boushard, USAF, McGuire AirForce Base, and the Glassboro Police for their valuable information and assistance.

Your comments and questions will be appreciated. Address letters to:-

Frankford High School Science Research Club

UFO Investigations Team

UFO Investigations Team

Frankford High School

Wakeling St. and Oxford Ave.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19124

OFFICIAL REPORT: September- tober, 1964

UFO Investigations at Glassboro, New Jersey

compiled by

Frankford High School Science Research Club

UFO Investigations Team

Written by . Walter Klinger

Edited by Frank Kendorski

Stenciled by Susan Lamparter, October 18, 1964

IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF REPORTED UFO LANDING

Scale: 1" = 2' 8"

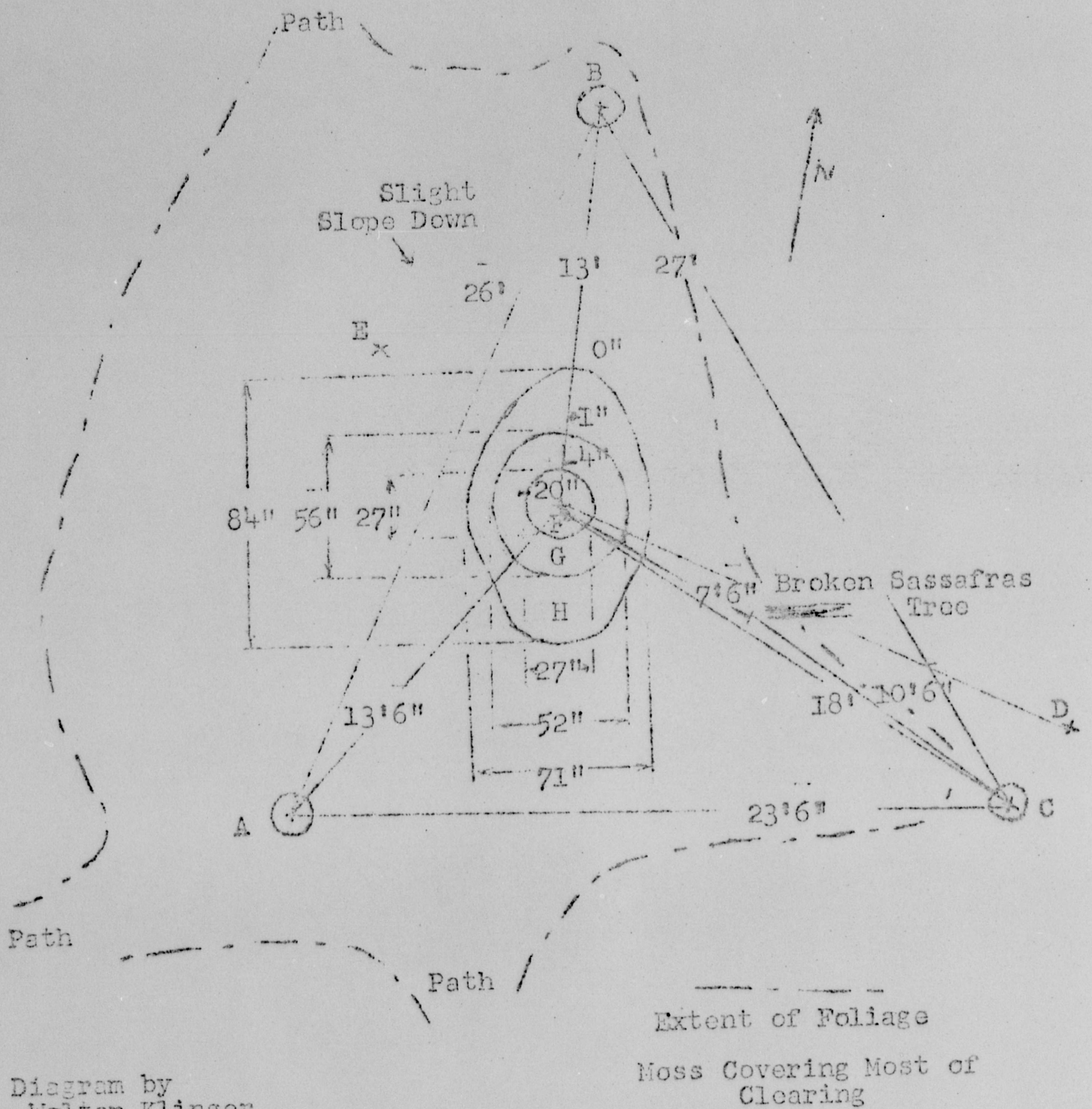


