OUTLINE AND FIRST DRAFT FOR

“FLOWERS IN THE KILLING FIELDS II”
THE RUSSIAN SECRET SERVICES
AND
THE CIA AND MI6
(The British Secret Intelligence Service)

WITH A SHORT HISTORY AND BACKGROUND OF COVERT OPERATIONS CONDUCTED BY AMERICANS TO GAIN AMERICAN FREEDOMS DATING ALL THE WAY BACK TO 1770, ALONG WITH A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.
THIS WILL INCLUDE

BRIGHT LIGHTS FROM OUR PAST, FLOWERS IN THE KILLING FIELDS, SO TO SPEAK, SUCH AS GEORGE WASHINGTON, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, ANDREW JACKSON, ELI WHITNEY, BENJAMIN TYLER HENRY, SAMUEL COLT, RICHARD GATLING, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, NICOLA TESLA, KELLY JOHNSON, HENRY SINGLETON, GEORGE ROBERTS AND A FEW OTHERS YET TO BE NAMED.

THOSE NOT INVOLVED IN COVERT OPERATIONS WERE INVOLVED IN TOP SECRET SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL BREAKTHROUGHS RELATED TO THE DEFENSE OF OUR FREEDOMS AT CRITICAL TIMES.

SOME WERE INVOLVED IN BOTH.
PREFACE

Here I will thank all of my friends and family for all of their love, kindness, support and encouragement while writing this engaging series of books.
INTRODUCTION

This is the second volume in the series, “Flowers in the Killing Fields”, by Rick Spangle.

This volume begins with the Prologue that is a brief 13 pages dedicated to a revealing historical summary of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, from 73 AD to the present day, with some comments about the emergence and early growth of Christianity, the revealing vestiges of the Roman and Holy Roman Empires and some stark comparisons with modern day USA.

Next, this volume becomes devoted to the recognition of a few of the people who, throughout the history of this country, were the “Flowers in the Killing Fields” or “Flowers among Warriors”, so to speak. Every war has its OVERT heroes, but we must also remember the unsung and COVERT heroes who get very little credit but who perform or performed services to their country and/or the scientific community way above and beyond the call of duty.

Some are persecuted for their highly effective efforts during the Vietnam War, such as Frank Snepp III and Ralph McGeehee mentioned earlier in this series.

Some are the unsung heroes of many ferocious battles, both political and combat, of the unpopular war in Vietnam, such as, Paul Reed, Tom Paukin, Harry Reese, Rick Spangle and a few others also reported earlier in this series.

Two of these “Flowers” being acknowledged in this book were among the “Founding Fathers” of our country, George Washington and Benjamin Franklin.

Eli Whitney is termed by some as the FATHER OF AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY. He produced 25,000 flint lock rifles for the War of 1812. In 1842 Samuel Colt went bankrupt and had no revolvers. The war with Mexico broke out in 1848 and the US government needed guns. They ordered 1000 revolvers from Colt and Colt subcontracted the order to the factory set up by Eli Whitney 40 years earlier and went on to learn about manufacturing guns at Whitney’s factory.

Richard Gatling created the most sophisticated gun of all time and Abraham Lincoln, with his political philosophy of balance, strong resolve and propensity for depression, stabilized the American nation at war and gave one of the greatest speeches of all time at Gettysburg, PA.

Unknown to most people, George Washington and Benjamin Franklin were the two greatest spies in the entire history of this great country and that fact is why they are featured here.
Andrew Jackson’s use of covert action, and a plan of deception, at the battle of New Orleans gets him my vote as a “Flower in the Killing Fields”. Eli Whitney’s advancement of, and use of, interchangeable manufactured parts and sub assemblies for the manufacture and repair of guns on a grand scale was a big factor in America winning the war of 1812 where Britain attempted to regain control of the “ Colonies”.

Whitney was a personal friend of Thomas Jefferson and Whitney received support from our government in the manufacture and repair of guns and the interchangeable parts for guns that he sold.

The first chapter will be fairly short and I hope to fill the readers in on a few facts that are not generally known about old George, Ben, Eli, Old Hickory, and the others, including Abraham Lincoln and Allan Pinkerton.

Some flowers in the killing fields were captains or soldiers of industry and technology who were maligned or unheralded and unknown during their own time but what they did quietly for our country and our society should be well known and greatly applauded by us and future generations.

Such is the case with Allan Pinkerton, George Westinghouse, Nicola Tesla, Kelly Johnson, Henry Singleton, George Roberts and many, many others. These chapters will be developed in much more detail.

There are possibly hundreds of these “FLOWERS IN THE KILLING FIELDS” of previous wars and of the Cold War, and sadly, we will only be able to highlight a few and bring them to the attention of many people who have no idea of the tremendous contributions that these people made to winning previous wars, the Cold War and advancing the technologies available to people all over the world. Such is the case with Whitney, Colt, Gatling, Westinghouse, Tesla, Johnson, Singleton, Roberts and many others.

We could have picked or included many other people, but this book is devoted to the people that we have chosen, what they did, that is still unknown to most people, to help the founding of this country, win previous wars, win the Cold War and make the contributions they did to create technology for the advancement of the American people and people worldwide.

Hopefully this volume will make many people aware of contributions that were made by a few people that were so monumental that their deeds and accomplishments now should be shouted from the rooftops and they should be acknowledged as some of the pioneers of the
world of the emerging aerospace industries of the late 30’s, 40’s, 50’s, 60’s and 70’s that laid the groundwork and foundations for generations to come in the fields of mathematics, aerospace, semiconductors, computers and other technologies that have helped people all over the world have a better way of life.

The people chosen for this volume worked their entire lives on the forefront of these technologies for companies that were mostly involved in research and development that had to be classified and held TOP SECRET at the time because of the Cold War which existed between the forces of socialist Marxist communism and the forces of SEMI-FREE capitalism.

As such, most people knew nothing of what was going on behind the scenes to advance these technologies in the face of those attempting to steal these technologies and use them for the destruction of free capitalism and for the ruin of the emerging age of technology and the use of these resources for the advancement of humankind, instead of to its detriment.

The people chosen for this volume worked for contractors and sub contractors of the United States Government attempting to protect this country from the emerging Socialist Communist Empire that began with the writings of Karl Marx and then with the Fabian Society, continued with the ultra-violent Russian Marxist Revolution (Lenin, Dzerzhinsky, Stalin and Beria) and continues today with the liberal push for more larger government, more government control of our individual lives, less and less freedom, fewer and fewer individual rights and freedoms, more and more BIGNESS and big governmental control of everything in existence.
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INTRODUCTION

HERE WE COVER THE EARLY DAYS OF COVERT SPYING OPERATIONS AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES THAT HELPED OUR COUNTRY WIN THE REVOLUTIONARY WARS FOR AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM FROM THE TYRANY AND TOTALITARIANISM OF BRITAIN FROM 1770 TO 1815

WE ALSO COVER THE TIME FROM 1816 TO 1884

THIS PART COVERS THE SALVATION OF THE UNION FROM THE RAVAGES OF SOUTHERN SLAVERY IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA IN THE CIVIL WAR. THE FLOWERS IN THE KILLING FIELDS ARE ABRAHAM LINCOLN, ALAN PINKERTON, RICHARD GATLING, BENJAMIN TYLER HENRY, SAMUEL COLT AND SEVERAL OTHERS.

UP UNTIL THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBERG, THE SOUTH WAS WINNING THE WAR WITH NO HIGH TECHNOLOGY OR ADVANCED WEAPONS.

LEE WAS ADVANCING ON NEW YORK WHEN HE GOT CAUGHT AND DEFEATED AT GETTYSBURG, PA.
INTRODUCTION

As stated earlier, this section is devoted to some of the covert and overt actions and covert and overt scientific manufacturing technologies that allowed the United States to win our War of Independence from England and the War of 1812 whereby England attempted to regain possession and control of our country.

These were our earliest covert wars that were critical to our obtaining the freedoms that we now possess as Americans and most of the information that will be presented is not common knowledge.

So far our eight flowers are George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Nathan Hale, Eli Whitney, Richard Gatling, Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Tyler Henry and Samuel Colt.

The perseverance of Abraham Lincoln almost single handedly kept the union intact during the Civil War.

Very few Americans know that George Washington and Benjamin Franklin were the two greatest and most important US spies in American History. Both individuals ran extensive networks of spies that accounted for the British Colonies (that’s what we were called before we were called the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA) gaining much tactical and political information on the locations of British troops and the political and military intentions of the British Empire.

This chapter details some of that information.
Our flowers in technology and politics from the Civil War era are Richard Gatling, who invented the Gatling gun, Benjamin Tyler Henry, who invented the repeating rifle, Samuel Colt, who invented the revolver, Alan Pinkerton who ran the largest covert operations of that era and Abraham Lincoln, who spoke at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania after the famous battle that turned the tide of the Civil War in favor of the Union. Old Abe is pretty much thought of, in retrospect, as the greatest president in US history. I pretty much think that it is a tossup between Abe and Georgie, but Abe gets it as long as you realize that without the covert spying abilities of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, we might not have won the Revolutionary War.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, SPY MASTER

Most of us know that George Washington was the Commander of the Continental Army is now known as the American Revolution. Most of the readers of this book will not know that old George had a considerable interest in and a high aptitude for COVERT INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

In fact, according to the Encyclopedia of Espionage “Washington was in fact the most important intelligence officer of the entire American Revolution. He was the chief American spy master.” He was also the architect of a huge spy network designed to infiltrate and gain high level information on British operations on colonial soil. “He recruited spies, instructed them and personally trained them in their treacherous craft, sent them out (dispatched them), welcomed them back and paid them off.”

He gained much of his early experience by fighting FOR the British Army, as an officer, in the French and Indian Wars, going back to his first encounter in 1754.

Washington’s first known venture as a spymaster came on July 15, 1775 when he recorded the payment of $333 to an unidentified person “to go into the town of Boston; to establish a secret correspondence for the purpose of conveying intelligence of the Enemy’s movements and designs.”

NOTE: $333 SOUNDS LIKE A LOT OF MONEY FOR THAT TIME PERIOD AND PROBABLY WAS. BUT SOME OF THE “CONTINENTAL CURRENCY”, AS IT WAS CALLED, DID NOT HAVE MUCH VALUE AFTER THE WAR.
Washington employed more spies during the war and encouraged his subordinates to do the same. His famous quote was “As everything, in a manner, depends upon obtaining intelligence of the enemy’s motions, I do most certainly entreat you and General (Henry) Clinton to exert yourselves to accomplish this most desirable end.” NOTE: FROM A LETTER TO General William Heath dated September 5, 1776.

By 1777 Washington had established an intelligence service initiating direct correspondence with the patriotic Committees of Safety in each of the colonies and bringing more structure to his use of spies. This led to a series of spy networks in areas occupied by British Troops. When British troops entered into a new area, “stay behind” spies and networks would report their every movement to Washington.

In the summer of 1778 he ordered Maj. Benjamin Tallmadge to establish a spy network in New York. Known as the Culpepper Spy Ring, this network was one of the most successful of Washington’s intelligence operations. While Tallmadge was the CASE OFFICER for the spy ring, Washington was directly involved in the operation. When Washington was about to take his Army into New York, he instructed Tallmadge to warn all of his agents of the impending entry in order to avoid retaliation by the British.

In an offensive counterintelligence operation, Washington had one of his officers, who caught a British spy, invite the spy to dinner and befriend him. Washington had the officer recruit the British spy to steal and deliver a secret document to the British. Washington prepared the document in such a way as to way inflate overestimate the strength of Washington’s army. WAY TO GO GEORGIE.
Also, Washington was known to use great deception by keeping up camp fires and having sentries patrol an area long after his troops had departed. WAY TO GO GEORGIE.

Washington’s success in the field of intelligence gathering, offensive counterintelligence activities and outright deception certainly had a positive effect on the outcome of the Revolutionary War and therefore the freedoms that we have in this country today.

By the way, Washington bade formal farewell to his troops in 1783 and with less fanfare, made final payment to his spies. WAY TO GO GEORGIE.

One of the turning points of the war was the Battle of Trenton that involved “Washington Crossing the Delaware”. What most people don’t know was the effect of Georgie’s Secret Agent, John Honeyman who convinced the Hessian Commander Johann Rahl that the Americans were tired, wore out and would not attack. Washington rallied the troops, crossed the Delaware and attacked the Hessian garrison at Trenton, routed the German mercenaries and shot Rahl from a distance. Rahl, fatally injured from the sniper’s bullet, surrendered his troops and died on the night of December 26, 1776. This helped to turn the tide in favor of the Americans.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, SPY MASTER

Benjamin Franklin established many intelligence networks during the American Revolution. Old Ben, if you did not know it, was the key member of the first US Agency for Collecting Foreign Intelligence. Yep that’s right.

It was called the Committee of Secret Correspondence, set up by the Continental Congress on November 29, 1775, “for the sole purpose of Corresponding with our friends in Great Britain, Ireland and other parts of the world.”

Franklin’s experience in foreign affairs began before the Revolution, when he acted as a colonial agent in London for Massachusetts, Georgia, and Pennsylvania. The Continental Congress appointed him minister plenipotentiary, essentially ambassador to France, in September of 1778. As Ambassador to France, he was in charge of and in control of diplomacy and foreign intelligence gathering against the British and the Germans who were supplying mercenary troops attempting to kill our revolution.

Franklin’s main goal was to convince France that the best way to hurt Britain was to form an alliance with America. YEA BEN.

Franklin also worked covertly with JULIEN ACHARD DE BONVOULOIR, a French secret agent, documented as a Belgian merchant from Antwerp, sent to America by the French Government to work behind the scenes in support of the American Revolution. YEA BEN
Franklin’s own agent, Silas Deane, a Connecticut delegate to the Continental Congress, was, like Franklin, a member of the Secret Committee set up by the Congress to buy arms and other materials for the Revolutionary War effort. The French dealt with Deane through PIERRE BEAUMARCHAIS, ostensibly a merchant but actually an agent of the French Foreign Ministry. YEA BEN AND SILAS.

Beaumarchais, using some of his own funds and some funds provided by The King of France, Louis XVI (LOUIE THE 16TH) and some other friendlies in France and Spain, set up what is known in modern espionage as a PROPRIETARY COMPANY, or a firm that is set up to conduct intelligence operations in secret. The British secret service eventually found out about secret activities, but before they did, the operation got tons and tons of varied war materials to America. YEA BEN.

Franklin also had several agent nets in Britain reporting back to him on political as well as military activities. In January 1778, General Lord Cornwallis, who was running the war against the Revolution, while making a report to the British Parliament, stated that the conquest of America was impossible. One of Franklin’s agents quickly picked up the statement and relayed it to Franklin in France. Franklin used this intelligence “pickup” to bolster his successful arguments for an American-French alliance. YEA BEN.
THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND THE WAR OF 1812

The best quote I have is from Benjamin Franklin, Spy Master.

After the three week Battle of Yorktown, VA, the British Commander, Gen. Lord Cornwallis surrendered essentially because George Washington’s Continental Army, supplemented by 8000 French troops under General Rochambeau, had the British on the run and Cornwallis could not escape (evacuate his troops) by sea because part of the French fleet under Admiral de Grasse had blocked his Chesapeake Bay escape route. This again was partially due to old Ben Franklin’s covert diplomacy with France. YEA BEN.

Franklin’s famous quote was “THE WAR OF REVOLUTION IS WON BUT THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE IS YET TO BE FOUGHT”.

This turned out to be sooooooo truuuuuuuue.

There were many factors going on between the end of the Revolutionary War on October 19, 1781 and the beginning of the War of 1812.

Probably the most little known factor was the American Indian Factor. A bunch of the tribes were already siding with Britain and only a few sided with the Colonies. On the side of the colonies were the Choctaws, the Cherokees and the 5, or so, Creek tribes. On the side of Britain were the Shawnee, Creek Red Sticks, Ojibwa, Chickamauga, Fox, Iroquois, Miami, Mingo, Ottawa, Kickapoo, Delaware (Lenape) Mascoutah, Potawatomi, Sauk and the Wyandot.
At the beginning of the war of 1812 the US had 7000 Regular Army troops and the British had 5,200.

At the end of the War the US had 35,800 Regulars, 3,049 Rangers, 125 Choctaw allies and 458,463 Militia. The British had 48,160 Regulars, 10,000 Provincial Regulars, 10,000 Native American allies and only 4,000 Militia. YEA FOR THE AMERICAN MILITIA.

The US Navy had 6 Frigates and 14 other vessels. The British had 11 ships of the line, 34 frigates and 52 other vessels.

CASUALTIES OF THE WAR

The US had 2,260 killed in action, 4505 wounded in action and approximately 15,000 died from all causes?????? The British had 1,600 KIA, 3,679, WIA and 3,321 wounded from disease.

MAIN CAUSES OF THE WAR OF 1812.

First was the British treatment of US naval ships on the high seas. British piracy of American ships on the high seas was running rampant. This led to US outrage over insults to our national honor after humiliations on the high seas.

The British attempted to restrict US trade with France since Britain was fighting the Napoleonic wars at the time of the War of 1812.
The British were impressing American merchant sailors into the British Navy.

The British were supporting American Indian tribes against American expansion.

There was also “talk” of America annexing Canada. The US attacked several parts of Canada as described below.

During the 32 months of the war, there were approximately 72 naval engagements on 6 fronts, the St Lawrence/Lake Champlain frontier, The Niagara River Campaigns, the Detroit Frontier, the Chesapeake/Atlantic Ocean campaign, the Pacific Ocean campaign the American South campaign which includes the Gulf of Mexico, the Battle of New Orleans and the West Indies.

This campaign included Andrew Jackson making a deal with the French pirate Jean Lafitte to conduct piracy and sabotage on the British naval ships in certain areas of the high seas and to fight with him at the battle of New Orleans.

THE BRITISH BLOCKADED THE ATLANTIC COAST OF THE USA, PRIMARILY THE CHESAPEAKE BAY AREA. IN RESPONSE THE US ATTACKED CANADA.

Until 1814, because of the Napoleonic wars, the British had to assume a defensive posture when, in response to the British Blockade of the Atlantic coast, the US ATTACKED 3 PARTS OF CANADA SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE NORTHERN PART OF THE GREAT LAKES, THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND THE NORTHERN PART OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

In 1813, the Americans gained control of the Lake Erie area, seized parts of Western Ontario and ended the British sponsorship of the Indian Confederacy in Midwestern North America.
In September 1814 the British invaded and occupied eastern Maine. They held eastern Maine for the Duration of the War.

In the southeast, in 1814, General Andrew Jackson destroyed the Creek Nation at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. With the defeat of Napoleon in 1814, on April 6, the British got much more aggressive. They immediately sent in 3 large invasion armies attempting to “RE-CONQUOR AMERICA”.

The British victory at the Battle of Bladensburg in August of 1814 allowed them to capture and burn Washington D.C.

American victories in September 1814 and January 1815 repulsed all three British invasion forces in New York, Baltimore and New Orleans. I encourage the readers to read of these battles, especially the Battle of New Orleans.

I will summarize the battle of New Orleans.

To defend the city of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson had about 462 free black Louisiana armed militia sharpshooters, several bands of pirates headed by the famous Jean Lafitte, along with Jackson’s 1352 Tennessee Volunteers, 660 white Louisiana Militia, about 1000 Kentucky Militia, 150 Mississippi Militia, 1000 Regulars and 58 US MARINES. THAT’S ABOUT 4,800 RAG TAG, RODE HARD TROOPS, 58 MARINES, A BUNCH OF PIRATES AND OLD HICKORY FACEING OFF WITH 11,000 BRITISH REGULARS UNDER BRITISH GENERALS PARKENHAM AND KEANE.

Old Hickory had a stroke of covert great spy genius. He asked for volunteers to go on a dangerous spy diversionary mission. The exact number of volunteers is unknown. The volunteers were all given the same cover story. They were part of an 18,000 man regular army force sent to defend the town against the British.
The soldiers were all dispatched into the woods around the huge Chalmette Plantation where they were all captured by British Troops under the command of General John Keane. They all told the same story. The British Command bought into the story and re-organized their attack strategy. This gave Old Hickory a couple of extra days and valuable hours that he used to strengthen the hastily built defensive positions.

Some historians think that if the British had marched straight North onto the plantation as soon as they landed, the 11,000 British regulars could have defeated the Rag Tag Americans. But that didn’t happen. With the extra time to prepare the defenses and set up his 16 artillery pieces, his war sloop, his steamboat, and his schooner, Andrew Jackson pulled off the most surprising upset of this or any other war.

When the final stats were in, the British lost 1521 wounded, 386 killed and 552 that ran through the briars and ran through brambles and ran through the bushes where the rabbits wouldn’t go. Yep 552 went missing and were never heard from again. Old Hickory lost 55 KIA, 185 WIA AND 93 MISSING, probably sipping mint juleps on a veranda somewhere.

Most historians place this battle near the top of the “most complete victories” list when being outnumbered by more than 2 to 1. The British had 2500 or so casualties and Jackson had less than 300. Some summary stats show even lower losses for Jackson, but who’s counting.

In the United States, victories at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815 and the Battle of Baltimore in 1814 (which inspired Frances Scott Key to write the words to “The Star Spangled Banana” while he was at Ft. McHenry watching the rocket’s red glare and the bombs bursting in air over the land of the free and the home of the Braves and Orioles) gave our citizens a new feeling of euphoria around the entire country.
NOW FOR YOUR LESSON, CHILDREN; ONE OF THE MAJOR “OVERALL” REASONS THAT AMERICA WON THE WAR OF 1812 CAN BE SEEN IN ONE STATISTIC. CAN ANYONE GUESS WHAT IT IS????

OK, LOOK UP THREE PAGES. AT THE END OF THE WAR OF 1812, THE BRITISH HAD THE US OUT MANNED AND OUT GUNNED 2 TO 1. WE HAD 35,000 TROOPS AND THE BRITISH HAD 72,000 TROOPS.

THE DIFFERENCE WAS, WE HAD 458,000 MILITIA ALL WITH GUNS PATROLING SMALL AREAS OF THIS COUNTRY LOOKING TO FIND OR KILL INVADING BRITISH SOLDIERS OR INDIAN SPIES WORKING FOR THE BRITISH, AND REPORTING BACK TO OUR MILITARY. WITHOUT THE ARMED MILITIA, THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO WAY THE AMERICANS COULD HAVE WON THE WAR OF 1812. WE WOULD HAVE BEEN “THE BRITISH COLONIES ONCE AGAIN”.

I guess that Andrew Jackson gets my vote as a FLOWER IN THE KILLING FIELDS, after all.

Now for technology.
ELI WHITNEY, INVENTOR AND ENTREPRENEUR

Finding exceptional high technology to go along with effective covert operations during this era is seriously difficult. Most people know that Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin which revolutionized the cotton industry and prolonged slavery a bit. It was one of the best examples of high technology from 1770 to the Civil War. The cotton gin made the removal of those pesky seeds real easy and by machine. Prior to the cotton gin, the removal of the seeds had to be done by hand, that is, by slave’s hands, one cotton bowl at a time. After the invention of the cotton gin, the market for cotton grew tremendously. New textile equipment was invented to speed up the process of making cloth and fabric. This grew the market for cotton.

Then along came the steamboat to transport it. By the mid 1850s the American south was growing three quarters of the world’s supply of cotton. Most of it was shipped to England or New England where it was manufactured into cloth. During this time tobacco fell in value, rice exports at best stayed steady, and sugar began to thrive, but only in Louisiana. At midcentury the South provided three-fifths of America’s exports -- most of it in cotton.

The rest of the story of the cotton gin is also quite fitting and kind of sad for Eli. Eli Whitney had his patent violated most of the time and he could not afford to defend it and almost went broke. Instead of selling his patented machine for a reasonable profit, Whitney and his business partner, Phineas Miller, opted to manufacture a large number of cotton gins and set up an operation whereby the partners would process the cotton for a price of two fifths of the product, payable in product. Therefore for every 5 bales of cleaned cotton, Whitney and Phinny got 2 bales and the plantation got 3 bales. Whitney and Phinny thought that they were going to “get filthy stinking rich”. But the plantation owners, with the help of some sharp lawyers, won the battle.
It is well within the patent law to make improvements on a machine that is patented and make the machine for yourself or to sell the “improved” machine for a profit. Apparently what happened were large plantations got the patent diagrams and improved on the design and built some for themselves and for their friends. That was not a violation of the law in 1793. Next, Eli Whitney and his business partner, could not afford the legal fees to fight the alleged patent violators and was left out in the cold with no way to earn any “big” money from the patent.

Now for the good part. You must remember that Eli was from the north, Massachusetts, and, it appears that several southern states teamed up to further stymie the brilliant Eli Whitney. In 1802 South Carolina agreed to purchase Whitney’s patent rights for $50,000 but delayed in making their payment. The partners (Eli and Phinny) also arranged to sell the patent rights to North Carolina and Tennessee. By the time the courts got around to correcting the wrongs done to Whitney and his partner, only one year remained on his patent. In 1808 and again in 1812 he petitioned Congress for a renewal of his patent. The petition was denied.

The next high tech effort of this era would be the use of interchangeable parts for guns. This was also accomplished by Eli Whitney. Now the rub.

Tons of people believe that Eli Whitney invented and pioneered the use of interchangeable parts in guns and other stuff. Sorry folks, but he didn’t. What he did was popularize the idea of interchangeable parts for guns and founded his own company called the Whitney Arms Company.

Whitney was personal friends with Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States.
He took his ideas to Jefferson and obtained a contract to manufacture guns for the federal government. His first contract was for 10,000 guns to be produced within 2 years. The contract was obtained in 1798. The obstacles that he had to overcome were immense. Much is written about this.

Because of his bad patenting experience with the cotton gin, he decided to operate in secret and decided NOT TO PATENT the machinery that he designed and built to use in the manufacture of the interchangeable parts. He even founded his own town called Whitneyville, Connecticut.

On his first contract, he had a large “time overrun” and it took him 10 years to manufacture the first 10,000 guns. That was 1808 and things were heating up with Britain on the political and military front.

Whitney was given another contract to build 15,000 guns which he was able to supply in 2 short years. That puts us at 1811 with war about to break out with Britain. At that time there were only 7,000 Regular US Army troops but we had 25,000 guns delivered by our flower in the killing field, Eli Whitney.

Whitney’s tenacity and diligence in early engineering work and the invention of the machinery necessary to manufacture “INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS” for guns has lead many historians to call him the “FATHER OF AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY”

There is quite a bit written about his early manufacturing operation and the problems he faced. None of his original equipment remains today. He was quite successful himself, and the concept of interchangeable parts caught on quite rapidly. By the time of the War of 1812, he had delivered over 25,000 guns that were made with interchangeable parts and did not have to be made by individual gunsmiths totally by hand.
THIS WAS A HUGE TECHNOLOGICAL FACTOR IN THE UNITED STATES WINNING THE WAR OF 1812, THE ACTUAL WAR OF INDEPENDENCE FROM ENGLAND.

MOST PEOPLE DON’T REALIZE THAT THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR CAME FIRST AND THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE CAME SECOND FROM 1812 TO 1815.

YOU SHOULD UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENCE AND THE FACT THAT WE WERE NOT AN INDEPENDENT NATION (REPUBLIC) UNTIL 1815.

YOU SHOULD ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT WE ARE A REPUBLIC AND NOT A DEMOCRACY.

RICK

BENJAMIN TYLER HENRY, SAMUEL COLT AND RICHARD GATLING

These three are known quite well in the gun field and much has been written about them. These three get the title of “Flowers” in the technology category and I will include them with several paragraphs each.

Benjamin Tyler Henry made the repeating rifle, Samuel Colt made the revolver and Richard Gatling made the Gatling gun.

All three of them and their businesses contributed to the South losing the Civil war.
BENJAMIN TYLER HENRY

Benjamin Tyler Henry was the person that conceived of and invented the repeating rifle. Benjamin Tyler Henry patented the rifle and brought the repeating rifle into existence in 1860 at the beginning of the Civil War. The Henry Rifle, to quote “gave a single man (as opposed to a single woman) the firepower of a dozen marksmen with muzzle-loading muskets”. By mid 1862 the Henry rifles were in the hands of the Union soldiers. Due to its quality, reliability and the high rate of fire, it gained popularity very rapidly. Its .44 caliber, rim fire cartridge was also quite accurate. The Henry rifle saved the day for the Union on several battlefields. After the Civil War the Henry rifle played a significant role in the frontier days of the American west.

SAMUEL COLT

Samuel Colt brought Eli Whitney’s use of the machine shop to new heights of manufacturing technology. Colt was a flamboyant performer and salesman. He conceived, invented and mass produced the revolver that eventually won the west and gave ordinary Americans access to well machined firearms.

In the beginning, Colt’s revolver was not successful even though the Texas Rangers used them with great success. He went bankrupt in 1842 but kept his patent. At the time his patent was worthless.

The Mexican war broke out in 1846 and General Zachary Taylor needed some of Colt’s revolvers. Colt had none, not even a model. He had sold the last one to a Texas Ranger. He got an order for 1000 of the pistols from the federal government and produced a model. He then subcontracted the order to the Whitney Arms plant in Whitneyville, Connecticut. He went to the plant and visited and reviewed every detail of every area of the plant that Whitney had established 40 years earlier. He vowed to have a plant of his own using the same system as Whitney’s, but far superior.
The next year, in 1848, he rented a facility in Hartford, Connecticut where his business prospered and expanded. Then the Federal Government wanted large numbers of his revolvers. Within 5 years, (mid 1850’s) he had procured a site of 250 acres fronting the Connecticut River at Hartford, and had begun the erection of the greatest arms factory in the world.

At the time, the most able mechanic, machinist and industrial organizer in the country was Elisha Root. Colt outbid all others for Mr. Root’s services and hired him as his superintendent. They became even more successful. Colt died in 1862 and Root succeeded him.

RICHARD JORDAN GATLING

Other than the Gatling gun, Richard Jordan Gatling invented the rice-sowing machine and the wheat drill, both used for sowing rice and wheat. The introduction of these machines did much to revolutionize the agricultural system in America.

The Gatling gun speaks for itself. It was invented by Richard Gatling during the Civil War but was not used much. It involved a great deal of technology, it was heavy and difficult to handle. The rotating barrel design is still the most efficient bullet delivery system ever developed.

Col. Custer had one available for the battle of Little Big Horn but decided not to bring it to bear. He left it at the fort. He didn’t know that the Indians were going to “gang up on him”.

I would guess that the best thing you can say about the weapon system is that it is still in use today on several types of aircraft, land vehicles and naval vessels.
THE CIVIL WAR

It is difficult to summarize the Civil War in a few words. Anyone can look it up and read about it for days and days.

Without a doubt, the two reasons that the UNION won the Civil War was the superior technological and manufacturing output capabilities of the North and the courage, tenacity and moral and political principles of Abraham Lincoln.

UNION COVERT OPERATIONS DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Probably the most useful military intelligence for the Civil War was provided to Union officers by slaves and smugglers. In the spy trade they were known as “BLACK DISPATCHES”.

The best nomination for flowers in the killing fields from the north would, in all likelihood, be Allan Pinkerton, the organizer, creator and first head of the Secret Service. Pinkerton answered directly to General George McClellan and previously had worked directly for Abraham Lincoln. I read the names of the top 15 Union spies and did not recognize any of the names. The next candidate would be Lafayette Baker who worked directly for General Winfield Scott the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army and second in command to Abraham Lincoln.

ALAN PINKERTON AND LAFAYETTE BAKER

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

NOT COMPLETE
CHAPTER 2
1884 TO 1932
INTRODUCTION

From the previous chapter, we proceed to 1884 and the founding of the Fabian Society, the Covert Secret Society founded for the single minded purpose of undermining free capitalism and replacing it with enforced socialism or forced socialist communism.

We will cover Marx, Engels and the Fabian Society which can be termed “the drive towards socialism and away from capitalism.

Our bright light or flowers in the killing fields will be the Cripto Bureau, the forerunner of the NSA and others.

We also cover the Russian Secret Service, the Checka, Founded by Vladimir Lenin and Iron Felix Dzerzhinsky, in a fair amount of depth.
MARX AND ENGLES

Just a note here. The vision of Marxist Utopia obviously came from St. Thomas More’s famous book of the same name, written in 1516.

More described an island that he discovered and visited where everyone was happy without any money, property ownership, or the oppression of an oppressive monarchy or an oppressive government. The key word is oppression or oppressive. All socialist or communist or totalitarian governments are oppressive.

Thomas More was an apologist and defender of the Catholic Church in England. He opposed the Protestant Reformation and thought that the Protestants should all be happy and be part of the Catholic Religion.

Marx also quoted parts of “The Acts Of the Apostles” where the Apostles and converts contributed or gave all of their money to a central person in charge of “the purse”. That person, in turn, purchased food and other necessities for the entire group and distributed as he saw fit.

Marx’s famous quote “from each according to his ability and to each according to his need” comes from The Acts. Many early converts to Christianity sold their land and possessions and gave them to the Apostles for “Redistribution”.

YEP, IT’S IN THE BIBLE FOLKS.
The Catholic papacy and Catholic churches continued with the tradition of the Tithe or giving 10% of everything you make to the Church, never to see it again.

The tithe actually began as an Old Testament Jewish tradition of giving 1/6 or 1/7 of your annual harvest of animals or crops to the Levites (the priests) from the Israeli tribe of Levi as a “hedge against famine”. In those times, a famine came about once every 6 or 7 years. When the famine came, the Levites distributed the stored food among those that needed it.

In fact the reason that synagogues are round is the fact that the old synagogues were used to store grain. The Levites stored grain and fed and kept animals in a central location for use during times of famine.

Yep, you can read that in the Bible.

It’s not quite the same these days.
I just hope that everyone realizes that this type of society can only exist on an extremely small scale and on an isolated and localized basis.

The real problem is centralized government and “centralized rule making”.

When someone begins making rules about everything for everyone from some central location, the rule maker becomes a totalitarian dictator and the members of the society become 100% dependent on that one person or the dictator for everything in their lives.

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE.
THE FABIAN SOCIETY

In October 1883 Edith Nesbit and Hubert Bland decided to form a socialist debating group with their Quaker friend Edward Pease. They were also joined by Havelock Ellis and Frank Podmore, and in January 1884 they decided to call themselves the Fabian Society. Podmore suggested that the group should be named after the Roman General, Quintus Fabius Maximus, who advocated the weakening the opposition by harassing operations rather than becoming involved in pitched battles.

George Bernard Shaw joined the Fabian Society in August 1884.


Early talks at the Fabian Society included: How Can We Nationalise Accumulated Wealth by Annie Besant, Private Property by Edward Carpenter,

The Fabians believed that capitalism had created an unjust and inefficient society. They agreed that the ultimate aim of the group should be to reconstruct "society in accordance with the highest moral possibilities". The Fabians rejected the revolutionary socialism of H. M. Hyndman and the Social Democratic Federation and were concerned with helping society to move to a socialist society "as painless and effective as possible using covert means".

The Fabians adopted the tactic of trying to convince people by "rational factual socialist argument", rather than the "emotional rhetoric and street brawls" of the Social Democratic Federation. The Fabian group was a "fact-finding and fact-dispensing body" and they produced a series of pamphlets on a wide variety of different social issues.

In 1889 the Fabian Group decided to publish a book that would provide a comprehensive account of the organisation's beliefs. Fabian Essays in Socialism included chapters written by George Bernard Shaw, Sydney Webb, Annie Besant, Sydney Olivier, Graham Wallas, William Clarke and Hubert Bland. Edited by Shaw, the book sold 27,000 copies in two years.
The organization was set up to covertly attack capitalism, free enterprise and individual freedom and initiative.

A benefactor named Hutchinson died four years later in 1893 leaving the Fabian Society £10,000. Hutchinson left instructions that the money should be used for "propaganda and socialism". Hutchinson selected his daughter and four others as trustees of the fund, and together they decided the money should be used to develop a new university in London. The London School of Economics (LSE) was founded in 1895 John Maynard Keynes was one of the lecturers.

As Sidney Webb pointed out, the intention of the institution was to "teach political economics on more modern and more socialist lines than those on which it had been taught hitherto, and to serve at the same time as a school of higher commercial or business education".

On 27th February 1900, Edward Pease represented the Fabian Society at the meeting of socialist and trade union groups at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon Street, London. After a debate the 129 delegates decided to pass Hardie's motion to establish "a distinct Labor group in Parliament, who shall have their own whips, and agree upon their policy, which must embrace a readiness to cooperate with any party which for the time being may be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interests of labor."

To make this possible the Conference established a Labor Representation Committee (LRC). This committee included two members from the Independent Labor Party, two from the Social Democratic Federation, one member of the Fabian Society, and seven trade unionists. Some members of the Fabian Society had doubts about this and Edward Pease personally paid the affiliation dues.

**Primary Sources**

Edward Pease, *History of the Fabian Society* (1918)


John Simpkin. Mr. Simpkin runs the web site called “Sparticus Ecucational. He is an admitted Socialist. He is also an educator. Some of his writings contain a fair amount of facts and original research. I usually edit his work down to the bare facts.
NOTORIOUS FOUNDING MEMBERS OF
THE FABIAN SOCIETY

HG WELLS

Herbert George Wells, the son of an unsuccessful tradesman, was born in Bromley on 21st September, 1866. After a basic education at a local school, Wells was apprenticed as a draper. Wells disliked the work and in 1883 became a pupil-teacher at Midhurst Grammar School.

While at Midhurst Wells won a scholarship to the School of Science where he was taught biology by T. H. Huxley. Wells found Huxley an inspiring teacher and as a result developed a strong interest in evolution. Wells founded and edited the Science Schools Journal while at university. Wells was disappointing with the teaching he received in the second year and so in 1887 he left without obtaining a degree.

Wells spent the next few years teaching and writing and in 1891 his major essay on science, *The Rediscovery of the Unique*, was published in *The Fortnightly Review*. In 1895 Wells established himself as a novelist in 1895 with his science fiction story, *The Time Machine*. This was followed by two more successful novels, *The Island of Dr. Moreau* (1896) and *The War of the Worlds* (1898).

Wells also became very popular in the United States. The popular magazine *Cosmopolitan* serialised two of his books, *The War of the Worlds* (1897) and *First Man in the Moon* (1900). His work also appeared in *Collier's Magazine*, the *New Republic* and the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Wells also began writing non-fiction books about politics, technology and the future. This included *Anticipations of the Reaction of Mechanical and Scientific Progress Upon Human Life and Thought* (1901), *The Discovery of the Future* (1902) and *Mankind in the Making* (1903). These books impressed the three leaders of the Fabian Society, George Bernard Shaw, Sidney Webb and Beatrice Webb. Wells accepted their suggestion that he should join the society.

