

Coming in from the Cold

Military Heritage in the Cold War

Report
on the
Department of Defense
Legacy Cold War Project

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Executive Summary

Coming in from the Cold: Military Heritage of the Cold War summarizes the efforts that the Department of Defense (DoD) has undertaken in response to the Congressional mandate to "inventory, protect, and conserve" the heritage of DoD during the Cold War. These activities were conducted by the Cold War Task Area, one of the major study groups of DoD's Legacy Resource Management Program, established by Congress in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1991. In deciding how to organize the project, and in identifying the major issues to be addressed, the Cold War Task Area contacted DoD personnel, scholars, and others knowledgeable about the Cold War and concerned with its legacy. It then determined the types of cultural resources to be studied and the kinds of information to be collected in order to record the U.S. military's role during the Cold War, both at home and abroad. It selectively sampled conditions in the field by making site visits to representative military facilities in the United States and overseas. The Task Area then devised a set of projects to survey, document, and preserve Cold War resources. This Report describes those investigations, sets out an action plan for the Task Area, provides a general typology of Cold War resources, and offers recommendations for the future.

Chapter I, "The Legacy Cold War Project," details the activities that the Task Area undertook to define and establish a DoD Cold War Project. The Task Area began by identifying the types of cultural resources vital to preserving DoD's Cold War historic legacy, and then discovering the preservation and management issues that apply to them. Based upon those investigations, the Task Area initiated several projects in late FY 1993.

Chapter II, "Cold War Historic Resources," describes Cold War historic resource types. Following the Congressional charge to consider the "physical and literary properties and relics" from the Cold War in the United States and overseas, the chapter examines those resources in terms of the existing legal or regulatory constraints, examples of resource types, and preservation and management approaches to each category.

Chapter III, "Conclusion and Recommendations," restates the Cold War Task Area's position regarding the preservation and management of DoD Cold War assets. It also suggests actions for preservation and documentation of Cold War resources, and in respect to the future role of the Cold War Project.

The Appendices satisfy several purposes. They provide information regarding the Task Area's investigative process in establishing the Cold War Project. They also list projects underway within and outside the Department of Defense to define and study Cold War resources. Appendix IV includes the existing guidance promulgated by the Departments of the Air Force and Navy for treatment of Cold War historic resources. Finally, a brief narrative history of the mission of DoD during the Cold War and a chronology of Cold War events aim to place the cultural resources from the Cold War (whose identification and potential methods of treatment are the primary subjects of this Report) within the broad historical context.

The Legacy Cold War Project

In November 1989, the world watched in disbelief as citizens of a divided Germany reduced portions of the Berlin Wall to rubble. Shortly thereafter, that chilling symbol of American engagement in the Cold War — the guard's hut from Checkpoint Charlie — was hoisted into the air, lowered onto a flatbed truck, and driven away. With the momentous reunification of Germany, then the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Cold War seemed to be over.



This piece of the Berlin Wall — a quintessential Cold War symbol — was transferred to Ramstein Air Base, Germany, for public display.

The end of the Cold War led the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) to rethink its global commitments, and to reorganize, downsize, and reallocate resources. The Department also seized the opportunity to ensure

that the record and meaning of its activities during the Cold War are preserved while the evidence remains fresh. Such powerful reminders of the Cold War as Checkpoint Charlie, pieces of the Berlin Wall, and documents from the Soviet archives, will help future generations understand the Cold War, its origins, and its repercussions. These and other artifacts, documents, properties, and sites constitute a significant and invaluable record of our national experience and, as such, they merit consideration and protection.

THE LEGACY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM COLD WAR PROJECT

Along with its other goals, the DoD Legacy Resource Management Program addresses the meaning and preservation of DoD's Cold War history. Established by the Defense Appropriations Act of 1991, the Legacy Program fulfills the Congressional mandate to "determine how to better integrate the conservation of irreplaceable biological, cultural,

and geophysical resources with the dynamic requirements of military missions." It executes its charter through nine separate purposes. Among them is the responsibility to "inventory, protect, and conserve [DoD's] physical and literary property and relics" associated with the origins and development of the Cold War at home and abroad.¹ This initiative is being carried out by the Cold War Task Area.²

Like other Legacy Program task areas, the Cold War Task Area conducts research and provides information to the Legacy Program, the Department of Defense, and assorted partnership agencies and institutions. Legacy activities also include demonstration projects, which are designed to test needs against methodologies and offer models for future efforts. Along with the sponsoring service's Legacy coordinator, the Cold War Task Area manager is a consultant for some of the Cold War-related demonstration projects. This Report discusses the investigations of the Cold War Task Area, offers an overview of Cold War cultural resources and the management approaches that may apply to them, and makes recommendations for future Cold War preservation efforts.

At the outset, it is important to note the limitations of the Cold War Task Area mandate. It does not pretend to set regulatory compliance policies or practices for the Department of Defense. Rather, the Cold War Task Area hopes to further discussion within DoD regarding stewardship of its Cold War resources, and anticipates that its findings will help the Department to determine the appropriate means for preserving and protecting those assets.

Furthermore, the Task Area is not attempting to write a history of the Cold War, and legislative language cautions the Legacy Program to design a project that will not duplicate efforts "already being carried out by other capable institutions or programs."³ The history and an analysis of the roles and missions of the military departments and national security agencies during the Cold War not only interest those within DoD, but also academics, journalists, and policy makers. Consequently, many individuals and

¹ Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1991, PL [Public Law] No. 101-511, § 8120, 104 Stat. 1905 (1990); Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for the Environment, "Legacy Resource Management Program Statement of Purpose," *Legacy Resource Management Program, Report to Congress, September 1991*.

² The Legacy Program is administered by the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, Environmental Security (DUSD-ES). Within each military department, the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Environment, manages service- and installation-related Legacy activities such as the demonstration projects generated by that service. The Cold War Task Area is responsible to the Legacy Resource Management Program Director within DUSD-ES. During FY 1993 the Task Area was administered jointly by the Army and Air Force, in FY 1994 by the Air Force.

³ Ninth Legislative Purpose, *Legacy Resource Management Program, Report to Congress, September 1991*.

institutions are already engaged in interpreting the events of the past half-century. The Cold War Task Area has defined its mission so as not to replicate their work. It focuses principally on the physical properties and artifacts associated with the Cold War that are found on DoD installations. The Task Area is also working to ensure that documents that will be used to write future histories, and records that relate to physical properties and artifacts from the Cold War, will be retained and made available for study.

Although the Task Area is not writing a traditional history of the Cold War, it will provide a historical context in order to facilitate decision-making regarding cultural resources. Thus, a chief priority among its investigations is the publication of context studies of weapon systems and military functions, described in terms of their time, place, and utility. As a start, Appendix V of this Report contains a very brief discussion of the role of DoD and the military services during the Cold War, and a chronology of international events from 1945 through 1991. Only against the backdrop of the historical imperatives that defined the Cold War can the vast construction efforts, weapon system development, and the worldwide deployment of military men and women be understood.

COLD WAR TASK AREA, FY 1991-1992

The Task Area began its work in the fall of 1991 with a series of meetings of professionals from several disciplines to consider issues relating to DoD's management of its Cold War resources. Thereafter the Task Area consulted the military history offices, installation engineers, real property managers, public affairs specialists, and environmental services officers. Investigators visited key

Legislative Purposes Legacy Resource Management Program

1. To establish a strategy, plan, and priority list for identifying and managing significant biological, geophysical, cultural, and historical resources existing on, or involving, all Secretary of Defense lands, facilities, and property.
2. To provide for the stewardship of all Department of Defense controlled or managed air, land, and water resources.
3. To protect significant biological systems and species including, but not limited to, those contained on the Federal endangered list and those which are candidates for that list.
4. To establish a standard Department of Defense methodology for the collection, storage, and retrieval of all biological, geophysical, cultural and historical resource information which, in the case of biological information, should be compatible with that used by state Natural Heritage Programs.
5. To establish programs to protect, inventory, and conserve the artifacts of Native American civilization, settler communities, and others deemed to have historical, cultural, or spiritual significance.
6. To establish inventories of all scientifically significant biological, geophysical, cultural, and historical assets on Department of Defense lands. In addition to the specific attributes of the asset, these inventories are to catalog their scientific and/or cultural significance as well as their interrelationship to the surrounding environment, including the military mission carried out on the land upon which they reside.
7. To establish programs for the restoration and rehabilitation of altered or degraded habitats.
8. To establish educational, public access, and recreation programs designed to increase public appreciation, awareness and support for these national environmental initiatives.
9. To establish and coordinate by Fiscal Year 1993 with other federal departments, agencies, and entities a project to inventory, protect, and conserve the physical and literary property and relics of the Department of Defense, in the United States and overseas, connected with the origins and the development of the Cold War, which are not already being carried out by other capable institutions or programs.

Cold War facilities and landscapes in the states of Alaska and Hawaii and in Belgium, England, Germany, Japan, Korea, Okinawa, and Scotland. They also toured selected installations in the continental United States.

Task area staff consulted State Historic Preservation Officers and representatives of Federal agencies including the National Archives and Records Administration, the National Park Service, the Smithsonian Institution, the Department of State, the Department of Energy, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Central Intelligence Agency(Appendix I). The Task Area staff also prepared a selected bibliography (Appendix VI).

In summary, the Cold War Task Area accomplished the following:

§ Developed working definitions of historic resources covered by the Cold War legislative mandate, i.e., physical and literary properties and relics, with reference to standard definitions used by the historic preservation and records management communities.

§ Surveyed current Cold War preservation activities conducted by other responsible agencies and institutions (Appendix III).

§ Examined preservation and records management laws and regulations applicable to Cold War-era resources.

§ Assessed overseas resources used or owned by the U.S. military during the Cold War and their disposition.

§ Held a multi-agency Department of Defense–National Archives and Records Administration Declassification Conference to determine the current status of access to the documents of the Cold War and to offer recommendations for improving access.

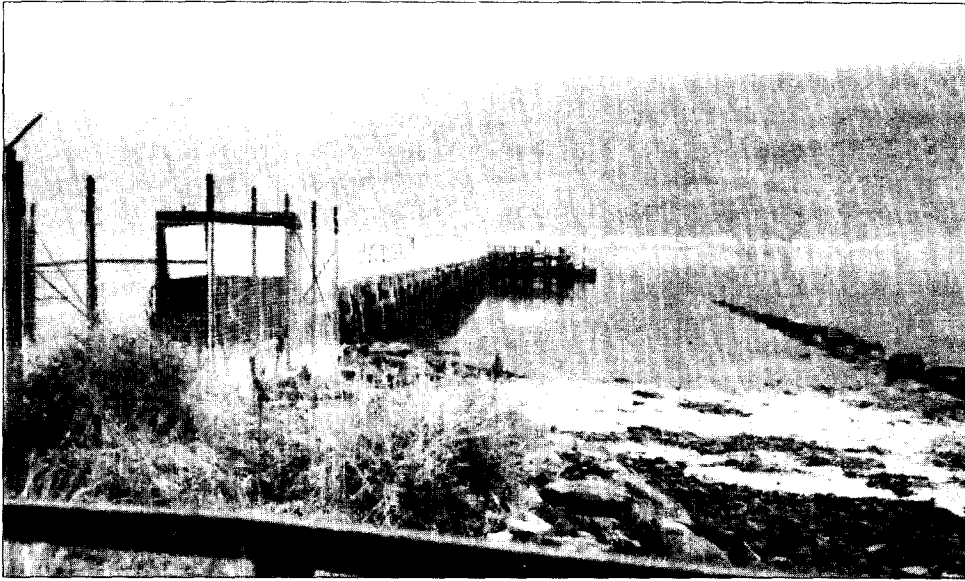
§ Co-sponsored a conference, Preserving the History of the Military Contracting Industry, with the National Archives and Records Administration and the Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum (NASM), that brought together defense contractors, DoD, and NARA, NASM, and former Department of Energy (DoE) experts to discuss the current status of records held by defense contractors and to encourage public access to those records.

COLD WAR TASK AREA, FY 1993-1994

From its initial investigations, the Cold War Task Area learned that much remains to be accomplished in order to "inventory, protect, and conserve [DoD's] physical and literary property and relics" from the Cold War. The Task Area has begun to develop data collection and preservation-related activities, from a management-oriented perspective. This newly accumulated information will redress some of the deficits in our present knowledge and management capabilities. However, the Task Area does not see its responsibilities solely in terms of commissioning inventories and studies, immediate and vital as are those needs. It also aims to serve as a clearinghouse for information and activities relevant to DoD and the nation's stewardship of its Cold War cultural resources.

Furthermore, although its work focuses specifically on protecting the material culture of the Cold War, the Task Area will not neglect the human resources. The Task Area expects to bring together active duty and retired military members, scholars, and professionals from the fields of history, the natural sciences, archaeology, planning, historic preservation, archival sciences, museology, political science, sociology, and international and environmental law, as well as citizens who have curiosity about and commitment to understanding the complex meaning of America's rich but harrowing recent past. A dispassionate historical accounting is difficult when the events remain so close and visceral. At the same time, the data from which to draw conclusions in the future can never be recaptured fully once the people, places, and objects are gone. The Cold War Project will link its collecting and inventorying activities with the individuals and events that give them meaning. It will relate the hard political decisions and the build-up of nuclear arsenals and military hardware during the Cold War to the social and psychological experiences of those who lived through the period.

The term "preservation," as it understood currently, is a flexible concept. The preservation ethic extends beyond efforts to return an artifact or structure to its original condition, and to maintain it in that condition in perpetuity. The Cold War Task Area, in keeping with the contemporary, broad approach to preservation, does not recommend that all resources from the recent past be restored and saved in pristine condition. At the same time, it strongly suggests that samples of buildings, sites, weapons, ships, aircraft, tanks, military systems and equipment, and other properties and objects that typify important aspects of the DoD Cold War experience and military mission, be considered for preservation, employing a range of accepted professional practices as described in Chapter II. Frequently, this may mean preservation of the historical record pertaining to an object



Holy Loch, Scotland, the site of a Navy nuclear submarine base closed in 1990. Submarine berths, support buildings, and housing are no longer used, but the activities of the base have been documented for the historical record.

or structure *in lieu* of the thing itself. Preservation via the historical record may be accomplished by traditional documentary research, through oral and video histories, and by collecting measured drawings, film, videotapes, and photographs. As a result, the scope of representative activities of the American military during the Cold War can be captured.

In order to evaluate the significance of Cold War-era assets, the Task Area will undertake theme and context studies that identify resource types and describe their functions over time. Also, these studies will include an inventory of the resource base, since an evaluation of significance also requires a knowledge of the amount and physical condition of similar assets. With sufficient data in hand, the Department of Defense will be better equipped to set policy and write instructions for the treatment of its Cold War resources.

Along with its activities directed at the preservation and management of Cold War-related physical properties and artifacts, the Task Area is concerned with collection and access to defense and national security records. Much of the history of the period, and the uses and modifications of its material culture, can be substantiated most directly through the written record. Since these documents must be preserved and made available for study, the Task Area will continue to emphasize the importance of declassification and proper records management.

In keeping with Congressional requirements, the Cold War Project is also directed to

study American resources overseas. It must be recalled that traditionally the United States retreated into isolationism during peacetime. However, the country emerged from World War II as a superpower, a role it played on a global scale during the ensuing years. Because of the significance of the United States' dominant geopolitical position during the Cold War, the Task Area will explore further the effects of alliances and international relations on U.S. military activities during the period.

The activities by which the Cold War Task Area is fulfilling its mandate, beginning in the fall of 1993, are as follows:

THEME AND CONTEXT STUDIES. The Task Area has begun studies on selected themes or topics related to military activities during the Cold War.⁴ Themes, or more narrowly focused topics that relate to them, on such critical military functions as offensive and defensive missions, testing, training, space, intelligence, research and development, technological change, and international activities, will be illustrated in terms of sites, structures, weapon systems, artifacts, and the documentary record. These studies will draw upon the expertise of DoD historians and historians of technology, cultural resource and real property managers, State Historic Preservation Officers, curators and collections managers, records and information specialists, operators, and others knowledgeable about a particular subject.

In late FY 1993, the Cold War Task Area initiated two studies: the DoD Guided Missile Program study and the Germany Cold War study. During the Cold War, the Army, Navy, and Air Force developed missile systems as major implements of strategic deterrence and for defense. The missile study will provide a historical overview and an elaboration of site selection, facility construction, research and development components, modifications, and deployment of guided missile systems by the military services. The Army and Air Force missile programs overlapped in some respects, but the Navy's procurement methods and deployment were unique. Therefore, land- and sea-based systems will be treated separately, at least for purposes of research.

The facilities built or leased by the United States in Germany (the military and political dividing line between East and West) during the Cold War, and the activities that took

⁴ In selecting, designing, and reviewing the theme studies, the Cold War Task Area manager will consult as needed with members of the Cold War Historical Advisory Group. That group was constituted after historians from DoD history offices were invited to participate in a Cold War Working Group Meeting on October 28, 1991, at Fort Myer, Virginia. Subsequently, the current Cold War Task Area manager chaired a group of representatives from the Air Force, Army, Navy, Marines, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Department of State, and CIA history offices, and NARA. The membership of that group expanded to include representatives from DoD museums.

place on these posts and air bases, are the subject of the Germany Cold War studies. The first of these studies will be a substantial photographic essay and an exhibition on Berlin, the city that was the symbolic linchpin of American engagement in the Cold War. Both the photo publication and the exhibition will describe and illustrate activities and events that took place in Berlin, including Clay headquarters, barracks, Tempelhof Airport, and other sites and facilities used by Americans during the occupation and through the ensuing Cold War years. These commemorations of the American military presence on the front line during the Cold War have immediate historical resonance, since closing ceremonies marking troop withdrawals take place in early September 1994.

SURVEY. The Cold War Task Area is assisting DoD's cultural resource managers who are surveying Cold War historic resources in the United States and abroad by overseeing survey pilot projects.⁵ As a first step, a survey of existing and dismantled missile sites will be integrated into the theme study. It will include detailed information about the number, type, modifications, deployment, and deactivation of missiles in the DoD inventory during the Cold War. It will specify what remains, how many, and in what condition, thereby aiding DoD and other agencies as they make preservation decisions.

The Cold War Task Area also contributed to an effort whereby teams from the U.S. Army Center of Military History Museum Division surveyed Army historic artifacts at various sites in Germany (Appendix II). That inventory will add substantially to the Germany Cold War studies and once again allows DoD to make informed collection and conservation decisions.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES. Many caretakers at DoD installations, particularly those at bases that are closing, are anxious for specific guidance regarding the management and preservation of their Cold War assets. This Report is only a first step in that direction insofar as it describes general types of Cold War cultural resources, the existing preservation requirements under law, and possible preservation options. The Task Area anticipates that more detailed studies will contribute invaluable information and suggest methodologies that DoD cultural resource managers can use to develop criteria and procedures for identifying, evaluating, and protecting Cold War material culture. To that end, it hopes to develop, beginning in FY 1995, concurrent with theme study research, a data base that will serve as the basis for determining rarity, condition, and significance of important Cold War structures, artifacts, and archives.

