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Radio Free Europe Free Europe Press



AMERICA UNDER COMMUNISM!



Post-WWII was a time of nuclear tension. Better known as the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union had a strained relationship, which resulted in the nuclear arms race. The United States government did not overlook the Upper Peninsula during this period. In fact, the U.P. played an essential role in U.S. defense. The U.S. government placed many military sites throughout the region. While systematically

positioned military sites were of significance, individuals from the Upper Peninsula were also key to the Cold War narrative. The remote Upper Peninsula was fully engaged in the atomic age and its inhabitants still endure the many long-lasting impacts the Cold War had on the area.

COMMUNISTS SEEK MORE SLAVES!

SLAVE WORLD FACTS

- Il this strife the Soviet Imperialists have a sure that it is Asian and not Russian blood
- Communist China has been added to the Soviet Slave Empire. Korea was next, but the United Nations are preventing it!
- nce World War II the Red Imperialists have ided more than 2, 166,009 square miles of sian territory to the Soviet Slave Empire. At e same time the Free World has given full dependence to 3,074,551 square miles of tion territory'

This is not idle talk! These are facts!



and should be independen

The Free World believes in peace and prosper

• The Free World wants for Asia the same things

The Free World is actively helping Asia throw off the poverty and oppression of past centuries!

Since World War II in Asia one-fourth of the population of the world have attained self-rule and independence. The Communists seek to build a Soviet Slave Empire in Asia! The Free World seeks peace and abundance for all!

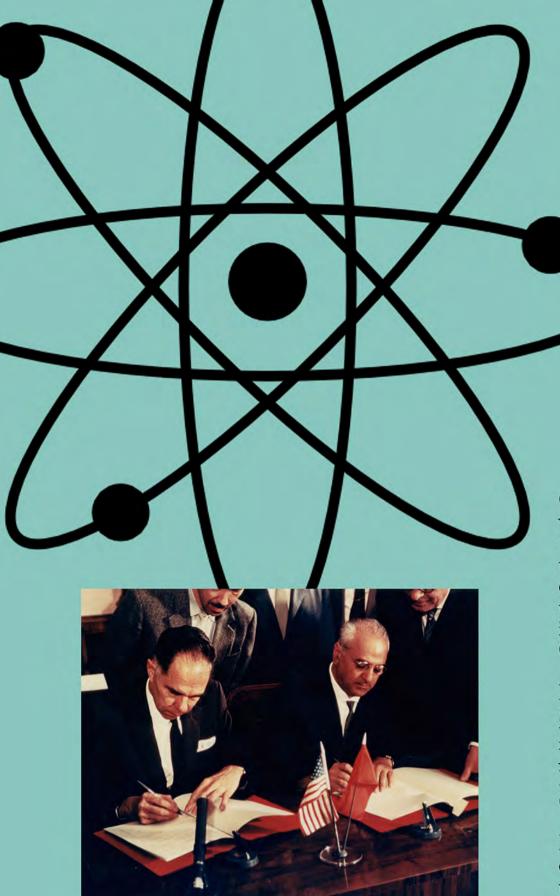
The Free World has nothing to hide! These



ФРАЗЫ

МИР

И... БАЗЫ



Glenn T. Seaborg and Andronik M. Petrosyants, Chairman of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, signing the U.S./U.S.S.R Agreement for Cooperation, May 1963.



Glenn Seaborg (right) with his sister, Jennette, in Ishpeming, ca. 1918.



Glenn Seaborg working at a geiger counter at the University of California, Berkeley, ca. 1950.

One of the most important scientists of the 20th century was Glenn T. Seaborg, who was born in Ishpeming, Michigan on April 19, 1912. Seaborg spent his first 10 years in Ishpeming, living with his family at 802 Wabash Street. His father then decided to move his family to California, where Glenn finished his education. He had an impressive intellect as a young man and graduated at the top of his class from David Starr Jordan High School in Watts. He was accepted into the University of California, Berkeley, eventually receiving his Ph.D. in Chemistry in 1937.

He continued his research at Berkeley and was appointed to the faculty. In 1941, Seaborg and his collaborators at Berkeley were the first to produce element 94, Plutonium. As WWII progressed, Seaborg accepted a post at Wartime Metallurgical Laboratory at the University of Chicago. Under the direction of Enrico Fermi, he led the effort to produce plutonium for the Manhattan Project (the top secret project to create the first atomic bomb).

Even during this period of intense research, Seaborg found time to revolutionize elementary science with his concept of the Actinide Series. In 1944, he proposed that elements 90 through 103 (transuranium elements) which were heavier than uranium, fit into the periodic table. He proposed that these elements, which rarely exist in nature, could be created in a laboratory, even for a brief second. For his work and research, Seaborg was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1951.



In 1961, he was named the Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. For the next ten years Seaborg was the main advisor on nuclear science developments in the U.S. to Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon. He represented the United States throughout the world at scientific treaty negotiations and conferences and travelled to both the Soviet Union and China during his tenure. ie ea h nσ Γ

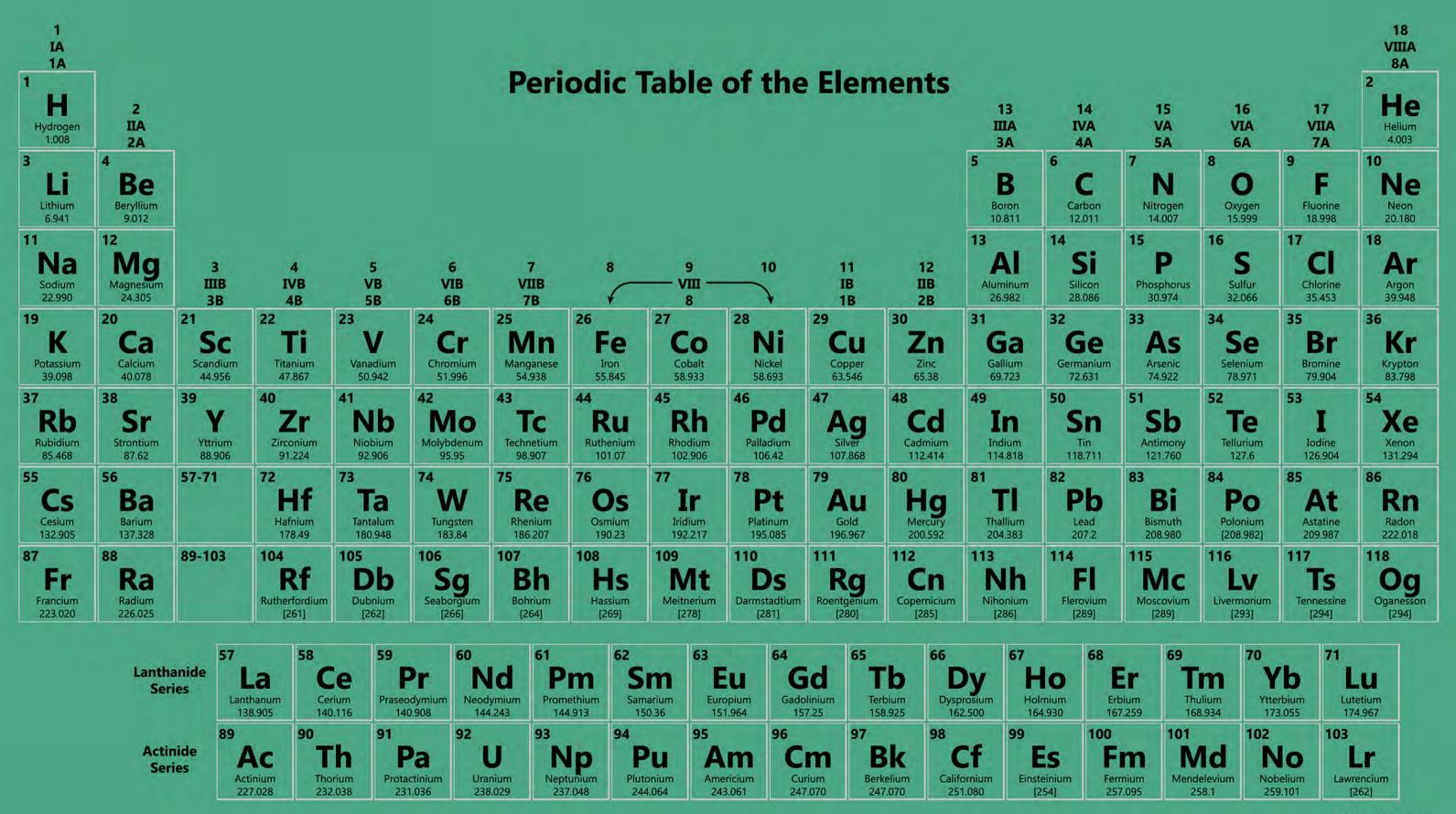
President John F. Kennedy visits the Nevada Rocket Development Station, December 8, 1962. Glenn Seaborg, just behind the President, was Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. On the left is Harold Finger, Manager of the Space Nuclear Propulsion Office.

Images courtesy of the Central Upper Peninsula and NMU Archives.

