

August 19, 2002

Dear Ms. Dyer,

This is an appeal of the determination made in two FOIA requests that I have made to you agency. These requests are F-2002-01243 and F-2002-01250.

In both of these cases I have been placed in the "all other" fee category, which means that you intend to charge me \$300.00 for my attempt to follow up on footnotes that are attached to an article on the CIA Website.

<http://www.cia.gov/csi/studies/97unclass/ufo.html>

I am requesting an immediate waiving of this determination and these proposed fees.

This effort to charge me is nothing more than another attempt by the CIA to stall people from getting to the facts of the Maier sister UFO case. It is an effort by the CIA that has been going on for almost 50 years, and is even admitted to in Richard K. Haines' article "CIA's Role in the Study of UFOs, 1947-90." My attempt to follow up on this article are being stalled by the, as Mr. Haines put it, "The agency attempts to conceal CIA involvement in the entire UFO issue."

Consider the history of the operations and activities of the CIA in this case,

- 1) Two CIA Officers Chief George O. Forrest and officer Dewalt Walker, impersonate Air Force Officers in an attempt to recover a tape with a supposed space message on it. They do this clandestinely, as publicly the CIA is on record stating they are not involved in UFOs.
- 2) Then in 1957 when NICAP researcher Leon Davidson contacts the CIA for information about the tape the CIA lies to him telling hinting that the CIA was involved. The CIA contacts the USAF to go along with this lie.
- 3) When Davidson gets the idea that the CIA is involved he is reported to the FBI as a possible subversive.
- 4) The Air Force is then contacted by the chief of the Chicago Contact Division and told to write a letter to Davidson falsely telling him that Dewalt was in fact an Air Force officer and that the tape had shown only identifiable Morse code from a known U.S. -licensed radio station. Another lie.
- 5) When Davidson presses the case under cover CIA officers contact Davidson and promised to try and help him. More deceit.
- 6) When confronted with a letter from Congressman Joseph Karth related to Davidson's claims that he was being lied to by the CIA, the CIA chose to lie

outright to the Congressman. Karth was told that other than a brief involvement with the Robertson panel, the "CIA has not participated in any flying saucer activities and has referred all correspondence to the Air Force." Another lie - this time to a representative of the public.

7) The next lie involved a CIA officer who had dressed up as the Air Force officer phoned Davidson back and told him a thorough check showed that the signal had been of U.S. (not outer space) origin, and the tape and notes had been destroyed to conserve space. Impersonating another federal agency and thus more deceit.

8) Next the CIA put out the word inside the agency to not deal with Davidson unless his letter was registered. Another clear attempt to avoid coming clean on what had actually happened.

9) When I wrote for the documents, connected to the footnotes that had been used by Haines to tell the Maier story, I was sent only a few of the documents I requested. The CIA assumed I would like Davidson –just go away. (Reference: F-2000-01114.)

10) I appealed this on November 6, 2000, and an Agency Release Panel agreed with me. Seven more documents were suddenly discovered and released. These documents showed clearly that there was a case file for this case, and that some major sanitations of the documents had occurred. Still not all the documents are released to me.

11) Now that I file for the case file involved with this Maier case, and for the removal of one paragraph of deletions from one document, I am fed some bizarre story about destroyed documents, and the fact that I will have to start paying because I am now suddenly in the "all others."

The Maier UFO case has been one of constant stalling and deceit. Haines, writing about the Maier case in the conclusion to "CIA's Role in the Study of UFOs, 1947-90." agrees with me,

"Thus, a minor, rather bizarre incident, handled poorly by both CIA and the Air Force, turned into a major flap that added fuel to the growing mystery surrounding UFOs and CIA's role in their investigation."

The letters from you dated August 8, 2002 are continuing the poor handling by the CIA that occurred in the 1950s. These new attempts to stall making the ENTIRE story public will do nothing more than turn this into another major flap that will add fuel to the growing mystery surrounding UFOs and CIA's role in their investigation.

I am sure all this is simply an attempt to slow down the process of open disclosure related to this case. It is in the interests of the public that open disclosure take place so that:

- ❑ The interests of the United States Government would be served by an honest history.
- ❑ The public interest will be served by truthful and open disclosure that will help add to the public understanding of the actions and operations of United States Government.

The CIA has called the Maier case one of "two rather famous UFO cases in the 1950s." The CIA chose to write a classified article, which discussed the Maier case as part of that article. This in turn was in response to a directive from DCI James Woolsey to review the UFO files held by the CIA.

The CIA has then left the article on it's website for five years. This clearly shows that the article **AND ITS SUPPORTING FOOTNOTES** are "in the public interest" and are "likely to contribute significantly to the public understanding of the operations or activities of the United States government."

Further, I have no commercial interest in this request. I have posted an article on my free historic website that explores the CIA handling of this important case.

Hopefully you can help in starting to speed the process of openness and truth along.

I await your reply. Thank You.

Sincerely,

Grant Cameron

NOV 29 2000

Mr. Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
CANADA R3T 2V8

Reference: F-2000-02324

Dear Mr. Cameron:

This acknowledges receipt of your 8 November 2000 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for copies of the following documents from the article "The Air Force and the Saucers Part Three-The Central Intelligence Agency Becomes Involved with Saucers" by Dr. Leon Davidson:

- "(1) Letter from DeMelt E. Walker to Miss Maier
14 March 1955
- (2) Letter from DeMelt E. Walker to Leon Davidson
12 March 1957
- (3) Letter from DeMelt E. Walker to Leon Davidson
2 April 1957
- (4) Letters written by Leon Davidson to DeMelt E.
Walker referred to in the enclosed article
- (5) Letter from Allen Dulles referred to on the top of
page 168 of the enclosed article
- (6) Letter from J. Arnold Shaw on behalf of Allen Dulles
to Leon Davidson dated May 10, 1957
- (7) Letter from Leon Davidson to CIA (J. Arnold Shaw?)
dated July 28, 1957
- (8) Letter from J. Arnold Shaw to Leon Davidson dated
August 1, 1957"

For identification purposes we have assigned your request the number referenced above.

With regard to Item 6 of your request, please be advised that this document was already provided to you as MORI DocID# 15295 in your earlier request F-2000-01114.

