

Page 1 of 2

Robertson
Panel

ES2 NX29-39 ROUTINE GR329 051931Z

CHCO CITE VA 27702

FROM SUPPORT

CASE (CLOSED)

REUR CHCO 9337 X 9337

AS HE PROMISED *DAVIDSON* X DAVIDSON SENT A COPY OF HIS ARTICLE TO THE PENTAGON. THEY SENT IT TO US WITHOUT COMMENT AND WE SENT IT TO COLONEL CROGAN X COLONEL CROGAN, SPEC ASST TO DCI X DCI WITH REMARK THAT WE DID NOT X NOT SEE THAT ANYTHING COULD BE DONE ABOUT IT. HE AGREED.

REFERENCE LAST SENT OF YOUR TWX. WE DO NOT X NOT WANT ANY BUSINESS WITH DAVIDSON. IF HE WISHES TO CONTACT THE AGENCY HE ALREADY KNOWS ENOUGH NAMES. WE DO NOT X NOT SEE THAT ANY PURPOSE WILL BE SERVED BY GIVING HIM ANY MORE NAMES OR ADDRESSES. IN ADDITION, IT IS FELT THAT WE WOULD ONLY ENCOURAGE MORE SPECULATION BY HIM WERE WE TO CONTACT HIM AGAIN OR TO OFFER HIM A NEW CHANNEL IF HE SHOULD CONTACT US. SO UNLESS THERE ARE OVERRIDING REASONS IN THE FUTURE WE DO NOT X NOT WANT *INVOLVED* INVOLVED IN THIS MESS. SORRY TO LEAVE IT WITH YOU BUT THE ONLY PURPOSE WHICH WOULD BE SERVED BY OTHER ACTION WOULD BE TO GET YOUR OFFICE OFF THE HOOK, BY INVOLVING SOMEONE ELSE IN

Feb 5 3 17 PM '58

Page 2 of 2

CHGO CITE VA 27702

[REDACTED] FROM SUPPORT [REDACTED]

CASE [REDACTED] (CLOSED)

REUR CHGO 9337 X 9337

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 11/18/16

D- (#108)

CIA not involved

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(9)

Honorable Joseph E. Farth
 House of Representatives
 Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Farth:

In response to your 10 June inquiry concerning statements made by Leon Davidson in his 19 June letter to you, please be advised that Mr. Davidson has been involved in rather extensive correspondence with this Agency and with the Air Force since early 1958 on the matter of UFO's.

Mr. Davidson believes that the Central Intelligence Agency is withholding information from him which would prove that this Agency is, to quote his letter to you "... solely responsible for creating the Flying Saucer Paradox. . . ." He believes further that this information is contained in the Scientific Advisory Panel Report on UFO's, dated 17 January 1958, (Secret). Mr. Davidson was supplied with the declassified and "official" version of this report, but this apparently has only served to convince that what is being withheld is information which would prove his claim. This is in spite of the fact that he was informed as long ago as 29 May 1958 that "The complete formal report of the panel has not been fully declassified for security reasons. The formal report is not available to the general public for distribution or reproduction," and "For your information, the classified portion of the formal report and the unofficial employment did not deal specifically with UFO's but of other matters of intelligence significance which affect the national security." In addition, Major Tucker went to great lengths, in this four page letter, outlining to Mr. Davidson all of the information currently available on the subject of UFO's interpreting the formal report of the Scientific Advisory Panel, concerning an erroneous or

Letter from Major Lawrence J. Tucker, U.S. Air Force Executive
 Officer, Public Information Division, Office of Information
 Services

Page 3 of 4

misleading statements on this report in Captain Farrell's book, "The Report of Unidentified Flying Objects", and explaining why a portion of the report was classified. A copy of this letter is enclosed for your information.

In summary, Mr. Davidson's belief that this Agency is involved in the "Flying Saucer Rumors" and is using this as a tool in psychological warfare is entirely unfounded. His indication that CIA is manipulating persons in leading them to believe in Flying Saucers is also entirely unfounded. This Agency in conjunction with the Air Force investigated, in 1958, the threat to national security of the then prevalent Flying Saucer rumors. Since that time, CIA has not participated in any Flying Saucer activities and has referred all correspondence to the U. S. Air Force.

Very truly yours,

Laurence M. Hunter
 General Counsel

Enclosures:

1. Letter, 26 June 1961,
 from Mr. Davidson
2. Letter, 20 May 1958,
 from Major Tinker

Distributions:

- Orig. & 1 - Fwd
 2 - General Counsel
 1 - Inspector General
 1 - JCS/CI
 2 - JCS/CI

CSA/ASD [signature] (0791) 16X

Page 1 of 1

Chief, Chicago Office

4 March 1955

Chief, Contact Division

New Case [REDACTED] - Radio Code Proceeding

SI [REDACTED]
[GSI is interested in obtaining the wire recording of the radio program in which the unidentified code was heard. If they will not relinquish it permanently, please arrange to get it on loan.]

