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From: "Project Nixon" <nixon@arch2.nara.gov>
 Date: Tue, 01 Aug 2000 15:34:12 -0400
 To: <sqquishy@altavista.com>
 Subject: Re: Richard Nixon - Jackie Gleason Correspondence

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August 1, 2000

Dear Mr. Grant:

Thank you for your e-mail message of July 18, 2000. If you will give me your mailing address, I will send you photocopies of nine pages of correspondence between President Richard Nixon and comedian Jackie Gleason. There may be other information of interest to you (e.g., material relating to the Jackie Gleason Golf Tournament) in the following collections of the Nixon Staff: White House Central Files (WHCF), [EX] Judicial-Legal Matters (JL) 3; WHCF, [EX] Trips (TR) 77-3 and 23; WHCF, [EX] Social Affairs (SO) ; WHCF, [EX] Speeches (SP) 1; WHCF, [EX] Recreation-Sports (RE) 11, WHCF, Federal Government Organizations [FG] 118, Federal Communications Commission; H.R. Haldeman Notes; and the President's Personal File, Speech File. If you would like to obtain photocopies of this material, you may want to visit us or hire a researcher to perform this service for you.

You might be interested to know that the Nixon White House tapes (First installment of the Chronological Review, February-July 1971) contain conversations on tapes 454, 455, 456, 459, 461, and 498 that mention Gleason. These tapes are open and available for research at the National Archives at College Park. If you want more information about conducting research at the National Archives, please e-mail or call me at 301-713-6950.

Sincerely,

 Sam Rushay
 Archivist
 Nixon Presidential Materials Staff

>>> <sqquishy@altavista.com> 07/18 4:04 PM >>>
 Hello

I would like to obtain from the archives correspondence between President Richard Nixon and the comedian Jackie Gleason. The Nixon Library sated that you might have it.

I hope you can help.

Thanks

Grant Cameron

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 in which I shared you confidence, at any time in the future than I did in the past. Of course, I may talk of mechanics and operations and of course of your great spirit; but if I talk of those other things may a great Hand reach down from Heaven and squash me.

Robert Cutler, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs writing to President Eisenhower following his 1955 resignation from the White House

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From: "Beverly" <beverly@nixonlibrary.org>
 Date: Wed, 19 Jul 2000 07:55:50 -0700
 To: <squishy@altavista.com>
 Subject: RE: Comedian Jackie Gleason

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To: Grant Cameron
 From: Susan Naulty, Archivist

In answer to your question, the information relating to President Nixon's daily appointments activities for his February 19, 1973, trip to Florida would be housed at the address sent you (i.e. the Nixon Presidential Materials Project). This would also be the depository for the records the members of his staff kept.

Thank you, again, for your message.
 -----Original Message-----

From: squishy@altavista.com [mailto:squishy@altavista.com]
 Sent: Tuesday, July 18, 2000 12:44 PM
 To: beverly@nixonlibrary.org
 Subject: RE: Comedian Jackie Gleason

On Tue, 18 July 2000, "Beverly" wrote:

- >
- > To: Squishy
- > From: Susan Naulty
- >
- > Thank you for your message of July 13th regarding correspondence between
- > Nixon and Jackie Gleason.
- >
- > Unfortunately, the Nixon Library does not have this correspondence, which
- > would be together with all of Richard
- > Nixon's other presidential papers, at the following location:
- >
- > Nixon President Materials Project
- > National Archives

> 8601 Adelphi Road
> College Park, MD 20740
>
> e-mail: nixon@arch2.nara.gov
>
> The only reference I have found to Jackie Gleason
in the "Weekly
Compilation
> of Presidential Documents" is to their joint appearance
at the Inverrary
> Golf and Country Club in Lauderhill, Florida on
February 19, 1973.

THIS IS THE PERIOD OF TIME I AM INTERESTED IN. COULD
I GET COPIES OF THE
PRESIDENT'S DAILY APPOINTMENTS ACTIVITIES FOR THE
PERIOD OF TIME NIXON WAS
IN FLORIDA FOR THIS TRIP.
IF YOU WISH ME TO FILE FOIA I CAN DO THIS. PLEASE
TELL ME WHETHER THE
RECORDS WILL BE AT THE LIBRARY OR IN WASHINGTON. I
WILL BE AT THE NATIONAL
ARCHIVES IN SEPT.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO KNOW IN THIS REGARD IF OTHERS
KEPT RECORDS OF THEIR
ACTIVITIES ON THESE DAYS. IN THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION
THIS WOULD HAVE
INCLUDED THE PRESS SECRETARY, THE PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL
SECRETARY, AND THE
PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENT SECRETARY.

Perhaps
> the Nixon Presidential Materials project would be
able to locate
> correspondence between President Nixon and Jackie
Gleason in files
relating
> to that appearance.

I WILL DEFINITELY CHECK THIS OUT AND DO THANK YOU
FOR YOUR HELP. YOU HAVE
BEEN VERY HELPFUL.
>
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administrator, Robert J. Low, but he had been assigned other duties after *Look* published the so-called "trick" memorandum. His replacement had little knowledge of UFOs and even less about the project's work. Less than a hundred cases had been evaluated by CU investigators, out of almost 15,000 available reports. However, many of the analyses and discussions were lengthy, and there were also chapters on public opinion polls and other angles which swelled the size of the report though they had little to do with the actual investigations. The new editor had the formidable job of assembling this mass of unfamiliar material and completing the 1,500-page document in record time.

Early in October, Pentagon sources who were privately fighting UFO secrecy tipped me off to the speed-up. From then on they kept me informed of the developments, with factual details which since then have been fully verified.

On October 31, 1968, the huge CU Project Report was delivered to the Air Force, and headquarters officers began a hurried review.

In the opening sections, Dr. Condon denied that UFOs were anything but illusions, failure to recognize ordinary objects, and fabricated reports. Many witnesses, he declared, were inept, unduly excited or otherwise unreliable. He also denied any threat to national security, any defense problem and any evidence of AF secrecy. Since Condon's views as a UFO agnostic were fairly well known, these conclusions were no surprise to the AF officers. The reviewers also assumed that the project members shared Condon's beliefs. But when they got to the case analyses they had a shock.

Instead of solidly backing Condon, case after case showed strong evidence of UFO reality. In nearly 30 per cent, scientist-analysts conceded that the objects sighted could not be explained with ordinary answers. The high rating of the case witnesses was an added blow—most of the observers were astronauts, military and airline pilots, and other well-qualified specialists.