This is with respect to the remaining items of your request. As a requester in the "all other" fee category, you would ordinarily be required to pay charges which recover the cost of searching for and reproducing responsive records (if any) beyond the first 100 pages of reproduction and the first two hours of search time, which will be furnished without charge. Copying costs will be assessed at the rate of ten cents per page. However, since it is estimated that costs will be minimal, as a matter of administrative discretion, fees will not be assessed in this particular instance.

Therefore, we have accepted your request; it will be processed in accordance with the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552, as amended, and the CIA Information Act, 50 U.S.C. § 431. Our search will be for documents in existence as of and through the date of this acceptance letter.

The heavy volume of FOIA requests received by the Agency has created delays in processing. Since we cannot respond within the 20 working days stipulated by the FOIA, you have the right to consider this a denial and may appeal to the Agency Release Panel. It would seem more reasonable, however, to have us continue processing your request and respond to you as soon as we can. You can appeal any denial of records at that time. Unless we hear from you otherwise, we will assume that you agree, and we will proceed on this basis.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kathryn I. Dyer', written in a cursive style.

Kathryn I. Dyer
Information and Privacy Coordinator

Mr. Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
CANADA R3T 2V8

Reference: F-2000-01114

Dear Mr. Cameron:

This is in response to your letter dated 6 November 2000 and received in this office on 15 November 2000. You are appealing our 2 August 2000 response to your 9 May 2000 Freedom of Information Act request for copies of documents referenced in the footnotes of "CIA's Role in the Study of UFOs, 1947-90."

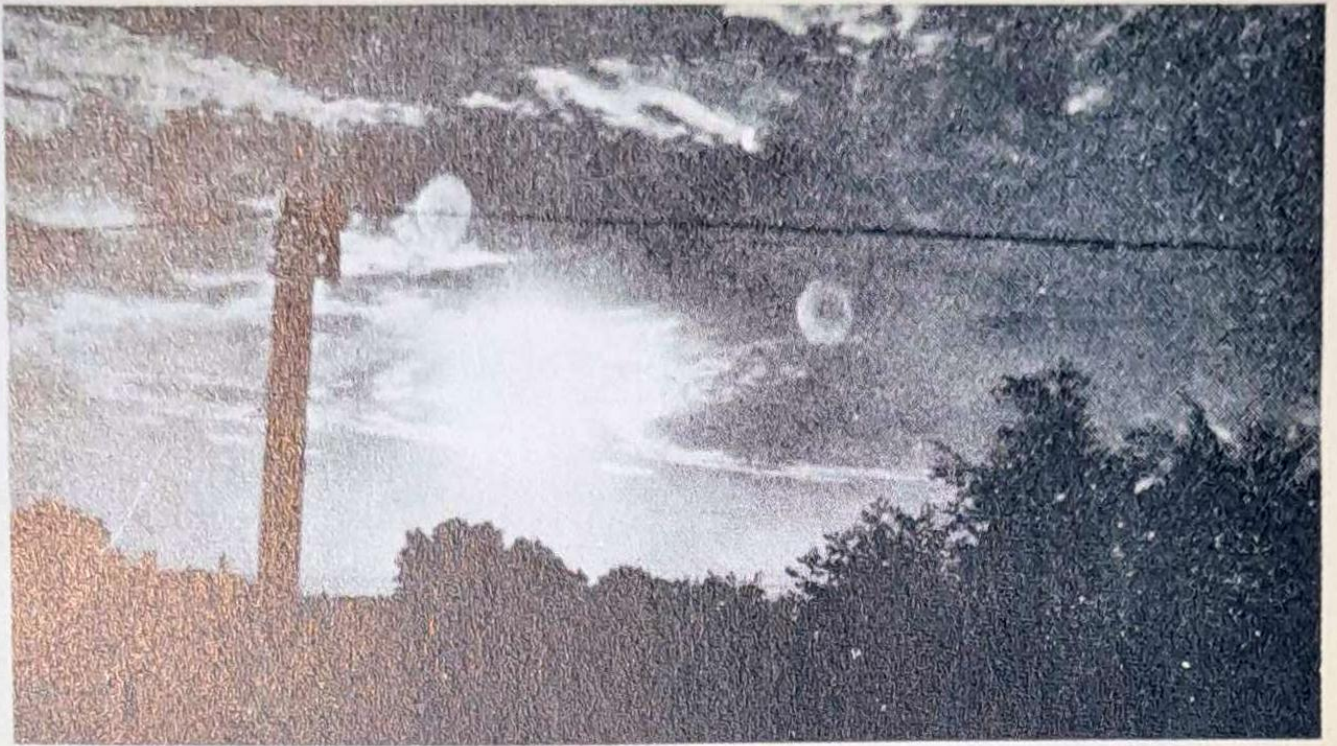
Specifically, you are appealing the adequacy of our search. You state that the following footnotes; #53, 54, 55, 59, 59, 60, 61, & #62 were not provided to you.

Your appeal has been accepted and arrangements will be made for its consideration by the appropriate members of the Agency Release Panel. You will be advised of the determinations made.

In order to afford requesters the most equitable treatment possible, we have adopted the policy of handling appeals on a first-received, first-out basis. At the present time, our workload consists of approximately 315 appeals awaiting completion. In view of this, some delay in our reply must be expected, but I can assure you that every reasonable effort will be made to complete a response as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