2. It would appreciate return of [REDACTED] to this office.

Enclosure (1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE

DATE 24-2-20

2-789

Page 2 of 2

1. In compliance with your request of 25 February 1955 (no DIS number) we have obtained a tape copy of the wire recording which [REDACTED] of a message from outer space. They find the original wire recording too highly to relinquish it, even to the government; however, they were overjoyed that we showed an interest. [REDACTED]

2. They have recently heard from the Chicago bus radio operators who also claim to have recorded such messages so if you find this one interesting, we will be glad to track down the others. Our Chicago representative would appreciate knowing what your conclusions are. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Enclosure: As stated above

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
DATE 24 Apr 78

D- (#70)

Resolution

Page 1 of 2

(112)

22 May 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting with Mr. Chapin in Reply to Leon Davidson's
UFO Letter, and Subsequent Telephone Conversation
with Major Tacker

1. I met with Mr. E. M. Chapin, Assistant to the DCI, in his office on 22 May 1958 for the purpose of discussing actions to be taken in replying to two letters from Mr. Leon Davidson.

a. One dated 27 April 1958 addressed to the DCI

b. Another dated about 15 May 1958 addressed to Mr. J. S. Eberman, Executive Officer to the DCI.

Copies of both these letters, and his reply to them, will be forwarded to me by Mr. Chapin as soon as his reply is drafted.

2. Mr. Chapin agreed to draft the reply noted above largely in the manner employed previously by Mr. Eberman when he made his 14 April 1958 reply to Davidson. The reply will merely acknowledge receipt of Davidson's letters and will inform him again that the matter is one of Air Force concern and that his queries have been referred thereto for reply.

3. Following the meeting with Mr. Chapin I telephoned Major L. J. Tacker, USAF, finally contacting him on 23 May 1958. He stated that he had already replied to Davidson's 27 April letter (paragraph 1. A. above) for both the Air Force and the DCI, and that information copies had been dispatched to CIA. I informed him then that Mr. Chapin had received a second letter from Davidson (paragraph 1. A. above), and that Mr. Chapin

a. had replied briefly to both (per paragraph 2 above), and

b. would forward copies of both incoming and outgoing correspondence to Major Tacker for further action.

c. Major Tacker asked if Mr. Cary had been able to contact Admiral Hillenkoetter as noted in Mr. Tacker's 16 May 1958 memorandum for record. I did not know, but stated I would look into the matter.

(112) 112

Page 1 of 3

SENDER WILL CHECK CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM			
UNCLASSIFIED	CONFIDENTIAL	SECRET	
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP			
TO	NAME AND ADDRESS	INITIALS	DATE
1	Frank M. Casoli		
2	Room 229		
3	Attn: Mr.		
4			
5			
6			
ACTION		DETECT COPY	PREPARE COPY
APPROVE		DISPATCH	RECOMMENDATION
COMMENT		FILE	RETURN
REMARKS		INFORMATION	SIGNATURE
Remarks: I have discussed the Leon Davidson letter with [redacted]. Their unanimous opinion was that this letter should not be answered unless it is the policy of the Agency to answer all freighting requests. They feel, as I do, that this will merely spark another letter from Mr. Davidson. They also feel he may have ulterior motives, some of these perhaps not in the best interest of this country. However, if a letter must be drafted, I suggest we state that the answer to his question is a categorical "no." Also, inference can be made to public law which prohibits [redacted] regarding in any activities such as this within the United States. For your information, [redacted] would like to refer a copy of this letter to the FBI for appropriate action. I will undertake to send [redacted] if you have no objections.			
FOLD HERE TO RETURN TO SENDER			
FROM NAME, ADDRESS AND PHONE NO.			DATE
[redacted]			23Jul58
CONFIDENTIAL			SECRET

Page 3 of 3

File JFO

25 July 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting with Representatives of [REDACTED] Concerning
Letter from Leon Davidson, dated 3 July 1958

1. A meeting was held this date with [REDACTED] OSI representatives were
Mr. Mackey and Mr. LEXON.
2. Mr. Davidson's letter was read and discussed. Both Mr. [REDACTED] were of the opinion that the letter should not be answered unless it was a policy of Public Relations to answer all letters. This policy will be checked with Mr. Chapin by Mr. LEXON. If an answer must be made, a categorical "no" to the question posed by Mr. Davidson was suggested by [REDACTED] Mr. [REDACTED] added that perhaps Davidson should be advised of the fact that we are barred from such operations in the United States by public law.
3. [REDACTED] suggested that perhaps the FBI should receive Mr. Davidson's letter in the event that Mr. Davidson is working for any subversive group attempting to solicit information from the Agency. It was agreed that after any action on the part of OSI has been taken, the letter be forwarded to [REDACTED] who would then take it up with the FBI.