Once a member of the Fabian Society, Wells tried to change it. Rather than a small group of intellectuals discussing socialist reform, Wells thought that it should be a large pressure group agitating for change. When the existing leadership resisted these ideas, Wells attempted to gain control of the organisation. Wells managed to gain election to the Fabian Society’s Executive Committee but gained little support for change from the rest of the group.
Wells resigned from the Fabian Society in 1908 but continued to be active in the campaign for socialism. His book *A Modern Utopia* expressed a desire for a society that was run and organised by humanistic and well-educated people. Wells, who was extremely critical of the role that privilege and hereditary factors in capitalist society and in his utopia, people gain power as a result of their intelligence and training. Wells argued: "The Socialist (asks) what freedom is there today for the vast majority of mankind? They are free to do nothing but work for a bare subsistence all their lives, they may not go freely about the earth even, but are prosecuted for trespassing upon the health-giving breast of our universal mother. Consider the clerks and girls who hurry to their work of a morning across Brooklyn Bridge in New York, or Hungerford Bridge in London; go and see them, study their faces. They are free, with a freedom Socialism would destroy. Consider the poor painted girls who pursue bread with nameless indignities through our streets at night. They are free by the current standard. And the poor half-starved wretches struggling with the impossible stint of oakum in a casual ward, they too are free! The nimble footman is free, the crushed porter between the trucks is free, the woman in the mill, the child in the mine. Ask them! They will tell you how free they are."

In his early scientific writings Wells predicted the invention of modern weapons such as the tank and the atom bomb. He was therefore horrified by the outbreak of the First World War. Unlike many socialists, he supported Britain's involvement in the war, however, he believed politicians should use this opportunity to create a new world order.

Wells was encouraged by the news of the communist revolution in Russia. He visited the country and lectured Lenin and Trotsky on how they should run their country. Wells was disillusioned by what he saw in Russia and in 1920 Wells published *The Outline of History*. The book described human history since the earliest times and attempted to show how society had evolved to the present state. Wells illustrated the triumphs and failures and pointed out the dangers that faced the human race. The main theme of the book was that the world would be saved by education and not by revolution.

Wells book was widely discussed and the abridged version, *A Short History of the World*, published in 1922, sold in large numbers. In the 1922 General Election Wells was the Labor Party candidate for London University.

Wells was now considered to be one of the world's most important political thinkers and during the 1920s and 30s he was in great demand as a contributor to newspapers and journals. Wells also stressed that society needed to establish structures that ensured that the most intelligent gained power. Some socialists criticized Wells claiming that he was now preaching elitism.
So this was H. G. Wells, this dumpy little man with the squeaky voice, totally indifferent to the problems that concerned the great mass of ordinary people."

In his novel *The Shape of Things to Come* published in 1933, Wells describes a world that had been devastated by decades of war and was now being rebuilt by the use of humanistic technology.

In 1934 Wells visited the Soviet Union and the United States. Although Wells clearly preferred what President Franklin D. Roosevelt was trying to do, most people believed he was far too sympathetic to Joseph Stalin. One of his main critics was his old adversary at the Fabian Society, the successful writer, George Bernard Shaw.

Wells was appalled by the outbreak of the Second World War and wrote extensively about the need to make sure that we used the conflict to establish a new, rational world order. Herbert George Wells died on 13th August, 1946, while working on a project that dealt with the dangers of nuclear war.

**Primary Sources**

(1) Beatrice Webb, diary entry (19th April, 1904)

(2) H. G. Wells, *New Worlds for Old* (1908)
George Bernard Shaw

George Bernard Shaw, the third and youngest child, and only son, of George Carr Shaw (1815–1885) and Lucinda Gurly (1830–1913), was born on 26th July 1856 at 3 Upper Synge Street (later 33 Synge Street), Dublin. Shaw's father, a corn merchant, was also an alcoholic and therefore there was very little money to spend on George's education. George went to local schools but never went to university and was largely self-taught.

Shaw began work on 26th October 1871, when he was fifteen, as a junior clerk in a Dublin estate agency run by two brothers, Charles Uniacke and Thomas Courtney Townshend, at a salary of £18 a year. He later recalled that he worked in "a stuffy little den counting another man's money... I enter and enter, and add and add, and take money and give change, and fill cheques and stamp receipts". He added that it was a "damnable waste of human life". According to his biographer, Stanley Weintraub: "While he performed his drudgery so conscientiously over fifteen months that his wages rose to £24." His parents moved to London and Shaw joined them in March 1876.

Shaw became an active member of the Social Democratic Federation (SDF), and became friends with others in the movement including William Morris, Eleanor Marx, Annie Besant, Walter Crane, Edward Aveling and Belfort Bax. In May 1884 Shaw joined the Fabian Society and the following year, the Socialist League, an organisation that had been formed by Morris and Marx after a dispute with H. H. Hyndman, the leader of the SDF.
George Bernard Shaw gave lectures on socialism on street corners and helped distribute political literature. On 13th November he took part in a demonstration in London that resulted in the Bloody Sunday Riot. However, he always felt uncomfortable with trade union members and preferred debate to action.

By 1886, Shaw tended to concentrate his efforts on the work that he did with the Fabian Society. The society that included Edward Carpenter, Annie Besant, Walter Crane, Sidney Webb and Beatrice Webb believed that capitalism had created an unjust and inefficient society.

The Fabian Society rejected the revolutionary socialism of the Social Democratic Federation and were concerned with helping society to move to a socialist society "as painless and effective as possible using covert means.

Frank Harris appointed Shaw as drama critics for The Fortnightly Review. He also published long articles by Shaw including Socialism and Superior Brains.

Shaw supported women's rights, and in 1891 wrote: "Unless woman repudiates her womanliness, her duty to her husband, to her children, to society, to the law, and to everyone but herself, she cannot emancipate herself.

THIS APPEARS HARSH BY TODAY’S STANDARDS, BUT, AT THE TIME, WOMEN WERE SUPPOSED TO BE SUBSERVIENT TO MEN AND "DO AS THEY WERE TOLD. THEY DID NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE OR TO OWN PROPERTY.

In his pamphlets George Bernard Shaw argued in favour of equality of income and advocated the equitable division of land and capital. Shaw believed that "property was theft" and believed like Karl Marx that capitalism was deeply flawed and was unlikely to last. However, unlike Marx, Shaw favoured gradualism over revolution. In a pamphlet, that he wrote in 1897 Shaw predicted that socialism "will come by prosaic installment of public regulation and public administration enacted by ordinary parliaments, vestries, municipalities, parish councils, school boards, etc."
Shaw worked closely with Sidney Webb in trying to establish a new political party that was committed to obtaining socialism through parliamentary elections. This view was expressed in their Fabian Society pamphlet A Plan on Campaign for Labour.

In 1893 Shaw was one of the Fabian Society delegates that attended the conference in Bradford that led to the formation of the Independent Labour Party. Three years later Shaw produced a report for the Trade Union Congress (TUC) that suggested a political party that had strong links with the trade union movement.

On 27th February 1900 the Fabian Society joined with the Independent Labour Party, the Social Democratic Federation and trade union leaders to form the Labour Representation Committee (LRC). The LRC put up fifteen candidates in the 1900 General Election and between them they won 62,698 votes. Two of the candidates, Keir Hardie and Richard Bell won seats in the House of Commons. The party did even better in the 1906 election with twenty nine successful candidates. Later that year the LRC decided to change its name to the Labour Party.

George Bernard Shaw wrote several plays with political themes during this period. These plays dealt with issues such as poverty and women’s rights and implied that socialism could help solve the problems created by capitalism.

In 1912 Shaw began work on his play Pygmalion. His biographer, Stanley Weintraub, pointes out: "Although Shaw claimed that he had written a didactic play about phonetics, and its anti-heroic protagonist, Henry Higgins, is indeed a speech professional, what playgoers saw was a high comedy about love and class, about a cockney flower-girl from Covent Garden educated to pass as a lady, and the repercussions of the experiment... The First World War began as Pygmalion was nearing its hundredth sell-out performance, and gave Shaw an excuse to wind down the production."

Like many socialists, George Bernard Shaw opposed Britain’s involvement in the First World War. He created a great deal of controversy with his provocative pamphlet, Common Sense About the War, which appeared on 14th November 1914 as a supplement to the New Statesman. It sold more than 75,000 copies before the end of the year and as a result he became a well-known international figure. However, given the patriotic mood of the country, his pamphlet created a great deal of hostility. Some of his anti-war speeches were banned from the newspapers, and he was expelled from the Dramatists’ Club.
Shaw's status as a playwright continued to grow after the war and plays such as *Heartbreak House* (1919), *Back to Methuselah* (1921), *Saint Joan* (1923), *The Apple Cart* (1929) and *Too True to be Good* (1932) were favourably received by the critics and 1925 he was awarded the Nobel prize for literature.

SHAW RETAINED HIS ANTI WAR VIEWS ALL THE WAY THROUGH WORLD WAR II. I GUESS HE PREFERRED THEORETICAL SOCIALISM WHILE THE WORLD WOULD CAVE IN TO HITLER UNDER GERMAN NATIONAL SOCIALISM.

THIS GOES TO SHOW THAT MANY GREAT THINKERS DECEIVE THEMSELVES INTO THINKING THAT TOTALITERIANISM CAN BE A GOOD THING.

WE ALL NEED TO THINK ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN “ANIMAL FARM” AND “1984”.

George Bernard Shaw had a fall on 10th September 1950, while pruning trees. He was taken to hospital where it was discovered that he had fractured his hip. Bedridden, he developed kidney failure and died on 2nd November.
Primary Sources


(2) George Bernard Shaw, *Freedom for Women* (1891)

“Unless woman repudiates her womanliness, her duty to her husband, to her children, to society, to the law, and to everyone but herself, she cannot emancipate herself.”

THE CHAUUVANIST SOCIALIST.

John Maynard Keynes

John Maynard Keynes was born on 5th June 1883 at 6 Harvey Road, Cambridge. His father, John Neville Keynes was an economist who taught at Cambridge University. His mother, Florence Keynes had been educated at Newnham College and was the city’s first woman mayor.

In 1897 Keynes was entered for the Eton College scholarship examination and attained the tenth out of fifteen places and was first equal in mathematics. In his final year he won an Eton scholarship to King’s College, in mathematics and classics. One of his tutors was Alfred Marshall. Keynes was invited to join the Apostles, a small, secret
society of dons and undergraduates who met to discuss ethical and political issues. The group included Lytton Strachey, Leonard Woolf, E. M. Forster and Bertrand Russell. His friendship with Woolf and Russell brought him into contact with leaders of the Fabian Society, including Sidney Webb, Beatrice Webb and George Bernard Shaw.

When Keynes graduated in 1905 he took up a career in the Civil Service. He gained a Fellowship at King's College in 1909 and as well as teaching Keynes' began writing on economic issues. He became editor of the Economic Journal in 1911 and his first book Indian Currency and Finance was published in 1913. This was based on lectures he had delivered at the London School of Economics two years previously.

THIS WAS THE UNIVERSITY SET UP AND FUNDED DIRECTLY BY THE FABIAN SOCIETY AS NOTED ABOVE.

Keynes was a pacifist but wanted to contribute to Britain's war effort. He eventually decided to join the Treasury Department of the Civil Service that was dealing with the financial side of the First World War. According to Kingsley Martin, his fellow conscientious objector, Bertrand Russell, claimed that Keynes' work at the Treasury "consisted of finding ways of killing the maximum number of Germans at the minimum expense".

By 1919 Keynes was the senior Treasury official sent as part of the British delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference. John Maynard Keynes totally disagreed with the harsh terms negotiated at Versailles and after resigning returned to England and wrote The Economic Consequences of the Peace (1919). The book was very controversial and although many disagreed with his conclusions, it brought him a great deal of attention. In the book Keynes argued that the war reparations imposed on Germany could not be paid. This, he warned, would lead to further conflict in Europe.

Although Keynes continued to teach at Cambridge University he also contributed a great number of articles to various newspapers and magazines. In 1923 he became chairman of the Liberal journal, The Nation and used it as a vehicle to attack the economic policies of Stanley Baldwin and his Conservative Government. As Chancellor of the Exchequer, Winston Churchill came under attack for his decision to return Britain to the gold standard.
AS STATED, IT WAS AND IS THE FABIAN SOCIETY AND THE OVERALL SOCIALIST GOAL TO FULLY SUBVERT CAPITALISM.

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE IS THAT SOCIALISTS ARE MORE “PRO ACTIVE” AND REVOLUTIONARY THAN THE FABIANS. THEIR DESIRES AND GOALS ARE THE SAME. THEY BELIEVE IN TOTALITARIAN RULE BY THE ELITE OVER THE MASSES OF THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS.

THEY ALL TRY TO CONVINCE THE POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS THAT THEY WILL BE BETTER OFF BEING RULED BY THE ELITE THAN RULED BY A FAIR MINDED FREE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE BY THE PEOPLE AND FOR THE PEOPLE.

Lydia Lopokova and John Maynard Keynes

Keynes married Lydia Lopokova on 4th August 1925.

They visited the Soviet Union on their honeymoon.

Keynes became increasingly interested in what he called "the management of the economy". According to his biographer, Alec Cairncross: "Two forms of economic instability preoccupied him. Of these the first was instability of prices, inflation, deflation, and all that went with them; the second was unemployment and the fluctuations in economic activity giving rise to it. The two were, of course, interconnected since the
movement of prices reacted on the level of activity: but the analytical approach to the problem of inflation, for example, was very different from the analysis necessary for an explanation of unemployment."

Keynes visited the Soviet Union several more times. He was interested in the economic measures being taken by the communist regime and when he returned to England he wrote *The End of Laissez-Faire*. After the onset on the Great Depression in 1929, Keynes began to address the problems of unemployment. In a series of articles, *The Means to Prosperity*, written in *The Times*, Keynes argued that the government should "spend its way out of the depression".

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM? DEBT!! DURING THE DEPRESSION, IN THE UNITED STATES, UNDER ROOSEVELT'S "NEW DEAL", EVERYONE, EXCEPT SOCIAL SECURITY RECIPIENTS AND THE DISABLED, HAD TO SIGN UP FOR A JOB AND WORK. THIS IS OK BECAUSE SOMETHING IS PRODUCED FROM THE WORK.

LBJ'S "GREAT SOCIETY" CHANGED ALL OF THAT. WHEN THE GOVERNMENT BORROWS MONEY TO GIVE TO PEOPLE FOR DOING NO WORK, IT LEADS TO DISASTER. IT HAS LED US TO OUR CURRENT WELFARE STATE WHERE 50% OF FAMILIES IN THE US RECEIVE SOME SORT OF WELFARE ASSISTANCE INVOLVING "NO WORK".

LBJ ALSO LET TO THE BANKRUPTING OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM BY TAKING THE "SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND MONEY" AND PUTTING IT INTO THE "GENERAL FUND" SO THAT THE MILITARY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX COULD PURSUE THE "WAR OF ATTRITION" IN VIETNAM.

During this period he was a member of the Liberal Party and worked closely with its leader, David Lloyd George. In 1929 Lloyd George published a pamphlet, *We Can Conquer Unemployment*, where he proposed a government scheme where 350,000 men were to be employed on road-building, 60,000 on housing, 60,000 on telephone development and 62,000 on electrical development. The cost would be £250 million, and the money would be raised by loan. Keynes also published a pamphlet supporting Lloyd George’s scheme.

THIS WAS OK BECAUSE OF THE ECONOMIC STIMULUS AND THE "PUTTING PEOPLE TO WORK".

The election of the Labour Government coincided with an economic depression and Ramsay MacDonald was faced with the problem of growing unemployment. In January 1929, 1,433,000 people were out of work, a year later it reached 1,533,000. By
March 1930, the figure was 1,731,000. In June it reached 1,946,000 and by the end of the year it reached a staggering 2,725,000. That month MacDonald invited a group of economists, including John Maynard Keynes, J. A. Hobson, George Douglas Cole and Walter Layton, to discuss this problem.

In March 1931 Ramsay MacDonald asked Sir George May, to form a committee to look into Britain's economic problems. The committee included two members that had been nominated from the three main political parties. At the same time, John Maynard Keynes, the chairman of the Economic Advisory Council, published his report on the causes and remedies for the depression. This included an increase in public spending and by curtailing British investment overseas.


THAT’S JUST THE WAY IT WORKS.

Philip Snowden rejected these ideas and this was followed by the resignation of Charles Trevelyan, the Minister of Education. "For some time I have realized that I am very much out of sympathy with the general method of Government policy. In the present disastrous condition of trade it seems to me that the crisis requires big Socialist measures. We ought to be demonstrating to the country the alternatives to economy and protection. Our value as a Government today should be to make people realize that Socialism is that alternative."

SOCIALISM IS NOT THAT ALTERNATIVE. SOCIALISM LEADS TO TOTALITARIANISM AND ABUSES OF BIG GOVERNMENT BY THE ELITE INSTEAD OF THE MARKET BASED ECONOMY. MARKETS WILL ALWAYS FLUCTUATE. THE REAL PROBLEM IS MAKING RULES IN ORDER TO ATTEMPT TO CONTROL THE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE MARKETPLACE.

THE OTHER REAL PROBLEM IS THE “BIGNESS” OF EVERYTHING INCLUDING THE GOVERNMENT, CORPORATIONS, BANKS AND EVEN CHURCHES.
In 1936 Keynes published his most important book *A General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*. It revolutionized economic theory by showing how unemployment could occur involuntarily. In the book Keynes argued that the lack of demand for goods and rising unemployment could be countered by increased government expenditure to stimulate the economy. His views on the planned economy influenced President Franklin D. Roosevelt and was a factor in the introduction of the New Deal and the economic policies of Britain’s post-war Labour Government.

BIG GOVERNMENT SPENDING SHOULD HAVE BEEN CURTAILED AFTER THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND AFTER WORLD WAR II, WHICH IT WAS.

THEN LBJ SPENT WILDLY ON “THE GREAT SOCIETY” WHERE BILLIONS WERE DOLED OUT FOR DOING NO WORK.

THE VICIOUS CYCLE CONTINUES TODAY IN THE USA.

Alexander Cairncross, his biographer, has argued that his wife, Lydia Lopokova, looked after him when he became ill in 1936: "From the summer of 1936 Keynes was affected by a prolonged spell of illness, beginning with chest pains and breathlessness. After a complete collapse in May 1937 heart trouble was diagnosed and a complete rest prescribed. He gradually improved, and was writing occasional letters and even the odd article by July 1937.

But when he returned to London and Tilton in late September he still needed Lydia's constant care to prevent overexcitement and overwork, and he continued to need it for the rest of his life." Margot Fonteyn added: "From when Keynes suffered his first serious illness in 1937... the total dedication she had never quite mustered for her career came to flower. She was a devoted wife, forsaking all interests save her husband's health and work while entertaining him and their friends with her unpredictable remarks."

During the Second World War Keynes was an unpaid advisor to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and wrote the influential *How to Pay for the War* (1940). He attended the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 and the Savannah Conference in 1946. He was also involved in the negotiations on Lend-Lease and the US loan to Britain.

John Maynard Keynes, who had suffered from heart problems for many years, died on 21st April 1946.
Primary Sources

1. John Maynard Keynes, *The Economic Consequences of Peace* (1920)

2. In his book, *Father Figures*, Kingsley Martin explained the influence that Maynard Keynes had on his political and religious opinions.


4 John Simkin, Sparticus etc.
Tsarist Russia had secret police before, but Tsarist Russia was to be swept away to make room for the workers’ paradise. However, setting up the most powerful, all-consuming state in history required unprecedented police action. On December 20, 1917, after seizing power in Russia, Vladimir Lenin created the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage—the Cheka, the Soviet Union’s secret police. The organization’s name would change throughout the lifetime of the Soviet Union, but the terror inspired by the name “Cheka” would not.

The world rightly shudders to the think of the Nazi SS and its concentration camp terror, cruel medical experiments, and arbitrary imprisonments and executions. But this phenomenon had direct historical precedent in the Cheka. The Cheka was directly responsible for hundreds of thousands of executions, and indirectly responsible for millions of other deaths.

Its mission was “to punish and liquidate all attempts or actions connected with counter-revolution or sabotage, whatever their source, throughout Russia; to hand over for trial by a revolutionary tribunal all saboteurs and counter-revolutionaries, and to elaborate measures to combat them; and to carry out a preliminary investigation only in so far as was necessary for preventive purposes.”(1) The Council of People’s Commissars named Felix Dzerzhinsky as its chief.

Dzerzhinsky did not attempt to hide the essence of his group. In a newspaper interview he stated, “we represent organized terror—this must be said openly—a terror which is absolutely essential in the revolutionary period we are passing through.”(2)

This revolutionary period quickly saw the Cheka expand its already-terrifying powers. Where the law was vague, and it usually was, the Cheka stepped in with firm determination to implement the revolution at all costs and with Lenin’s full support. Though the new government outlawed capital punishment, a hated Tsarist tradition, the reality of the Cheka’s mission led the government to brush this ban aside.
Though initially the Revolutionary Tribunals were supposed to oversee the Cheka, Dzerzhinsky and his henchmen quickly began holding their own trials and executions. Its extraordinary powers met some resistance from party officials and the official machinery of the Soviet justice system, but Lenin’s enthusiastic support always allowed the Cheka to overstep its bounds and consider the new territory its new bounds, over and over.

The haze of the revolution and the ensuing Russian Civil War brought many new communist organizations into existence, which the Cheka swallowed piece by piece. It soon became the primary instrument in the worker’s paradise for strike-breaking, censorship of the press, interference in elections, surveillance of the general citizenry, disruption of the Russian Orthodox Church, and ideological enforcement in the Red Army.

In 1919 the Main Directorate for Corrective Labor camps was established under the Cheka. Commonly known as the Gulag, this string of concentration camps swelled under the influence of politically unreliable “criminals” as well as ordinary criminals who would usually have been sent to a local jail. The conditions in these camps were similar to those in more famous concentration camps: insufficient food, forced labor, torture, twisted medical experimentation, and rampant disease. Life expectancy in the Gulag was notoriously low.

Soviet law required peasants to sell all their excess grain to the state at prices determined by the state. These payments being practically worthless, many peasants chose to keep it themselves or sell their grain at better prices to black marketeers, who then distributed it elsewhere with market-like mechanisms. Given that “class enemies” were often denied rations entirely, illegal means of acquiring food through these middlemen were the only option for many people. Lenin fought these “speculators” by having his Cheka execute them ruthlessly. After even this failed to transfer the desired amounts of grain to official Soviet stocks, the Cheka was ordered to confiscate the excess grain itself.

Entire villages were destroyed and many peasants were executed during this campaign. As they were opponents of these agricultural policies, they officially became enemies of the Revolution and could be slaughtered mercilessly. This in the name of protecting their class from exploitation.

Exact numbers are unknown, but estimates of those killed by the Russian famine of 1921 that resulted from this campaign range from three to ten million.
At the end of the Civil War, the Soviet government disbanded the Cheka. However, to safeguard the now firmly-established Revolution, a new agency was created with powers and a mandate almost exactly like the Cheka’s, and was substantially manned by Chekists, including its head, “Iron” Felix Dzerzhinsky. This new organization, the State Political Directory, continued terrorizing the Russian people, as did its successors.

Having one organization that seeks out, arrests, and punishes criminals—in addition to deciding what criminality is in the first place—is a recipe for disaster. However, the loaded term “disaster” implies that the results, mass tyranny and death, are undesirable. For the Soviet government and its Cheka, mass tyranny and death were exactly the goal. No amount of blood was too much to be shed in the name of the Communist Revolution.


The Communist Secret Police: The Cheka

In December, 1917, Lenin appointed Felix Dzerzhinsky as Commissar for Internal Affairs and head of the All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution and Sabotage (Cheka). As Dzerzhinsky later commented: "In the October Revolution, I was a member of the Military Revolutionary Committee, and then I was entrusted with the task of organizing the Extraordinary Commission for the Struggle against Sabotage and Counterrevolution I was appointed its Chairman, holding at the same time the post of Commissar for Internal Affairs."

Dzerzhinsky explained in July 1918: "We stand for organized terror - this should be frankly admitted. Terror is an absolute necessity during times of revolution. Our aim is to fight against the enemies of the Soviet Government and of the new order of life. We judge quickly. In most cases only a day passes between the apprehension of the criminal and his sentence. When confronted with evidence criminals in almost every case confess; and what argument can have greater weight than a criminal's own confession."
Victor Serge argued: "I believe that the formation of the Chekas was one of the gravest and most impermissible errors that the Bolshevik leaders committed in 1918 when plots, blockades, and interventions made them lose their heads. All evidence indicates that revolutionary tribunals, functioning in the light of day and admitting the right of defence, would have attained the same efficiency with far less abuse and depravity. Was it necessary to revert to the procedures of the Inquisition?"

In September, 1918, Felix Dzerzhinsky instigated the Red Terror that followed the attempt by Dora Kaplan on the life of Lenin. Dzerzhinsky reported "Our enemies are now suppressed and are in the kingdom of the shadows." Lev Kamenev admitted: "Not a single measure of the Soviet government could have been put through without the help of the Cheka. It is the best example of communist discipline."

By 1921 the Kronstadt sailors had become disillusioned with the Bolshevik government. They were angry about the lack of democracy and the policy of War Communism. On 28th February, 1921, the crew of the battleship Petropavlovsk, passed a resolution calling for a return of full political freedoms. Lenin denounced the protest as a plot instigated by the White Army and their European supporters. On 6th March, Leon Trotsky announced that he was going to order the Red Army to attack the Kronstadt sailors. However, it was not until the 17th March that government forces were able to take control of Kronstadt. An estimated 8,000 people (sailors and civilians) left Kronstadt and went to live in Finland.

The Cheka was also responsible for dealing with the sailors arrested during the Kronstadt Uprising. Official figures suggest that 527 people were killed and 4,127 were wounded. Historians who have studied the uprising believe that the total number of casualties was much higher than this. According to Victor Serge over 500 sailors at Kronstadt were executed for their part in the rebellion.

The American journalist, George Seldes, wrote: "Because of the Cheka, freedom has ceased to exist in Russia. There is no democracy. It is not wanted. Only American apologists for the Soviets have ever pretended there was democracy in Russia.... Freedom, liberty, justice as we know it, democracy, all the fundamental human rights for which the world has been fighting for civilized centuries, have been abolished in Russia in order that the communist experiment might be made. They have been kept suppressed by the Cheka. The Cheka is the instrument of militant Communism. It is a great success. The terror is in the mind and marrow of the present generation and nothing but generations of freedom and liberty will ever root it out."

Felix Dzerzhinsky was appointed as People's Commissar for Transport in 1921. However, he remained in control of Cheka and in 1922 Dzerzhinsky transformed it into
the All-Union State Political Administration (OGPU). On the death of Dzerzhinsky in 1926, Vyacheslav Menzhinsky became the new head of the organization and played an important role in the Red Terror. It has been argued by Edvard Radzinsky, the author of Stalin (1996: "Though Menzhinsky had a hand in all the dreadful deeds of the Red Terror, he fastidiously absented himself from the torture chamber and from executions... He became the effective head of the Bolshevik secret service."

One OGPU official admitted in 1929: "We have executed some twenty or thirty thousand persons, perhaps fifty thousand. They were all spies, traitors, enemies within our ranks, a very small number in proportion to the persons of this kind then in Russia. We instituted the red terror at a time of war, when the enemy was marching upon us from without and the enemy within was preparing to help him. Scotland Yard executed spies and traitors also in war time."

Richard Deacon, the author of A History of the Russian Secret Service (1972), has argued that Menzhinsky was very different from his master, Joseph Stalin: "He was in almost every respect the antithesis of the men with whom he worked and he behaved in the manner of an idle dandy. He would even conduct interrogations lying on a settee draped in rich Chinese silks, manicuring himself while he put his questions... Brusque, efficient and completely detached in his attitude to his work, he had an almost effortless command of the complexities of the job... While despising the proletariat, he wanted the Russian people to have and to enjoy culture. Off duty he constantly talked of the need for saving the proletariat from themselves by artistic education." Stalin described him as "my amiable, but watchful Polish bear".

During the early stages of the Spanish Civil War, the Cheka was in Spain. Edward Knoblaugh reported: "Cars labeled CHEKA and carrying red or red and black flags patrolled everywhere, loaded with armed men on the lookout for Quinta Columna suspects. Their work was simplified by the fact that Spanish law requires citizens to carry identification cards giving age, description of bearer and place of residence. These could be checked against the political credentials supplied to Leftists in good standing with their respective parties. The raiders entered cafes, some standing guard in the doorway while the rest passed from table to table demanding to see everyone's credentials. Even army officers in uniform were not exempt... One device the Cheka employed in an effort to ferret out conspirators was to seize any two persons walking together, separate them quickly out of earshot of each other, and demand to know what they were talking about at the moment they were separated. The replies then would be checked against each other and if they failed to tally, the pair was arrested. Sometimes the sheer fright of being so seized made the victims stutter and forget what they had been talking about."
In 1934 the Communist Secret Police became known as the Peoples Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKVD). Later that year the new head of the NKVD, Genrikh Yagoda, arrested Lev Kamenev, Gregory Zinoviev, Ivan Smirnov, and thirteen others and accused them of being involved with Leon Trotsky in a plot to murder Joseph Stalin and other party leaders. All of these men were found guilty and were executed on 25th August, 1936.

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Primary Sources

(1) The Granat Encyclopaedia of the Russian Revolution was published by the Soviet government in 1924. The encyclopaedia included a collection of autobiographies and biographies of over two hundred people involved in the Russian Revolution. Felix Dzerzhinsky was one of those invited to write his autobiography.

(2) Felix Dzerzhinsky, interviewed in Novaia Zhizn (14th July, 1918)

We stand for organized terror - this should be frankly admitted. Terror is an absolute necessity during times of revolution. Our aim is to fight against the enemies of the Soviet Government and of the new order of life. We judge quickly. In most cases only a day passes between the apprehension of the criminal and his sentence. When confronted with evidence criminals in almost every case confess; and what argument can have greater weight than a criminal's own confession.

(3) David Shub, Lenin (1948)

On 20 December 1917, Lenin instructed Dzerzhinsky to organize an Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution and Speculation. Under the name Cheka, this Soviet secret police soon became the symbol for a system of terror such as the world had never seen. In later years its name was changed to OGPU, NKVD, MVD, GRU AND THE KGB, but its purpose remained the same. Dzerzhinsky became the first head of the Cheka.

In his first address as chief of the Soviet secret police Dzerzhinsky declared: "This is no time for speech-making. Our Revolution is in serious danger. We tolerate too good-naturedly what is transpiring around us. The forces of our enemies are organizing. The counter-revolutionaries are at work and are organizing their groups in various sections of the country. The enemy is encamped in Petrograd, at our very hearth! We have indisputable evidence of this and we must
send to this front the most stern, energetic, hearty and loyal comrades who are ready to do all to
defend the attainments of our Revolution. Do not think that I am on the look-out for forms of
revolutionary justice. We have no need for justice now. Now we have need of a battle to the
death! I propose, I demand the initiation of the Revolutionary sword which will put an end to all
counter-revolutionists. We must act not tomorrow, but today, at once!

Then followed a series of uncovered plots, some true, others fantastic, against the Bolsheviks
and conspiracies against the lives of the leaders. In his little room Dzerzhinsky was constantly
sharpening the weapon of the Soviet dictatorship. To Dzerzhinsky was brought the mass of
undigested rumours from all parts of Petrograd. With the aid of picked squads of Chekists,
Dzerzhinsky undertook to purge the city. At night his men moved from the dark streets into
apartment houses; towards dawn they returned with i their haul. Few if any challenged the
authority of these men. Their password was enough: Cheka, the all-powerful political police.

Little time was wasted sifting evidence and classifying people rounded up in these night raids.
Woe to him who did not disarm all suspicion at once. The prisoners were generally hustled to
the old police station not far from the Winter Palace. Here, with or without perfunctory
interrogation, they were stood up against the courtyard wall and shot. The staccato sounds of
death were muffled by the roar of truck motors kept going for the purpose.

Dzerzhinsky furnished the instrument for tearing a new society out of the womb of the old - the
instrument of organized, systematic mass terror. For Dzerzhinsky the class struggle meant
exterminating "the enemies of the working class". The "enemies of the working class" were all
who opposed the Bolshevik dictatorship.

Furthermore, Dzerzhinsky was conscious that terror was perhaps the only means of making
"proletarian dictatorship" prevail in peasant Russia. In a conversation with Abramovich, in
August 1917, he expressed impatience with the conventional socialist view that the correlation
of real political and social forces in a country could only change through the process of
economic and political development, the evolution of new forms of economy, rise of new social
classes, and so on. "Could't this correlation be altered?" Dzerzhinsky asked. "Say, through the
subjection or extermination of some classes of society?"

Dzerzhinsky was the man who directed the actual operations of the Cheka, but Lenin assumed
full responsibility for the terror. On 8 January 1918, the Council of People's Commissars set up
battalions of bourgeois men and women to dig trenches. The Red Guards stationed as their
'surveillance' received the order to shoot anyone who resisted. A month later the All-Russian
Cheka declared that "counter-revolutionary agitators" and also "all those trying to escape to
the Don region in order to join the counter-revolutionary troops... will he shot on the spot by
the Cheka squads".

“FLOWERS IN THE KILLING FIELDS II” By Rick Spangle
The same punishment was ordered for those found distributing or posting anti-government leaflets. Not only political crimes were dealt with in this fashion. In Briansk the death penalty by shooting was ordered for drunkenness, and in Viatka the same was ordered for violators of the eight-o'clock curfew. In Rybinsk "shooting without warning" followed any congregation of people on the streets, and in the Kaluga province those failing to meet military levies in time were likewise ordered to be shot. The same "crime" was punished in Zmyev by drowning the victim in the Dniester River "with a stone around his neck".


Since the first massacres of Red prisoners by the Whites, the murders of Volodarsky and Uritsky and the attempt against Lenin (in the summer of 1918), the custom of arresting and, often, executing hostages had become generalized and legal. Already Cheka, which made mass arrests of suspects, there was a tendency to settle their fate independently, under formal control of the Party, but in reality without anybody's knowledge.

The Party endeavored to head it with incorruptible men like the former convict Dzerzhinsky, a sincere idealist, ruthless but chivalrous, with the emaciated profile of an Inquisitor: tall forehead, bony nose, untidy goatee, and an expression of weariness and austerity. But the Party had few men of this stamp and many Chekas.

I believe that the formation of the Cheka was one of the gravest and most impermissible errors that the Bolshevik leaders committed in 1918 when plots, blockades, and interventions made them lose their heads. All evidence indicates that revolutionary tribunals, functioning in the light of day and admitting the right of defense, would have attained the same efficiency with far less abuse and depravity. Was it necessary to revert to the procedures of the Inquisition?

By the beginning of 1919, the Chekas had little or no resistance against this psychological perversion and corruption.

(5) George Seldes wrote about Cheka in his book *You Can't Print That!* (1929)

The Cheka (Chesvychaika), or GPU, is the instrument of the red terror, organized in 1918, through which the Soviet government, the Communist party and the Third International, Russia's indivisible trinity, maintains itself in dictatorial power to this very day. The years have brought a change in name, less activity and more secrecy.
The era of wanton murder has passed, it is true; public trials within fourteen days after arrest are now ordered by law and in most cases given. But the terror has entered into the souls of the Russian people.

**Because of the Cheka, freedom has ceased to exist in Russia.** There is no democracy. It is not wanted. Only American apologists for the Soviets have ever pretended there was democracy in Russia. "Democracy" says a communist axiom "is a delusion of the bourgeois mind." Justice in Russia is communist justice: the end justifies the means, and the end is Communism at all costs, including the lives of its opponents.

Freedom, liberty, justice as we know it, democracy, all the fundamental human rights for which the world has been fighting for civilized centuries, have been abolished in Russia in order that the communist experiment might be made. They have been kept suppressed by the Cheka.

The Cheka is the instrument of militant Communism. It is a great success. The terror is in the mind and marrow of the present generation and nothing but generations of freedom and liberty will ever root it out.

The victims of the Cheka are estimated anywhere from 50,000 to 500,000, with the truth probably mid-ways. But it is not a matter of numbers. The outstanding fact today is that by their tortures, wholesale arrests and wholesale murders of liberals suspected of not favouring the Bolshevik interpretation of Communism, the Cheka has terrorized a whole generation, the people of our time.


RICK
The victims are usually non-Bolshevik radicals, especially Socialists, social-revolutionaries and Mensheviks, who, incidentally, are more hated by the Bolsheviks than the capitalists, the nobility or the bourgeoisie.

THE PROBLEM WAS THAT THE CAPITALISTS, AND THE NOBILITY (THE BOURGEOIS) WERE A SERIOUS MINORITY IN OVERALL NUMBERS. THE MENSHEVIKS (RUSSIAN FOR MINORITY) WERE THE MINORITY TO THE BOLSHEVIKS (RUSSIAN FOR MAJORITY) IN THE RUSSIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY. THE BOLSHEVIKS WERE LED BY LENIN AND THE MENSHEVIKS WERE LED BY JULIUS MARTOV. THE DISPUTE WAS OVER MINOR PARTY POLITICS AND THEY BECAME MORTAL ENEMIES

RICK

(6) Maxim Gorky, letter to Alexei Rykov (3rd July, 1922)

If the trial of the Socialist Revolutionaries will end with a death sentence, then this will be a premeditated murder, a foul murder. I beg of you to inform Leon Trotsky and the others that this is my contention. I hope this will not surprise you since I had told the Soviet authorities a thousand times that it is a senseless and criminal to decimate the ranks of our intelligentsia in our illiterate and lacking of culture country. I am convinced, that if the SR's should be executed the crime will result in a moral blockade of Russia by all of socialist Europe.

(7) Cheka official quoted by an English journalist in 1929.

We have executed some twenty or thirty thousand persons, perhaps fifty thousand. They were all spies, traitors, enemies within our ranks, a very small number in proportion to the persons of this kind then in Russia. We instituted the red terror at a time of war, when the enemy was marching upon us from without and the enemy within was preparing to help him. Scotland Yard executed spies and traitors also in war time.

(8) In 1933 Victor Serge was taken to the headquarters of the All-Union State Political Administration (OGPU).

It was a prison of noiseless, cell-divided secrecy, built barely into a block that had once been occupied by insurance company offices. Each floor formed a prison on its own, sealed off from the others, with its individual entrance and reception-kiosk; coloured electric light-signals operated on all landings and corridors to mark the various comings and goings, so that prisoners could never meet one another. A mysterious hotel-corridor, whose red carpet silenced the slight sound of footsteps; and then a cell, bare, with an inlaid floor, a passable bed, a table and a chair, all spick and span.
Here, in absolute secrecy, with no communication with any person whatsoever, with no reading-matter whatsoever, with no paper, not even one sheet, with no occupation of any kind, with no open-air exercise in the yard, I spent about eighty days. It was a severe test for the nerves, in which I acquitted myself pretty well. I was weary with my years of nervous tension, and felt an immense physical need for rest. I slept as much as I could, at least twelve hours a day. The rest of the time, I set myself to work assiduously. I gave myself courses in history, political economy - and even in natural science! I mentally wrote a play, short stories, poems.

(9) Rutkovsky was one of the members of the All-Union State Political Administration (OGPU) who interviewed Victor Serge in 1933. He attempted to get Serge to sign a confession agreeing that he had worked with Anita Russakova against the Soviet government. Serge knew that once he signed a confession he would be executed.

I can see that you are an unwavering enemy. You are bent on destroying yourself. Years of jail are in store for you. You are the ringleader of the Trotskyite conspiracy. We know everything. I want to try and save you in spite of yourself. This is the last time that we try. So, I'm making one last attempt to save you.