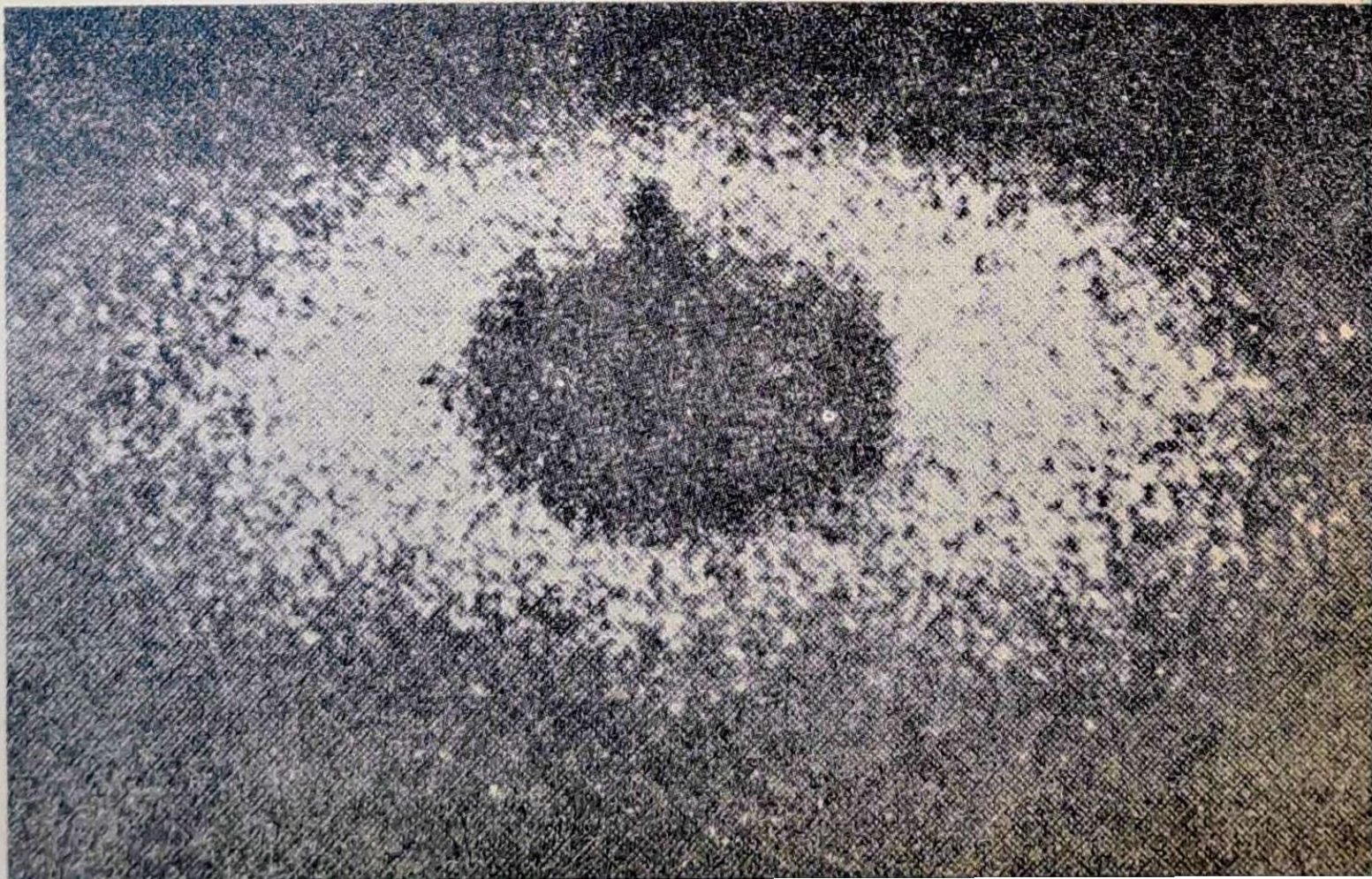

Kathryn I. Dyer
Information and Privacy Coordinator



A photo of mysterious objects snapped by Miss Mildred Maier of Chicago during the solar eclipse, June 30, 1954.



Flying Saucer or unidentified light in the sky photographed by Mr. K. M. Gibbons in September, 1954, over Nelson, New Zealand. Mr. Gibbons says that he saw three such objects.





This unretouched photo of an unknown black object leaving a trail behind it was taken near Grenoble, in southeastern France, on September 24, 1954.

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NUMBER 2

Concerning The Photography Of An Unidentified Flying Object

Harold Ketchum

Location Of A Permanent Rocket Launching Station

Lewis Grant

Rocket Abstracts

Norman Bowman

Book Reviews

THE ROCKET NEWSLETTER



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REPORT OF AN INTERVIEW CONCERNING THE PHOTOGRAPHY OF AN UNIDENTIFIED FLYING OBJECT AND THE RECEIPT OF AN UNEXPLAINED RADIO CODE

by
H.B. Ketchum

This article is the report of a personal interview and as such does not necessarily express the opinion of the Chicago Rocket Society. It is published for general interest and represents strictly the transmittal of the information obtained in the interview and from the newspaper articles concerned. That the general topic of UFO's is of some interest to many people concerned with astronautics is the main reason for the appearance of such an interview in this journal. The material presented concerns a highly controversial subject, and hence the interviewer can not vouch for the validity of the evidence. Thus the material must be evaluated by each interested reader for himself as a basis for his personal conclusions. This interview resulted from a phone call by the interviewee inquiring whether this journal was interested in the story. The following story was obtained.

Miss Mildred Maier and her sister Marie Maier of 3812 North Ashland Ave., Chicago, Illinois have long been interested in photography. Perhaps this interest results from the fact that they have been in the theatrical business for years including stage, dramatic, radio, and television productions and have posed for commercial photography. Their interest in UFO's is of a more recent nature, although they have read most of the available books on the subject and are aware of material reported by others. In the main, the story has to do with three different occasions entirely unrelated to each other and happening at different times. We shall consider these in their temporal order.

The first event occurred on the morning of June 30, 1954 at the time of the solar eclipse. The Maier sisters live three floors above the ground, the front of their apartment facing east. Being photography fans they had decided to take a picture of the eclipse, which they could easily do from their living room window as it afforded a good view of the phenomenon. When the eclipse took place they photographed it using a Speed Graphic camera with sun shade and yellow filter. The camera was mounted on a tripod and it has an Ektar lens. Super Pan Press film was used. The camera takes $3\frac{1}{4}$ " x $4\frac{1}{4}$ " pictures. Upon having the negative developed, two very light objects were found thereon, one on each side of the eclipse in unsymmetrical positions. The general shape of the objects was round, much like imperfectly drawn circles. The best description one can give is that they appear as filmy globs of light, although one of them has a shaded effect in the center that gives the illusion of an indented surface. These objects were not visually seen at the time the picture was taken. A discussion was had concerning the possibility of lens reflections accounting for the objects. The negatives had been examined by a commercial photographer with this idea in mind, and it was his opinion that the objects were not light reflections. A newspaper article was published concerning this photograph in the Lincoln-Belmont Booster, the home newspaper of this north-

THE JOURNAL OF SPACE FLIGHT

ern suburb of Chicago, on September 8, 1954. Several prints were made from the negative, but the objects showed up even in the darkest one. These photographs, with a letter of explanation, were sent to National Geographic and Life magazines. They were returned with letters that told Miss Maier to see a scientist or astronomer. The pictures were taken to the Adler Planetarium in Chicago where a spokesman told her she had no evidence of "flying saucers", and besides the spokesman is reported to have said "We are told to debunk such theories". At a recent talk in Chicago on UFO phenomena, Miss Maier had the occasion to show these prints to Mr. Leslie Desmond, an RAF flyer and member of the British Air Ministry who coauthored the book "Flying Saucers Have Landed". He informed Miss Maier that pictures taken of the eclipse by two Norwegian scientists at 15000 feet from a plane had similar objects.