(V. E. LEXON)
Chief, Applied Science Division, SI

Distribution:
Orig - VFO File (Air Section)
1 - ASD (chroo)

OSI/ASD/LEXON/652

A Die-Hard Issue

CIA's Role in the Study of UFOs, 1947-90

Gerald K. Haines

The Agency was also involved with Davidson and Keyhoe in two rather famous UFO cases in the 1950s, which helped contribute to a growing sense of public distrust of CIA with regard to UFOs. One focused on what was reported to have been a tape recording of a radio signal from a flying saucer; the other on reported photographs of a flying saucer. The "radio code" incident began innocently enough in 1955, when two elderly sisters in Chicago, Mildred and Marie Maier, reported in the Journal of Space Flight their experiences with UFOs, including the recording of a radio program in which an unidentified code was reportedly heard. The sisters taped the program and other ham radio operators also claimed to have heard the "space message." OSI became interested and asked the Scientific Contact Branch to obtain a copy of the recording. (52)

(52) See Edwin M. Ashcraft, Chief, Contact Division (Scientific), memorandum to Chief, Chicago Office, "Radio Code Recording," 4 March 1955 and Ashcraft, memorandum to Chief, Support Branch, OSI, 17 March 1955.

Field officers from the Contact Division (CD), one of whom was Dewelt Walker, made contact with the Maier sisters, who were "thrilled that the government was interested," and set up a time to meet with them. (53) In trying to secure the tape recording, the Agency officers reported that they had stumbled upon a scene from Arsenic and Old Lace. "The only thing lacking was the elderberry wine," Walker cabled Headquarters. After reviewing the sisters' scrapbook of clippings from their days on the stage, the officers secured a copy of the recording. (54) OSI

analyzed the tape and found it was nothing more than Morse code from a US radio station.

(53) The Contact Division was created to collect foreign intelligence information from sources within the United States. See the Directorate of Intelligence Historical Series, The Origin and Development of Contact Division, 11 July 1946-1 July 1965 (Washington, DC; CIA Historical Staff, June 1969).

(54) See George O. Forrest, Chief, Chicago Office, memorandum to Chief, Contact Division for Science, 11 March 1955.

The matter rested there until UFOlogist Leon Davidson talked with the Maier sisters in 1957.

The sisters remembered they had talked with a Mr. Walker who said he was from the US Air

Force. Davidson then wrote to a Mr. Walker, believing him to be a US Air Force Intelligence

Officer from Wright-Patterson, to ask if the tape had been analyzed at ATIC. Dewelt Walker

replied to Davidson that the tape had been forwarded to proper authorities for evaluation, and

no information was available concerning the results. Not satisfied, and suspecting that Walker

was really a CIA officer, Davidson next wrote DCI Allen Dulles demanding to learn what the

coded message revealed and who Mr. Walker was. (55) The Agency, wanting to keep Walker's identity as a CIA employee secret, replied that another agency of the government had

analyzed the tape in question and that Davidson would be hearing from the Air Force. (56) On

5 August, the Air Force wrote Davidson saying that Walker "was and is an Air Force Officer"

and that the tape "was analyzed by another government organization." The Air Force letter

confirmed that the recording contained only identifiable Morse code which came from a known

US-licensed radio station. (57)

(55) See Support Division (Connell), memorandum to Dewelt E. Walker, 25 April 1957.

(56) See J. Arnold Shaw, Assistant to the Director, letter to Davidson, 10 May 1957.

(57) See Support (Connell) memorandum to Lt. Col. V. Skakich, 27 August 1957 and Lamountain, memorandum to Support (Connell), 20 December 1957.

Davidson wrote Dulles again. This time he wanted to know the identity of the Morse operator and of the agency that had conducted the analysis. CIA and the Air Force were now in a quandary. The Agency had previously denied that it had actually analyzed the tape. The Air Force had also denied analyzing the tape and claimed that Walker was an Air Force officer. CIA officers, under cover, contacted Davidson in Chicago and promised to get the code translation and the identification of the transmitter, if possible. (58)

(58) See Lamountain, cable to Support (Connell), 31 July 1958.

In another attempt to pacify Davidson, a CIA officer, again under cover and wearing his Air Force uniform, contacted Davidson in New York City. The CIA officer explained that there was no super agency involved and that Air Force policy was not to disclose who was doing what. While seeming to accept this argument, Davidson nevertheless pressed for disclosure of the recording message and the source. The officer agreed to see what he could do. (59) After checking with Headquarters, the CIA officer phoned Davidson to report that a thorough check had been made and, because the signal was of known US origin, the tape and the notes made at the time had been destroyed to conserve file space. (60)

(59) See Support (Connell) cable to Skakich, 3 October 1957 and Skakich, cable to Connell, 9 October 1957.

(60) See Skakich, cable to Connell, 9 October 1957.

Incensed over what he perceived was a runaround, Davidson told the CIA officer that "he and his agency, whichever it was, were acting like Jimmy Hoffa and the Teamster Union in destroying records which might indict them." (61) Believing that any more contact with Davidson would only encourage more speculation, the Contact Division washed its hands of the issue by reporting to the DCI and to ATIC that it would not respond to or try to contact Davidson again. (62) 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.

(61) See R. P. B. Lohmann, memorandum for Chief, Contact Division, DO, 9 January 1958.

(62) See Support, cable to Skakich, 20 February 1958 and Connell (Support) cable to Lamountain, 19 December 1957.

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 hoaxers 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 ^{to} 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. H. 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.

.....

Kathryn I. Dyer
Information and Privacy Coordinator
P.O. Box 1925
Washington D.C. 20013

Dear Ms. Dyer,

This is an appeal of my FOIA request Reference F-2000-01114.