The Cold War Task Area has, in the short run, contributed to interim guidelines for the

⁵ Concerning initiatives that relate particularly to the preservation and management of physical properties held by DoD, the Cold War Task Area manager has consulted with DoD cultural resource managers. A core group first convened on July 7, 1993, when the Cold War Task Area manager chaired a meeting of cultural resource professionals from the military departments.

preservation and management of Cold War resources that have been distributed to Air Force installations. On November 9, 1992, representatives of the Task Area attended a Navy-sponsored cultural resource conference at which participants deliberated strategies for the management of World War II and Cold War-era historic structures. As a result of those discussions, the Air Combat Command historic preservation officer wrote interim guidelines for the treatment of Cold War historic properties on Air Force lands (Appendix IV). Those guidelines, drafted with input from the Task Area and cultural resource managers from other military departments, have been distributed throughout the Air Force and may, in time, be broadened to encompass all DoD installations.

In late FY 1994 the Task Area will begin to draw together and circulate reports of field studies of Cold War resources. This information network will engage cultural resource professionals in exchanges regarding their methodologies, management problems, and results.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT. In 1992, the Cold War Task Area chaired a conference on records declassification.⁶ The Task Area has continued to address declassification issues by monitoring policy initiatives by a Task Force charged by a Presidential Review Directive with drafting a new national security policy, and by a DoD/CIA Task Force reviewing security practices at the DoD and the CIA.⁷ The Cold War Task Area is supported in this effort by the Director of the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.

Also, the Cold War Task Area assisted a 1993 Legacy declassification demonstration project at the Naval Historical Center (Appendix II), and initiated discussion of a joint service effort to develop and demonstrate electronic record keeping as an aid to restoring and declassifying historical records.

COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT. The Cold War Task Area is consulting with DoD museum staffs and other appropriate agencies and organizations regarding museum collections policies and curatorial techniques. The Task Area Manager will coordinate with demonstration projects concerned with museum collections and curation (Appendix II).

As mentioned above, the Task Area and the U.S. Army Center of Military History have

⁶ Department of Defense-National Archives and Records Administration Declassification Conference, Washington, DC, October 20-21, 1992.

⁷ Presidential Review Directive, "National Security Information," April 26, 1993; Office of the Director of Central Intelligence/Office of the Secretary of Defense Directive, "Establishment of the Joint Security Commission," May 26, 1993; "3rd Security Review is Out of Shadows," *Washington Post*, May 27, 1993.

collaborated to produce a travelling exhibition on American forces in Berlin during the Cold War. It will open in Berlin at the time of closing ceremonies in September 1994 and will circulate thereafter.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES. To contribute to widespread contemporary interest in the Cold War from the perspective of the "other side," the Legacy Program has sponsored an International Conference on Cold War History and Records; scholarly exchanges between former Soviet and American specialists; a project to locate, and possibly retrieve, Judaica artifacts confiscated during the Holocaust and kept in Communist bloc countries during the Cold War; and a Smithsonian Institution exhibition on Soviet-U.S. relations during the Cold War (Appendix II).

One of the Task Area's initial studies details the American presence in Germany, and the Task Area expects to commission other studies on international military activities. An investigation of Cold War intelligence gathering, for instance, would necessarily describe the worldwide tracking of Soviet activities.

The Cold War Task Area manager sits on a newly formed DoD Cold War Historical Committee, which will assist in the development of feasible international projects. The Committee will direct its first efforts at building upon relationships between representatives from NATO and former Warsaw Pact countries that grew out of the Legacy-sponsored International Cold War Conference held in March 1994.⁸ Beginning in late FY 1994, the DoD Cold War Historical Committee will work with the Task Area to initiate a professional exchange program, and possible translations of Cold War foreign-language materials from the Eastern bloc.

⁸ International Conference on Cold War Military Records and History, Washington, D.C., March 24, 1994. The first meeting of the DoD Cold War Historical Committee, of which the Cold War Task Area manager is an *ex officio* member, took place on June 1, 1994.

CHAPTER II

Cold War Historic Resources

§ The B-52 manned bomber, the mainstay of the Air Force's strategic bombardment mission during the Cold War, increasingly left the inventory as individual airplanes reached the end of their structural life. B-52s still perform combat missions, but the aircraft is coming to be seen as historic, typifying the military role during the Cold War. In keeping with arms control agreements with the former Soviet Union, many B-52s are being cut up, and a small number has become static displays at Air Force bases and aerospace museums around the nation.

§ In 1990 the Navy left Holy Loch Naval Support Activity, a base originally dedicated to Fleet Ballistic Missile boats. Submarine tenders at this facility near Dunoon, Scotland, serviced the American submarines that prowled the North Atlantic in search of their Soviet counterparts, and the Polaris and Poseidon nuclear submarines that patrolled in support of the Navy's deterrence mission. Today all of the shore facilities are in Scottish hands, boarded up and awaiting sale. The last tender has been refitted and reassigned to the Mediterranean, with female sailors now part of her crew.



HAWK missile site in Key West, Fla., closed in 1979. It remains abandoned and unused.

§ The Army built a HAWK missile site in Key West, Florida, as a link in the defensive perimeter it constructed during the Cold War. The anti-aircraft facility, unusual because it was built as a permanent installation, was intended to guard against attack from Cuba, 90 miles away. In 1979 it closed and, although the property continues to be maintained by the Naval Air Station, Boca Chica Field, to date no new use has been found for the

Legacy Resource Management Program Definitions of Terms

Cultural Resource: Any real or personal property, record, or lifeway that can be defined as follows:

Historic or Pre-Historic Real Property: Any archeological or architectural district, site, building, structure, or object, as well as monuments, designed landscapes, works of engineering, or other property that may meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or an equivalent register maintained by a State or local government or agency.

Historic Personal Property: Any artifact, relic of battle experience or other military activity, piece of military equipment, weapon, article of clothing, flag, work of art, movable object, or other item of personal property to which historical or cultural significance may be ascribed through professional evaluation of historical associations to persons, events, places, eras, or with military organizations.

Historic Records: Any historical, oral-historical, ethnographic, architectural, or other document that may provide a record of the past, whether associated with real property or not, as determined through professional evaluation of the information content and significance of the information.

Community Resources/Lifeways: Any resource to which a community, such as a neighborhood or Indian tribe, or a community of interest, such as a preservation organization or veterans' group, may ascribe cultural value. Such resources may include historic real and personal property, such as natural landscapes and cemeteries, or have references to real property, such as vistas or viewsheds which may help define a historic real property, or may have no real property reference, such as aspects of folklife, cultural or religious practices, language, or traditions.

Environment: The aggregate of social, cultural, biological and geophysical conditions that influence the life or condition of a resource, community, people or lifeway.

Sensitive: Highly responsive or susceptible to intrinsic modifications by external agents or influences.

Significant: Essential to understanding the meaning of some larger element, e.g. in the significance of a single building to a historic theme, or the significance of a single species of plant life to a community.

Stewardship: The faithful management of resources as assets which must be turned over to the next generation.

facility. It sits abandoned, collecting rust and graffiti.

Many such weapon systems, structures, sites, and equipment, so crucial to carrying out the military mission during the Cold War, are no longer in service. Some were retired because they became worn out or technologically obsolete. Others closed because the end of the Cold War reduced the need for a sizable military force and extensive surveillance of Eastern bloc countries. Still others shut down in response to changing political events, foreign and domestic. Yet these three-dimensional pieces of history graphically illustrate elements of the American military mission, including the evolution of its technologies, international alliances, strategies, and tactics during the Cold War.

In keeping with the Legacy Program's enabling legislation, Cold War-related historic resources described in this Report are physical properties (sites, structures, and landscapes), literary properties (information and documents), relics (objects), and cultural resources overseas. Each is examined below.

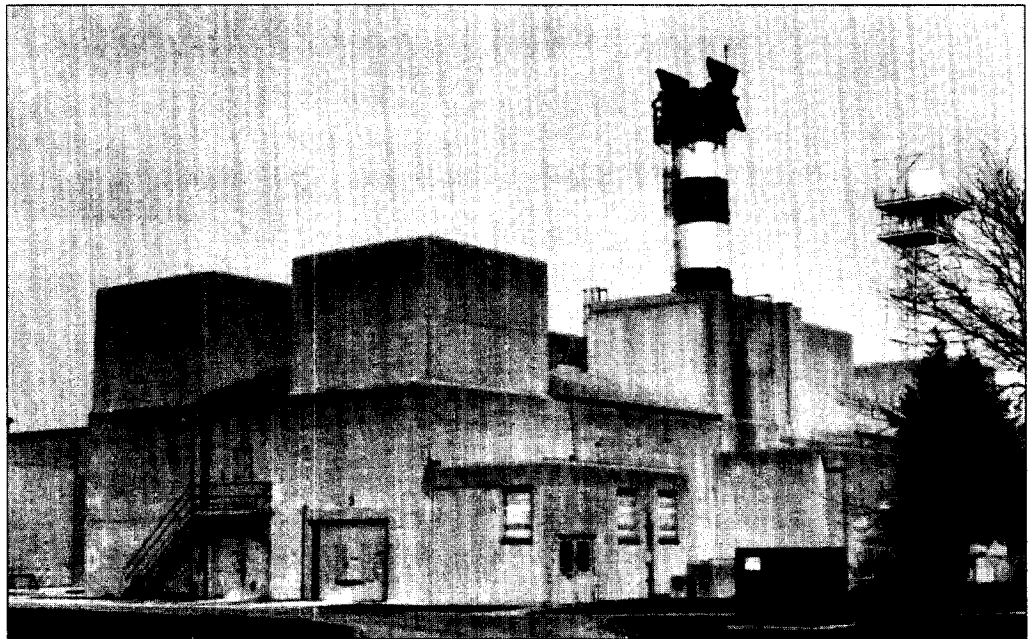
Physical properties and relics (hereafter the terms "objects" and "artifacts" are used instead of "relics") are not necessarily discrete types of material culture. However,

they are discussed separately because the Legacy legislative language names them individually, and because the relevant legal frameworks and administrative and management requirements for them often differ. Internationally based Cold War resources include the other types, but because unique factors apply to preservation of U.S. military facilities overseas, they too are discussed separately.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Physical properties — sites, structures, and landscapes — help to tell the story of the military presence at home and abroad. The physical evidence of Cold War defense activities remains on military landscapes from San Diego to Diego Garcia and from Honolulu to Heidelberg. Many Cold War installations date from earlier periods and are layered with history — reaching back, in some cases, to the American Revolution. In comparison to older, often revered reminders of our heritage, more contemporary properties are frequently thought to be of lesser value and, consequently, are especially vulnerable when bases close and drawdowns occur. Some are ignored because of their physical location on minor installations far from main bases, forts, or stations. Obsolescence, maintenance difficulties, and lack of conservation facilities hinder the successful management of others. In addition, lingering national security concerns effectively limit access to classified information and, in some cases, entire installations remain off-limits. Finally, limited federal control over the objects and documents spawned by private industry's research and development projects under DoD contracts, and a lack of awareness within private industry of their potential historical value, restrict the flow of information about the military's Cold War assets.

Often the residual physical evidence representing certain scientific or tech-



Engine test cell, located at Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, a "shell" whose primary historical significance is in the technical procedures that occurred inside.

nological advances communicates little about their significance. A number of structures built during the Cold War were "sheds" or "shells" that housed equipment or research and development projects that supported the military mission. Examples include the engine test cell in Dover, New Jersey, the Cold Regions Test Center and Northern Warfare Training Centers at Fort Greely, Alaska. If an instrument or a piece of equipment that was critical to a particular technology was replaced, or the mission changed, or the records pertaining to the system were kept or destroyed by a defense contractor because they were not "official," all that may be left is an abandoned or re-used structure or landscape that is, by itself, not descriptive of the activity that occurred there. Historic preservationists frequently confront this kind of situation. Battlefields, archaeological remains, or a foundation reduced to stones may be the only physical evidence of a historic event. Preservationists and DoD cultural resource managers must decide if a property retains enough integrity or contributes sufficiently to the historical record to merit protection.

Laws and Regulations

DoD cultural resource managers can draw upon an existing body of law, regulation, and practice as they begin to evaluate resources for historic significance. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended), defines "historic property" or "historic resource" to mean "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on the National Register; including artifacts, records and material remains related to such a property or resource."⁹

A common misunderstanding holds that requirements stemming from the Act only apply to properties more than 50 years old. However, the National Register criteria for evaluation found at 36 CFR 60.4 states that ordinarily a property that has achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register unless it is of exceptional importance. Approximately 3 percent of the properties in the National Register of Historic Places were listed before they reached 50 years of age, with missiles and nuclear facilities, in the case of military properties, having received the greatest attention. For instance, the X-10 Reactor at Oak Ridge National Energy Laboratory, Launch Complex 33 at White Sands Missile Range, a Thor space launch complex at Vandenberg Air Force Base, several launch pads and the mission control center at Cape Canaveral, and Launch Complex 39 at the Kennedy Space Center are among the Cold War assets currently in the National Register. Others, such as a Minuteman II ICBM system at Ellsworth Air Force Base, have been determined to be eligible. Still others appear to be potentially eligible, such as SAC headquarters and alert

⁹ 16 U.S.C. § 470w(5).

facilities, the "Looking Glass" 24-hour airborne command post, and numerous testing and training facilities at Vandenberg Air Force Base. The National Park Service has published technical instructions for the evaluation of contemporary resources, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties That Have Achieved Significance Within the Last Fifty Years*.¹⁰

Programmatic agreements for facility planning and management are one means by which DoD has met compliance requirements of the NHPA. Programmatic agreements are developed among an agency, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. They may apply to an installation, to a particular structure type such as Nike missile sites or regional communication facilities, or to a nation-wide endeavor. As an example, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District, negotiated a Programmatic Agreement in October 1991 which required the Corps to provide a map of Nike sites on areas under review by the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, conduct an inventory of Nike-associated structures, prepare a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, and select and document one representative Nike site to HAER standards. These actions were undertaken in consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers.

A legal impediment to the preservation of Cold War weapon systems comes from the

Examples of Cold War Historic Resources

Sites:

- Early rocket test sites or test tracks
- Nuclear testing ranges
- Nuclear manufacturing facilities
- Treaty signing locations
- Aircraft wrecks

Districts:

- Concentrations of buildings united historically or aesthetically
- Entire military bases
- Historically significant airports
- Dependent housing and support facilities

Buildings:

- Hangars, radar stations, launch control centers, garages
- Administration buildings
- Chapels, libraries
- Dormitories, family housing

Structures:

- Ships, missiles and silos, launch pads and weaponry, runways, spy satellites
- Water towers, wind tunnels, bridges,
- Fences, roads, railroads

Landscapes:

- Landing beaches, De-Militarized Zones (DMZs)
- Static museum display areas
- Training grounds and courses

Objects:

- Aircraft, tanks, combat art, equipment
- Uniforms, unit memorabilia

¹⁰ Sherfy, Marcella, and W. Ray Luce, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance within the Last Fifty Years*, National Register Bulletin 22 (Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Interagency Resources Division), n.d.

Federal Laws Relating to DoD and Historic Preservation

Abandoned Shipwreck Act	43 U.S.C. §§ 2101-2106
American Indian Religious Freedom Act	42 U.S.C. § 1996, § 1996 note
Antiquities Act	16 U.S.C §§ 431-433
Archeological and Historical Data Preservation Act	16 U.S.C. §§ 469-469c
Archeological Resources Protection Act	16 U.S.C. §§ 470aa-470mm
Historic Sites Act	16 U.S.C. §§ 461-467
National Historic Preservation Act	16 U.S.C. §§ 470-470w-6
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act	25 U.S.C.A. §§ 3001-3013

provisions set forth in arms limitation treaties.¹¹ Generally these treaties permit the retention of a small number of weapons for historical purposes and specify modifications to the hardware involved. A notable example is Titan II Missile Site 8, since May 1986 the home of the Titan Missile Museum in Green Valley, Arizona. It is the only existing Titan II launch facility that was operational during the Cold War. The site consists of restored above and below ground facilities and equipment of the U.S. Air Force Titan II Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Site Number 8 (571-7) of the 571st Strategic Missile Squadron, 390th Strategic Missile Wing, headquartered at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Tucson, Arizona, from 1962 to 1984. The missile is an authentic Titan II ICBM used for training. Original modifications to the site, complying with treaty requirements, included cutting holes in the launch duct to allow for satellite viewing for 30 days and inserting a multi-ton cement block in the silo closure door to prop it open permanently.¹²

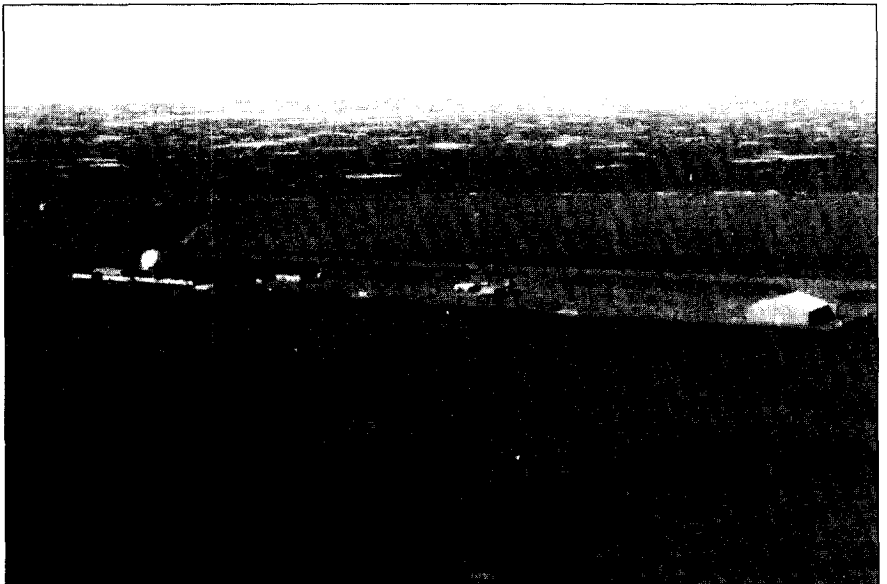
Management and Preservation Issues and Approaches

The Legacy Cold War Task Area does not urge DoD to extend National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) protection to all Cold War properties. It does believe, however, that other means of safeguarding these resources besides the legal requirements associated with National Register listing should be considered for representative properties and objects of recent history.

¹¹ United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, *Arms Control and Disarmament Agreements: START, Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms* (Washington DC: 1991), 35; Joseph P. Harahan, On-Site Inspection Agency, presentation at the Society for History in the Federal Government Conference, Library of Congress, Washington, DC, April 4, 1992.