It was Case 2 which handed the AF men their first jolt. The action had taken place near Lakenheath, England, involving a dramatic UFO chase which was tracked by USAF-RAF radar control centers. Although this encounter had occurred back in '56, the incident was still being kept under wraps as unusually important evidence.

Under the AF-CU contract, headquarters had promised not to withhold any information from the project, but CU had not been given a hint of this case. The first lead was a full report from a principal witness at one of the radar control centers—a USAF sergeant, now retired, who had been a radar traffic control specialist more than sixteen years. When the project revealed its knowledge of the case, AF Project Blue Book finally admitted the encounter, with a detailed account which confirmed the sergeant's report.

About 10:30 P.M., August 13, 1956, an unknown lighted object was observed from the tower of an RAF base. It was also tracked by three Radar Air Traffic Control Centers. An RAF Venom jet fighter was scrambled to intercept, and the pilot closed in on the UFO, guided by RATCC's Station A.

Seconds later, the pilot radioed control that his guns were locked on the object (by radar).

Instantly, the UFO whipped around behind the interceptor. The amazingly swift maneuver was confirmed by the USAF sergeant, who had been watch supervisor at Station A that night. He also described the pilot's frantic attempts to shake off his pursuer.

Despite the pilot's hasty maneuvers, the UFO stayed close behind him, matching every turn. At control, operators could tell from his tense voice that he was badly frightened.

When the jet ran low on fuel another Venom was scrambled. The first pilot radioed a quick warning as the second plane took off, admitting he was completely helpless against the UFO.

The second jet was hardly airborne when it developed trouble and was forced to land. An American T-33 pilot tried

Nixon

Jackie Gleason: An intimate Portrait of the Great One
W.J. Weatherly Pharo Books New York 1992

Toots Shor's - favorite bar in New York

played golf with Ford (played twice)

Inverary Golf Classic

copy 163, 164

...Shultz repeated his prediction of last week that meat prices...

...to say just how much" more beef the 12 countries will send, but said the year's total meat imports would exceed the 1.24 billion pound 1972 quota the President suspended last month.

Shultz and other administration officials who met at the State Department yesterday with representatives of the 12 nations have suggested the possibility of increasing quotas in 1978 for countries which step up their U.S. exports in the latter half of 1972.

The Treasury Secretary said it would be difficult to forecast the impact of increased beef imports on rising U.S.

their exports, which now ships about 10.4 million pounds of beef a week, could increase that amount to between 16 and 20 million pounds.

He cautioned, however, that he didn't "mean to imply" that all 12 countries would be able to increase their exports that much.

The 12 countries represented at yesterday's meeting were: Australia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, New Zealand and Ireland.

Nearly 75 per cent of the 1972 import quotas were allot-

Kennedy Derided By Agnew on SST

Vice President Agnew charged yesterday that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) quoted a physicist in opposing the supersonic transport plane without mentioning that the physicist "had also declared that the electric power failures in New York City were caused by aircraft from outer space, otherwise known as flying saucers."

In the Senate battle over the SST, Kennedy had cited the late Dr. James McDonald of the University of Arizona to suggest the possibility that the SST could reduce ozone in the atmosphere, thereby producing between 5,000 and 10,000 cases of skin cancer in the United States alone.

"Even assuming that Dr. McDonald was right—and there is always a remote possi-

bility that flying saucer people can be right about some things—the intelligent move would have been to test the SST and see whether it might indeed affect the water content of the stratosphere," Agnew said.

In a speech before a convention of printers in New York, Agnew put both McDonald and Kennedy "solidly in the ranks of those English doctors who objected to smallpox vaccinations on the theory that they would make people look like cows."

Later, the lead car in a motorcade taking Agnew to the airport was hit by another car, but the Vice President was not affected and his Air Force plane took off as scheduled for the return to Washington.

FAA's Shaffer Defends Shooting of Air Pirates

By Vern Haugad
Associated Press

Decisions to use force against a hijacker rather than submit to him are carefully weighed in advance, says Federal Aviation Administrator John H. Shaffer.

The decisions by the air crews in consultation with federal authorities, including the FBI, are balanced against the risks involved before action is taken, he says.

In the case of the two hijackers shot to death aboard

and two others wounded in the gun battle between FBI agents and the two hijackers aboard the hijacked plane in San Francisco. The FBI said one of the hijackers fired the shots that hit the passengers.

Shaffer said those who would castigate the pilot of the 747 for his actions leading to the fatal shooting of the young hijacker at Saigon should consider the alternative of flying a large plane-load of American military personnel into the North Vietnam capital.

Shultz repeated his prediction of last week that meat prices...

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Washington Post
13 July 72 P. A35

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Continued from page 23

from central London. It was a small ball seen by me on a clear day and I watched it pass into a cirrocumulus cloud in the sky and even twenty minutes later had not reappeared. Also, on July 1954, at 6:25 A.M. (06.25) when a red cylinder, with no wake, exhaust, no ports, rudders, or gear, ten minutes after the end of a sub-stratosphere British Air Force maneuvers, with which it was not connected. It was seen over low hills of Chislehurst, and passed towards the southern shores of England.

No one knows the intent of the flying saucers or their geographical origin, although one may suspect that they may use the moon or even Mars as a stopover place—in any cosmic trip to our earth. So far as my fairly dense and worldwide data go I have no evidence that any friendly contact has been made by these flying saucer entities with people of the earth and therefore I have as yet nothing whatever on which to dogmatize.

WALD E. KEYHOE, retired U.S. Air Force major, author of "Flying Saucers in Outer Space" and "The Flying Saucer Conspiracy."

I have never seen a flying saucer but in 1952 I saw a UFO [Unidentified Flying Object] tracked by radar at the control center of Washington National Airport. I have simply tried to do a straight reporting job collecting authentic and verified reports. The beings who control the saucers believe are attempting to learn all possible details of our civilization, the earth's atmosphere and climate, with the intention of eventually making contact. Whether their motives are friendly, neutral, or hostile I do not know, but so far I have seen no conclusive proof that they are hostile. I believe that the saucers, or some of them, are using Mars and more recently the moon as bases of operation for their reconnaissance of the earth. It is possible the saucers originate from Mars but this has not been proved.

WARD J. RUPPELT headed an Air Force investigation into flying saucers two years and is author of "The Report on Flying Objects."

I have never seen a flying saucer. An answer to the question of the intent of these flying saucers and their origin would be nothing but wild speculation.