Seaborg continued to serve his country and the scientific world in several capacities, and served on the National Commission on Excellence in Education. In 1998, ground was broken on the Seaborg Center at Northern Michigan University, in honor of his accomplishments and continued connection with his home in Michigan. He said was it was one of his greatest honors, which says a lot since he is the only human being to have an element named for him while he was still alive: Element 106, Seaborgium.







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bully, ultimately breaking his leg. His classmates stopped calling him "Clara" and gave him the Irish nickname "Kelly," based on the song "Kelly with the Green Neck Tie." He has been referred to as "Kelly" ever since.

family of eleven lived poor. Born as Clarence Leonard Johnson, he gained the nickname "Kelly" while attending grade school in Ishpeming. A local bully had begun the usual tormenting of Johnson by calling him "Clara." Johnson resorted to tripping the

During the Cold War, "Kelly" contributed to the designs of military aircrafts used by the United States government. His most notable aircraft designs included the Lockheed U-2 Plane and the Lockheed SR-71 Blackbird. The University of Michigan alumnus began working for Lockheed, an aerospace company, in 1933. Johnson's well-known motto "Keep It Simple, Stupid" and his diligent work ethic warranted a long career in aeronautical engineering.

He soon managed one of the most innovative and secret projects in the United States at that time, known as the Skunks Work Project. With "Kelly" as first-team leader, the high security program produced imperative aircraft designs used by the military and C.I.A. Some of the designs involved the first to exceed Mach 2 and Mach 3 as well as the first U.S. operational jet fighter. Ultimately, "Kelly" Johnson played a vital role in strengthening the U.S. military's defense against Cold War enemies for over 40 years. His contributions have laid the groundwork for contemporary defense designs in aeronautical engineering for the United States government.

Clarence "Kelly" Johnson, working on a design during WWII. Image courtesy of Lockheed-Martin. Francis Gary Powers (right) with U-2 designer Kelly Johnson in 1966. Powers was a USAF fighter pilot recruited by the CIA in 1956 to fly civilian U-2 missions deep into Russia. Powers and other USAF Reserve pilots resigned their commissions to become civilians. In 1960, Powers was shot down over the USSR while photographing missile sites at Sverdlovsk and Plesetsk. The Soviets reportedly fired fourteen newly developed SA-2 surface-to-air missiles at his U-2. Powers bailed out of his stricken U-2 and was captured. The Soviets conducted a show trial and sentenced Powers to 10 years in prison for espionage, but exchanged him for a Soviet intelligence agent in 1962. After the Powers incident, the U.S. suspended U-2 flights over the USSR.

Image courtesy of Lockheed Martin. Text courtesy of the National Museum of the U.S. Air Force.



Lockheed SR-71 Blackhind

Clarence "Kelly" Johnson's most essential contribution to the United States air defense is arguably the Lockheed SR-71 Blackbird. This project was pivotal for air defense, and a series of innovations and "Kelly's" merited knowledge led to it. The Lockheed AQM-60 Kingfisher was the beginning of the future SR-71 Blackbird clan of spy planes. The Kingfisher was a single engine Mach 4.3 made primarily of steel which the United States Air Force used to evaluate American air defenses against invading nuclear missiles. The combination of the Kingfisher and the Lockheed A-12 plane, a spy jet used by the C.I.A., ultimately led to the birth of the SR-71 Blackbird. Due to its speed and high altitude capabilities, enemy forces were unable to intercept or shoot down the pioneering Blackbird. Setting a record in 1976, the Lockheed SR-71 Blackbird survives as the world's fastest and highest-flying piloted jet.

Image courtesy of the National Museum of the U.S. Air Force.

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Kaarlo Rudolph Tuomi was born November 30, 1916 in Ishpeming, Michigan to Finnish immigrants. After his father died of the Spanish flu when he was an infant, Mrs. Tuomi sold the farm and moved the family to Negaunee where she married Robert Saastamoinen. Robert moved the family to Rock, Michigan, when Kaarlo was six years old. Kaarlo's stepfather was unemployed due to poor health and stayed home while his wife worked at the local cooperative. He devoted his time to the Communist cause by contributing to the communist newspaper Työmies and establishing a small communist cell, for which has was the secretary. When the Great Depression struck the nation, Robert set his eye on Soviet Karelia. Known as Karelian Fever, Finnish immigrants moved to the USSR occupied Soviet Karelia for better opportunities as the area promised work and a communist lifestyle. The family moved to Soviet Karelia in 1933. Now a young adult, Kaarlo found employment in the logging industry and gained citizenship to the Soviet Union and membership of the Soviet Union's communist youth union in 1934. After serving in WWII for the Red Army, Kaarlo had plans to become an English instructor.

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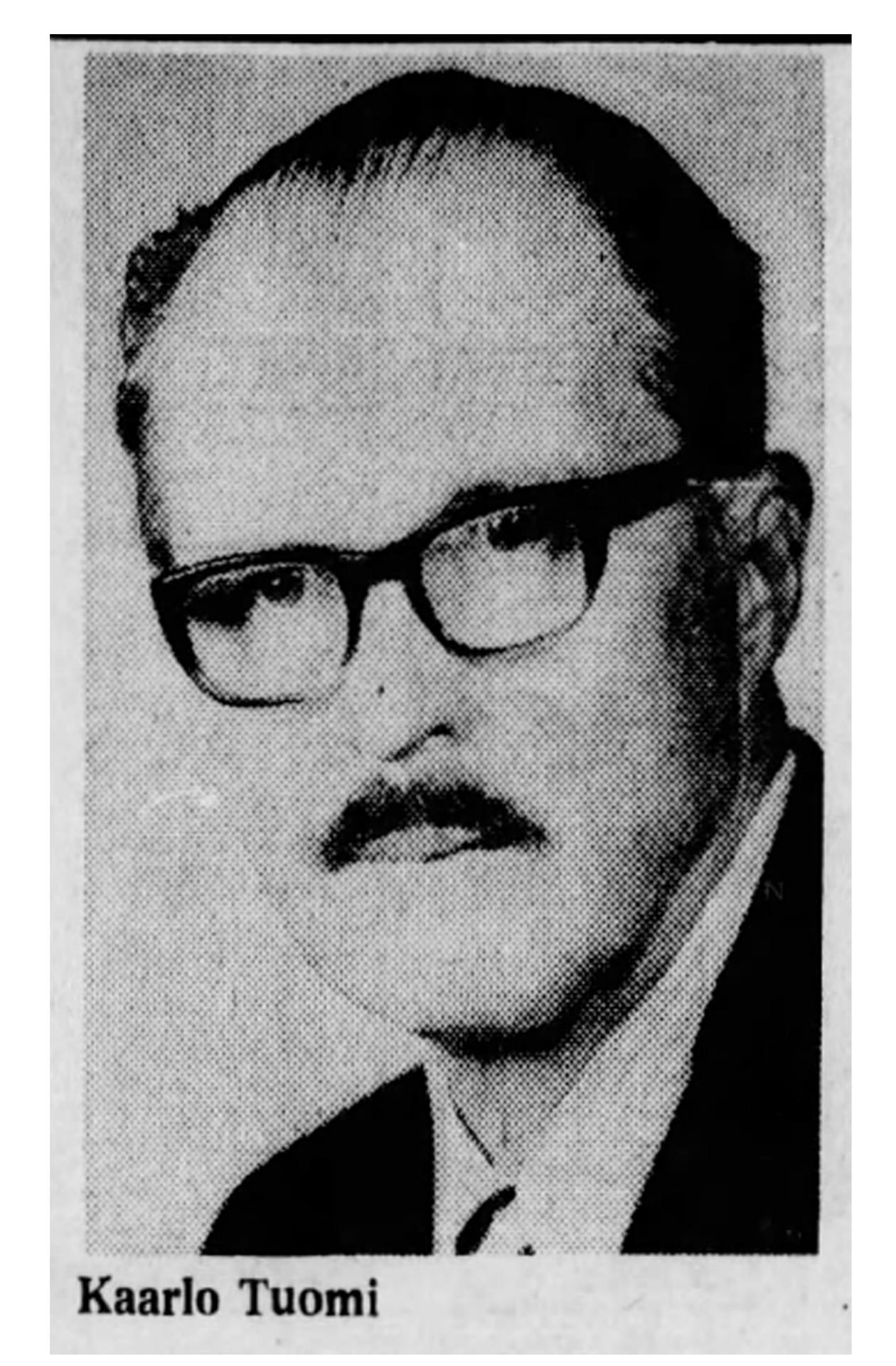
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However, when his boss stole horses, Kaarlo became guilty through association. His alleged robbery resulted in the recruitment by the KGB which made the issue disappear. This gave rise to a lengthy career in espionage for Tuomi. Kaarlo's first job under the KGB was to become a teacher, so he could monitor his coworkers. The KGB conscripted him for a new task that required obtaining his birth certificate. In 1954, Kaarlo requested his birth certificate from the U.S. Department of State. The Department of State never answered Kaarlo's request, so he wrote his uncle Antti Maarla, who resided in the United States. This also went unanswered, so his task was put on hold. His next mission was to go to the United States for a three-year assignment under a false name and act as an overseas operative. To prepare, Kaarlo went through spy school in Moscow under the name Roman Romanovich.