¹² National Park Service, National Historic Landmark Nomination, Titan II ICBM Missile Site 8 (571-7); *Titan II Takehome Tour*, Titan II Missile Museum, Green Valley, Arizona, 1992, 4-5.

The evaluation criteria set forth for National Register nominations are, nonetheless, useful in thinking about historical value. The criteria call attention to properties associated with events that have made a contribution to broad historical patterns, those associated with lives of significant persons, those that embody "distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction" or that "represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may



DEW line site at Lonely, Alaska. Work slated for up-grading the facility as an unmanned station will preserve its historic character.

lack individual distinction," and those that have or might yield important historical information.¹³ Properties owned by DoD might, for example, be valuable because of their technological associations or their connection with the military mission. Moreover, their importance should be considered on the state and local as well as on the national level.

As part of the process of determining historical value, Cold War resources should be broadly catalogued according to property type and function. Then a series of questions can be asked, such as: How central were they to the military mission? How many were developed or constructed? How much did the Defense Department invest in them? Does a site or structure retain historical integrity? What, and where, are similar or equivalent properties? If, after research is completed, authorities decide that a particular site, structure, or landscape does not merit preservation, its purposes, design, and use will have been documented before it is modified for other uses or destroyed.

Recently completed studies of the communications/surveillance systems that dot the landscape of Alaska offer examples of steps in or approaches to the process of evaluation and preservation decision-making. In the 1950s, the United States began construction of an extensive defensive network in Alaska to warn of an attack launched from the Soviet

¹³ U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15 (Washington, DC: n.d.), 2; 36 C.F.R. Part 60.

mainland. The technology of the time required a wide distribution of radar and communication stations. As technologies improved, the network consolidated into a handful of facilities that served the same purpose at lower cost and with fewer personnel.¹⁴

This far-flung communications system stretching across our northern borders turned Alaska into a time capsule of the technological evolution of America's first line of defense during the Cold War. Over the years, many sites have been abandoned or scheduled for demolition; others are to be upgraded or modified to serve different purposes. Some are undergoing environmental restoration. Although these changes have and will continue to occur, extensive information regarding the use and location of these Cold War systems is retained through a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers survey of Army and Air Force weapon systems and installations in the state (Appendix III). This data base will provide the necessary inventory for any future discussion regarding the retention of a particular site or facility.

Another project pertaining to the Alaskan defense network, a study of the White Alice Communications System that was completed in 1988, illustrates the cooperative nature of historic preservation activities. When the Alaska Air Command scheduled the White Alice sites for demolition, it was determined that they might be eligible for the National Register. The command and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer signed an agreement, with the acceptance of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, to produce a historical overview of the system, an inventory of 19 White Alice sites, a statement of significance of the system, a map locating the sites in Alaska, and a bibliography of non-classified material relating to the system. After the documentation was completed, most sites were demolished.¹⁵

Physical properties, particularly those associated with military activities, seldom remain untouched over time. The term "continuity of use" refers to facilities whose essential

¹⁴ Cold War Task Area representatives made site visits to DoD installations in Alaska, July 22-August 2, 1992: Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson in Anchorage; Eielson Air Force Base and Fort Wainwright in Fairbanks; Fort Greely in Delta Junction where base historians, cultural/natural resource managers, and real property managers were interviewed. Other sites visited include: Site Summit, Nike missile site, Anchorage; DEW line sites in Barrow and Lonely; former Naval Arctic Research Laboratory, Barrow; White Alice Communications System, Kodiak Island. Further interviews conducted: the Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District; the State Historic Preservation Officer; and the National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office.

¹⁵ "Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Demolition of Nineteen Installations in the White Alice Communications System, Alaska," negotiated between the Alaskan Air Command and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and accepted by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, April 29, 1988.

function remains the same despite changes, modifications, and upgrades made to them.¹⁶ The significance of many Cold War resources that have been modified and reused lies in their function rather than their original historic integrity. The history of their evolution can be captured through records research, photographic studies, oral histories, or measured drawings tracing the stages of change of the structure, site, or landscape.

A well-established, albeit comprehensive and expensive, model for the documentation of structures and sites comes from the Historic American Buildings Survey and the Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) of the National Park Service. Numerous DoD sites around the country have been recorded, including some from the Cold War.¹⁷ Drawings and photographs provide analyses of sites and their changing use. Other types of documentation are oral and video histories, such as the Smithsonian Archives Videohistory Project whose videotapes include nuclear pioneers on site describing their work, the RAND Corporation's monographs, and the Naval Research Laboratory's recordation of rocketry and photo-reconnaissance.¹⁸

As stated above, evaluation of significance hinges upon the identification of number and types of resources as well as on physical condition and intrinsic historical value. Depending upon the purpose and scope of a project, different methodologies may be used to conduct surveys of Cold War resources.

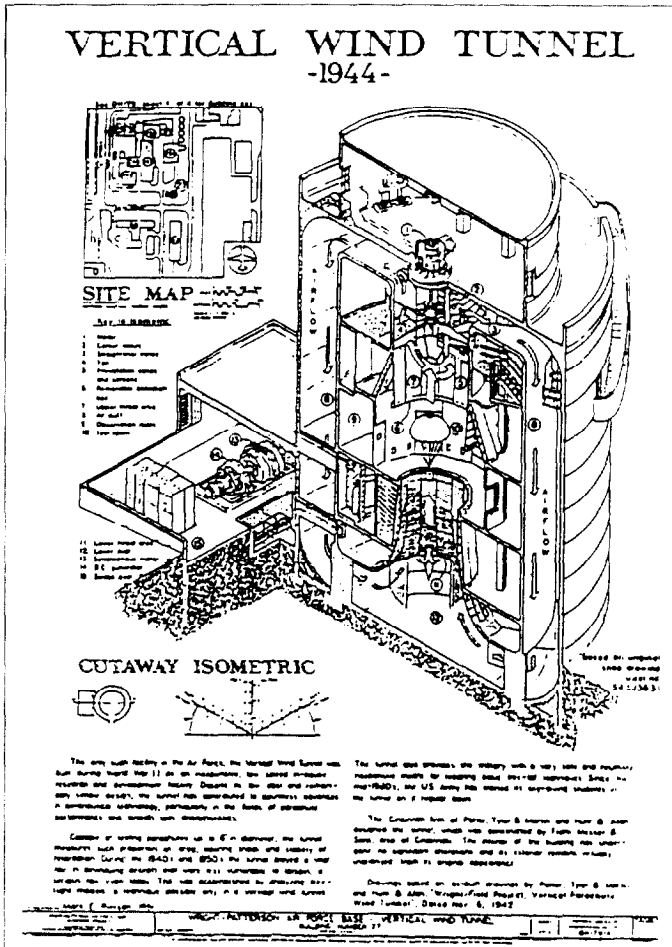
§ A thematic approach has been used by the National Historic Landmark program to

¹⁶ The management plan for the historic Bishop Creek, California, hydroelectric plant illustrates an approach to preservation of an old facility continuing to operate. Drafters of the plan first considered how to undertake necessary replacements of deteriorated parts. They chose replacement-in-kind, where possible; upgrades, where necessary; and demolition where unavoidable, in order to guarantee the continued use of this essential hydroelectric plant. In the case of demolition, managers first consulted the State Historic Preservation Officer and agreed to provide appropriate documentation prior to any destruction. David R. M. White, "Management Plan for Historic and Archaeological Resources Associated with the Historic and Archaeological Preservation Plan for the Bishop Creek Hydroelectric Project (FERC Project 1394) Inyo County, CA" (Rosemead, CA: Southern California Edison Company, 1989), 18-19.

¹⁷ The McDonald Ranch at the Trinity Site was documented in 1983 by HABS/HAER. The project was undertaken as part of a Memorandum of Agreement between the National Park Service and the U.S. Department of the Army. The house predates the Cold War, but its significance lies in its function as the assembly point for the first atomic bomb test. Another example, the HABS/HAER documentation of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Area B, begun in 1991, fulfilled one part of a Programmatic Agreement between the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office, and the U.S. Air Force.

¹⁸ Interview, Terri Schorzman, October 22, 1991; Terri Schorzman, demonstration, Legacy Resource Management Program Working Group on Archives and Material Objects, Washington, DC, November 14, 1991; Edward Ezell, Cold War Working Group Meeting, Fort Myer, Virginia, October 28, 1991.

identify sites of national significance. For example, studies have addressed a broad theme, such as medicine or man in space, and a nation-wide survey identified existing resources of national significance that relate to the theme. Although this survey methodology may be useful for identifying Cold War resource types across the nation, it does not take into account the significance of a resource in state and local terms.



HABS drawing of the Vertical Wind Tunnel at Wright-Patterson AFB, OH, is a sample of a proven, long-standing documentation approach.

a different perspective, a Legacy demonstration project at the University of South Carolina developed a methodology useful for surveying Cold War military assets in the state. It catalogues resources according to function: offense, defense, training, research and development, and others. DoD cultural resource managers should choose a survey methodology suitable to individual needs, funding and staff resources, and time constraints.

§ The National Register Multiple Property Nomination survey approach looks at groups of specific resources related by one or more elements, such as architectural style, historical event (i.e., mobilization for Vietnam), historically significant persons, or subject (i.e., weapon laboratories). Survey boundaries can be as narrow as an installation or as broad as a state, region, city, or country, or an era of history (Cold War). Once related buildings or structures are identified, they are evaluated further according to specific local, state, or national significance, as well as historical integrity, including physical condition and modifications. The goal is to reduce the number of buildings deemed significant, in order to responsibly and economically preserve the most appropriate representatives of the type.

These and other approaches have been used in surveys of DoD properties. For example, the Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska district, conducted its survey along Multiple Property principles. It categorized Army and Air Force resources in Alaska by property type: interceptor airfields, intelligence airfields, DEW line, White Alice Communication System, Ballistic Missile Early Warning System, LORAN, and others. Working from

Once a finding of historical significance is made, an informed decision regarding preservation is possible. The options for treatment of Cold War-era historic resources may include any of the following:

- Preservation *in situ*
 - As is.
 - Restored to condition at time of historical significance.
- Reuse (retaining the structure in close to original form but adapting for other use).
- Documentation
 - According to the HABS/HAER methodology of photographs and measured drawings.
 - With photographs and textual or other types of original documentation.
 - With photographs only.
 - With textual documentation only.
 - Any or all of the above prior to destruction or disposal.
- Removal of significant technological/scientific objects to museums.
- Disposal.

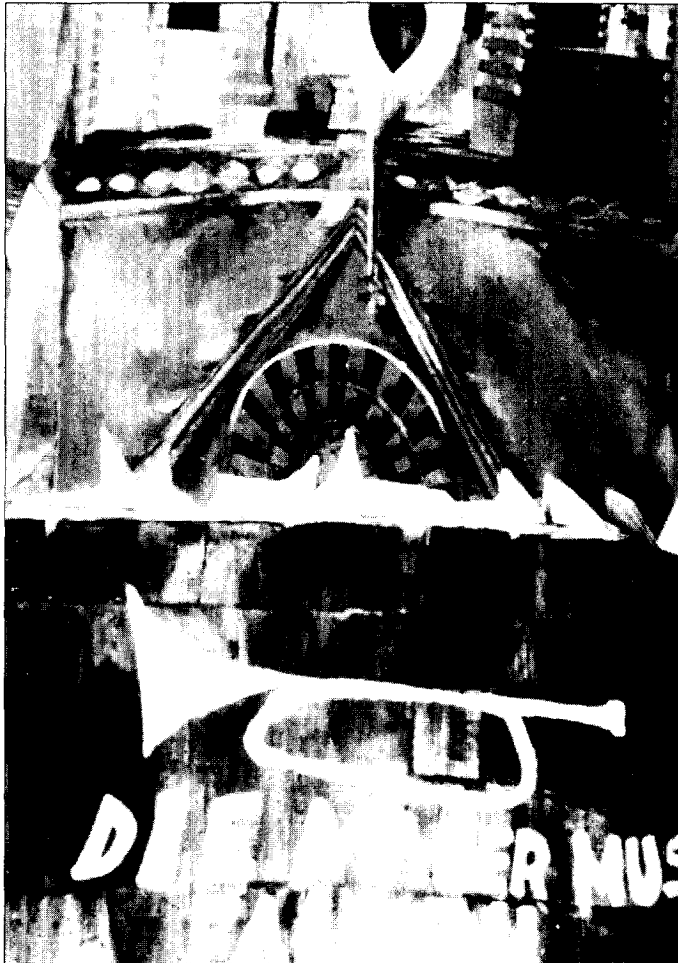
OBJECTS

DoD regulations do not contain a definition of objects that applies to all the military departments. Rather, each service provides its own definition spelled out within its museum regulations. In the absence of a single body of instruction governing museums and objects, the Cold War Task Area follows the American Association of Museums (AAM) definition of "tangible objects" as those with "intrinsic value to science, history, art, or culture." When these objects — aircraft, tanks, ships, navigation equipment, bombsights, training devices, uniforms, models, etc. — form a museum's collections, they may "reflect, in both scope and significance, the museum's stated purpose."¹⁹

Laws and Regulations

Congress has established the legal framework for records management under the Federal Records Act (FRA) and for the preservation of significant sites, structures, and landscapes under NHPA. However, federal law is less specific in regards to the inventory,

¹⁹ *Museum Accreditation: A Handbook for the Institution* (Washington, DC: American Association of Museums, 1990), 27; American Association of Museums, AAM Accreditation Program Fact Sheet, n.d., 1.



Cold War combat art: interpretation of the Berlin Wall painted by Army artist Edward Reep.

protection, and conservation of Federal objects.²⁰

Nonetheless, some historic preservationists and curators consider large objects such as aircraft, missiles, and ships to be "structures" that are subject to historic preservation laws and must be evaluated for eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Several Navy vessels from the Cold War are listed in the National Register. The U.S.S. *Nautilus*, for example, the first nuclear submarine, dating from 1954, was retired to the Submarine Museum in Groton, Connecticut, in 1986. It is one of only two non-commissioned ships in the Navy assigned a commissioned crew. The crew is responsible for maintenance, preservation, monitoring systems, and security.²¹

By and large, however, the Department of Defense has not considered large objects or weapon systems to be "structures" subject to National Register eligibility under Federal preservation law. As stated in a May 1988 General Accounting Office report, *Aircraft Preservation: Preserving DoD Aircraft Significant to Aviation History*, DoD took the position that only those aircraft maintained in their historic settings were appropriate National Register

²⁰ The National Museum Act, PL No. 89-674, 80 Stat. 953 (1966) says: "The Director of the National Museum under the Direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution shall cooperate with departments and agencies of the Government of the United States operating, assisting, or otherwise concerned with museums." Other agencies, such as the National Park Service, have extensive regulations, as do the various DoD services, but Congress has never passed a "Federal Museums Act."

²¹ Interview with personnel, Submarine Force Library and Museum, Naval Submarine Base New London, Groton, Connecticut, June 30, 1993.

candidates. Therefore, aircraft housed in museums are ineligible for the Register.²²

This thinking too is evolving. A *National Register Bulletin* currently in draft, partially funded through the Legacy Program, discusses the criteria in the context of aviation. Civil aviation structures and some aircraft are already listed, and insofar as the *Bulletin* will provide greater recognition of historic aviation properties, it may encourage DoD to reconsider National Register listing.²³

Museum Administration

Just as DoD has not issued Department-wide regulations defining "artifacts" and specifying rules for their preservation, neither has it issued directives outlining museum practices on an inter-service basis. According to Col. A.J. Ponnwitz, Head, Museums Branch, US Marine Corps, "all museums share common concerns relating to compliance with local, state, and federal regulations, particularly regarding the environment, safety, access for the disabled, fund raising, and so forth." Yet, "each museum is focused as well to its specific concerns." Col. Richard Uppstrom, Director of the USAF Museum, adds: "The several services of the DoD have already made significant progress [in preservation], although each has done so in their own way with little or at best informal coordination."²⁴

Professional standards at military museums are far from uniform. Some, such as the Army's Air Defense Artillery Museum, Fort Bliss, Texas; the Women's Army Corps

²² U.S. General Accounting Office, *Aircraft Preservation: Preserving DoD Aircraft Significant to Aviation History* (Washington, DC: GPO, May 1988).

²³ Anne Millbrooke, Consulting historian, National Register for Historic Places, at DoD Biennial Cultural Resources Workshop, June 7, 1994, Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida.

²⁴ DoD Biennial Cultural Resources Workshop, June 7, 1994, Pensacola, Florida.

Federal Museum Regulations

Navy: OPNAV (Office of the Chief of Naval Operations) Instruction 5750.13 identifies the curator for the Navy (director of Naval History) as manager of the Navy's historical properties; OPNAV Instruction 5755.1A provides policy to Navy commands with existing museums and guidance to those interested in establishing new museums.

Army: Army Regulation 870-20 Historical Activities, Museums and Historical Artifacts, Headquarters Department of the Army, Washington, DC, January 9, 1987. This manual outlines in detail what is required by the Army of installations in the United States and abroad for museums and artifacts.

Air Force: Air Force Instruction 84-103 defines how Air Force Museums are to be organized and the responsibilities of USAF museums and installations. The USAF Museum Program is responsible for the professional care and display of all historic properties at all installations, but Major Commands provide resources. Military hardware is assigned to commands and there is a separate acquisition process for such material.

DoD: DoD-wide regulation for the acceptance of donated materials is 10 U.S.C. 2572. The Navy's code 10 U.S.C. § 7308 covers the donation of large items such as ships and 10 U.S.C. § 7545, covers smaller items such as books, flags, etc.

National Park Service: NPS Museum Handbook, part 1, Museum Collections; NPS Museum Handbook, part 2, Museum Records; Department of the Interior, Departmental Manual, Property Management; part 411, Museum Property Management, chapters 1-3.