Diagram by
Walter Klinger

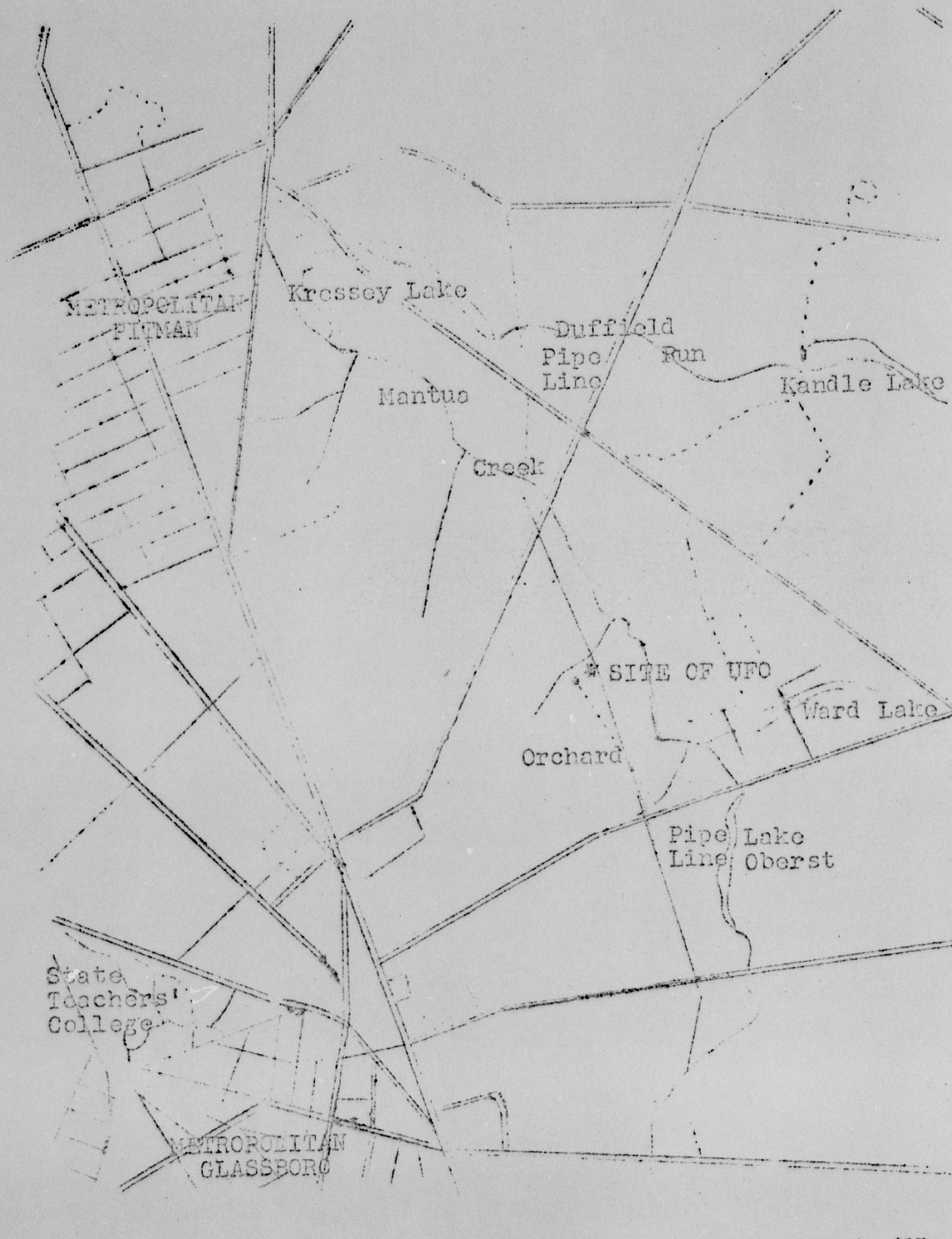
FIGURE 1

MAP OF VICINITY OF REPORTED UFO LANDING

Scale 1:24000

One Mile

1000's Feet



Adapted from U. S. Geological Survey Map - Pitman East, NJ
1953 7½'

Legend

Highways Secondary Roads Dirt Roads Streams

Metropolitan Areas

Lakes

Stencilled by
F. S. Kondorski, III

FIGURE 2

Amalgamated Flying Saucer Clubs of America, Ons.
2202 New Albany Rd., Cinnaminson, N. J. 08077
Unit No. 19. Michael J. Campione Director. 829-5199

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 25th, 1965

The Philadelphia Daily newspapers of January 19th, carried an article on the 'Glassboro Incident' in which a Jersey Youth received a suspended $50 fine, but paid $10 in Court Costs at the Glassboro Municipal Court.