I don't expect very much from you - I know you too well. I am going to acquaint you with the complete confessions that have been made by your sister-in-law and secretary, Anita Russakova. All you have to do it say, "I admit that it is true", and sign it. I won't ask you any more questions, the investigation will be closed, your whole position will be improved, and I shall make every effort to get the Collegium to be lenient to you.

(10) Edward Knoblaugh, Correspondent in Spain (1937)

One device the Cheka employed in an effort to ferret out conspirators was to seize any two persons walking together, separate them quickly out of earshot of each other, and demand to know what they were talking about at the moment they were separated. The replies then would be checked against each other and if they failed to tally, the pair was arrested. Sometimes the sheer fright of being so seized made the victims stutter and forget what they had been talking about. Folks quickly learned that it paid to agree on a "topic" of conversation before starting out for a walk, so that they would have their answers ready. Thus: "If we're stopped, we were discussing plans to go to the cinema tonight."


Menzhinsky, the new head of the O.G.P.U. was, like his predecessor, Dzerzhinsky, a Pole. It was astonishing to find such a man at the head of the Secret Service in this period of mistrust, but Menzhinsky, not only displayed his contempt for the Party rank and file, but gloated over his delight in luxurious living. He was in almost every respect the antithesis of the men with whom he worked and he behaved in the manner of an idle dandy. He would even conduct
interrogations lying on a settee draped in rich Chinese silks, manicuring himself while he put his questions. Yet he had inspired trust and was tolerated with amusement by Lenin, who called him "my decadent neurotic", and maintained in office by Stalin who dubbed him "my amiable, but watchful Polish bear".

He surrounded himself with trusted Polish agents, was more interested in counter-espionage than in spying abroad and hated being bothered with unnecessary detail. He took the view that the only worthwhile intelligence abroad was in the field of science, dismissing all else as "so much waste of time that the information our spies bring in is two years out of date by the moment it comes to my office".

The son of a lawyer from an upper-middle class family, his background alone made him an incongruous choice for the post of head of the O.G.P.U. at this period. Brusque, efficient and completely detached in his attitude to his work, he had an almost effortless command of the complexities of the job. Yet, though eminently fitted in many ways to succeed a man like Dzerzhinsky, he was perhaps doomed from the beginning to succumb to his enemies, not least because of his intemperate remarks. He referred to "the riff-raff proletariat who clutter up the machine of government" and dubbed the working-class more wittily than tactfully as "a stupidity discovered by the intelligentsia".

Menzhinsky was quick-witted, an opportunist and a realist, but he was certainly not a typical Communist - though he dyed his finger- and toe-nails red.

It would be difficult to know what his ultimate aims really were. In some ways he could be described as a Ruskin-style reformer, more at home in the world of William Morris and the early arty-crafty socialists than in a power struggle between one set of revolutionaries and another. While despising the proletariat, he wanted the Russian people to have and to enjoy culture. Off duty he constantly talked of the need for saving the proletariat from themselves by artistic education. It is little wonder that he was nicknamed "The Poet of the Cheka".

His offices in a small building in Kaljayev Place in Moscow were filled with every beautiful object he could collect, icons, paintings, oriental works of art and statues. In this unreal atmosphere he spent his time signing death warrants and writing and translating poetry.

With the minimum of fuss he kept his subordinates on their toes and, with prodding from Stalin, ordered a re-organisation of the collecting of foreign intelligence. The manner in which he did this suggests a certain amount of cynical indifference to the task. He called a meeting of departmental heads and let them talk unprompted while he continued with his manicuring. Each man gave his own views on where Russian espionage had gone wrong, analysed failures
and suggested plans for the future. Then Menzhinsky nodded to a young man in the drab uniform of a Party worker.

"Comrade Yagoda," he said, "will now address you. He has the full confidence of Stalin."

The departmental heads were flabbergasted. They had never heard of Comrade Yagoda before, let alone seen him. Who was this upstart who enjoyed the patronage of Stalin?

Yagoda immediately attacked the whole espionage set-up, declared that Stalin was extremely annoyed by the way things had been handled and demanded that many of the names of key agents mentioned during the conference should be struck off the lists. He then announced what appointments he would make in their place.

It was an astonishing performance by a complete outsider. No doubt the departmental chiefs would have criticised him angrily, but Menzhinsky closed all further discussion with the words:

"Comrade Yagoda has spoken. He has the complete confidence of Stalin and he will be my deputy forthwith. He will reorganise foreign espionage for us."

Genrik Yagoda was a complete contrast to the aristocratic Menzhinsky. He was of peasant origin from Latvia, lacking in education, uncouth in manners and speech, but possessed of an obstinate streak that refused to take "no" for an answer and a ruthless determination not to allow any man who served under him to make a mistake more than once. From the beginning Yagoda took the keenest interest in the Special Division of the Second Directorate, the section which liquidated enemies of the regime by murder. This section was for a time run by Nicolai Yezhoff, but it was Yagoda who ensured that the organisation was to be devoted entirely to dealing with Stalin's enemies. "The enemies of Stalin are the enemies of Russia," said Yagoda. "The enemies of others are of less account and can be dealt with by others. The Special Division is to ensure that no enemies of Stalin continue to live."

A continuing and curious feature of Soviet Intelligence has been that following a period of diplomatic successes and actual gains in prestige Russia has ruined her relations with other countries by taking grave risks in espionage and in having her spies captured and her networks destroyed. But in periods when Russia has been forced back on the defensive, when she has had to rebuild her networks from scratch and has been engaged in wars her Intelligence Services have brought off her greatest coups. In this respect she bears some resemblance to Britain, but only perhaps in that the Secret Services of each nation tend to improve beyond
recognition in wartime and often fail badly in peace. But Britain's failures in peacetime have usually been due to spending too little money, employing unprofessional agents and in lack of co-ordination between espionage and counter-espionage sections. Russia's failures in peacetime have been caused by employing too many agents too obviously and in a tendency to over-confidence.

Yagoda had much purging of over-confident and unprofessional agents to carry out in the early thirties. Matters had come to a head by the arrests of three key agents, Rudolph Gaida, a Czech Legionnaire, in Prague in 1926, of Daniel Vetrenko, the head of the Polish network, in 1927, and of Bue and Euphony by the Swiss Police shortly afterwards. Every counter-espionage service in Europe was alerted to the peril in its midst: the Austrians closed in on the Vienna network and in May 1927, discovered that its leader was an official of the Soviet Legation named Balcony.

I LEFT THIS LONG HISTORY OF THE CHEKA IN TO SHOW WHAT WILL HAPPEN AS SOCIALISM, AND THE SOCIALISTIC ELITE, GAIN MORE POWER IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN ORDER TO RETAIN THEIR POWER, THE SOCIALISTIC ELITE, LED BY OBAMA, WILL DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO SOLIDIFY THEIR POWER BY USING THE NSA, THE NRO (NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE)* AND THE CIA IN EVERY ILLEGAL WAY POSSIBLE TO INCREASE THEIR DOMESTIC POWER OVER THE AMERICAN POPULATION.

THEY ARE MASTER PROPAGANDISTS AND THEIR “LIBERAL FEEL GOOD LOGIC” WILL CONVINCE ALL LOW INFORMATION VOTERS THAT “SOCIALISM IS THE WAY OF THE FUTURE”.

GOOD LUCK WITH THAT.

RICK

*The NRO is the classified office that is in charge of all of our classified satellite technology.
CHAPTER 3
SECTION 1
1932 TO 1951

STALIN AND BERRIA TAKE COMMAND IN THE USSR.

MORE CIA AND MI6 INEPTITUDE

BLAKE, PHILBY,
THE BERLIN TUNNEL
AND MORE
THE BRIGHT LIGHTS:
THE SKUNKWORKS AND KELLY JOHNSON

EARLY DAYS OF THE SKUNKWORKS
NOT QUITE COMPLETE
US AND BRITISH COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE INEPTITUDE

GEORGE BLAKE

George Blake and Kim Philby are acknowledged as the 2 greatest KGB double agents in history.

Blake, among other things, was instrumental in furnishing the Russians with the names of 400 British and American agents penetrating the Soviets from 1955 until he was caught and put into a British prison.

He escaped and made his way to East Berlin and from there managed passage to Russia where he is still alive in 2013.

I have read his life story and it is SPELLBINDING. He escaped from prison in Britain and escaped to Russia in a secret compartment in a “non-descript” automobile.

These exploits are explained briefly in “To Secret, To Long” By ____________ and “Spy Catcher” by Peter Wright.
No story or book about the CIA, British Intelligence and the KGB is complete without a summary of the lives of both Philby and Blake.

Rick

George Blake

George Blake was a spy for the Soviet Union during the 1950’s. Blake was caught when a Polish spy who had defected to the West blew his cover to the CIA. There was great anger over what Blake had done and he received a prison sentence of 42 years, the longest ever handed out at the time except for a prisoner actually sentenced to a full life term.

Blake was born in Rotterdam on November 11th 1922. He had a Dutch mother and a Turkish father and was born George Behar. His father, Albert, was a naturalised British subject and proud of it. He had fought against the Ottoman Empire in World War One and had been awarded medals for his gallantry. In 1936, Albert died and George was sent to Egypt to stay with relatives. While in Egypt he continued with his English way of life by attending the English School in Cairo. He became close to his Uncle Henri who was to become a leading member of the Communist Party of Egypt.

During World War Two, Blake returned to the Netherlands where he joined the resistance movement working as a runner. He was interned but released because he was not yet eighteen. Blake was certain that he would
have been interned again once he reached his eighteenth birthday. He therefore escaped to the UK. When in England he changed his surname to Blake and joined the Special Operations Executive (SOE). Blake spoke several European languages with a degree of fluency. He acted as a guide for agents who worked in the Netherlands. Blake also translated documents brought back to the UK by agents who had worked undercover in Occupied Europe. At the end of World War Two, Blake was sent to Hamburg to interrogate German U-boat captains. A talented linguist, Blake caught the eye of MI6. He was taught Russian and recruited by MI6 in 1948. His first posting was to Seoul where he was tasked with creating a network of agents who were loyal to the West and who also had a hatred of communism.

However, the sudden invasion of South Korea by North Korea in 1950 led to the fall of Seoul. Blake was captured by the North Koreans and spent three years in detention. It was during this time in detention that Blake converted to communism. He claimed that the writings of Karl Marx left a deep impact on him. In an interview many years after the Korean War, Blake also stated that it was the knowledge that defenceless Korean citizens were being bombed by the US that also convinced him that the communist system had to be better.

In 1953, Blake was released and returned to the UK. He continued his work for MI6 working in Y Section and in 1955 was sent to Berlin to recruit Soviet officers who were to work as double agents. However, his placement by MI6 gave Blake the perfect cover to contact the KGB. Blake gave the KGB the names of about 400 agents who were working for MI6 and effectively sealed their fate.

In 1959 Blake returned to the UK and worked in a unit called DP4. This unit recruited British businessmen who travelled to the USSR and also Russian diplomats based in the UK.

In 1961, the Polish spy Michael Goleniewski defected to the West. He named Blake to the authorities and he was arrested. Blake was tried in camera at the Old Bailey. Such was the extent of his betrayal that he was
given a term of 42 years in prison. At the time the media reported that this term represented the number of MI6 agents arrested by the KGB after Blake had betrayed them. Had he served all of it, Blake would have been about 80 years of age when he was released.

In October 1966 Blake escaped from Wormwood Scrubs Prison in London.

He fled to the Soviet Union where he worked for the Institute of World, Economic and International Affairs.

In 1990 he wrote his autobiography ‘No Other Choice’. In 1991, Blake apologised for the deaths he caused by betraying agents to the KGB. He continues to live on a KGB pension in Moscow.

Double Agent, Turning 90, Says, ‘I Am a Happy Person’

By ELLEN BARRY
Published: November 12, 2012

MOSCOW — The 90th birthday of a double agent from the height of the cold war has been made the occasion for extensive celebration in Russia, with a documentary film, a rare newspaper interview stressing his happy retirement in Russia and a personal birthday greeting on Sunday from President Vladimir V. Putin.
The spy, George Blake, betrayed British and American intelligence starting in the 1950s; he was found out in 1961 and sentenced to 42 years in a British prison. But he escaped five years later using a ladder of rope and knitting needles, made his way to the Soviet Union and has been living out his last years serenely in a cottage outside Moscow.

His story contrasts sharply with those of other Russian moles in British intelligence from around the same time, most notably Kim Philby, who defected to the Soviet Union in 1963.

Mr. Philby was said to suffer from depression and alcoholism afterward, which some said stemmed from disappointment and disillusionment with the Communist state he found there. He died in 1988.

Mr. Blake, on the other hand, has lived well and apparently happily on his Russian pension, and over the years has rebuilt his contacts with his children in England, who traveled to Moscow for Sunday’s festivities.

“I am a happy person, a very lucky person, exceptionally lucky,” Mr. Blake told an interviewer from Rossisskaya Gazeta, the official government newspaper. Though condemned as a traitor in Britain, where he is believed to have caused the deaths of scores of British agents, he made it clear that he is not agonizing over the past.
“I do not believe in life after death,” he said. “In my childhood, I wanted to become a priest, but that passed. As soon as our brain stops receiving blood, we go, and after that there will be nothing. No punishment for the bad things you did, nor rewards for the utterly wonderful.”

It seems unlikely that Mr. Blake should end his days so comfortably. A convinced Communist dating to a period when he was a prisoner of North Korean forces, he was responsible for a crushing defeat for American espionage, the discovery of a costly secret tunnel the Americans had dug into East Berlin to let the Central Intelligence Agency tap buried Soviet telephone cables. Using information supplied by Mr. Blake, the K.G.B. uncovered and thwarted the tunnel after 11 months and 11 days of operation, according to research published in the book “Battleground Berlin.”

Mr. Blake was exposed by a Polish double agent a few years later.

After his escape from the Wormwood Scrubs prison in London, he was smuggled to Berlin in a wooden box in the back of a van. In the interview published last week, he said he then presented himself to border guards in East Berlin, asked to speak to a Soviet officer, and when told to wait, immediately fell into a deep sleep.

“These have been the happiest years of my life, and the most peaceful,” he said of his life in Moscow. He described, quite fondly, how he and the other British defectors stuck together in their new lives in Russia. His mother, he said, had taken a liking to Mr. Philby because

“Mum liked to drink martinis in the evening, and so did Kim.” He recalled his naïve intention, after the Russian Foreign Intelligence Service awarded him with a Volga car, to climb into it and drive across the country. “At that time,” he said ruefully, “I knew very little about Russian roads.”

Mr. Blake, known in Russia as Giorgi Ivanovich Bekhter, rarely appears in public. When a reporter from The Daily Telegraph tracked him down near his home recently, he explained he could not give an interview without permission from the Foreign Intelligence Service.
Mr. Putin, himself a former intelligence officer, hailed Mr. Blake’s service to the Soviet Union and told him that he had a place in the “constellation of strong and courageous men.”

“You and your colleagues made an enormous contribution to the preservation of peace, to security, and to strategic parity,” he wrote in a telegram made public on Sunday. “This is not visible to the eyes of outsiders, but very important work deserves the very highest acknowledgment and respect.”

THE BERLIN TUNNEL SCAM

The East Berlin Tunnel: Whose Ruse?

AS IT TURNED OUT, THE RUSSIANS KNEW ABOUT THE TUNNEL FROM DAY ONE.

THE ENTIRE STORY IS TOLD IN THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE CIA BY JOSEPH TRENTO AND SUMMARIZED HERE.

RICK
BERLIN -- On a rainy day 52 years ago, the cover was blown on one of the biggest espionage plots of the Cold War. Soviet and East German forces announced that they had found a quarter-mile-long tunnel that the CIA had burrowed into East Berlin as part of a massive wiretapping operation.

Though the audacious project had come to a crashing end, news of the discovery generated unrestrained glee across the Atlantic at CIA headquarters. America's spymasters were thrilled by the world's response: admiration for the CIA's daring and technical prowess, and a general assumption that the agency had roundly snookered the Soviets.

"Worldwide reaction was outstandingly favorable in terms of enhancement of U.S. prestige," the CIA wrote in an internal history of the Berlin Tunnel project that was declassified last year and recently made public. Western allies in particular reacted with "unconcealed delight to this indication that the U.S., almost universally regarded as a stumbling neophyte in espionage matters, was capable of a coup against the Soviet Union, which had long been the acknowledged master in such matters."
In terms of telephonic engineering and sheer skulduggery, the CIA's tunnel was a marvelous accomplishment. Begun in August 1954 under a makeshift warehouse in the Rudow sector of West Berlin, near a field of hovels built amid wartime rubble by German refugees, the mole hole was secretly dug over a period of 18 months. It extended 300 yards into the Soviet sector.

Aided by British intelligence, the tunnelers tapped into three large cables that carried most of the telephone and telegraph traffic between East Berlin and points farther afield, including Moscow. For nearly a year, U.S. and British spies recorded the communists' communications, amassing more than 25 tons of magnetic tape that were culled for clues by hundreds of translators and processors in Washington and London.

More than a half-century later, however, scholars and spies are still arguing over which side really succeeded in pulling the wool over the other's eyes. The debate, revived in part by the recent release of the CIA's internal history of the operation, underscores how public perceptions are often more important in espionage than the value of stolen secrets.

"It was all part of the bigger game between the Americans and the Soviets during the Cold War," said Bernd Stoever, a historian at the University of Potsdam who studies the conflict. "Spying was something like a contest, in which they showed each other who was better at playing the game. They were happy to show the public that they were professionals in this secret spy war, in which normally they can't talk about anything."

After exposing the tunnel on April 22, 1956, the Soviets and East Germans immediately tried to squeeze out a propaganda victory. They held a news conference -- something the Soviet military almost never did -- and invited reporters from both sides of the border to attend. In the ensuing weeks, as Washington remained silent about its complicity, the communist authorities paraded 50,000 East Berliners through the tunnel to give them a firsthand glimpse of the enemy's "filthy trick," as one East German official put it.

At the CIA, however, the spooks were elated that the communists had gone public. Planners had assumed they would find the tunnel eventually but hush it up.

"It was felt that for the Soviets to admit that the U.S. had been reading their high level communications circuits would cause the Soviets to lose face," according to the CIA's internal account of the episode, which was written in 1967 and 1968. "Perhaps
fortunately, fate intervened, and as a possible consequence, the Soviet course of action was exactly contrary to expectation."

**The truth was much more complicated. Unbeknownst to the CIA, the Soviets had known about the tunnel all along.**

Before breaking ground, the CIA had made the mistake of discussing its plans with George Blake, a high-ranking British intelligence official. In 1961, Blake was exposed as a mole for the KGB who had betrayed the identities of hundreds of British agents, as well as plans for the tunnel project.

*I HAVE MADE THIS OBSERVATION AND STATEMENT MANY TIMES OVER THE YEARS. I HAVE MADE THIS STATEMENT IN THIS BOOK AND OTHERS.*

RICK

According to a book co-written by Blake's KGB handler, Sergei A. Kondrashev, Soviet intelligence officials were highly concerned about the risk of exposing their source. They worried that suspicions might be aroused if they "discovered" the tunnel too quickly, so they let the operation proceed unmolested. Heavy rains that damaged one of the cables in the spring of 1956 gave them an excuse to inspect the communications lines and make it appear as if they had stumbled across the tunnel.

So it was the CIA that was snookered: According to an August 1956 internal memo, the CIA concluded that the Soviet detection of the tapping scheme had been "purely fortuitous and was not the result of a penetration of the U.S. or U.K. agencies concerned."

Blake's exposure as a double agent five years later led to a reappraisal of the wiretapping project: Had it generated any real secrets? Or had the Soviets fed disinformation through the cables?
In his book, Kondrashev said the cable traffic was genuine and that the Soviets hadn't dared transmit false material for fear of compromising Blake. But scholars remain uncertain.

"It's going to be hard to know for sure until we have more information on the Soviet side," said Christian F. Ostermann, director of the Cold War International History Project at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington. "That story is still to be told."

Meanwhile, despite the passage of time, the tunnel keeps turning up.

In 2005, a German construction crew stumbled upon a buried section of the steel-reinforced passageway while building a highway to Berlin's Schoenefeld airport. It was excavated and taken to the Allied Museum in the former West Berlin, where a major exhibit was held a year later on the 50th anniversary of the tunnel's discovery.

Blake, who escaped from a British prison in 1966 and fled to Moscow, is still alive but has never divulged exactly what he told the KGB.

In November, in honor of his 85th birthday, he received the Order of Friendship, the highest award that can be given to a noncitizen, from Russian President Vladimir Putin.

OFFICIALLY THE CIA IS STILL IN DENIAL ABOUT THIS INCIDENT. THEY KEEP STUFF LIKE THIS CLASSIFIED FOR DECADES TO KEEP THE GENERAL PUBLIC FROM FINDING OUT THE TRUTH OF THEIR POLITICAL INEPTITUDE AND THE FACT THAT THIS KIND OF STUFF IS THE “NORM” AND NOT ISOLATED BY ANY MEANS.

RICK
The first article is a good, clear concise summary of the life of Kim Philby, one of the two greatest Communist Moles of all time.

The second article subscribes to the theory that James Angleton turned Philby into a triple agent and used him to feed disinformation to the Soviets.

I have studied the world intelligence services for way over 20 years and have arrived at the conclusion that both theories may be partially correct. Philby was exceptionally smart, had a great cover as a Facist during the Spanish Civil War, prior to WWII, and undoubtedly provided the Soviets with great information, including the names of many of our best agents.

Philby was also known to be a continuing friend of Angleton’s FOR MANY YEARS. Because Angleton continued to let Philby have access to the inner sanctum of the CIA for SOME OF those years, it makes sense to me that Philby could have been providing useful information and disinformation to BOTH SIDES during the cold war.
The fact that Philby finally defected to the Soviets and was buried as a Communist hero seals his fate as one of the two greatest Communist Spies in the history of the Cold War.

Angleton could have been duped; otherwise Angleton must have been a Mole. I REALLY DON’T BELIEVE THIS.

IN OUR OPINION, THE COMMUNISTS HAVE WON THE COLD WAR AND HAVE COMPLETELY PENETRATED OUR WAY OF LIFE, BOTH SCIENTIFIC AND INTELLIGENCE.

NOW THEIR AGENDA HAS BEEN COMPLETELY ADOPTED BY THE LIBERALS THAT HAVE BEEN EDUCATED BY MEMBERS OF THE FABIAN SOCIETY.

RICK
Kim Philby: Father, husband, traitor, spy

Kim Philby, Britain's fabled Third Man, fled to the Soviet Union 50 years ago. His family talk about one of the Cold War’s worst acts of treachery.

Fifty years ago tonight, as a fierce storm lashed Beirut, a lean, middle-aged man quietly closed the door of his flat, situated on a hill overlooking the city, and made his way down five flights of stairs into the darkness of the Rue Kantari. Checking to ensure he was not being followed, he walked quickly through streets awash with water to the port, and a waiting ship, the Dolmatova. The freighter hauled anchor the minute the man
came aboard, heading out into the turbulent Mediterranean. The hammer and sickle flew from her stern; Odessa was her destination. After a quarter of a century in the shadows, Kim Philby was finally on his way to the spiritual home he had visited only in his thoughts.

The defection of Philby to the Soviet Union on January 23 1963 is one of the great dramatic moments of the Cold War. With his departure that night, the humiliation inflicted on Britain’s secret world by the Cambridge Spy Ring was almost complete. Nine years previously, Harold Macmillan, then Foreign Secretary, had stood in the House of Commons to declare that there was no evidence to suggest Philby was the so-called Third Man, who had helped the spies Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean to flee to Russia in 1951. But he was.

There was a Fourth Man, too – Anthony Blunt – and a Fifth, John Cairncross, who helped betray the secret of the atomic bomb. But Philby stands out as the archetypal traitor, the subject of admiration in MI6, the Secret Intelligence Service, even as he sent agents to their deaths behind the Iron Curtain.

There were many victims of Philby’s campaign against his own country, not least the women he married and the children forced to live in the vacuum created by his disappearance. Dudley Philby, known to friends as Tommy, is the third of the spy’s five children, all by his second wife, Aileen. Neglected by her husband, Aileen died of respiratory failure in 1957 at the age of 47. Tommy and his siblings were soon to lose their father, too. Forced to resign from MI6 under a cloud of suspicion, Philby took up journalism in Beirut, writing for the Observer and Economist. His defection in 1963 splintered the family.

“We split up when my mother died and father went away,” says Tommy. “We all went separately – relatives and godparents. They were all very kind and understanding and basically very sorry for us.”

22 Dec 2012
It was some years before he was allowed to visit his father in exile, but he managed to rekindle their relationship, visiting Moscow five times in the Seventies.

“I got a letter many months later when he was in Moscow,” he says. “He kept everything secret but he was a very good father. Communism was his belief and he carried it out. I didn’t really enjoy Moscow – I like my whisky.”

Philby’s nocturnal escape was prompted by a visit by Nicholas Elliott, who had served as MI6 station chief in Beirut and was sent to extract a confession from his old friend. On January 10, 1963, Philby confessed verbally to Elliott after being offered immunity. Six days later Philby was ordered to report to the British Embassy. Suspecting a trap, the Third Man contacted his KGB handler, who arranged his seaborne exfiltration.

“My father was a very kind man who had his beliefs,” says Tommy, who has spent much of his life working with horses. “I didn’t agree with him but he was what he was. What could I do?”

But what of those who died as a result of his father’s treachery?

“There is no information that anyone died.”

Michael Smith, author of Six, a history of MI6, disagrees. He points to the scores, maybe hundreds, of doomed agents inserted into the newly formed Eastern Bloc by MI6 and the CIA in the immediate post-war period.

“The number of MI6 operations destroyed and agents killed as a result of Philby’s betrayal is impossible to calculate,” he says. “But operations mounted into the Baltic states, Poland, Albania, and the southern Soviet Union were all compromised by Philby’s involvement. Some of those operations were no doubt doomed to failure for other reasons, but the full extent of their failure is down to Philby.”

Has Tommy’s life been blighted by association with his father? “No, no,” he insists. “I have excellent friends, and my health.”
Late 20th-century Russia did not turn out to be the socialist paradise envisaged by Philby during his gilded youth at Cambridge. Far from being greeted as a hero, he was sidelined by a KGB fearful that he was in reality a long-term double agent. The bottle provided solace.

“Nothing prepared me for what I was about to see,” wrote KGB general Oleg Kalugin of a visit to Philby’s flat near Gorky Street in 1972. “There, in the twilight of the entrance hall, was a wreck of a man, reeking of vodka.”

Kalugin had been sent to rehabilitate Philby. The Kremlin was receiving fewer approaches from potential agents in the West and needed to show it was able to offer its moles a happy retirement.

Despite being dried out, Philby was never formally appointed to the KGB. Still, there were luxuries: his renovated flat, dacha and imports of English mustard, Oxford coarse-cut marmalade and Worcestershire sauce. PG Wodehouse novels, too, relics of the life he had left behind that January night.

Philby may not have deserved salvation but he found it to a degree in his fourth wife, Rufina Pukhova, who made up for the depressing reality of his new life in Russia.

“Kim didn’t regret fleeing to the Soviet Union but he was disappointed about some of what he saw here,” Rufina says from Moscow today. “He was shocked seeing poor people with shabby clothes. There were all the promises that ‘we will build communism’ and Kim saw that that hadn’t happened.

“I think he would be even more upset if he saw Russia now. There is such a rift between the rich oligarchs and the poor. Modern England probably wouldn’t have suited him, either. It’s true he attempted suicide. He didn’t regret coming, though, and he never talked of going home. Towards the end, he said, ‘This is the golden sunset of my life.’”

Harold Adrian Russell 'Kim' Philby died in Moscow in 1988, aged 76, one of the most resourceful traitors of the 20th century. The ruthlessness that allowed him to lead two
lives was fuelled by a rare certainty in a particular political system, something that would appear naïve to most people now. He may have been a jolly father to his visiting sons but family always came second.

“I am really two people,” he once said. “I am a private person and a political person. Of course, if there is a conflict, the political person comes first.”

Tommy Philby, unlike Rufina, believes his father came to see the error of his ways in those last years, as communism staggered towards collapse.

“He thought, at the end, that it was wrong.”

Too late, though, for those men parachuted into the night.

Additional reporting by Tom Parfitt in Moscow
LOCKHEED SKUNKWORKS

OUR FLOWER HERE, KELLY JOHNSON, IS HIRED BY LOCKHEED AND CONTRIBUTES TO THE P-38 LIGHTNING PROJECT DURING WORLD WAR II AND BEGINS ESTABLISHING HIS CREDENTIALS AS POSSIBLY THE MOST BRILLIANT ENGINEER OF ALL TIME.


"Be Quick, Be Quiet, And Be On Time"

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Kelly Joins Lockheed:

Clarence L. "Kelly" Johnson came to Lockheed in 1932 hunting a job. He was turned down..insufficient experience. Johnson went back to school and obtained a Master's Degree in Aeronautical Engineering. He came to Lockheed again in 1933 and was hired as a tool designer. His salary was $83.00 per month and became the sixth Engineer working for the fledgling Lockheed Company. Then, as World War II approached, he helped the Company design the P-38, America's first 400 mph airplane.
After assignments as flight test engineer, stress analyst, aerodynamicist, weight engineer, he became chief research engineer in 1938. In 1952, Johnson was named chief engineer of Lockheed’s Burbank, California plant which later became the Lockheed-California Company. When the office of corporate vice president-research and development was established in 1956, he was chosen for the post. He became vice President-Advanced Development Projects (ADP) (Skunk Works) in 1958, a member of the board of directors in 1964 and a senior vice president of the corporation in 1969. He officially retired from Lockheed in 1975 but continued as a consultant to the Skunk Works and the Lockheed projects. Kelly left the Board of Directors in 1980. In June of 1983, the name of the 500 acre Lockheed Rye Canyon Research facility was renamed Kelly Johnson Research and Development Center, Lockheed-California Company, in his honor for 50 years of service to Lockheed.

Accomplishments:

Johnson has played a leading role in the design of 40 world renowned aircraft. Of these more than half were of his original design. Among them the F-80, America's first production jet; the double-sonic F-104 Starfighter; the high altitude U-2 and the spectacular 2,000 MPH YF-12A and the SR-71.

He contributed to the design of the first plane with power controls, the F-90 Interceptor.

Kelly designed single-handedly the Lockheed Hudson Bomber at the age of 29. Traveling to England with Courtland Gross, A Lockheed
director, the British nixed the original design. Johnson recalls: "They told us the bombs had to go under the floor, that they needed forward shooting guns and dozens of other things." "So, I redesigned the airplane in my hotel room in a couple of days according to British specifications." Johnson's design landed Lockheed an order for 200 planes, the largest order that had ever been placed in the U.S. during peacetime. In all, Lockheed built 3,500 Hudson's for the U.K. by the end of World War II.

XP-80 On January 8, 1944, the late Milo Burcham about to climb into the cockpit of the XP-80, Lockheed's first jet, turned to project chief Kelly Johnson for instructions. "Find out if she's a lady or a witch." said Johnson. She was a lady, appropriately nicknamed Lulu-Belle. She was built in just 143 days after Air Corps go-ahead. Principal designers and managers of Lulu-Belle autographed this photo of the XP-80. Kelly Johnson's autograph is center bottom.
Kelly Johnson's Designs and Contributions to Lockheed Aircraft

He designed and built the following aircraft:
(click on the model for a picture)

- F-80 Shooting Star (in 143 days)
- XF-90 Interceptor
- X-7, Ramjet test vehicle
- T-33 and TV-2 USAF Trainer jet
- F-94 Starfire Interceptor series
- F-104 Starfighter Interceptor series
- U-2 Reconnaissance Aircraft
- C-140 JetStar Transport
- YF-12 and the SR-71 Reconnaissance Aircraft

Kelly Johnson Contributed to the Design and building of the following aircraft:

- Orion 9D
- The all metal Model 10 Electra and model 12 Electra Jr. airliners
- The pressurized cabin XC-35 aircraft
- Model 14 Super Electra
- P-38 Lightning
- Model 18 Lodestar
- B-37 Bomber
- PV-1 Ventura Bomber
- P2V Neptune
- Constellation Series
- C-130 Hercules propjet airfreighter
Kelly flew in the YF-12A Trainer

THE EARLY SKUNKWORKS CONTINUES WITH EARLY AVIONICS FURNISHED BY SEVERAL AVIONICS COMPANIES INCLUDING ____________.
PHILBY AND ANGLETON, THE CIA’S MOLE HUNTER

by Robert Littell  (REPRINTED FROM SABOTAGE TIMES
PUBLISHED OVER THE INTERNET)

Where the Author of Young Philby Explains Why the Idea That Kim Philby Might have been a Double Agent— Or Should That be Triple?—is Not Far- Fetched...

He regarded me through professorial half-glasses that had slipped down along his nose. I explained that I was familiar with his biography: He’d grown up in Vienna and had been active in Socialist circles there in the early 1930s. I was curious to know if Mr. Kollek had come across a young Cambridge graduate in Vienna named Kim Philby. Mr. Kollek said that everyone in the leftist community in Vienna had been acquainted with Philby in those days, that he himself knew him by sight. I asked if Mr. Kollek had known Litzi Friedman as well. Yes, he said, he’d known Litzi well enough to say hello to her; in Vienna, he continued, everyone knew she was a Communist and many assumed she was some sort of Soviet agent.

I asked if Mr. Kollek was aware that Philby and the Friedman woman had gotten married in Vienna after the right-wing Chancellor Dollfuss suppressed the Socialists and Communists in 1934. Again he said yes, it was common knowledge that Philby had married Litzi to get her a British passport. And then, to my surprise, he added that it had been widely assumed Litzi Friedman must have recruited Philby as a Soviet agent.

Unprompted, Mr. Kollek began telling me another story: When the Jewish state was born in 1948, the Mossad, Israel’s CIA, was eager to contact the new American Central Intelligence Agency, but the CIA people, believing that the Mossad could have been infiltrated by Soviet agents posing as Jewish refugees, kept the Israelis at arm’s length.

After repeated requests, the Americans finally relented and agreed to a first tentative meeting. It was Teddy Kollek, working for the Mossad, who was dispatched to a certain room in the Statler Hotel in Washington to make contact. The person representing the CIA at that initial meeting turned out to be none other than its legendary counter-intelligence chief, James Jesus Angleton.
A word about James Angleton: Fresh out of Yale University in the early 1940s, he’d joined the American wartime intelligence organization, the Office of Strategic Services, and been posted to London to learn counter-intelligence from His Majesty’s Secret Intelligence Service. It was the older and more experienced Kim Philby, a rising star in the SIS, who took the young American under his wing. The two became fast friends, bunking together on beds in the SIS building during the German blitz, climbing to the roof to watch the German bombers raiding London. After the war in Europe ended, Angleton moved on to direct OSS operations in Italy and when President Truman created the Central Intelligence Agency in the late 1940s, Angleton became its counter-intelligence chief.

When Teddy Kollek and Angleton met in the Statler, they hit it off and became good friends. In Mr. Kollek’s words, they had a close relationship. Mr. Kollek brought Angleton, whose hobby was growing orchids, rare Israeli orchids from a farm that belonged to the Rothschilds and dined with Angleton and his wife, Cicely, at their Washington home. And of course they regularly collaborated on intelligence matters.

Fast forward to 1952: With the Cold War in full swing, Mr. Kollek came to Washington to see his friend Angleton at the CIA buildings, old World War II barracks on the Reflecting Pool. “I was walking towards Angleton’s office,” Kollek told me when I interviewed him in Jerusalem, “when suddenly I spotted a familiar face at the other end of the hallway. There was no mistake about it. I burst into Angleton’s office and said, ‘Jim, you’ll never guess whom I saw in the hallway. It was Kim Philby!’ And I told him about Vienna and the marriage to Litzi Friedman and the suspicion that Philby may have been recruited by her as a Soviet agent. And I said, ‘Once a Communist, always a Communist.’” Startled, I asked Mr. Kollek if those had been his exact words. “Yes,” he said. “I told him, ‘Once a Communist, always a Communist.’” I asked if Angleton had reacted. “No, Jim never reacted to anything. The subject was dropped and never raised again.”

When Mr. Kollek spotted Philby at the end of the hallway, he was serving in Washington as liaison between the Brits and their American counterparts at the CIA and FBI. Kim met with his old pal from London, Jim Angleton, almost daily. The two regularly lunched together at a Georgetown watering hole on Fridays. “What happened after you told Angleton about Philby and Vienna?” I asked. I have this memory of Mr. Kollek concentrating on the ash threatening to drop off the end of his cigar. “Your guess is as good as mine,” he replied. My guess is at the heart of Young Philby. In the course of Angleton’s long career, which ended...
when he was fired by CIA Director Colby in 1975, the counter-intelligence chief was obsessed with the possibility of Soviet penetration. CIA employees who spoke fluent Russian or had Russian or Polish-sounding names fell under a cloud. Lie detector tests were administered left and right; not everyone passed.

Careers were ruined by Angleton’s shadow of a doubt. Would-be defectors were turned away for fear they might be Soviet disinformation agents. Ultimately the CIA’s entire Soviet Russia division was gutted and its operations against the Soviet Union crippled because of Angleton’s obsession with Soviet penetration. Whether Angleton learned about Philby’s suspicious past (Cambridge Socialist Society, Vienna, Litzi Friedman) from Teddy Kollek, or knew it already, it is unthinkable that he would have permitted Philby to set foot inside the CIA’s sanctum unless . . .

Unless he had personally turned Philby, or Philby had been a British agent feeding disinformation to Moscow all along. In the end, the best way to penetrate the Soviet Heart of Darkness would be to make Moscow Centre think it had penetrated Western intelligence agencies. At which point the British and Americans, in the words of my character The Hajj, could feed the Soviets disinformation until the cows came home.

When Donald Maclean, on the point of being exposed as a Soviet agent, fled to Moscow (along with Guy Burgess, who apparently lost his nerve at the last moment and went with him), Kim Philby’s cover was blown. Forced by SIS to resign in July of 1951, he ended up working as Middle East correspondent for two London newspapers, The Observer and The Economist, in Beirut. After he, in turn, fled to the Soviet Union in 1963, Angleton let drop hints to his CIA colleagues that there was more to the Philby story than met the eye. The suggestion was obviously self-serving. But was there more? Teddy Kollek died on 2 January 2007. The mystery of Philby’s ultimate loyalty lives on.
SECTION 2
1952 TO 1976

THE COLD WAR ERA
INCLUDING VIETNAM
NOT COMPLETE
CHAPTER 4
THE EARLY DAYS OF THE COLD WAR
MORE CIA INEPTITUDE PLUS THE GREATEST CIA STORY EVER TOLD
1952 TO 1964

INTRODUCTION
COLBY’S SECRET WAR IN SOUTH VIETNAM AND LAOS 1959 TO 1964

WILLIAM COLBY IS THE CIA STATION CHIEF IN SAIGON AND RUNS DOZENS OF BOTCHED OPERATIONS ATTEMPTING TO RUN A EUROPEAN STYLE WAR AGAINST A TOTALITARIAN COMMUNIST REGIME.
FROM SOG, THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE CIA AND LEGACY OF ASHES.