Museum, Fort McClellan, Alabama; the U.S. Army Quartermaster Museum at Fort Lee, Virginia; and the U.S. Navy Museum in Washington, D.C., are accredited by the AAM and, therefore, meet the minimum national professional guidelines for museum practices. Some major museums, such as the Naval Aviation Museum at Pensacola, Florida; the Hampton Roads Naval Museum, Norfolk, Virginia; and the U.S. Air Force Museum at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, are not AAM-accredited, but appear to meet the professional guidelines for staff, funding, and facilities. Beyond these outstanding examples, however, the standards for managing and caring for tangible objects in the services vary widely.²⁵

The Army's museum system, which spans the world, is administered by the U.S. Army Center of Military History (CMH) in Washington, D.C. Centralization allows the system to function under relatively standardized procedures. Effectively, however, operational control for Army museums resides in the major commands (MACOMS).²⁶

In February 1994, the Office of the Air Force Historian assumed policy and guidance responsibilities for the USAF Museum System. The U.S. Air Force Museum located at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base serves as the point of contact for museum activities throughout the service. Daily operation of local museums largely falls to major commands (MAJCOMS).²⁷

The U.S. Navy Museum, located at the Navy Yard in Washington, D.C., comes under the jurisdiction of the Naval Historical Center. Effectively, local museums report to local commands rather than to the Naval Historical Center. The decentralized organization of

²⁵ Site visit to Hessian Powder Magazine Historical Holding, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, October 1992, interview with Michael Winey, curator, tour of the facility, discussion of collections management. Site visit to Wright-Patterson USAF Museum, April 8, 1993, interview with Jack Hilliard, curator, tour of the museum, discussion of Air Force museum organization and needs. Cold War Task Area survey of military service museums, spring 1993. Museums contacted include: U.S. Signal Corps and Fort Gordon Museum, Fort Gordon; U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Museum, Fort Bliss; Fort Jackson Museum, Fort Jackson; Oregon Military Museum (National Guard), Camp Withycombe; Blue Ridge Division Historical Holding, Richmond, Virginia; Fort Dix Military Historical Holding, Fort Dix; U.S. Naval Supply Corps Museum, Naval Supply Corps School, Athens, Georgia; Naval Aviation Museum, Pensacola, Florida; Air Force Armament Museum, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida; Plattsburg Military Museum, Plattsburg Air Force Base, New York; Air Force Flight Test Center Museum, Edwards Air Force Base, California; USAF Museum, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio; Womens Army Corps Museum, Fort McClellan, Alabama; Hampton Roads Naval Museum, Norfolk Naval Base, Virginia; U.S. Naval Museum, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC; USMC Air-Ground Museum, Quantico, Virginia; Hessian Powder Museum, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania; U.S. Army Quartermaster Museum, Fort Lee, Virginia.

²⁶ The Army, Army National Guard, and Army Reserve follow the provisions of AR 870-20, *Museums and Historical Artifacts* (Washington, DC: Department of the Army, January 9, 1987).

²⁷ USAF Museum System, AF Instruction 84-103; expected publication summer 1994.

the museums is designed to "validate the requirement for these museums at the local level and to assure that they are responsible to the requirements of their parent commands and communities."²⁸

The cultural and historical collections of the US Marine Corps are administered by the Museums Branch of the History and Museums Division, Headquarters Marine Corps. The Museums Branch operates two museums and there are four additional Command museums throughout the Corps.²⁹

Collections Management Issues and Approaches

DoD museums hold large collections of Cold War-era objects and have in the past and plan in the future to mount exhibitions on the Korean and Vietnam Wars, and on other Cold War-related themes. In addition to artifacts on view in museums, the services have airparks and outdoor displays throughout the world. The Army's Aberdeen Proving Grounds showcases United States and Soviet tanks in use through the Cold War period. The National Museum of Naval Aircraft in Pensacola, Florida, has an extensive collection of naval aircraft dating from the earliest days of naval aviation. The aircraft are displayed outdoors and in covered, protected facilities. The USAF Museum in Dayton, Ohio, has a vast collection of Army Air Corps and Air Force aircraft. A large number are kept in the hangars that serve as museum galleries, while others are outside. One of the most serious conservation issues for all service museums is the lack of adequate climate-controlled storage and display space for collections, especially for large objects such as aircraft.

At present there is no single DoD-wide data base of Cold War-related artifacts, which would prove useful in mounting exhibitions and for evaluating the number and significance of objects from the period that have been or should be collected. There are, however, service-based projects that are responding to this need. Army museum regulations, for example, include a suggested classification system for cataloguing artifacts, which might be expanded to track Cold War-era objects.³⁰ A Legacy demonstration project at the Naval Historical Center is constructing an automated data base with descriptive, accountability, and location data on Navy art and artifacts from World War II and the Cold War era. The USAF Museum maintains a complete inventory of its holdings.

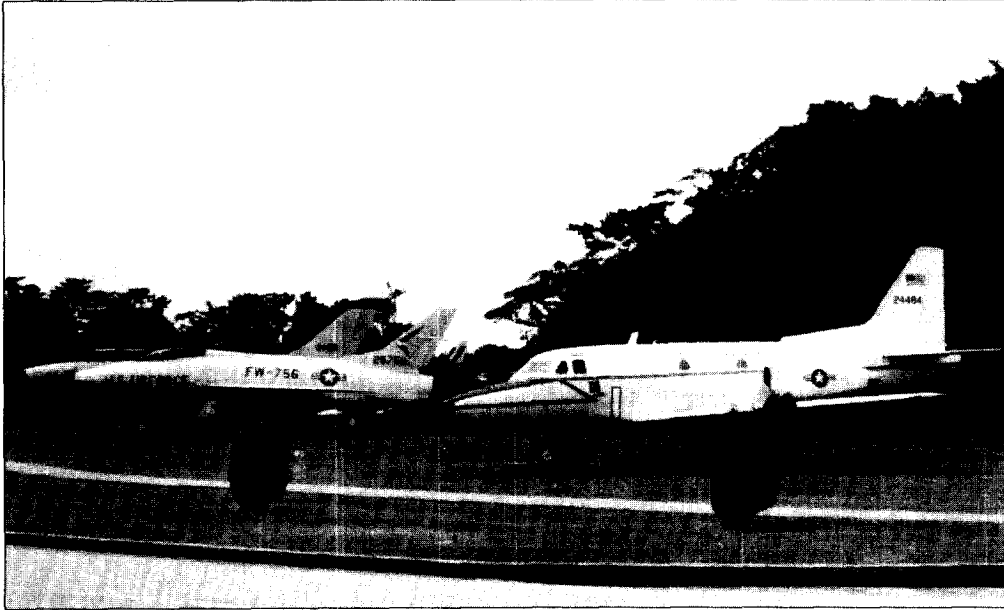
²⁸ "Navy Museums," *SECNAVINST 5755.1A OP-09BH* (Washington, DC: Department of the Navy, July 30, 1992), 1.

²⁹ U.S. Marine Corps, *Manual for the Marine Corps Historical Program MCO P5750.1* (Washington, DC: Department of the Navy, February 28, 1992), 3-4; phone survey of museums, spring 1993.

³⁰ Army Regulation 870-20, Appendix D, 16.

Many collection decisions are dictated by considerations of availability and cost, too few, outside the flagship museums, by a coherent collections policy drafted by professional staff. As an example of the latter, in 1972, working toward an exhibition that would include aircraft used by each of the services during the Vietnam War, curators from the Smithsonian Institution's Air and Space Museum determined that one of each of the great variety of aircraft flown could not reasonably be obtained or cared for. As part of Project Update, they prepared a list of the 12 most important types of aircraft, as well as

those airplanes associated with influential events or people. They began building their collection around that list and, after nearly two decades, it is almost complete— from the last jet bomber to leave Vietnam (the Martin B-57B Canberra) to the "Jolly Green Giant" rescue helicopter (Sikorsky HH-3H).³¹



Static display at Kadena AB, Okinawa.

Management options for treating Cold War-era objects, both large and small, may include any of the following:

- § Preservation in a museum, removed from the original physical context.
- § On-site interpretation, through written and visual display, in the original physical context.
- § Display and interpretation on the same installation, such as a visitors' center or museum.

³¹ Robert C. Mikesh, "Vietnam Vets of the Sky," *Aviation* (March 1993), quoted in Kris Mitchell, "A Look at the Preservation of Cold War Military Artifacts: For the Cold War Legacy Resource Management Program," unpublished mss., May 1993.

§ Drawings, technical materials, or scale models instead of the object, in a visitor's center or installation museum.³²

LITERARY PROPERTIES

Federally generated records, regardless of format, are protected by the Federal Records Act³³ as administered by the National Archives and Records Administration. Federal records managers create specific agency guidelines to manage the retention, dispersal, and disposal of federal records. Federal records managers comply with the requirements for safeguarding national security information according to Executive Order 12356.³⁴ These guidelines do not, however, encompass all Cold War-era records that relate to government or national security interests that are Federally generated and maintained, or held by public or private entities. (Private holdings include university archives and defense-related industries that contracted with DoD).³⁵

The Cold War Task Area has not restricted its investigations to records covered by FRA, but has considered a broad cross-section of literary properties that describe American military activities and materiel. They may be the types of documents usually cited in published military and diplomatic histories, such as reports, correspondence, memos, budget statements, policy papers, maps, and photographs. They may be non-textual materials such as engineering drawings or building specifications for real property. Together they offer evidence of the history of military roles and missions and the design, construction, management, maintenance, and alterations of Cold War sites, structures,

Examples of Textual and Non-Textual Records

Textual Records

Books, charts, catalogs, newspapers,
journals, magazines, letters, diaries,
administrative correspondence
Machine-readable records: tapes,
computer disks, microfiche, microfilm
Oral histories and interviews
Inventories and master plans
Building permits and land records
Published and unpublished histories
Commercial/county histories; city directories

Non-Textual Records

Architectural and landscape specifications,
drawings, blueprints, maps, plats
Electronic and video recordings
Optical disks, films, photographs
Artwork: paintings, drawings, prints

³² Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, *Balancing Historic Preservation Needs with the Operation of Highly Technical or Scientific Facilities* (Washington, DC, 1991), 51-55.

³³ 44 U.S.C. Chapters 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33.

³⁴ Executive Order 12356, "National Security Information," 47 Fed. Reg. 27836, (1982). As of the writing of this Report, the anticipated revised Executive Order has not been published.

³⁵ U.S. Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, *Military Heritage in the Pacific: Regional Report on the Pacific Regional Workshop*, November 1992; U.S. Department of Defense Legacy Resource Management Program, *Cultural Resources Data Management Workshop*, July 1992.

landscapes, and artifacts. Directly or indirectly, these records may also document social issues such as race relations, gender roles, and the support of families. While a great number of records are held by government agencies or retired to the National Archives because they are protected under federal law, others are privately held with fewer legal protections.

Published Histories of the Cold War

DoD historical offices research Cold War-era topics as a matter of course even though some of the studies were not conceived specifically as Cold War histories. For example,

Federal Records Authorities

Statutes

- 44 U.S.C. §§ 2107-2108
- 44 U.S.C. §§ 2901-2909
- 44 U.S.C. §§ 3101-3107
- 44 U.S.C. §§ 3301-3314
- 18 U.S.C. § 2071

Regulations

- 36 C.F.R. Part 1220
 - 36 C.F.R. Part 1222
 - 36 C.F.R. Part 1228
-

the Joint Staff History Office series, *The Joint Chiefs of Staff and National Policy*, concerns the Cold War era, when the Joint Chiefs of Staff was created. Similarly, many studies from the Center for Air Force History cover the period since the Air Force became an independent military department during the Cold War. Publications of timely interest include Jacob Neufeld, *Ballistic Missiles in the United States Air Force, 1945-1960*, and Kenneth Schaffel, *The Emerging Shield: The Air Force and the Evolution of Continental Air Defense, 1945-1960*. The U.S. Army Center of Military History is planning a series of Cold War history volumes; the first is already underway. It has a lengthy publication list of other materials relating to the period.³⁶ The Naval Historical Center, Contemporary History Branch, holds seminars and publishes monographs, many of which concern Cold War events. The Office of History, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is working on two Cold War-related volumes: *Building for Peace: A History of the Europe Division, U.S.*

Army Corps of Engineers, and Its Predecessor Agencies, 1945-1991 and *History of the Mediterranean and Middle East Divisions, 1952-1991*.³⁷

³⁶ See Edgar F. Raines, Jr., comp., "U.S. Army Historical Publications Related to the U.S. Army in the Cold War Era: A Preliminary Bibliography" (unpub. ms, Histories Division, U.S. Army Center of Military History, 17 May 1994).

³⁷ The Cold War Task Area requested, in a survey October 14, 1992, information from DoD history offices regarding their Cold War publication and declassification projects. Responses came from: Lt. Col. Thomas A. Richards, Head, History Branch, U.S. Marine Corps; Paul Walker, Chief, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Willard J. Webb, Chief, Historical Office, Joint Staff; William Walker, archivist, U.S. Army; Benjamin Franklin Cooling, Chief Historian, U.S. Department of Energy; Jeffrey Clarke, senior historian, U.S. Army Center of Military History; Col. Richard S. Rauschkolb, Commander, U.S. Air Force Historical Research Agency; Alfred Goldberg, Historian, Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Declassification

With the end of the Cold War, a rethinking of the American system of classification — itself an artifact of the Cold War — is taking place. According to the director of the Information Security Oversight Office, General Services Administration, which administers the classification system, "We have a finite number of real secrets. We could declassify thousands of documents with the declassification of a single secret."³⁸

As of the date of this Report, the system to declassify national security records is hopelessly clogged. The National Archives estimates that it alone currently holds 130,000 cubic feet or 325 million pages of records containing classified information. At the current rate and methods for review, if no further classified records were acquired, the declassification process would take 8 to 10 years. This estimate does not include those records still in the custody of DoD and national security agencies.³⁹

Reconsideration of classification procedures is currently underway. On April 26, 1993, the Clinton administration issued a Presidential Review Directive (PRD) on the system of national security information classification (embodied in Executive Order 12356 of April 6, 1982). The PRD ordered a sweeping review of Cold War-era rules on government secrecy with the intent of reducing the number of highly classified military and intelligence programs. It set up an interagency task force to draft new rules on classification of national security information through a revised Executive Order.

The PRD was followed by the establishment, on May 26, 1993, of the Joint Security Commission, charged with a comprehensive review of the security practices and procedures under the authorities of the director of the CIA and the Secretary of Defense. The commission's recommendations and implementing actions are intended to improve those security practices and procedures in concert with the President's new Executive Order on national security issues.

Documents held by military history offices are generally declassified both in response to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests (mandatory review) and as part of the systematic review recommended in Executive Order 12356. The production of non-classified service histories from classified documents leads occasionally to declassification of records, but most often to unclassified publications that have drawn from non-sensitive portions of classified documents.

³⁸ Steven Garfinkel, director, Information Security Oversight Office, General Services Administration, quoted in Tim Weiner, "President Moves to Release Classified U.S. Documents," *New York Times*, May 5, 1993.

³⁹ DoD-NARA Declassification Conference, transcript, 208.

The military services have projects underway specifically to declassify Cold War records. In addition to Project SAFE PAPER, which declassifies 500 linear feet of Cold War-era documents per year, the Air Force has assigned a special unit to declassify records relating to the conflict in Southeast Asia at the rate of 600 linear feet per year. The Army has also given priority to the declassification of documents from the Vietnam War. In addition, the Army is seeking the help of NARA to determine appropriate disposition for its electronic records, which include some 200,000 computer tapes of currently unavailable material. The Navy is conducting a Legacy demonstration project to develop an economical and expeditious method for declassifying Cold War-era records. The Navy is also declassifying Cold War-era materials in the regular course of business.

Once records have been transferred to the National Archives or otherwise retired, researchers may still be denied access to them because the records have not been declassified. In fact, the majority of Cold War documentation and much other DoD material remains classified and accessible only with difficulty due to the complexities of the Cold War-era declassification process, and the sheer number of documents awaiting classification review.⁴⁰

In accordance with Executive Order 12356, the National Archives is required to systematically review for declassification national security classified records in its possession that are more than 30 years old. Where systematic review cannot respond to urgent requests for information, a mandatory review takes place. The actual declassification guidelines are provided by the originating agency, which often reserve the ability to determine the classification status of certain types of information.⁴¹

Documents eligible for systematic review are considered for declassification according to NARA priorities, including intrinsic research interest and declassifiability. For example, if the originating agency has not provided guidance, or if less than 80 percent of the records are declassifiable because of continuing sensitivity, the National Archives may choose to apply its resources elsewhere.⁴²

Systematic review procedures generally employ one of two methods. The first, page-by-page review, is a slow and labor-intensive process that often requires sending documents back to the originating agency. The second, bulk declassification, is based on an examination of a sample of the records.

⁴⁰ Jeanne Schauble, DoD-NARA Declassification Conference, transcript, 24.

⁴¹ Executive Order No. 12356, "National Security Information," 47 Fed. Reg. 27836,(1982).

⁴² Schauble, 27-28.

The mandatory review process is routinely used to respond to requests for current records under the Freedom of Information Act.⁴³ While bulk declassification can be employed, FOIA requests often require the excision by hand of still-classified portions. In addition, mandatory review is often the only resort for researchers interested in records considered low priority for systematic review by the National Archives or for which agency guidance has not been written.⁴⁴

Records Held by Government Contractors

Under the provisions of FRA, the National Archives promulgates standards and guidelines for the management of records generated by federal agencies. The National Archives has only limited authority to accept records generated by non-federal entities. Standard government contracts specify which documents produced by a contractor in fulfillment of a contract must be delivered to the contracting agency. Once delivered, these records become part of the agency's records and, as such, are subject to federal appraisal and disposition procedures.⁴⁵

Some records and artifacts, such as models and test project material generated by research and development efforts, are at risk for loss or disposal because they are not contractually obligated to the federal government. Some may be of proprietary value to the contractor but may be discarded when they have no economic value or usefulness, or when patent protection is moot, even though they are historically valuable.⁴⁶

Contractors may transfer records to the federal government via the federal contracting agency, which may eventually transfer them to the National Archives. Contractors may donate other records "that provide evidence as to the function of government" to the National Archives, subject to the approval of the Archivist of the United States. While the National Archives cannot and should not accept donation of all records from all federal

⁴³ 5 U.S.C. 552.

⁴⁴ Schauble, 33-34.

⁴⁵ Acting Archivist of the United States Trudy Peterson, "Preserving the History of the Military Contracting Industry: A Conference Co-Sponsored by the Legacy Resource Management Program, Department of Defense; National Archives and Records Administration; and the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution," Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, November 19-20, 1992, transcript, 205.

⁴⁶ There is a perception among DoD contractors that DoD wants a minimal number of records kept and would prefer that contractors destroy records not otherwise in need of retention according to the terms of the contract. This misperception stems from the notion that because the government specifies retention of certain contractor records it does not value other records. In fact, the DoD's disinterest in a particular record does not indicate that the record is without basis for retention. Ann Millbrooke, Contractor Records Conference, transcript, 131.

contractors, the latter should be encouraged to preserve their own archives.⁴⁷

Rights and data clauses, which appear in virtually all research and development contracts, yield documentation that some contractors consider a costly nuisance even though historians consider them to be valuable primary sources.⁴⁸ In addition, since the General Accounting Office retains the right to inspect DoD-related records held by contractors until three years after final payment, contractors try to limit the number of records retained in order to minimize the likelihood of a DoD records inspection.⁴⁹

Some contractor records are subject to federal regulations. For example, government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO) facilities have generated large collections of documents that are retained by the contractors. In 1988, the Department of Energy's GOCO facilities came under a DoE-wide mandate for information preservation. Because of their unique status, GOCO records from all federal agencies are subject to government-style record management practices, including retention schedules.

The Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDC) also follow government records management practices. Even though they are not strictly federal records, FFRDC records fall into a category that the National Archives may consider taking as a donation.⁵⁰

Many major defense contractors maintain extensive archives that are accessible to the public only by permission. A company may destroy records and models when it considers them to have no further value, or when a contract requires destruction of classified information. A contractor may be permitted to retain national security information, but then must shoulder the cost of protection, a burden that mitigates against the retention of classified material.

Access to corporate records is limited according to a company's proprietary rights under the Trade Secrets Act, non-disclosure agreements among companies and between individuals, national security considerations, space and logistics, and the nature of the research. In some organizations, both the public relations and legal departments must approve disclosure in response to outside requests for information. A willingness to increase public access adds significantly to the cost of historic resource retention.⁵¹ In

⁴⁷ Peterson, Records Conference, 206.

⁴⁸ Bymes, Records Conference, 91.

⁴⁹ Millbrooke, Records Conference, 131; Bymes, Records Conference, 176.

⁵⁰ Peterson, Records Conference, 207.

⁵¹ Bymes, Records Conference, 185-87.

addition, releasing information may have security implications for foreign nationals, even if not for domestic interests.

Other Significant Repositories of National Security Records

The Department of Defense Acquisition Historical Center

At the behest of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition), DoD is developing plans for the Department of Defense Acquisition Historical Center. The center is to become a central repository for information on DoD acquisitions, with an emphasis on weapon systems. It will not collect original documents, so as not to interfere with Federal records management, but will focus instead on copies of records, electronic forms, and other information sources.⁵²

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), with its 12 original signatory countries — Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the United States — was created to form a defensive alliance against Soviet aggression. In fourteen articles, the North Atlantic Treaty outlined its goals and implementation, its organization, and the procedures for withdrawal. The treaty went into effect on August 24, 1949. Greece and Turkey joined in 1952, the Federal Republic of Germany in 1955, and Spain in 1982. The forces that form the NATO defense are drawn from member nations, stationed on military bases in various countries within the defined boundaries and include air, ground, and naval support.⁵³

Records in two registries at NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, document all the major political, economic, military and strategic matters undertaken or studied within the organization. They also cover related matters of military support, defense production, and military procurement; the building of defense infrastructure; civil defense planning; and internal security cooperation.⁵⁴ Unfortunately, relatively little is known about the deliberations of this important Cold War body and its posture in military and diplomatic

⁵² Wilbur Jones, Records Conference, 311-13.

⁵³ NATO Information Services, *NATO Handbook* (Brussels, Belgium, 1985), 14-17; William M. Arkin and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Battlefields: Global Links in the Arms Race* (Institute for Policy Studies, 1985), 140-42; Lawrence S. Kaplan, *NATO and the Policy of Containment* (Lexington, MA: D.C. Heath and Company, 1968), 61.

⁵⁴ These records do not include those created by or maintained at SHAPE and the other major allied commands and by the civil and military agencies.

crises because these records are almost inaccessible under existing NATO procedures. A recently completed study commissioned by NATO surveyed records from the organization's inception through 1958. The Deputy Permanent Representatives who are expected to meet to consider declassification and release of the 1949-1958 documents, as discussed in the report, must decide what is to be released and when, where the records will be held, and how or if they will be made public commercially.⁵⁵

Preserving Literary Properties

Paper and microform copies of documents are naturally volatile. In recent years, a number of professional groups, including the National Archives and the Society of American Archivists, have led efforts to limit losses of these materials. The result is a wide range of preservation options. In addition, today's records managers and archivists face new challenges, some of them posed in the courts, in storing and preserving electronically generated records, including computerized files and data bases, electronic mail, and other relatively ephemeral media.⁵⁶

The storage of paper records, including photographs, maps, and architectural drawings, requires controlled environments to protect the materials from extreme fluctuations in temperature and humidity, exposure to ultraviolet light, and natural hazards including fire, flooding, atmospheric pollution, and vermin. Some DoD repositories contain undifferentiated collections of artifacts, records, and art. They are at special risk when housed in surplus, substandard space and organized by non-professionals.⁵⁷

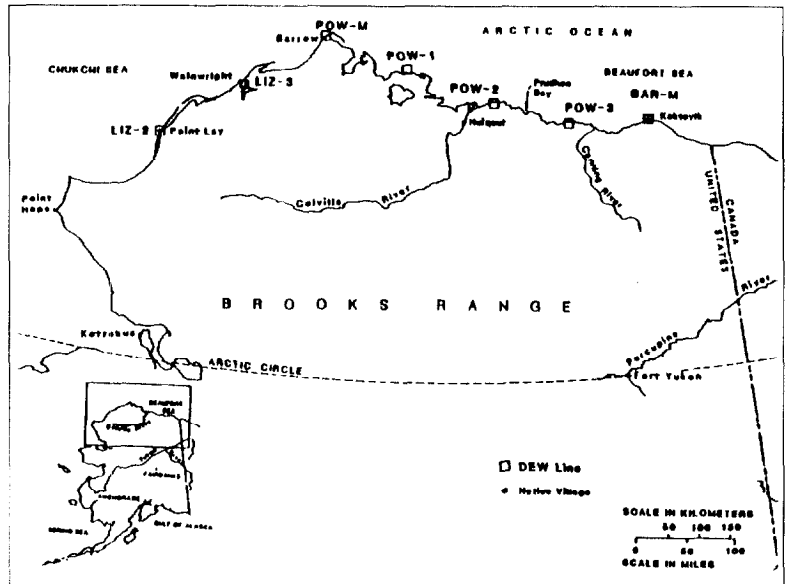
Currently, the National Archives is addressing the competing demands of document preservation and conservation of paper. Permanent records demand a high-quality, alkaline

⁵⁵ Edwin Thompson, "The NATO Archives and the Release of NATO Records for Research," paper presented at Conference on Cold War Military Records and History, Washington, D.C., March 24, 1994.

⁵⁶ See Philip G. Schrag, "Working Papers as Federal Records: The Need for New Legislation to Preserve the History of National Policy," reprint, *Administrative Law Review* (46, Spring 1994).

⁵⁷ Tawny Ryan Nelb, "Protecting Your Investment: Will Your Records and Drawings Be There When You Need Them?" *Point of Beginning*, vol. 17, no. 6 (August-September 1992), 78-87; site visit to Hessian Powder Magazine Historical Holding, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, October 1992.

buffered paper stock in order to survive.⁵⁸ This high-quality paper may contain a small percentage of recycled material, but for the most part requires new stock. At the same time, a draft Executive Order has been circulated that describes efforts to reduce the waste generated by the federal government as the nation's largest single user of paper. Central to this effort is the use of post-consumer paper, that is, paper that has been written or printed on, which under current methods contains an acid level that makes it unsuitable for permanent records. At this writing, the National Archives, the paper manufacturing industry, and other interested parties are discussing alternatives.⁵⁹



Map denoting Cold War DEW line sites in Alaska, is an example of a non-textual literary property.

Electronic records stored on floppy disks and magnetic tape are particularly vulnerable to destruction by dust, humidity, temperature fluctuations, and static electricity. Data lasts only 5 to 10 years on floppy disks. The shelf life of magnetic tapes varies considerably, depending on the ingredients of the medium used, and generally should last about 20 years. Neither were designed nor intended to be kept in permanent archival storage.

The Center of Electronic Records of the National Archives accepts electronic data if it

⁵⁸ See "Appraisal Guidelines for Permanent Records" Appendix C, *Disposition of Federal Records* (Washington DC: National Archives and Records Administration, 1992) for guidance on what constitutes a "permanently valuable record." In general these would be: records on organization and functions; formal minutes of boards and commissions; records of internal agency, interagency, and non-federal committees; legal opinions and comments on legislation; formal directives, procedural issuances, and operating manuals relating to program functions; selected evaluations of internal operations; analytical research studies and periodic reports; agency histories and selected background materials; briefing materials; public relations records; publications; selected audiovisual and graphic records; general correspondence or subject files documenting substantive agency programs; selected case files; and selected data.

⁵⁹ Interview, Cynthia Fox, acting director, Preservation Policy and Services, NARA, August 2, 1993.

is stored in formats that fit the center's standards.⁶⁰ Because technology changes so rapidly, archived electronic records must be accompanied by technical information about the original software and hardware used to generate the data, as well as points of contact in the originating institution. This documentation should also list how the data was gathered and managed and the purpose for which it was created.⁶¹

Although the National Archives accepts electronic records, professional archivists still recommend "hard" paper copies of any electronically produced materials worthy of preservation. Therefore, those within DoD who generate information must consider questions relating to the long-term preservation of their documents, selecting the appropriate media their memoranda, reports, and communications.⁶²

U.S. MILITARY HOLDINGS OVERSEAS

In order to contain Soviet aggression and to defend its allies, the United States stationed thousands of military men and women overseas during the Cold War. They were supported by an army of civilians. Although the size of the American presence waxed and waned with changing geopolitical events, the numbers of personnel remained high until the Cold War ended and the United States began the steady process of reduction, realignment, and withdrawal. Left behind in the process of base closure are facilities — those built by, lent to, or rented to Americans, since almost none were owned by the U.S. government.

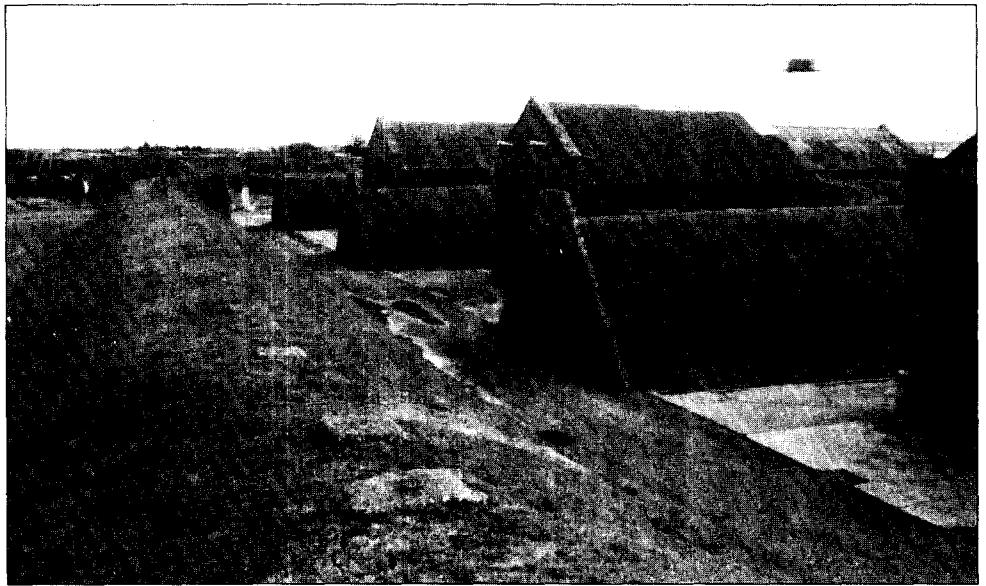
Part of the history of an abandoned overseas installation or redeployed unit can be retrieved from the voluminous documents that deal with such matters as real property and

⁶⁰ For standards for electronic media storage, see 36 C.F.R. § 1234.28; *Electronic Recordkeeping* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1989) and Sidney Geller, *Care and Handling of Computer Magnetic Storage Media*, NBS Pub. 500-101 (Washington, DC: National Bureau of Standards), 1983.

⁶¹ Mark Conrad, archivist, Center for Electronic Records, National Archives, presentation to Legacy Technology Transfer/Data Management Computer Workshop, July 6-8, 1992, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois.

⁶² Nelb, "Protecting Your Investment," 86.

military operations, which existing federal law and regulations require DoD to maintain. It may also be captured through artifacts that might exemplify Cold War technology or an organization's lineage and traditions. Services' regulations instruct base commanders to notify their service museum authority about items of historical interest in their possession,



Brick bunkers at RAF Mildenhall, England, used to store munitions. A current US/UK Cold War documentation team is considering studying this site.

especially when disposal is under consideration. Before bases close, the services frequently send teams to survey and evaluate artifacts.

Unlike documents and artifacts, the sites, structures, and landscapes that contribute physical evidence to the record of DoD's activities abroad during the Cold War — such as listening posts and communications stations, quonset huts that housed a range of military functions, training areas, aircraft hangars, dry docks, nuclear submarine ports, underground command centers, and logistical facilities, as well as those churches, homes, and day care centers that provided social support to families — do not remain in American hands.⁶³

Laws and Regulations

It is not the purpose of this Report to describe the highly complex and variable legal arrangements that govern U.S. forces overseas. As a general matter, in the case of physical properties and sites that it occupies abroad, the American military is subject to

⁶³ Notable exceptions are U.S. cemeteries for service personnel killed in the line of duty. These are maintained by the American Battle Monuments Commission, an independent Federal agency. (Interview, Col. Frederick C. Badger, Director of Engineering and Maintenance, American Battlefield Monuments Commission, April 21, 1993; The American Battle Monuments Commission, "American Memorials and Overseas Military Cemeteries", 1989, (2).

Status of Forces Agreements, treaties, and the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document and Final Governing Standards.

A Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) is a document that establishes the legal rights and protocols of U.S. military forces stationed overseas. There is not one standard agreement for all countries where U.S. forces are stationed. Rather, agreements are negotiated between the United States and individual host countries.

To clarify American responsibilities for units stationed abroad, the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Environment) launched a task force to develop DoD-wide guidelines for properties of host nations.⁶⁴ As a result, on October 1, 1992, DoD issued the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD), which is designed to ensure compliance with U.S. and host nation standards for active overseas installations. The OEBGD applies to all DoD installations overseas when "the host countries' environmental standards do not exist, are not applicable, or provide less protection to human health and the natural environment than the baseline guidance."⁶⁵ Although it contains a protocol for natural and cultural resources, the OEBGD does not provide specific instruction for protection and management of Cold War resources abroad.

Management and Preservation Issues and Approaches

Some artifacts from the Cold War that are important to foreign and U.S. governments alike have already been preserved. For example, the last guardhouse constructed for Checkpoint Charlie is housed today in a private German museum, although it will soon be transferred elsewhere. Two cars from the Berlin Duty Train are in the Fort Eustis Transportation Museum. The "Command Car" is displayed in Berlin.⁶⁶

Anglo-American ties have long been strong. Therefore the possibilities for preservation

⁶⁴ The task force included representatives from 18 agencies including the Army Environmental Office, Naval Facilities Command, Defense Logistics Agency, Air Force Civil Engineering Support Agency, Department of Energy, and U.S. Marine Corps.

⁶⁵ *Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD)*, Department of Defense Overseas Environmental Task Force, October 1992, i.

⁶⁶ The Berlin Duty Train, also known as the "Berlin Express," was a freight and passenger train that transported military personnel, dependents, mail, and freight to and from West Berlin through Soviet-controlled East Germany daily for 40 years. The DoD Legacy Resource Management Program, as part of a 1992 demonstration project, helped sponsor the transportation of two train cars from Berlin to the United States. (Interview, Barbara Bower, Director, Fort Eustis Transportation Museum, April 21, 1993.)

of American Cold War sites in the United Kingdom may be promising.⁶⁷ Representatives of the Cold War Task Area discussed a program of joint sponsorship with the British and U.S. branches of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) to document sites in England that are significant to both countries. They might be found to be eligible for the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (English Heritage), the British version of the U.S. National Register of Historic Places. Even if sites are not maintained in this manner, their documentation would preserve an important piece of Cold War history.

Preservation of U.S. holdings may be more difficult in Asian countries than in Europe. In Japan and Okinawa, for example, the scarcity of land and the pressure for its reuse makes retaining U.S. structures or landscapes *in situ* after the United States has left, unlikely.⁶⁸ Here, as elsewhere, the memory of regional and ethnic animosities and historic events may override American preservation efforts. In Korea, for instance, DoD occupies land previously held by the pre-World War II Japanese military occupation.⁶⁹ The ancient hostility between Japan and Korea complicates any potential effort to preserve these

⁶⁷ Interview, Francis Goldring, Secretary, UK/ICOMOS, London, England. Cold War Task Area Staff traveled to England, Belgium, and Germany, October 23 - November 13, 1992, to visit those installations it determined were most significant to Cold War history, were threatened by closure, or could provide the most information on Cold War activity in the region. Visits were made to RAF Mildenhall, England; Holy Loch, Scotland, a closed nuclear submarine base; EUCOM [European Command], Stuttgart, Germany; Ramstein Air Base, Kaiserslautern, Germany; Headquarters U.S. Army Europe, Heidelberg, Germany; and U.S. Community Activity, Berlin, Germany, to be closed June 1994. Installation visits included meetings with the commander in chief and the commander U.S. Naval Forces, Europe; base and command historians; real property managers; and others knowledgeable about installation history during the Cold War. The site visit to Holy Loch included a tour of the closed facilities and interviews with the mayor and others on the impact of the facility to their community; in Berlin, it included an extensive tour of headquarters and kasernes. Meetings were held at NATO Headquarters, Brussels, Belgium, meeting with the U.S. liaison officer, the photos & visual aides officer, and the deputy director of management; in London with UK ICOMOS and DOCOMONO UK (a group concerned with the documentation and conservation of modern architectural sites and monuments); and in Berlin, with a representative from the Deutsches Historisches Museum.

⁶⁸ Briefing by the Public Affairs Office, Yokota Air Base, Japan. Site visits to installations in Japan and Korea were made September 24-October 2, 1992. Installations visited included: Yokota Air Base and Yokosuka Naval Base, Tokyo; Camp Foster, Torii Communication Station, White Beach Area, Kadena Air Base, U.S. Navy, Camp Shields, and Naha Port, Okinawa; Yongsan, U.S. Army Headquarters, Seoul, Korea and the De-Militarized Zone on the North/South Korean border. Meetings included representatives from public affairs offices, base historians, environmental officers, civil engineers, and others knowledgeable about installation history during the Cold War. Visits were also made to the Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties for a meeting with an ICOMOS representative and the Peace Memorial Gardens, Hiroshima, the site where the first atomic bomb was dropped.