A Police Captain testified how a Michael Hollowitz and two friends punched some holes in the ground, broke a few tree branches and sprinkled some Sulfa Potassium and Radium Dioxide around the area to make it appear radioactive. They did this to get a rumor started, last September, that a Spaceship had landed at the site.

As in any such publicized event or happening, some one will always come forward and claim responsibility for such event, who had nothing to do with the happening. Such person desiring publicity or the temporary limelight. Such seems to be the case in this supposed 'Glassboro Hoax'.

Apparently, this case is considered 'closed' by the local police. But they should consider some of the following factors and investigate further. They owe it to the safety of the community, the people who are involved in visiting of this area and the duplicity of Michael Hollowitz.

1-If the youths sprinkled Radium Dioxide over the area, how did they secure so large an amount of Radium Diodide which is only procurable in Millicuries, or 1 gram or less. This compound is highly radioactive and dangerous, with a half-life of 1690 years.

2-A quantity of R.D. sufficient to sprinkle over the area, must cost a small fortune. Where did the boys get funds to buy so much of this dangerous compound.??

3-If they handled this dangerous compound promiscuously, they must of a certainty, become subject to the ill effects common with the unprotected handling.

4-What of the people who innocently visited the area;as all those who investigated the area as their duty ?? Surely they must all have been subjected to the harmful effects of this compound ?

5-Presumably, any Geiger Counter reading of the area would have a machine-gun, like effect upon the earphone, and the neon bulb would also flash as rapidly as the audible clicks.

If however, the youths did not tell the truth, there are other factors to consider. Such as

(A)-An actual Geiger Counter Reading only disclosed 96 audible clicks in the 'area', While outside the 'area', normal clicks was 40.

Amalgamated Flyg Saucer Clubs of America, Inc.
2202 New Albany Rd., Cinnaminson, N. J. 08077
Unit No. 19. Michael J. Campione Director. 829.5199

This reading was taken only three days after the reported Marsh 1 and certainly does not indicate the presence of Radium Dioxide or other than normal reaction from a U.F.O. landing.

(B)-A Mr. Karl Campbell (a member of National Investigation Committee on Aerial Phenomena) thoroughly investigated the 'landing area'. He had the services of two tree experts of over 30 years experience, whose Report is in part as follows:

"The tree bent, if it were a boy, would have required heavy weights or the combined weight of ten men plus.... The root system was uprooted by a downward exerted pressure. There was a scar or bruise at recent origin at the very base of this trunk....if it were a boy, it would have had to be done by a powerful piece of machinery and a smooth metal cylinder. It was not inflicted by any known type of tool."

"The 'singed' leaves were actually scorched to the last degree of being destroyed. An expert tree climber retrieved the leaves for us from a 40 foot oak. There was no evidence of disease, insect, fungus or any other known condition that could have caused this leaf burning. If it were a hoax, it would have required some type of magnesium flame thrower such as is used by the Army, in very skillful hands to sear, but not to consume, the leaves."

"Our unanimous conclusion, as tree experts,....was that a hoax was patently impossible to produce the damage we investigated on the trees."

(C)-The imprints (which indicate a tri-pod landing gear) surrounding the center crater were all the same size and depth. About 9 inches square and 7-8 inches deep. The imprints gave every indication of being formed by extreme pressure or weight, and not by digging.

(D)-Resident neighbors of the 'area' saw "A round globular object land in the area!" That a spherical object apparently landed in the area, emitting a red glow underneath".*