Kaarlo traveled to Port Huron, Michigan, in December of 1958. He spent January in New York City to establish a cover story but on January 26, 1959, the KGB spy left the Big Apple for his birth home. Kaarlo continued establishing his cover story in Milwaukee then made his way to the U.P. where he visited Ishpeming and places from his childhood. This included the Temple of Work in Negaunee which was an establishment used for social events planned by the local immigrants, including his mother and father. The KGB spy also visited the local Lutheran church, in hopes of gaining a copy of his baptism certificate. Kaarlo then planned to visit his U.P. hometown, Rock. However, he received a phone call at his hotel from an unfamiliar woman who asked about his biological mother and father. Concerned for his mission, Kaarlo convinced the woman that she was wrong. Spooked by this interaction, Kaarlo immediately rushed to Chicago to cover his tracks and never visited Rock. He reported his U.P. experience to the KGB and planned to return to Milwaukee. The FBI arrested the KGB spy when he left for Milwaukee on March 9, 1959.

Kaarlo suffered days of interrogation. He assumed that his experience in the U.P. exposed him, but the FBI caught the Russian spy because he requested his birth certificate in the mid-1950s. Kaarlo's first letter to the U.S. Department of State in 1954 raised suspicions, which the later letter to his uncle solidified. The age of McCarthyism uncovered Kaarlo Tuomi before his mission was even revealed to him in its entirety. The FBI gave him two options. The first would make him accountable the Soviet Union or to the citizens of the United States. The second possibility was to become a double agent for the U.S. and return to the Soviet Union in 1962. He chose counterespionage and operated in the custody of the FBI. He informed the KGB of his exposure and they chose to continue giving orders as if they had not known, in an attempt to throw off the FBI. Kaarlo grew bitter towards the KGB because he felt their incompetence led to his exposure. Ultimately, Kaarlo chose to remain in the U.S. rather than return to the Soviet Union. After his counterespionage days were over, he travelled the U.S. to tell his tale of a double agent. Kaarlo would not see his children again until the fall of the Soviet Union. Kaarlo Tuomi gained U.S. citizenship and resided in the United States until his death in 1995.





Kaarlo Tuomi and his children were reunited after more than 30 years apart.

To ex-spy, death is just a piece of paper

By RON HAYES Palm Beach Post Staff Writer

LAKE WORTH - When Kaarlo Tuomi's children left the Soviet Union on April 10, they brought along a present most people, Soviet or American, rich or poor, never see - his official death certificate.

"Americans talk about keeping up with the Joneses," joked Tuomi, who is 72 and very much alive. "Well, here's something even the Joneses don't have."

The wrinkled, fading document, nearly 23 years old itself, was issued in August 1966, seven years after Tuomi left his wife and children in Kirov to monitor U.S. ship movements in the New York City area as a spy for Soviet military intelligence.

And when his now-grown children - Viktor, 41; Irina, 37; and Nadejda, 35 - arrived at Miami International Airport April 10, the four met for the first time in 30 years.

"Thirty years and five months," Tuomi said Tuesday morning, as they sat in his Lake Worth home poring over an impeccably kept scrapbook of photographs from the Cold War days.

Born in a Finnish community in Michigan, Tuomi moved to the Soviet Union when he was 16 and became a soldier in the Soviet army during World War II. In the 1950s, he returned to the U.S. as a spy, only to be caught by the FBI.

For the next four years, he served as a double agent, he said, "walking the tightrope" between the superpowers and trying to make a small contribution to easing nuclear tensions.

"My intelligence work truly started when I was caught," he says now.

In 1963, he left the espionage business and started a Christmas tree business in Cook, Minn.

Meanwhile, the Soviet government had provided a death certificate so Tuomi's wife could receive his pension benefits. But his efforts to contact his family went nowhere until the new president of the International Red Cross - a Finn - took an interest in his case, and last September he received a fourpage letter from Irina, now an

C.J. WALKER/Staff Photographer

English teacher in Kirov.

Since the children arrived fora monthlong visit in the U.S. their first - the reunited family has been to Thomas Edison's winter home in Fort Myers, to Disney World and Cypress Gardens. Last week, they left for Minnesota. They will return to the Soviet Union May 7.

"People here are very friendly, very communicative," said Irina, in nearly flawless English. "And they have a good sense of humor. This is what we expected, actually, but now we really feel it."

As the family prepared to leave for another day of sightseeing, they expressed gratitude both to their "new found friends" in America, and to Mikhail Gorbachev, whose policy of glasnost they feel made the visit possible.

"Please stress Gorbachev's openness," Irina said. "We want people to know we have more openness now, more freedom and a greater opportunity to travel.

And they were off for a typical American shopping trip.

"Looking for bargains," Tuomi said with a hugh.

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Date: March 2, 1959

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CIVIL DEFENSE



PART ONE

NUCLEAR ATTACK

LIGHT HEAT & BLAST

What Would Happen in an Enemy Attac

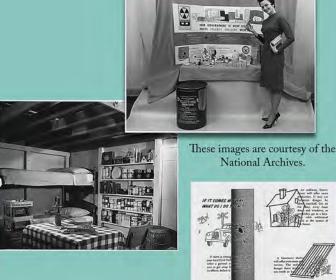




FALLOUT

FRINGE AREA

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PRE-PLANNED SHELTERS

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Images from Civil Defense pamphlets courtesy of Ron Michaelson, Marquette.



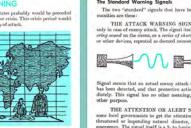
Local residents requested civil defense resources from the Civil Defense Administration. These resources included instructions on how to build a proper fallout shelter and what materials civilians should store there. The Civil Defense Administration also developed booklets that educated civilians on safety procedures. Schools across the Upper Peninsula practiced "duck and cover" drills, where students and teachers would hide and protect themselves. Local newspapers also listed public fallout shelters and printed cartoons advocating civil defense practices.

The Cuban Missile Crisis tested the United States' general civil protection strategies. Not only did schools in the Upper Peninsula perfect practice alerts, but also local teachers discussed potential hysteria among students and deliberated ways of keeping pupils calm and collected. The Marquette Dioceses offered comfort to its members by having special prayers during the crisis. The Cloverland Electric Cooperative intended to act as a field hospital for the Eastern Upper Peninsula, if the Soo Locks and surrounding area was bombed. President Harden discussed the matter with worried Northern Michigan College (NMU) students and revealed that the college was staying on top of the national prospect. If Lower Michigan industrial centers were attacked, Upper Peninsula civil defense workers were also primed to welcome downstate refugees.





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The two "standard" signals The two "standard" signals that have been adopted in most com-













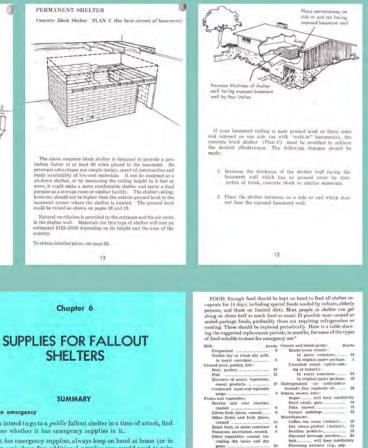








The United States government encouraged civil defense in preparation of nuclear attacks. Americans across the country built fallout shelters and carried out safety drills. While large urban centers, such as New York City and Washington D.C., were central targets of any nuclear attack, the remote Upper Peninsula similarly organized civil defense practices. The Upper Peninsula was home to both K.I. Sawyer and Kincheloe Air Force Base, along with many other military sites. As expected, these places were equipped for any possible eminent threat. However, the United States also expected its civilians to prepare for any attack.



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GROUND OBSERVER CORPS

IL-28 USSR TWIN-JET BOMBER FEATURES Two centrifugal-flow turbojet engines. Probably two heavy guns in nose and two in tail. Artist's conception Salient features LE TAIL SURFACES ARE SWEP INTEREST: This attack bomber is approximately the same size as the Canberra with comparable speed. 54

Scans from the "Aircraft Recognition for the Ground Observer," published by the Department of the Air Force. Booklet courtesy of Jim Webber, Manistique.



Radar was still in its infancy in the early 1950s and while it was useful in spotting planes entering our airspace, it did have its limitations. "Because of the fact that radar beams travel in a straight line, cannot pick up objects hidden by hills, mountains or the curvature of the earth, there are several blanks spots which radar cannot cover," stated a Mining Journal article on September 6, 1951. With the Korean War and the Soviet Union's advancing nuclear capabilities, there was concern by the government and military that the US was vulnerable to attack. "With world conditions as they are today," said Lieutenant Louis Bushmaker, "the next plane spotted could very well be an enemy bomber. We can afford to take no chances on allowing it to get through to its target undetected." Bushmaker, who was in charge of the Green Bay filter center, was in Marquette County to help set up the Ground Observer Corps. He spoke at a meeting on September 5, 1951 held at the National Guard Armory in Ishpeming. Similar in scope to the plane spotters of World War II, the Ground Observer Corps provided a low tech solution to the need for additional coverage. A network of observation posts was set up across the US, with many posts in the Upper Peninsula. "The Upper Peninsula lies directly in the path which would be used by Russian bombers striking at Detroit or Chicago," stated the article. In the early 50s, the Upper Peninsula had no strategic assets of its own, with the exception of the Soo Locks. In Marquette County alone, there were observation posts in Big Bay, Champion, Eagle Mills, Ishpeming, Little Lake, Marquette, Michigamme, Princeton, Republic, Sands, Watson and Witbeck. Several posts were without supervisors including Blueberry Mine, Carlshend, Huron Mountain and Palmer. In August of 1954, the 691st Air Force band presented a concert at Presque Isle Park. During the program, Colonel W. E. High presented GOC 'wings' to volunteers who had spent 10 or more hours at the watch tower atop the Graveraet school. Those honored were: Dolores Zweifel, Patricia Burke, Mrs. John Seppanen, Marie Fontaine, Truman Hagbloom, James Peterson, Richard Seppanen, Maureen Molloy and Elva Robarge. By the late 1950's, advances in radar technology rendered the Ground Observer Corps obsolete and by 1959, all posts had been disbanded.