BRIGHT LIGHTS CONTINUED
MORE FLOWERS IN THE KILLING FIELDS


TELEDYNE SYSTEMS COMES ONTO THE TECHNOLOGY STAGE WITH A BIT OF A SLOW START BUT HENRY SINGLETON’S EARLY WORK IN MATHEMATICS, COMPUTERS, ELECTRONICS AND AVIONICS PLUS HIS INVENTION AND PATENT OF THE
For the non scientist readers, inertial guidance was a scientific breakthrough that allowed ships, aircraft, submarines, guided missiles and spacecraft to maintain direction and speed without the need for external references.

In the early days of advanced aviation navigation systems, these systems involved motion sensors (accelerometers), advanced rotation sensors (two precision gyroscopes) to continuously calculate (using early computers) via dead reckoning, the position, orientation and velocity (direction and speed of movement) of a moving object without the need for external reference points.

One of the early scientific breakthroughs that brought these advanced guidance systems into effective operation was known as the PRECISION GYROSCOPE invented by Henry Singleton, and used over the next decades in advanced avionics systems by Kelly Johnson at the Lockheed Skunkworks and also at Hughes Aircraft, North American Aviation and Litton Industries.
TELEDYNE SYSTEMS

HENRY EARL SINGLETON
AND GEORGE ADAM ROBERTS

INTRODUCTION

Henry Earl Singleton (27 November 1916 – 31 August 1999) was an electrical engineer, business executive, and rancher/land owner. Singleton made significant contributions to aircraft inertial guidance and was elected to the National Academy of Engineering. He invented and patented the precision gyroscope which was one of the most significant inventions in the aerospace industry history. He co-founded Teledyne, Inc., one of America’s most successful conglomerate corporations and was its chief executive officer for three decades. Late in life, Singleton became one of largest holders of ranchland in the United States.

Early Background

Henry Singleton was raised on a small ranch near Haslet, Texas, a few miles northwest of Fort Worth. His higher education began in 1933 at North Texas Agricultural College, Arlington, now the University of Texas, Arlington. After two years there, he received an appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, starting over as a Plebe (Freshman) in 1935. His roommate was fellow Plebe George A. Roberts, who would later join him in developing Teledyne. During his first two years at Annapolis, Singleton ranked first in mathematics from a class of 820 students. A reoccurring medical problem made it necessary for him to leave the Academy in 1938.

After the Academy, Singleton elected to study electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and graduated in 1940, receiving both bachelor’s (Sc.B.) and master’s (Sc.M.) degrees in this field. During his first year there, he was a member of a three-man team that won the Putnam Prize in the William Lowell Putnam Mathematical Competition, administered annually by the Mathematical Association of America. Another member of the team was Richard P. Feynman, a future Nobel Prize Laureate. As described later, Singleton eventually returned to MIT for doctoral studies, earning the Sc.D. degree, also in electrical engineering, in 1950.
Initial Professional Work

After graduating from MIT in 1940, and unable to meet the physical requirements for military service, Singleton took a Civil Service position as an electrical engineer at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, then located at the Navy Yard, Washington, D.C. Singleton was involved in analyzing a process that was eventually called “degaussing,” giving protection to cargo ships from German-laid magnetic naval mines by reducing the natural magnetic field surrounding the vessel’s steel hull.

In 1942, Philip M. Morse, a professor at MIT, organized the Anti-Submarine Warfare Operations Research Group (ASWORG) on the staff of Admiral Ernest King, then Chief of Naval Operations. Having shown his mathematical skills in the degaussing developments, Singleton was invited to join the ASWORG; in doing so, he contributed to the founding of operations research in America.

As the Allies prepared for re-conquering Europe, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS – forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency) had a great demand for personnel with scientific capabilities. Singleton joined the OSS in 1944 and was sent to Europe. He remained there until the end of the war, and left the OSS when it was disbanded in the fall of 1945.

Singleton joined the ITT Corporation at their New York City headquarters in 1946. ITT was at that time involved in straightening out its patent rights from wartime work in the U.S., as well as in Germany. With his education and wartime experience, Singleton took a position as a patent engineer, and served ITT in this function for two years.

In the fall of 1948, Singleton returned to MIT to pursue a doctorate in electrical engineering. He was able to obtain Jerome Wiesner as his mentor. (Wiesner was later the President of MIT and also Science Advisor to three U.S. Presidents.) At the Rad Lab during WWII, Wiesner had developed an important optimum linear filter and prediction technique. For his dissertation, Singleton generalized Wiesner’s technique for the nonlinear situation, making a major contribution to the emerging field of information theory; he was awarded the Sc.D. degree in 1950.

While pursuing his doctorate, Singleton’s efforts were sponsored under a U.S. Army Signal Corps contract at the MIT Research Laboratory for Electronics. His accomplishments there also included the design and fabrication of an early digital computer – a special-purpose machine that computed correlation functions.

After receiving his doctorate, Singleton accepted a position as a Research Associate with General Electric in Schenectady, New York. There he continued work in information theory and was introduced to advanced practices of industrial research and development. In 1951, Singleton was invited to join a new team headed by Charles B. “Tex” Thornton in the Aerospace Group at Hughes Aircraft; he accepted and moved to Los Angeles. At Hughes, Singleton entered the emerging fields of digital and semiconductor electronics, applying these technologies in the development of the fire control system for the F-102 aircraft. In 1952, Singleton took his expertise to North American Aviation’s Los Angeles Division to work on an inertial navigation system for the Navajo missile.
Tex Thornton left Hughes in 1953, forming a firm initially called Electro-Dynamics; the next year, this became Litton Industries. Singleton joined Litton in 1954, and by 1958, he was the Vice President and General Manager of the Electronics Engineering Division. During this period, he led the development of a new type of two-degree-of-freedom, low-drift gyroscope with associated digital electronics. This formed the heart of the Litton LN-4 Inertial Navigation System, which was the first such guidance system for fighter aircraft. *Genesis of the Litton Inertial Navigation System* With Singleton serving as the chief salesman, the first adoption of the LN-4 was by the West German Air Force in 1959. When Singleton was named to the National Academy of Engineering in 1979, the development of this gyroscope was cited as an example of his inventive genius.

**Teledyne Years**

In June 1960, Singleton and George M. Kozmetsky, a colleague from Litton, formed a firm named Instrument Systems, located in Beverly Hills, California. Arthur Rock, one of America’s first and most successful venture capitalists, financed the startup with a $450,000 investment and remained a Board Director for 33 years. With a Doctor of Commercial Science degree from Harvard and 10 years experience in industry, Kozmetsky complemented Singleton for developing a successful enterprise. Singleton served as Chairman and President, and Kozmetsky was the Secretary and Executive Vice President. Their basic plan was to build a major firm primarily through acquiring companies. In October, they acquired the majority of stock in Amelco, a small electronics manufacturing plant, and within a short time bought rights to the name Teledyne and its associated logo.

**Formation and Early Growth**

Singleton’s initial vision for Teledyne was that it would combine semiconductor device fabrication and control system development. Among the personnel from Amelco was Jay T. Last, who had earlier worked for William B. Shockley, co-inventor of the transistor. Immediately before Amelco, Last had been a principal at Fairchild Semiconductor, and used this experience to propel Teledyne into the integrated circuit business. Called Electron Devices, this manufacturing operation was formed as a subsidiary of Amelco. With its main facility in Mountain View, California, it was one of the pioneers in what is now commonly called the Silicon Valley.

In addition to Amelco, Singleton also acquired two other electronics manufacturing firms, and by the end of 1960, Teledyne had about 400 employees and 80,000 square feet (7,400 m²) of floor space devoted to engineering development and manufacturing. Teledyne stock was first offered to the public in May 1961. During its first full fiscal year of operations ending in October 1961, Teledyne had sales of $4,491,000 with a net income of $58,000.
Teledyne's growth continued in 1962, with the acquisition of companies primarily through equity agreements. Singleton also began the expansion of company business into areas other than microelectronics and control systems. He formed Teledyne Systems as the centerpiece of the firm's aerospace systems business. Teck A. Wilson, who had followed Singleton from Litton, was primarily responsible for diversifying the business base into government contracts, winning work for avionic systems in missile and space programs. By the end of the second fiscal year, Teledyne sales had increased 230 percent and net income by about 570 percent.

Over the next three years, Singleton was highly successful in further growing Teledyne. New companies were acquired in the microelectronics and microwave fields; power electrical products—including the first consumer products—were added. Teledyne Systems was greatly enlarged, and Teledyne Controls was established, moving the Company into the field of hydraulics. In addition to industrial sales, Teledyne won significant contracts from NASA and agencies of the Department of Defense (DoD).

In early 1965, Teledyne had a major breakthrough in winning a large contract from the U.S. Navy for an airborne computer system; Singleton had a personal involvement in the technical design. Called Integrated Helicopter Avionics System (IHAS), this program had been highly sought by IBM and Texas Instruments, and the win gave Teledyne a name in the military market. This caused a major jump in the stock price, from $15 to $65. By the end of the fiscal year, Teledyne had acquired 34 companies; sales were $86.5 million with net income of $3.4 million; there were about 5,400 employees; assets reached $66.5 million; and there were near 8 million outstanding shares of stock.

The Singleton-Roberts Years

A new era for Singleton and Teledyne started in 1966. In June, Kozmetsky left to become dean of the School of Business Administration at the University of Texas. In July, Vanadium-Alloy Steel Company (Vasco) was merged into Teledyne. With this merger, Singleton turned his position of President over to George A. Roberts, his close friend from Naval Academy days and who had headed Vasco. Roberts, who held a Ph.D. degree in metallurgy, had built Vasco into a mid-sized specialty steel producer headquartered in Pennsylvania. Vasco had a number of subsidiaries including Allvac, a producer of nickel, cobalt, and titanium alloys. This merger expanded the company into the Eastern U.S. and started the formation of material technologies as a major business activity of Teledyne.

Singleton, now assisted by Roberts, continued with major activities in acquiring new companies. In 1967, one of the largest of these was Brown Engineering, a firm headquartered in Huntsville, Alabama. With NASA and DoD contracts for engineering services and research near $40 million, Brown Engineering added a new line of business for Teledyne. Singleton had been particularly impressed with their Research Laboratories, and personally conducted a scientific colloquium in Huntsville for the research staff.

Ryan Aeronautical in San Diego, California, was also acquired by Singleton in 1967. Earlier noted for building Charles Lindberg's Spirit of St. Louis in the 1920s, Ryan was now the largest producer of unmanned drones for the military. Continental Motors was primarily owned by Ryan, and this acquisition brought Teledyne into the piston-powered engine business with both commercial and military customers.
In the remainder of the 1960s, Singleton led Teledyne in acquiring 90 more companies. A number of these were in consumer products, such as AquaTek with Water Pik and Shower Massage, Acoustic Research with revolutionary new types of speakers, and Olson Electronics that operated retail stores across America. Packard Bell had both consumer and government sales in computers and television receivers. Singleton established an International Marketing Office that handled sales in Europe, South America, and Asia, with annual sales near $800 million.

Singleton also added a diverse group of financial institutions, giving Teledyne contact and intimacy with the capital world. Thrift and loan banks were added by acquisition to units dealing with property, workers compensation, casualty, and life insurance. Most of the insurance investments were later consolidated into the Argonaut and Unitrin subsidiaries, and were ultimately spun off as independent companies.

Singleton divided Teledyne into Groups, and by the end of the 1960s, there were 16 Groups with 94 profit centers in 120 locations. Company presidents were given considerable freedom in their operations, but corporate maintained very close financial control and capital management. Teledyne sales in 1969 were $1.3 billion and net income was $60 million. The stock had a 2-for-1 split during 1967 and the same split in 1969.

As Teledyne moved into its second decade, some 150 firms had been acquired. Singleton then essentially stopped direct acquisition of companies and began investments in stock of technical firms. By the end of the second decade, Teledyne owned 31 percent of Curtiss-Wright, 24 percent of Litton, as well as significant portions of a number of other well-known companies. This stock was mainly held by the insurance subsidiaries.

In the “bear” market of the early 1970s, Teledyne stock fell from about $40 to less than $8; Singleton saw this as an opportunity to buy back Teledyne stock. In buybacks from October 1972 to February 1976, 22 million shares were repurchased at $14 to $40 – well above the market price. This raised the value of Teledyne stock, eventually increasing to near $175 at the end of the decade. In this period, annual income increased by 89 percent and net income by 315 percent. Stockholders who had remained through the buyback achieved a phenomenal gain of about 3,000 percent.

In a rare interview with Forbes, Singleton used a metaphor to describe this growth: “Teledyne is like a living plant, with our companies the different branches, each putting out new branches so that no one business is too significant.”

Going into its third decade, Teledyne sales passed the $3 billion mark in 1980, with industrial products leading in both sales and net income. In the race between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, government sales reached almost $800 million. Singleton made the first spin-off of a Teledyne operation in 1984. Teledyne Ecology had been involved in nuclear waste disposal, and some stockholders were concerned. He formed US Ecology, giving each stockholder one share for each seven Teledyne shares held, and allowing disposal of the new stock without reducing their Teledyne holdings. The first significant slump in Teledyne business began in 1985. Sales for 1984 had been about $3.49 billion, but decreased to around $3.26 billion the next year and remained essentially flat for the remainder of the decade.
At the annual meeting in April 1986, Singleton, who was then 69 years old, announced that he was turning the position of CEO over to Roberts, but was remaining as Board Chairman. During 1988, Teledyne faced a number of legal problems, none of which were the direct result of wrongdoings of Singleton or Roberts. After agreeing to plead guilty to making false statements, Teledyne was fined $17.5 million, but related lawsuits by “whistleblowers” ultimately cost $115 million in settlements.

In April 1989, Singleton, after guiding Teledyne for 29 years, retired as an employee and officer. Nevertheless, that was a peak year for Teledyne sales ($3.53 billion) and earnings ($392 million). Teledyne stock price reached $388.88, the highest in the nation. Total employment also peaked at near 43,000.

Singleton retired as Teledyne Chairman in 1991, but remained on the Board. Roberts assumed the Chairman position, and relinquished direct management. Many companies had been sold during the prior several years, and in 1993, the number was further reduced from 65 to 21, primarily through consolidations. Beginning in late 1994, Teledyne was subjected to hostile takeover attempts. Finally, on 15 August 1996, an agreement was reached to merge Teledyne with Allegheny Ludlum, a steel and specialty metals firm headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and form Allegheny Teledyne, Inc. At that time, Singleton still owned 7.1 percent of the Teledyne stock. He retired from the Allegheny Teledyne Board in 1997.

In 1999, Allegheny Teledyne was split into three independent corporations, including Teledyne Technologies, that encompassed several of the older remaining companies.

Honors and Recognition

Henry Singleton was honored for establishing the Singleton Research Fellowship at the City of Hope Pilot Medical Center in 1970. He received the Outstanding Achievement Award in Business Management from the University of Southern California in 1972. His citation for membership in the National Academy of Engineering in 1979 read: “For his contributions to lightweight inertial navigation systems and his leadership in the creation of a major technological corporation.” While an undergraduate student at MIT, he was named a Putnam Fellow after his three-man team won the William Lowell Putnam Intercollegiate Mathematics Competition in 1939. Warren Buffett, one of the wealthiest men in the world, is quoted as saying that “Henry Singleton of Teledyne has the best operating and capital deployment record in American business.”

MUCH MORE TO COME
GEORGE ADAM ROBERTS

EDUCATION AND EARLY CAREER

George A. Roberts attended Carnegie Technical Institute from the year 1937 until graduating with a Bachelor of Science in engineering in 1939. He then went on to attain a Masters of Science in Metallurgy in 1941, and finally his PhD in Metallurgy in 1942. Prior to attending Carnegie Tech he had been enrolled in the Naval Academy. After just two years of attendance, financial cut-backs meant that he had to leave the academy, and thus begin attending Carnegie Tech. While at the Naval Academy, he developed a friendship with his room-mate Henry Singleton, which would inform both of their futures.

Roberts began working at Vanadium Alloys Steel Company (VASCO) in 1940, where he studied heat treatment of simple tool steels. This work was to become the basis for his thesis. VASCO offered him employment to aid his completion of his doctorate. He began as a research metallurgist in 1940, was promoted to chief metallurgist in 1945, and became the vice-president of technology in 1953. He remained at VASCO, and was elected President of the company in 1961.

In 1966, Henry Singleton and George Roberts negotiated a merger between VASCO and Singleton's company Teledyne, Inc. Teledyne, Inc. was and is one of the most diversified Fortune 500 companies. Roberts remained a leader of Teledyne-VASCO, and Chairman of the Board until his retirement in 1991...

HONORS AND RECOGNITIONS

...George Roberts was internationally recognized as an expert in physical metallurgy. He published many technical papers and books in his area of expertise--tool steels. He had membership in many industry related organizations, such as: Metal Powders Industries Federation, and the American Society for Metals. He served as president of the American Society for Metals as well as for their foundation for Education and Research. He was elected into the National Academy of Engineering in 1978.
TELEDYNE MOURNS THE PASSING OF DR. GEORGE A. ROBERTS

THOUSAND OAKS, Calif. – February 15, 2013 – Teledyne is deeply saddened to announce the passing of Dr. George Roberts. George Roberts entered the United States Naval Academy in 1935, where he and his roommate, Henry Singleton, first met. George later attended the Carnegie Institute of Technology (now Carnegie Mellon University) where he studied metallurgical science and received a D.Sc. in 1942.

While friends over the years, George and Henry reunited in 1966, when our predecessor, Teledyne, Inc., founded by Henry, merged with Vasco Metals Corporation, where George had become President and Chairman of the Board.

Following the merger of Teledyne and Vasco, Henry became Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and George was made President. Over the next 27 years, with George as President and later Chief Executive Officer, Teledyne grew immensely. The original operations of Teledyne, Inc. now reside in a number of public and private companies, including Teledyne Technologies Incorporated.

Teledyne Technologies is a leading provider of sophisticated instrumentation, digital imaging products and software, aerospace and defense electronics, and engineered systems. Teledyne Technologies’ operations are primarily located in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Mexico. For more information, visit Teledyne Technologies’ website at www.teledyne.com

MORE ON GEORGE ROBERTS TO FOLLOW

George Roberts is the individual that taught Neil Armstrong how to fly and land the lunar module. He was also the person on the radio guiding Armstrong down to the surface of the moon.
MUCH MORE ON SINGLETON, ROBERTS AND TELEDYNE TO FOLLOW

THE NSA AND ITT (INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH) ACCOMPLISH MUCH IN SECRET WHILE COVERTLY ABUSING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF MANY AMERICAN CITIZENS (AND OTHER CITIZENS) WORLD WIDE.

ALTHOUGH NOT FULLY ADMITTED, THE NSA CONDUCTS ILLEGAL OPERATIONS COLLECTING POLITICAL AND INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION FROM PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD, INCLUDING AMERICAN CITIZENS.

SINCE THE NSA, ITT AND ATT ALL HAVE SUPERIOR ABILITIES TO INTERCEPT, COLLECT, STORE AND ANALYZE COMMUNICATIONS DATA FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD, INCLUDING IN THE UNITED STATES, WE MUST ASSUME THAT THEY DO IT, EVEN THOUGH IT IS ILLEGAL AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL.
WE WILL CITE QUITE A FEW DOCUMENTED CASES UNDER THE “COCKROACH” THEORY.

THE COCKROACH THEORY SIMPLY STATES THAT “WHEN YOU FIND ONE OR TWO CASES OR EXAMPLES OF COVERED UP GOVERNMENT ABUSES GOING ON, THERE ARE THOUSANDS MORE, LIKE COCKROACHES, HIDING IN THE WALLS GOING UNDETECTED FOR YEARS”.

COLBY’S SECRET WAR IN SOUTH VIETNAM AND LAOS 1959 TO 1964

WILLIAM COLBY IS THE CIA STATION CHIEF IN SAIGON AND RUNS DOZENS OF BOTCHED OPERATIONS ATTEMPTING TO RUN A EUROPEAN STYLE WAR AGAINST A TOTALITARIAN COMMUNIST REGIME.
THE SKUNKWORKS’ LIGHT CONTINUES TO SHINE AND KELLY JOHNSON’S FLOWER BLOOMS

THE F-104 AND THE U-2

According to the official history, the F-104 came first and the U-2 came second. I believe this but also suspect that they were conceived by Kelly Johnson pretty much at the same time and he needed to test the wing attachment system on the F-104 before he used it on the U-2.

The F-104 was the first aircraft built with the high elevator design whereby the elevator was mounted about 2/3 of the way up on the rudder. This helps eliminate turbulence along the elevator surface leading to more stable flight especially at supersonic speeds.
Right after the F-104 was built Chuck Yeager set the official world speed record for supersonic flight and then proceeded to take the same plane to about 100,000 feet of altitude and set the world altitude record.

In order to set the world speed record, the structure of the plane had to be radically different from previous aircraft and the entire structure had to be much stronger than before. Kelly Johnson did this exceptionally well and in a relatively short time. This will be discussed in the article.

In order to build the U-2 he made one major modification, he removed the horizontal stabilizer (the elevator) from the upper part of the rudder and attached it to the rear of the fuselage, like a normal aircraft. Then he removed the wings which were only 8 ft. long on each side. Then he built specially designed “hi-tech glider wings” and attached them to the extremely strong aircraft structure.

This allowed the aircraft to climb to extremely high altitudes and travel at slow enough speeds to take extremely good pictures, since camera lenses and film technology had not yet progressed to the point in which they would in the next few years.

These factors allowed us to stay way ahead of the Russians for quite a few years before they stole the technology from us with their great abilities to penetrate all areas of our government and our scientific community.
THE A-12 AND THE SR-71

THE GREATEST CIA STORY EVER TOLD

BY RICK SPANGLE

INTRODUCTION


In short, I have looked for years to report about the greatest thing accomplished by the CIA amid the thousands of bungled and botched operations that the CIA kept classified to avoid embarrassment. I am so impressed by this entire operation that I am tipping my hat to the CIA and publishing this in its entirety.

THIS IS THE CIA’S FLOWER IN THE KILLING FIELDS.
I must say that the 40 page Technical Directive written and published below was chocked full of typos and bad grammar. I also found many incorrect words that were overlooked by the spell checker because they were real words that made no sense in the sentence. I corrected as much as I could, and left the rest.

The first 22 pages contain most of the MEAT.

The remainder is about museums that are the caretakers of the remaining A-12s in existence.

This all started while I was researching a couple of non-descript blurbs in 2 articles that stated that the Titanium to build the SR-71s came from Russia during the height of the Cold War.

I’m starting with my comments about a short blog that I found.

Next is the 40 page technical directive written without the aid of a good editor after the A-12 program was declassified IN 2007.

After that is 23 pages of really good pictures, possibly the best pictures that I have found of the super secret, super stealth, super spy plane, the A-12, THE PREDECESSOR OF THE SR-71.

MY COMMENTS ARE IN ALL CAPS.

Good reading.

Rick
THE FOLLOWING IS A COMMENT FROM A BLOG ABOUT HOW THE CIA AND LOCKHEED GOT THE TITANIUM TO BUILD AND THE TECHNICAL AND MANUFACTURING ABILITY TO FORGE EXOTIC PARTS FOR THE SR-71 FROM THE RUSSIANS.

Metal companies just bought it on the open market. It is a commodity the Soviets had and they can sell and they needed the money.

IT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN QUITE THAT SIMPLE. THE TITANIUM HAD TO BE THE PERFECT GRADE AND HAVE SUPERIOR QUALITY AND PURITY.

They didn't care who they sold it to or what they were going to use it for.

IF YOU BELIEVE THIS, I HAVE SOME BEACHFRONT PROPERTY FOR YOU IN OMAHA NEBRASKA.
IF THE RUSSIANS HAD A CLUE WHAT THE TITANIUM WAS GOING TO BE USED FOR, THE SOURCE OF SUPPLY WOULD HAVE GONE DRY OR IT WOULD HAVE BEEN SABOTAGED.

Back in the 50s very few companies had the technology to work with Titanium. The same is still true today. It is very difficult to process and its properties make it hard to work with.

THIS IS ABSOLUTELY TRUE.
Retired AF SNCO.

THE CIA PROBABLY HAD OVER A HUNDRED PROPRIETARY COMPANIES SET UP IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER. THEY PROBABLY PUT UP 8 TO 12 OF THEM AS “FRONT COMPANIES” IN THE “EXOTIC METALS DISTRIBUTION AND FABRICATION” BUSINESS.

THEY ALSO NEEDED ACCESS TO THE 25,000 POUND FORGING PRESS IN RUSSIA FOR THE PARTS FABRICATION PROCESS. THE PARTS WERE PROBABLY DESIGNED TO LOOK LIKE SLEEK RACE CAR BODY PARTS GOING TO MERCEDES, BMW, SAAB OR SOME FINNISH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY THAT ALREADY HAD CONTACTS WITH IN THE SOVIET UNION. THE SOVIET UNION HAD PRETTY GOOD RELATIONS WITH SWEEDEN, FINLAND AND NORWAY. THEY ONLY DEALT WITH THE GERMANS WHEN THEY NEEDED MONEY REAL BAD. THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN DONE THROUGH THE SWISS.

THIS WAS NOT SOME “OPEN MARKET” EASY DEAL, TRUST ME.
THE CIA ALSO DEALT WITH AT LEAST ANOTHER 100 COMPANIES ON A “COVERT/CLANDESTINE BASIS” TO A POINT THAT THE OWNERS OF THE COMPANIES DID NOT KNOW THAT THEY WERE DOING BUSINESS WITH THE CIA.

SOME EUROPEAN COMPANIES SUCH AS MERCEDES, BOESCH, JAGUAR, ROLLS ROYCE, BMW, SAAB, ETC. WOULD BE PURCHASING THE TITANIUM FOR METALUGICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ALONG WITH MANUFACTURING FOR EMERGING HIGH TECH INDUSTRIES SUCH AS AUTOMOBILE RACE CAR PARTS MADE OUT OF HIGH QUALITY TITANIUM AND OTHER METAL ALLOYS.

THIS WOULD OBVIOUSLY LOWER THE “SUSPICION” FACTOR INSIDE THE SOVIET UNION.

MY HAT IS DEFINITELY OFF TO THE CIA AND LOCKHEED ON THIS ONE.

THIS IS PROBABLY THE GREATEST OPERATION PULLED OFF BY THE CIA DURING THE COLD WAR.

RICK

THE FOLLOWING COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN IN 2008 AFTER THE A-12 PROGRAM WAS PARTIALLY DECLASSIFIED IN 2007. MUCH OF THE PROJECT, INCLUDING THE FUEL MIXTURE, STILL REMAINS CLASSIFIED BUT THIS IS THE BEST AND MOST DETAILED INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

I HAVE MADE A FEW COMMENTS, INCLUDING COMMENTS ON THE FUEL USED, IN ALL CAPS AND PUT MY NAME UNDER MY COMMENTS.

RICK

Part I: The History of the CIA/LOCKHEED A-12 Blackbird:

A. The Lockheed A-12 Blackbird was the child of the Cold War that erupted between the Soviet Union and the United States at the end of World War II. U.S. political and military leaders feared that the Soviet Union was developing an arsenal that it might turn loose on the United States. This belief and the desire to learn more about what was going on in the Soviet Union is what drove the United States to develop more methods of spying on the once ally of the United States. Cold War tensions increased which led to other countries in the Soviet block becoming targets for United States reconnaissance. Airborne reconnaissance was the way to go. It was the quickest, safest and quietest means of securing the needed information. The Central Intelligence Agency was the running the intelligence operations along with the support of the air Force. Tensions between the two services would later become legend.
in this fight to protect the United States from Soviet attack. The CIA while now in the game, did not have the all the experience it needed in creating a vehicle to command the skies for reconnaissance of the enemy.

President Eisenhower decided that he did not want "uniforms" in the cockpits of any reconnaissance bird. "If uniformed personnel of the armed services of the U.S. should overfly Russia, it is an act of war "legally" and I don't want any part of it." That problem was solved by sheep dipping military pilots into civilian pilots. The USAF and CIA came together to create the Lockheed U-2 Dragon lady, a bird that while not having tremendous speed, did have the altitude to protect her. While venerable in service, the U-2 was compromised early in its program with a shoot down over Soviet territory, The CIA had already known that the U-2 did not have a long service life and that she would soon be compromised, While the U-2 was still being built another aircraft was on the boards to replace her. The aircraft was the Lockheed A-12 blackbird and the name of her project was OXCART.

OXCART was one of the CIA's darkest projects. Devised in secrecy, built in deep black and flown in a place that didn't exist the A-12 was an aircraft that lived up to her 21st century design. To this day, she is still the fastest aircraft used in operations in the world. At least till now that we know of. Both the CIA and Lockheed knew that this was going to be an expensive, high risk proposition, something that neither could fund on their own. Only the government would fund a program like this. Richard Bissell, then head of the CIA special projects, decided to appoint another panel to explore this. Dr. Edwin land of Polaroid land camera fame became the chairman of the panel, which would look in to this problem. From 1957 through 1959, the panel met 6 times with presentation. Attended d by Clarence Kelly Johnson of Lockheed " Skunk Works", Vincent Dobson, president of General Dynamics ( Convey) and the assistant secretaries of the navy and the air force, the study grew into the program "GUSTO",

GUSTO had many evolutions before it finally arrived at the A-12 configurations. Coming from the defunct SUNTAN project, the Archangel as the GUSTO bird became known was a Mach 3 aircraft
with a range of 4,600 miles and an altitude of 90,000 to 95,000 ft. Kelly Johnson initially had two other ideas in mind, the G2A and the archangel. G2a was a tailless subsonic low RCS (radar cross section) aircraft intended to take the place of the U-2. It was later tossed because testing showed it might be visible to soviet radar system. This left the archangel. This proposal was not without competition. The Convey Corporation (General Dynamic) had an idea too. This was a parasite aircraft that could be launched from a specially configured B-58 Hustler mother ship. The parasite could reach Mach 4 using a ramjet power. For landing it would use a more conventional turbojet. As the refining process went on, the design proposals for the Archangel went from A-1 to A-11. While the Lockheed concept was proven by A-11, the Radar Cross Section (RCS) on the airframe was too big. The altitude, range and speed were fine, but it was too visible to soviet radar. The final concept A-12 was the one that won the day. The first mention of A12 appeared in Kelly Johnson's log on April 21, 1958 Johnson wrote: "I drew up the first Archangel proposal for a Mach 3 cruise airplane having a 4,000 mile nautical range at 90,000 to 95,000 ft." Three months later on July 23rd, he followed with "I presented this airplane, along with GUSTO model G2a to the program office. It was well received. The navy mentioned in a study they had been making on the slower, higher altitude airplane, on which the program office wanted my comments."

August 28, 1959, Johnson got word that the Skunk Works had won the competition. The next day funding was approved for $4.5 million to cover from September 1, 1959 to January 1, 1960? In September 1959 the CIA gave Lockheed permission to start on the antiradar, structural tests and other functional modifications. It was at this point that GUSTO had become OXCART.

B: The Technical Breakdown of the A-12:

A. Construction:

The A-12 was designed as a supersonic long-range aircraft, characterized by modified delta, thin, low aspect ratio wings. Twin rudders, canted 15 degrees inward, were individually mounted on each engine nacelle, wing trailing edges contained inboard and out ward elevon (combination of aileron and elevator). These features reduced radar signature and aided in controlling yaw during single-engine flight. The a-12 would use two Pratt Whitney J58 engines.
The fuselage was fabricated primarily out of titanium alloy and composite material, with chines located along the sides of the fuselage. Airframe components, such as the engine air inlet, rudders, upper and lower inserts to the nose section, fuselage and nacelle chines, wing leading edges, elevons and tailbone, incorporated composite material. The inlet spikes in the forward section of the engine nacelle moved forward and backward to regulate the airflow to the engines above Mach 1.4. The A-12 would be flown by one pilot, who would be housed in a pressurized cockpit and dressed in a pressurized, air-conditioned suit.

Unexpected difficulties arose in the metal fabrication stage. Titanium was equal to stainless steel in strength, but its virtues as an aircraft metal; light weight, strength, corrosion resistance and high temperatures tolerance were accompanied by a new manufacturing process using 200,000 psi with an aging process of 70 hours to bring it to full strength. With careful aging and quality control, the time could be reduced to 40 hours but a serious glitch appeared with either process. The titanium being manufactured in the United States in those days lacked the required quality and purity.

In technical terms, U.S. titanium was hydrogen embrittled. In simple terms, because it was so brittle, if a piece dropped, it would shatter.

KELLY JOHNSON HAS NOTED THIS IN SEVERAL ARTICLES BUT NONE OF THE OTHER ARTICLES HAS CONTAINED THIS DEPTH OF INFORMATION.

RICK

The purity problem became a major stumbling block in A-12 production. Initially, all of the manufacturing material secured from Titanium Metal Corporation had to be rejected on pure quality basis. The entire first batch of raw material ended up being tossed out, along with the exiting "pickling process". A source of purer titanium had to be found and it would be outside the United States. The outside source was located in the Soviet Union. Not only was Soviet titanium of the higher quality, but also the USSR had the only 25,000 lbs forging press needed to form the basic material.
In a remarkable stroke of irony, the CIA was able to purchase titanium from the Soviet Union under covert conditions. The Soviet Union remained unaware that it was aiding in the development of an aircraft that someday would over fly them AND TAKE GREAT PICTURES.

There were other problems with titanium. It reacted to just about everything that touched it. Cadmium, mercury, mercury amalgam, cadmium-plated tools, halogens (chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine. even ink from some pens and lead from pencils. Ink from felt tip pens could actually eat a hole in a sheet of titanium in just under 12 hours. Skunk Works fabrications, after much detective work found that the spot welds done in the summer were more prone to deteriorate than those done during the winter. They discovered that the deterioration was related to problem with algae in Burbank's water supply. To prevent it, municipal water wads heavily chlorinated during the summer. This water was used to wash the titanium plates; it would eat away the welds. The airframes could be assembled by conventional construction techniques, but it would take hand-jigging or one by one assembly to keep the airframe Construction process moving. Despite the costs and fabrication problems there was a distinct advantage in using the titanium in the A-12: the hotter it gets, the more it "recurs" itself. That means that as heat builds up when the aircraft flies at Mach speed, the metal makes itself stronger, much the way it does in the annealing process.

There were separate test units treated to study the thermal effects on the large wing panels. When heated to the temperatures the aircraft could encounter in flight, the panels would warp badly. Notes from the first thermal test state that the wing section "crumpled up like an old dish rag" when exposed to the high temperatures of Mach 3 flight. The problem was solved by putting corrugations in the test wing section to control the shape and direction of the crumpling. When the titanium was heated, the corrugations merely deepened and returned to their original shape when it cooled. This controlled the warping and resulted in the redesign of the A-12's wing to incorporate chord wise (longitudinal) corrugations.

The A-12 had any unique problems with its construction. Kelly Johnson saw unexpected problems with the color coding in the numerous wires and tubes used in the A-12. Lockheed found that 10 percent of the technicians working on the aircraft were color
blind. It was no wonder there were so many mistakes in the wiring. The team developed odd shaped terminals keyed to ensure that color bind workers could not insert them incorrectly.

Mostly everything for the A-12 had to be re-created, even the hydraulic fluid. The A-12 required that the hydraulic fluid was suitable for use at temperatures above 600 degrees F.

No such fluid was known to exist.

Lockheed contracted Pennsylvania State University for help, and scientists there developed a workable hydraulic fluid by combining some seven chemicals to maintain stability at high, as well as normal temperatures. These high temperatures also reflected problems in the rubber O rings and gaskets used on the A-12 Fuel tank sealants were manufactured by Lockheed but when they were exposed to cold temperatures while the aircraft was on the ground, and left for too long.

The sealants would revert and turn to something like watery putty. In flight, the fuel tank components expanded from the heat and sealed the system. The engines never fully corrected the problem of leaky fuels tanks on the ground: they simply factored it into the fueling and storage decisions.

The A-12 airframe was 93% titanium alloy and other materials were either metallic alloys or composites. The corrosion resistant steel used was designated A-286. This was a heated treatable alloy containing about 15% chromium, 26% nickel, 1% molybdenum, and 2% titanium. It could withstand temperatures up to 1,200 degrees f. Two nickel alloys Rene 41 and haste alloy X were used in areas that were subjected to intense heat in the engine nacelle ejector section.

The wings on the A-12 are of a modified design from the SR-71. They are thin, double-delta, fully cantilevered and more highly tapered.
The wing was designed to be the main fuel cell, holding fuel in the area defined by the leading edge to the elevon support beams to midwing on each side. Both wings support nacelles.

High speed flight was equal to heart build up on the A-12. The wings manage it with corrugated panels that allowed controlled expansion and contraction of the skin.

Triangular or V shaped section made up the leading and trailing edges of the wing. Those wedge shaped panels were filled with composite plastic or epoxy resin that absorbed and dispersed radar energy to inhibit the return of a radar echo signal. The composite plastic was made from asbestos- silicone laminate and was essentially the same as that used in the chines and control surfaces. Aircraft #121 and #124 differed from the others in that the filler panels, skin, and hat sections were made of A100AT titanium alloy instead of silicone asbestos. The asbestos components would eventually become an environmental concern during maintenance, as well as during the restoration process later on, long after the A-12s were retired to museums.

The fuel system and the inlets system of the A-12 were extensive and complicated.

The fuel had to be delivered and reliable over intense heat ranges and in a way that did not undermine the aircraft's stability, aerodynamics or small radar cross section.

The A-12 was powered by two Pratt and Whitney J58 engines, one in each of the two nacelles. The J58 was an axial flow gas turbine with a nine stage single shaft compressor, a can annular combustion chamber and a two stage reaction turbine with afterburners.

A start cart powered by two general Motors v-8 racing engines, was employed to get the engines turning. The chemical used in the system to ignite the very high flash point JP-7 fuel was Triethylborane or TEB, which has the unusual property of exploding whenever it comes in contact with air.
The ignition system injected TEB into 16 points in the combustion chamber where the TEB combined with fuel produced a green flash that gave the blackbirds the nickname "green dragon".

THE FOLLOWING IS MY SHEER SPECULATION, I HAVE NEVER READ THIS ANYWHERE AND IT IS SUBJECT TO BE TOTALLY INCORRECT, BUT HERE GOES. YOU MAY KNOW BY NOW THAT ONE OF MY HOBBIES FOR 50 YEARS HAS BEEN EARTH SCIENCES AND SCIENCE IN GENERAL.

IF YOU READ THE TWO PARAGRAPHS ABOVE THIS COMMENT AGAIN, YOU WILL NOTE THAT THE TRIETHYLBORANE (TEB) EXPLODES ON CONTACT WITH AIR. THAT IS ALL WELL AND GOOD BUT WHAT HAPPENES WHEN THE AIR AND OXYGEN RUNS OUT IN THE ATMOSPHERE. I HAVE ALWAYS HEARD THAT THE U-2, THE SR-71 AND THE A-12 ALL FLEW HIGHER THAN WAS EVER ADMITTED BY OUR GOVERNMENT. I BELIEVE THIS AND I THINK THAT I HAVE FIGURED THIS WHOLE THING OUT.