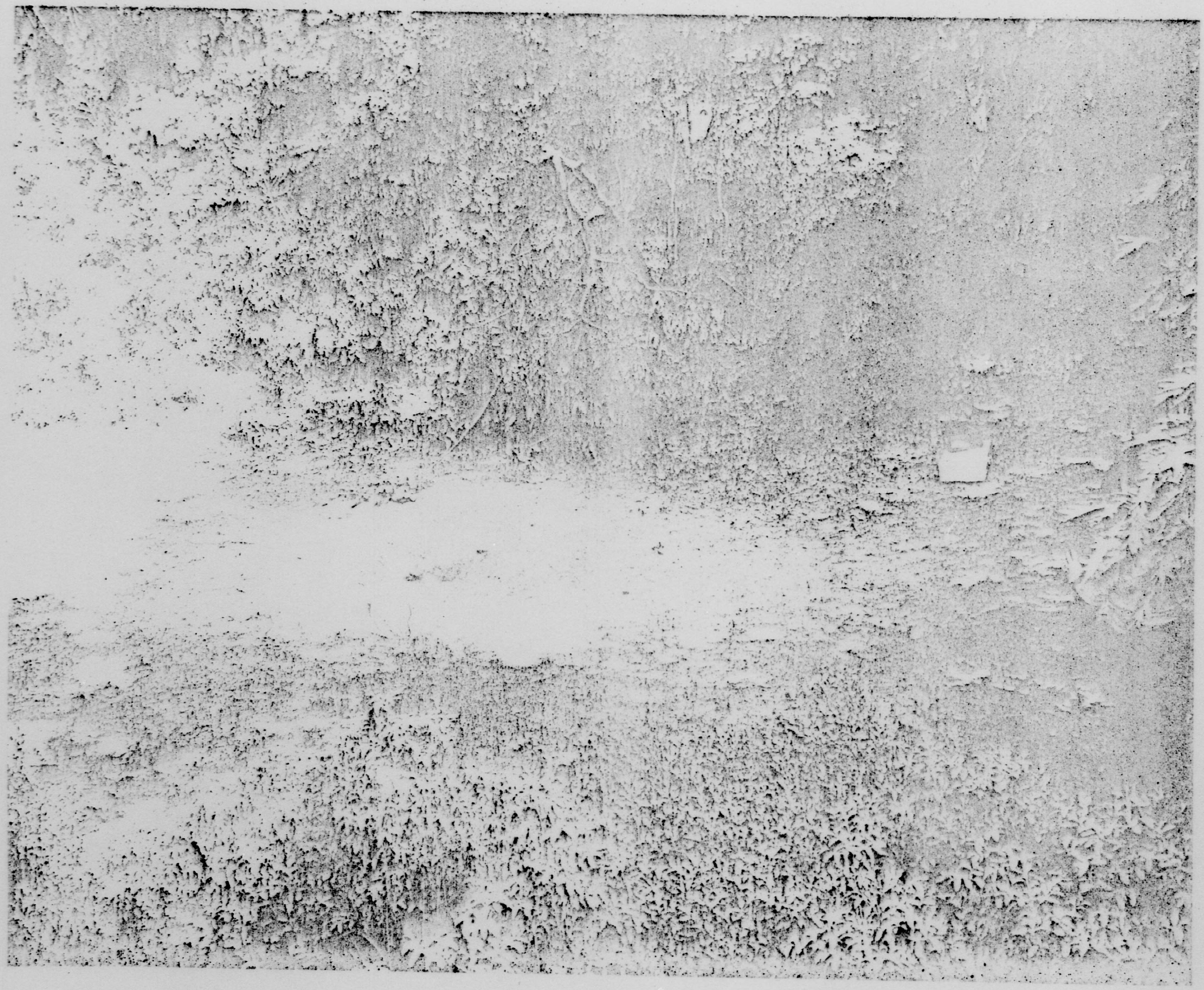
*Excerpts from the MUFON's "U.F.O. Investigator".

ARTIFACT # 34L-23-47
LOCATED IN ARTIFACT Room

GLASSBORO N.J. 4 Sep 64

CASE INCLUDES (6) six photos
with duplicates to total 29
photos and 6 negatives.

Includes one (1) box of "MATERIAL"
(separate folder)











CENTER HOLE IS APPROXIMATELY 18" DEEP AND 28" ACROSS. AROUND THE PERIMETER OF IT IS A CONTINOUS RINGED MOUND OF DIRT BEGINING AT THE EDGE OF THE HOLE AND EXTENDING OUTWARD FOR 14". THE MOUND IS ABOUT 5" HIGH AND ON TOP OF THIS MOUND IN APPROXIMATELY EQUAL SPACES ARE 11 CIRCULAR AREAS WHICH ARE BURNT. THE SAND HAS BEEN FUSED FROM HEAT AND THERE WERE PIECES OF SHINY METAL SIMILAR IN APPEARANCE TO SOLDER.

AWAY FROM THE CENTER HOLE IN A TRIANGULAR PATTERN ARE THREE HOLES 10" WIDE AND 8" DEEP IN WHICH THE GRASS HAD BEEN DEPRESSED.