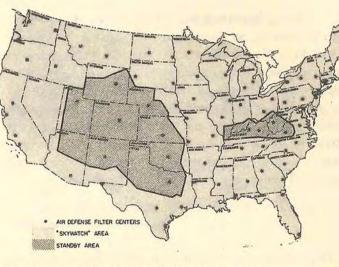


GROUND OBSERVER CORPS



WHERE ARE PLANE SPOTTERS NEEDED?

In over 25,000 observation posts located every 8 miles in the United States, and in 73 air-defense filter centers indicated by dots. Over a million civilian volunteers are needed NOW!



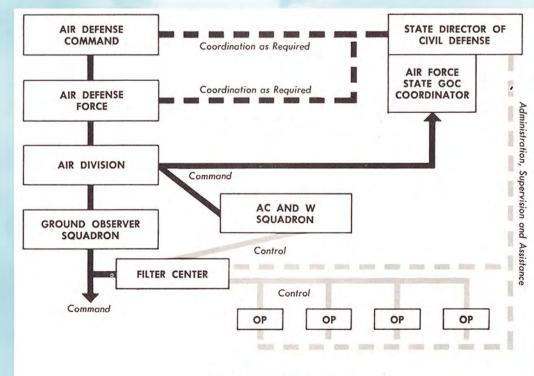
The *threat* and the *facts* make it necessary that our radar net, our fighter-interceptors, our antiaircraft guns and missiles, and our retaliatory striking forces be alert around the clock. As a vital part of this system, the Ground Observer Corps also must be organized and operating.

> JOIN THE GROUND OBSERVER CORPS TODAY CALL CIVIL DEFENSE WHERE TO APPLY?

JOIN THE GROUND OBSERVERS ONLY TWO HOURS DUTY PER WEEK CALL CARL COOPER PHONE 3-8308 U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955-0-345967



Ground observer station on the roof of the University of Michigan Union, 1952. Image courtesy of the Ann Arbor News.



Control of the Ground Observer Corps

Cold Bar in the News

Northern Michigan's Oldest And Largest Newspaper WDMJ-WDMJ-TV FRANK J. RUSSELL, Publisher KENNETH S. LOWE, Edit

Summit Conference The President and Secretary of State Dui-to are still holding out against a summit conference, a meeting of the heads of major powers, without preliminary discussions at a lower level. Thus a wants the summit meeting as are that pressures are growing for the So-tot point of view. We do not believe that a change of policy of weakness. If we should aisert that wor-stening conditions in the Middle East should the neters of the summit meeting as of weakness. If we should aisert that wor-stening conditions in the Middle East should the Middle East should the neters of the summit conference in a most difficult position with one allies. Mr. Dulles again explore we were ready at any time to again explore the cold war. The Eisenhower bulles team has expresent the meeting. The Eisenhower-Dulles team has expresent the meeting. The Eisenhower-Dulles team has expresent the meeting.

*

Time To Act

known for their tactical camouflage activ-ities. They may be currently building up a monster in disguise that will try the patience of both Secretary of State Dulles

Russia is clamoring, it seems almost des-perately, for summit talks. They don't want to agree, the letters between Bulganin and Eisenhower seem to indicate; they just want to talk

isennower seen of the seen of

ican correspondents are notably in ab-sence, thanks at least in part to the polic-ies of the State Department) have claimed that the Chinese Communists are planning an assault on Formose, the withering strong-hold of the Chinese Nationalists, this sum-

note of the Chinese Nationalists, this sum-mer. What better time to attack than when the eyes of the world are focused on the sum-mit talks? The United States would then be in a position where we would either have, to put up or shut up, and do it in a hurry. Putting up might mean the triggering-off of World War III (with ourselves possibly at a decided military disadvantage). Shut-ting up (as we did in Hungary, and all of East Europe) would cost us terribly in terms

East Europe) would cost us terribly in terms of world support, and respect of both our allies and the uncommitted areas of the

vorld. What can we do? No one wants a war,

what can we do? No one wants a war, but this pretty-good-sized brush fire is not approaching without the warning flares being fired. If American correspondents were allowed into Red China, it would be even better heralded. Now is the time to act; now is the time to find out what is go-

ing on, not when the guns begin to fire and it is too late to do anything but grab the

rifle off the plow and run. There isn't any easy answer, but that doesn't mean that the State Department can

doesn't mean that the State Department can stop thinking about it, in the hopes that it will go away. Mr. Dulles has been criticized and badgered, often unfairly, no doubt. But this is a time when he, the director of for-eign policy, must act, or he may oblige the American people to pick up pieces of shattered faith, strength and prestige, not to mention self-confidence, that may be blown all over the world and come floating home to roost, like an evil-smelling fail-out, as tragic testimony to a policy of ignoring un-pleasant possibilities.

KENNETH S. LOWE, Editor

and the United States as a whole.

The Co

nunists of the world are well

The Eisenhower-Dulles team has expres-

ted fear that a gathering of the heads of tate, without preliminary discussion, would eighten world tension if it failed to produce asting results. This, naturally, might be the tere but the negrification of the relative to but the possibility of an explosion in iddle East is no less frightening. Fur-The back that is no reas frightening. Fur-ber, we fear that our position is not en-erely understood by our allies. They know that Russia deals from the bottom as well s the top of the deck; so the West should be sychologially prepared for anything that hight happen at the summit.

This being the case, we believe the dang-rs of a summit impasse can be minimized. I the Russians start shuffling the deck in he middle of the game, we can always te middle of the game, we can always ick up our chips and go home, ma per-aps but little the worse for the experience. Mr. Dulles has just asserted Russia is in-reasing its efforts to dominate the Middle ast by "exploiting the fear of war, econom-clistness and regional tension." We are tellined to agree, but perhaps this can be notified to agree, but perhaps this can be postrued as a good argument for a meet-ag now, before matters go from bad to orse.

can rest assured of this: If fighting

* Logical Ban On Reds

In directing that the penalties of excomcunication be imposed on Catholics who oin or support the Communist party the Vatican takes a logical stand. Communism is profoundly and necessarily opposed to religion. It is a fundamental tenet of the

Reds that religion is the masses' opiate. Religion and Communism the world over are in an irreconcilable conflict for domination of the conscience and intellect of man, and particularly for control of the education and rearing of youth. To some sincered Reds Communism is itself a fanatical faith, justifying any means, however condemned by civilized ethics or sound mo-rality, to promote it. But there are millions in totalitarian countries who profess to be Communists either because of fear to take any other public stand or because of greed for wealth or power.

Of course there are some self-deceived professors of religious faith who confuse political hard-boiled Communism with an imagined idealistic Communism which aims only at a sort of sharing of the wealth. Such often become fellow-travelers.

The real Communism is scornful of ordi-nary morality and Christian ideals. Likewise it fights the hold which any faith has on the minds and consciences of its follow-

Wednesday, March 19, 1958



EDITORIAL

Begin At Home We have said it before — and we will say it again — that unless local govern ment and community civic activities of a non-governmental nabure are continued in full vigor and effectiveness, democracy inf any accurate sense of the term will vanish before we know it is gone. And it is going — fast! Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton university, sounded the warn-ing recently when he said: "Freedom is safe only in those nations in which all sorts of private associations interested in public questions. — chambers of commerce. labor unions, community chests, luncheon clubs, fraternal groups, etc. — are able to thrive. The conversation around the old

The conversation around the old Views Of, Others

crackér barrel may have been trivial, but its passing has left a vacuum in our so-clety which is being filled in disturbing and unsettling ways."

is passing has left a vacuum in our so-cities of the spin filled in disturbing and unsettling ways."
 We find the parallel in the increasing tendency to sidestep responsibility on the local level by running off to our representatives, Senators and Congressmen for much of the guidance and direction that should be forthcoming right here at home. Community planning is - or should be forthcoming right here at home. Community planning is - or should be forthcoming right here at home. The basis on which all community business or industry are founded. American business and industry are founded. American busis ness and industry are no stronger than the american community. No business or industry can be prosperous, and no community tare as the roots.
 Every business and industry at home every church parish: every civic and fraterans and Social Democrate. The middled of the government, trailing the difficult times always?
 Every business and industry at home every church parish: every civica and fraterans and Social Democrate. The middled in a true democracy, that any one man or group of men, or any one community a stronger than the aggregate of the forces within it which are at work for its betterment and edvancement.
 What needs to be done — here at home — to make our community a better place in the again as to be seen. It is the first defeat the fust defeat the fust and and be autoement.
 What needs to be done — here at home — to make our community a better place in which to work and live? What are out plans for meeting the difficult times ahead?