WALD H. MENZEL, professor of physics, director of the Harvard

College Observatory and author of "Flying Saucers."

ANYONE who is prepared to believe those authors who claim to have seen a flying saucer land, to have talked with its occupants, or even to have ridden in a saucer should realize that the documentation is of the flimsiest. When we note that the theories proposed by the saucer occupant strongly resemble the psychoceramic (i.e., crack-pot) theories concocted by uneducated cranks to explain the workings of the universe we may properly suspect the entire works. Other writers, though they may not have seen a flying saucer themselves, list sighting after sighting in an attempt to show conclusively that these sightings could not possibly have a simple explanation in terms of known, natural phenomena.

Certain of these writers have maintained that the Air Force has classified the subject of saucers because the general public is not ready to contemplate the fact of a potential invasion from outer space. Unfortunately, the most concrete evidence for the belief in the existence of flying saucers in the first place is the fact that the Air Force has seen fit to classify information concerning them. I have considered this classification unwise since the saucers in no wise threaten National Security.

I have seen many flying saucers and a great majority of them are reflections from a material object like a distant balloon, a distant plane, a peculiar cloud, a piece of paper, the feather of a bird, or a spider web. Bright stars and planets have accounted for their share. Certain flying saucers are due to ice crystals in the atmosphere or to peculiar effects of refraction. The effects can be startling—even frightening. And yet they are in no sense mysterious if one has the facts of science to work with. I had the good fortune to see one of

the famous green fireballs of New Mexico. In fact, the very one mentioned by Donald Keyhoe in "The Flying Saucer Conspiracy." I saw it from White Sands the night of September 18, 1954, where half a dozen astronomers and their families were having a picnic. We all saw it and agreed that it was beautiful and spectacular—but not mysterious. The greenness comes from the abundant element magnesium. Keyhoe states that the fireball was at 20,000 feet, whereas my calculations indicated that it was at least 350,000 feet above the earth.

Flying saucers are natural phenomena, have been visible for centuries in many cases, and pose no problem. They are not, even by the remotest stretch of imagination, vehicles from outer space.

JACKIE GLEASON, the noted entertainer, reflects the opinion of many other laymen who also are convinced that flying saucers are real.

I HAVE never seen a flying saucer anywhere personally but have read published flying saucer literature. Most of this literature is ridiculous, but amongst the trash there are some undeniable points that cannot be refuted even by the United States Government.

The most concrete evidence that saucers are real is the fact that there was an organization of scientists called "The Rock Hounds," who believed that there actually were flying saucers. They recorded on machines for just that purpose radioactivity beyond normal wherever the saucers were sighted. The entire story is told in a portion of Edward J. Ruppelt's book, "The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects."

As for the intent of the flying saucers and their geographic origin, I am not sure where they originate but it is almost certain that their jumping off place is the moon. I think that their purpose in visiting us is to get geographic information and to find out all that they would have to contend with if they decide to make an absolute communication with us.



—Lynn Hawkins. —Walter R. Fleischer.

Donald Keyhoe, Edward J. Ruppelt, Donald H. Menzel, Jackie Gleason.

But the Senate Finance Committee, with Southern conservatives in key positions and no coordinated endorsement from the liberals, kept the plan on ice. On July 1, 1970, Moynihan wrote to me: "I fear the chances are now less than even that Family Assistance will be passed this year, and if not this year, not this decade." He said that no Republican was resisting efforts to kill the measure and that "increasingly the Democrats see an opportunity to deny you this epic victory and at the same time blame you for the defeat."

During the fall I put pressure on the Senate Finance Committee, but my efforts failed. On November 20 the committee voted the measure down, 10-6. In 1971 the House again passed the bill and again the Senate Finance Committee bottled it up. Ultimately only the sections of FAP providing guaranteed incomes for the aged and disabled passed the full Congress.

By 1971 the momentum for FAP had passed and I knew it. I still believed in the validity of the idea, but I no longer believed in the political timing. In 1969 the American people had been ready for change; in 1971 they were thinking of other things—of Vietnam and the economy. By 1971 there was also the prospect of the 1972 election; I did not want to be in a losing fight with the conservatives over FAP in an election year. Therefore, in the summer of 1972 when I was given a choice either to endorse a more costly version of the bill proposed by Senator Ribicoff or to stay with our original FAP even though it would surely fail, I decided on the latter. FAP finally died in the Senate Finance Committee in 1972—an idea ahead of its time.

APOLLO XI

For me the most exciting event of the first year of my presidency came in July 1969 when an American became the first man to walk on the moon. The moon landing was the culmination of a program begun a dozen years earlier after the Soviets launched Sputnik, the first man-made orbiting satellite. American public opinion was jolted at the thought of the Soviets in control of outer space, but Eisenhower and most of his advisers were not so disturbed. Sherman Adams, for example, told a predominantly Republican audience that the so-called satellite race was just "an outer space basketball game." I believed that this flippant remark was wrong in substance and disastrous in terms of public opinion. The next night I told an audience in San Francisco, "We could make no greater mistake than to brush off this event as a scientific stunt of more significance to the man in the moon than to men on earth."

In Cabinet and NSC meetings during this time I strongly advocated a sharp increase in our missile and space programs. Eisenhower finally

came around to this view and approved a proposal for manned space vehicles. While he justified this decision on military grounds, I felt that something far more basic was involved. I believe that when a great nation drops out of the race to explore the unknown, that nation ceases to be great.

The manned space program was already well under way when President Kennedy captured the national imagination in 1961 by setting the goal of a moon landing by the end of the decade. President Johnson was an enthusiastic supporter of NASA, and under his administration the Apollo program made great strides.

I decided that when the Apollo XI astronauts actually landed on the moon, the occasion should be well and widely marked. Working with NASA officials, we made plans for a televised phone conversation from the White House to the moon. In addition to planting an American flag on the lunar surface, the astronauts would leave behind a plaque bearing our signatures and a message that read:

HERE MEN FROM THE PLANET EARTH
FIRST SET FOOT UPON THE MOON
JULY, 1969 A.D.
WE CAME IN PEACE FOR ALL MANKIND

On Sunday night, July 20, Apollo VIII astronaut Frank Borman, Bob Haldeman, and I stood around the TV set in the private office and watched Neil Armstrong step onto the moon. Then I went into the Oval Office next door where TV cameras had been set up for my split-screen phone call to the moon.

Armstrong's voice came through loud and clear. I said, "Because of what you have done the heavens have become a part of man's world. And as you talk to us from the Sea of Tranquillity, it inspires us to redouble our efforts to bring peace and tranquillity to earth."