My original request asked for footnotes 52 through 62 from the article written in the Studies of Intelligence. The article was entitled "CIA's Role in the Study of UFOs, 1947-90, by Gerald K. Haines.

The following footnotes that I requested were not provided to me. #53 # 54 #55 #58 #59 #60 #61 #62.

Your letter of August 2, 2000, stated that the documents provided to me were those in existence as of 1 June 2000.

The CIA has the other documents as they were referenced in the article written by the CIA. If the CIA does not now have the documents used in the footnotes to the article written by the CIA I would like to know what happened to them.

Thank you for your assistance.

Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Ave
Winnipeg Manitoba
Canada R3T 2V8

November 8, 2000

Central Intelligence Agency
John H. Wright, Information & Privacy Coordinator
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear FOIA Officer:

This is a request filed under the Freedom of Information Act.

I request that a copy of the following documents be provided to me:

As highlighted in the enclosed portion of the article
*"The Air Force and the Saucers Part Three - The Central
Intelligence Agency Becomes involved with Saucers"* by Dr.
Leon Davidson.

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

In order to help to determine my status to assess fees, you should know that I am an individual seeking information for personal use and not for commercial use.

I am willing to pay fees for this request up to a maximum of \$ 20.00. If you estimate that the fees will exceed this limit, please inform me first.

Thank you for your consideration of my request.

Aug 1966

FATE

I realized he meant the horse hadn't the remotest chance of winning. Nevertheless, the following Saturday found us at Scottsville Racecourse in Piet-ermaritzburg. I was curious to see Turfmaster but alas, the sleepy white horse despondently walking the parade ring destroyed my confidence in the dream. The remarks of friends and relatives were scathing, for Turfmaster was considered one of the farthest-out outsiders in the race. At the last minute, however, my husband placed ten bob (\$1.50) on the horse, just to please me.

The starter's gate went up. I waited tensely for the commentator to give the horses' positions. Of course Turfmaster trailed the field. Knowing the odds, I turned away. I spoke to my brother-in-law who was standing on a seat closely following the horses. Seeing my despondent expression, he teased me a little about my dream. As I climbed up beside him, he suddenly grabbed my arm and began to shout "Turfmaster! Turfmaster!" at the very top of his voice.

I couldn't see a thing in the denseness of the excited crowd and I thought he was teasing me — a predilection of his — so

I vigorously shook him and told him to stop it. The horse couldn't possibly have made up that much ground!

But Turfmaster had! He was streaking through to a photo-finish! Again, my companion yelled the horse's name in jubilation and suddenly I recognized the sound of his powerful voice as the one that had sounded so deafening in my dream.

I ran to my husband, whom I found confidently waiting at the winner's box for the jockey to return! For the small bet we had placed we took back £18 (\$50)!

Of course, now that my dream had become reality, everyone wanted to know why I hadn't placed more money on the horse.

"That sort of dream," they assured me, "comes only once in a lifetime!"

I guess that must be true. Many of my dreams since have accurately predicted events but no more friendly tipsters inspire my nocturnal life.

If you should have such an experience, don't be shy of telling someone about it immediately, and always make a note of the time and date. If you dream of lucky winners, however, I shouldn't tell too many people — for obvious reasons!

MARCH 28, 1956, was a cold, snowy night in Niagara Falls, N.Y. I was there on a business trip that had kept me away from Chicago and home for several weeks. It may have been the weather or it may have been something that had happened in my business; for whatever reason, I had a great yearning to be home. Stumbling along in the snow toward my rooming house it occurred to me that a phone call to Chicago might be just what I needed to dispel my awful loneliness.

At the end of the telephone conversation with my wife I told her my work would keep me in



I TELEPORTED HOME

By John Otto

"Did I — or didn't I? I cast a shadow — and my wife says I 'punched' her. If not teleportation, what was it?"

the east for at least another two weeks.

I spent the rest of the evening reading, then went off to bed. But I couldn't go to sleep. The yearning to be home had been increased rather than lessened by the telephone call. I never

had experienced such homesickness!

I lit my cigarette lighter and saw my watch said 10:00 P.M. I lay thinking fondly of home, of my wife, of my daughter and son, even of our parakeet that customarily joined me when I

ate my meals. When my loneliness persisted I began to visualize mentally a trip back to Chicago and home. I did as the mystics suggest, "go through all the details of the trip, step by step."

"This is fun," I thought. "Here I am in Cleveland on my way back—but how am I to know that I really am here, now? Oh, well, I'll start over again."

Beginning my mental trip again I meticulously went through each sequence: driving out of Buffalo on Route 20, then on to Cleveland; this time I continued westward to Chicago where I became even more exacting in my details! Up the Outer Drive I went, visualizing every landmark, sign, the traffic, even the view of Lake Michigan as seen from the Drive. Everything down to the finest detail existed in my memory, put there by the hundreds of times I had traveled this route. Finally there I was—at the front door of my apartment building on the north side of Chicago!

It was very vivid. I walked to the elevator and paused to decide whether to ride the elevator or run up the short flight of steps. I decided to ride and pushed the button. Getting off the elevator I walked down the short distance of carpeted hallway to my apart-

ment door. I turned the door handle. Why wasn't it locked?