SGT JONES WAS STATIONED AT OKINAWA WHERE THE U-2’S WERE BASED. HE WAS A FUEL LOADER FOR A SQUADRON OF U-2s. I ASKED HIM ONCE WHAT THE FUEL WAS AND HE STATED "AMMONIA". HOLY SHIT. THE LIGHT JUST WENT ON IN THE PARKING LOT. THE CHEMICAL FORMULA FOR AMMONIA IS NH3 (1 NITROGEN AND 3 HYDROGENS) A GAS IN ITS NATURAL CHEMICAL STATE. AIR IS 78% NITROGEN AND 21% OXYGEN AND 1% OTHER STUFF.

IF A HIGH FLYING JET PLANE CARRIED AMMONIA GAS AND OXYGEN GAS, IT COULD, ABOVE 75,000 FEET, MAKE ITS OWN AIR, ON THE FLY, WITH A LITTLE EXTRA HYDROGEN FOR FUEL.
I ran this by Col. Bill and he stated, after a little thought
“that damn engine doesn’t give a shit where the air comes from
as long as it is in a gaseous form that can be compressed”. I
asked him what would be wrong with putting ammonia gas and
oxygen gas injectors in the front of the air intake section in
front of the compressor section. He said “not a goddamn thing”.
Then he said “that would probably work”.

That would make altitude not the problem. The problem would be
re-entry from beyond the atmosphere.

Now it makes complete sense, the U-2, the SR-71 and the A-12 get
up to about 100,000+ feet and “skip” across the top of the
atmosphere like a flat rock skipping across calm water.

Rick
THE A-12 Cameras:

The A-12 camera system was unique. The aircraft carried several different photographic systems. The Type I camera. Built by Perkins Elmer used a F4.0 18 inch lens and 6.6 inch wide, 5,000 ft supply of film. It could resolve 140 lines per millimeter and provided a ground resolution of 12 inches. The film transport used a concentric supply and take up system to kept the weight of the film centralized; minimizing any shift in the aircraft CG as the film was advanced. A rotating cube mirror replaced the prism for the scanner. The A-12 had to be sealed in a special hanger at Area 51 in a virtual "clean room" environment. The a-12 photoshop hanger had doors that fir tightly around the aircraft so that all dust could be kept our while the film pallets were loaded and unloaded. Before entering the photo shop, technicians had to don complete clam room outfits and go through a high velocity air wash. This procedure was also followed when film was processed at the Okinawa shop where, a new facility was built so that film could be swapped out overnight. At the time of the OXCART program, there were actually five Type I camera systems in the inventory. By the type OXCART was phased down, two type I cameras of the "a" series were placed in storage.

The Type I camera used a 21 inch lens and an 8,400 ft, 8 inch wide film supply. It produced photographic pairs covering 60 mile wide swath with a stereo overlap of about 30% overlap. The Type III camera was a modified Hycon B camera similar to the one that was used in the U-2. A 26 inch focal length camera was brought on line because the first two systems weren't giving as much resolution as had been planned. The problem with the Hyson was that it really was not made for the high speeds attained by the A-12. The Type IV camera known as the "big hammer" was an advanced version of the Hycon B camera. It used a 48" f5.6 lens and 12,000 ft of 9.5 wide inch film for extremely high resolution spotting. No long axis camera was ever used in the A-12 as the size created too many installation difficulties. B: Flight Test:
The A-12 unofficially began test flights at Area 51 on April 25, 1962 when Lou Schalk took # 121 on her first flight—less than 2 miles at 20 to 30 feet altitude. During the short hop, Schalk discovered that the control linkages were not correctly installed. A true maiden flight took place at area 51 the following day. This flight lasted approximately 40 minutes, during which some chine inserts were lost and had to be replaced.

The first official flight, its true inaugural, also with Lou Schalk as pilot and lasting 59 minutes, came several days later, in the presence of CIA and USAF observers. The A-12 took off at 170 knots, climbed to 30,000 ft and attained a top speed of 340 knots. The A-12 went supersonic during the second official flight, on May 2, 1962.

Four additional aircraft, one of which was a two seat trainer, arrived at Area 51 in 1962. The J58 engines, however, were still not ready, so early test flights were conducted with J75 engines. As the J58s gradually reached Area 51, the two seat trainer flew with one J75 and one J58. The first A-12 equipped with two J58s was flown on January 15, 1963. Performance flight test thus began in earnest in 1963, and by July 20, 1963, the A-12 had flown to Mach 3. Before the year was out, the nine A-12 in inventory would make 573 flights for a total of 765 test flights.

On November 22, 1963, while the Kennedy assassination unfolded, the A-12 met its speed goals, hitting Mach 3.2 at 78,000 ft. At this time Kelly Johnson wrote in his log: "The time has come for the bird to leave the nest." It had been three years and seven months since the contract to put the OXCART on the boards had been signed. Kennedy had left us, but the A-12 was truly born.

On February 3, 1964, the A-12 took its longest sustained flight about Mach 3, traveling at Mach 3.2 at 83,000 ft for 10 minutes.

C: Modifications:

SKYLARK AND SILVER JAVELIN:

Because of the deteriorating conditions with Cuba, the United States and the CIA had been monitoring the island with periodic U-2 over flights during the summer of 1962. Those missions
revealed development of surface to air missile sites construction. As the summer progressed, military strategists came to believe that the Sam site pattern was similar to the layout the Soviets had used at home to defend nuclear missile installations. On October 14, 1962, U-2 reconnaissance photographs showed clear evidence of long range missiles with nuclear capability on trucks in Cuba. President Kennedy promptly mobilized U.S. forces. Facing the prospect of a full-scale nuclear war, the Soviets backed down and removed the missiles.

Following the Cuban missile crisis, the United States would continue to monitor activities in Cuba closely. The problem was that the U-2, which had served the United States well for many years, was becoming increasingly vulnerable as surface to air missiles and radar defenses became more advanced and widespread.

The A-12 was an obvious and intended replacement, but at the time, everything about it was virtually brand new and untried. This led to Project Skylark, an opportunity to test the plane’s operational limits and abilities through possible over flights of Cuba. Politicians were looking for new ways to keep an eye on Castro without getting airplanes shot down, and the A-12 was looking more and more like the answer. Yet to upgrade the aircraft and get authorization to fly it over Cuba, the politicians would have to win the support of some key military officials, namely Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara and much of the top USAF brass.

Less than two years after the missile crisis the National Security Council (NSC) was once again evaluating how it could continue the necessary reconnaissance without sacrificing men and aircraft. In a May 1964 meeting that included Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and the Secretary of Defense, McNamara, the NSC discussed using the U-2 and electronic counter measures (ECM) over Cuba. McNamara felt that an ECM equipped U-2 would not compromise implementation of SIOP (Single Integrated Operations plan). Many experts disagreed, contending that the ECM over Cuba would greatly endanger U.S. bombers if they were ever needed for an Attack. They also felt that ECM would protect American aircraft flying regularly over Cuba. The ECM protections would be good for the first aircraft over and would not be sufficient support the U-2 on regular missions, as the Cubans would quickly
learn to counter the tactic. The estimated chance of a U-2 to evade a shoot down, after the first flight dropped to 10% assuming the Cubans were determined to get the plane out of its airspace.

What could be done in an all-out effort to get OXCART ready? McCone, then CIA director, answered that the problem were being worked on as they rose: he promised to keep the pressure on, but didn't and one was acceptable. They decided that the A-12 was the answer to their reconnaissance problem and the CIA and Lockheed were to get the A-12 ready as fast as possible. This was the beginning of Operation "SKYLARK".

In a memo dated August 22, 1964, acting CIA Director Marshall c. Carter told the A-12 development team that the plane was to be ready for a Cuban over flight mission no later that the week of November 5, 1964. The memo also laid down the flight characteristics needed for the mission: Mach 2.8 with an altitude of 80,000 ft and a range of 2,500 nautical miles or better. It would include four OXCART aircraft. Carter went on to state that Operation SKYLARK was to have the highest priority, unhampered in any way by contractors, commanders, or any other entity that would have a direct effect on the completion of the program objectives. It was going to be an "all out, no holds barred" effort. At the time SKYLARK was being worked, the longest sustained A-12 flight with tow J-58 engines was 4:25 hours. The trainer, #124 held the longest sustained flight record with two J75 engines: 5:25 hours. The top speed the trainer reached was Mach 3.27, and the maximum altitude attained was 85,000 ft., the longest sustained flight to date that closely approximated design conditions.

Using the wind tunnel tests, A-12 engineers were able to improve the aircraft inlet recovery and distortion to specification requirements to maximize range and engine life. Yet major problems remained with fuel consumption during the climb to altitude; the fuel was insufficient to meet the specified cruise range. Quality assurance was a major concern in the SKYLARK project. There were many issues at hand, false cockpit instrument readings, fuel tank leaks, hydraulic leaks, and pressure fluctuations in the brake system, compressor disc durability problems involving excessive growth after repetitive cycles to Mach 3.2 were showing up in the ground test as early as 1964.
Meanwhile, the flight speeds were restricted to Mach 2.8, which limited the maximum temperature and steep thermal gradient imposed on the disc by rapid descents from hot to cold environment. Because of all the corrective measures taken in 1964, the 18 flight engines, plus all the new production engines, acquired new discs and were not restricted in any way.

Other problems showed up in SKYLARK Engine nozzle actuator pipes failed twice during flight. This prompted an investigation which showed vibration and system instability problems. Those were addressed at the Area 51 test site. Replacement pipes were sent to the site and a search began for the cause of the vibration. Because of risks and demands involved, pilot comfort was another concern. Project works developed a new parachute pack, lighter and 1 1/2 inches thinner than the previous one. This pack, with better seating, would allow the pilot more mobility on the long missions being planned.

Much of the inertial navigation system INS and the ARC-50 aircraft communications system were revamped. Detachment pilots helped conduct continuous AR-50 test, ranging from 500 nautical miles down to 1 nautical mile, and automatic direction finder (ADF) test from 200 nautical miles to a contact point.

The CIA report on SKYLARK included a test mission summary. Since the first flight of the A-12 on April 26, 1962, 1234 flight had been made, totaling 1745 hours; all the flights were done by the 13 aircraft in residence at Area 51. Of the totals, 794 flights accumulated 104 hours using the J 58 engines. The maximum speed encountered was Mach 3.27; maximum altitude was 85,000 ft. Seven aircraft, including #24 (the trainer) were assigned to the detachment and were flown by operational pilots. Four of the seven aircraft were primary Skylark aircraft and included #1245, #127, #128 and #132. Four of the assigned to flight test while two #3129 and #131 were assigned to detachment as operational aircraft, after modifications were installed.

By January 27, 1965, #129 had completed the first in a series of long range, high speed flights. This project within skylark to demonstrate the A-12's maximum range was known as SILVER JAVELIN. The total flight time was 1:15 hours above Mach 3.1, with a total range based on final flight data, of 2, 580 nautical miles at a cruising altitude between 75,600 ft. and 80,000 ft. This was the longest sustained flight bordering on design conditions. Before #129 took the second SILVER JAVELIN flight in early March 1965, Lockheed made a number of
modifications to the aircraft, including additions to the air inlet duct seals to improve inlet efficiency strengthening the rudder actuator linkage, and rescheduling the fuel management system to keep the aircraft balanced and reduce drag. There wasn't much flying done while the Phase II SKYLARK was being put into place. At no time were there less than five operational aircraft available for service.

SKYLARK Phase II also encompassed work on the J 58 engines it brought about a new inlet system, auto forward bypass, J cams, and duct seals. Designers also improved the composite panels and use the Blackbird's signature black paint for the first time. There was improved nitrogen conservation, rudder improvements to support the 450 KEAS climb, film and map destruction capability and the first incorporation of the "Birdwatcher" System (electronic means of tracking the aircraft on a flight on a separate frequency). The Phase II summary of the Aircraft performance showed that the A-12 had achieved Mach 2.9 with a range of 1700 nautical miles from tanker to tanker hookup, with an altitude of 76,000 ft in test. The projected performance for the A-12 after the Phase II moods were completed was flight speed of Mach 3.05 with a range of 2,500 nautical miles and an altitude of 76,000 ft. The minimum modifications that had to be in place upon completion of Phase II need to support SUPERMARKET (the ECM package), incorporated in the Lockheed inlet control design and provided for the three refueling mission. The actual overall mission reliability for Cuban over flights, there as still concern for the ECM problems and fear that those problems were being resolved too slowly. The A-12 might be ale to overfly Cuba, but it would have to do so without ECM protection. The training missions continued for nearly three months after SKYLARK and demonstrated that the A-12s were capable of collecting photographic reconnaissance. But due to the delicate nature of the negotiations surrounding the crisis, the A-12s were never used over Cuba. Instead the U-2s continued to photographs Castro's installations and the breakdown of those installations just as before.

D: Completion There were still some modifications going on to complete the bird. KEMPSTER A-B was an RCS device that utilized different devices on A-12 which generated an electron cloud that could absorb radar frequencies. The equipment was held in the Q bay. The ion guns created a steam of ionized particles that materialized from small holes in the chines which was just ahead of the air inlets. The concept was solid and had the A-12 remained in service and not been cancelled for the SR-71, all A-
12s would have carried the system. In a restoration process for the A-12 #122 at the Intrepid Museum the author found the small holes in the chine at station #715 on the aircraft. The other program EMERALD was the development of device which would generate a seeded plasma electric arc for the purpose of absorption of radiation. EMERALD was not continued. The CIA began to qualify pilots and ground crews on a series of training flights that simulated missions over Cuba. The training mission continued for nearly three months after SKYLARK and demonstrated that the A-12 was indeed capable of collecting photographic reconnaissance. But due to the delicate nature of the negotiations surrounding the Cuban crisis, the A-12s were never used over Cuba. The A-12 was now awaiting a mission.

E. Fielding Black Shield:

In 1965, the United States began sending trips to South East Asia and Vietnam, moves that created a greater need to substitute the A-12 in place of the U-2. This was needed because of the new vulnerability of the U-2 due to SAM sites newly placed in the Vietnam, SE Asia area. New CIA director William Raborn said the A-12 could operate in the new theater once final operational readiness tests were passed. Once again, due to politics prevalent in any project even black ones, the 303 Committee, which was created by the NSC (National Security Office) to oversee covert activities, turned down the A-12 for deployment on the basis that the Japanese might find out about it and object, something at the time that was not wanted. On August 12, 1966, President Lyndon Johnson held up the 303's decision. The CIA then asked for over flights on Cuba. Again the 303 withheld its agreement, again because they feared that it might upset an already fragile peace in the area.

On May 16, 1967 President Lyndon Johnson finally agreed to let the A-12 be used to see if there were any SAM sites that had gone undetected in North Vietnam. By May 17, 1967, the airlift to Kadena Air Base had begun, for what was to be known as BLACK SHIELD had begun. The first movement of A-12s to Kadena transpired May 22, 1967. thirteen days later, the A-12 OXCART was ready to fly its first mission.
On May 31, 1967, the first of the Black Shield missions was flown. This included one pass over North Vietnam and another over the DMZ. The A-12 flew at Mach 3.1 and 80,000 ft for a flight of 3 hours and 39 minutes. It photographed 70 of 190 suspected sites and 9 other priority targets. The A-12 did not detect any radar signals bouncing off her during the mission, meaning her mission went undetected by the Chinese and the North Vietnamese. From June 19 through August 21, 1967, seven more Black Shield flights were made, with 14 more missions from August 31 through December 16. On the December 16 flight, there was one latch-on by Chinese Fan Song guidance radar, but it was not successful. OXCART's efforts and results in Vietnam were truly stunning, since it was the first time that non satellite reconnaissance at high speed and altitude could be maintained without the worry of being shot down. Flying over enemy territory was just about what the A-12 was born and bred to do. There were 22 Black shield missions and the A-12 flew all of them returning unscathed. The photographs these flights produced provided exactly the kind of information the military and the CIA wanted. The A-12's cameras snapped pictures of airfields, military hardware and military infrastructure.

On October 28, 29 and 30 1967, Black Shield flew missions that covered about 55 percent of North Vietnam, including Hanoi, Hai Phong, Pingshiany, and the Dong Dang area. The flights surveyed all six of the major airfields of North Vietnam and more than half of the SA17 2 SAM sites. The flights were used for bomb damage assessment and to search for surface to surface missiles. Missions 6732 and 6734 of October 28 and 30 1967 involved two passes over North Vietnam panhandle. The 6732 mission passed along the Chinese border. Mission 6733 on Oct 29th also flew along the border, and the combined reconnaissance from all three missions yielded no evidence of surface to surface missiles.

These three missions photographed more than 260 SA-2 sites in North Vietnam, including two new ones. The SAMs were plaguing U.S. pilots at every turn and the more that could be discovered in their hiding places, the better.

The A-12 was also giving good assessments of the damage from carpet bombing that B-52s were carrying out daily in North Vietnam. The photographs also revealed the carpet bombing along the lines of MiGs left on these air fields had not done nearly as much as expected.
The A-12 missions over North Vietnam also came home with other information. Information regarding Hanoi thermal power plant showed damage in a raid from August 21, 1967. The generator hall roof showed a penetration and possible internal detonations. Although there was no evidence that the plant was again in use, the plant had been reopened. Last and not certainly least, there was the flight BX-6847 on January 28, 1967. A-12 Article number #131, piloted by Jack Weeks found the captured USS Pueblo in Wonson harbor. The North Koreans had boarded the Navy spy ship in international waters on January 23, 1967 and took her and her crew prisoners. Weeks and his A-12 found the captive ship iced up in Wonson harbor. The A-12 photos were the only ones taken of the seized ship. Week's initial mission was to find out if there were other North Korean build up of military in the area. By May 8, 1968, the last of the Black shield missions were flown over North Korea by pilot Jack Layton. This was the end of the Black Shield Mission, the only one that OXCART ever flew.

B. The Close of the OXCART program:

As early as September 29, 1966 the Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Nitze proposed at an executive committee meeting that OXCART be phased out of the inventory. He was ready to discuss the USAF's version of the A-12, the SR-71, a slower, two man aircraft without the speed and camera capabilities of the A-12. The SR-71 was in advanced tests and true to the USAF penchant for wanting everything, they wanted their position back as the ruler of the skies. The A-12 had taken that away from them via the CIA. This was something that ate at the USAF's ever increasing ego and budget. In Nitze's mind, and many others, two supersonic spy planes was one plane too many. The United Stated didn't need it nor could it afford it. Dr. Alexander Flax, director of the national Reconnaissance Office (NRO), had circulated papers showing that the SR-71 was in satisfactory condition and could take over North Vietnam duties as soon as December 1, 1967. The Joint Chiefs of Staff concurred that the SR-71 was ready to go operational. But one member of the panel, Dr Donald Hornig, disagreed based on the calculations on equipment lists, statistical factors, and performance curves. Hornig stated that the SR-71 was two to four times more vulnerable than the A-12. Hornig looked at the SR-71s
operational techniques and impact including the ECM systems and abilities, present enemy activity and perceived future operations. Hornig concluded that the committee shouldn't be too quick to deploy the SR-71. Dr. Flax pointed out that if there weren't any economic constraints, he would keep the entire force, but money as always was a factor. Flax also felt that there was a need for a firm decision. If no decision was made, keeping both programs would cost around $32 million. The question of putting A-12s in storage after retrieving them was also raised.

It would cost $300,000 to $500,000 in 1968 dollars to reactivate each aircraft if they were put away and then brought out for flight status again. This cost was based on reactivation being done within the first year.

The financial plan in place at the time would fund the A-12 and allow continued operation at Area 51 only through December 1966, any longer would require additional funds.

Some members felt that a delay of three to six months in shutting down OXCART would be appropriate. Even Dr. Flax felt that the delay would give a higher degree of confidence that the SR-71 would be able to carry out the job in the face of North Vietnamese defense improvements. Deployment, Flax felt, should be delayed for three months and the deployment should be scheduled for February 1968.

This meeting set the stage for the closing down of the OXCART program. It would be a matter of when it would be convenient. The SR-71 did not reach operational deployment at the expected time and the A-12 was extended through Mach 31, 1968. OXCART was extended again through June 30, 1968 allowing a one month overlap for the SR-71 to take the field. There was a test program run between the SR-71 and the A-12. It was called NICE GIRL. This allowed for both aircraft to follow a complex and distant flight plan. As it turned out, there was no competition between either aircraft as no one could be declared the winner, it was a draw. The demonstration didn't change the minds of the people in charge. The A-12 was available, but the political will wasn't. The USAF had been supporting OXCART since the inception, but USAF pilots weren't flying it, CIA pilots were. The A-12 was being serviced on the ground and refueled in the air—by the USAF, but the USAF was not getting the glory of performing the
mission. The USAF was not comfortable as the support team for the A-12 in a black project headed by the CIA. In short, USAF wanted the CIA out of the aircraft business. Due to overlapping capabilities, the purchase of the SR-71 by the USAF effectively bought the A-12 off the flight line. As always, there was another political gain to be had. The purchase of the SR-71 gave the USAF the lead in aerial reconnaissance once again. The A-12 was operated by a civilian agency and could be deployed quickly and with a minimum of logistics and that stuck in the Use's craw. The A-12 had to be retired.

That is how it ended, one of the most spectacular programs in aviation history. OXCART was brought down by ego, politics, and petty jealousy. The OXCART program had so much life left in it, but it was relegated to a hanger to save the face of the USAF that was already overblown with post war greed.

D. Museums:

A. What is a Museum? The technical description of a museum is "a permanent institution in the service of society and of its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates, and exhibits tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purposes of education, study and enjoyment. " (Int'l Council of Museums)

When it comes to Military Aviation Museums, things are just a little different. Basically, not only are they the keepers of history for the aircraft, it is a hard look at the handmaidens of war. A Military Aviation Museum is unique in many ways. While an art museum brings you the beauty of a painting or a sculpture, an aviation museum brings the beauty of line, form and design and the power that an aircraft does possess. You see the beauty but you also see the deadly purpose of a machine of war. Military Aviation Museums show the public where their tax money is going and explains the necessity of these awesome aircraft in the defense and protection of the nation.
B. Responsibility of a Museum:

The responsibility of a Military Aviation Museum is also unique. The stories that these aircraft hold are powerful. It is a monumental task to present these aircraft in the correct light with the correct history, and not to be displayed as some oddity or menace, but as the entities they are. According to the American Association of Museums:

"Museums in the United States are grounded in the tradition of public service. They are organized as public trusts, holding their collections and information as a benefit for those they were established to serve. Members of their governing authority, employees, and volunteers are committed to the interests of these beneficiaries. The law provides the basic framework for museum operations. As nonprofit institutions, museums comply with applicable local, state, and federal laws and international conventions, as well as with the specific legal standards governing trust responsibilities. This Code of Ethics for Museums takes that compliance as given. But legal standards are a minimum. Museums and those responsible for them must do more than avoid legal liability; they must take affirmative steps to maintain their integrity so as to warrant public confidence. They must act not only legally but also ethically."

That is the magic word, ETHICS. In its responsibility to the public and the Museum itself, ethics is the principal function. Without it, a museum is no more than a store house or a side show.

B. The A-12 in the Aviation Museum system:

In the early 1990's, the A-12 Blackbird was tossed out into the public eye without any fanfare or any concept of just who and what these magnificent aircraft really were. As the USAF Museum Program coordination office took possession of the 9 Blackbirds,
no one truly understood their rarity, history or accomplishments. It should be noted much of that happened because; the program was so black no one knew outside of the CIA who had not declassified the program. There were 7 aircraft that looked like the SR-71 but weren't and no one had handle on the fact that they came without any manuals, descriptions or nomenclature. As host museums lined up at PC's door to adopt one of these fine aircraft, the usual credentials were laid out to see if the host museums would be able to meet the criteria. One by one they applied and the bidding war began.

At first, the New England Air Museum was the first to put its bid in on an A-12. $250,000 in escrow had been held to show their intentions were good and that they could comply with the loan agreements of the USAF Museum contract. It would be a handsome aircraft for the east coast museum, who could prove not only were they competent enough to handle it, they had an indoor spot that would be perfect for the titanium skinned A-12. Other museums followed: Alabama, Minnesota, San Diego, they all came.

The deal was done and the NEAM would get their A-12 until something queered the deal. That queer belonged to none other than Zak Fisher owner and operator of the Intrepid Museum in NYC. While that was good for Intrepid, Zak Fisher's wheeling and dealing within the military circles was well known. A real estate king in NYC, he had the money and the contacts to make his dream of an SR-71 come true. Fisher wanted a SR-71. He had no idea what an A-12 was except that it looked like an SR-71. Fisher with a little help from the Pentagon managed to pull the NEAM's A-12 right out from under their noses and hauled over to Intrepid. It needs to be noted that Fisher and the Pentagon jumped all over the Program Coordination office at Wright Patterson AFB and the USAF Museum director to get this deal done. The ill equipped Intrepid operations department, with not aviation professional among them, transported the unprepared A-12 through the open sea on a barge back to the Hudson River and home to Intrepid.

D. Why the Loan Agreement doesn't work.

The USAF Museum loan agreement that supports the transfer of aircraft from the USAF Museum system to a host museum is adequate itself as a written document. The problem with the loan agreement is adherence to the policies set in it. The Program
coordination office, who oversees the loans, cannot in reasonable thought manage to look after the hundreds of aircraft that they have on loan to host museums. Hence the policies they put forth can't be supported and the breakdown of discipline regarding the care of the aircraft happens.

The loan agreement requires a yearly update on the aircraft including photos. This means that over a year a complete check of the aircraft must be made. Any maintenance issues, repairs, or new damage must be reported to the USAF Museum. There is no way that this will happen. Only the most professional of museums can uphold this end of their loan agreement.

D. Breakdown of a Museum Procurement and loan system.

What needs to happen for the many aircraft in these loan programs to be successful is for the USAF Museum officials to visit the aircraft at least every 2 years. However there is not enough money or man power for that to happen. Since this can't happen, there is no way to police the various loans out there. Without this type of support, there is not way to check on the various loans and the host museums are left to their own devices. An attempt has been made by the services at least in military museums is for the Navy to police any aircraft they may hold for the Army and so on. It may solve some of the problem, but inmost cases it does not. The loaning of aircraft via political pressure needs to also be controlled. This is another case of jumping the gate to get what you want. Using politics and pressure in attaining aircraft for no other reason than to satisfy a want in dangerous in the Museum policy. Once this has happened it is hard to stop it because a precedent has been set. In the case of Intrepid, this aircraft has undergone the worst of maintenance, in the worst possible place for an aircraft of its type, the flight deck outside. And because of political pressure, the USAF Museum was not able to effectively protect the aircraft it loaned out. The ethics of Museum policy was brushed aside to the detriment of the artifact.

E: Non Vetting of a Host Museum:

One of the requirements of the loan agreement is to show that there is a maintenance plan in place, a safe exhibition space
and money enough to support the aircraft once it arrives at the host museum. Adherence to that requirement is also a common joke among many of the host museums. Because there is not a proper policing policy and no way of punishing the host museum for non-compliance, many of the poorer quality museums sneak past in their duties regarding care for their artifacts. Host Museums in general need to be gone over with a fine tooth comb to prevent the type of mishandling that has caused the destruction of some aircraft by neglect. There must be a plan in place that can be proved viable before the loan agreement is signed. As has happened in the past, because of either political concerns or past history with the lender museum, other aircraft are usually given over without much thought to its concern. There has been some minor cause for joy in this issue. The Memphis Belle, a famous B-17 that has been in a museum that couldn't care for the historic aircraft has been recalled back to the USAF Museum for restoration and exhibition. However, the only way this occurred was because the USAF Museum had more clout politically than the host museum. It doesn't happen this way all the time and that is the major problem: any recourse for museums that let their historic artifact down.

F. How to care for an A-12 — Fact from Fiction:

The A-12 Blackbird as it's been show in the above paragraphs is not your usual aluminum skinned aircraft. This aircraft by its nature should be an indoor exhibit which will protect it from harsh outside environment. That basically means that life on a flight deck 17 stories above a brine river and outside in a known hurricane zone is not the best of all showrooms. While the A-12 is a tough "bird" in many circumstances, it still needs maintenance, painting and repairs all through the year if you wish to keep it in the prime of condition. That does mean setting up a rigorous inspection and repair plan along with keeping an exhibit area that can best show off the aircraft and protect it from further wear and tear. The better kept the fewer headaches. It also means that there needs to be enough money is the restoration budget to care for such an exotic aircraft.
HOMES AND HORRORS:

A. Neglect by some host museums and care by others: If you take a look at the various museums that house A-12's, some of them don't worry too much about their charges or their special care.

CASE:

1. Seattle Museum of Flight-Washington: This aircraft is kept indoors in a magnificent display and kept with exemplary care. The A-12 configuration with the D-21 drone mounted on top is rare. Years of work with volunteer efforts and historical research went into preparing this aircraft. This exhibit shows what can happen when the right museum knows how to handle precious artifact.

2. The San Diego Air and Space Museum: This aircraft has been left in an outside display. Actually, the aircraft is treated more like a gate guard at the entrance of the Museum. No care has been given to this aircraft for some time and it is quite evident that the lack of care is showing. The aircraft is weathered and covered in bird poop, which because of its acidity can cause lots of damage. Since the USAF Museum has not been out to visit this aircraft or even consult with the aircraft curator concerning it, this is a prime example of how a loan agreement means nothing. The aircraft, subject to hostile weather and environmental conditions will continue to deteriorate until someone informs the USAF museum of its condition. That can only be done by concerned citizens visiting the museum. There have been reports of other visitors who have taken the museum to task concerning the A-12, but they have all but been ignored.

3. The Battleship Alabama Memorial Museum: This A-12 has always been indoors. During Hurricane Katrina, the aircraft was badly damaged. The aircraft curator restored this aircraft by hand with every detail lovingly placed. This aircraft was the showpiece for the "Welcome Home Roadrunners -2008" celebration. This again shows that even with little or no money, miracles can happen if you have a museum that cares.

4. Alabama Space and Rocket Center: This is again an outdoor exhibit. The aircraft is in need of restoration. However, not only is the aircraft marked as it flew for NASA, which it never
did; it is also displayed as an SR-71 which is completely erroneous. This museum is also the home of the Space Shuttle camp for kids. This is another case of the Museum system turning a blind eye as to what happens to aircraft after the loan agreements are signed. There have been calls to the USAF Museum regarding this problem, but nothing has ever been done about it.

5. CIA-Langley VA; This is an outdoor exhibit on a pylon of an A-12. This aircraft was recalled from the Minnesota Air National Guard Museum and given to the CIA. The reason for this was political, but also solved the problem of a rather dubious individual who claimed the aircraft for his personal use. Again, this was a long term problem that was known by the USAF Museum but nothing was done until it was almost too late.

6. Blackbird Park- Palmdale California: This is another case of an outside aircraft. However, in this case the weather is not a problem as it is warm and dry. The aircraft does see routine maintenance and is cared for. However, there is very little if any communication between the USAF Museum and the airpark.

7. Intrepid Museum-New York City: the aircraft is outdoors and subject to repeated negligence. Weather varies from ice, freezing temperatures, wind and snow in the winter to humidity, heat and acid rain in the spring fall and summer. It is only because of harassment of the USAF museum by various sources, that some of the negligence and vandalism has been addressed. However since the refit of the Intrepid, the aircraft is still questionable as to the depth of resolve in care and maintenance.

Out of seven aircraft, of the only remaining A-12s in existence, there are: 2 in poor condition, 2 in political situations dictating their care and 3 in good museums that are being cared for.

That is a cause for concern. In the case of the Seattle Museum of Flight, this is how an exotic artifact should be cared for and is an example to every other museum on what to do. In the case of the San Diego Museum, the USAF Museum should have been alarmed at the aircraft's state when notified by patrons. However since the USAF Museum has not been out to inspect the aircraft, the museum continues to proceed as it always has and ignore the situation. The case of the Intrepid Museum is on
record here. It is the same political environment and whether things have been successfully worked out remains to be seen. The Alabama Space and Rocket Museum in Huntsville, is marked up as a NASA aircraft and is shown as a SR-71. To this date nothing has been done by the USAF museum to correct the situation.

Case in point: #122 and the Intrepid - a history of trouble and years of neglect: Case in point: The A-12 on the flight deck of the Intrepid Museum in NYC had been on that outside deck since 1992. That is a lot of acid rain, heavy snow, ice storms and rain, not to mention Nor'easters and hurricanes. The aircraft on Intrepid has seen only 3 serious attempts in almost 15 years at serious restoration work in all of that time. The first was to seal the many open areas and repair damage to the chine areas along with removal of asbestos from the saw tooth panels on the wings. That was a monumental amount of work done with care and has kept the aircraft safe from further interior harm all these years. The tires were changed for new ones and filled with foam so they would no longer go flat. The next attempt and that is all it was, was a paint job that was done over the existing paint job causing a pillow effect because moisture had gotten into the new paint coat. The paint did not adhere properly, hence the pillow effect. The aircraft was also subject to more damage by mishandling. The aircraft sustained holes in her side due to being slammed up against a wire fence on the deck of Intrepid. We might also note that while moving an aircraft around is at best a dangerous assignment, it is even more dangerous in the case of the A-12 due the her unique configurations. You don't ever attempt to back it up, as some have done. There was more vandalism recorded with names being written on her wheel well doors, a pitot never properly replaced with an adequate model and the substitution of what can only be termed a "clown nose" placed on this prestigious bird. The third attempt at restoration was done after the aircraft was placed in 2 year dry-dock with the rest of the ship for overhaul and that remains to be seen. This was also for political reasons as the city wanted the docks refitted and could not do it with Intrepid in place. This situation has occurred for three reasons: 1. Due to the fact that the lender museum had no recourse and the political involvement of the host museum with a money wielding owner and the military, the lender museum had to resort to undercover operations to protect its aircraft. It was a success. 2. After that operation had outlived its welcome, the lender museum was once again being stalled by the host museum and could only rely on some reports of the aircraft's mistreatment. It chose to do nothing and the situation seriously deteriorated. 3.
Due to the fact that the lender museum once again was tasked by external reports of mistreatment of the aircraft, the Museum's commanding officer found it necessary to threaten the Intrepid with aircraft removal if something wasn't done. We must interject that at this point the Intrepid had no curatorial staff and had not informed the USAF Museum of its situation which was in violation of its 501C tax code as a museum. This jeopardized not only the Intrepid but the USAF Museum as well.

As can be seen from the Intrepid situation had political concerns and pressures by rich owners not have been brought to bear, this aircraft would have had a safe home in the New England Air Museum. Because of this, the aircraft has been left in danger, has deteriorated and still remains in the hands of a museum that only operates when threatened.

PART III: Technical Issues in Caring for A-12 Blackbirds:

A. Restoration issues:

Restoration Philosophy and Policy: According to Louis Casey, Curator of the National Air and Space Museum in a policy written in 1969, Mr. Casey says: "During the restoration process, extreme care should be taken to preserve intact, existing material. In making the specimen "like new", we can destroy the research value of the specimen. Try as we may it is difficult if not impossible to restore a specimen to its former or original condition. The general tendency for laymen to "restore" vintage aircraft to a like new condition should be resisted at all costs. As a national museum we should expend the time and energy necessary to preserve the original materials and details. There has to be a first time for process and preservation. We should intensify our efforts in that direction as hopefully other museums will look to us, NASM for guidance. We should prepare ourselves for that challenge and responsibility." The question of "New Look" over restoration gives unquestionable new look with no evidence of aging or appearance of ever being used. Restoring or preserving originality retains evidence of usage and aging while returning aircraft to operational status
B. Terminology:

Original: A specimen that can be shown to be in the original as built configuration or as a modified by the user, that remains unaltered from the time it ended operational status. Restored Original: As artifact composed of at least 50% original components (by surface area or volume) and the remainder returned to accurate early condition made with the same materials, components and accessories.

Reproduction: A reasonable facsimile in appearance and construction of an aircraft made with similar materials and having substantially the same type engine and operating system.

Preservation: Act of sustaining and maintaining cultural and natural resources that have been identified as significant and or threatened and that warrant protection.

Conservation: As technology of preservation, conservation is the scientific investigation of materials environment and with those things responsible for deterioration of cultural resources. Preservations and Conservation: are similar and designed to keep an object in its existing condition. Restoration: is more active process which attempts to undo changes cause by past deteriorations.

The professional view of restoration is to document the aircraft in the collection in its time period they were built. Aircraft not only preserve but exhibit the technology of their times. Real reasons for compromise in quality is not cost or time, but poor leadership by the curator attitude, lack of knowledge and weakness in management of the team leader.

The main objectives in restoration is to return the object to earlier appearance or working conditions Restoration and conservation are not but not necessarily the same. Restoration treatment presents a greater risk to the integrity of an object than conservation does. In restoration it is often desirable to replace damaged parts, refine entire surfaces or eliminate later modifications. Restoration treatments are more extensive and intrusive. Risks include misinterpretation of physical evidence and removal of historically significant modifications or materials.
Corrosion control: Cleaning agents, preservatives such as coating, electrolytic phase inhibitors and waxes can be used and decisions on how to best use them are important to the process.

C. Restoration Techniques:

In aircraft restoration the intent should be preserve originality regardless of the amount or operational wear that show on the aircraft. It takes more time to repair a damaged part than to replace it. Signs of active corrosion, albeit slow, must be addressed during the aircraft restoration. Every process must be done to make the aircraft last indefinitely not just for normal manufacturer lifetime. As technicians are working on these aircraft, it must be emphasized that there should be a bond between the tech and his work, and not just treating it like another job. This can't be stressed enough.

D. Different Categories of Collection and Restoration Decisions:

Category I: Aircraft which are historically significant, by virtue of taking part in some historic event are in Category I. Aircraft in this category will be restored to represent the event for which they are most famous. Category II: Aircraft which are technologically significant due to a feature or advance development. Aircraft in this category will be restored to represent the event for which it became famous. Technically significant aircraft produced for experimental flight, cabin pressure etc can be classified in this category. Category III: Aircraft not significant in their own right but which represent their most widely known operational role. Marking and configuration historically known to be on the aircraft are preferred.

Another issue to be raised for action by curator's staff is choice of military markings for a CAT III aircraft in the collection as representative types, not in themselves historical aircraft. In the case of military markings it is necessary to select a set of markings which designate the theater of operations in which the aircraft was used.
The main objective should be to display the aircraft in markings which represent its major role. It is best NOT to use markings of famous individuals on a general aircraft but to make a more general identification. Careful research must be done to assure authenticity of markings chosen.

Developing Restoration Configuration Plans:

1. The full history and significance of the aircraft must be documented and understood beyond hearsay and legend that may affect the work plan.

2. What secrets might this structure hold that should be looked into?

3. What maintenance problems will this aircraft encounter for safeguarding this aircraft after being restored e.g. Scuff marks, Tire inflation, and paint corrosion.

4. What effect if any does restoration have upon enhancing or degrading the aircraft's historical or technological significance?

5. Will the aircraft be at some time the primary subject of an exhibit or will it support an element that relates to a group of aircraft.

6. What time period will it represent?

7. Do the original and quite mundane markings on the aircraft permit the museum to explain or interpret a facet of its mission which would not otherwise be possible?

8. In what way does the artifact add educational value or strength to the collection? What technical details need special attention for this function? I.e. cutaways, exhibit graphics.
E. Four levels of Exhibit and Preservation: Level I; an aircraft including the engine is considered in "pristine condition" and ready for exhibit if it is stable condition (no deterioration) since it is new or has gone through a complete restoration with preservation safe guards.