After a journey of almost half a million miles to the moon and back, Apollo XI landed less than two miles from the prearranged target about a thousand miles southwest of Hawaii in the Pacific Ocean. I was there to welcome the astronauts home. Because the mission's command module was named *Columbia*, I had asked the Navy band to play "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean" as the astronauts stepped from the helicopter onto the aircraft carrier *Hornet's* deck.

When I talked with them through the window of their quarantine chamber, it was hard to contain my enthusiasm or my awe at the thought that the three men on the other side of that glass had just returned from the moon. I said impulsively, "This is the greatest week in the history of the world since the Creation." When I talked to Billy Gra-

World of the Strange

October 18, 1999

By Louise Lowry

#4. Jackie Gleason's Encounter With Alien Bodies! How Secret Is It?

Some of you may remember that Jackie Gleason was always interested in UFOs and the paranormal mostly due from his own sighting, but did you know he actually saw some alien bodies?

The late comedian Jackie Gleason's second wife, Beverly, tells a very strange story that she swears is the truth. One evening in 1973, she wrote in an unpublished book on their marriage, Gleason returned to her Florida home badly shaken.

After first refusing to tell her why he was so upset, Gleason confided that earlier in the day his friend President Richard Nixon had arranged for him to visit Homestead Air Force Base in Florida. Upon his arrival armed guards took Gleason to a building at a remote location on the site.

There, Gleason, who harbored an intense interest in UFOS, saw the embalmed bodies of four alien beings, two feet long, with small bald heads and big ears. He was told nothing about the circumstances of their recovery. He swore his wife to secrecy, but after their divorce Beverly freely discussed the story.

In the mid-1980s, when ufologist Larry Bryant sued the U.S. government in an attempt to get it to reveal its UFO secrets, he tried without success to subpoena Gleason to testify. Gleason never commented on Beverly's report.

Larry W. Bryant
3518 Martha Curtis Drive
Alexandria, Va 22302

Sept. 22,00

Dear Larry,

I am a researcher here in Canada working on a couple subjects - one being the US Presidents and their involvement with the UFO problem. I was recently at the National Archives viewing the Presidential Files of President Nixon.

Part of the Nixon story as you know involves the claim that he showed the bodies to the late comedian Jackie Gleason. I believe from what I have read that you filed an FOIA on that incident, which I understand was not successful.

I am quite interested in the date that you used for the incident, and hope that you can provide me with the date you used, and the FOIA request you filed if you still have it.

The second item I would like to ask you is whether or not I could purchase a copy of your 1978 book "Jimmy Carter Answers His UFO Mail."

I can be reached at squishy@altavista.com. Please let me know what you can do to help.

Sincerely,

Grant Cameron
649 Silverstone Ave
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3T 2V8

of Congress who opposed the UFO secrecy. In this critical election year, however, there was little chance of putting it over. Most legislators would naturally avoid such a controversial subject. It seemed wisest to wait until the election excitement was over and the new Congress had settled down, and then to start mustering the strongest possible support.

But at the end of October the situation suddenly changed, offering the chance of an even earlier breakthrough.

For over two months, the AF had been worried by a developing situation which could end the UFO cover-up. To combat this potential danger it had worked out a plan involving the Colorado Project. Unexpectedly, this AF scheme backfired. For several weeks, control of the censorship was seriously endangered.

If the story had become known to the press it would have been front-page news. It could have killed the Condon report.

14

Burial Attempt

The key figure in this Air Force dilemma was none other than Richard M. Nixon, the Republican nominee for President. But the basic problem back of this AF predicament had begun long before.

For years, there had been ill feeling between Nixon and Condon. When Nixon was a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Condon had appeared for questioning. During the session there had been sharp exchanges between the two men. Later, when the scientist's security clearance was challenged, it was obvious that he blamed Nixon. The bitterness between them had never ended.

By 1968, not many people remembered this, but the AF had not forgotten. If Nixon were elected, legislators who had proof of the official secrecy—among them McCormack, Karth and Goldwater—might tell him the inside story. As Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, he could order the Condon report held up until the project was thoroughly investigated.

Soon after Nixon's nomination the AF had put hard pressure on Colorado University to rush the report through, so it could be released before the election. But it was impossible to make the deadline.

The report was supposed to have been compiled by the

The UFO's size, he stated, was on the order of tens of meters in diameter.

The term "tens of meters" means that the UFO's diameter was a minimum of two times ten meters, or 65.8 feet. Generally, the term has been interpreted to mean at least three to four times ten meters—giving a diameter between 98.6 and 131.2 feet. The UFO possibly was even larger.

In his final conclusion, the CU analyst came close to stating that the UFO was an alien spacecraft.

The geometric, psychological and physical factors, he said, appear consistent with the witnesses' report, indicating that the witnesses sighted a strange flying object, metallic, silver-colored and tens of meters in diameter.

By itself, this would have jarred the headquarters reviewers. But there was something else that made it much more damaging.

In Section II of the CU Report, Dr. Condon mentioned the McMinnville pictures, after asserting that the project had examined the UFO photographs with great care. Then came the incredible statement which stunned the AF men:

In this case, said Dr. Condon, the UFO images turned out to be too fuzzy, so that worthwhile photogrammetric evaluation was not possible.

To the AF reviewers, Dr. Condon's denial was even more dangerous than the analyst's conclusions. It would be almost a miracle if some newsmen did not spotlight this at a press conference and demand an explanation. And if Richard Nixon were elected they would be in a tighter spot than ever.

Until now, there had been a hope that he would be too busy after inauguration to look into the UFO situation. Also, the chance of ridicule by the opposition would logically deter him from any early checkup on the "flying saucers." But if this powerful evidence of UFO reality became public, along with Dr. Condon's denial of the detailed McMinnville analysis, he would have strong reason to act. Not only that,

Nixon

he probably would have bipartisan support from legislators who knew of the censorship.

The obvious way out was to delete the damaging conclusions and evidence. It would require Dr. Condon's approval, possibly that of the university heads. Trying this would be risky—the AF had promised there would be no interference with the CU study.

It seemed certain, however, that Condon had not known of the McMinnville analysis and conclusions or he never would have made such a denial. It also seemed likely he had not known of the Lakenheath "probable genuine UFO" conclusion.

The speed-up was evidently the answer. With all the rush to get the report out, it would be difficult for Condon to check everything in the huge manuscript.