What needs to be done — here at home — to make our community a better place in which to work and live? What are our plans for meeting the difficult times ahead? Are we financially sound in the commu-nity and district, within our means to initiate these plans and carry them through to completion? How strong, actually, are we?

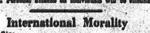
we? What are we doing about left-wingers and fellow-travelers who are spreading their poison and pedding their wares openly, on every street corner — right here at home? With America still recovering from the last war, and trying to avert a new one every organized_group and governmental agency in the community should look close ly at the signs and the trends. We must be warned that all the things we do not want in government are crowding ever nearer to our doors; that Communism is a living, hideous thing which is all around us here at home, and that we will — unless we rail-ly very epickly in our own defense—wake

by very quickly in our own defense—wake up some day with the brutal fist of a new and cruel master driving us into the streets. leaving behind all that we have fought for, and won at such terrible cost We think th ood, and fired the shot hear The answer begins at home. Wake It's later than you think' idence and unity an . . *

During the Cold War, Marquette's Mining Journal fell in line with the general thoughts and opinions of the time. The paper's editorials focused on major news events and reported them without much spin. However, there are times when the newspaper took more of a stance on issues related to the international climate. The February 20th issue from 1951 features an editorial called "What is the Story?," about the money owed to the United States from other countries, such as, Britain and Russia. The article mentions that the U.S. is allowing Britain to pay back \$615,000,000 at 2.5 cents interest "on the dollar." But Russia has to pay their sum back at 7.2 cents "on the dollar." The editorial speculates that perhaps the unfair treatment towards Russia comes from the fact that they "have made themselves so disruptive an influence in international affairs." It then follows that with a strong stance, saying, "We do not agree. We believe that all international disputes which can honorably be settled should be settled. We should hate to think that the United States was willfully obstructing a lend-lease agreement with Russia." That is just one example of The Mining Journal taking a stance on Cold War issues. The editorial page also featured letters from the public. Occasionally, these letters dealt with Cold War topics. A "letter to the editor" dated Oct. 27th, 1947 (featured in the October 28th issue) references the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). The writer questions why time is being spent looking for communist propaganda in films if the American public has been consuming Hollywood films for so many years prior to investigations starting. The writer also voices concern about the other, non-political messages being promoted in film such as achievement being represented by "how well a woman can lure another woman's husband away." The final paragraph of the letter sums up the writer's point, "But if we think we should continue this Communist investigation we are also admitting that the movies have been mentally and morally crippling our children and adults for many years. The U.S would make progressive strides if they would also investigate this far more serious influence and prohibited more damage to the qualities that make for good Democratic citizens"







m still recovering from a period inflicted by an arsiele on the from March 10 edition of The Mining he article deals with the aftermis mi incident in which an Ama Jet was shot down over North R U.N. delegate, Gen. Olaf Kyster that American planes had violate part of the pilots." Kyster ten ing an "unnecessary armed

hatofa to minister and cardiesension of the ing an "unnecessary armed attack." Ry warned the Communists that any of their aircraft violating U.N. territory would be fired upon "if these violations are not due to navigational error." "Now, how in the world is anyone going to determine if a pilot is deliberately violating a territorial boundary or if he is merely making a navigational mistake? Is it to be determined on the basis of a radiced query "My good fellow, would you please tell us it pou have made an incorrect reading of your instruments?" And how do you know that mistread his instruments? Are not some peo-ple prone to lying? And if the pilot has ple prone to lying? And if the pilo actually misread his instruments and the forces, believing him to be one of those are prone to lying, shoot him the U.N. command guilty of an rmed attack"? A short while back the Milwaukee Journa

carried, or Page 2, and article that United States planes had mapping missions over Soviet I find no record of an official de d how! to the wor if an unat arians" when they sent up a ite; yet the United States Air ending up a more humane to expe than to experin The foregoing is illustrative of the standard of values we have adopted gard to our nation and Russis. It is

LAURI E. KALLIO Trenary

10 The Mining Journal, Marquette, Mich. **Dr. Harden Addresses NMC Students On Cuban Crisis**

Seven Persons Pay \$75 In Fines, Costs

Newspaper clippings from the Mining Journal courtesy of the Central U.P. and NMU Archives.

for any reason, without being properly The Problem Of Castro identified.

We are not exactly sure what steps we As the situation now stands. Castro apshould take against Fidel Castro's neo- pears to be trying to become a martyr. If fascist-communism in Cuba, but we are he becomes one, it will not be in the cause certain that the flagrant disregard of per- of freedom. He has succeeded in making social and property rights requires more himself the most irresponsible dictator in than exchange of angry diplomatic notes. southern waters. • ج • If Castro is at all sincere, which we

ine mining Journai

FRANK J. RUSSELL, Publisher

Radio Station-WDMJ

Marquette Home Ownership

W H TRELOAR, General Manager

identification of all ships and planes en-One thing that the forthcoming Census toring Cubas territory. This would assure of Housing is expected to show is that home that no ships or planes could reach Cuba, ownership in Marquette has increased coniderably since 1950 when it stood at 55.8

The Mining Journal, Marquette, Mich.

The Mining Journal

Northern Michigan's Oldest And Largest Daily Newspaper

WDMJ - WDMJ - TV

FRANK J. RUSSELL, Publisher

doubt, he should immediately agree to

ship-to-shore, air-to-air and air-to-shore

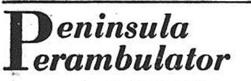
KENNETH S. LOWE, Editor

Anti-Discrimination Law

in centers like Clinton, Tenn. and Mans- ties for racial discrimination practiced by field, Texas over integration of Negro pupils in schools that previously admitted only The bill increases penalties for violations whites, it is good to know that here in Mich- to a \$100 fine or 90 days in jail and it also igan integration in schools is an accepted allows the state to revoke the license of any practice and that steps are being taken by tavern, motel or hotel owner found guilty the Legislature and the courts to eradicate of practicing discrimination if the revocaother, less urgent manifestations of racial tion action is recommended by the court. discrimination.

Air Force Base in Marquette County means subsequently ruled constitutional by Attorthat this year, for the first time in its his- ney General Thomas M. Kavanagh. The detory, Marquette will have an appreciable cision buttressed the law passed by the number of Negro pupils in its school sys- Legislature last spring and signed by the tem. We can be thankful that these children will enter the school system today on an effect last month. Mr. Kavanagh's decision equal footing with their white classmates gave courts jurisdiction over liquor licenses and with none of the hysterical activity that for the first time. has accompanied efforts to integrate schools in Clinton and Mansfield.

And we can be thankful that the lawmaking and law-enforcing agencies in our state are being equipped with the legal tools they need to suppress other discriminatory



Up where the Salmon Trout River flows into Lake Superior along the Marquette County shoreline an unusual episode unfolded the other day. Two youthful campers from Painesdale in the Copper Country, Eldon Sten and

practices. oFor instance, during its last session the While mob action has been taking place Legislature passed a bill increasing penaltavern, hotel or motel owners and others.

Powers of courts to revoke or suspend The establishment of the K. I. Sawyer bar licenses for racial discrimination were Governor last April 17. The law went into

> The new law stipulates that "all persons within the jurisdiction of this state shall be entitled to full and equal accommodaions, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, hotels, motels, government housing, restaurants, eating houses, barber shops, billiard parlors, stores, public conveyances on land and water, theaters, motion picture houses, public educational institutions, in elevators, on escalators, in all methods of air transportation and all other places of public accommodation, amusement and recreation, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens and to all citizens. with uniform prices."

		THE	MIN	ING	JOUR	NAL	. CO., I	LTD.		
G	BROTT.	Business			RUSSELL.	JR.,	Publisher EDW	ARD A.	MOORE,	Editor
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Showdown Near?

British and French governments are believed nearly ready to issue a new note to Moscow, warning of possible serious consequences of Russia's position. Top U. S. officials believe there is danger of war.

Russia's announcement that a large quantity of wheat will be made available to Berlin residents, including the blockaded zones, may mean a change in Russian policy is in the making. In the past the Kremlin's leaders have carried the "cold war" nearly to the breaking point before doing an about face.

Pending clarification of this development, the Western powers will continue skeptical. There will be no letup in the air lift that has prevented 2,000,000 Germans in the Allied zones from falling behind the ciron curtain. But at best the air shipments of food, coal and raw materials over the Russian blockade is a hopeless race against time. Already 1,000 German plants are idle; the food ration is at a minimum, and the overall situation is bound to deteriorate. No weakening of the western position is indicated. Those responsible for execution of policy at this critical time are firmly convinced that unless a firm stand is made at Berlin, the Russians will use the same pressure tactics in a steady march across Europe.

At this writing there is little danger Berlin will become another Munich, for the results of a withdrawal from the German capital could be no less calamitous than Chamberlain's ill-fated attempt to keep "peace in our time."

thrift. They say: "Cut down on purchases and put the dollars aside until their value A showdown on the Berlin blockade goes up." For people with a margin to may develop this week. The American, spare, this is good advice. But millions have seen their living standard cut so low that further cuts seem impossible.