The second event occurred on August 21, 1954, the last day of the World Council Of Churches in Chicago. On this night the Bahai Temple in Wilmette was fully lighted up. Thinking this would make a good picture, the Maier sisters proceeded to the spot, obtained a good vantage point and took some pictures at about 9:30 PM that night. The same camera equipment was used as in the event previously described. Two exposures were made, one of a minute duration and the other of two minutes duration. Upon having these two negatives developed, unidentifiable objects were found. The objects here were of two different shapes. Two of the five appearing on the negative had shapes similar to those on the eclipse negative. The other three had a peculiar shape, difficult to describe. The following sketch will give a general idea of their appearance.

were so situated  The three objects of this shape

that projections through the point-had a common intersection. Other-

wise there was no symmetry to their positions on the negative. These objects were not noticed visually when the pictures were taken. The big question again is whether these objects are real or a result of light reflections on the lens or water spots on the negative. This interviewer being unfamiliar with photographic "bugs" is in no position to make a competent judgement on this matter. It appears that it would be difficult to pin down with certainty what these objects represent - actual objects, reflections, blotches on the film - but it must be remembered that all of these pictures were taken directly facing a strong source of light for which a sun shade is useless.

The last event occurred on November 28, 1954 at 11:25 AM. The Maier sisters were wire recording the Jim Mills program over WGN because a review of UFO events was being made. During the program a message was broadcast inviting an answer from space craft if they were listening or present, and a 15 second period of silence was allowed for any possible answer that might be forthcoming. During this period, what sounded like an extremely fast code was heard and duly recorded over the Maier's radio. This was not received by WGN and only a few people listening in heard it at all as was reported later. Upon contacting a code operator and playing the recording for him, it was indicated that it sounded like a code being keyed at extremely fast speed - possibly machine keyed. The recording was slowed down to about 1/8 speed and it is reported that the code then sounded like weird musical tones belonging to a scale not associated with the familiar tempered scale of tones used in music. It is of interest to note that a newspaper article in the Chicago Sun Times discusses "whistlers" from space being studied at Stanford University. These are described as musical sounds from outer space as weird, strange, and unusual as flying saucers. The art-

THE JOURNAL OF SPACE FLIGHT

icle states that further research is being done on this phenomenon in cooperation with the U.S. government to determine its source. The possibility of their origin on another planet is discounted. The similarity between the sounds recorded by the Maier sisters over their radio while tuned to WGN frequency and the Stanford phenomenon appears to be close. However as yet no conclusions can really be drawn, since the origin and true nature of the phenomena have not been determined.

This concludes the report of the interview. It should be noted here that the Maier sisters appeared sincere in the belief that they had something unusual on their photographs and in their recording. What is actually there is difficult to assess from looking at the pictures and listening to the recording. It is felt by this interviewer that a fair critique of these phenomena warrants these conclusions. Readers may draw their own conclusions from the evidences herein described.

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Whence and Whither Radio Experts Study Swishes and Tweeks

By Nate Haezelting

Staff Reporter

Washington is joined in a four-station network of radio observatories set up to listen for swishes, tweeks and the dawn chorus—the little known and little understood radio waves picked up under various conditions by electrical amplifying equipment. Scientists aren't sure just what causes them, but they're thought to be associated somehow with lightning and the Northern Lights.



A swish, sometimes called a "whistler," is just what it sounds like. It's like the sound produced by a long, lazy ocean-breaker coming up a gently sloping beach. Sometimes it may last only for a second or two. Such short swishes sound more like a whistle.

Tweeks also sound like their name. They are sometimes heard through rural telephone receivers, for which the long stretch of open wire functions as an antenna. Tweeks are more definitely linked to lightning flashes. A pulse of energy generated by the electrical discharge bounces back and forth between the earth and the lower ionosphere, producing the sound over the radio.

MOST PECULIAR of all is the dawn chorus, so named because it is most usually detected by eavesdropping on the airwaves early in the morning. It sounds like a chorus of spring frogs and is associated in some way with magnetic storms and the Northern Lights.

Dr. Millett G. Morgan, director of research, Thayer School of Engineering, Dartmouth College, in Hanover, N. H., is coordinating the detection study on swishes tweeks and the dawn chorus. He just wants to know more about them, though conceivably such research might be of value to navigators, particularly those winging across Arctic stretches.

Radio interference in the Arctic is more pronounced than at other regions of the earth and has been blamed for fouling up electronic gear in some aircraft.

Besides Dr. Morgan's own listening post in Hanover, other cooperating detection stations are being set up at Ketch Lake, Labrador, in Gainesville, Fla., and here at the Naval Research Laboratory.

HERE IN WASHINGTON, Harold E. Dinger and two of his NRL associates, John E. Reudenbush and William E. Garner, have agreed to lend their amplifying sets and their ears to the project. They'll keep tuned for the phenomena on sets at the laboratory and

through devices in their own homes.

Swishes, tweeks and the dawn choruses are elusive sounds. You don't hear them just any time you want to. Observers may wait many weeks without hearing one of them. At some other time, for a period of an hour or more, they may hear one swish after another.

Whatever the cause of these radio interferences, their waves probably cross hemispheres, perhaps bouncing back and forth between the earth and the ionosphere, the blanket of electric clouds that makes possible wireless telegraphy and shortwave radio transmission over long distances.

One of the purposes of setting up the widely scattered listening posts is to coordinate the listening and to try to determine whether, as has been theorized, the interference follows magnetic force lines. By such timings, the scientists may be able to determine where swishes begin and which way they go.

Hurricane Plant

MAN-MADE WINDS, up to velocities of 3800 miles an hour, are expected to be produced soon at the United States Air Forces's new wind tunnel facility at Tullahoma, Tenn.

The motion will be produced by two 83,000-horsepower motors built at the East Pittsburgh, Pa., plant of Westinghouse Electric Corp. Delivered to the test site recently, the motors were given an official "start-up."