But even if this was the explanation, it was hard to believe any of the scientists had taken advantage of the haste and confusion to insert these cases, hoping they would slip by without Dr. Condon's knowledge. Remembering how Saunders and Levine had been fired, after they let the Low memorandum become public, none of the investigators would have risked it.

If the AF reviewers had known the inside story of the project, the answer would have been clear. By the middle of 1967 several of the project members believed the alien spaceship hypothesis was the most probable explanation. In the October meeting at NICAP, Low had admitted a serious split in the project, and as Saunders later told me a near-majority of the scientists were planning a protest against the ignoring of strong UFO evidence.

While trying to solve the riddle the AF reviewers finally came close to the truth. The project members involved had sincerely believed their conclusions were correct and they had included these cases, intending to argue for their inclusion in the finished report. The Air Force analysts had good reason to believe Condon was unaware of many important cases.

O problem and the AF operations. (As Adler told me afterward, this had been going on

authority, they could limit and offset the evidence, steering the scientists toward a completely negative verdict. The agency

When project members queried the base, Operations denied the report. Indications of official secrecy were increased by a responsible base employee (called Mr. A in the report) who privately confirmed the UFO sighting by pilots and control tower operators.

When the base director of information evaded the CU investigators they called the Pentagon. Supposedly the director was told to clarify the situation, but the only result was an assistant's denial of any such UFO report. At the project's request, Mr. A tried to follow up. But, as he told CU investigators, the director of information ordered him to "stay out of that."

The CU analyst bluntly stated that the project attempts to investigate met with AF evasion.

The second evasion case was listed in Section III, Chapter 1. According to the project's information, jet fighters at an AF base had been alerted for a UFO chase. The interceptors, armed with rockets, had rolled out to the runway when the takeoff order was held up. A base officer who checked with the fighter defense squadron told CU investigators there had been an alert and jets had been deployed to the runway, but the UFO question was uncertain. To determine if a UFO had caused the alert, the project queried AF Headquarters. But HQ officers denied the alert, and the CU investigators found themselves at a dead end.

Adding to the implications of secrecy was a project explanation for witnesses' withholding UFO reports. Among the reasons were:

Fear of ridicule, fear of being involved with security or military restrictions—and fear of JANAP-146 and its penalty restrictions.

When the reviewers finished the evidence of UFO reality and the censorship cases they were badly shaken. To ask CU to change all this damaging material would be a big risk. If Dr. Condon had not known of the "hot" cases and conclusions it would probably set off an explosion. If he fired any of

the scientists the press would be sure to find out and play up the reasons.

The AF reviewers were still trying to decide when Nixon was elected President. Sending back the report now would be too dangerous. Any scientist firings at Boulder, tied to this important reality evidence, would cause an outburst on Capitol Hill. President Nixon would almost certainly order a full-scale probe.

But the decision left the AF in a serious predicament. It was impossible to pigeonhole the CU Report—headquarters had announced it would be released through the press after an independent review by the National Academy of Sciences.

Until HQ officers saw the report they had not worried about NAS. Most of its members knew nothing about the UFO facts, and many believed the sighting reports were nonsense. If the CU evaluations had been wholly negative, as expected, there would have been no problem. But the panel scientists could hardly miss the positive evidence of UFO reality and the glaring contradictions.

The NAS president, Dr. Frederick Seitz, had been informed by Dr. McDonald that the CU study was ignoring important evidence, and as proof he had submitted verified reports by highly rated witnesses. He had also sent Dr. Seitz a copy of the Low memorandum. If Seitz gave the review panel this information from a respected scientist the members might check the CU Report more carefully. Adding up the powerful cases and conclusions of UFO reality could cause panel scientists to prepare a strong criticism of the report and send it back to the Air Force.

Strict review rules, however, had been imposed to prevent any actual investigation of the evidence. The NAS was quasi-official, an advising agency to the government, and this official service was often paid for by federal funds. While its review was supposed to be entirely independent, NAS did not object to the rules.

The NAS panel was directed to examine merely the method-

afterward, this had been going on
the CIA director.)

the scientists toward a completely negative verdict. Air agency
heads had little doubt of the outcome.
AF was never removed to the government at least

ology, to approve or disapprove of the way the project had been run. It could not interview any witnesses. It could not examine any of the thousands of verified cases omitted from the report, though NAS heads knew this massive evidence was available at NICAP. Panel scientists were not allowed to consult members of Congress who knew the facts. They could not interview any of the CU Project investigators. The entire report was on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

But what if panel scientists felt an obligation to the public? After all, the review would be paid for by the taxpayers. Even if it meant criticizing brother scientists they might rebel against the restrictions and refuse to accept the report.

For over a week the AF wavered. Then on November 15, seeing no way out, it sent the report to Dr. Seitz. While HQ officers waited for the outcome several new sightings, reported by the press and on the air, increased their uneasiness.

On November 22, fishing boat crews in the Gulf of Mexico were alarmed by a UFO's close approach. One boat skipper, P. L. Mallette, said the device beamed a bright light at crew members before it shot up out of sight.

On November 26, verified incidents in North Dakota and Florida made the news. At Bismarck, North Dakota, two round-shaped UFOs were seen by FAA control tower operators and a Capital Aviation pilot-instructor in the area. Traffic controller Jack Wilhelm reported one UFO's high-speed maneuver as beyond the capability of any known aircraft.

Over Lake Cyprus, Florida, that same evening, four UFOs the size of large AF transports were encountered by pilots of two Cessna aircraft. As three of the unknown craft were pacing the planes, one pilot turned on his landing lights, then quickly banked toward the UFO. The strange object shot straight upward and disappeared. Its estimated speed was over 2,000 mph. (Case investigated by aerospace engineers, members of NICAP's Cape Kennedy Subcommittee.)

Sighting reports were still coming in when NAS returned

the CU Report. Braced for at least some criticism, AF censors were almost astonished by the verdict.

The NAS panel scientists unanimously accepted Dr. Condon's conclusions and praised the project for its "credible" UFO study. Fully agreeing with Condon, the panel said there was no evidence that UFOs were superior, unknown machines. Most reports, it agreed, were mistakes—failure to recognize conventional causes. There was no official secrecy, it stated, and no need for further UFO study.

For the scientists to have missed all the powerful UFO evidence and the damaging contradictions was impossible—if they actually read the full report. Either they had read only Condon's two opening sections, or they had deliberately ignored everything disproving his conclusions.

Whatever the answer, the censors' first ordeal was over. But the biggest hurdle, a much bigger danger, was still ahead.