> The alternative is an inflationary squeeze so painful and so powerful that even Congress is helpless in its grasp.

> And where do we go from here? Hold tight, friends and neighbors. "You ain't seen nuthin' yet."

The Condon Case

Why the House Un-American activities committee insists on going ahead with its investigation of the loyalty of Dr. Edward U. Condon lies outside the realm of reason.

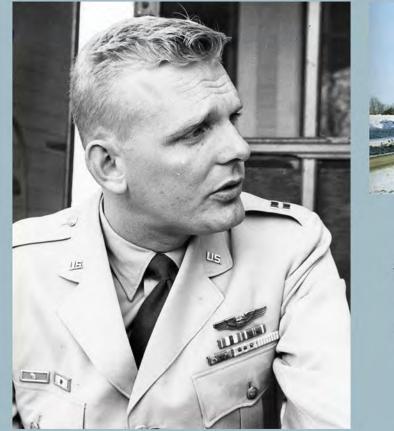
The atomic physicist and head of the Bureau of Standards has been cleared once again by a committee of upright men whose interest in preserving atomic secrets is beyond question. Yet Representative J. Parnell Thomas, chairman of the Un-American activities committee, says he's going ahead with hearings to prove his sensational charges of last March that Dr. Condon is 'one of the weakest" links in our security.

The nation's best scientists have gone to bat for Dr. Condón. Now the atomic energy commission itself, with all five members personally examining the full record including two FBI investigations—gives Dr. Condon a clean bill of health.

Dr. Condon's case has been pushed too far already. For the Un-American activities committee to accomplish its greatest good. it would be well for it studiously to avoid giving the impression that the committee rather than the accused is un-American.









Captain Ivan Kincheloe was a decorated Koreat

Previously originally intended to protect the Soo Locks during World War II, Kincheloe Air Force Base operated once again to provide air defense for Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Kinross Air Force Base reopened July 1, 1952 under the jurisdiction of the United States Air Force. The military renamed it Kincheloe Air Force base in 1959 after the deceased Captain Ivan Kincheloe. The military expanded the site by obtaining surrounding land for the addition of new facilities on the base. Kincheloe Air Force Base was vital to protecting the surrounding airways in the larger Great Lakes region during the Cold War.

Similar to K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base, Kincheloe was under the authority of the Air Defense Command (ADC). Its sole purpose was to intercept enemy fighters and

War pilot who in was the first person to fly a plane over 100,000 feet above the ground. In 1958, he was killed during a test flight at Edwards Air Force Base. Kinross Air Force Base was renamed for him in 1959. Image courtesy of the National Museum of the US Air Force.

(Right) This image is courtesy of Jenny Schuder Kilen, who lived at Kincheloe from 1956-59 with her family. Her father was piloting the front F-102 Delta Dagger in the photo.

(Below) F-102 Delta Dagger Pilots of 438th FIS, Kincheloe AFB, 1959. Image courtesy of Julio Arrospide.



Dan Edwards operating a 4000 pound capacity Baker forklift at Kincheloe AFB, winter of 1973. Image courtesy of Dan Edwards.



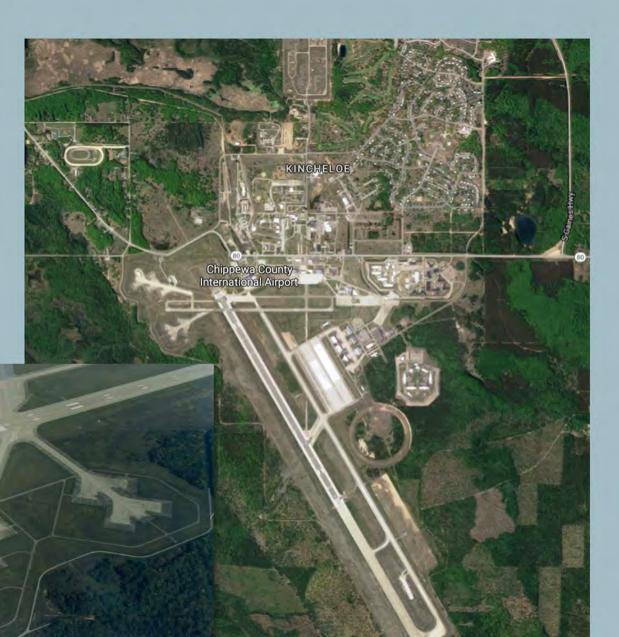
functioned on 24-hour alert-status. Many B-52 bombers landed at Kincheloe in its time. Mechanics were responsible for fixing the bombers and were liable to return bombers to the runway in record time. Kincheloe's B-52s were of special importance after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The base went into immediate lockdown mode and military personnel were put on high alert. B-52s were lined up on the runway and their engines were kept running in order to ensure abrupt take off. Each bomber was equipped with at least ten nuclear warheads. Although the military never called on the B-52s for combat, Kincheloe's bombers were imperative to the nuclear defense during this time.

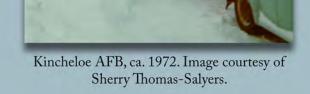
Kincheloe Air Force Base was deactivated in September of 1977. The government debated its closure for years due to military expenses with the Vietnam War. Though the government decided to close the air force base, it considered the economic impacts that could impair the area. The Office of Economic Adjustment and other federal agencies held meetings that discussed the transition and the future of the area following the base's closure. While there was state and federal incentive to help the Eastern Upper Peninsula transition with the closure of the air force base, the economic impact devastated the area. Today, Kincheloe is now home of the Chippewa County International Airport. Some of the former base is used for a medium-security prison. There is still a small community that has developed in the former base housing.

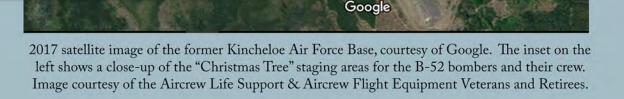


Capt. Philip Fry, F-106 at Kincheloe AFB. Image courtesy of Mindy Fry-Metcalf.









K.J. Sauyer AFB



Right, civilian housing is near complete on K.I. Sawyer AFB,

Considered the fourth largest city in the Upper Peninsula, the closure of the base was a blow to the area. The air force had employed military personnel, their family members, and outside civilians in the Upper Peninsula. The base's termination resulted in an economic problem for the region due to the thousands of jobs that disappeared, which has lasting impacts on the area today. Ultimately, K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base was an important asset to the region's economy and acted as important element to the thousands of people that grew to know the air force base in the Upper Peninsula.