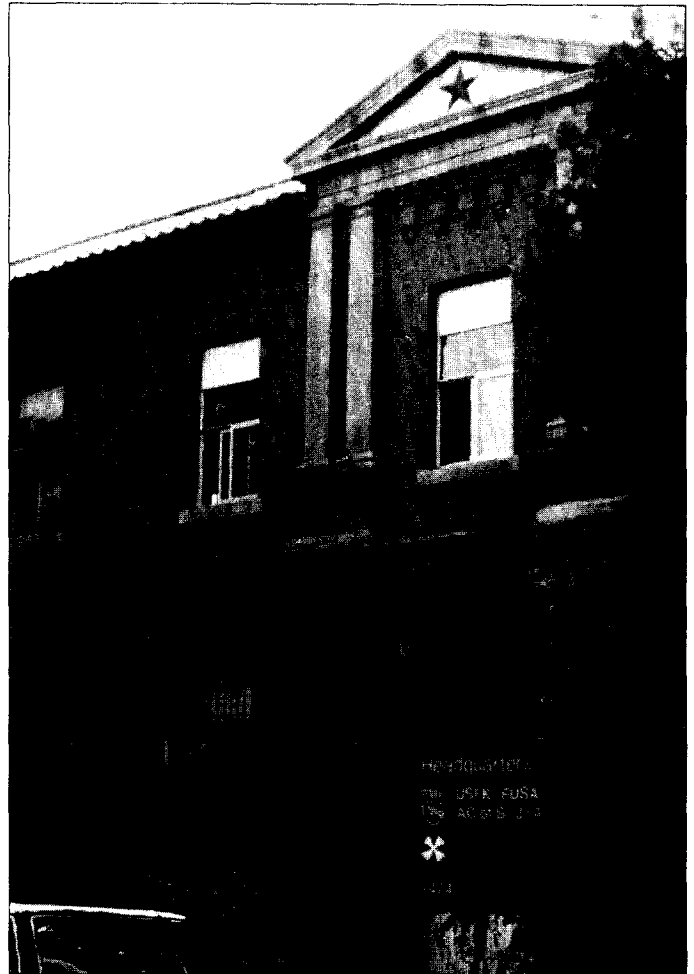
⁶⁹ D. Colt Denfeld, "Korea Camps, Posts and Stations—Their Status Today," *Periodical Journal of the Council on America's Military Past*, vol. XVIII, no. 2 (Fort Myer, Virginia: Council on America's Military Past, 1991), 8.

sites.⁷⁰

In most cases, the United States cannot control the disposition of overseas physical properties that housed its activities during the Cold War. Typically, artifacts and documents are transferred with a unit or wing to its new location, or are retired to a museum or archival facility. However, the sites, structures, and landscapes cannot be moved. Usually, therefore, the only option is to survey and document overseas installations, recording the history of both DoD and the host country in the process.

In one such effort, a team from the Naval Historical Center deployed to the U.S. Naval Activity near the Holy Loch, Scotland, slated to close as a nuclear submarine port. The team collected paper records, computer disks, photographs, oral histories, artifacts, and other textual and non-textual materials and produced a videotape of the interviews.

Through this type of documentation, DoD makes a record of its activities in parts of the world it has vacated. What the military leaves in its wake will be the places; what it takes will be the stories, photographs, drawings, documents, and objects that tell historians, and therefore the American people, something about their past during a perilous epoch during the 20th century.



Headquarters, USFK/EUSA, Seoul. The building is "layered" with history, having served the Japanese occupation of Korea, the Korean military, and the Eighth U.S. Army command since the Korean War.

⁷⁰ Meeting with Dr. Carroll Hodges, special assistant to the Deputy Commander for International Relations, U.S. Forces in Korea, Yongsan, U.S. Army Headquarters, Seoul, Korea.

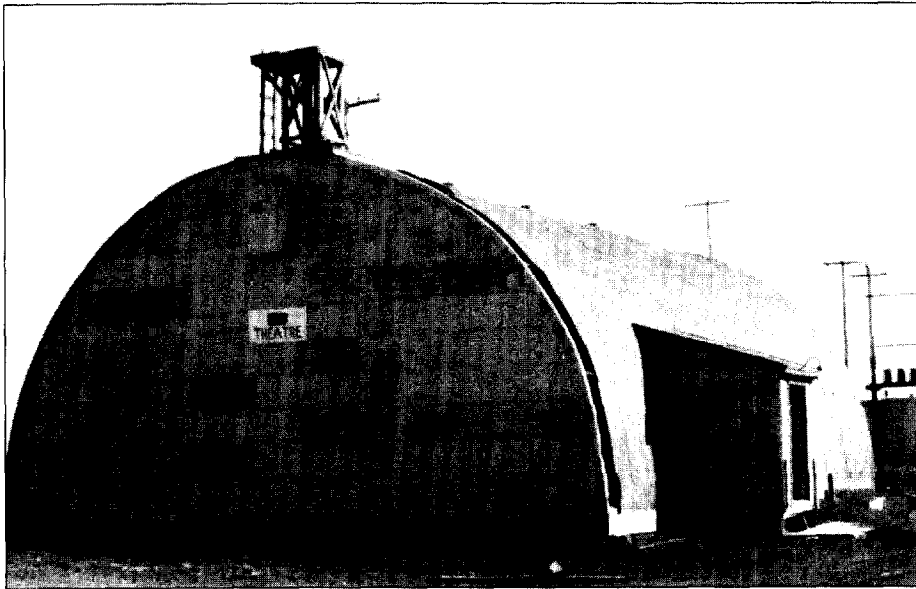
Conclusion and Recommendations

Those of us reading this Report in 1994 recall the years of anxiety, out in the cold. Some who were children in the 1950s remember crouching down along school hallways or under desks during practice air raid drills, with hands over our heads to "protect" ourselves. The dreadful knowledge that we and our enemy faced each other across stockpiles of weaponry capable of destroying the planet, with only the threat of retaliation to deter their use, left psychological scars upon more than two generations of Americans — and presumably also on those on the "other side." The lives of many adults now in their prime have spanned the years of the Cold War and its hot spots, from World War II (the "good war") to the inconclusive Korean War, and through the divisive Vietnam War, with its lengthy emotional aftermath that unsettled the American military's certainty regarding its mission and the willingness of society to support it. The jubilation that greeted the dissolution of Soviet Communism signalled the close of an era and the sense, at least temporarily, that with the end of the nuclear standoff that marked the Cold War, the world might become more peaceful.

We are not the only generation to have lived in troubled but interesting times, or whose story will be sifted and retold well past our own lifetimes. At the outset, this Report stated that the Cold War Task Area is not writing a history of the Cold War. That will be the province of historians, journalists, sociologists, policy makers, and Ph.D. candidates who will churn out Cold War books and monographs far into the 21st century. The assignment for the Legacy Cold War Project is to aid in the preservation of the raw materials from which those volumes will be produced.

Congressional language directs the Legacy Program to establish a project to "inventory, protect, and conserve the physical and literary property and relics of the Department of Defense, in the United States and overseas, connected with the origins and the development of the Cold War." Legacy's congressional charge is seconded by the Secretary of Defense and senior officials in the military departments concerned with broadly defined issues of environmental security, as well as by DoD cultural resource managers, historians, and curators who are faced daily with the necessity to preserve, manage, and dispose of Cold War assets at a time of massive military drawdown.

At this time of rapid change, objects are disappearing or being discarded, buildings are being torn down, and records are being lost or thrown away. The people responsible for DoD's material culture are confronted with a daunting task in deciding how to protect and preserve the evidence of the military's role during the Cold War — the structures built to store and maintain the equipment, train the forces, and house their dependents, the ships, aircraft, tanks, and their prototypes, radar and electronics, launch complexes, logistical



Theater at the Naval Arctic Research Laboratories in Barrow, Alaska.

facilities, bombs, missiles, machine guns, training simulators and combat training ranges, research and manufacturing facilities, test sites and proving grounds, spy satellites and listening posts, special operations bases, and command/control/communications sites. Commanders and resource managers must sort out legal requirements and make professional judgments, with little time or information by which to evaluate the historical significance of these and

other Cold War resources, or clear instruction that allows them to make management decisions.

Responsible caretakers throughout DoD are already beginning to survey and evaluate portions of their Cold War heritage. The Cold War Task Area is acting to provide direction and coordination of these efforts in order to avoid duplication and unnecessary expense. It hopes that these joint endeavors, engaging cultural resource professionals from all the services, will allow the Department to examine and account for its Cold War holdings in a coherent way, and may also lead to the development of new or modified management tools where they are needed.

The purpose of this Report is to provide a general description of Cold War cultural resources, possible management and preservation options for treating them, and an overview of the activities taking place within and outside DoD to inventory and protect Cold War assets. It recommends an approach to the preservation of Cold War material culture, reiterated below, and has developed an action plan for the Cold War Task Area designed to aid in the implementation of that approach. Finally, the Task Area offers the following suggestions, intended to enhance cooperation among the military services, as well as between DoD and other federal agencies, with the goal of producing a consistent, interdependent, and productive DoD-wide preservation effort.

Suggested Actions for Preservation and Documentation of Cold War Resources

§ Preservation. The Cold War Task Area maintains that it is inappropriate and unnecessary for all Cold War cultural resources--the military hardware or other property developed or constructed during the period--to be evaluated according to the requirements for National Register eligibility. It does recommend, however, that DoD make every effort to identify important types of resources from the Cold War. They can then be considered for preservation, based upon the range of options discussed in Chapter II of this Report. As a result, the function and design of the major resource types from the Cold War will be documented for the historical record, and an informed evaluation will underlie any preservation decision.

§ Data bases. To aid in drafting management tools and disseminating information regarding Cold War resources, the information gathered from inventories and research studies should be compiled and stored electronically and made generally available.

§ Declassification. The Legacy Cold War Task Area commends the declassification efforts currently underway within some offices of DoD, but urges others who have been less active to initiate or step up their efforts. It recommends that the military departments and national security agencies faced with increasingly strict requirements to declassify records join in a multi-agency effort to coordinate their procedures, possibly under the auspices of the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

§ Contractor records. Regarding records still held by defense industry contractors, further efforts should be made to promote corporate commitments to archival programs based on professional archival standards; to capture the records of defense-related industries as they reorganize, disband, etc.; and to support tax incentives for defense industries currently undergoing reductions who save or donate defense records.

§ Document collection and storage. For a variety of reasons, many records that explicate the military's roles and missions during the Cold War are not retired to Federal records centers. The services keep many records in many different places. Real property records, for example, tend not to be retired routinely along with the operational or historical records that explain the use of facilities. Contractor records, personal papers, and Cold War collections such as the old *Current News* are not covered by the FRA. In other cases, records are simply lost or thrown away. An archive storage facility for these disparate types of Cold War materials would contribute to their retention and usability.

§ Collections management inventory and data base. An electronic data base should be created to include description, location, and accountability data of Cold War-related artifacts found in DoD collections.

§ Overseas studies and surveys. Because DoD exercises far less control over the preservation of overseas sites than those in the United States, it cannot require that foreign-source documents relating to facilities used by the United States be retired to the

National Archives. DoD funding to pursue studies and surveys of installations and artifacts related to the U.S. military presence overseas during the Cold War should be given high priority.

§ Partnerships for East-West projects. Partnerships should be pursued between DoD and other federal and outside agencies active in Cold War studies to consider strategies for protecting NATO and Eastern bloc records. Similarly, the instigation of partnerships among the Departments of State and Defense and international bodies may permit consideration of the preservation of overseas Cold War facilities in which the United States has an interest.

§ Cold War Project administration. The Cold War Task Area recommends that the Cold War Project, which Congress required the Legacy Program to establish by 1993, continue to encourage and coordinate broad-based scholarly, environmental, and cultural resource management activities related to the legacy of DoD during the Cold War. Depending upon the fiscal and staffing resources allocated to it, the Task Area could provide an umbrella for actions taken to further the recommendations above. It would:

- Conduct Cold War-related studies and research projects relevant to DoD's interests.
- Serve as a clearinghouse for information regarding Cold War studies and research efforts.
- Convene meetings of professional working groups as needed to consult on matters of policy and practice.
- Institute programs to increase public awareness of the significance of Cold War historic resources found within DoD.
- Develop fruitful partnerships for cooperative projects between DoD and other agencies whose Cold War missions complemented and overlapped one another such as the CIA and DoE, and between DoD and international agencies.
- Establish ties among the cultural resource programs (preservation, historical, museums, records, environment) and their administrators in DoD departments and offices.
- Create electronic data bases accessible through existing information networks. Disseminate information regarding activities and products in the form of a newsletter.

The Cold War Task Area makes its suggestions in the spirit of helping to clarify the issues that DoD faces as it deepens its commitment and broadens its program of good stewardship of Cold War historic resources.

Appendices

Appendix I

Cold War Task Area Activities, FY 1991-1992

Sponsored Conferences

- Cold War Working Group Meeting, Fort Myer, VA, October 28, 1991
- Cold War Context Meeting, Washington, DC, June 25, 1992
- Department of Defense-National Archives and Records Administration Declassification Conference, Washington, DC, October 20-21, 1992
- Preserving the History of the Military Contracting Industry: A Conference Co-Sponsored by the Legacy Resource Management Program, Department of Defense; National Archives and Records Administration; and the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Santa Monica, CA, November 19-20, 1992

Presentations

- Society of American Archivists, Philadelphia, PA, September 1991
- National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), San Francisco, CA, October 15, 1991
- National Council on Public History, Columbia, SC, March 11-15, 1992
- NCSHPO Annual Meeting, Washington, DC, March 21-23, 1992
- Organization of American Historians, Chicago, IL, April 2-5, 1992
- Society of American Archaeologists, Pittsburgh, PA, April 7, 1992
- DoD Legacy Pacific Regional Workshop, Honolulu, HI, April 14-16, 1992
- Society for History in the Federal Government, Washington, DC, April 14, 1992
- Department of Defense Cultural Resource Conference, F.E. Warren Air Force Base, WY, May 4-5, 1992
- National Guard Historians Meeting, Helena, MT, May 11-12, 1992
- Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Environment) Thomas Baca, June 19, 1992
- NCSHPO Board Meeting, Juneau, AK, July 17-21, 1992
- TAMS Meeting, Washington, DC, July 21-23, 1992
- TAMS Meeting, Fort Belvoir, VA, September 18, 1992
- US/ICOMOS meeting, Miami, FL, October 9, 1992
- Joint American Historical Association-Organization of American Historians-Society of American Archivists, Committee on Archives, Washington, DC, October 19, 1992
- Army Cultural Resource Planning Meeting, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, ID, November 5, 1992
- TAMS Meeting, San Antonio, TX, December 1, 1992
- US/ICOMOS Annual Meeting, Washington, DC, January 16, 1993
- NCSHPO Annual Meeting, Washington, DC, March 31, 1993
- Organization of American Historians, Anaheim CA, April 17, 1993
- National Council on Public History, Valley Forge, PA, April 29-May 1, 1993

Sponsored Meetings

- National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, April 16, 1992

Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Marcella Sherfy, SHPO, Helena, MT, May 12, 1992

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Environment) Staff, May 28, 1992

DoD History Offices, June 1992:

Office of the Secretary of Defense History Office

Joint Chiefs of Staff History Office

Center of Military History

Center for Air Force History

Naval Historical Center

National Archives and Records Administration, July 9, 1992

National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution, July 13, 1992

New York State Historic Preservation Office, Julia Stokes, deputy SHPO, July 19, 1992

Alaska State Historic Preservation Office, Judith Bittner, SHPO, July 22, 1992

National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office, Anchorage, AK, July, 22, 1992

University of South Carolina historian Dan Bilderback, August 17, 1992

National Archives and Records Administration and National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian, September 16, 1992

Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, Jim Garrison, SHPO, January, 1993

Ohio State Historic Preservation Office, Ray Luce, SHPO, April 5, 1993

Texas State Historic Preservation Office, Amy Dase, April 17, 1993

Conferences Attended

National Trust for Historic Preservation Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA, October 16-20, 1991

Beyond the Cold War, An Academic Conference, Madison, WI, October 20-21, 1991

American Association of Museums Annual Conference, Baltimore, MD, April 27-29, 1992

Society of American Archivists Annual Meeting, Montreal, Quebec, September 12-16, 1992

The Atomic West Symposium, Seattle WA, September 25-28, 1992

National Trust for Historic Preservation Annual Meeting, Miami, FL, October 6-10, 1992,

Navy Cultural Resource Conference, Norfolk, VA, November 9, 1992

Site Visits

Alaska, July 21-August 2, 1992

Carlisle Barracks and Museum, PA, October 5-6, 1992

Japan and Korea, September 24-October 2, 1992

Key West, FL, October 12, 1992

Belgium, England, Germany, and Scotland, October 23-November 13, 1992

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH, April 5-8, 1993

Archives Visited

Air Force Photographic Archives, National Air and Space Museum

Army Combat Art Archives

Army Corps of Engineer Photographic Archives

Navy Combat Art Archives

Navy Photographic Archives

Appendix II

Cold War Demonstration Projects, FY 1991-1993

Demonstration projects serve as tools to survey, inventory, and explore a variety of Cold War resources owned by DoD and others. Many of the projects will be used as case studies to provide guidance for further research. Others, when completed, will provide the public and historians with previously unseen documents and histories that can be used to better understand the Cold War. The Legacy program partially or completely funded 26 Cold War-related demonstration projects between FY 1991-1993. A number of the projects involve significant partnerships between DoD and other agencies and organizations. Unless otherwise noted, all projects were funded late in FY 93 and, therefore, are just beginning.

- Pancho Barnes Oral History and Cultural Resource Management Project, Edwards Air Force Base, California; U.S. Air Force. The goal is to collect oral histories from surviving inhabitants of the area that became Edwards Air Force Base. A videotape relating part of the history has been produced. The histories will provide an insight into the significance of the region's contribution to Edwards Air Force Base and the Test Flight Center, and the information gathered will be used as the basis for the creation of an Aerospace Firsts Historic District (FY 91, continuing).

- Joint Smithsonian Institution-Russian Academy of Sciences Exhibition on the Cold War; National Museum of American History, National Air and Space Museum. The goal is to produce an exhibit that will focus on the nuclear arms race, missile race, and the space race. Planning and meetings are currently underway between the United States and the former Soviet Union. The exhibition is tentatively scheduled to open in the late 1990's (FY 91, continuing).

- Inventory of DoD Cold War-Era Cultural and Historical Resources in the State of South Carolina; University of South Carolina, South Carolina Department of Archives and History. As of this writing, the project has developed partners and an advisory board. It has also produced a methodological approach, which is currently under review. The survey work and data base of significant Cold War sites will be completed in FY 1994. This project will serve as a case study for future state-wide surveys (FY 92, continuing).

- Documentation of Minuteman II Missile Launch Control Facility, Ellsworth Air Force Base, South Dakota; National Park Service, U.S. Army and Air Force. Ellsworth Minuteman facilities are Minuteman I facilities modified to a Minuteman II configuration. The project will produce HAER documentation of the site, including a narrative history and drawings, and an interpretive plan for its eventual use as part of the South Dakota Air and Space Museum at Ellsworth Air Force Base (FY 92, continuing).

- Data base for Historical Literature of the DoD: A Post-World War II Bibliography; NARA and DoD Historical Offices. The project produced a database that can be used to

compile a comprehensive, selected bibliography of post-World War II published and unpublished unclassified DoD historical works (FY 92).