Before Nixon's inauguration the CU Report had to be released to the Washington press corps. In this group were hundreds of veteran newsmen—wire service editors, newspaper correspondents, network commentators. Because of the AF build-up of the CU Project's importance, newsmen would expect several days to go through the 1,500-page report.

Even then, many newsmen with only moderate knowledge of the subject would overlook some vital material. But some press corps members knew too much about UFOs. Given time to read the report carefully, they would spot the convincing evidence and conclusions, also the serious omissions and incredible debunking explanations in other cases.

Among the omissions were the Transocean crash and the Braniff 1959 disaster; the AF attempt to down a UFO near Redmond, Oregon, proved by FAA logs and traffic controllers' reports; the 1958 AF transport encounter, where the captain reported they were "shot at" by a UFO; and other serious and significant cases. Cases of UFO-caused injuries were left out or denied, including airliner near-collisions in which passengers were hurt.

afterward, this had been going on
the CIA director.)

the scientists toward a completely negative verdict. And nobody
heads had little doubt of the outcome.
AF was aware of the danger and tried to keep the coverup at least

15

Backfire

By the evening of January 9, AF Headquarters knew the steamroller had succeeded. Combining Condon's conclusions with praise by the NAS, newspapers and networks told the nation that distinguished scientists had proved UFOs non-existent. Incredible as it may seem, not one of the glaring contradictions, the "hot" cases, was mentioned by the wire services or the networks.

Though Condon's report got the headlines, some sharp dissents went on record. Congressman William Ryan attacked the conclusions on the floor of the House, urging an investigation of the project. The American Institute of Astronautics and Aeronautics revealed a two-year objective, scientific investigation and rejected the CU Report. At the same time, Dr. Hynek publicly denounced the project conclusions. National columnist Roscoe Drummond urged a new, unbiased study, citing "too many unexplained UFOs." The report also was criticized by scores of papers, among them the *Detroit Free Press*, the *El Paso Times*, the *Knoxville Journal*, the *San Diego Tribune*, the *Dayton Daily News*, and the *Chattanooga Post*. The *New York Daily News* said the study "has been under fire from the start as allegedly rigged to bring in the verdict the Air Force wanted."

But none of the critics cited the "genuine UFO" conclusions or startling contradictions, since they had not had time to search through the 1,500-page report. As a result, most of the press and networks paid little attention.

Within days, the initial publicity was followed by a 965-page paperback edition of the report. Though the CU study had been financed by the taxpayers for a total of \$523,000, the AF allowed Colorado University to publish a hard-cover copy and the Bantam paperback edition and keep the royalties.

The introduction, by Walter Sullivan of the *New York Times*, contained a surprising admission about Dr. Condon and the AF:

Dr. Condon, Sullivan said, had once tangled with the House Committee on Un-American Activities and that Richard Nixon, then a committee member, was connected with the challenge of Condon's security clearance. Because of the ill will between the two, Sullivan added, the AF was anxious to get the Condon Report published before Nixon became President.

If the AF had learned of this disclosure in time it almost certainly would have had it deleted, along with another candid admission by Sullivan.

The AF expected charges of "whitewash," Sullivan said, if the CU Project report agreed with the AF claims. It sent the report to the National Academy of Sciences, the newsman added, believing that approval by a NAS panel would reduce public criticism.

At least one serious error was made by Sullivan. The "full-fledged" CU study, he said, investigated "hundreds of cases." Actually, only fifty-nine were investigated, and not all in detail. The rest, less than forty, were evaluated without full-scale checking.

Belittling UFO witnesses, Sullivan said the CU Report proved the fallibility of airline pilots, radar operators and other "sober observers." Referring to long-ago belief in ghosts, he implied that some witnesses may have been conditioned to believe in UFOs.

In the report itself, Condon first said most persons making UFO reports seemed to be normal, responsible individuals.

and all the thousands of UFO witnesses. The networks and wire services, taking the AF claims without question, repeated the main points in nationwide stories:

—The Colorado Project investigations were highly approved and its conclusions were fully accepted.

—The AF had never found the slightest evidence that UFOs were unknown craft or machines.

—Not one witness had ever sighted an alien spacecraft. Every person who reported a UFO had had an optical illusion, a mental delusion, or had been misled by ordinary objects, or had perpetrated a hoax.

—Project Blue Book was closed and the AF UFO investigation was ended.

As the AF intended, the December 17 action almost ruined the AAAS symposium. Because of the AF hard-boiled statements the discussions got little publicity.

As HQ strategists also had planned, the harsh ridicule silenced most UFO witnesses. This outrageous treatment of responsible observers was a new low in character assassination. Though the AF avoided using names, thousands of witnesses had been publicized in their communities, some of them nationally. Besides those in the armed forces and other government agencies there were men and women in most professions and trades who had made sincere reports, many of them fully verified. (See witness list in the Appendix.) Among them were lawyers, doctors, educators, state and city officials, and citizens in many types of work. Because of the AF deliberate attempt to discredit all UFO witnesses, many suffered ridicule and some were actually harmed in their business and social life.

But the secrecy-fighters, in and outside the Pentagon, doggedly hung on—even some in the Air Force, who knew the risk they were taking. Slowly their efforts took effect. Here and there, witnesses began to make their sightings public, though most big cases were hidden.

In the last part of 1970 the AF big cover-up scheme began

to backfire more rapidly, when the AF Academy UFO analysis became public. This serious evaluation had been prepared in 1968, as a means of giving senior AF cadets an appraisal of the problem. Combined evidence and discussions of the main angles were used for a special chapter in an Academy Space Science study. NICAP's documented report *The UFO Evidence*, and two of my books with verified cases and censorship proof, were among the references.

If this explosive material had been submitted to headquarters there would have been fireworks. But the UFO chapter was never sent to the Pentagon. By the time HQ found out, cadets had seen the damaging admissions, such as "we too have fired on UFOs" and the Fort Itaipu injuries case. Dismayed AF censors ordered the chapter replaced with an all-out debunking job, deleting all the case evidence and all the serious disclosures.

Meantime, hurried attempts were made to keep the original evaluation from leaking out. But a photocopy had been privately given to a NICAP Affiliate president, and another copy reached me at Washington. This was only one of the many times secrecy-fighters risked HQ anger, even a court-martial, to help end the dangerous cover-up.

When a newspaper ran part of the original analysis, HQ hastily tried to offset it with the "updated version." But a series of new developments caused it to lose effect.