Entering the apartment I had the feeling I was expected. But it was only an hour since I had told my wife my return would be delayed another two weeks!

Going through the front room I glanced at the couch where my son usually slept. He wasn't there! I walked on to the bedroom. The street lights shone into the room from Sheridan Road and I saw clearly the bed where my wife and my daughter were apparently deep asleep. Looking around at the familiar surroundings, the pictures, furniture, etc., I noticed something I seemed to consider unusual—I could see myself in the mirror of the dresser next to the bed! And the lights from Sheridan Road cast my shadow onto the floor and over the bed.

I reached over my daughter Lisa and touched my wife gently on the chest.

She reacted instantly! She sat upright and stared directly into my eyes, only inches from her own.

I sensed a great fear. I was picking up her emotions, however, her thoughts were unknown to me. Possibly the fear content of her thoughts blocked their meaning and my understanding.

At that precise instant I was

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

John Otto started out in life wanting to be a flier. At the age of 14 in 1928 in Janesville, Wis., he became the world's youngest pilot. Leaving home shortly thereafter he barnstormed throughout the U.S. and Canada. Then sea-fever overcame him and in the merchant marine he worked himself up from engine room wiper to Junior Engineer.

While on shore leave in San Francisco, Otto received his first message from a medium. She told him to leave the sea and go to New York City. He says he'll never forgive her because New York stifled his bent for adventure. He completed his education there however and went into business as a patent development engineer.

Then came World War II and after service in the Air Force he settled in Chicago and became associated with the Chicago Rocket Society. He is one of the foremost researchers in the controversial field of UFOs and his particular interest lies in attempting to establish a mechanical communications link with them. Some of his outstanding experiments to this end were made over such powerful radio transmitters as WGN, Chicago (1954), KFI, Los Angeles (1955) and WOR, New York (1957). While his results have not been conclusive, Otto feels a measure of success attaches to the code-like sounds he has received.

filled with a feeling of "not wanting to frighten". At the same time I wanted to know the cause of her fear. Then suddenly I was back in my room in the rooming house in Niagara Falls!

I lay on my bed for hours reflecting on the experience. The feeling of fear was still with me—as I had sensed it when looking into my wife's eyes after touching her. The experience remained vivid and I reasoned that if it had been just as vivid to Mrs. Otto it surely would have frightened her.

It was dawn before I slept.

Eventually I returned home to Chicago from the east. Neither Mrs. Otto nor I mentioned this experience. I felt if my wife had experienced anything in connection with it she surely would speak of it to me. If she had

experienced nothing there was nothing to talk about.

Late in May or early in June we attended a party with a group of friends in Elmwood Park. A guest from New York, Irwin Vaxler, had been doing a great deal of research in the field of psychism and spoke about "teleportation." The subject induced a great deal of discussion and argument to which I listened intently. After a while I decided to tell my story.

"Don't knock it, folks," I said. "Let me tell you of an experience I had a few months ago."

After I had described my experience there was a moment of silence, then everyone started to ask questions at once.

Going over the details again I stated that I had no way to validate it.

Suddenly, from behind me, my wife spoke abruptly, "Why didn't you tell me you had done that?"

My surprise at her outburst must have been obvious to everyone. Turning to her I said, "I wasn't sure you had seen me, honey. If you did why didn't you tell me about it?"

Mrs. Otto said, "You scared me half to death. Why did you punch me so hard on the chest?"

"Punch you?" I exclaimed. "I merely touched you lightly, to wake you."

Our friends were excited. This new development was exciting to me too. My first question was about the substance of the figure my wife had seen. Could she consider it a physical figure of me or was it a wispy ghost-like entity or merely an image in her mind?

Mrs. Otto answered, "You were there all right. You leaned across Lisa and poked me real hard on the chest."

"I know that, honey," I said, "but could you see through me or was I solid?"

"As far as I know, you were actually there. I saw you just as I see you now!" she answered.

I asked if there were anything else, any little detail she could remember but she said, "No, nothing."

Not being entirely satisfied I

asked her to go over the entire experience.

Mrs. Otto stated she first had heard me at the door but could not recall hearing any keys being used. She had heard me whistling a merry tune as I was accustomed to do when returning home. She then heard me walk across the room, pause for a moment (possibly at the couch), and then proceed into the bedroom. All this while, she said, she felt it couldn't be I because she just had spoken with me on the phone and I was in Niagara Falls. She said she had remained quietly in bed and the next thing she recalled was a hard punch on her chest which caused her to sit upright. In terror she had found herself looking right into my eyes only inches from her own.

I asked her why she was frightened.

She said, "One reads about people seeing a vision of someone. Later they hear that someone has had an accident or something. I thought something had happened to you!"

I asked where our son Jon was that night and after a moment she answered, "He was staying at a friend's home that night."

The talk now became general and our friends asked many pertinent questions about the in-

cident. The main question was about the tangibility of the vision Mrs. Otto had seen. She was firm, however, in claiming that her vision appeared solid indeed since she even could see me reflected in the mirror and that I had cast a shadow which fell across the bed as I leaned over her!