- Soviet Navy Archives Study, U.S. Naval Academy. Scholars from the Academy will travel to the former Soviet Union to discuss the naval archives in order to exchange ideas and improve access to former Soviet archives.

- Naval History Symposium; U.S. Naval Academy and U.S. and Russian agencies and archives. Historians from the former Soviet Union will travel to the United States to participate in a symposium at the U.S. Naval Academy. The historians will meet with U.S. historians, archivists, scholars, and others to improve the exchange and access of information.

- Initial Survey of DoD Sites, Structures, and Historical Materials related to the Cold War; Cold War Task Area and DoD partners. The Cold War Task Area will sponsor a survey of Army, Air Force, and Navy missile systems on DoD lands.

- International Conference on Cold War Records and History; DoD, CIA, and Department of State Historical Offices, National Archives and Records Administration. The conference will focus on three areas: mutual access to records and information relating to the military, management and use of resources by scholars and others, and significant Cold War-era events such as the Berlin Crisis, 1958-61. The tentative date for the conference is April 1994.

- Cold War Historical Documents Declassification Review; Naval Historical Center. The goal of the 1-year project is to develop a plan to declassify records from the Cold War period in a logical, swift, and economic manner. The results will be evaluated by the other Services.

- Operation Rescue: Inventory of Judaic Artifacts from the Cold War Period; Project Judaica Foundation and U.S. Army Data Collection. The objective of the project is to survey countries in the former Soviet Union and Eastern and Central Europe to discover and inventory Judaic communal objects and artifacts held by those governments during the Cold War. The project will assess the steps needed for the disposition of each collection.

- Collections Management of Nuclear Weapons, Interservice Nuclear Weapons Training Detachment, Kirtland Air Force Base. The goal is to establish the significance of the historic collection of nuclear weapons held by the Interservice Nuclear Weapons School. The product will be a plan to preserve, complete, and make the collection safe and accessible.

- Historic Research for the Multi-Service Weapons Test/Proving/Training Grounds in West Desert of Utah and Nevada; U.S. Air Force and National Park Service. The product will be a public document that will narrate the historic significance of the 2-million-acre area, which has a more than 150-year history of military activity.

- Vandenberg Air Force Base Cold War and Space Exploration Facility Inventory; U.S. Air Force, USACERL. The project has been divided into three phases, with only the first phase, the inventory of all space launch facilities, support facilities, and family housing, being funded

in 1992-1993. The inventory will survey the significance of Cold War, and technical- and space-related sites at the installation for eligibility to the National Register. In phase two, the results would be used to develop a management plan. In phase three, an educational video and pamphlet on the role of the installation during the Cold War and space exploration would be developed.

- Images of the Cold War; National Archives and Records Administration. Records from the Defense Motion Media Center at Norton Air Force Base will be reviewed, selected, and reproduced as images for inclusion in an educational video.

- USAF/NASA Lifting Body Historical Resource Management Project; Edwards Air Force Base, California. The project will inventory documents and other information sources concerning the joint USAF and NASA Lifting Body Projects which preceded and supported the Space Shuttle Development Program.

- Cultural Resource Management of Cold War Period Jet Aircraft; Edwards Air Force Base, Air Force Flight Test Museum. The project will develop approaches for managing, restoring, and preserving historic jet aircraft from the Cold War era.

- Cold War Inventory of Air Combat Command Bases; Headquarters, Air Combat Command. The project aims to preserve critical, exceptionally significant historic properties from the Cold War era, developing a "punch list" of priority property types and then identifying locations of well-preserved examples.

- Preservation of Complex 19 Erector; Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (CCAFS), Florida. The project will preserve a vital component of the Gemini manned space program located at Complex 19 (CX 19), is a contributing property to the CCAFS National Historic Landmark district.

- Public awareness of the B-52's Cold War Role; Langley Air Force Base, Virginia. The B-52 interpretive display will be part of a community park near the LaSalle gate of Langley Air Force Base.

- Aeromedical Evacuation History; Brooks Air Force Base, Texas. The history will track the evolution of aeromedical evacuation since its inception, highlighting the role of women.

- The Hot and Cold War on Reese Air Force Base; Reese Air Force Base, Texas. A pamphlet and a 30-minute videotape, based on oral histories and photographs, will record the period 1942- 1962.

- Conservation Survey and Inventory of Historical Artifacts in Germany; Center of Military History (CMH) and the USAF Museum, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. Teams from CMH and USAF Museum will travel to various Army and Air Force sites in Germany to survey and inventory historic artifacts, determine conservation/disposition needs, and identify/document

Cold War and other significant historic artifacts. The goal of the project is to protect and conserve significant historic artifacts in danger of being lost due to base closures.

- Update of Art and Artifact Accountability Records; Naval Historical Center. The goal is to enter descriptive, accountability, and location data on Navy art and artifacts from the Cold War and World War II eras into an automated data base. This will enable the Naval Historical Center to improve accountability for its collection of art and artifacts and make the collection more readily available to scholars.

- Duty Train Cars from Berlin, Germany; Fort Eustis, Virginia. The project has transported two cars of the Berlin Duty Train from Europe to Fort Eustis's Army Transportation Museum. The cars are a unique part of Cold War history; they were used to transport troops and supplies from 1946 until the reunification of Germany. They are the only ones of their kind in the United States and were donated by the German Government. An education film of the history of the train will be made to serve as part of the exhibit (FY 92).

Appendix III

Cold War Activities by DoD, Federal Agencies, and State Historic Preservation Officers 1991 – 1993

Office of the Secretary of Defense

A history of the Pentagon building by Dr. Alfred Goldberg, *The Pentagon: The First Fifty Years*, has recently been published by GPO. A conference of former East Bloc military archivists is in the planning phase as a partnership among DoD, CIA, and Department of State History Offices and the National Archives and Records Administration. It will be funded as a Cold War demonstration project for the Legacy program. The conference would explore research possibilities and build joint projects.

Army Corps of Engineers, Alaska District

A Cold War resource management plan is being developed for Alaska in consultation with the State historic preservation officer and the 11th Air Force. The report, expected by December 1993, will have four components: an inventory of all sites in Alaska (approximately 200), brief descriptions of each, discussion of historic context, and recommendations for each site. The Corps may continue with historic reports on special historical topics, either on types such as the DEW line or missile systems, or on activities such as fighter-intercept.

Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

The Key West Naval Air Station is the subject of a Section 106 compliance survey. The Corps is looking at buildings built prior to 1946 to determine the eligibility for the National Register, but is also paying special attention to the Cold War significance of the structures and station itself, mainly stemming from the Cuban Missile Crisis. The report will include a short history of the Key West Naval Air Station, building inventory forms, and photographs.

Army Corps of Engineers, New England Division

The Corps of Engineers has completed a comprehensive survey of Nike missile sites in the Northeast (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont) as part of a programmatic agreement for portions of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). Most Nike sites have been decommissioned for more than a decade. Because sites are deteriorating or are owned by private individuals and groups, the current Corps survey will be the last DoD opportunity to document some facilities.

Central Intelligence Agency

In accordance with the new openness policy launched by former Director William Gates, the CIA has been working on a series of symposia and declassification projects. An international conference on the Cuban Missile Crisis was held last year accompanied by a volume of newly declassified documents relating to the crisis. A conference on CIA estimates of Soviet power since the 1970's is planned for October 1994. Declassification technicians have been directed by Congress to review documents relating to the assassination of John F. Kennedy, but other topics have been targeted for future efforts. In 1992 the CIA declassified 100,000 pages of

information. It plans to publish its previous intelligence estimates as well as its internal journal as soon as possible. Declassification projects will include documents relating to the coups d'etats in Iran and Guatemala as well as a joint project with the Truman Library to declassify documents dating from the origins of the modern intelligence community.

Department of Energy

Work is underway to publish the final volume of the history of the Atomic Energy Commission. Two important DoE Cold War sites have been placed on the National Register: the B Reactor at the Hanford Nuclear Site in Washington and two residential areas adjoining Oak Ridge National Energy Laboratories in Tennessee.

Department of State

The Department of State must declassify Cold War documents in compliance with a Federal statute passed in October 1991. First, the Department of State is required to bring publication of the *Foreign Relations* series up to date by 1996 (to include declassified material of 30 years and older). Second, the Department of State must coordinate this effort with all relevant Federal agencies to ensure completeness. Third, the Department of State must open all its records over 30 years old unless special criteria mandate continued classification. The Historian's Office does not project successful fulfillment of the latter portion by the October 1993 deadline. A proposal for a joint U.S.-Russian project to document the Cold War awaits pending communication from Russian officials.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

As part of the continuing "NASA History Series," the Historian's Office is working on a study of NASA-industry relations. The Historian's Office has submitted a proposal to Legacy to study the DoD-NASA relationship.

National Security Agency

Records management at National Security Agency (NSA) calls for systematic declassification review of documents drafted after 1945. Newer documents are only reviewed in response to a Congressional mandate or FOIA request. NSA's Center for Cryptologic History writes classified histories of NSA's operations. The center also coordinates symposia and maintains a museum.

Nuclear History Program, University of Maryland

The Nuclear History Program, currently located at the University of Maryland, is an international program of research, training, and discussion concerning the development and deployment of nuclear forces, the elaboration of policies for their management and possible use, and their role in the evolution of relations among European nations, the United States, and the Soviet Union. The program has sponsored several research projects, conferences, and oral histories focusing on important topics of Cold War history. Through its offices in Germany and the United States, the program publishes a bulletin and a series of occasional papers. Topics for future conferences include the Berlin Crisis, Germany and Nuclear Weapons in the Cold War, the Russian and U.S. Nuclear Establishments, and U.S. Weapon Labs. Copies of all publications and supporting documentation will be available from the affiliated National Security Archive.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Two volumes have been written on the history of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) up to 1974. *A Short History of Nuclear Regulation, 1946-1990*, published in January 1993, brought the history up to 1990 in concise format.

Smithsonian Institution, American History Museum

The museum is preparing an exhibit, "The Long Twilight Struggle," partially funded by the Legacy program. The joint Russian-American project will comprise three exhibits: "The Arms Race," "The Space Race", and "Popular Images of the Cold War." Funding is pending for an accompanying conference series in cooperation with the Nuclear History Program. One conference will take place in March 1994 to explore whether the Cold War is a viable period for historical study.

Smithsonian Institution, Armed Forces History Branch

The Armed Forces History Branch is working on several projects related to the Cold War. It is collaborating with the University of Maryland and the Air and Space Museum on "The Long Twilight Struggle." It is also planning an exhibit titled "Science in America from 1876 to the Present," which will include many Cold War artifacts that is expected to open in 1994. It is planning a conference, co-sponsored with American University, in Washington, DC to consider the 45 year span of the Cold War, emphasizing 1950-1960.

Smithsonian Institution, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

The Smithsonian Institution's Cold War History Project was established in 1991 with the goal of disseminating new information and perspectives on the history of the Cold War. The project publishes a quarterly bulletin, awards fellowships to young scholars of the Cold War, and organizes international conferences. A recent conference in Moscow, *New Evidence in Cold War History*, brought together historians and archivists from the East and West to discuss new insights into major Cold War events, crises, and policies. A collection of papers and documents from the conference will be published. Upcoming conference topics will include the Cold War in Asia and the Cold War in East Central Europe. In addition, a conference co-sponsored with the Nuclear History Program will focus on the Cold War in Germany.

Cold War Historic Preservation Efforts by State Historic Preservation Officers

A survey of historic preservation initiatives for military sites in the various states reveals that while some steps have been taken, a comprehensive state-by-state inventory of Cold War-related sites is far from complete. The Army Corps of Engineers, in partnership with the State historic preservation offices (SHPOs), is most active in the process of conducting the surveys and related work. Recent budget difficulties in some states have hindered the ability of SHPOs to engage in these types of surveys.

Alabama

The Army Corps of Engineers has conducted studies at Redstone Arsenal and Fort McClellan. Redstone Arsenal's Cold War relevance is limited to Missile Command administration and small-scale testing. Within Redstone is Marshall Space Flight Center, a NASA enclave that

contains some Cold War relics under NASA jurisdiction. Fort McClellan's properties predate the Cold War era except for a chemical weapons testing facility currently in operation.

A USAF radar site on Dauphin Island was determined to be ineligible for the National Register by the SHPO because significant alterations by subsequent owners resulted in its loss of historic integrity. The site is being integrated into a Sealab consortium project to construct wetlands and a nature center.

Alaska

The Army Corps of Engineers is launching a long-term project to document Cold War sites in Alaska. First it will produce a comprehensive plan. Each succeeding year it will produce a report on some component of the Cold War, including weapon systems, fighter intercept, or communication systems. HAER has completed a recordation of the DEW line site at Bullen Point. The SHPO and the Army Corps of Engineers are in consultation with the USAF regarding the planned closure of 26 Air Force sites of Cold War significance. In addition, planned alterations to communications equipment at White Alice and NIKE Missile sites will require further consultation. Adak Naval Station, already a National Historic Landmark because of its World War II significance, has been downscaled and designated a Superfund environmental cleanup site.

Arizona

The Titan II Missile Site 571-7 in Pima County has been placed on the National Register.

Arkansas

An archaeological study undertaken in compliance with Section 106 of NHPA, was conducted at Eaker Air Force Base.

Colorado

Titan I Missile test pads have been declared a Superfund environmental cleanup site. Martin-Marietta, the contractor that owns the site, plans to preserve the uncontaminated structures and provide interpretation for them as part of their main facility tour. Rocky Mountain Arsenal, another Superfund site, may be turned into a nature preserve. The Pueblo Army Depot was the subject of a level 4 documentation of 27 prototypical structures by a contractor. The site includes ammunition storage igloos. While the original survey did not find them significant by National Register criteria, a second survey is planned.

Connecticut

The Corps of Engineers is currently surveying Nike missile sites in the State.

Delaware

The NPS is currently performing an archaeological survey at Dover Air Force Base.

Florida

The Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile, Alabama, District is documenting the Key West Naval Air Station, including a survey of Cuban Missile Crisis sites and buildings.

Idaho

The experimental breeder reactor EBR-1 at the Idaho National Energy Lab was determined to be a National Historic Landmark.

Illinois

The Corps of Engineers is performing a HABS/HAER survey of two NIKE missile sites in the State in response to a request from the SHPO.

Indiana

Fort Benjamin Harrison is scheduled for closure. The DoD has submitted an application for National Historic Landmark status based upon its pre-Cold War significance.

Iowa

The SHPO has no plans for Cold War resources.

Louisiana

It is the SHPO policy to only consider sites more than 50 years old.

Maine

A survey of Nike missile sites was recently completed. A survey is being performed at Loring Air Force Base, which is scheduled to close. The SHPO has approached the Army Corps of Engineers about surveying the Snark Missile site in Presque Isle. As the country's first intercontinental missile, the Snark has great Cold War significance.

Michigan

The SHPO has developed a memorandum of agreement with the Army Corps of Engineers to document Nike missile sites in the state. The Pot Austin radar installation has been surveyed.

Minnesota

The SHPO was involved with a Section 106 compliance survey of the Twin Cities Arsenal, which produced small arms. It was decided that the arsenal was not significant.

Mississippi

The SHPO reports that the military installations in the State are looking only at World War II-era resources.

Missouri

The state is attempting to gain legal control of a decommissioned Minuteman II ICBM silo associated with Whiteman Air Force Base. Air Force ownership and provisions of the START Treaty complicate that effort. The state would like to develop the site for interpretation and approach officials in the former Soviet Union about the possibility of establishing sister silo museums.

Nebraska

The Strategic Air Command (SAC) Museum in Omaha is an example of a private, Cold War-related preservation initiative. The SHPO established the museum in 1972 with the cooperation of the Air Force. Recently, a nonprofit organization assumed responsibility. This museum is the only one that is exclusively dedicated to the history of SAC. The museum contains many SAC artifacts, including some from the old-model SAC Headquarters command post at Offut Air Force Base.

The SHPO plans to include Cold War sites in an upcoming survey of Cheyenne County. The SHPO has previously been involved in a survey of Minuteman III sites in Cheyenne County motivated by computer upgrades. The Army Corps of Engineers has surveyed an above-ground Atlas missile site at an eastern Nebraska National Guard Base, which is reported to be the first semi-hardened intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) in the country. Offut Air Force Base expects to receive funding for a NPS inventory of the entire base, including Cold War sites.

Nevada

The DoE recently submitted a National Register nomination for the Sedan Crater nuclear test site, which was the site of an Operation Plowshare detonation. DoE has expressed willingness to embark upon a comprehensive survey of all nuclear test sites. In addition, the Nevada State Preservation Plan was used as a model for a current Legacy-funded project. The project developed a national historic context for historic cantonments on DoD installations from 1790 to 1940. With an enormous time period to survey for building types, the Legacy study used the Nevada approach for its overview, themes, site-specific information, and property types.

New Hampshire

The SHPO has no plans for Cold War resources.

New Jersey

The SHPO performed an evaluation of a Boeing Michigan Aeronautical Research Center (BOMARC) missile site at McGuire Air Force Base per Section 106 requirements. In 1960 a fire in a shelter caused a partial melting of the missile, and resulted in low-level radioactive contamination of the shelter. The SHPO concluded that the project to remove extant portions of shelter 204 and other associated structures and the removal of contaminated soils would not adversely affect the site. The Victorian house that served as the site of the 1967 Glassboro Summit between the superpowers is already on the National Register based on other criteria.

New York

The SHPO is awaiting funding allocation for a State-wide inventory of Cold War missile and communication sites.

North Carolina

A survey of seven observation towers and a rocket assembly building on Topsail Island is currently underway. This facility was a part of "Operation Bumblebee," which led to the development of the ramjet engine. A systematic survey of Onslow County included Cold War resources at the Camp Lejeune Marine Base.

North Dakota

The NPS took initial steps toward a Section 106 review of the Stanley R. Nicholson Safeguard Site, an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) complex associated with Grand Forks Air Force Base near Nekoma. However, since some components of the site are being used by the Air Force for research, a program of site interpretation may currently be precluded. As a potentially operable ABM site, the site will come into conflict with the 1972 ABM Treaty and its protocols if another missile defense facility is constructed. A historical context study of the site has been prepared as part of a potential demolition plan. The site is especially significant as the only U.S. ABM system actually constructed.

Ohio

The Rivenna armament manufacturing site is closing and the SHPO is looking at its potential significance. A recent upgrade and new construction at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base involved the SHPO in a Section 106 compliance survey regarding structures constructed prior to the Cold War. Many of the individual site histories included information on their Cold War significance.

Oklahoma

The SHPO is occasionally involved in Section 106 compliance surveys at military bases, but only for World War II-era significance. There are no plans for Cold War resources.

Pennsylvania

The SHPO cites the 50-year rule as precluding consideration of Cold War resources.

South Carolina

The Legacy program has funded a current study of Cold War sites across the State, undertaken by the Public History Program of the University of South Carolina.