The first was a sharp attack on the CU Report by the AIAA. The Institute urged the government to carry out new, unbiased, scientific investigations. It stated 30 per cent of the CU Project cases were unexplained and stressed the importance of the many earlier reports. Condon's personal conclusions, said the AIAA, differed from a number of his analysts' opinions. The Institute also rejected Condon's far-out prediction: There would not be any extraterrestrial visitations to Earth in 10,000 years. Like other critics, the AIAA indicated it was impossible to predict the actions of unknown space races. Some of the press and newscasters

"The CUR," and it caught on with several others. If Dr. Condon ever heard of this it may have increased his reactions to critics, a fury sometimes reminiscent of the attacks on Giordano Bruno, a philosopher of the sixteenth century.

"In space," Bruno wrote, "there are countless constellations, suns, and planets. . . . There are also numerous earths circling around their suns. . . . No reasonable mind can assume that heavenly bodies which may be far more magnificent than ours would not bear upon them creatures similar or even superior to those upon our human Earth."

For this, Bruno was burned at the stake by the Inquisition. While Dr. Condon did not recommend going this far, his anger did lead to his suggestion of public horsewhipping for teachers who allowed students credits for reading UFO material and also for publishers of "pseudo-science" UFO articles and books. Possibly this surprising denunciation played a part in some scientists' closer look at the CU Report.

During 1969 and since, several airline pilots have had frightening close encounters with UFOs. Some have given me confidential reports, following a practice confirmed in the AF Academy UFO analysis:

It is of interest that NICAP even today still receives reports from commercial pilots who neglect to notify either the Air Force or their own airlines.

On one occasion, an AF jet raced toward a UFO which was pacing a 727 jetliner. Later the 727 captain privately gave me the details.

"It was after midnight. We were at 31,000 feet when this thing came down about 200 feet off our right wing and started pacing us. It was round-shaped, with a dome in the middle, and we could see a faint glow around the rim.

"I'll admit it shook me up, but I wasn't about to panic as long as it didn't come closer. I had the first officer switch on the landing lights so we could see the UFO better. The next

second an AF jet showed up in the lights, diving toward the UFO.

"It scared the hell out of me. I didn't dare make a move—we might have had a three-way collision. Luckily the UFO shot straight up and the jet went streaking after it. I don't know what happened—I didn't see them again.

"But all of a sudden I got boiling mad. That AF pilot could have warned us—he'd know our radio frequency. I got so sore I was going to tell the newspapers or go on the air and blast the Air Force. But after I landed I got talked out of it. The company could have been hurt by the publicity, and I might have been out of a job. The Air Force would have denied the whole thing, anyway."

In November of '69, AF censors found themselves faced with a new and serious threat. The American Association for the Advancement of Science, impressed by scientists' attacks on the CU Report, announced a symposium on UFOs, to be held at its annual meeting.

The AF and the CIA, also Colorado University heads, were alarmed by the AAAS plans. It was almost certain that the Colorado Project would be hard hit. And with all the association's prestige, it could not only nullify the project report but discredit the entire AF investigation.

Dr. Condon, in an attempt to stop the public discussion, appealed to AAAS heads. When this failed he urged Vice-President Agnew to use his influence to cancel the symposium. The Vice-President refused to interfere.

By then the AF had realized it not only would have to thwart the AAAS but forestall other such attacks. It would take powerful action, tougher than any they had tried before. Up to then, the AF Office of Scientific Research had not officially accepted the CU Report because of recognized flaws. But under the growing pressure this was swiftly changed.

On December 17, just nine days before the scheduled AAAS meeting, the AF threw a devastating blow at its critics

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UFO UpDates Mailing List

Re: Warren On Gleason, Nixon & Alien Craft/Bodies

From: **Greg Sandow** <gsandow@prodigy.net>
 Date: Tue, 26 Oct 1999 20:36:50 -0400
 Fwd Date: Wed, 27 Oct 1999 17:11:22 -0400
 Subject: Re: Warren On Gleason, Nixon & Alien Craft/Bodies

>Date: Mon, 25 Oct 1999 20:11:18 -0700
 >From: Scott Hale <scott_hale@american.edu>
 >To: UFO UpDates - Toronto <updates@globalserve.net>
 >Subject: Re: Warren On Gleason, Nixon & Alien Craft/Bodies

>I'm simply amazed how much Larry Warren's story continues to
 >grow and expand.

>I wonder what part of UFO history he'll next be associated with.
 >Does anybody else find this just a little hard to swallow?

The whole story is suspicious. Does anybody think that Nixon drove Gleason anywhere on his own, let alone to an Air Force base to look at alien bodies? American presidents are always surrounded by Secret Service people, and a miscellaneous, large entourage; they don't go anywhere on their own. Where would Nixon even find a private car?

This story, quite apart from Larry Warren, has been around for a long time. It could be checked. The first question to ask might be whether Gleason really told it. If he told two people (Warren and the other source), he might have told others. Can anybody find some friend of his who'll swear he or she heard it from Gleason independently?

For that matter, if Nixon showed the alien bodies to Jackie Gleason, he might have showed other people, or at least told them the bodies existed. There are plenty of people around who were close to Nixon. Can we find any other testimony? Is there anything on the famous Nixon tapes? God knows, Nixon shot his mouth off about all sorts of subjects. Did he ever mention the alien bodies?

Did Nixon and Jackie Gleason play golf together? That might be the first thing to check.

If the Secret Service really was dismayed that Nixon got away from them (as Warren says), that can be verified. Are there

active or retired Secret Service people who were working then, and can confirm that Nixon disappeared? Is there anything in Nixon's logs to confirm a disappearance?

Here's a story from the memoirs of Charles Colson, one of Nixon's aides, later convicted of some Watergate crime. One night, Colson was on duty at the White House. If World War III broke out, or some other emergency happened, Colson would be the one to tell Nixon; if Nixon needed something, Colson would have to deal with it.

Around 9 PM, Nixon, who was restless, told Colson he wanted to go to a show. Was there anything at the Kennedy Center? Colson called the box office, but it was closed. He then called every Kennedy Center number he could find, and -- this is one of those true stories that show not everything in the government or the military follows standard procedures -- finally connected with a waitress at a Kennedy Center restaurant. "This is the White House," Colson told the astonished woman. "What's playing at the Kennedy Center tonight?"

Turned out there was a concert by one of the military bands. Nixon insisted on going to it, creating gigantic havoc when he (and his staff and Secret Service squad) arrived all but unannounced in the middle of the performance, forcing the band to stop in the middle of a piece and play "Hail to the Chief."