Level II: A well cared for aircraft is suitable for exhibit but needing some cleaning, markings changed to return it to its significant role.

Level III: A deteriorated or unstable condition: These aircraft are not suitable for exhibit without a complete or near complete restoration. The condition may have resulted from heavy usage, or poor care. This condition is often influenced by neglect and even abuse within the museum itself. These aircraft are seldom in stable condition and are fragile, brittle, torn and incomplete. The reason the aircraft was given to the museum is because it was no longer serviceable.

Level IV: The aircraft was derelict or destroyed. It may be possible to conserve them in present condition. Some museums have used them in dioramas to show how the aircraft was discovered. In the four levels of conditions it is obvious that there is a wide range in appearance as well as preservation or stability of museum aircraft between the two and three levels. i.e. Those in good condition as opposed to those deteriorated or destroyed.

If an aircraft is in a pre-failure state and placed in a museum, without preservation or maintenance it will begin to deteriorate to Level III (failure and heavy restoration needed). There is a wide variation of "restoration" of an aircraft really means: All necessary action to preserve structure indefinitely, not only the exterior but the interior and to preserve the technology of the design.

To add "MAKE UP" to an aircraft destroys a museum's integrity and confuses the observer as to what is authentic about the aircraft and what is cosmetic. "Hollywooding" is ok for aircraft flown or used for movie purposes but not for an authentic museum artifact.
F. Funding a restoration project: The meat and potatoes of any restoration enterprise are the funding for the project. As already discussed, if you don't have the bucks, you shouldn't take the aircraft. There has to be a sufficient amount of funds set aside after the escrow payment, if you are taking an aircraft from a museum like the National Museum of the USAF, That will support the restoration after the aircraft comes home. This also requires A place that the aircraft can be worked on in comfort for both you and the aircraft, preferably indoors. The amounts can vary from a small restoration fund of $25,000 to a larger one of $100,000. This is all contingent on the project that is being brought home. Many times when an aircraft is brought in, it is cleaned up and put on the exhibit floor and not thought about again until the first few nuts and bolts fall off. Finding out why those nuts and bolts fell off usually leads to a more extensive problem and before you know it, the aircraft isn't looking quite as well as the day it arrived. It pays to have funds and a maintenance schedule on hand from the onset to make sure for every eventuality. G. Do No Harm: Physical Restoration of an A-12, a delicate process. As with any artifact the first rule is to do no harm. If there is no guide line or basic plan, research it till something is found. Curatorial guidelines should be followed and are the logical place to start: The Curatorial Guidelines document becomes the baseline of reference that all work on the project must adhere to. It explains objectives to be gotten when the work is complete.

a. Identification: should list the name of the aircraft, its identification number or in the case of the A-12, its article number. It should also contain the Museum accession number and the catalog number.

b. Significance of the type of aircraft; magnitude of the overall use of the aircraft and its primary purpose.

c. Background of the specific airframe: date of manufacture. In the case of the A-12 that can sometimes be found on interior longerons or parts. Where the aircraft is manufactured. Again, in the case of the A-12 you will not see Lockheed stamped anywhere on the aircraft. Research will give you that answer. Donor of the aircraft to the Museum.
In the case of the A-12, the National Museum of the USAF. Date the aircraft was received. Total flying hours which can be found in books on the program for that particular Article number. Hopefully a summary of previous restorations, preservations, treatments and storage conditions.

d. Current condition: In the case of the A-12 the final configuration is the only configuration. Fuselage: with the A-12 this needs to be gone over inch by inch due to the problems the A-12 can manifest. Cockpit: with the A-12 is sometimes in good condition if it hasn't been vandalized. On most A-12s there may be a couple of gauges missing. Wings and Landing Gear: In the case of the A-12 the tires should not be flat. If not new, they may be painted silver after being blown up with foam so they don't flatten. Engine: No A-12 comes with engines. Colors and markings: The USAF museum has the markings for the A-12 and the standard color is black although there are other configurations like black and silver.

e. Concluding comments: this allows for notes regarding the A-12's history, also there are any dings, broken parts etc. H. Titanium issues: As discussed the A-12 is 93% titanium alloy. When cared for properly and treated with the correct materials, the A-12 skin should have no real issues. However, when the skin is exposed to hostile conditions, acid rain, snow, ice, cold, heat, humidity and left unprotected outside to face the elements, the skin will not fair well. Considering the relative age of the A-12 to be at least 40 + years old that may not seem like much in aircraft years. However, with a titanium alloy skin that is treated harshly many things can occur:

a. Crazing. On A-12 skin crazing occurs when the metal is starting to fail. It presents at the rivet hole where you can see fine lines around the flush cherry rivets. This usually means that the titanium is brittle. If it spreads, you will see it in the titanium plates.

b. Kadena Krud: This is a bright neon green krud that forms at the edges of the skin and at rivet holes. It is caused by high humidity. It was first found when the aircraft was stationed in Okinawa, where the krud got its name. It can be treated by washing with distilled water and rubbing Vaseline around the infected areas.
c. Saw tooth panels: The saw tooth panels in the wings of the A-12 were used to deflect radar. They are coated in side with radar deflecting material and a sealant compound called RTV. They are also loaded with asbestos. In the case of #122, these panels have been removed cleaned and replaced with new panels and sealed with new RTV to prevent any allergic reaction to aluminum.

d. In the case of tools; NO CADMIUM PLATED TOOLS CAN BE USED ON THE A-12. The aircraft skin is highly allergic to it and can cause severe damage to the skin.

e. The rudders on some A-12 are made of composite material not metal. In the case of 122 on the Intrepid, the rudders were sanded. The rudders on 122 are made of composite material. When the crew on Intrepid realized this it was too late, the damage was done.

f. Painting the A-12: the best way to approach painting the A-12 would be to chemically remove the paint. There is a company by the name of NUTEK that specializes in this process. It is done safely and within OSHA and EPA regulations. Latex paint is the safest. There is a list available of all the materials safe to use on the A-12 airframe.

I. More Restoration Issues:

A. Indoor and outdoor exhibit: the best and safest place for an A-12 would be an indoor exhibit, climate controlled and away from the elements. Outdoors is also applicable if the aircraft has been restored and prepared to be able to stand the outdoor elements. That consists of the aircraft having open panels to be sealed as in the case of 122. The aircraft would need to be cleaned regularly with distilled water and mild soap at least every 3-4 months.

B. Weather issues: Any aircraft that is left outside will be made to endure tough conditions like snow, rain, winds, hurricanes etc. the aircraft outside would have to be prepared for that and positioned safely to withstand it.
C. #132 and Hurricane Katrina: even in the best conditions inside, nothing can withstand a hurricane like Katrina. It was only because of the dedication of the Battleship Alabama Museum staff that this aircraft was not totaled and trashed.

D. 122 and the flight deck on Intrepid: This issue has been raised throughout this directive. In closing, if there ever was a worse place to put and aircraft of 122's stature, we haven't found it yet. This placement was due to political pressure put on both the pentagon and the USAF Museum. In this case, money spoke louder than common sense and principle. It should never be allowed to happen again.

E. 127 and the Deterioration in Alabama: Because of the lack of USAF Museum control, the Alabama museum has been allowed to continue to disguise its a-12 as a SR-71 dressed in NASA colors. Nothing has been done about it.

PART IV: Politics and the Museum system:

A. What to avoid: If looking for an aircraft to add to a collection make sure that you have the money, materials, manpower and storage space available. If possible keep open lines of communication between you and your lender museum. Always be prepared to show the aircraft no matter when or how. In essence, keep the aircraft in as best condition as possible. Avoid taking an aircraft for the sake of prestige. If you can't support it, leave it alone. Avoid getting into any political struggles to make sure you do get the aircraft. Follow the Lender Museums criteria and don't be afraid to ask for support.

B. Protection of Artifacts: Artifacts whether they are guns, uniforms of aircraft are precious pieces of history. They are entrusted into the museum system to make sure they are safe and that their historical value as a part of era is preserved intact. They are not meant to be bartered, bought or politically influenced for the sake of prestige.
C. Maintaining the very secret History of the A-12 OXCART program: It has taken years to bring the OXCART program to light. The depth of this program is still finding its place in Cold War history. It can't be subjected to political pressures of museums whose only claim to fame is to use the A-12 as a meal ticket for their monetary benefit. It behooves the remaining members/retirees of the OXCART program to continue to uphold the prestige of the OXCART program and to keep the flame of OXCART true and bright for generations to follow and know the truth.

D. Long term commitment of having an A-12 as a museum exhibit: While it will take money and great support of a curatorial and restoration staff, having the A-12 as a museum exhibit has to be one of the most exciting and truly historical assets to any museum. The great rarity of the A-12 and the marvelous OXCART program history to support it will make a great and honorable exhibit to commemorate the work and sacrifice of the Roadrunners and Program OXCART.

Part V: Oxcart's History-- a sacred trust: The legacy of the roadrunners and the OXCART program. Much has been said about the A-12 as an artifact. What needs to be added to that statement is the real reason for the A-12, the OXCART program. The OXCART program was run in the deepest of CIA black programs. OXCART also revolutionized high speed aviation and high altitude reconnaissance with Mach III speed. The odd part about all of this is no one knew anything about it, which is How well kept a secret it was. Now, that the aircraft has surfaced and been placed on exhibition, it deserves to have its place in United States Cold War history and to have that history displayed correctly. This can be accomplished by the vigilance of the retirees of the program and the fact that by their very presence as living history, they can demand that the museums involved treat their history with the respect that it deserves. If there was ever a time to speak to the generations to come, it is now to make sure that the work and sacrifice that the A-12 Blackbird expresses demands the respect that the OXCART program deserves.
Facts You Didn’t Know About the SR-71 Blackbird

During the late 1950's Cold War was at large, and USA was actively planning the construction of a top-secret aircraft that would soon replace the U-2. What came next was an airplane that would never become obsolete to this day – the Blackbird.

Read the amazing story about the most influential aircraft of the 20th century.

Coverups and Secrecy

When the request for a strategic reconnaissance aircraft was put in by the C.I.A., Lockheed Skunk Works were the first to respond with a superbly radical design. Proposed was an airframe that could reach an extreme velocity of Mach 3.5 at near space altitudes, while having an exceptionally low cross-radar signature that would make it almost impossible for the Soviets to spot.

C.I.A. created several covert companies which were used to purchase the required Titanium for the construction of Blackbirds from Soviet Union – quite ironic considering a lot of missions consisted of relaying intel about the country that the materials were purchased from.
Titanium Structure

Before the Blackbird, titanium was only used in high-temperature exhaust fairings and other small parts directly related to supporting, cooling, or shaping high-temperature areas on aircraft. The Blackbird however was constructed mainly out of titanium (85% to be exact) and the rest were high-end composite materials.
Production in 1960's

Because this aircraft was way ahead of its time, many new technologies had to be invented specifically for this project – some still in use today. One of the biggest problems that engineers faced at that time was working with Titanium. Kelly Johnson explains, “We produced 6,000 parts, and of them fewer than ten percent were any good. The material [Titanium] was so brittle that if you dropped a piece on the floor it would shatter”.

“FLOWERS IN THE KILLING FIELDS II” By Rick Spangle
Ordinary drills were rendered useless because after about 17 rivet holes the drill would be completely destroyed. During the welding process, an extremely rare and expensive argon shielding gas had to be used to eliminate oxygen from the metal to ensure the highest quality of welds.

Flying the Blackbird

Crews flying at altitudes of 80,000ft (24,000m) face two main survival problems: maintaining consciousness at high altitude, and surviving a possible emergency ejection. **Major Brian Shul** – the author of **Sled Driver**, a book about his experience as a pilot of the SR-71 – said that wafting along at mach 3.5 flew by so fast, that you can cover several countries in the Middle East in mere minutes.
Pilots required pressurized flight suits to cope with the low atmospheric pressure and lack of oxygen at high altitudes.
Because computerized equipment was non-existent during the design and construction of Blackbird (late 1950’s – early 1960’s), the cockpit was unsurprisingly analog.
Mach 3.5+ Flight

At full velocity, the airplane surface heats up to temperatures of 260°C+ (500 °F). Things inside of the cockpit would heat up to 120°C if the airplane didn't have proper air conditioning system.
Due to the extremely high airspeed at landing, engineers were forced to seek unconventional means of stopping this aircraft. As a result, the aircraft used parachutes in combination with wheel brakes to slow itself down.

Following the landing, there were “cool-off” periods, when the ground crew and pilots were required to wait for the surfaces of the air frame to cool off.
Secret Missions and Spy Equipment

A total of 3,551 mission sorties were flown to spy on military installations, troop movements and nuclear silos during the cold war with Soviet Union. The airplane’s spy equipment allowed it to survey 100,000 square miles (260,000 km²) per hour of the Earth's surface from an altitude of 80,000 feet (24,000 m).

Many missions were flown over conflict countries in the Middle East, Asia and large part of Europe. The sheer size of the aircraft was a fundamental part of the design; in 1960's there was no computerized equipment and all of the required gear was large and needed sufficient space to fit.

Stealth and Threat Avoidance

The unique shape, combined with materials used to coat the airframe, gave the Blackbird impressively low radar signature. The SR-71 was one of the first aircraft to get hugely noticeable difference in its ability to stay “invisible” to radar.
A total of 12 out of the 32 aircraft built were lost. The important thing to take note of is that none of the Blackbirds were lost due to enemy military retaliation. All SR-71 crew had to do upon a missile launch, was to increase the throttle and watch the missile get further and further away from striking distance.
Special paint that further reduced aircraft’s radar signature was used to coat its titanium shell.
Unsolved Design Problems

Without a doubt the Blackbird was an airplane ahead of its time, and due to the lack of technology in the early 60’s, several design “flaws” (so to say) were left unsolved.

A big complication for the designers was the creation of fuel tanks (fuel cells). Since there were no materials at that time that would make it possible to withstand the extreme temperature differences of a normal flight of the aircraft, Lockheed ended up designing the cells in such a way that once the airplane surface was hot enough they would expand, sealing the leaking fuel.

In the following photograph you can see the massive fuel loss (on the wings) due to its “flawed” fuel cell design.
Due to this critical fuel loss, the airplane had to be refueled immediately after takeoff, before it could continue with its mission.
Early Retirement, and Actual Retirement

The SR-71 fleet was so expensive to maintain that the USAF first tried retiring the Blackbird in 1987, and finally with its first official retirement in 1989, the SR-71 program was shut down.

During the 1993 conflict in Middle East, a requirement of expedited reconnaissance became clear. The SR-71 program was re-examined by congress which resulted in the renewal of the Blackbird fleet.
The Blackbird project was finally (and permanently) retired in 1998. Two last flyable Blackbirds were given to NASA which flew until 1999. All but two SR-71’s (the ones given to NASA) are now in museums for people to see.
“Flowers in the Killing Fields II” By Rick Spangle

With a recent post about the crash of a new top secret US stealth helicopter, we have decided to dedicate a post to the first helicopter (also American) that utilized stealth technology - the Comanche.

Secret A-12 Spy Plane
Officially Unveiled at CIA's Headquarters, No X-Men Found Inside

This is the A-12, a supersonic spy plane that was the precursor of the SR-71 — and according to the CIA, even while they look similar, in some ways it was more advanced than the famous Blackbird. It's one of 10 planes that survived the 15-plane OXCART program, one of which is in the USS Intrepid in Manhattan. This one was unveiled today by our dear friends at the CIA in an official ceremony at their Langley HQs. The story of this Mach 3.2 technological wonder starts in 1957 and, like all secret flying things full of gadgets, it is fascinating.
The OXCART program story began in 1957, when a contractor suggested that high-altitude supersonic flight was the only way to avoid Soviet air defenses. The CIA's Richard M. Bissell, who was directing the 1954 U-2 spy plane program at the time, was concerned about their vulnerability to USSR radars and anti-air missiles. He was right: in 1960 the Soviets shot down Francis Gary Powers’ U-2 near Sverdlovsk.

By then the A-12 program was already under way: after Lockheed Aircraft completed "antiradar studies, aerodynamic structural tests, and engineering designs," the CIA gave the green light to produce the 12 aircraft on January 30th, 1960. It was still called the A-11 at the time and Lockheed engineer Clarence L. Johnson was the main designer. He also was responsible for the U-2 but, for some reason and after months of drawings and wind-tunnel model testing, people were still not convinced this beast could fly.

It did, but only after years of tests and adjustments. It was a difficult path. The aircraft skin, for example, had to made out of a titanium alloy, as it had to resist 550 degrees Fahrenheit temperatures while flying at top speed. The aircraft manufacturing process, which at that point only used aluminum frames, was an absolute nightmare. All machinery broke trying to work the titanium and new tooling parts had to be designed and created from scratch. As a result, each plane had to be hand-crafted.
The quest to make its radar signature small was also painful. For one year and a half, a full-scale model of the plane manufactured with new radar-absorbent materials was tested. Sitting on a pylon in a secret base and after countless adjustments, it was discovered that adding some big metallic parts to each side of the fuselage reduced the radar footprint. Johnson thought it was going to harm the aerodynamics but, in later flight tests, it was clear it helped the lift. It was all part of the quest for radar invisibility but, years later, these features were used by Lockheed in other supersonic designs. As a result of all these changes to its original design, the plane got its final designation: the A-12.

The interior of the plane was also quite problematic: For reasons of weight, the plane had to be constructed without almost no thermal insulation, converting the cockpit into a true oven. As a result, the pilot had to use an astronaut-like suit with its own refrigeration system. And probably Clint Eastwood’s Firefoxy asbestos underpants too.

Even the runway at Area 51 had to be specially created for the OXCART program. The initial test ground strip at a secret location in the Nevada desert (the CIA document doesn’t mention it but it was probably Area 51) was only 5,000 feet long and incapable of supporting the weight of the A-12. It was great for UFO LANDINGS, but it needed pouring...
25,000 yards of concrete to achieve the necessary strength and 8,500-feet of length necessary for the A-12’s take-off and landing.

However, at the end everything was solved and the pilots, who had to be six feet tall, under 175 pounds and come with The Right Stuff were selected: William L. Skliar, Kenneth S. Collins, Walter Ray, Lon Walter, Mele Vojvodich, Jr., Jack W. Weeks, Ronald "Jack" Layton, Dennis B. Sullivan, David P. Young, Francis J. Murray, and Russell Scott were the heroes' names, chosen to test this wild beast.

On April 26th 1962, the A-12 took to the skies. Louis Schack piloted it during its first 40-minute unofficial maiden flight. Four days later, he also took her into its official maiden flight for 59 minutes. It wasn't until May 4th that the A-12 broke the sound barrier for the first time, reaching Mach 1.1. During 1962 the aircraft kept evolving during flight testing but it wasn't until 1967, after countless delays caused by political discussions and a couple of accidents, that the A-12 was employed in real missions. The target: Vietnam.

The first mission was flown on May 31st 1967 and it accomplished all objectives. The A-12 force kept flying successfully, but was retired in 1968, when the SR-71 Blackbird took its place. Of the final 15 A-12s produced by Lockheed, five were lost and two pilots were killed. It may seem like not a lot was achieved, but this aircraft pushed the envelope in every way imaginable making many of the common concepts of modern supersonic aviation possible, from aerodynamic design to life support systems an specially manufacturing processes.

As Ken Collins —one of its pilots— said during the recent unveiling ceremony by the CIA at Langley: "It was a beautiful airplane, it was a beautiful airplane to land, and just technically a fantastic airplane to fly." And indeed it was.
CHAPTER 5

THE VIETNAM ERA

THE CIA INEPTITUDE BECOMES MORE ORGANIZED AND PREVILANT

1965 TO 1976

THE INEPTITUDE OF THE CIA IN VIETNAM
THE BRIGHT LIGHTS CONTINUE

TELEDYNE IS STILL ON THE RISE NOW OWNING MORE INDIVIDUAL TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES THAN ANY OTHER FORTUNE 500 COMPANY

MORE TO COME
VIETNAM EARLY 1968

THE NSA HAS PLENTY OF DATA CONFIRMING THAT THE TET INVASION OF 1968 WAS GOING TO BE A REALITY BEGINNING ON FEBRUARY 1.

THERE ARE 2 SIDES TO THEIR STORY.

1. THE NSA PROVIDED THE INFORMATION TO THE MILITARY AND THE MILITARY IGNORED IT.

2. THE NSA RECEIVED MUCH ADVANCE INFORMATION REGARDING THE PENDING INVASION AND IGNORED IT OR DISCOUNTED IT AND DID NOT FULLY INFORM THE MILITARY.
BOTH ARE PARTIALLY TRUE. IT NOW APPEARS THAT THE ORGANIZED INEPTITUDE CONTINUED AND EXTENDED OVER TO THE NSA AND THE NSA ALSO WAS RIDDLED WITH COMMUNIST MOLES OR SYMPATHIZERS THAT MERELY DISCOUNTED GOOD INFORMATION AND DIDN’T KEEP GOOD INFORMATION FLOWING TO THE RIGHT PEOPLE. THE OTHER THEORY IS THAT THE LIBERAL MINDSET AND AGENDA HAD SO PERMEATED THE UPPER LEVELS OF THE NSA AND THE CIA THAT THEY JUST IGNORED THE TRUTH AND DISCOUNTED THE INFORMATION.

THERE WAS TOO MUCH GOOD INFORMATION READILY AVAILABLE TO DISCOUNT IT ALL AND IGNORE IT ALL.

WE SHOULD HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR THE TET INVASION.

THE TET INVASION TO THE US WAS LIKE THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBERG TO THE SOUTH. NEITHER EVER RECOVERED.

AS A SIDE COMMENT, APPROPRIATE RIGHT HERE IS THAT A COMMUNIST MOLE ALMOST GOT TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE NSA UNDER LBJ RIGHT AT THIS TIME. (SEE BOOK 2 PAGE ____).

THE INVESTIGATION WAS RUN BY LBJ’S CLOSEST ADVISOR, CORSON HIMSELF. THIS STORY IS FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE CIA.
THE HISTORY OF THE NSA and ITT, SECRET AND OTHERWISE

INTRODUCTION

Now that we know that our current president, Barack Husain Obama has us on a direct course for Socialism, I hope that our readers will take some time to look at the facts that we have assembled, put under the microscope and analyzed critically to come up with the political direction that the United States of America is headed.

In Panama, Korea and Vietnam Harry (THE ANALYST) was a Team Chief for the Army Security Agency (ASA) which reported to and was supervised by the National Security Agency (NSA).

I have known Harry for 28 years now and he is still one of the best political analysts in the world today. His only allegiance is to the available facts and a reasonable and logical analysis of them. He is not being paid by some lobby group to fit his analysis to some political agenda.

He and I were both members of the intelligence community and have been researching world events for the last 50 years.

We do not apologize for our analysis of the available facts.

Rick
THE NSA IS FOR OUR OWN GOOD

THIS IS ALSO NOT POLITICALLY CORRECT

(Maybe it’s just Another Conspiracy Theory)

By Harry the Analyst

Current events concerning the National Security Agency (NSA) could and probably should be evaluated in the following manner:

It's accepted that the NSA has been intercepting and “storing for possible future evaluation” the phone contacts, emails, text-messages and meta-data etc. (etc. only because there are other and older techniques for obtaining information like land lines that are easy to tap into.) The brew-ha-ha has been extensive and continuous with even some of the previously supporting media delving into the actions of the NSA. Now let's consider other ongoing events.

IRS has also been in the news with confirmed discriminatory actions concerning, at last count, 292 groups generally identified as “tea party” or significantly conservative in nature. The CIA in conjunction with our State Department is undergoing flagellation for the actions taken prior to and following the Benghazi affair. Activities within other portions of our civil service have reflected continuing misuse of government funds provided through taxation of our citizens...you. All this should create a major concern within every person in this nation. Yet, the response pattern within our government agencies to include the White House has been one of primarily “I was unaware!” or its cousin “I didn't have anything to do with that.” Add to that the fact that the FBI along with our esteemed Congress has shown little interest in actively pursuing an investigation into the possible criminal actions associated with these varying events. So why the foot dragging? Why does it appear to be on both sides of the political aisle? How about returning to the subject of the NSA.

Let's start with the “Data Storage Facility” in use and being upgraded in Utah. How is it that the NSA can get the appropriations and go ahead with such a sensitive project? What does it entail after its completion? It will involve every facet of our intercept capabilities to include international and national communication methods (email, texting and the antique land lines).

That can conceivably include, if not already, you and me. So now let's look at the power this puts in the hands of those individuals that control NSA. Call it the “the power to blackmail” and that includes everyone within and without our government. What is the justification? It is for our own good and for our protection, EVEN THOUGH IT IS AGAINST OUR CONSTITUTION?
Now let's take a hypothetical look at possible uses for this power...presuming it exists. What could you control? Just about everything and everyone: Senators, Representatives, Governors, Secretaries of State, the FBI, CIA and the most formidable of all, Homeland Security. That power could slow investigations such as the FBI's lack of progress into the IRS for criminality and abuse of power. It could deter top officials from acknowledging their culpability concerning Benghazi or identifying those that might or are responsible. The list could go on and on. Here's a far out possibility! How about “persuading” a bunch of elected officials to vote for a ridiculously large bill without reading it? Obamacare anyone?

Most important: said data would only be used if other factors first indicated a need for a more in-depth look at an individual or group. Yup, and I've got some great property in Florida that you should invest in.

MY COMMENTS ARE IN ALL CAPS.

RICK

HOW ABOUT THIS. IF THE NSA HAS THE ABILITY TO RECEIVE AND INTERCEPT ALL OF OUR COMMUNICATIONS, THEY ALSO HAVE THE ABILITY TO TRANSMIT AND JAM ALL OF OUR COMMUNICATIONS.

THAT’S A COOL THOUGHT. AT ANY TIME OUR GOVERNMENT SO CHOOSES, IT CAN PREVENT EACH AND EVERY ONE OF US FROM COMMUNICATING WITH ANYONE ELSE THAT IT CHOOSES.

OF COURSE, THIS WOULD BE FOR OUR OWN GOOD AND WOULD HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH FORCING US FURTHER AND FURTHER INTO OUR NEW SOCIALIST STATE OF CONTROLLED POLITICAL CORRECTNESS ALONG WITH THE GOVERNMENT’S LARGE BEAURACRACY FULL OF ORGANIZED INEPTITUDE.

RICK
INTRODUCTION TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE NSA

The following document is a 7 page formerly SECRET document entitled The Early History of the NSA. It was declassified in 2007.

First let me explain about the document. I found it on the internet as a PDF. I could not copy and paste it into this document so I converted it to an RTF (Rich Text Format). It showed up in pretty rough shape. After several hours work, I patched it up as best that I could. I bolded some portions. Some portions still didn’t transfer well. That being the case, I will be including the entire clean PDF as an addendum to the book.

I found some of it so interesting that I am extracting several paragraphs and commenting on them here.

“In 1917 the U.S. Army created a Cipher Bureau in its Military Intelligence Division (MID) in Washington and used it to assist the radio intelligence units of the American Expeditionary Forces being sent to France. After World War I had ended, that bureau, occupying inconspicuous quarters in New York City, extracted intelligence from copies of foreign diplomatic communications. The Department of State shared the expenses; the War Department ‘thus maintained a valuable technical capability for use in another war.”

THE US GOVERNMENT CLEARLY HAS HAD THE ABILITY TO INTERCEPT AND DE- INCRYPT RADIO, AND, IN ALL LIKELIHOOD, COMMERCIAL TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS SINCE 1917.

MY RESEARCH INDICATES THAT WE HAD THE ABILITY TO EVESDROP ON OUR CITIZENS BUT ONLY DID SO WITH CLEAR AND EXPRESS WARRANTS.

THE CYPHER BUREAU IS CLEARLY RECOGNIZED AS THE PREDECESSOR OF THE NSA. MY RESEARCH ALSO INDICATES THAT THE NSA BECAME ULTRA POWERFUL WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT QUITE EARLY IN ITS EXISTANCE.

IN FACT, DURING LBJ’S TENURE IN OFFICE, A PROPOSED DIRECTOR OF NSA WAS FOUND OUT TO BE A COMMUNIST MOLE (A FULL BLOWN SPY, FOR GOD’S SAKE).

“FLOWERS IN THE KILLING FIELDS II” By Rick Spangle
“Flowers in the Killing Fields II” By Rick Spangle

**THIS WAS STATED IN THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE CIA BY JOSEPH J. TRENTO, AND I WILL RECOUNT THE STORY LATER IN THE BOOK BY QUOTING THE BOOK ITSELF.**

In fact, it is so short, I will quote it now from page 373.

“Although it had other businesses, the core of ITT’s (INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH, AN AMERICAN COMPANY) multinational empire was still its global communications network. ITT handled enormous amounts of U.S. government communications, including most of the secret communications for U.S. facilities abroad. Furthermore, ITT had the TECHNOLOGY TO TAP INTO ALMOST ANY PHONE CONVERSATION IN EUROPE OR LATIN AMERICA. This made Harold Geneen, CEO of ITT, very valuable to the CIA AND THE NSA. William R. Corson, (a White House Senior Special Advisor, worked directly for four presidents, JFK, LBJ, NIXON and FORD on National Security matters) who was charged with protecting U.S. communications intelligence, said that Geneen even had considerable power over who ran the NSA. (This, and the following, is from a 1991 personal interview of Corson by Trento.)

Geneen pressed hard to get an ITT approved official appointed director of the NSA during the Johnson Administration, and President Johnson agreed (to this). As the name of the proposed NSA director was circulated (for approval), the Administration was under tremendous pressure from several members of Congress close to Geneen to hurry the appointment along. However, according to Corson, who had previously investigated the director-designate, Johnson’s choice (suggested by Geneen) was suspected of being a Soviet Agent. Corson ran a two-year investigation that discovered that WILLIAM CHARLES GODELL was part of a Soviet spy ring at the highest levels of the Pentagon’s most secret office, The Advanced Research Projects Agency.”

SUMMARY: Needless to say, Godell didn’t get the job, or any other government job, for that matter, and most of the case is still classified. The Agent Handler that Godell was passing TOP SECRET material to showed up dead a few days after the discovery so there was no one to testify against Godell. He was arrested, tried and convicted of “misspending appropriated funds”.

According to Corson, Godell was prosecuted by the famous Washington spy attorney, Plato Cacherous. After the conviction, that involved little or no jail time, Godell ended up living in prosperity in Newport Beach California. Corson and Godell died in the same year.

FROM THE BOOK: “ITT did not lose its special relationship with the US government (over this scandal since it was kept secret) when President Nixon took office. In fact, Geneen had closer ties to Nixon than he did with either Kennedy or Johnson.”

TO BE CONTINUED BELOW.

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“IN 1929, the Department of State withdrew financial support for the Cipher Bureau and hastened the termination of the Cipher Bureau. Two years later its operations' were described in a published book, The American Black Chamber, written by the disgruntled ex-chief, Mr. Herbert O. Yardley. That book has been described as a "monumental indiscretion," and damaging to national interests.”

ESSENTIALLY, MR. YARDLY WAS DOING A GREAT JOB OF BREAKING MANY ENEMY AND FRIENDLY ALLIES’ DIPLOMATIC CODES. FOR SOME GOD FORSAKEN REASON, HENRY L. STIMSON, THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR, OF ALL PEOPLE, REPUBLICAN, HERBERT HOOVER, SHUT DOWN THE BUREAU, AFTER HAVING GREAT SUCCESS BREAKING GERMAN AND JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC CODES AS FAR BACK AS 1929, AND PUBLISHED HIS FAMOUS QUOTE “GENTLEMEN DO NOT READ EACH OTHER’S MAIL”.

THE HELL THEY DON'T!!! READING ENEMY (AND SOMETIMES FRIENDLY) DIPLOMATIC MAIL IS DIFFERENT AND TOTALLY NECESSARY.

REMEMBER, THIS WAS IN 1929. IT APPEARS THAT YARDLEY WAS PISSED THAT HIS CIPHER BUREAU WAS SHUT DOWN AND DECIDED TO EXPOSE THE FACT THAT WE WERE READING GERMAN AND JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC TRAFFIC FOR MANY MANY YEARS.

READING AND LISTENING TO DOMESTIC CITIZENS’ COMMUNICATIONS IS SOMETHING ELSE ENTIRELY AND TOTALLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

“In the mid 1930’s, the U.S. Army Signal Corps was prepared to offset the loss of the Army MID’s Cipher Bureau by creating a new Signal Intelligence Service within the Signal Corps of the US ARMY. Mr. William F. Friedman, who had worked for the Army since World War I both as a cryptographer and as a cryptanalyst, recruited a few civilians and began the training of a few young Army officers in cryptology. They became the nucleus of the Army’s very large Signal Security Agency of World War II.”
The Early History of the NSA

THE PREDECESSORS OF THE NSA WERE NOT OUT OF BUSINESS VERY LONG.

“Once the United States was a belligerent in World War II, the Army and Navy each bought a preparatory school in the Washington area as sites for Comint (COMMUNICATIONS INTELLIGENCE) centers. They erected double fences, installed guards, added buildings, and crammed them with personnel and equipment. *Early in 1942 the Navy relinquished to the Army responsibility for all wartime work on foreign diplomatic and commercial communications* so that all Navy Comint resources could be used in the critical antiship defense against Germany in the Atlantic and the campaigns against Japan in the Pacific.”


IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT OUR GOVERNMENT HAS HAD THE ABILITY TO DO THIS FOR A LONG TIME, BUT THIS IS THE FIRST OFFICIAL REFERENCE THAT I HAVE FOUND THAT THEY ACTUALLY DID IT. LISTENING TO US CITIZEN COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATIONS AT LEAST GOES ALL THE WAY BACK TO 1942.

Editor’s Note: In NSA perhaps more than in most agencies of the Government, the press of current operations tends to focus attention on the present and the immediate future-with little time for the past. Until recently, a large percentage of the cryptologic workforce knew the early history of NSA simply because they were there, but retirement patterns have changed that. This early history of the Agency is here published, therefore, to inform the younger employees-and perhaps refresh the memories of the veterans.

The Origin of the National Security Agency

The National Security Agency acquired its name officially on 4 November 1952. The Secretary of Defense, acting under specific instructions from the President in the National Security Council (NSC), at that time issued a directive which established the Agency. The Secretary, conveyed authority and responsibilities to the first Director; NSA, in accordance with a revised version of NSC Intelligence Directive No.9 (dated 24 October 1952). During the remainder of 1952 the necessary changes pertaining to the production of Communications Intelligence (Comint) were adopted. Parallel rearrangements applicable to Communications Security (Comsec) remained in prospect for about one more year before being determined.

Although protection of the security of U.S. communications by codes, ciphers and other measures can be traced as far back as the War for American Independence, cryptologic activities resembling those of NSA could not originate until the advent of radio communications. During World War I the U.S. Army began deriving intelligence from foreign radio communications. The production of electronics intelligence (Elint) from non-communications signals started after World War II. In 1958, NSA acquired a responsibility for Elint paralleling that for Comint. The U.S. in 1958-9 adopted the term Sigint to encompass both Comint and Elint.

NSA’s Heritage from the World Wars

In 1917 the U.S. Army created a Cipher Bureau in its Military Intelligence Division (MID) in Washington and used it to assist the radio intelligence units of the American Expeditionary Forces being sent to France. After World War I had ended, that bureau, occupying inconspicuous quarters in New York City, extracted intelligence from copies of foreign diplomatic communications. The Department of State shared the expenses; the War Department thus maintained a valuable technical capability for use in another war.*

*NOTE. THE ABOVE AND BELOW 2 PARAGRAPHS ARE VERY IMPORTANT. RICK

The Department of State withdrew financial support in 1929 and hastened the termination of the Cipher Bureau. Two years later its operations’ were described in a published book, The American Black Chamber, written by the disgruntled ex-chief, Mr. Herbert O. Yardley. That book has been described as a "monumental indiscretion," damaging to national interests.

The U.S. Army Signal Corps was prepared to offset the loss of the Army MID's Cipher Bureau by creating a new Signal Intelligence Service within the Signal Corps. Mr. William F. Friedman, who had worked for the Army since World War I both as a cryptographer and as a cryptanalyst, recruited a few civilians and began the training of a few young Army officers in crypology. They became the nucleus of the Army’s very large Signal Security Agency of World War II.
Once the United States was a belligerent in World War II, the Army and Navy each bought a preparatory school in the Washington area as sites for Comint centers. They erected double fences, installed guards, added buildings, and crammed them with personnel and equipment. Early in 1942 the Navy relinquished to the Army responsibility for all wartime work on foreign diplomatic and commercial communications so that all Navy Comint resources could be used in the critical antisubmarine warfare against Germany in the Atlantic and the campaigns against Japan in the Pacific.

Each U.S. Armed Service arranged the terms of Comint collaboration during the war with its British counterpart. Each benefited greatly from the fruits of earlier British experience, including that which the British had gained from the French (and the French from the Poles) before the Nazis overran France in 1940. As the war continued, the scope of U.S. and British collaboration extended to stationing technical cryptologic liaison personnel at each other’s analytic centers.

The first Comint-producing element of the U.S. Navy about U.S. Comint operations. Accounts of incidents in was part of a cryptographic unit, the Code and Signal which Comint had enabled the U.S. to make effective use Section (OP-20-G) of the Office of Naval Comnuo its forces were occasionally published without official nizations. It was known within the Section as the “Resanction. The general understanding in the Services was search Desk,” and was so small and obscure that it may that Comint had been of enormous value, and that the have existed as early as 1922, but it certainly was workability to produce it must be preserved. To make the best by 1924 at the cryptanalysis ‘of Japanese Naval uses of Comint resources during the last phase of the war, communications. During the early 1930s, the Navy an Army-Navy Communications Intelligence Board Comint unit demonstrated that it could derive both (ANCIB), with a subordinate Coordinating Committee strategic and tactical intelligence of high importance (ANCICC), had been established. They became the simply from the externals of intercepted radio messages instruments for negotiating the terms of joint, post-war passed during Japanese Navy maneuvers, although it also arrangements to keep U.S. military Comint capabilities in read several cryptographic systems. good order during demobilization and reduction. The

Such results from traffic analysis alone surpassed Naval Department of State created a new sequestered unit to intelligence gained by other means and won support in utilize diplomatic Comint information. The Federal the upper echelons of the U.S. Navy. OP-20-G was Bureau of Investigation was interested in using Comine subsequently enabled to establish intercept stations at information to accomplish its mission, as it had during the several points ashore and afloat, to organize analytic units war.

Post-War Arrangements, 1945–49

United States and British leaders were aware before the end of hostilities that, as soon as the conditions of peace were being determined, the Soviet Union would act not as an ally but as an adversary. President Truman by executive order authorized the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments to continue collaborating in Comint
production with the British, and to bring other U.S. Government Departments and Agencies into association with the Armed Services in that arrangement. They formed a State-Army-Navy Communications Intelligence Board (STANCIB) as the top U.S. authority over all aspects of Comint collaboration. A somewhat similar action in the United Kingdom resulted in the creation of a London Signal Intelligence Board (LSIB). In behalf of the two boards a "BRUSA (later changed to UKUSA) Agreement" was negotiated late in 1945, and was ratified in March 1946 after the U.S. Army and Navy had determined the nature of their future association in Comint production.