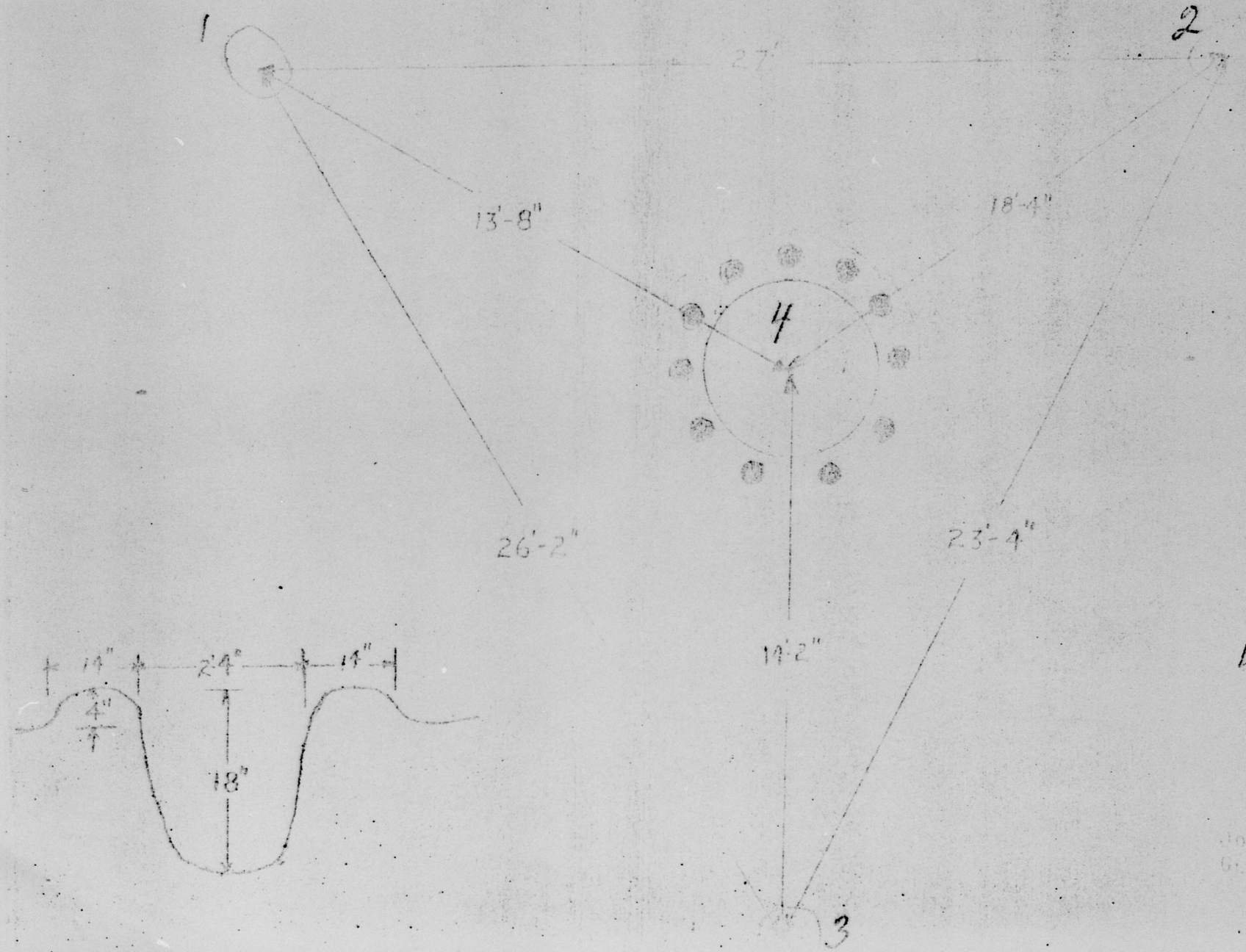


EXHIBIT "A"

JOHN SCHOLES
GLENWOOD, UT.

Glasboro, New Jersey

10 Sep 64

On 10 Sep 64 at approximately 0745 this office received a telephone call from Colonel Buchard, Public Information Officer, McGuire AFB, New Jersey. He received a UFO report from a Friend, [redacted] of the Philadelphai Evening Bulletin. Place of sighting - Glasboro, New Jersey. 30 inch hole in ground, 2½ - 3 feet deep. ~~Ehx~~ Burned out pieces of metal appears to be sand fused to glass. In addition, some tripod indications back from hole in the middle. depressed marks were one, 18½ ft from hole, two, 14½ ft another direction, ~~xxxxx~~ third, 15-16ft in other direction. Depressions about 8 inches deep in trypod fashion. In wooled area, no access to area except for walking. Broken branches above area.