PROJECT ELF/SANGLINE/ SEAFARER

ELF COMMUNICATIONS

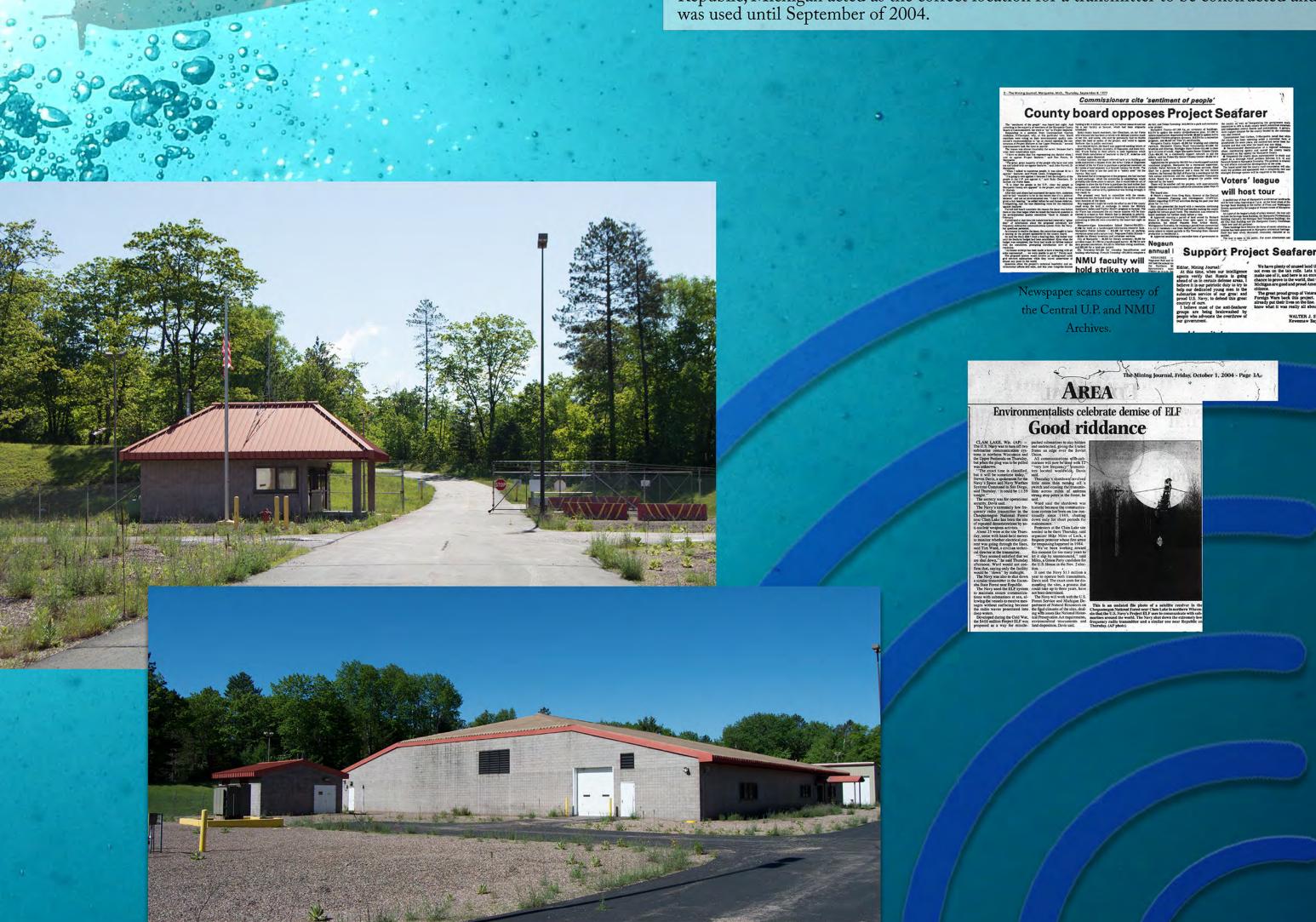
ELF SYSTEM

RECEIVING ANTENNA

Submarine communications were of high importance for the United States military during the period of the Cold War. Originally, the United States Navy proposed a program, Project Sanguine, which would allow very short communication to oceanic submarines. Project Sanguine would have occupied too much land and would have been a costly development. For these reasons, the U.S. Navy recommended Project Seafarer, which was also rejected. Eventually, the Navy suggested Project ELF (extremely low frequency) and this program was accepted. As the name suggests, Project ELF uses extremely low frequency waves to send very short messages to submarines by piercing seawater through the magnetic field. Although there are benefits to ELF's long range, the transfer time of 3-letter code messages take anywhere from 10 to 15 minutes and lack efficiency and speed. Nevertheless, Naval communication to submarines improved drastically due to the program.

Although this project was crucial in the arms race against the Soviet Union, there was general apprehension and negative feedback from people in the Upper Peninsula. These Anti-ELF citizens held conferences and even protested the project. The major concerns that U.P. citizens held were the danger of being a high-profile target and, more importantly, the environmental impacts SEAFARER would have on the region. On September 8, 1977, the Marquette County Board of Commissioners came to the consensus of rejecting Project SEAFARER, which reflected the public's position on the issue. During this time, U.P. native and State Representative Dominic Jacobetti pursued legislation that would ultimately halt the system's implementation in the Upper Peninsula. The Marquette County Board of Commissioners encouraged Representative Jacobetti by sending letters of support. However, the Navy still intended to follow through with Project SEAFARER.

The United States Navy began the construction for Project ELF (extremely low frequency) first near Clam Lake, Wisconsin and, shortly after, in Republic, Michigan. Acting as sister sites, transmitters in Republic and near Clam Lake were connect by 165-mile underground cables. Operational in October of 1989, the Michigan Transmitter Facility (MTF) in Republic used roughly six acres of land. The MTF antenna consists of three lines. Two lines are 14 miles long and the last line is nearly 28 miles in length. Initially, the Navy intended for the site to have an underground antenna system. Protests and sabotage of the original eradication of the program led to a new approach to establishing the system. The ultimate decision was to create the antennas on wooden poles, making the antennas look like power lines to the ordinary eye. Republic, Michigan acted as the correct location for a transmitter to be constructed and was used until September of 2004.



Photographs of the Project ELF site, taken in June 2017. Top photo shows the entrance and guard station of the facility. The bottom photograph is of the main antenna operations building. Images taken by Daniel Truckey, Beaumier U.P. Heritage Center.



Other Military Sites

Grand Marais Air Force Station

The Air Defense Command (ADC) established an air force station in Grand Marais, Michigan, in December of 1954. The 906th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron was relocated to Grand Marais from Willow Runs Air Force Station in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. The station in Grand Marais was a part of the ADC Radar network, which was strategically placed on the edges of the country. Operating with an AN/TPS-10 radar, the squadron's mission was to direct "interceptor aircraft toward invaders seen on the unit's radarscopes." Deactivated in November of 1957 due to lack of funds, Grand Marais Air Force Station operated for only a short time and eventually became an unmanned "Gap Filler" site until 1968. A sawmill functioned on the property in the 1960s. Now private property, the owners rent out the remaining buildings of the old air force station as storage facilities.



Gap Filler Radar

One of the technological advances leading to the end of the Ground Observer Corps was the development and deployment of AN/FPS-14 and AN/FPS 18 gap filler radar. The gap fillers had a range of about 65 miles and were able to detect low flying aircraft. Most were unmanned, consisting of an L-shaped building and a tower with radar mounted on the top. Three sites in the Upper Peninsula had active Gap Filler Radar: Painesdale, Norway and Grand Marais. A site at Fibre (in the eastern part of the UP) was started, but never finished and a site at Copper Harbor was planned, but never built. The Grand Marais site was originally a manned site in the late 1950s, but transitioned to an unmanned site in 1960 and was deactivated in June of 1968. Both the building and radar tower were left standing for a number of years, but were eventually torn down. Norway was operational from October of 1958 through June of 1968. The building and tower were torn down and all that remains is a concrete slab that supports a vehicle maintenance site at the Pine Mountain Lodge. The Painesdale site operated from June of 1960 through June of 1968. After decommissioning the site, the USAF donated the building and tower to Michigan Technological University, although the land still belongs to Mead Paper Company.

Strategic Air Command (SAC) //

nuclear strike forces of the United States military during the Cold War. The entire goal of the "Nuclear Triad"

B

Other Military Sites

Calumet Air Force Station

The Calumet Air Force Station was opened in 1950 as a long range radar station for the Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE). The station was influential in transferring aerial intelligence to chief command centers. The site's radar was responsible for calculating the altitude of invading aircrafts and assaulting missiles. The Calumet Air Force Station was later upgraded in the 1960s with the latest technology, which shifted its role to have more significance in national defense. This caused an increase in military personnel to nearly 225 stationed at the site. However, the United States ultimately closed the station in 1988.





Thomas Wilson was stationed at the Calumet Air Force Station from January 1963 until April 1964. The Calumet Air Force Station was part of NORAD (North American Air Defense Command). The base's tools were a radar scope, teamed with Century Series aircraft (F-101 Voodoos, stationed at K.I. Sawyer AFB , and F-106 Delta Darts,(or Daggers: it is still under discussion) stationed at Kincheloe Air Force Base), Michigan, armed with cutting edge air to air missiles. Wilson says, it "Could get pretty exciting, especially when they wake you up at 1, or 2, or 3 A.M., tell you there's a mission, and you need to get your tail to your duty station in 5 minutes, and it's a 10 minute walk up that hill (and 30 below zero). But, that's what they pay you 222 dollars a month to do! (in 1963)."

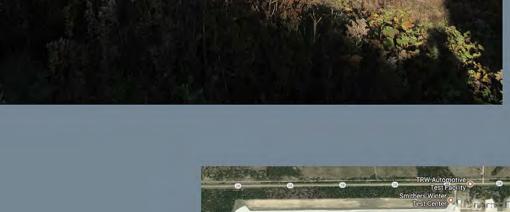


Images of Calumet Air Force Station taken in 2015 by Thomas Tetzloff. Images courtesy of the photographer and the website, Military History of the Upper Great Lakes (http://ss.sites.mtu.edu/mhugl/).

Image courtesy of Thomas Wilson.

U.S.

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Raco Army Airfield - BOMARC

Located over 24 miles southwest of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, remnants of the Raco Army Airfield are still visible. The United States Air Force used the airfield during World War II, but closed the site once the war ended. The United States Army then received ownership of the property to operate it as an anti-aircraft artillery location. The Army changed the site by adding 75-mm Skysweeper anti-aircraft guns and transforming roads into access streets for military use. The airfield used the Skysweeper guns as security for the Soo Locks and the surrounding area. The airfield was later equipped with the world's first long-range anti-aircraft missiles, known as BOMARC missiles. In 1957, the site closed due to newly operating sites that were better equipped for defense, such as Kincheloe Air Force Base and K.I. Sawyer Air Force Base. 0



Satellite view of the Raco Airfield. Image courtesy of Google Maps.

Bomarc installation in New Jersey. Image courtesy of the

National Museum of the U.S. Air Force.

On the evening of November 23, 1953, a US Air Force Scorpion F-89 jet was scrambled from Kinross Air Force Base in Kinross, Michigan. Air Defense Command radar had picked up an unidentified flying object over Lake Superior and the crew and jet on loan from Truax Air Force base in Image courtesy of the United States Air Force Wisconsin were sent to find out the origin of the "blip." On board were pilot Lt. Felix Moncla and radar observer 2nd Lt. Robert Wilson.