The Army was ready in 1945-6 for a complete merger. The smaller Navy organization would not go that far but would agree to close coordination on common problems instead of a consolidation. The Navy Comint authorities intended to resume their pre-war work on diplomatic and commercial communications in order to maintain the proficiency of their personnel. The Army Security Agency reluctantly consented to divide tasks between separate organizations in order to avoid duplication. Both Army and Navy representatives agreed, however, that in collaborating with the British a unified

U.S. national policy must be applied by a single agent who acted in behalf of both Services and all members of STANCIB.

Under STANCIB the two Services in turn supplied a Coordinator of Joint Operations (qO) with a one-year term-an officer who was at the same time the head of the Army or the Navy Service Comint agency. The CJO was chairman of a Coordinating Committee; his Deputy for Joint Liaison became the one authorized point of contact in Washington for a British liaison officer representing the LSIB. In London, a U.S. Liaison Officer was similarly accredited to LSIB and its processing center. The CJO had two other deputies-one responsible for dividing processing tasks between the two U.S. Comint agencies, the other, for exercising intercept control and thus minimizing duplicate coverage. Each year when the CJO's position passed from one man to the other, three different persons became the deputies.

In June 1946 when the Federal Bureau of Investigation temporarily joined the first three constituents of STANCIB, the Board's name was altered to the U.S. Communications Intelligence Board (USCIB). Even though the FBI dropped out, it remained USCIB because of the addition of the U.S. Air Force and the Central Intelligence Agency to the membership during 1947. The Coordinating Committee became "USCICC" but was abolished finally on its own recommendation. From 1946 to 1949, U.S. Comint activities were thus governed by the Joint Operating Plan.

U.S. and U.K. cooperation was close. Methods for the conduct of day-to-day collaboration between U.S. Comint centers and the British "Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ)" were standardized. The broad terms of the BRUSA Agreement underlay a growing series of more detailed Appendices and Annexures. They were formulated in annual conferences (alternately in London and Washington) and were formally approved by the two national boards.

The National Military Establishment, 1947-8

Congressional legislation in 1947 had important effects upon the conduct of U.S. Comint activities. The President acquired a National Security Council (NSC) as an instrument of Federal executive power. A new civilian Secretary of Defense was placed at the head of a "National Military Establishment." The Joint Chiefs of Staff, previously created as an entity only by an Executive Order in wartime, were now named by statute as the principal military advisory body under the President and his Secretary of Defense. They were to be assisted by a small Joint Staff. The War Department was replaced by Departments of the Army and of the Air Force which, with the Department of the Navy, dropped to a level below that of the Department of Defense. Only the Secretary of Defense thereafter was a member of the Cabinet.

In the National Security Council the President included the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense with other representatives of the National Military Establishment and with individuals whom he invited to attend because of their competence to advise him concerning specific matters. Directly under the NSC, with the mission of coordinating all intelligence activities of the Federal Government that were concerned with national security, was a new Central Intelligence Agency (based on an older Central Intelligence Group), to be headed by a Director of Central Intelligence.

USCIB remained the highest national Comint authority but it obtained a new charter in the form of an NSC Intelligence Directive (NSCID No.9), dated 1 July, 1948. All Comint operations, unless specified explicitly in an NSC order, were exempted from the controls applied to other intelligence activities. Even when so specified, NSC controls over Comint were to be exercised through an authority represented on USCIB. The CIA held exclusive control over all covert collection of foreign intelligence; such an inter-governmental arrangement as the BRUSA Agreement, though classified, was not considered to be covert.
The newly independent Department of the Air Force intended to have a cryptographic organization of its own instead of relying for cryptologic support, as in the past, upon an Air segment of the Army Security Agency. In October 1948, Air Force officers and airmen were withdrawn from ASA to serve as the nucleus of the new USAF Security Service. Headquarters of that new agency soon moved from Arlington Hall Station to Brooks Air Force Base near San Antonio. The prospect that an expanding USAFSS would be very costly at a time when the Administration was trying to reduce defense expenditures invited strong resistance to a third SCA.

The Secretary of Defense Games V. Forrestal) considered creating one unified national cryptologic agency to obtain the desired results at the least cost. He appointed a special board under the chairmanship of Rear Admiral Earl E. Stone, USN, Director of Naval Communications, to formulate a plan for merging all military Comint and Communications Security (Comsec) activities and resources in a single agency. Only the Army officially favored the recommendations for such a merger when they were submitted by the "Stone Board." No action was taken in 1948.

While preparing the defense budget as Chairman, Management Committee, early in 1949, General Joseph T. McNamara, USAF, acting for Secretary Forrestal's successor, Louis Johnson, sought to chop back proposed outlays. He looked into the "Stone Board's" recommendations. The first Chief of Staff, USAF (General Hoyt S. Vandenberg), personally reversed the Air Force's opposition to a unified cryptologic agency after having obtained assurance that each of the Armed Services would be allowed to have its own agency for the cryptologic operations peculiar to its requirements. Despite the Navy's opposition, the Secretary of Defense acted on the basis of the new two-to-one vote in favor. On 20 May 1949 he directed the JCS to establish an Armed Forces Communications Intelligence Agency (AFSIC) and an Advisory Council (AFSAC) which would have certain responsibilities, powers, and limitations. The JCS so acted at once.

The Navy then cooperated fully with the other two Services in drafting charters for the new Agency and its Advisory Council, and in organizing them in accordance with subsequent instructions from the JCS. The names of Agency and Council were soon changed by substituting the word, "Security," for "Communications Intelligence." The new entities became known as "AFSA" and "AFSAC."

From motives of economy and efficiency the Joint Chiefs of Staff combined responsibilities for Comsec and Comint in AFSA's charter. Up to that time, although an SCA might combine the two, inter-Service and Allied collaboration in Comsec had been achieved through separate channels. USCIB's province did not include Comsec; AFSACs did.

Beginnings of the Armed Forces Security Agency (AFA).

On 15 July 1949, RADM Earl E. Stone, USN, became AFSA's first Director, appointed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. By January 1950, the Army and Navy cryptologic organizations had transferred enough civilian and military personnel, plus equipment and real estate, so that AFSA could operate. The Air Force, striving to develop its own USAF Security Service (USAFSS), was responsible at first for only a token quota of personnel in AFSA. The three SCA's retained their intercept and direction-finding stations, and the Services provided all the communications channels between the U.S. and the U. K. that were needed to conduct day-to-day collaboration.

RADM Earl E. Stone, USN

AFSA's charter limited its centers within the United States to two. They were at the Naval Security Station (NSS) on Nebraska Avenue in Washington and Arlington Hall Station in Virginia. Neither property was acquired by AFSA, which therefore slipped into the

SECRET
position of a major tenant. At NSS were the offices of AFSA’s Director, his staff, the Office of Communications Security, and that portion of the Office of Research and Development engaged on tasks related to Comsec. New construction at NSS adapted existing structures and added new ones to accommodate AFSA’s activities there. At AHS were the Office of Comint Operations and related elements of the Office of Research and Development. Between the two centers, secure communications were accomplished by courier, teletypewriter circuit and eventually by microwave telephone, but they were never enough to prevent a sense of separateness.

AFSA was directed to relocate at a new site less vulnerable to nuclear attack, in quarters which would bring together its different components. After Fort Knox, Kentucky, had been approved by the JCS, they reversed that action, on orders of the Secretary of Defense, in favor of another site that would be less remote from the consumers. On 1 February ’52, the Secretary of Defense approved the Director’s choice of an area on the edge of the Fort George G. Meade, Maryland reservation. In 1954 a construction contract was awarded by the Army’s Corps of Engineers, which held responsibility for its execution. Interim arrangements for an advance party were made by modifying barracks buildings, which were first occupied in January 1955. During the autumn of 1957, the new Operations Building was ready; the Director moved his head quarters there in November.

In the intervening years, AFSA had lived its short life. During the last quarter of 1949 and the first six months of 1950, personnel from similar portions of ASA and the Navy’s SCA combined to form operating and staff units of AFSA. The motives of economy and efficiency which animated the Secretary of Defense in directing that AFSA be established also prevailed in defining its powers and relationships with other elements of the Armed Forces.

AFSA looked to the enlisted personnel of the services and to Washington centers. Service organizations provided three Services for officers and fill many billets at the two AFSA obtained assistance from which specialized in support of different kinds of activities.

Communications Security

Before continuing with the history of AFSA, it is necessary to return to World War II and its aftermath, for consideration of the treatment of communications security (Comsec) matters. During World War II, the military communicators of both the United States and the British Commonwealth, coordinated their policies and activities, and established a large area of cooperation.

They adopted a common cryptographic system for highlevel communications and agreed upon protective measures, cryptographic keying materials, and security procedures at other levels, too. Those actions were accomplished through units in the sub-structure of the U.S.-British Combined Chiefs of Staffs, and they continued after the war, even after the termination of the Combined Chiefs of Staff in October 1949.

U.S. Army-Navy cooperation in Comsec was achieved through a U.S. Joint Communications Board until it was superseded in May 1948 by the tri-Service Joint Communications-Electronics Committee (OCEC). Until the formation of AFSA, each Service separately attended to its own Comsec requirements, but for purposes of Joint operations exchanged information in an atmosphere of wary caution. In 1949, the assignment to AFSA of military Comsec responsibilities for the first time placed a single agency in charge of meeting U.S. military cryptographic requirements. At the same time, AFSA assumed the role in international Comsec collaboration to which the top military authorities of both countries had committed themselves.

AFSA’s responsibilities for Comsec passed to NSA in 1952 on an interim basis; NSA was to meet them in the same ways with the same resources pending a permanent revision by action of the National Security Council. The next year, NSC 168 instituted, on a provisional basis, a new organizational approach to Comsec which resembled that applicable to COMINT. This continued until 25 April 1957, when NSC 5711 established more lasting arrangements. The NSC created a Special Committee for Comsec (with the same members as its Special Committee for Comint) and declared Comsec a national responsibility. The Secretary of Defense became executive agent for the Government for Comsec, subject to policy decisions by a new U.S. Comsec Board (USCSB). Membership on that Board reflected the intention to provide for the security of communication of the nonmilitary as well as military elements of the Government. The Secretary of Defense delegated his Comsec powers and responsibilities to the Director of NSA, who acquired considerable discretion over methods of protecting the SECURITY of Federal communications. His implementing orders were DoD Directive C-5200.5, dated October 1958.

In AFSA and NSA, the Comsec component was one of the three operating elements. Whether its clientele was the U.S. National Military Establishment, the entire U.S. Government, British Commonwealth allies, other NATO allies, or SEATO allies, it was concerned with cryptographic security as a central aspect of Comsec. It was involved in the development of crypto-principles and their embodiments, on the one hand, and in testing and

“FLOWERS IN THE KILLING FIELDS II” By Rick Spangle
analysis of proposed crypto-systems, on the other. It produced crypto-materials for delivery in bulk to the Services and other users, for individual distribution according to Comsec plans which it devised and which the Director approved. To be prepared for emergencies, it adopted plans and accumulated reserve stocks of needed equipments and materials, including manuals of operation and maintenance, and spare pans. To offset obsolescence, it provided for replacements as well as maintenance. For current operations, it scheduled production and delivery of crypto-materials, and after determining that a crypto-system had been compromised, it prescribed the necessary remedies.

Its officials furnished informal Comsec counsel to the U.S. member of that part of the Standing Group, NATO, which arranged for the security of NATO communications. In meeting NATO's requirements, NSA devised plans which would enable intercommunication by U.S. Services with each other and with U.K. counterparts, as well as with NATO commands and between NATO Governments.

Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Canine, USA

Conditions Contributing to AFSA's Death in 1952 possible to the emitters. AFSA prepared original and revised Intercept Installations Deployment Plans which Admiral Stones two-year term as the first Director, the JCS approved in full recognition that they would AFSA, ended with the succession of Maj. Gen. Ralph J. Canine the SCAs to increase their overseas establishments. Canine, USA, by appointment of the JCS, on 16 July 1951. Both Directors experienced great difficulty in obtaining the Advisory Council's approval of proposed courses of action or acceptance of a suitable compromise because of AFSAC's habitual dependence upon unanimity.

Cryptologic activities involved a need to decide a question involving technical cryptologic difficult and expensive effort by each of the Services and matters, normally referred the problem to the AFSAC for by AFSA, an effort justified by the relative merit and recommendations, and itself acted according to the great potentialities of Comint. The potentialities could not always be realized. During the time when
On 13 December 1951 President Truman ordered that a searching analysis be made by a special committee to be named by the Secretaries of State and Defense, aided by the Director of Central Intelligence. Headed by Mr. George A. Brownell, a "Brownell Committee" conducted a survey, weighed possibilities, and in June 1952 recommended, in effect, that the unified Comint agency receive greater powers commensurate with clearly defined responsibilities. It advised that the agency be freed from the crippling line of subordination through AFSAC to the JCS and, instead, be directly subordinate to the Secretary of Defense, acting with the Secretary of State in behalf of the NSC. The "Brownell Committee" further proposed that the unified agency be controlled in policy matters by a reconstituted USCIB, under the chairmanship of the Director of Central Intelligence, in which the representation of military and non-military intelligence interests would be evenly balanced.

**NSA's Charter**

The President and National Security Council in October 1952 adopted most of the "Brownell Committee's" recommendations and issued a revised version of NSCIB No.9 on 24 October 1952.

A mingling of military and non-military interests was expressed in the word "national." The production of Comint was declared to be a national responsibility. In place of an Armed Forces Security Agency the U.S. Government was to have a National Security Agency, an organization with the same resources plus a new charter. The AFSA Council, while not specifically abolished, thus had the agency pulled out from under it. The Joint Chiefs of Staff were no longer in the chain-of-command; The Director, "NSA, reported to the Secretary of Defense through a unit in the latter's office which dealt with sensitive operations'. The Secretary himself was declared to be Executive Agent of the Government for Comint, and subordinate to a Special Committee for the NSC, of which he and the Secretary of State were the two members, and the Director of Central Intelligence was an advisor.

The Secretary of Defense was instructed to delegate his Comint responsibilities to the Director, NSA, and to entrust to him operational and technical control of ISII U.S. Comint resources. The Director, NSA, was ordered to exercise those controls designed to bring about the most effective, unified application of all U.S. resources for producing national Comint to meet requirements approved by USCIB.

The issuance of NSCIB No.9, revised, thus opened the gate to a series of important adjustments. The Comint community remained interdependent but long-term trend put good results ahead of individual Service prerogatives in obtaining them.

The Directors of the Armed Forces Security Agency (15 July 1949 to 4 November 1952) and the National Security Agency have been the following individuals:

**AFSA**

RADM Earl E. Stone, USN 15 July 1949 to 25 July 1951

**NSA**

Major Gen. Ralph Canine, USA, Acting 4 November 1952 to 21 November 1952
VADM Laurence H. Frost, USN 24 November 1960 to 30 June 1962
Lt. Gen. Gordon A. Blake, USAF 1 July 1962 to 31 May 1965
VADM Noel Gayler, USN 1 August 1969 to 31 July 1972
Lt. Gen. Lew Allen, Jr., USAF 15 August 1973 to

George F. Howe retired. in 1971 after serving over fifteen years as NSA Historian. He is the author of many studies and histories of cryptologic operations, a biography of Chester A. Arthur, a history of the United States, and the official Army history of U.S. operations in Northwest Africa in World War II.
MORE HISTORY OF THE NSA

FROM the internet and
“THE PUZZLE PALACE”

In 1949 one of the forerunners of the NSA, the AFSA (Armed Forces Security Agency) (see preceding article), along with the British government and International Telephone and Telegraph Company, and several other companies, began a comprehensive clandestine program of intercepting, listening to, recording and analyzing telephone and telegraph messages between foreign nationals, other foreign nationals and US CITIZENS.

This program continued until 1975 when it was discovered and exposed by the Senator Frank Church Committee investigating some of the many wrongdoings of the UNITED STATES INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. When this program was brought “into the light” by Senator Church, he brought enough pressure to bear that it was temporarily discontinued.

At the time, it was suppose to be permanently discontinued, but we now know that the government knows what is best for us, and the government continued the program despite THE OBJECTIONS OF CONGRESS AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE USA.

The following article is quite revealing.

Profile: International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT)

International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) was a participant or observer in the following events:
1945-1975: NSA’s Operation Shamrock Secretly Monitors US Citizens’ Overseas Communications

The NSA, working with British intelligence, begins secretly intercepting and reading millions of telegraph messages between US citizens and international senders and recipients. The clandestine program, called Operation Shamrock and part of a larger global surveillance network collectively known as Echelon (see April 4, 2001 and Before September 11, 2001), begins shortly after the end of World War II, and continues through 1975, when it is exposed by the “Church Committee,” the Senate investigation of illegal activities by US intelligence organizations (see April, 1976). [TELEPOLIS, 7/25/2000] The program actually predates the NSA, originating with the Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA) then continuing when that turned into NSA (see 1952). [PENSITO REVIEW, 5/13/2006] The program operates in tandem with Project Minaret (see 1967-1975). Together, the two programs spy on both foreign sources and US citizens, especially those considered “unreliable,” such as civil rights leaders and antiwar protesters, and
opposition figures such as politicians, diplomats, businessmen, trades union leaders, non-government organizations like Amnesty International, and senior officials of the Catholic Church. The NSA receives the cooperation of such telecommunications firms as Western Union, RCA, and ITT. [TELEPOLIS, 7/25/2000] (Those companies are never required to reveal the extent of their involvement with Shamrock; on the recommendations of Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and presidential chief of staff Dick Cheney, in 1975 President Ford extends executive privilege to those companies, precluding them from testifying before Congress.) [PENSITO REVIEW, 5/13/2006] In the 1960s, technological advances make it possible for computers to search for keywords in monitored messages instead of having human analysts read through all communications. In fact, the first global wide-area network, or WAN, is not the Internet, but the international network connecting signals intelligence stations and processing centers for US and British intelligence organizations, including the NSA, and making use of sophisticated satellite systems such as Milstar and Skynet. (The NSA also builds and maintains one of the world’s first e-mail networks, completely separate from public e-mail networks, and highly secret.) At the program’s height, it operates out of a front company in Lower Manhattan code-named LPMEDLEY, and intercepts 150,000 messages a month.

In August 1975, NSA director Lieutenant General Lew Allen testifies to the House of Representatives’ investigation of US intelligence activities, the Pike Committee (see January 29, 1976), that “NSA systematically intercepts international communications, both voice and cable.” He also admits that “messages to and from American citizens have been picked up in the course of gathering foreign intelligence,” and acknowledges that the NSA uses “watch lists” of US citizens “to watch for foreign activity of reportable intelligence interest.” [TELEPOLIS, 7/25/2000]

The Church Committee’s final report will call Shamrock “probably the largest government interception program affecting Americans ever undertaken.” [CHURCH COMMITTEE, 4/23/1976] Shortly after the committee issues its report, the NSA terminates the program. Since 1978, the NSA and other US intelligence agencies have been restrained in their wiretapping and surveillance of US citizens by the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (see 1978).

Admiral Bobby Ray Inman, who will become the NSA’s director in 1977, and who testifies before the Church Committee as director of Naval Intelligence, will later say that he worked actively to help pass FISA: “I became convinced that for almost anything the country needed to do, you could get legislation to put it on a solid foundation. There was the comfort of going out and saying in speeches, ‘We don’t target US citizens, and what we do is authorized by a court.’” [PENSITO REVIEW, 5/13/2006] Shamrock is considered unconstitutional by many US lawmakers, and in 1976 the Justice Department investigated potential criminal offenses by the NSA surrounding Shamrock. Part of the report was released in 1980; that report confirmed that the Shamrock data was used to further the illegal surveillance activities of US citizens as part of Minaret. [TELEPOLIS, 7/25/2000]
After 9/11, the NSA once again escalated its warrantless surveillance of US citizens, this time monitoring and tracking citizens’ phone calls and e-mails (see After September 11, 2001). It also began compiling enormous databases of citizens’ phone activities, thus creating a huge “data mine” of information on US citizens, ostensibly for anti-terrorism purposes.

NOTE: I am of the opinion that over the years some of this information has been used by unscrupulous government bureaucrats to “blackmail” politicians and obtain excessive power and money within this wonderful political system of ours.

IT APPEARS NOW THAT ITT BECAME EVEN MORE POWERFUL WHILE NIXON WAS IN THE WHITE HOUSE. AND IT APPEARS THAT BOTH REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTS USED THE NSA, ITT AND SEVERAL OTHER COMPANIES TO INTERCEPT, RECORD AND MONITOR THE COMMUNICATIONS OF US CITIZENS “BEHIND THEIR BACKS”. IT ALSO APPEARS THAT PRESIDENTS HAD ACCESS TO NSA DATA THAT COULD BE USED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

IT APPEARS THAT THE ABUSES HAVE BEEN CONTINUING AND AS THE GOVERNMENT HAS GOTTEN BIGGER THE ABUSES HAVE GOTTEN WORSE.

ONE PROBLEM IS THAT OUR GOVERNMENT HAS THE ABILITY TO OPERATE IN SECRET WITH WHAT IS KNOWN AS “CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY”. THE PEOPLE IN THE UPPER LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT HAVE THE ABILITY TO MAKE ALL OF THEIR ACTIONS “CLASSIFIED” IN THE NAME OF NATIONAL SECURITY. THIS LEADS TO FIRST CLASS ABUSES. WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENES IS THAT INEPTITUDE, INEFFECTIVENESS, BUNGLING AND ALL MANNER OF BUREAUCRATIC MIS-DEEDS GO UNPUNISHED IN THE WAKE OF BEING CLASSIFIED AND HELD SECRET IN THE NAME OF “NATIONAL SECURITY”. THERE IS NO CURE FOR THIS.

BOTH PARTIES ARE GUILTY.

IT IS MY OPINION, AS I HAVE STATED EARLIER THAT THE MAINSTREAM MEDIA IS TOTALLY LIBERAL AND SPENT BILLIONS OF DOLLARS PERSECUTING RICHARD NIXON BECAUSE, AS A YOUNG CONGRESSMAN FROM CALIFORNIA, NIXON EXPOSED A SPY IN THE FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT STATE DEPARTMENT (ALGER HISS).

IT APPEARS TO ME THAT NIXON DIDN’T DO ANYTHING THAT WASN’T DONE BY HIS PREDECESSORS AND SUCCESSORS. THE LIBERAL MEDIA RELENTLESSLY PURSUED HIM AND MADE A SPECIAL POINT TO EXPOSE EVERYTHING THEY CAUGHT HIM DOING.
Liberals seem to get a pass on this type of power mongering and conservatives get exposed while liberal power mongers get covered up.

A good example of this is the liberal media covering up all of Obama’s scandalous activities across his entire administration. Obama is the “fair haired boy” of the liberal media carrying our country on his back all the way to socialistic totalitarian ruin. Big brother is upon us and we are all on the “animal farm” waiting for the system to collapse.

I might interject here that Russia and China are socialist totalitarian societies and that Germany, under the Kaiser and Hitler was also under totalitarian rule. For those that didn’t know, Nazi means “national socialist party.” There are very few “free peoples in this world”.

With the rapid advancement of Obamacare, the unchecked power of the IRS, NSA, the CIA, hundreds of other governmental agencies at all levels and the rest of Obama’s socialist agenda, we now live in a “semi-free United States of America totally controlled by our federal, state and local governments carrying out all manner of the new socialist agenda that is being implemented upon us for our own good”.

More history of ITT

When Harold S. Geneen took the helm of International Telephone & Telegraph in 1959, it was a middle-rung communications concern with operations in Latin America. A decade later ITT was a 350,000-employee colossus with holdings as diverse as Avis Rent-A-Car, Sheraton Hotels, Continental Baking, Aetna Finance, Hartford Insurance, and homebuilder Levitt & Sons. In all, Geneen acquired 350 businesses in 80 countries—often, it is said, after inspecting a company’s books for no more than ten or 20 minutes.

A new kind of giant now stalked the earth—and with it a new kind of CEO. While Patterson had been a salesman and Sloan a manufacturing man, Geneen had begun his career as an accountant. That put him in the vanguard of a trend: In 1939 just 7% of CEOs came from financial backgrounds; by 1969 the figure had climbed to 20%. (A decade later it was 31%.) This new generation of polymaths would push Sloan’s managerial
revolution to its extreme. With the right financial tools, they believed, smart managers could run any assortment of businesses, whether it was (in ITT’s case) making lawn products, publishing books, manufacturing auto parts, or selling Twinkies. The product wasn’t the important thing. It was all about the numbers.

And Geneen had a supercomputer’s capacity for absorbing them. He claimed to digest every monthly report submitted by his 250 division managers. His readings for the annual business plan ran eight feet high. When traveling, it was said, he was accompanied by as many as 14 briefcases. “The drudgery of the numbers,” he preached, “will set you free.”

Then there were the meetings. By Geneen’s own reckoning, the company devoted some 200 days a year to “meetings at various organizational levels,” the most important of which took place every month in Brussels. There, for four days straight, sometimes 14 hours at a stretch, 120 ITT executives gathered around a green horseshoe table with a large screen displaying statistics. Each executive’s presentation was subject to a withering cross-examination by Geneen, who wanted to see not only the numbers, but also the expression of the man presenting them.

For a long span, Geneen made it all work. Earnings grew for 58 consecutive quarters. FORTUNE called him the “man widely regarded as the world’s greatest business manager.” His many imitators included Gulf & Western’s Charles Bluhdorn and W.R. Grace’s J. Peter Grace. Yet by the time of his retirement in 1977, the “Geneen machine” was losing steam. ITT had been hamstrung by antitrust suits and discredited by its effort to finance the toppling of Chilean President Salvador Allende. But the slow disintegration of ITT and the other conglomerates had a deeper cause: Managing by the numbers, as opposed to understanding what lay underneath them, couldn’t hold together such a crazy-quilt empire.

Oddly, shortly before his death in 1997, Geneen published a book that criticized the modern merger craze. “If you mix beef broth, lemon juice, and flour, you don’t get magic,” he wrote, “you get a mess.”
MORE HISTORY OF THE NSA

The next 15 page historical summary of the NSA during the Cold War is quite an interesting read. It is a quick summary of part of a 4 volume formerly Top Secret partial history of the NSA compiled by NSA historian Thomas Johnson.

The successes of the NSA were declassified some time ago and the warts and the disasters were finally declassified in 2008.

This is the approved declassified history with warts and disasters going all the way back to the early 1960’s.

This document was not easy to locate and you must remember that the intelligence community wants you to believe that it continually keeps its disasters secret to protect something called National Security. Hopefully you will begin to understand that tons of information is kept secret for other reasons such as to avoid embarrassment, to keep real agendas hidden from the public and to keep the public “in the dark” as to what the real agendas are.

This document does not reveal any real hidden agendas only some of the intelligence communities’ internal jealousies, backbiting, and some of its inadequacies and failings.

MY COMMENTS ARE IN ALL CAPS.

Rick
National Security Agency Releases History of Cold War Intelligence Activities

During the Cuban Missile Crisis, Soviet Strategic Forces Went on High Alert Three Times during September-October 1962 Because of Apprehension over the Cuban Situation, Top Secret Codeword History of National Security Agency Shows

National Security Archive Electronic Briefing Book No. 260

Posted - November 14, 2008

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In response to a declassification request by the National Security Archive, the secretive National Security Agency has declassified large portions of a four-part “top-secret Umbra” study, *American Cryptology during the Cold War*. Despite major redactions, this history discloses much new information about the agency’s history and the role of SIGINT and communications intelligence (COMINT) during the Cold War. Researched and written by NSA historian Thomas Johnson, the three parts released so far provide a frank assessment of the history of the Agency and its forerunners, warts-and-all.

According to National Security Archive visiting fellow Matthew Aid (author of the forthcoming history *The Secret Sentry: The Top Secret History of the National Security Agency*), Johnson’s study shows “refreshing openness and honesty, acknowledging both the NSA’s impressive successes and abject failures during the Cold War.” Another striking feature of Johnson’s study is the candor with which it discusses the fractious and damaging relationships between the agencies which make up the U.S. government’s intelligence establishment. Among the successes and failures disclosed by Johnson’s history are:

“FLOWERS IN THE KILLING FIELDS II” By Rick Spangle
After the end of World War II, with Soviet codes still unbreakable, the U.S. Army and Navy SIGINT organizations had relatively little to listen to. Johnson’s history reveals that as of mid-1946, the most productive source available to the U.S. Army SIGINT organization was French communications, which accounted for half of the finished reporting going to intelligence consumers in Washington.


THE MODERN CIA IS STILL IN DENIAL ABOUT EARLY PENETRATIONS BY THE SOVIETS.

SIGINT coverage of the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China by the Air Force Security Agency (an NSA predecessor) during the early 1950s was so bad that a senior CIA official referred to this period as “the dark ages for communications intelligence.”

THIS IS STILL A RESULT OF NOT WORKING AGAINST THE SOVIETS DURING WORLD WAR II. ALSO THE SOVIETS WERE STEALING ALL OF OUR TECHNOLOGICAL SECRETS AS SOON AS WE COULD DEVELOP THEM. IN FACT, SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE WAS THE HIGHEST PRIORITY FOR THE SOVIETS. THEY HAD THOUSANDS OF AGENTS IN OUR SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY PASSING SECRETS OF OUR EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES WITHIN DAYS OF THEM BEING TESTED AND IMPLEMENTED.

The discovery of high-level Soviet spies operating inside the Australian government in 1947 led the U.S. to cut off Australian access to classified U.S. government information, which was not resumed until two years later in 1949. Full SIGINT cooperation with Australia did not resume until 1953; according to Johnson, the Australian-American intelligence rift “had a deleterious affect on early U.S. SIGINT efforts against the Peoples Republic of China."

THE SOVIET RUSSIANS KICKED OUR ASS AGAIN.
During the 1950s, relations between senior officials at the CIA and NSA were at times so bad that they impeded cooperation between the two agencies. THE CIA HAD A TENDENCY TO CUT EVERYONE OUT. IT REALLY APPEARS THAT THE CIA WAS BEING RUN BY THE NKVD AND THEN THE KGB. The CIA deliberately cut the NSA out of the famous Berlin Tunnel operation (1954-1956), with NSA’s director, General Ralph Canine, finding out about the operation from the New York Times after the Soviets discovered the Tunnel in April 1956.

THIS WORKED IN THE NSA’S FAVOR.


THIS PROJECT LENDS CREDIBILITY TO MY CONTENTION THAT THE KGB HAS BEEN RUNNING THE CIA FOR MANY YEARS. THEIR INEPTITUDE AND DISASTERS FAR EXCEED THEIR SUCCESSES. THE MORE INEPT THE SENIOR STAFF WAS, THE FASTER THEY GOT PROMOTED.

THIS WILL BE DEALT WITH IN OTHER PORTIONS OF THIS BOOK.

RICK

By the early 1960s, the NSA was beginning to encounter information overload as more and more intercepted messages were stored in huge warehouses of magnetic tapes. According to Johnson, “the volume of unprocessed ... tape was becoming difficult to manage technically and was embarrassing politically.”

BOTH THE US AND THE RUSSIANS HAD THIS PROBLEM.

The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 was a major strategic intelligence failure for NSA. SIGINT provided no warning of the presence of Soviet nuclear-armed intermediate and medium-range ballistic missiles in Cuba prior to their discovery by U-2 reconnaissance aircraft; according to Johnson, this “marked the most significant failure of SIGINT to warn national leaders since World War II.”
THIS IS HIGHLY PLAUSIBLE. THE MOST PLAUSIBLE STORY THAT I HAVE READ HAS THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN SPY, WHO COULD HAVE BEEN A DOUBLE AGENT, OLEG PENKOVSKY, PROVIDING THE CIA WITH THE CRITICAL INFORMATION ON WHERE THE U-2’s SHOULD TAKE THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS.

I HAVE FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE THAT OLEG WAS SPOTTED ALIVE IN MOSCOW AFTER HE WAS TRIED, FOUND GUILTY OF ESPIONAGE AND SUPPOSEDLY EXECUTED. I WILL DEAL WITH THAT IN ANOTHER SECTION OF THE BOOK.

• In April 1975, as the North Vietnamese military prepared for the final offensive to capture the beleaguered South Vietnamese capital of Saigon, ambassador Graham Martin refused to believe SIGINT reporting which clearly indicated that the offensive was about to commence, arguing that the intercepts were a “deception.” He believed that North Vietnamese wanted a coalition government, not military victory. The offensive began on April 26, 1975. Three days later, Saigon fell.

THIS IS ABSOLUTELY TRUE AS REVEALED IN “DECENT INTERVAL” BY FRANK SNEPP. IN FACT, THE DECEPTION AGENDA WENT ALL THE WAY TO THE TOP. THE AMERICANS WERE THE ONES WANTING A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT AND A COALITION GOVERNMENT. WE ALSO HAD TONS OF OTHER SOURCES STATING THAT THE FINAL OFFENSIVE WAS ABOUT TO BEGIN. THE CIA WAS TOTALLY INCORRECT AND THEIR INEPTITUDE AND FAILURE TO BELIEVE GOOD INFORMATION NEEDLESSLY COST THOUSANDS OF LIVES.

IT IS MY CONTENTION THAT THE UPPER LEVELS OF THE CIA, INCLUDING COLBY, SHACKLEY AND MANY OTHERS ALLOWED IT TO HAPPEN AS PART OF THE “HIDDEN AGENDA”.

RICK

• Even though the 1970s was a period of lower budgets and dramatic personnel reductions for NSA, it regained some degree of access to Soviet encrypted communications during the late 1970s. A sentence that the Agency did not delete hints at this and other major cryptanalytic successes “Even with decreased money, cryptology was yielding the best information that it had produced since World War II.”

THIS IS POSSIBLY TRUE.
Ten days before the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan on 28 December 1979, U.S. intelligence agencies provided “specific warning” of the invasion. The post-mortems evaluating intelligence estimates of the Soviet invasion “were unanimous in describing [them] as an intelligence success.”

WE HAD PHOTOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE OF THE PENDING INVASION MANY MONTHS BEFORE IT HAPPENED. WE WANTED THE INVASION SO THE RUSSIANS COULD SPEND A LOT OF MONEY FIGHTING A WAR THAT THEY COULD NOT WIN AND WE COULD CONDUCT A “COVERT” WAR FOR THE MILITARY INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX TO MAKE A BUNCH MORE MONEY. THE MOVIE “CHARLIE WILSON’S WAR” IS A GOOD DEPICTION OF THE BEHIND THE SCENES EFFORTS TO GET WEAPONS OF WAR TO THE AFGANI REBELS, THE TALIBAN, THAT TURNED OUT TO BE THE PREDECESSORS OF AL QAEDA.

THAT REALLY BIT US IN THE BUTT!!!!

During the 1960s and early 1970s, the NSA officials who ran the Agency’s domestic watch-list/eavesdropping program (Minaret) disguised the origin of their reports because they “seemed to understand that the operation was disreputable if not outright illegal.”

THAT MEANS THAT THE NSA HAS BEEN ILLEGALLY SPYING ON U.S. CITIZENS SINCE THE 1960”s. I’M SURPRISED THAT THIS PARAGRAPH MADE IT PAST THE NSA AND CIA CENSORS.

RICK
The NSA released the first three parts of *American Cryptology during the Cold War* in response to a mandatory review request filed by the National Security Archive. The excisions are currently under appeal, both at the NSA as well as the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel. With book four of the history recently completed, the Archive has also requested its declassification.

**Washington DC, November 14, 2008** - Forty-six years ago, a month before the Cuban Missile crisis, Soviet leaders put their strategic forces on their “highest readiness stage since the beginning of the Cold War,” according to a newly declassified internal history of the National Security Agency published today for the first time by the National Security Archive. Possibly responding to President Kennedy’s call for reserves, perhaps worried that the White House had discovered Moscow’s plans to deploy missiles on Cuba, the Kremlin kept forces on alert for 10 days, beginning on September 11, 1962.

The NSA’s signals intelligence (SIGINT) history also discloses that, a month later, on October 15th, the Soviets initiated a “precautionary, preliminary” alert, perhaps because Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev feared that U.S. intelligence had discovered the missiles. After President Kennedy’s speech on October 22nd 1962, announcing the “quarantine” (blockade) of Cuba, the Kremlin put military forces, especially air defense forces, on an “extraordinarily high state of alert.” Significantly, “offensive forces avoided assuming the highest readiness stage, as if to insure that Kennedy understood that the USSR would not launch first.”
The National Security Agency during the Cold War
Commentary by Matthew M. Aid

Dr. Thomas R. Johnson’s four-part top secret codeword history of the National Security Agency, *American Cryptology during the Cold War, 1945-1989*, three parts of which have been released to date, is a unique and invaluable study for readers interested in the history of U.S. intelligence during the Cold War or for those who are simply interested in the role of the secretive National Security Agency in the U.S. government.

U.S. intelligence agencies have produced numerous single-volume histories, usually published at the unclassified level and meant for public distribution. In all but a few cases, these histories tend to be tendentious and emphasize all positive aspects of their agency’s accomplishments while ignoring all of
the mistakes and miscues endemic to U.S. intelligence history. For example, most unclassified histories produced by the Central Intelligence Agency’s Center for the Study of Intelligence (CSI) have focused on those historical episodes or intelligence collection systems, which were unqualified successes, such as the histories of the U-2 reconnaissance aircraft and the recently declassified internal history of the 1954-1956 Berlin Tunnel Project. (Note 1) But the CIA has consistently refused to declassified any of its histories on the less successful episodes in the Agency’s history, such as the CIA’s spectacular failures attempting to conduct clandestine intelligence gathering (or human intelligence, HUMINT) and covert action operations inside the USSR and Eastern Europe during the 1940s and 1950s, or within the Peoples Republic of China during the 1950s and 1960s. (Note 2)

Sadly, the Agency’s reluctance to release these and other critical internal histories was reinforced by the negative publicity that the Agency garnered when it released in 2007 the so-called “Family Jewels” documents concerning CIA improper or illegal activities prior to 1973.

One of the things that make Dr. Johnson’s history unique among official histories is its refreshing openness and honesty, acknowledging both the NSA’s impressive successes (Johnson states that “No other intelligence source had the revolutionary impact of SIGINT” (Book I, p. 1) and abject failures during the Cold War. For example, the Johnson history frankly acknowledges that one of the single greatest impediments to an effective U.S. national signals intelligence (SIGINT) effort during the Cold was a lack of cooperation and unity of effort within the U.S. intelligence community. This fractious relationship dates back to before the beginning of World War II, when the U.S. Army and Navy SIGINT organizations refused to cooperate with one another (see Book I, pp. 3-7). Internecine warfare amongst the three military services stalled the creation in May 1949 of America’s first unified SIGINT agency, the Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA), then left it bereft of any meaningful power or influence. Not surprisingly, AFSA was an abject failure as an institution, and was disbanded three and one-half years late in October 1952 in favor of a new and truly unified SIGINT organization, the National Security Agency (NSA) (Book I, pp. 23-35).