Colonel Buchard has sent three officers and photographer to area to investigate area. We will be notified of findings. Associated Press called Col Buchard last night. He informed them that he was sending out investigators, however, they were not experts in this field and all information would be forwarded to Wright-Patterson AFB, for evaluation. He will send metal samples if any and any thing else pertinent to this office.

We informed Helen (USAF SAFOIPB) on 10 Sep 64 at approximately 0800 hrs and informed her of the above information.

Col Buchard called TSgt David Moody, 1430 hours, 10 Sep 64. Additional information: 1½ inch firecracker found in main hole roots still intact. Tripod marks 6 - 8 inches deep. Leaves were intack and in ground. Scorched or singed (something like aluminum foil) pieces in large hole also sand appearing crusted up. No one will admit to making the additional report (so and so reported ~~kx~~ it to me and I reported it to so and so but the so and so who told me had heard it from another so and so). Metal samples are being placed ~~xx~~ in box and ~~bwing~~ sent here right away. Helen was also informed ~~x~~ of this info by Col Buchard.

Colonel BUCHARD

AREA CODE 609
RA 4 2100 ext 2104 or 2153

16 Sep 64
Spoke with information Office McGuire - info should be on way. Give him a call when analysis is finished.

/

9-11-64

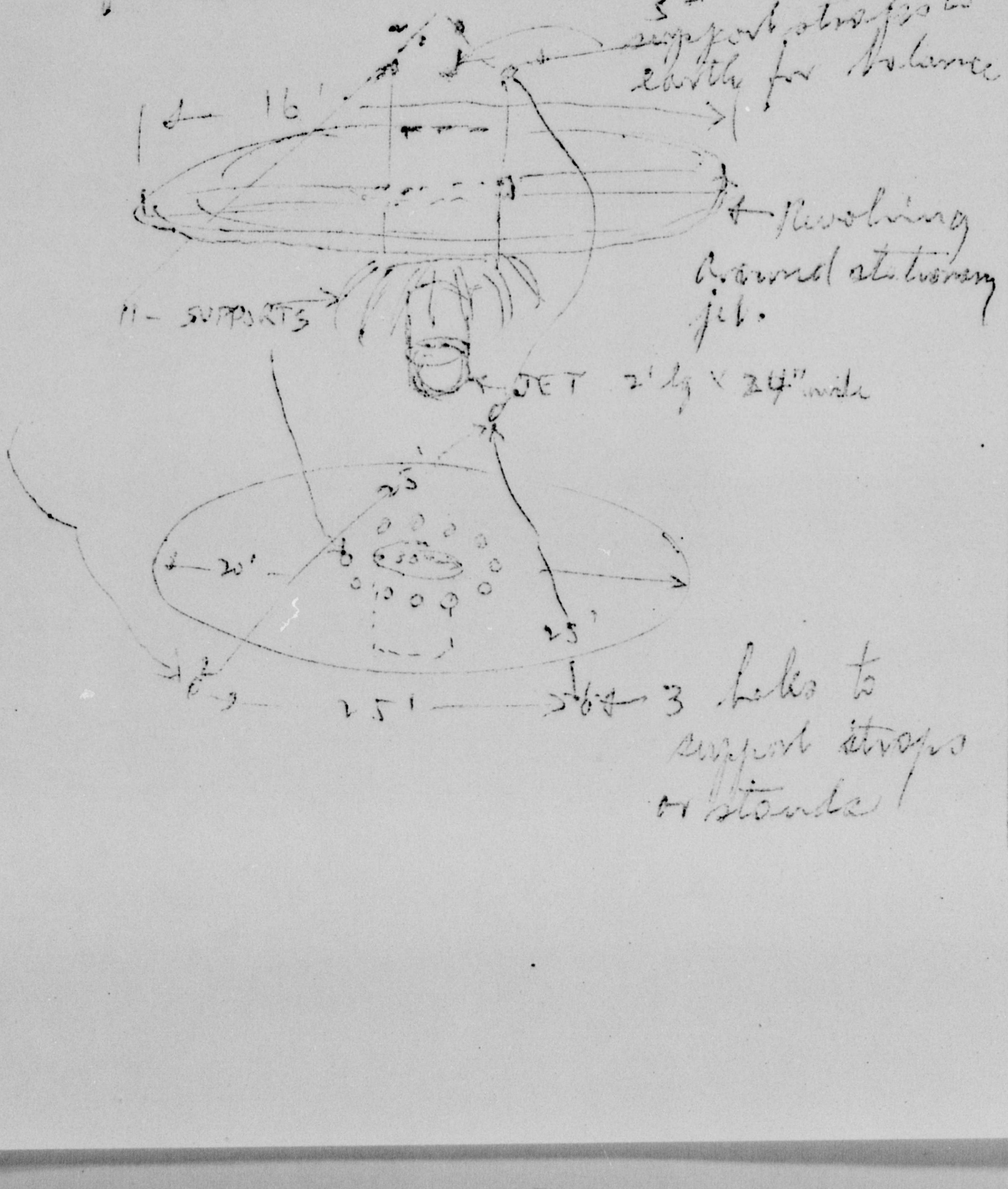
[redacted]