This was extremely interesting to me, of course, because it bore out the details of the trip as I had experienced it. But it leads to an even more important question: could I cast a shadow if I were not there *physically*?

The reality of such an experience is baffling when one speculates on how a body could be transported 500 miles in an instant — and back in another instant. And, if it is not really a physical transportation, what is it?

I will always wonder what would have happened if I had spoken softly to my wife instead of touching (punching!) her. Would she have been frightened? Could we have conversed?

And last but not least, will I have another opportunity to find answers to these questions?



HYPNOSIS IMPROVES GOLF SCORE

By Bert Groth

EXPERIMENTS being conducted by a psychologist in South Africa indicate that the day may be in sight when routine jobs will be performed more efficiently through hypnosis.

Thirty-two golfers are being used in the experiment at Huddle Park golf course in Johannesburg by the psychologist, Dr. Brian Norgarb. The object is to see if their putting can be improved through hypnosis. Each golfer plays a number of rounds while in a normal state, to establish his regular score on the greens. Then they

compete again while hypnotized.

One of the golfers, Lawrie Fouché, a market researcher, while under hypnosis took 17 putts for nine holes. When he was in a normal state, he needed 23 strokes for the same course.

If results for the rest of the subjects turn out similarly well, scientists may begin to look favorably at the thesis that hypnosis can aid in the performance of physical tasks.

"If we can establish that hypnosis can improve a man's golf, one sees limitless vocational applications," said Dr. Norgarb.

Abductions

1st actually (if true) Villas - Boas (no amnesia)

- Oct 15, 1957.

- seized by four aliens (small disproportionately large heads)

Betty & Barney Hill (Sept 20, 1961) (explicitly turned)
Montreal → Colebrook Highway #3. (off main road)

Peace Air Force Base "anomalous radar contact was detected in the area of their sighting at 2:14. Was forwarded to staff at Blue Book at WPAFB

- Betty wondered about UFOs

- read. Donald Keyhoe's book "The Flying Saucer Conspiracy" a former Maine Corps Major who headed National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP)

- which led to disturbing series of dreams where she was being forced on the a flying saucer and medically examined

- wrote Keyhoe

- Walter Webb a scientific advisor to NICAP interviewed

- more investigators than hypnosis

- offered a book - later taken back - and told they wouldn't remember

by 1978 150 cases P. 62

- first recorded abduction in UK was Nordics

February 25, 1955: U.S. icebreaker, "Atka," returning from forty-one days of exploration of Antarctica, finds like the Australians—that pack-ice is farther south than in former years. Indicates that earth may be entering on a cycle of warmth. Some observers even suppose that, within the time of some now alive, Arctic and Antarctic pack-ice will thaw in summer. The Atka sighted a berg fifty miles long, and took four hours to steam round it. Even its peaks were shrouded in mists. It had a "calf" more than a mile long.

February 26, 1955: Reported on this day, a sighting on January 5, at 7:29 P.M., by S.S. "Bendigo," freighter in the Red Sea, west of the Arabian Hedjaz. Greenish-white object in the sky, astern, maintained a steady height, course and speed, and left a vaporous wake.

The month of March, 1955, all around the world, certainly did not suggest that our mysterious visitants had left off snooping, prying and peering around every corner of our old planet. In more than one case, guys and ladies who did *not* stay up all night, were fetched out of bed on the run, in pyjamas or mid-Victorian night-shirts.

March 1, 1955: Silvery object, very high in sky, seen to reverse course from N.W. to S.E. over Moola Boola station, 240 miles from Perth, Australia.

March 1, 1955: Curious details continue to reach the author of this book about mysterious messages in code, reaching ham or amateur radio operators, one at least of whom appears to have a connection with a certain big short-wave station. It is possible that these incidents have not gone unmarked by national security authorities at Washington, D.C., but their interest is not necessarily identical with that of the "interplanetary enthusiasts."

I am informed that coded messages have come in for one hour; the next message having a time interval of two seconds fewer; the third, four seconds fewer; the fourth, six seconds fewer; and so on, in a kind of geometrical progression. It is also alleged that, in the background, is the hum of very powerful motors. Five amateurs are concerned, and one of them is said to have worked for the United States government. There is said to be a call sign, "S.R.," and the messages are said to come in on a forty-

meter waveband. In one case, the message faded out nine minutes before the end, or zero. The receivers—the operators—assert that these messages are from entities unknown, in outer space. Miss Mildred M. Maier, of Ashland Avenue, Chicago, whose remarkable photo of cosmic phenomena and weird saucers, or space ships, seen over and near Chicago, appears in this book, was called on by a security officer who asked for a copy of a coded message, apparently from outer space, which message she tells me she received over WGN station, and that it was preceded by a silence of fifteen seconds, asking for "space to come in."

Author's Comment: No one can tell, as yet, if these coded messages emanate from outer space from entities attempting to contact the earth. If so, why do they not use some terrestrial code in some terrestrial language? Or why do they send to hams, or for that matter, official radio operators, messages impossible to decipher? It is *not* my business to suggest what Washington security officers think, or do not think, about these strange messages; although I might have no great difficulty in forming a theory.