The next morning, Colson reported all of this to Handleman, Nixon's chief of staff. (Is that what he was? I've forgotten my Watergate rogue's gallery.) Handleman said, "If he asks to do something like that again, don't say yes. He rattles his cage, but we can't let him out."

Could Nixon really slip away with Jackie Gleason?

Greg Sandow

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of Congress who opposed the UFO secrecy. In this critical election year, however, there was little chance of putting it over. Most legislators would naturally avoid such a controversial subject. It seemed wisest to wait until the election excitement was over and the new Congress had settled down, and then to start mustering the strongest possible support.

But at the end of October the situation suddenly changed, offering the chance of an even earlier breakthrough.

For over two months, the AF had been worried by a developing situation which could end the UFO cover-up. To combat this potential danger it had worked out a plan involving the Colorado Project. Unexpectedly, this AF scheme backfired. For several weeks, control of the censorship was seriously endangered.

If the story had become known to the press it would have been front-page news. It could have killed the Condon report.

14

Burial Attempt

The key figure in this Air Force dilemma was none other than Richard M. Nixon, the Republican nominee for President. But the basic problem back of this AF predicament had begun long before.

For years, there had been ill feeling between Nixon and Condon. When Nixon was a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Condon had appeared for questioning. During the session there had been sharp exchanges between the two men. Later, when the scientist's security clearance was challenged, it was obvious that he blamed Nixon. The bitterness between them had never ended.

By 1968, not many people remembered this, but the AF had not forgotten. If Nixon were elected, legislators who had proof of the official secrecy—among them McCormack, Karth and Goldwater—might tell him the inside story. As Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, he could order the Condon report held up until the project was thoroughly investigated.

Soon after Nixon's nomination the AF had put hard pressure on Colorado University to rush the report through, so it could be released before the election. But it was impossible to make the deadline.

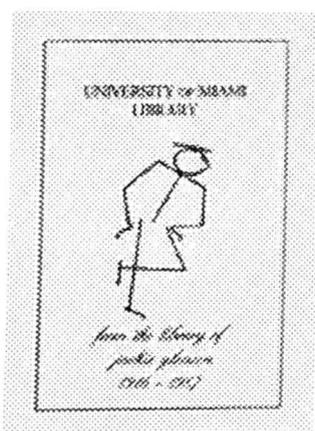
The report was supposed to have been compiled by the

Introduction

This presentation features selected items from the Jackie Gleason Collection of books, journals, periodicals, and publications accumulated by this world famous entertainer related to parapsychology.

Gleason, a comedian, television star, and motion picture actor of international acclaim, developed a deep and abiding interest in parapsychology and its many components. Gleason's interest grew from his inquisitive mind and sincere interest in the topic. However, the collection is not the product of Gleason's personal belief in the wide spectrum of phenomena represented by the term "parapsychology." Rather, the gathering of these materials represents the life-long accomplishment of an individual who found the scholarly and popular literature of parapsychology a fascinating and entertaining subject. We know that Jackie Gleason cherished his collection, and he selected titles with great care and added generous gifts provided by friends.

Marilyn Gleason, the widow of Jackie Gleason, donated the collection to the University of Miami Library in 1988.



Bookplate

The bookplate prepared for the Gleason Collection contains a striking and memorable image. "The bookplate celebrates the comic genius of a remarkable performer," and was designed by Gleason during the 1950's. The stick figure depicted on the bookplate holds the familiar pose Gleason used at the conclusion of the monologue for his long-running television program. As Gleason struck this pose, he uttered the familiar phrase, "And Away We Go," a quote firmly

established in the lexicon of American popular culture. For additional information on this bookplate, you may consult *Libraries and Culture: A Journal of Library History*, Volume 28, Number 2, Spring 1993, pp. 215-17.

Description

The Jackie Gleason Collection includes approximately 1,700 volumes of books, journals, proceedings, pamphlets, and publications in the field of parapsychology, and a lesser quantity of titles relating to the entertainment industry. The Gleason Collection includes both scholarly and popular works published in the United States and abroad. Within the field of parapsychology, the collection offers materials on such topics as: witchcraft, folklore, extrasensory perception (ESP), unidentified flying objects (UFOs), reincarnation, mysticism, spiritualism, mental telepathy, the occult, ghosts, clairvoyance, cosmology, demons, hypnosis, life after death, mediums, psychical research, voodooism, and others.

Appropriate author, subject, and keyword searches using IBIS, the

University of Miami on-line public access catalog, will locate relevant titles from the Gleason Collection. The titles identified in this document are provided to illustrate the scope and content of the Jackie Gleason Collection, and to introduce the reader to a fascinating and stimulating field of literature, popular culture, scientific investigation, and mystery.

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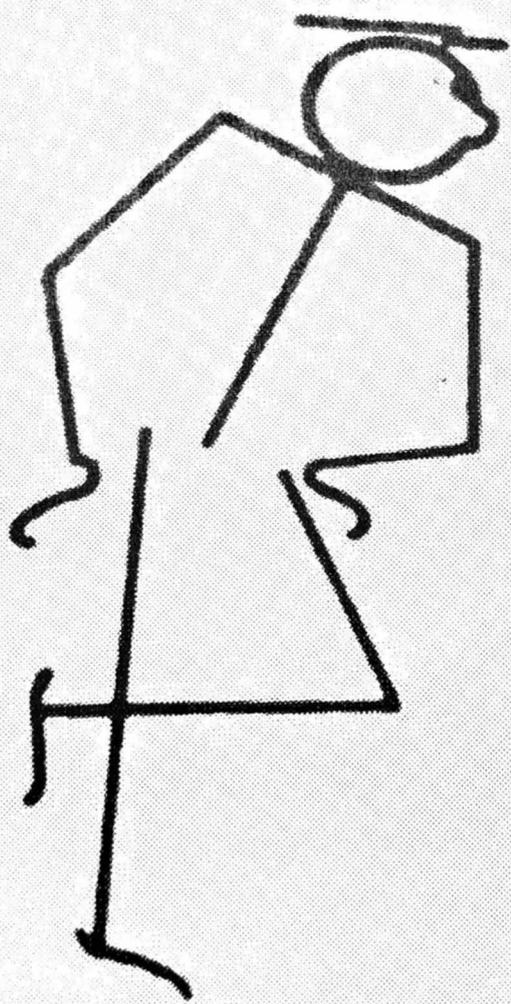
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