Newark N.J. 07104

Patterson Air Drive Base
Dayton, Ohio

Gentlemen:

Newark News 9-11
I read article in paper about Glassboro
and 20 ft scorched earth.



3 holes to support straps or stands

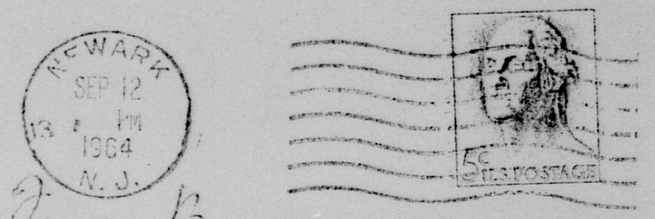
This is a heat destroying, rotating apparatus, that evidently burned the true in landing and scorched the earth.

I believe you Gentlemen dont need this advice but sometimes a simple look at things may help.

Yours truly

[redacted]

13 SEP 64 14 50



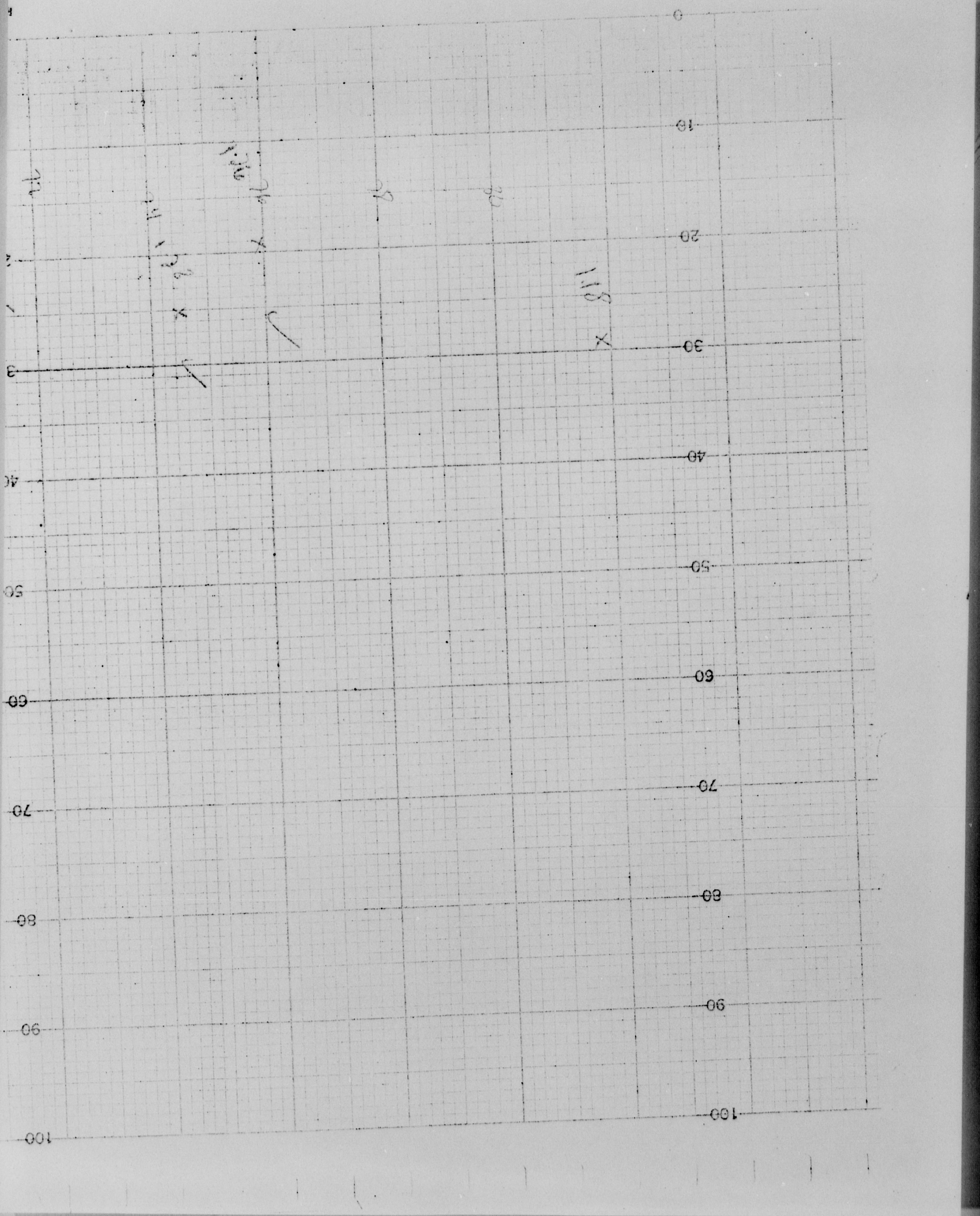
Paterson Air Force Base

Dayton

Ohio

[redacted]

[redacted]



100
90
80
70
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10
0

PHILIPS ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS, MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK CATALOG NO. 52533 MADE IN U.S.A.

PHILIPS ELECTR

MADE IN U.S.A. CATALOG NO. 52533

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PHILIPS ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS, MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK CATALOG NO. 52533 MADE IN U.S.A.

100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

PHILIP

CATALOG NO. 52533 MADE IN U.S.A.

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INSTRUMENTS, MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK CATALOG NO. 5253 MADE IN U.S.A.

Sample Wt. to be used for α-quartz & Alexandrite

Alexandrite

Yes

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

PHILIPS ELECTRONIC

MADE IN U.S.A.

1 - 31 OCTOBER 1964 SIGHTINGS

DATE	LOCATION	OBSERVER	EVALUATION
1	Hillsboro, Oregon	[redacted]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
1	Kansas City, Missouri	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
1	San Jose, California	[redacted]	Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT)
4	Oahu, Hawaii	Military (PHOTOS)	Other (GOUGES IN FILM)