A certain Mr. John Otto, patent engineer in Chicago, and a group of associates are using a receiver composed of a photo-electric cell, and an audio-amplifier varying infra-red or "black light beams"—for transmitting and receiving. They assert that, not only have they picked up from outer space an unknown code, somewhat like the Morse code, but "voice-messages in a syllabic language, and voices in chorus saying the same thing, one sounding high-pitched and feminine, another masculine and guttural.

March 3, 1955: Taking a closer peer-in at the unfashionable Moon, Dr. Gerard Kuiper, University of Chicago, saw through the eighty-two inch McDonald telescope, at Fort Davis, Texas, glittering white spots on the lunar surface. Adjusting the lens, he made out largish boulders, and he theorizes that the Moon was not torn off our own Pacific, but was earth's binary, and passed through a host of cosmic satellites to where it now rotates.

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From: "Jerome Clark" <jkclark@frontiernet.net>

Date: Mon, 17 Jul 2000 20:34:09 -0500

To: <squishy@altavista.com>

Subject: Re: Maier Sisters

10/19/99
 10/19/99
 10/19/99
 10/19/99
 10/19/99

Hi,

I'm sorry. Wish I could help, but I have never heard of these women.

Best

Jerry Clark

>

> I would like to find out from you if you know of any references to articles on

> the two elderly sisters in Chicago, Mildred and Marie Maier. They are discussed in

>

> CIA's Role in the Study of UFOs, 1947-90

>

> They appear in Journal of Space Flight, and there is a brief reference to them in Wilkins 1955 book along with one of the pictures they took in 1954.

>

> I am sure there must be other references and figured you would be the guy who knows where.

>

> Hope you can help.

>

> Grant

>

>

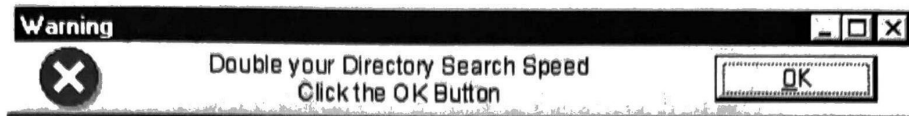
> I have one last promise I wish to make. From all quarters come in

> requests for me to speak, as if I were now released from a prison and would

> be able to "tell all." Well, that is not my concept of duty to you. I have

no

> more right to talk or write in the substantive matters



Read Mail

From: DRudiak@aol.com [\[Save Address\]](#) [\[Block Sender\]](#)
To: gcameron@usa.com
Cc:
Subject: Re: Maier Sisters
Date: Wed, 24 Apr 2002 23:35:31 EDT

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[Previous](#) | [Next](#)

> When you get a moment could you check two items for me?
>
> The first is anything in the Chicago papers about the signal picked up by
> WGN on November 28, 1954 from the space men. It is part of the story I told
> at eureka springs about the two Maier sisters and their run-in with the CIA.
> See
>
> www.presidentialufo.com/maier_sisters.htm
>
> The other item I would like to see if you have there is the article
written
> about the two sisters that alerted the CIA to the tape. It was written in
> Journal of Space Flight in early 1955.

Grant,

I've dug up some of the items on your wish list. One is the La Paz article in Vol. 66, 1954, Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, titled, "Advances of Perigees of Earth-Satellites Predicted by General Relativity."

Basically this article is about using either natural or artificial Earth satellites to test for perturbations in orbit predicted by general relativity. La Paz states there are theoretical reasons to expect that there might be small natural Earth satellites in addition to the large Moon. He then adds a short footnote stating, "Clyde Tombaugh has just informed me that U.S. Army Ordnance Research has agreed to sponsor a search for near-by satellites of the earth with especially designed photographic equipment." That's about it.

The more interesting articles are in Journal of Space Flight. First in the February 1955 issue (Volume 7, No. 2). This is titled, "Concerning The Photography Of An Unidentified Flying Object," by Harold Ketchum. (Incidentally, the journal was published by the Chicago Rocket Society, and has some additional UFO items, which they apparently followed, hence their seeming interest in the Chicago Maier sisters.)

This is the article you want on the Maier sisters. The author notes that the sisters were ardent photographers and had a keen interest in UFO's. On two occasions they took photos towards strong sources of light and unexplained images showed up on the prints that they hadn't seen while taking the pictures.

One photo was taken during the eclipse of the sun on June 30, 1954, showing two circular spots outside the sun. The Adler Planetarium in Chicago said this wasn't evidence of saucers, and besides, "We are told to debunk such theories." However, the sisters showed the photo to Leslie Desmond, member of the British Air Ministry and author of "Flying Saucers have Landed." The sisters said Desmond told them that two Norwegian scientists filming the eclipse at 15000 feet from a plane had filmed similar objects. The local suburban newspaper, the Lincoln-Belmont Booster, published a story on the photo on Sept. 8, 1954.

The other photo was a night-time time-exposure of a Bahaii Temple. In addition to two similar circular spots, 3 other diamond-like objects also showed up. The author said he didn't know enough about photography to judge whether the images might be photo artifacts of some kind.