UFO ONER LAKE

SUPER ROOR





Lt. Felix Moncla, pilot of the missing F-89 Scorpion Courtesy of the United States Air Force

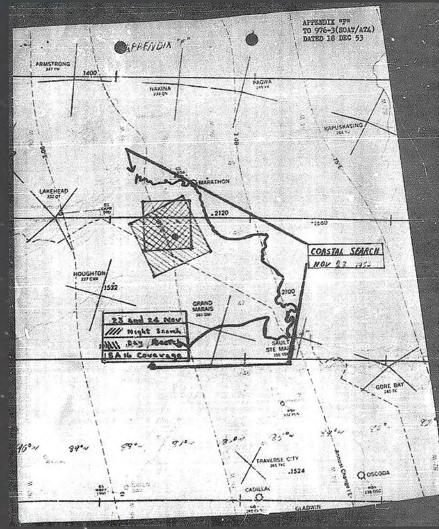


inross Air Force Base, were F-89 Scorpion left to find the UFO

The jet was ordered to fly at 30,000 feet until it arrived at where the blip was being signaled about 70 miles from the tip of the Keweenaw Peninsula. At that time, they were instructed to fly sharply down at the object and rendezvous with it at around 7,000. However, when this moment arrived, both the UFO and the Scorpion F-89 disappeared from the radar screen. Search flights and boats were sent to the location but they never found any wreckage or the bodies of the missing airmen.



Headline about the disappearance of the F-89 Scorpion Image courtesy of the Mining Journal and Central U.P. and NMU Archives



The USAF's report on the incident claimed that the "blip" was actually a Canadian Air Force cargo plane but the Royal Canadian Air Force denies that it was anywhere near that spot on Lake Superior. Because it was in November, the weather was a bit blustery with snow, but there was no reported turbulence at

Search map for the missing F-89 over Lake Superior Courtesy of the United States Air Force

the time of the flight. In



F-89 Scorpion Fighter, similar to the one flown by Lt. Felix Moncla Image courtesy of the United States Air Force

another twist, an identical F-89 from Truax had exploded in mid-air and crashed in Madison. Some believed that maybe the same fate led to the disappearance of the Lake Superior F-89. However, to this day, there has yet to be any wreckage spotted of the plane and it remains a true unsolved mystery.

DEMONSTRATION IN SUPPORT OF THE VIETNAM WAR, 1965

To the Editor;

2

The current protests against the Vietnam war, and the reaction to them, involve two issues. One is still the war itself -- which in my view, based on accounts by independent reporters, becomes progressively more senseless. It is a war that can never be won. If is like a football game where there are no rules, no time limit, no sidelines, and no goal line to be · crossed. We can evidently, at the cost of enough lives -- American and Vietnamese, Communist and non-Communist--keep the Viet Cong from taking complete control. But we cannot create a democratic society where the very concept of democracy is unknown to the masses and despised by the so-called government.

To

A recent story in "Life" told of a South Vietnam doctor whose only instrument was a pair of rusty scissors. This is a perfect example of the priorities establised by those whom we whimsically call the "leaders" of that tortured country. However great the evils of Communism, they would be less than what the people now endure.

The other issue is the right of protest in a free society. A few of those who protest the war are clearly moved by hysteria and fanaticism. But only hysteria and fanaticism on the other side will deny that the great majority are utterly sincere. And to all those-government officials, editors and columnists, professional patriots--who seek to rouse mob hatred against these upholders of conscience, I address two questions.

First, if a person is convinced that our government's present policy in Vietnam is both morally wrong and also in the long run destructive of our nation's welfare, should he surrender that conviction at the behest of leaders whose statements have often been misleading, whose judgments have often been mistaken, and whose predictions have never come true? And second, how do those who would_coerce him into such a surrender distinguish themselves from the one-time followers of Hitler of the present followers of Mao Tse-tung? The real American patriot is the citizen who does his own thinking and speaks his thoughts -- especially when these are unpopular. The real betrayal of America lies in the attempt to silence the critics of official policy because their argu-

ments cannot be answered.

Ellsworth Barnard October 25, 1965

(Above) a copy of Dr. Ellsworth
Barnard's letter to the editor
regarding Vietnam.
(Right) Northern
News editorial
about the C.V.V.
rally in support of the war.

In the 1960s, NMU saw quite a bit of on campus activism in the form of protests. Student's held a demonstration in support of the Vietnam War in 1965. This caused a stir on campus as shown in letters to the school's paper, the Northern News. The pro-Vietnam demonstration was held in November of 1965, sparked by a letter written to the Northern News in October by Dr. Ellsworth Bernard. Dr. Bernard's letter was voicing support for the anti-war protests that were happening around the country at that time. A group of students called the "Committee for Victory in Vietnam" (CCV) organized the pro-war demonstration. According to the November 5 issue of Northern News over 200 students attended the demonstration in support of President Johnson's policy. The students even made a call to the president to alert him of their support, however, the president was sleeping at the time of the call.

Everyone capable of forming an opinion has asked that I pass an opinion on the demonstration that took place this week on campus.

The C.V.V.

Personally I'm glad to see that someone on campus takes enough interest in anything to demonstrate for it. My praise, of little value that it is anyway, stops right there though. I wonder how many of the participants knew what they

were marching for? I wonder that the entire show was valuable enough to bother the president of the United States at 2 in the morning with? I wonder about the leadership that told Bob Manning he was unpatriotic because he wouldn't give them sound equipment without going through the proper channels? (Mr. Manning was a member of Uncle Sam's Army for 4 years.) I wonder about the misrepresentation of a group that told Steve Mitchell (who knew nothing about it) that they had already talked to him and that he had agreed to speak for them - or the gross misrepresentation that told this writer that he had agreed to print a letter for them when, in fact, he had never met them before (nor they him)? I wonder, too, how many of them would care to enlist and do something constructive to advance Uncle Sam's war?



SAM (SILENT AMERICAN MAJORITY) NOW SPEAKS OUT

The President of the United States is committed to lead this great Nation out of Vietnam in a manner that will insure a just and lasting peace.

Look at the events in our Nation's history that made us the greatest Nation in the world. They have a common theme — Unity.

The North Vietnamese are trying to divide us in an effort to weaken the President's negotiating position.

If we leave the North Vietnamese with the impression we are divided, it, will –

- Lengthen the war
- Increase American losses
- Result in a weak peace that could lead to later, larger wars
- Encourage future harassment by other nations

We call on all red-blooded Americans to join us in letting the world know that we strongly condemn the program of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee, which is aiding the cause of Hanoi, and stand firmly beside our President in his efforts to secure a just and lasting peace.

ACT NOW — Provide Evidence Of Your Support.

Every American Can —

- Sign and mail this coupon . . . your personal message to the President.
- 2. Duplicate extra coupons for distribution to your friends.
- 3. Send voluntary donations to assist in defraying the expenses of SAM.

SAM

Gwinn, Mich. 4984

Enclosed is my voluntary contribution to help defray expenses of the Silent American Majority movement.

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DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE VIETNAM WAR, 1969

NMU had its fair share of anti-war protests on campus during the 1960s and 1970s. It was announced in February of 1969 that NMU would begin a ROTC program in the coming Fall semester. This angered some students and on February 18 an anti-ROTC protest was held. The issue was the fact that academic credit was being awarded to ROTC participants. The anger towards ROTC continued into March, the editorial in the March 5th issue of Northern News questions if ROTC should be giving academic credits saying, "If the individual finds ROTC appealing, well and good. It has as much of a right to exist on our campus as fraternities, sororities, and other EXTRA-CURRICULAR organizations. And that's just the point." A letter to the Northern News in the March 14th issue defends the protest and suggests, "either the University should eliminate ROTC as an accredited activity or ROTC should change to merit accreditation."

In the fall of 1969 NMU students held anti-war protests. The protests were held by the National Vietnam Moratorium Committee. It was reported in the November 8th issue of the Mining Journal that anti-war protesters had a week of events planned. Protesters went door-to-door handing out informational pamphlets on the war, candlelight marches, and showed films throughout the week of Veterans Day. The demonstrations were part of a national movement held that Fall.



Image courtesy of the Central U.P. and NMU Archives.



A group of students, representing no particular organization, set up a table in the student center on Saturday, May 14, to pass out pamphleis and other literature, such as "Make Love Not War." These leaflets, mainly from the Detroit Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, and the Student Peace Union, were passed out "simply to present the other side." NMU students in general were not too receptive to the 'other side' and this group left shortly after this photo was taken.



S upporters of the November Vietnam moratorium gathered in front of the University Center Tuesday afternoon to pray, sing and plant crosses in the ground commemorating U.P. Vietnam war dead. This was part of a week of activities surrounding the call of the National Moratorium Committee for protest against the Vietnam war. Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), a conservative student group, also staged activities during the week, including a debate on the war among four NMU faculty members. (Complete story on page two.)



NORTHERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

Established by the Legislature in 1899 as a normal school to provide teachers for the Upper Peninsula. Northern opened with thirty-two students. six faculty members, and Dwight B. Waldo as principal. A four-year conegiate program was introduced in 1918, and the first bachelor of arts degree was conferred two years later. In the 1950's Northern became a multipurpose institution placing emphasis on instruction, service, and research. In 1960 it established its own graduate program leading to the master of arts degree. Serving an everincreasing student body. Northern in 1963 achieved university status through an act of the Legislature.



ACHNDULEDGEMENTS

Curators Casandra Somes and Daniel Truckey

Research, Editing and Writing Casandra Somes Regina Stock Karen Kasper Elizabeth Fust Daniel Truckey

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