They were set in motion at a rate of 600 revolutions a minute by two "starting" motors of 25,000 horsepower each. The combined rating of all four motors, when installation is completed, will be 216,000 horsepower.

The wind-maker, its motors connected in tandem fashion to five even larger compressors, will be almost as long as two football fields.

The wind tunnel is for testing and evaluating supersonic planes, aircraft engines and guided missiles. In operation, it will force gales around two separate closed courses inside a huge pipe. The pipe itself is nearly wide enough to hold both tubes of New York's Holland Tunnel.

Each of the 83,000-horsepower motors weighs 225 tons, as much as a railroad locomotive. All four motors together will use as much electric power as needed to supply the entire city of Nashville, Tenn.

The wind tunnels will require 100,000 gallons of cooling water a minute, a consumption rate equal to that of the city of Washington, D. C.

J/J 58 SW

DR. DAVIDSON AND THE WGN CODE

- by Fred Kirsch -

Over the past two years SAUCER NEWS subscribers have been able to read three articles by Dr. Leon Davidson on the subject of the Air Force and flying saucers. Dr. Davidson goes to great lengths to prove the existence of a super-secret government agency that is deeply involved with the flying saucer saga. He is so deeply motivated by his desire to prove this "pet theory" that he becomes very unscientific in his investigations into the matter. While I realize the big job he has undertaken in trying to prove this theory, and his apparently never-ending efforts to do just that, this is no excuse for being unscientific in his investigations. All the facts must be taken into consideration, and the theory should be derived from the facts, not the facts fitted to the theory.

The latest article in Davidson's series appeared in the Feb.-March issue of this magazine. The article concerned the experiments of John Otto in trying to establish communication with our alleged space visitors. Dr. Davidson has conveniently overlooked or brushed off a number of facts that have an important bearing on the matter. I will therefore present these facts in the hope that they will give the reader a better understanding of the whole incident.

Davidson's description of John Otto's experiment is essentially correct. Disk jockey Jim Mills read a pre-arranged script over radio station WGN in Chicago. WGN is a 50,000 watt, clear channel station, of which there are only four in the United States. The script read was an appeal to the "space visitors" to establish communication with the people of Earth. At exactly 11-25 a.m., WGN cut off all microphones for 15 seconds. The carrier remained on, and it was during this 15 second "listening period" that the "space visitors" were requested to cut in on the carrier and speak to all listeners of the program.

The attempt resulted in reports from four people, who said they had heard a loud, teletype-sounding code. Jim Mills had asked for all "earth listeners" to try to make recordings of the program in case the "space visitors" did cooperate. Two of the four people are reported to have made recordings. Of these, the recording by the Maier sisters, who lived only four miles from Otto's home, was the only one that Otto was able to obtain. It is this one recording that has stirred up an endless controversy.

In his article Dr. Davidson gives the false impression that John Otto notified only the Maier sisters previous to the program, and that they were specially selected persons. He adds that the Maier sisters had never recorded any of Otto's programs before and were not regular listeners to Jim Mills' program. All of this only confuses the issue and hides the truth under a false air of mystery. The truth is that no one knew of the attempt previous to the program besides John Otto and Jim Mills. Otto realized this at the last minute and got on the phone to notify his friends and associates. Otto had visited the Maiers several times before, and they had especially requested him to notify them of any coming public broadcasts. It seems that they were making a library of recorded UFO material, and they wanted to record Otto too. Not being able to contact any of his associates at the last minute, Otto thought of the Maiers and called them. The program was already in progress when he reached them. So it was only a matter of a few minutes before the listening period that the Maiers were notified as to what was going on.

Dr. Davidson says that this whole idea of the "space visitors" using the carrier of the radio station is "naive". Such a feat is impossible at this time as determined by our present earthly technology. But if there really

THE AIR FORCE AND THE SAUCERS
PART THREE - THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY BECOMES INVOLVED WITH SAUCERS
- by Dr. Leon Davidson -

(The first two parts of this article appeared in the Feb.-March 1956 and the June-July 1957 issues of SAUCER NEWS - Editor.)

John Otto's "Message from Space"

Those familiar with activities in the field of flying saucer study since 1954 probably know of the efforts of John Otto of Chicago to establish a channel for physical communication (not psychical) with the purported occupants of flying saucers. Mr. Otto's attempts have been along two major lines. The most interesting involves sending voice (audio) messages using light beams, instead of radio waves, as carriers. Otto's light-beam transmitter and receiver are simple devices which a high school radio club could construct, using an "electric eye" or photocell as the heart of the system. (His wiring diagrams are given on p. 45 of "Flying Saucers - Fact or Fiction", by Max Miller.)

The light beam method of transmission does not require any Government license, since light wavelengths are not subject to international allocation or national control, as radio wavelengths are. Therefore it would be readily possible for many saucer researchers to equip themselves with such devices for attempts to signal any saucer occupants who might happen to be flying over their neighborhoods. The range of light beam transmission could not be very many miles, since ordinary light from extraneous sources would mask out the signal when it became weakened by distance.

Mr. Otto, in the Fall of 1954, while engaged in trying to sell light beam equipment, heard of the Misses Mildred and Marie Maier, two Chicago ladies who had taken photographs of what appeared to be unexpected light spots, thought to be flying saucers. Mr. Otto visited the Maier sisters several times, but was not successful in selling them any light beam equipment. However, he learned that they owned a wire recorder, since the sisters, who had been radio actresses and musical comedy singers, played recordings of some of their performances for him. In the course of several visits, Otto found out that the Maier sisters were definitely interested in saucers.

About this time, Otto arranged with Jim Mills, a free lance Chicago radio announcer, to try an experiment in a second major line of attempted communication with the saucer people. This would involve an attempt at ordinary radio communication, on Jim Mills' 11 a.m. broadcast over Station WGN, Chicago, on Sunday Nov. 28, 1954. (See the article "Come In, Outer Space", by John Otto, in the "Saucerian", Spring, 1955, pp. 37-40.) Mills and Otto privately worked up a carefully worded message which Mills was to read over the air. In order to avoid hoaxsters and jokesters, no one but Mills, Otto, and perhaps some of their close associates knew of their plan for this message, and their plan for receiving any reply which might come from space.