Then he talks about the Nov. 28, 1954 WGN program. The sisters were listening and wire-recording it because a review of UFO events was being made. During the 15 seconds of silence, the sisters recorded what sounded like extremely fast code. A code operator who listened to the tape said it sounded like code keyed at extremely fast speed, possibly machine keyed. When slowed down to 1/8 speed, it reportedly sounded like "weird musical tones belonging to a scale not associated with the familiar tempered scale of tones used in music."

The author notes another article in the Chicago Sun-Times about "whistlers" from space (this is a natural phenomenon now well-understood, but not the case back then). He conjectures that maybe what the sisters recorded was related to this.

In the May 1955 issue, the journal published another article by Ketchum titled "The Orbit Lifetimes Of The Two New Earth Satellites." This was actually a four-part article spread out over four issues, very technical in nature, where Ketchum was predicting how long these two newly discovered satellites would stay in orbit.

He starts out referring back to a previous article by a Wayne Proell in the October, 1954 issue, discussing "the two new terrestrial moons that have been reported as discovered and the need for an American astronautical policy. ...These two natural bodies have orbits around the earth at altitudes of 640 and 960 kilometers above the equator, which information represents the sum total of that released."

I have ordered up the Proell issue as well and will get it either Thursday or Friday.

The Journal has other occasional UFO-related items, including short abstracts of published articles. One interesting one was in the Dec. 1955 issue. The abstract reads: "'So They Say', Chicago Times, Oct. 4, 1955, p 8. Retired British Air Chief Marshall Lord Dowding said that he believes flying saucers are from outer space, and a number of small two to three foot diameter discs had landewd on earth. He said these were a sort of television reconnaissance device."

That I think you might find an interesting tie-in to Jim Smith's stories of small discs hanging around and apparently eaves-dropping on his father's flying saucer meetings.

All this I will copy and eventually forward on to you as soon as I have it

1976 pics
Jim interview
1952 piece

all together.

I have looked at the Chicago Tribune and wasn't able to find anything regarding the Maier sisters and the WGN broadcast. They didn't cover the earth satellite story that broke in August either.

Unfortunately the UCB library doesn't have any of the other Chicago newspapers. I would like to run down the referred-to Dowding Chicago Times article, e.g.

By accident, just today, I ran across a contactee story in the L.A. Times from Aug. 26, 1954, while searching for more of the earth satellite stories. Two Norwegian women said they were out picking berries on Aug. 20, when "suddenly a dark man with long hair--but otherwise looking very much like an ordinary human being -- came out from behind some bushes." They were frightened, but he seemed very friendly. They spoke to him in English, French, German, and Norwegian, but they said, "He didn't seem to understand a word."

He tried to communicate by trying circles and pictures of something like heavenly bodies. Then he led them to his craft which looked like "two deep saucers sandwiched together" about 15 feet across. He opened a hatch and disappeared inside. Then the craft rose and disappeared at "incredible speed."

This too I will copy and eventually send you.

Two other items may (or may not) have some relevance. On Nov. 28 and 29, the Chicago Tribune reported that a military pilot died in a jet crash while landing from an "alert mission." It was one of two jets, and the "objective of the mission was not explained." Furthermore it noted that none of the 24 rockets on board had exploded.

It sounds like these jets were armed for bear and were scrambled for intercept of something.

Another was the Sylacauga, Alabama, "meteorite" incident of Nov. 30. Possibly a meteorite exploded over Sylacauga. This is a famous incident in that a piece crashed through the roof of a house and struck a woman, the only known instance of a meteorite actually hitting a person. My notes on this read as follows:

11/30/54 - Sylacauga, Alabama (40 miles SE of Birmingham). At 2:00 P.M. a mysterious bright flash in the sky was reported simultaneously in Atlanta, Newnan, and Columbus, Georgia; in Sylacauga and Birmingham; and as far away as Greenville, Mississippi (300 miles). This was followed immediately by a series of strange explosions, apparently centered high in the sky above Sylacauga. Moments later a shining black object, six inches in diameter, crashed into the home of Mrs. Hewlett Hodges, smashing a 3-foot-wide hole in the roof, bouncing off the radio, then gashing her arm and bruising her hip. The explosions triggered a hurried Air Defense alert and a 3-state search for fallen objects by squadrons of AF planes. Learning of the "Sylacauga object," AF Intelligence officers flew to the scene from Maxwell AFB at Montgomery, Ala. (60 miles S of Sylacauga) Explaining that "the Air Force is required to examine such strange objects," they whisked it away to Maxwell, from which it was flown immediately to ATIC [Wright-Pat. AFB]. An hour or two later the object was labeled a meteorite. Later, the AF said they were returning the 10 pound meteorite chunk to Mrs. Hodges. [Donald Keyhoe, "The Flying Saucer Conspiracy," 1955; NY Times, 12/1/54, 12/10/54].

What strikes me about these two incidents 2 or 3 days apart is the fact that the Air Force seemed to be on a real hair-trigger at the time. It would be interesting to find out what that Chicago jet scramble fully loaded with rockets was about.

I have continued to search for the Alsop article, with no success, having expanded the search to Dec. 1954 and also late August. I'm wondering if we are looking in the right time period.

That's about it for now. Some disappointments, but also some interesting stuff.

David

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