Early Cold War

Johnson’s history provides some tantalizing glimpses, for example, into NSA’s cryptologic successes and failures against the Soviet Union during the Cold War.
(Book I, pp. 157-194). The report describes the genesis of NSA’s attack on Soviet codes and ciphers during World War II, including details about the Anglo-American solution of the Venona one-time pad ciphers used by the KGB during World War II. Unfortunately, so far NSA has refused to declassify the portion of Dr. Johnson’s history pertaining to “Black Friday,” when Army intelligence discovered the across-the-board change of Soviet codes and ciphers in October 1948. This effectively wiped out all Anglo-American cryptanalytic access to Moscow’s high-level communications. The history is also silent about the fact that it took NSA almost thirty years before it was able to solve Soviet high-level cipher systems again. Nevertheless, NSA has released some discussion, albeit in a highly redacted form, of its successes in monitoring Soviet missile tests, finding Soviet ICBM launch sites, tracking Soviet submarines, and the critical SIGINT support that NSA provided to the CIA’s U-2 overflights of the Soviet Union between 1956 and 1960.

While U.S. Army and Navy SIGINT specialists were trying to crack Soviet codes after the end of World War II, they had relatively little to listen to. Johnson’s history reveals that as of mid-1946, the most productive source available to the

U.S. Army SIGINT organization was French communications, which accounted for half of the finished reporting going to intelligence consumers in Washington. (Book I, p. 10)

The history shows that AFSA’s performance during the Korean War (1950-1953) was marked by occasional successes and a series of shocking failures (Book I, pp. 43-56). The Agency provided no warning that North Korea intended to invade South Korea in June 1950 because it was paying no attention to Korea. AFSA provided vitally important intelligence during the Battle of the Pusan Perimeter (August-September 1950), but the intelligence it generated in October-November 1950 indicating that Communist China intended to intervene militarily in the Korea was ignored or badly misinterpreted by senior U.S. government officials and military officials, including General Douglas MacArthur. The report shows that for the first year of the war, AFSA experienced considerable success breaking North Korean ciphers, but curiously NSA refused to declassify the fact that throughout the entire Korean War AFSA’s cryptanalysts were unable to break any significant Chinese military cipher systems.

The situation changed dramatically in the summer of 1951 when AFSA lost its access to North Korean traffic; the enemy changed all its codes and ciphers to unbreakable one-time pad cipher systems. This meant that for the remaining two
years of the Korean War AFSA was forced to depend on low-level voice intercept and traffic analysis for virtually everything that it knew about the Chinese and North Korean militaries. And finally, the Johnson history reveals (but the reader has to read between the lines) that the U.S. refused to assist the South Korean military in forming its own SIGINT service because of security concerns.

Chinese communications systems, as well as Soviet, remained a tough problem for the AFSA. The AFSA’s SIGINT coverage of the Soviet Union and the Peoples Republic of China during the early 1950s was so bad that a senior CIA official referred to this period as “the dark ages for communications intelligence.” (Book I, p. 61) In any event, NSA was not doing well with the information that it had. According to Johnson’s account, the Agency’s early SIGINT reporting to consumers left much to be desired, with a 1953 report stating that NSA intelligence product was “generally so cluttered with qualifying expressions as to virtually preclude their use by a consumer.” (Book I, p. 70)

As NSA became more and more technically proficient, it created a problem that was even more serious than anodyne reporting. By the early 1960s, the Agency was experiencing an information overload as it stored more and more intercepted messages in huge warehouses of magnetic tapes. According to Johnson, “the volume of unprocessed … tape was becoming difficult to manage technically and was embarrassing politically.” (Book II, p. 373) This was a problem that would bedevil the NSA for decades.

**Cuban Missile Crisis**

NSA’s performance during the Cuban Missile Crisis (Book II, pp. 317-332) was superior, especially in the important area of tracking the movements of Soviet merchant ships carrying Soviet troops, weapons and equipment to Cuba. Nevertheless, the Johnson history reveals that SIGINT picked up no indication that the Soviets had placed offensive ballistic missiles in Cuba prior to their being discovered by a CIA U-2 reconnaissance aircraft in October 1962. This failure had significant implications because since the first days of the Eisenhower administration, the U.S. intelligence community had depended on NSA for 90 percent of their intelligence information warning of a Soviet strategic threat to the
U.S. Dr. Johnson concludes that “SIGINT warning, so highly touted during the Eisenhower administration, failed in Cuba.”

Despite the NSA’s failure, it kept the White House and the Pentagon informed of Soviet military activities. Disclosed for the first time in the NSA account is that U.S. intelligence tracked the readiness condition of Soviet air defense and strategic forces during the Crisis. What has remained secret for years is that Soviet forces went on high alert three times during September and October 1962. The first was on 11 September 1962, when for ten days “Soviet forces went into their highest readiness stage since the beginning of the Cold War,” perhaps because the Soviets believed that U.S. intelligence had learned about the missile deployments. Especially telling is that also on 11 September, the Kremlin publicized its apprehension that President Kennedy’s request to Congress for stand-by authority to call up reservists foreshadowed an attack on Cuba, which the Soviets said was grounds for war. (Note 3) Another alert of a more “precautionary, preliminary” nature began on 15 October, perhaps also because Khrushchev supposed that the missiles had been discovered. Finally, after Kennedy’s speech, Soviet forces went on an “extraordinarily high state of alert,” with the emphasis on air defense forces. Significantly, “offensive forces avoided assuming the highest readiness stage, as if to insure that Kennedy understood that the USSR would not launch first.” (Book II, p. 331)

Johnson’s account of the Missile Crisis illuminates a failure of intelligence cooperation, which is a major theme in his study. On October 23, 1962, with the Cuban Missile Crisis at its height, the Director of Naval Intelligence failed to inform the White House or Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara that new High-Frequency Direction Finding (HFDF) data showed that many of the Soviet merchant ships bound for Cuba had already stopped dead in the water or had turned back for Russia. The Secretary of Defense discovered this huge mistake the next day, with Johnson noting that “McNamara was furious, and he subjected Admiral Anderson, the Chief of Naval Operations, to an abusive tirade. So many years have passed that it is impossible to determine why the Navy held up information that seemed critical to the president’s decisions.” (Book II, p. 329)

SIGINT at the White House

An important development that began during the 1960s was the growing use of SIGINT at the White House. Over the objections of the CIA and State Department, President Lyndon Johnson insisted that NSA transmit SIGINT directly to the White House Situation Room. Johnson may have been the “most avid consumer of intelligence ever to occupy the White House” and he read SIGINT constantly to
support his decisions during the Vietnam War. SIGINT would continue to be available to White House officials in the years that followed, although they would use it in different ways. For example, Richard Nixon was not interested in reading intelligence reporting and his security assistant Henry Kissinger was not as “experienced” with SIGINT as his predecessor Walt Rostow had been. The Johnson history is critical of the way that Kissinger handled SIGINT: his reports to Nixon would “subsume [SIGINT] into a mishmash of sources” and not highlight it as Johnson’s advisers had. (Book II, pp. 353-354 and 486)

In spite of a declining ability to generate high-level intelligence about what was going on inside the USSR and China, codebreaking efforts against targets in the Third World improved dramatically (Book II, pp. 425-475). For example, SIGINT provided important intelligence information prior to and during the 1967 Middle East War. Moreover, SIGINT helped U.S. intelligence monitor developments in the Warsaw Pact. During the summer of 1968, SIGINT reporting coming out of NSA clearly showed that growing numbers of Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops were being deployed along the borders of Czechoslovakia. The invasion did not take the White House by surprise (it had “strategic warning”), but the CIA did not provide advance warning because CIA analysts refused to accept the possibility that the Soviets would invade the country (although a minority believed otherwise (Note 4)). (Book II, pp. 454-461).

Interestingly, SIGINT also picked up what some U.S. analysts saw as possible Soviet move against Romania, which led President Johnson to make a public warning to Moscow. (Book II, p. 462)

The growing NSA presence greatly increased the vulnerability of its operators to physical harm. In June 1967, Israeli aircraft and torpedo boats attacked the NSA spy ship USS Liberty, killing 34 crewmembers, including 25 military and civilian cryptologists. Dr. Johnson concludes that based on the available SIGINT that the Israelis did not know that the ship they were attacking was a U.S. Navy ship. In January 1968, the North Koreans seized the U.S. Navy spy ship USS Pueblo, which Johnson correctly describes as an intelligence disaster of unparalleled proportions. Then in January 1969, a North Korean MiG-21 fighter shot down a U.S. Navy EC-121 SIGINT aircraft, killing all 31 crewmembers, including nine military cryptologists.

Johnson devotes a significant amount of space to NSA’s involvement in the Vietnam War, beginning with the arrival of the first American SIGINT personnel in 1961 and concluding with the fall of Saigon in 1975 (Book II, pp. 495-584). One of the major revelations stemming from Dr. Johnson’s review is that SIGINT was the principal driver of the U.S. military’s counterinsurgency operations in South Vietnam throughout the war, with most of the Army’s major search-and-destroy missions being predicated on intelligence derived from SIGINT. (Book II, pp. 534-538). On the controversial August 1964 Tonkin Gulf incidents, which served as the predicate for America’s entry into the Vietnam War, Dr. Johnson concludes that: “The White House had started a war on the basis of unconfirmed (and later-to-be-determined probably invalid)
NSA’s ability to locate North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troop concentrations in South Vietnam and Laos and track their movements via SIGINT is discussed in detail, which led to a number of major battlefield successes during the war. Dr. Johnson reveals that SIGINT was able to provide significant advance warning of virtually all NVA/VC offensives from 1966 until the end of the war in 1975 (p. 539); SIGINT was the only reliable source of intelligence concerning the number of North Vietnamese troops coming down the Ho Chi Minh Trail from the fall of 1967 onwards (Book II, pp. 539-540); and NSA provided 55% of all targeting information for U.S. bombers during the Vietnam War (p. 583).

The history also confirms that NSA provided advanced warning of the North Vietnamese Tet Offensive in January 1968, but President Johnson and the CIA in Washington, along with General William Westmoreland in Saigon, appear to have discounted NSA reporting that the NVA and VC were about to launch a nationwide offensive. Instead, they held that the upcoming offensive would focus on U.S. forces further north. (pp. 562-563).

WOW!!!! IN A WAY I AM QUITE GLAD TO READ THIS. I DEAL WITH THIS IN AN ENTIRE CHAPTER OF THIS BOOK. THERE WAS TONS OF INFORMATION, BOTH SIGNAL INTERCEPTS AND HUMAN SOURCES STATED THAT THE INVASION WAS BEGINNING IN EARLY JANUARY OF 1968. MY SOURCE, HARRY, WAS AN ASA (ARMY SECURITY AGENCY) TEAM CHIEF. HIS TEAM AND ANOTHER TEAM CORRECTLY PREDICTED THE INVASION. HE WAS IN PHU BAI, JUST OUTSIDE OF HUE, AND HE WAS ALSO IN CONTACT WITH OTHER TEAMS IN THE SAIGON AREA THAT ALSO PREDICTED THE INVASION.

THE REAL PROBLEM WAS THAT MANY OF THE NSA ANALYSTS AND SUPERVISORS ALSO THOUGHT THAT THE SIGNAL INTERCEPT INFORMATION WAS INCORRECT OR THEY WERE CONVINCED BY THE CIA TO SLOW PLAY THE INFORMATION FOR THE AGENDA OF HELPING THE ENEMY TO SUCCEED IN WINNING THE WAR IN VIETNAM.

THE FACTS DEMONSTRATE THAT THE CIA WAS QUITE INEPT IN VIETNAM. IN FACT, I HAVE COINED THE PHRASE “ORGANIZED INEPTITUDE” TO FIT THE OVERALL AGENDA OF THE CIA. THEY ALSO
The Johnson history also reveals that U.S. military SIGINT units in Vietnam were heavily dependent on South Vietnamese translators to intercept and process enemy radio traffic, but, as in the Korean War, the U.S. government, at NSA’s urging, forbade giving SIGINT-derived intelligence to the South Vietnamese government or military (pp. 509-510).

THIS IS ONLY PARTIALLY TRUE. THE ARMY USED VIETNAMESE TRANSLATORS BUT ALSO HAD A BUNCH THEIR OWN ANALYSTS OF WHICH HARRY REESE WAS ONE. HE PERSONALLY KNEW AT LEAST 36 OF THEM AND CALCULATED THAT THERE WERE MANY, MANY MORE.

WE WILL DEAL WITH THIS LATER.

Another intelligence failure occurred at the end of the Vietnam conflict. In April 1975, as the North Vietnamese military prepared for the final offensive to capture the beleaguered South Vietnamese capital of Saigon, the U.S. ambassador in Saigon, Graham Martin, refused to believe NSA SIGINT reporting indicating that the North Vietnamese offensive was about to begin. Believing that the North Vietnamese wanted a coalition government, not a military victory, Martin argued that the intercepts were a “NVA deception.” The NVA offensive began on April 26, 1975. Three days later, Saigon fell. (Book III, p. 9)

The 1970s

The NSA’s declassification staff heavily redacted Book III covering the turbulent decade of the 1970s. Nevertheless, one can find a number of interesting tidbits sandwiched among the deletions. For example, the brief but interesting section on NSA’s domestic eavesdropping programs (Shamrock and Minaret), includes a telling quote on p. 85: “Years later the NSA lawyer who first looked at the procedural aspects stated that the people involved [in Minaret] seemed to understand that the operation was disreputable if not outright illegal.” Dr. Johnson also details NSA’s fractious relations with the various congressional committees established during the mid-1970s to investigate abuses by the U.S. intelligence community, which involved...
unprecedented public testimony by NSA officials before the Church Committee (although the Committee gave them two days of rehearsal!). Johnson also covers the effort to bring domestic intercepts more squarely under the rule of law, with the passing of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) in 1978 (Book III, pp. 94, 106-107).

Despite the fact that the 1970s was a period of lower budgets and dramatic personnel reductions at Fort Meade, the Agency finally regained some degree of access to Soviet encrypted communications during the Carter administration in the late 1970s. This and a number of other major cryptanalytic successes are hinted at in a sentence that NSA did not delete from Dr. Johnson’s text, which stated: “Even with decreased money, cryptology was yielding the best information that it had produced since World War II.” (Book III, p. vii). Also surviving the security review is some of the discussion of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. According to Johnson, “Generalized warnings [of an invasion] had begun in September, and specific warnings preceded the operation by at least ten days.” Thus, intelligence post-mortems “were unanimous in describing it as intelligence success.” (p. 254) (Note 6)

Inter-Agency Rivalries

![Image of Inter-Agency Rivalries]
As indicated earlier, the Johnson history shows in stark detail that NSA’s relations with the U.S. military and the U.S. intelligence community was often troubled. For example, the coverage of the NSA’s relationship with the U.S. Air Force during the early 1950s provides a history of nearly constant internecine warfare over whether NSA had the authority to control the USAF’s SIGINT activities (Book I, pp. 80-83). The Johnson study also shows how the National Reconnaissance Office (NRO), along with the CIA, marginalized the NSA when it sent up SIGINT satellites. Despite NSA’s responsibilities, it had very little management or tasking responsibility for the first generation of SIGINT satellites sent into orbit by the NRO in the early 1960s. According to Johnson, “NSA was still a minor player. It had very few cleared people, and its only responsibility was to process and report ELINT data.” (Book II, p. 405)

Most revealing are details (hidden amidst a blizzard of deletions by the CIA) concerning NSA’s series of no-holds barred bureaucratic turf battles with the CIA and its predecessors that began immediately after the end of World War II and continued without interruption right up until the 9/11 terrorist attacks in September 2001 (Book I, pp. 86-107; Book II, pp. 341-343). The Berlin Tunnel episode provides a starting example. The CIA deliberately cut NSA out of the famous Berlin Tunnel operation (1954-1956), with NSA’s director, General Ralph Canine, finding out about the operation from the New York Times after the Soviets discovered the Tunnel in April 1956.

SEE MY NOTE ABOVE. THE SOVIETS KNEW ABOUT THE TUNNEL ALL ALONG. THIS HAS BEEN VERIFIED BY A NUMBER OF SOURCES.

This episode only served to further upset the already rancorous CIA-NSA relationship, with the Johnson history noting that General Canine “was understandably upset when he found out that he had been bypassed and left in the dark.” (Book I, p. 106)

THE NSA SHOULD CATCH UP ON THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE CIA BY JOSEPH TRENTO AND READ A LITTLE OF “SPY CATCHER” BY PETER WRIGHT.

Even a NSA-CIA “peace treaty” signed in 1977, details of which are deleted from the history, failed to put an end to the seemingly never-ending battles between the two agencies (Book III, pp. 224-231). This lack of unity of effort plagued NSA’s SIGINT collection and analytic efforts throughout and after the Cold War, to the ultimate detriment of U.S. national security.
“TURF WARS” HAVE ALWAYS WORKED AGAINST NATIONAL SECURITY. SOMETIMES THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY DOESN’T EVEN PASS ALONG GOOD INFORMATION TO ANYBODY. OTHER TIMES THEY USE THEIR “ASSETS” FOR ILLEGAL PURPOSES OR FOR THEIR OWN FINANCIAL GAIN. DUH!!!

On one of Washington’s most important intelligence relationships, the Anglo-American connection, the history includes a brief but revealing discussion of the interactions of NSA’s predecessors with some of its English-speaking SIGINT partners, and the difficulties they experienced in fashioning a postwar SIGINT alliance that focused on a new target – the USSR. (Book I, pp. 13-19) The late 1945 Gouzenko spy scandal delayed U.S. acceptance of Canada as a full-fledged cryptologic partner until Ottawa signed a separate SIGINT-sharing agreement (the CANUSA Agreement) in the fall of 1949. The discovery of high-level Soviet spies operating inside the Australian government in 1947 led the U.S. to cut off Australian access to classified U.S. government information for two years. Full U.S.-Australia SIGINT cooperation did not resume until 1953, with Johnson noting that the rift “had a deleterious effect on early U.S. SIGINT efforts against the Peoples Republic of China.”(Book I, pp. 16-19)

Unlike the CIA, where the Agency’s censors religiously delete all information concerning the size of the Agency’s staff and budget, considerable detail concerning the organization and manpower strength of NSA are revealed for the first time in Dr. Johnson’s history, confirming that the Agency for most of the Cold War was the single largest and most expensive component of the U.S. intelligence community (Book I, pp. 63-67; Book II, pp. 293-294). NSA reached its historic peak strength in 1969, with 93,067 military and civilian cryptologists working for the Agency and the three military service cryptologic agencies that were subordinate to NSA. (Book II, p. 293).

YEAH NSA. BOO CIA.

While NSA’s decision to release the Johnson history is commendable, the many and frequently lengthy excisions gives pause for thought. No doubt, much about the NSA’s history necessarily remains secret, but the copious excisions make one suspect that the security reviewers have gone too far. For example, after 60 years, NSA should be able to release something about “Black Friday.” Moreover, excisions about the Berlin Tunnel project (Book I, 104-105) fly in the face of the CIA’s declassification of its internal history of that well-known operation. (Note 7) Another futile excision concerns verification problems raised by the SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) II Agreement. (Book III, pp. 202-206, and pp. 219 ff) No doubt, much of the deleted information concerns the impact of the 1979 Iranian revolution and the loss of SIGINT
facilities which played a major role in tracking Soviet ICBM tests, especially intercepting missile telemetry. Given that the memoirs of President Jimmy Carter and former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance included frank discussions of the Iranian listening posts, it should be relatively easy for the NSA to declassify some information on SALT II verification. Not all of the excisions, however, are NSA’s responsibility. The many “OGA” [Other Government Agency] excisions are evidence of the CIA’s security review.

The first three parts of American Cryptology during the Cold War were released to the National Security Archive through a mandatory review request. To challenge the significant excisions, the Archive filed appeals, which led NSA to release more information from book II and III. The Archive has appealed the many excisions that remain with the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel. NSA has not yet complete work on the Archive’s appeal of book I, apparently because of delays at the Central Intelligence Agency. With book 4 recently completed, the Archive has requested the NSA to release it as well.

Matthew Aid, a visiting scholar at the National Security Archive, has written extensively on the history of the National Security Agency and U.S. SIGINT programs for Intelligence and National Security, among other scholarly journals. His book, The Secret Sentry: The Top Secret History of the National Security Agency will be published by Bloomsbury in early 2009. He thanks John Prados and Jeff Richelson for their comments.

Read the Documents


**Notes**

1. A significant exception is Harold Ford’s *CIA and the Vietnam Policymakers: Three Episodes, 1962-1968* (CIA History Staff: Center for the Study of Intelligence, 1998) which reviews the intelligence controversies, warts and all, even the role of DCI John McCone in “distort[ing]” the findings of a National Intelligence Estimate so that it had a less pessimistic take on the degree of progress in South Vietnam.

2. For example, so far the CIA has refused to declassify most of the contents of a major history, "Office of Policy Coordination, 1948-1952," although a pending appeal before the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel could lead to a reversal.


6. According to a CIA study by Douglas MacEachin’s study, Afghanistan was a collection success but an analytical failure; see *Predicting the Soviet Invasion of
Afghanistan: The Intelligence Community's Record (Central Intelligence Agency: Center for the Study of Intelligence, 2002).


CHAPTER 6
THE CARTER ERA
1978 TO 1981
MORE INEPTITUDE
THE SKUNKWORKS BRIGHT LIGHT CONTINUES
WITH THE STEALTH FIGHTER AND
THE STEALTH BOMBER

NOT COMPLETE

CHAPTER 7

LESS INEPTITUDE

THE REAGAN BUSH 1 ERA

1982 TO 1990

WILLIAM CASEY, AN OLD FRIEND OF DONOVAN’S FROM
WORLD WAR II, TAKES OVER AS CIA DIRECTOR

CASEY ATTEMPTS TO RESTORE HUMAN INTELLIGENCE COVERT
OPERATIONS*

“FLOWERS IN THE KILLING FIELDS II” By Rick Spangle
THE PREVIOUS CIA DIRECTORS HAD PRETTY MUCH DECIMATED HUMAN INTELLIGENCE COVERT OPERATIONS IN FAVOR OF U-2, SR-71 AND SATELLITE PHOTOGRAPHY.

NOT COMPLETE

CHAPTER 8

THE CLINTON ERA

1991 TO 1999

BACK TO MORE INEPTITUDE
CHAPTER 9
THE BUSH 2 ERA
2000 TO 2008
LESS INEPTITUDE BUT MORE INTRUSION INTO OUR RIGHTS.
HOMELAND SECURITY AND
THE PATRIOT ACT.

THE NSA GOES WILD

NOT COMPLETE

CHAPTER 10

THE OBAMA ERA

2009 TO THE PRESENT
NEGATIVE TRANSPARANCY
AND WHOLESALE ABUSE OF
THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

SNOWDEN BREAKS THINGS
WIDE OPEN

THE ADVANCE OF THE
SOCIALIST STATES OF AMERICA
THE NEW FABIAN SOCIETY

Communism refers to a theoretical system of social organization and a political movement based on common ownership of the means of production. As a political movement, communism seeks to establish a classless society. A major force in world politics since the early 20th century, modern communism is generally associated with The Communist Manifesto of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, according to which the capitalist profit-based system of private ownership is replaced by a communist society in which the means of production are communally owned.

This process, initiated by the revolutionary overthrow of the bourgeoisie, passes through a transitional period marked by the preparatory stage of socialism. Pure Communism has never been implemented, it remains theoretical: Communism is, in Marxist theory, the end-state, or the result of state-socialism. The word is now mainly understood to refer to the political, economic, and social theory of Marxist thinkers, or life under conditions of Communist party rule.

The Fabian Society was founded in 1884 by British socialists Sidney and Beatrice Webb, George Bernard Shaw and others, the Fabian plan is to implement world socialism incrementally through legislation.
Their more radical counterparts, the Bolsheviks, fomented violent revolution in order to trigger the bloody birth pangs of what they also hoped for, a socialist world. Fabians seek a gradual path to the same totalitarian goal, Godless Communism.

Shaw named the society after the Roman General Fabius Cunctator, whose stealthy guerilla military tactics led to victory over the superior forces of the Carthaginian General, Hannibal. Cunctator avoided open battle, preferring the strategy of wearing down his opponent with elusive hit and run maneuvers.

Like their namesake, today’s Fabians seek to avoid an open confrontation with the forces of freedom and, subsequently, tend to shield their true agenda from the light of day.

The creed of the Society, written in 1887, was as follows:
“It (The Fabian Society) therefore aims at the reorganization of society by the emancipation of land and industrial Capital from individual and class ownership…The Society accordingly works for the extinction of private property in land…”

The Fabian plan was to infiltrate America by targeting our legal system. Sidney and Beatrice Webb, in 1898, toured American Colleges where they cultivated a following amongst native socialist intellectuals. One of their Fabian converts, Felix Cohen, a law professor at Yale, wrote the following:
“It is possible to attempt the overthrow of capitalism as an economic system without at the same time attacking the substance of capitalist law...Socialists can learn from their adversaries that it is always possible to attack existing law, in the name of democracy, justice, and liberty, in the name of the great ideals of the American Constitution, and in the name of law itself.”

The Fabians sought to overthrow our system by changing the meaning of our stated legal concepts, and to codify those changes with cases brought by Fabian lawyers before Fabian Judges. The effect of this has been that while the technical wording of American law hasn’t changed much, the implementation has been transferred from the citizen and his elected representatives, to appointed bureaucrats. The Fabians have, diabolically, used our own laws to change the law. Freedom is the victim of these Socialist manipulations.

English intellectual Harold Laski, a Fabian disciple of the Webbs, founded the ACLU along with his American Fabian influenced associates Felix Frankfurter, Norman Thomas and John Dewey.

Other leftist founders included Rev Harry Ward, founder of the communist front Federal Council of Churches, William Z. Foster, Chairman of the American Communist Party and author of “Toward Soviet America,” Communist Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Socialist Eugene V. Debs, and Clarence Darrow, who was the ACLU attorney at the Scopes trial.

Each one of these figures would wield pivotal influence over American society and would contribute mightily toward the implementation of the long-term Fabian goal of atheist tyranny.

Frankfurter would go on to an appointment, by Franklin D. Roosevelt, to the Supreme Court.
where his progressive fingerprints can be found all over decisions transferring sovereign citizen rights to a “liberal” elite.

Harry Ward would be a significant force in subverting the American Protestant Church in the direction of godless humanism.

John Dewey is considered the father of “progressive” education, with the deliberate dumbing down tactics that dominate today.

Clarence Darrow spearheaded the implementation of the theory of evolution as a state mandated religious doctrine.

In the name of liberty, the Fabians seek to destroy individual rights. While they smugly wrap themselves in the Constitution, they plot to transfer power to bureaucracies staffed with their friends and paid for by those who’s freedoms they seek to usurp. They seek to entangle us in a jungle of laws, phrased in incomprehensible language, upon which we will not be able to extricate ourselves. Their central crusade is the eradication of GOD in public life.

Hello everyone! Is anybody listening?
You have read the definition of communism; you have been introduced to Fabianism, now meet Communitarianism.

The Communitarian

Preamble
American men, women, and children are members of many communities—families; neighborhoods; innumerable social, religious, ethnic, work place, and professional associations; and the body politic itself. Neither human existence nor individual liberty can be sustained for long outside the interdependent and overlapping communities to which all of us belong. Nor can any community long survive unless its members dedicate some of their attention, energy, and resources to shared projects. The exclusive pursuit of private interest erodes the network of social environments on which we all depend, and is destructive to our shared experiment in democratic self-government. For these reasons, we hold that the rights of individuals cannot long be preserved without a communitarian perspective.

A communitarian perspective recognizes both individual human dignity and the social dimension of human existence.
A communitarian perspective recognizes that the preservation of individual liberty depends on the active maintenance of the institutions of civil society where citizens learn respect for others as well as self-respect; where we acquire a lively sense of our personal and civic responsibilities, along with an appreciation of our own rights and the rights of others; where we develop the skills of self-government as well as the habit of governing ourselves, and learn to serve others— not just self.

A communitarian perspective recognizes that communities and polities, too, have obligations—including the duty to be responsive to their members and to foster participation and deliberation in social and political life.

A communitarian perspective does not dictate particular policies; rather it mandates attention to what is often ignored in contemporary policy debates: the social side of human nature; the responsibilities that must be borne by citizens, individually and collectively, in a regime of rights; the fragile ecology of families and their supporting communities; the ripple effects and long-term consequences of present decisions. The political views of the signers of this statement differ widely. We are united, however, in our conviction that a communitarian perspective must be brought to bear on the great moral, legal and social issues of our time.

In the first paragraph they try to lay the ground work saying you cannot have individual rights without there being a community. In other words, the community secures your rights.

The third paragraph tries to say the only way to liberty is through communal living.

It goes on to say you have a duty to your community.

Look, all you need to know is what the Founding Fathers knew. You are born with your rights. No one gives them to you or provides them for you. They can never be taken away unless you willingly surrender them. They can only be suppressed by an oppressive government.

Communitarianism is the path to serfdom guaranteed.
They will say their position is only an argument not a movement like Fabianism. Fine, it still leads to tyranny and oppression of individual liberty. It is plainly anti individual and pro socialism which Marx knew leads to Communism.

Of Course there’s more to the Communitarian path to serfdom than the preamble but it is all double speak. You enter a world where bad is good and good is bad. Where freedom is slavery and slavery is freedom.

So who is the father of this argument for the Communitarian?

His name is Amitai Etzioni.

According to his bio he received his Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of California, Berkeley in 1958. Then he served as a Professor of Sociology at Columbia University for 20 years. During part of that time, he was also Chairman of the department. He was a guest scholar at the liberal Brookings Institution in 1978 before he served as a Senior Advisor to the White House on domestic affairs from 1979-1980 with President Jimmy Carter. In 1980, Etzioni was named the first University Professor at the George Washington University, where he is the Director of the Institute for Communitarian Policy Studies. From 1987-1989, he served as the Thomas Henry Carroll Ford Foundation Professor at the Harvard Business School.

He was president of the American Sociological Association in 1994-95, 1989-90 founding president of the international Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics, 1990 founded the Communitarian Network. He edited The Responsive Community: Rights and Responsibilities, the organization’s quarterly journal, from 1991-2004. 1991 found the press referring to Etzioni as the ‘guru’ of the communitarian movement.

Etzioni’s voice is heard in the media frequently.

Richard Posner, in 2001, named Etzioni among the top 100 American intellectuals.

There’s more but you can go to his website and read that part.
Does it not make you sick to your stomach to read the names of those who are willing to surrender your freedom and commit you to serfdom? But it should offer you a view of how these folks view themselves. They view themselves as being enlightened which really means elitist.

I personally think they are very brave souls when I look back and see the bloody history of the Soviet Union. The Communitarians better hope that their vision to totalitarianism doesn’t follow the path that was followed in
Russia, for in the beginning; it was the bourgeois who were slaughtered by the common man.

They’re all socialists and they all serve the same goal. That is: To destroy the United States of America and everything it stands for.
Especially individual Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.
There is a consistent tone amongst them all, and that is; individual freedom does not exist and a soviet system of controlled government with the elites as the supreme soviet.

"Few Americans describe themselves as socialists; European socialists, however, point out that in America -- LIBERALISM -- means the same as socialism in Europe. . . .” from:
A NINTH GRADE HISTORY TEXTBOOK

There is a battle raging over who will control the world. Who will sit at the top in this New World Order? Oh yes, there are others who have signed onto the United Nations plan for usurping your rights. Another group of elites called the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). They may not call themselves Liberals and you might even call them conservatives but the one thing they all have in common and have agreed on is; the agenda for Sustainable Development or what is known as Agenda 21.

Agenda 21 sets up a soviet system of councils; seeks to put 50% of the world’s land under government control; institutes socialist policy of redistribution of wealth; controls education and health care; inventories, tracks and controls all resources of the world, including the human kind (meaning you); discourages belief systems that are based on the creation; introduces Mother Earth as the source of all things; and sells the package wrapped in a blanket of environmentalism to push your emotional buttons.

I don’t care what they say, how they present themselves, what argument they use, if they support implementation of
Agenda 21 then they oppose individual liberty and what we know as “the American way of life”.

From the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) Website
http://www.cfr.org/publication/4600/world_summit_on_sustainable_development.html

World Summit on Sustainable Development: Working Together to Build Prosperity
May 23, 2002
Speakers: Paula J. Dobriansky
Nigel Purvis

Purvis: Contrary to the Council on Foreign Relations ordinary practice, this event is on the record. Undersecretary Dobriansky has agreed kindly to answer a few questions from the audience at the conclusion of her address. This meeting will end promptly at 1:15 unless we exhaust questions from you beforehand. So please join me in welcoming [President G. W. Bush’s] Undersecretary of State for Global Affairs, Paula Dobriansky. (Applause)

Paula Dobriansky (PD): First, thank you, Nigel, for that very warm and also full introduction. And I’d also like to thank Anne Luzzatto and the Council on Foreign Relations team, as well as Jim Steinberg and the Bookings Institution. Really, I’m very delighted to be here this afternoon with all of you. In fact, as I look around the audience, I see many familiar faces. So I’m pleased to be here today with you. I’m really glad to have this opportunity to discuss our vision for meeting one of the great challenges of the new era in which we have entered. How to continue to widen the circle of hope and prosperity in ways that foster natural resource stewardship and environment protection for current and future generations. It is a vision for implementing sustainable development that we hope others will share as well.

We already have agreed upon Agenda 21 and the Millennium Declaration Goals. The world community does not need to negotiate new goals or create new global bureaucracies. If we are serious, Johannesburg must be about actual implementation. I think UN Secretary General Kofi Annan put it very well when he outlined this reality in a clear way by saying, quote: “The Summit aims to move from commitments, of which we have had plenty, 30 years ago and ten years ago, to action.” Unquote. But how can we best make progress in realizing the agenda that we have all agreed upon?

The members of this group read like the who’s who in the US Government, Corporate America and heads of NGOs and Foundations all across America. And if you don’t find their name there you’ll find it listed under the Trilateral Commission.

This is the biggest can of worms in the world. It’s like a rotten onion; every time you peel off a layer you find another layer that stinks worse.

This movement to dominate the New World Order has been described as rings within rings without the adjacent outer ring having knowledge they are actually being manipulated by their inner ring which remains consistent all the way.
inward to the real power center of only a select few who actually control the money of the world.

This all seems plausible because you run across names being involved where you would think they would not be, simply because on the surface and in the public view, the partner members are viewed as adversaries.

Moving on, we know Sustainable Development is Agenda 21 and Agenda 21 seeks to control your life. So right next door is Sustainable Sonoma County.

On their website you will find this double speak

Sustainable Sonoma County is a learning and action community that connects, inspires, and empowers people to align their thinking and action with their deep need for a life-affirming and sustainable world. SSC’s projects, events, workshops, research and publications engage people in the creation of an ecological, equitable, and prosperous society.

There it is, wrapped in the new religion, environmentalism. I always wondered what was wrong with me, now I know, I need to be connected, inspired, and empowered to align my thinking and action with my deep need for a life-affirming and sustainable world. I’m sure I’ll find it in this new religion. While having my life re-affirmed, I think I might have to puke.

Why would anyone fall for this stuff?

I have yet to find a website from a “Sustainable” community in the United States of America that promotes or quotes the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution, the Bill of Rights or the Founding Fathers. That is because they think the Founders and their documents are all out dated and are no longer useful, so they say. But frankly, they don’t dare because what they are promoting goes against everything in those documents and how our Founders thought. In other words, any and all “Sustainable” communities are anti American.
In Our Midst

Harbin Hot Springs, Middletown, CA, formally Heart Consciousness Church, has been listed as a communitarian community on FIC’s website.

FIC is the acronym for: The Fellowship for Intentional Community's Non-profit Purposes, and when you look at FIC’s purposes listed on their website the first purpose is: “TO EMBRACE THE DIVERSITY THAT EXISTS AMONG COMMUNITIES and to facilitate increased interaction between communitarians and the wider culture;”…

Below is an excerpt from a huge website where you will probably find the answer to any question you might have about any of the topics on this page. It is called: The Anti Communitarian League and has a wealth of information. God Bless America and all my fellow Americans!

Ever heard of Dr. Etzioni and his Communitarian Network? Most Americans haven't. Americans are never told about the powerful and important role any of the "communitarian thinkers" have in the White House, the U.S. Senate or the House of Representatives. Americans do not vote for the advisers who work behind the scenes. His organizations operate at the highest levels of international discourse and within elite groups of academics working to "change the world" (as per Marx's vision). Americans really have no idea what's been going on in this country for the past few decades. Many of us refuse to believe it even once we know it is true. The undisputable fact is: Etzioni is here to dismantle and destroy our free nation. He may cloak his sinister purposes in lovely terminology that none of us understand, but that's only because he was trained to use Fabian propaganda and promote moral dialogues based in the Hegelian dialectic. He calls his primary American organization The Responsive Community, but because he's more "moral" than Americans, he never responds to his American critics.

The communitarian agenda is to eliminate all nations and establish an all-powerful, central global government. Maybe we need to know a little bit more about this guy.

For many elected and appointed U.S. re-development officials, Amitai Etzioni is the leading moral voice in the U.S. Regardless of his limited fame with American voters, Amitai Etzioni is probably the most influential voice in American politics today. And in case you're wondering why you never heard of him, Etzioni considers working-class Americans to be too uneducated and too immoral to vote for officials (like himself) who hold the real power in the White House. We vote for Etzioni's front men.

His "moral voice" can be heard everywhere from the Oval Office to the Pentagon to the PNAC to the sacred halls of American universities and law schools, across the globe to quiet little policy meetings in Europe. He's a very well-connected internationalist with strong ties to the top global players in London (Fabians), Moscow (Gorbachev) and Jerusalem (Ben Gurion's Zionist revolutionaries). He's definitely a "somebody."

Etzioni represents the confusion in modern party politics. His ideology controls the merger between the American left and right, although most Americans haven't caught on to the name of it yet. When Etzioni's
name appears in the media, it's usually as an "expert." His resume is that of a revered elder statesman, but most Americans have never heard of him at all. Until Americans learn who Etzioni is and what his theory does, mass confusion and disorder will reign, and the potential for chaos and violence will grow. The progressive People For the American Way explain the rules of engagement against what they call the Radical Right's Religious McCarthyism: "It is sad and disheartening, as well as reprehensible, that you would lend your name and position to such ugly and divisive political tactics," says PFAW's letter to Frist.

Etzioni doesn't play kid games. This is deadly serious and we have recently been warned that some people in D.C. consider him to be a very dangerous and powerful man. *This is almost a joke because we are really just a couple little nobodies who believe our duty as citizens carries the weight of official U.S. law.*

We've read so many blogs and articles of Americans trying vainly to explain why some leftists now sound like right-wingers (and visa-VERA). Other Americans stick blindly to their "side" and totally blame the other side for what went wrong in D.C. The anti-Bush crowd focuses only on Bush and the far-right focuses on the loudest distractions the left can produce. Etzioni comes out of this fracas and calmly states that he is our new moderator. What few Americans know (and many refuse to accept) is both Bill Clinton and George W. Bush are great admirers of Dr. Amitai Etzioni. BOTH U.S. Presidents implemented Etzioni's plans for rebuilding American society from 1992 [Agenda 21] to today. A prolific writer, Etzioni has published a lot of ideas for helping the U.S. become a "better" society. Openly Fabian, he doesn't even hide the fact that he's a change agent for the dialectical revolution. He's simply more moral than that now. Today, unlike the terrorist actions of the Etzioni Brigades in 1947, he uses propaganda and lies instead of bullets and bombs to achieve his goals. [http://nord.twu.net/acl/etzioni.html](http://nord.twu.net/acl/etzioni.html)