The plan for receiving the reply was perhaps naive, although if there actually are highly advanced saucer occupants (as Otto apparently believes), the method might work. Otto and Mills planned to broadcast their message to the "space men", asking for a reply within ten minutes (to forestall hoaxes). They were going to turn off the studio microphones for exactly 15 seconds, while WGN continued to transmit its carrier wave, thus causing all radios which were tuned in to be silent for 15 seconds. They asked the "space men" to reply by cutting in on the WGN transmitter (a feat almost impossible using current earthly technology, unless one could tap into the phone

lines running from the WGN studios to the WGN transmitter.) The "space men" were to modulate the WGN carrier with their message of reply, thus causing it to be heard by everyone tuned in to the program, including Otto and Mills, who would hear it over the station's monitor radio set.

In order to obtain tangible evidence, in case a reply was actually received, Mills asked those listeners who had tape recorders to record the broadcast. John Otto, to be sure that at least one recording would be made, called up the Maiers a few minutes before the show started, and excitedly asked them to listen and to turn on their wire recorder. (They were not regular listeners to Jim Mills' program, and had not heard Otto on the air before, or recorded anything by him or for him before.) Otto stated to them on the phone that his wife, a registered nurse, did not know how to operate his own tape recorder. (It is not clear whether Jim Mills was also having the show taped professionally at the studio.)

The Maier sisters hurriedly set up their recorder, but they had only a 15 minute spool of blank wire, and this was to be a half-hour show. They therefore had to turn the recorder off and on intermittently to save wire for the important parts of the broadcast. Mills read the message to the "space people" at 11-15 a.m., asking for a reply at 11-25 a.m., when he would cut off the microphones for 15 seconds. At 11-25 a.m., when Mills finally said, "Come in, Outer Space!", almost everyone listening was treated to a 15 second period of silence, including those listening at the radio station. John Otto left the station almost immediately, not waiting to receive any results.

But some results did actually come in. Although most of the hundreds of thousands of WGN listeners heard nothing, John Otto has stated that four listeners reported receiving some sound during the 15 second reply period. One, living 90 miles west of Chicago, was a Ground Observer Corps official at Rockford, Illinois. Another was 200 miles north in Wisconsin, and a third was somewhere southeast in Indiana. Of these, only the Wisconsin listener said he had a tape recording, and Otto was never able to obtain a copy of it.

The fourth listener who reported hearing something on her radio during the 15 seconds silence period was Miss Mildred Maier. She lives within a 20 minute ride of the WGN studios. To her, the message sounded like "jingle bells", but it is recognizable as radio-teletype code transmission by experienced shortwave listeners. This code, lasting exactly 15 seconds, was heard audibly in the room at the time of the broadcast, and of course also appeared on the wire recording when it was played back. The code signal starts after a few seconds of silence, which follow Jim Mills' words "Come in, Outer Space!", and it overlaps by the same number of seconds the first words of Jim Mills after the "silent period". These words cannot be heard through the code. (This overlap was established by John Otto on comparing the recording with the script of Mills' broadcast.)

The code message itself seems to contain several breaks in continuity and changes in tuning, although it runs solid code for fifteen seconds. It sounds as if it might have been pre-recorded from an earlier code broadcast from a shortwave teletype code transmitter, in several snatches, and re-broadcast at the time it was recorded by Miss Maier.

When the Maiers phoned WGN immediately after the program, they had in mind to chide John Otto for (as they thought) faking the code message with jingle bells, which they felt was such obvious trickery that no one would be fooled. Since they could not reach Otto at that time, they finally, that evening, played the recording over the phone to a man at nearby Glenview Naval Air Station, who said it was a radio code but not readily de-

cipherable. The next day, when they got in touch with Otto, he was very excited, and came over to the Maiers' home to copy the recording. (The Maier sisters are now convinced that Otto's reactions show that he himself was not personally involved in any trickery in broadcasting the code message.)

On advice from their lawyer, the Maiers asked Otto to sign an agreement that he would not use the recording for commercial gain without the Maiers' consent. Otto argued for several hours against this, but finally had to sign in order to hear the tape and make copies, using his own tape recorder. (The Maier sisters have retained the original wire recording.) Otto was annoyed that they had played the code for the Naval Air Station; he wanted to preserve his "scoop" on the message, which he believed to be from a flying saucer.

Otto broadcast the code message received by the Maiers on several subsequent radio and TV programs. Teletype engineers from the Kleinschmidt Teleprinter Manufacturing Co. of Deerfield, Illinois, told Otto that the material was "high security Government transmission" which they had been ordered to "leave alone" and not try to decipher. Otto himself claims not to believe this, insisting that the signals must have come from a non-earthly source. When slowed down to one-eighth normal speed, the code message consists of five musical notes, in various arrangements. This is just what ordinary radio-teletype code sounds like, when slowed down. Each tone combination represents a certain letter. Furthermore, the code message recorded by the Maiers has been fed through several teletype printing machines on various occasions, giving perfectly normal-looking code message printouts, which are apparently in some military or civilian cipher. (See pp. 16-17 of the "CSI Newsletter", Issue #9, Nov. 1, 1957.) There is, therefore, no doubt that the code message was actually a snatch of a shortwave teletype code transmission.

The Central Intelligence Agency Enters the Case

Miss Mildred Maier received a phone call about December 1954 from a DeMelt E. Walker, who said that he was with the "National Security" (Agency?). He asked her for the original wire recording of the code message. After Miss Maier checked on Walker's authenticity, she arranged for him to come to get one of the extra taped copies which Otto had made for her. Walker was dressed in a business suit, and drove a very old and shabby car. Miss Maier also gave him a magazine with a writeup about her "saucer" photographs, which he later returned to her with the following letter:

Room 304, xxxx North Lake Shore Drive,
Chicago, Ill.

14 March, 1955

Dear Miss Maier:

I am returning the "Journal of Space Flight" which you recently loaned me. It was useful. I thank you very much.

Your cooperation in providing me with the tape recording is very much appreciated. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

DeMelt E. Walker

Miss Maier found that the building at xxxx N. Lake Shore Drive is a U. S. Government office building. The letterhead did not bear any indication of which Government agency Walker was employed by. Although Walker promised to let Miss Maier know what, if anything, the contents of the code message were found to be, she never heard anything more about the matter from him.