4	Owego, New York	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
7	Kahoka, Missouri	[redacted]	Other (SEARCHLIGHT)
9	Klamath Falls, Oregon	[redacted]	AIRCRAFT
12	Europe	[redacted] (PHYSICAL SPECIMEN)	OTHER (QUARTZ)
14	45.50N 170.00W (Pacific)	Military	SATELLITE (*)
16	Fairborn, Ohio	[redacted]	Astro (VENUS)
19	Dayton, Ohio	[redacted]	Astro (SIRIUS)
23	Millersville, Pennsylvania	[redacted]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
23	36.00N 1X6.22 (E/W) Pacific)	Military	SATELLITE
23	Oakwood, Ohio	[redacted]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
23	Westford, Massachusetts	[redacted]	Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT)
24	66.00N 27.40W (Atlantic)	Military	INSUFFICIENT DATA
25	Dayton, Ohio	[redacted]	Astro (METEOR)
25	42.35N 174.50W (Pacific)	Military	SATELLITE
26	23.09N 159.31W (Pacific)	Military	Other (MISSILE)
26	Summitt, New Jersey	[redacted]	Other (FAKE REPORT)
28	Brinfield, Massachusetts	[redacted]	Other (UNRELIABLE REPORT)
28	48.24N 172.04W (Pacific)	Military	SATELLITE
30	Ft. Jones, Mt. Shasta, California	[redacted]	INSUFFICIENT DATA
30	Beavercreek, Ohio	[redacted]	Other (MOON DOG)
31	South Charleston, Ohio	[redacted] (PHOTOS)	Other (REFLECTION)
31	Fosterdale, N. Y.	[redacted] (PHOTOS)	INSUFFICIENT DATA

ADDITIONAL REPORTED SIGHTINGS (NOT CASES)

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	EVALUATION
Oct	Universe	Science News Ltr	
1	Danvers, Mass.	[redacted] (NICAP RPT)	
6	Haverhill, Mass.	" " "	
7	Waltham, Mass.	" " "	
9	Tucson, Ariz.	News Clipping	
11	Brockton, Mass.	[redacted] (NICAP RPT)	
14	Titusville, Pa.	News Clipping	
16	Florence, Oregon	" "	
17	Hamilton, Ohio	" "	
18	Stow, Ohio	" "	
19	North Pacific	Msg	
22	Sisters, Oregon	[redacted] (Ltr)	
23	South Gate, Calif.	[redacted] (Ltr)	
24	Salt Lake City, Utah	News Clipping	
27	Large Bay, Australia	" "	
30	Yorkshire, England	" "	

(*) SEPARATE FOLDER