In January 1957, the SAUCER NEWS Confidential News-letter #3 identified Miss Mildred Maier as the person who recorded the reply to Otto's WGN broadcast to space, and also in January 1957, John Otto appeared on the Long John Program on WOR in New York, and tried the same stunt of broadcasting to "space people." (See the "CSI Newsletter" #7, May 1, 1957, pp. 8-9.) At that time it became both possible and important to track down the details of the 1954 WGN broadcast and code message, to try to find just what the content of the WGN code was, which transmitter it originally came from, and how it got onto Miss Maier's recording.

At this point I became personally involved in this investigation. Letters which I sent to John Otto, to Max Miller (editor of "Saucers") and to Miss Maier, brought some of the information given above, which has not appeared in previously published accounts. What follows is the record of my attempts to find out what the U.S. Government learned about the contents of the recorded code message.

Tracking Down the Tape Analysis

The letter of 14 March, 1955, from DeMelt Walker, quoted above, was written on regular 11 by 8½ inch paper, not the 10½ by 8 inch standard U. S. Government letter-size paper. The letterhead bore no reference to the U. S. Government or any U.S. agency, but merely had a cryptic room number and street address. Furthermore, Walker's signature was not followed by the listing of his position and organizational connection usually found at the end of Government letters. Hence, if this letter was authentic, Walker would actually be working for some secret Government agency.

Miss Maier had told me that Walker's secretary had referred to him as "Major" on the phone, and a check of the Air Force Register turned up a DeMelt E. Walker with that rank. I wrote to him, at the Chicago address, inquiring about Miss Maier's tape, and received the following reply:

Room 302, xxxx North Lake Shore Drive,
Chicago, Ill.

12 March, 1957

Dear Mr. Davidson:

In reply to your 6 March 1957 letter, please be advised that the tape received from Miss Mildred Maier of Chicago in 1955 was forwarded to the proper authorities for evaluation; I have no information concerning the results of their study nor am I in a position to make inquiries. I am sorry not to be able to help you. Sincerely,

DeMelt E. Walker

His letterhead was very civilian-looking, and his office even used regular postage stamps instead of a Government envelope.

I wrote to Walker again, asking for the name of the agency to which he had forwarded the tape, so that I could try to learn directly from them what the tape message was. Walker's reply was as follows:

2 April, 1957

Dear Mr. Davidson:

With reference to your letter of 19 March 1957, I am unable to divulge the name of the unit to which Miss Maier's tape was sent in 1955. I have been informed that the correct address for the forwarding of information on the subject of "flying saucers" is the Air Technical Intelligence Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. I am indeed sorry that I cannot assist you further. Sincerely, DeMelt E. Walker

At this point, convinced that I was dealing with a secret Government agency, I wrote to Allen Dulles, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency in Washington D. C., requesting his cooperation in forwarding my request for information on the Maier tape analysis, to the proper agency. The following reply was received:

Central Intelligence Agency, Washington 25, D.C.
Office of the Director

May 10, 1957

Dear Mr. Davidson:

On behalf of Mr. Dulles, may I acknowledge and reply to your letter of April 21. We have found that the tape you mentioned was analyzed by another agency of the Government and understand that you will hear directly from that agency in the near future as to the nature of the recording.

Sincerely,

J. Arnold Shaw, Ass't. to the Director

After waiting a few months, and writing to Washington again, I received the following letter from the C.I.A., Office of the Director:

Aug. 1, 1957

Dear Mr. Davidson:

I have looked into the matter you mentioned in your letter of July 28 and understand that a letter is now on its way to you from the organization concerned. Thank you for letting me know of this delay, and I hope that the correspondence you receive will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

J. Arnold Shaw, Ass't. to the Director

However, to the date of writing this article (December 1957), I have not heard directly from the agency which analyzed the tape, which is, I believe, the National Security Agency, with headquarters at Arlington 12, Virginia. I did, however, receive a letter from the Air Force A.T.I.C. on August 5th, which may be the letter referred to by Shaw on August 1st. This will be discussed below.

The Air Force is Used as a Cat's Paw

Major Walker's letter of April 2nd, quoted above, referred me to A.T.I.C. at Wright Field, which conducts the Air Force's "investigation" of flying saucers. In response to a query about Miss Maier's tape message, Captain W. W. Elwood, Assistant Adjutant of A.T.I.C., wrote me on April 17, 1957, as follows:

"Although the subject matter of recordings will normally dictate the government agency to which the material will be submitted, a check of this Center's files discloses that this organization is not in receipt of either correspondence or the recording in question. Please rest assured that you will be notified if the material is received by this Center."

Thus, the tape obviously had not been sent to A.T.I.C., or analyzed by them.

I had also written on April 3, 1957, to the Director of Intelligence of the Air Force, at the Pentagon, for information about Major

Walker and about the recording of Miss Maier's. This brought no reply for many months, but, as if in accordance with the letter of Aug. 1, 1957, from the C.I.A. Director's Office (quoted above), the following reply came from A.T.I.C. at Wright Field on Aug. 5, 1957:

Dear Mr. Davidson:

The information requested in your letter of 3 April 1957 to the Director of Intelligence, Hq USAF, Washington 25, D.C., has been referred to this organization for action.

We are able to inform you that Major (now Lt. Colonel) DeMelt E. Walker is an officer of the U.S. Air Force and was during the period referenced in your letter stationed in Chicago, Illinois.

Your request for information regarding a tape recording has been researched, and we find the tape was analyzed by another government organization. The analysis confirmed that the recording contained only identifiable Morse code which came from a known U.S. licensed radio. No further reporting or action was taken on the recording.

Sincerely, Capt. W. W. Elwood, Ass't. Adjutant

The above letter left several things to be desired: (1) It was not directly from the agency which analyzed the tape; (2) It did not give the decoded message or the typeout; (3) It did not name the transmitting station; (4) It refers to Morse code, whereas the message is definitely teletype code, which is quite different from Morse code.

Hence I sent a letter to the CIA Director's office on August 8th, requesting the name of the agency which did the actual analysis and which found out that the code came from a known licensed U.S. transmitter. It was hoped that direct correspondence with the analyzing agency would unearth the actual identity of the transmitter and the content of the message.

This letter of Aug. 8th did not bring any reply from the CIA, but on Sept. 9, 1957, I received a phone call from a Lt. Col. Voya Skakich, an Air Force Reserve officer assigned to the 1125th Field Activity Group of A.T.I.C. at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. Lt. Col. Skakich wanted to "explain things" about the tape recording. At my home the next night, in the presence of Lex Mebane and Ted Bloecher of New York's Civilian Saucer Intelligence Group, Skakich made it clear that his chief concern was to find out why I wanted the name of the secret cryptanalysis agency which analyzed the tape. My motives were in question, since I was asking the kind of questions to which presumably an unfriendly nation would be interested in having answers. Skakich did not personally know anything about the code message itself, or about the analysis.

It was made clear by Skakich that my primary interest was in getting the tape translation and the name of the transmitter, so as to be able to dig down into the detailed story of how the code was fed into Miss Maier's radio. I was only interested in the identity of the cryptanalysis agency in order to be able to write them directly for this information. Skakich then promised to do his best to get me the translation and the transmitter's identification. I promised, in return, not to publicize his role in the case, if he would get me this data.

Nothing more was heard from Skakich until Oct. 8, 1957, when he again called me. In an obviously embarrassed tone he stated that, upon looking into the matter, it developed that "everything had been lost", including the tape, all records, the name of the transmitter, etc; I told him that this was hard to believe, and that I would now feel freed from my promise to avoid publicizing his visit.

Visit to the CIA Office in Chicago

My next step (after notifying certain Congressional committees about the situation) was to take advantage of a trip to Chicago late in 1957 to look up DeMelt E. Walker and the Maier sisters. I found the building and room as listed on Walker's letterhead, but was told that Lt. Col. Walker had returned to full Air Force duty and was now in Germany. His successor in the job, Mr. E----, would talk to me, however. (I do not give Mr. E's name since these CIA people do not relish publicity.)

Mr. E. was a very pleasant fellow, and led me to a sound-proofed conference room or studio where we could talk alone. I explained the story, much as given in this article. He promised to try to get the code translation and the name of the transmitter to me within a week or so, and asked me to keep the exact identification of his office location out of this article, which I told him I was preparing. Several weeks have now elapsed, and the information on the code message has not been received as of this writing. (If it arrives in time, it will be added before publication.)

Discussion of the Situation to Date, and Plans for Further Investigation

Should the cryptanalysis of the Otto code message, recorded by Miss Maier, be obtained through the CIA, it will be compared to the printout of the code already obtained on teletype printers. Then, if the transmitter is identified by the CIA, an attempt will be made to find out from the logbooks of the transmitter just what time of day the teletype message was originally transmitted. At the very least, one would hope to be able to determine whether the material had been pre-recorded and re-broadcast, by checking for signs of tuning variation or breaks in transmission continuity.

It is also planned to try to learn the names of all those who could have known that John Otto was going to call up Miss Maier to record the program. A car or panel truck with electronic equipment (even a modified light beam transmitting-receiving set) could easily send signals a hundred feet from the street into Miss Maier's radio, and there was enough time for driving to Miss Maier's neighborhood from anywhere in downtown Chicago between the time Otto phoned her before the program started, and the time of the silent listening period.

The three other listeners who also stated that they received messages on their radios have presented no recordings, so that their messages, if any were actually received, cannot be compared, note for note, with Miss Maier's. This is a very convenient circumstance for all concerned, including the present writer. Lacking such material evidence, it may be assumed that these other few reports are errors or hoaxes, perhaps all independent of each other. In any event, the fact that no signal was picked up by the thousands of other listeners in and near Chicago makes it clear that a very low power and localized transmitter was used.

In order to present this story fairly, it must be stated that the Maier's radio actually had (and still has) a short wave band on which such coded teletype signals may be received and heard at any time. It is necessary to turn a knob to change bands, of course, when switching between regular broadcasts and short wave. It is possible, however, that the short wave band dial can be pre-tuned to a teletype transmitter, and a regular broadcasting station such as WGN could be tuned in by push-button tuning (which the set has.) With such an arrangement, merely flipping the band-changing switch to shortwave for 15 seconds, and then flipping it back to standard, could have given the effect found on the tape. However, I can only state that from my

correspondence and visit with the Misses Maier, I believe their statement that they did not touch the radio or switch bands during the recording of the Otto broadcast.

There are several other ways in which the code could have gotten onto the wire recording. It seems most probable that someone associated with the broadcast could have arranged the pre-recording and re-transmission of the code message, using a low-powered portable transmitter, unknown to the Maiers or to Otto. The key to all this lies in the cryptanalysis of the message, and in the identification of the transmitter and time of the original broadcast.

A big surprise could be expected if it should turn out that the Kleinschmidt men were indeed correct when they originally said that the message happens to be a secret Government communication. (Coded Government messages of a classified nature are sent by commercial telegraph and teletype means, as well as over military circuits, so this is not an impossible denouement.) Such an outcome would lead to many interesting speculations. It would also underscore the words of Allen Dulles, head of the CIA, as reported on page 42 of Leonard Stringfield's book "Inside Saucer Post....3-O Blue". Dulles is reported as saying that, by use of the injunction if necessary, he would prevent anyone from testifying in court concerning Adamski's book "Inside the Space Ships", because maximum security exists concerning the subject of UFO's.

The case of the "message from space people" which John Otto has publicized so widely as tangible proof that saucers are extraterrestrial, may turn out to be an opening wedge in the chain of proof that the whole saucer mystery is connected with the activity of certain secret agencies of the U.S. Government. It certainly must be admitted now that secret Government agencies are deeply involved, and that the Air Force serves as a front, or spokesman, and as a target for public interest. Let us hope that Congress will conduct an impartial inquiry, with representatives of all Government military and intelligence agencies being called upon to testify under oath, and tell, finally, the truth about flying saucers.

Postscript by the author: It is of interest to note that this minor incident has involved two Lt. Colonels, while the whole so-called "investigation" of flying saucers by the U. S. Air Force has always been headed by mere Lieutenants, such as Lt. S. W. Smith in 1949, Lt. Jerry Cummings in 1951, and Lt. E. J. Ruppelt (later Captain) in 1952-1953; I am sure that the assignment of Lieutenants to this job is indicative of the utter absence of good faith on the part of the Department of Defense, in the conduct of its flying saucer investigations such as Project Blue Book.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE: A copy of the 80-page Air Force Project Blue Book Special Report #14, now complete with hard cover, may still be obtained by writing to Dr. Leon Davidson, Box S, 64 Prospect St., White Plains New York. Or you can order your copy directly from us, by writing to SAUCER NEWS, Box S, P.O. Box 163, Fort Lee, New Jersey. The price is \$1.50.

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