The Marine Recruit Depot on Parris Island is the subject of an architectural survey that will focus on structures less than 50-years old, but will also make recommendations on newer structures.

Another private initiative to preserve Cold War material culture is the preservation of the nuclear ship *Savannah*, which was the only one of its type. Built in the late 1950's, the *Savannah* sailed into the late 1960's and participated in the Atoms for Peace Program. A private operator, subsidized by the government, originally operated it as a museum. It has been moored at Patriot's Point Maritime Museum, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina, since 1981. The museum was established by the South Carolina Historical Society, but now a non-profit development authority runs the day-to-day operations. The U.S. Maritime Association holds title to the *Savannah*.

South Dakota

The SHPO is working with NPS to conduct a HABS/HAER recordation of a Minuteman II ICBM site and perhaps nominate the site as a National Historic Landmark. Because of its proximity to the Badlands National Park, NPS is considering providing interpretation of the site to park visitors. Ellsworth Air Force Base is conducting an inventory to include Cold War resources. In accordance with the provisions of the START Treaty, Minuteman II ICBM silos

are being scaled back and the SHPO has been involved in some Section 106 compliance surveys of these sites.

Tennessee

The DoE has issued a request for proposals for a cultural resources survey at Oak Ridge National Energy Laboratory. The survey report should be followed by a programmatic agreement and perhaps a National Register nomination from the DoE. The residential community surrounding Oak Ridge has already attained National Register status. The SHPO has been involved in several Section 106 compliance surveys of Holliston Army Ammunition Plant. The plant was geared up for major Cold War crises and subsequently "mothballed."

Utah

The NPS has issued a request for proposals for a survey of Hill Air Force Base.

Virginia

The SHPO developed a memorandum of agreement to document a testing device at the Harry Diamond Labs in Woodbridge, Virginia, before it was moved to White Sands, New Mexico. The device was used to test the effects of nuclear blasts on electronic equipment.

Washington

Inventories that include Cold War resources have been conducted at the Keyport Undersea Warfare facility, Naval Station Puget Sound, and Fairchild Air Force Base. The SHPO generally avoids addressing resources less than 50 years old, but reports that most installations where they are located are already recognized for earlier significance. In fact, until recently modern military facilities were viewed as obstructions to older adjacent sites.

Wisconsin

The State Social Action Archives houses the largest collection of anti-Vietnam War material in the country.

Wyoming

The SHPO has been involved in Section 106 compliance surveys of Minuteman III ICBM sites associated with F.E. Warren Air Force Base. The SHPO determined a computer upgrade constituted an adverse effect and, as a compromise, an exhibit on the Minuteman III and its computer systems was recently added to the F.E. Warren Air Force Base Museum.

Appendix IV

Sample Guidance Statements for the Preservation of Cold War Properties

The following are facsimile reproductions of U.S. Air Force and U.S. Navy policy statements issued to provide standards to military and civilian officials determining the disposition of departmental properties. Both these documents explain the grounding of present defense historic properties policies in the National Historic Preservation Act.

Interim Guidance Treatment of Cold War Historic Properties for U.S. Air Force Installations June 1993

Introduction In 1989 the Berlin Wall fell and "Checkpoint Charlie" became history. Suddenly the historic preservation community became aware of a Cold War heritage that would be lost without timely action. Both the DoD Legacy Resource Management Program and the Air Force Federal Preservation Officer acted to ensure that historically significant properties of the Cold War are identified, recorded, and, if feasible, retained for study and public education. This guidance is intended as an interim measure for use at Air Force installations, mainly to assist them in complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It is not aimed at meeting the broad mandate for Cold War study set down in the DoD Legacy Program. A more comprehensive treatment of Cold War history and historic preservation is expected from the Legacy Program in the next year or two.

In the simple question and answer format used here, we have relied heavily and purposefully on existing regulations and guidance of the Department of Interior, again for compliance purposes. If criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or other such guidance is changed, we will use it. Comments and criticisms on this interim guidance are welcomed from all parties.

1.0 WHY SHOULD I BE CONCERNED ABOUT HISTORIC PROPERTIES FROM THE COLD WAR? ISN'T THAT TOO RECENT?

1.1 Although 50 years is the normal age for the Interior Department (the lead agency in such matters) to begin considering properties potentially significant, its regulations and guidelines do allow for younger properties to be nominated if they are of exceptional importance, or are integral parts of National Register districts. Even though the Cold War ended only recently, it was unquestionably of exceptional importance in our Nation's history. Experience

shows that waiting 50 years before engaging in historic preservation activities would result in the loss of many historic resources. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Environment, Safety & Occupational Health, Mr. Gary Vest, recognized this in a 9 Oct 92 action memo to the Air Force Civil Engineer (Atch 1). He stated that bases must consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on actions that may affect significant Cold War or highly technical or scientific facilities. In a 1 Jul 91 memorandum, the Air Force forwarded policy guidance on the latter area (Atch 2).

2.0 WHAT DOD/AF PROGRAMS DEAL WITH COLD WAR HISTORIC PRESERVATION ISSUES?

2.1 In November 1990 Congress tasked DoD in its Legacy Resource Management Program (P.L. 101-511, Sec 8120) to undertake studies of the Cold War and to identify significant properties worthy of preservation. The Legacy Program, directed by the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security, DUSD(ES), funded several projects in the Cold War area; these are summarized below.

3.0 WHAT IS HAPPENING WITH COLD WAR STUDIES IN DOD?

3.1 A draft report titled "Coming in from the Cold: a Preliminary Report on the Legacy Cold War Study" was completed in December 1991. Although still officially a draft, its recommendations will be folded into the 1993 report to Congress on the Cold War required by the Legacy statute.

3.2 To meet the Congressional mandate, a draft Report to Congress, outlining Cold War-related historic resources, existing laws that pertain to them, problems associated with their management and preservation, and recommendations for future activities of the Cold War Task Area, is expected in the fall of 1993.

3.3 Dr. Rebecca Cameron of the Air Force History Office is the Legacy Resource Management Program task area manager for the DoD Cold War history project (HQ USAF/CEVP, 1260 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1260, (703) 6978937). Among its forthcoming activities, the Cold War Task Area will sponsor a series of case studies that relate Cold War themes to military activities and to the sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, and documents that illustrate them; will develop criteria and processes for identifying, evaluating, and protecting Cold War historic resources; will pursue projects concerned with declassification of records and with curation of Cold War-related artifacts; will coordinate the Legacy demonstration projects with Cold War themes; and, drawing upon a uniform methodology, will coordinate an effort to survey DoD Cold War holdings.

3.4 Some examples of the Legacy Resource Management Program demonstration projects with Cold War themes include: (1) the Department of History at the University of South Carolina is a partner with DoD Legacy in assessing Cold War properties at all Defense installations in that state; (2) the Army Corps of Engineers is developing some documentary information on the Nike missile defense system as part of its installation restoration program; and (3) late in FY92

a Legacy proposal by the National Park Service regarding Minuteman II/NIKE Missile Launch Facilities was funded. The project will inventory, evaluate, and document to Historic American Engineering Record standards MMII and NIKE facilities in the Midwestern United States and develop a historic context based on both the administrative and technological components.

3.5 In summary, for the Cold War we have the outlines of a sociopolitical timeline developed and some initial efforts at context development. For preservation purposes, we now need the help of military historians and informants in identifying significant tangible DoD assets from the Cold War.

3.6 Treatment of Cold War properties in terms of inventory and evaluation for compliance purposes may eventually be worked out programmatically by DoD with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. Until that time, however, installations must consult case-by-case with their SHPOs on any action that could affect a historically significant Cold War property.

4.0 WHAT ARE OUR EXISTING SOURCES FOR TECHNICAL GUIDANCE ON THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OF COLD WAR PROPERTIES?

4.1 National Register Bulletin 15: "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," National Park Service

4.2 National Register Bulletin 22: "Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that have Achieved Significance within the Last Fifty Years," National Park Service

4.3 National Register Bulletin 29, "Guidelines for Restricting Information about Historic and Prehistoric Resources," National Park Service

4.4 *Balancing Historic Preservation Needs with the Operation of Highly Technical or Scientific Facilities*, 1991, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

5.0 HOW DO WE DEFINE COLD WAR HISTORIC PROPERTIES?

5.1 In November 1992 Legacy Program representatives suggested the following temporal boundaries for the Cold War: from the March 1946 "Iron Curtain" speech of Winston Churchill to the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989. Since these were easily recognizable to the layperson, we have adopted them for this interim Section 106 guidance. Cold War historic properties" are *buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts* built, used, or associated with critical events or persons during this period and that possess exceptional historic importance to the Nation or that are outstanding examples of technological or scientific achievement. In addition to real property assets, two other categories can be found to have historic significance: artifacts and documents. The latter may or may not be associated with surviving real property. Legacy Program definitions for these categories follow.

Historic personal property is any artifact, relic of battle experience or other military activity, piece of military equipment, weapon, article of clothing, flag, work of art,~ movable object, or other item of personal property to which historical or cultural significance may be ascribed through professional evaluation of historic associations to persons, events, places, eras, or military organizations.

Historic records are any historical, oral-historical, ethnographic, architectural, or other document that may provide a record of the past, whether associated with real property or not, as determined through professional evaluation of the information content and significance of the information. Special care should be taken to ensure that potentially important historic personal property and records are not lost during base realignments, closures, and disposals. Identify these items to records managers at the base and the gaining agency, who should ensure that curation measures are taken that meet the standards of the National Archives. Most Air Force Cold War historic properties in the real property sense will be buildings and structures. Most of this guidance is directed to their compliance treatment. The following terminology is adapted directly from National Park Service guidelines for the National Register of Historic Places. While they may be at odds with some current military service conventions, their usage is preferred, especially since the Keeper of the Register has the final say in any determination of eligibility.

5.2 "Buildings" are created principally to shelter any form of human activity. Parts of buildings are not eligible for consideration independent of the rest of the existing building. The whole building must be considered and its significant features identified. Examples include: administration buildings, chapels, dormitories, family housing, garages, hangars, launch control centers, libraries, and radar stations.

5.3 "Structures" usually are made for purposes other than creating human shelter and all of the extant structural elements must be considered for eligibility. Examples include: aircraft, bridges, fences, missiles and their silos, launch pads and weaponry, roads, runways, water towers, and wind tunnels. Aircraft would not routinely be eligible as significant Cold War properties; however, if associated with an exceptionally important event, person, theme, scientific or technological development, they may warrant individual recognition and treatment. That association would have to be clearly documented through professional investigations by aviation historians.

5.4 An "object" refers to works that are primarily artistic in nature or that are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment (NPS Bulletin 15, p.5).

Examples include: fountain, monument, statuary (note: movable sculptures and furniture are not eligible). See the Legacy terminology for historic personal property cited earlier.

5.5 A "site" is the location of a significant event, activity, etc. Actual physical remains may or may not be present at the location. Although this usually refers to archeological sites and would not typically be of concern for Cold War properties, such sites are possible. Air Force examples

include locations where critical missions were stationed or events transpired, e.g., sites of early rocket testing or test tracks (now dismantled), nuclear testing ranges, treaty signing locations, and aircraft wrecks.

5.6 Finally, a "district" possesses a significant concentration of buildings, structures, etc. united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. An Air Force example could include a block of buildings, lacking any significant architectural or engineering merit, that hosted a crucial code breaking or intelligence gathering activity during the Cold War, a group of buildings built for nuclear weapon testing (laboratories), or an entire installation constructed for a specific Cold War mission. Because the majority of the Air Force-built inventory dates from the Cold War period, the last category (entire installations) will be applied only after extensive justification (cf. paras 11.1 and 12.4).

5.7 Historic properties can also be identified as sharing a common theme or context. In this case they need not be co-located. Some possible examples: "Minuteman II Launch Control Centers and Launch Facilities of South Dakota", "Nuclear Test Sites in the Desert Southwest", etc.

6.0 HOW DO WE DETERMINE THE HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF COLD WAR PROPERTIES?

6.1 As stated in the Introduction, we rely in this interim guidance on Section 106 compliance on the Department of Interior's National Register Criteria for Evaluation. These encourage nomination of recently significant properties if they are of *exceptional importance* to a community, State, region, or the Nation. According to NPS, "The criteria do not describe exceptional, nor should they. 'Exceptional', by its own definition, cannot be fully catalogued or anticipated."

6.2 Our approach will be thematic, i.e., "Cold War Historic Properties of the Department of Defense, 1946-1989." All DoD Cold War properties determined significant and eligible for the National Register are so designated at the national level. Regional or local significance remains to be determined through overviews, background studies, and inventories to be conducted as these properties approach the 50 year horizon.

6.3 Cold War historic properties may be of two classes:

6.3.1 Those that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

6.3.2 Those that warrant designation as National Historic Landmarks; these must have achieved *extraordinary* national importance or significance.

7.0 WHAT ARE THE SPECIFIC CRITERIA OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE FOR COLD WAR PROPERTIES?

7.1 Buildings, structures, objects, sites, or districts that possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating the Cold War heritage of the United States, that possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

7.1.1 That are directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to, and are directly identified with, or that outstandingly represent, the broad national pattern of United States Cold War history and from which an understanding and appreciation of those patterns may be gained; or

7.1.2 That are associated directly and importantly with the lives of persons *nationally significant* in the Cold War history of the United States; or

7.1.3 That represent some great idea or ideal of the American people (e.g., "Peace through Strength"); or

7.1.4 That embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural, engineering, technological, or scientific type specimen *exceptionally valuable* for a study of a period, style, method, or technique of construction, or that represent a significant, distinctive and *exceptional* entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

7.2 Some of the military factors which influenced the shape of plans and operations during the Cold War era include:

- Forward power projection
- Capability to engage at all scales: limited/theater/global
- Rapid deployment
- Rapid resupply
- Large standing force
- 24 hour vigilance
- Worldwide intelligence gathering
- Short warning/response time
- High level of security
- Emphasis on high technology (quality over quantity)

8.0 HOW DO WE ESTABLISH THE CASE FOR EXCEPTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE?

8.1 According to the National Park Service, "... nominations for such properties must demonstrate that sufficient historical perspective and scholarly, comparative analysis exist to justify the claim of exceptional importance." Furthermore, the rationale or justification must be an explicit part of the statement of significance and is *not* treated as self-explanatory.

8.2 Unfortunately, we are several years away from having this kind of reasoned basis from which to operate. In the meantime, irreplaceable pieces of our Cold War legacy have been and will continue to be lost. In this document the Air Force proposes an initial set of property types and Air Force examples as meeting the criteria of exceptional significance and eligibility for

National Register listing. Although the list will be an evolving one and we shall seek the consensus of scholars and professional military alike, the litmus test will be recognition by the public at large. This will ensure that we focus our time and funds appropriately.

9.0 WHAT ARE AIR FORCE COLD WAR HISTORIC PROPERTY TYPES?

9.1 Air Force Cold War assets are grouped in the following categories, subject to revision:

- Operational and Support Installations
 - Air Force bases, including Command Centers
 - Missile Stations
 - Launch Complexes
- Combat Weapons Systems & Combat Support Systems
 - Missiles
 - Aircraft (Fixed Wing & Rotary)
 - Ground Vehicles & Equipment
- Training Facilities
 - Warfighting, Combat Support, & Intelligence Schools
 - Launch Complexes
 - Combat Training Ranges
 - Impact Areas; Targets
 - POW (Prisoner of War) Training Camps
- Material Development Facilities
 - Research Laboratories
 - Manufacturing Sites
 - Test Sites
 - Proving Grounds
- Intelligence Facilities
 - Radar Sites
 - Listening Posts

10.0 WHAT ARE AIR FORCE EXAMPLES OF THESE TYPES?

10.1 Air Force examples include:

10.1.1 *Missile systems* deployed in the CW era, including IRBM and ICBM systems, e.g., Snark, Thor, Jupiter, Atlas, Titan, and Minuteman. Specific examples include Space Launch Facility 576 A-3, Thor Launch Complex SLC-10, and Titan Launch Facility 395-C, all at Vandenberg AFB, CA; MMII LF A-9 and LCC A-1 at Malmstrom AFB; MMII LCC Delta I and Delta IX LF, Ellsworth AFB.

10.1.2 *Antiaircraft missile/Surface to Air (SAMJ systems)*; Bomarc installations at McGuire, Otis, and Niagara. Nike and HAWK systems operated by the Army in defense of Air Force installations may be worthy of consideration.

10.1.3 *Major airframe types* deployed in the CW era, e.g., F-86, F4, F-15, SR-71. The Air Force Museum maintains representative examples of all types. Dispersed throughout most Air Force installations, they number 1600+, including WWII specimens. For airframes associated with exceptional people, events, or themes, and not currently in the museum inventory, the proponent should develop documentation to evaluate and support its significance.

10.1.5 *SAC "moleholes" or alert facilities*; examples at Carswell, Castle, Mather, and Wurtsmith AFBs.

10.1.6 *Training Facilities*; Missile launch complexes at Vandenberg AFB such as the Peacekeeper in Rail Garrison; simulated Russian POW training camp at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs.

10.1.7 *Test and experimentation facilities*; Johnston Island, US Territory, Pacific Ocean (formerly USAF, now Navy/Defense Nuclear Agency); site of high altitude nuclear testing and anti-satellite (ASAT) system.

10.1.8 *Air Force weapons production facilities*

10.1.9 *Key bases and command centers*; Alternate National Military Command Center (ANMCC), or Site R, Raven Rock, PA.

10.1.10 *Special operations*; Building P-1900, Air Force Special Projects Facility, Westover AFB, MA.

11.0 WHAT AIR FORCE ASSETS FROM THE COLD WAR HAVE ALREADY BEEN IDENTIFIED AS HISTORIC PROPERTIES?

11.1 Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places include:

11.1.1 Air Force Facility Missile Site #8 (571-7) Military Reservation (Titan Missile Museum), near Tucson, AZ. Listed in 1992.

11.1.2 Space Launch Complex (SLC)-10/Thor, Vandenberg AFB, CA (National Historic Landmark). Listed in 1986.

11.1.3 Launch Pads 5,6,13,14,19,26,34, and Mission Control Center, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Patrick AFB, FL. Listed in 1984.

11.1.4 Launch Complex 39, Kennedy Space Center, FL. Listed in 1973.

11.2 The following properties are considered exceptionally significant Cold War resources and have been determined eligible for the National Register by the Air Force:

11.2.1 "Minuteman II ICBM System"; significance confirmed in Environmental Impact Statements and Records of Decision for MMII drawdown at Ellsworth AFB, SD and Whiteman AFB, MO, dated 18 Nov 91 and 19 Oct 92, respectively.

11.2.3 Bomarc Missile Site, McGuire AFB, NJ.

11.3 Other assets which appear *potentially* eligible include SAC headquarters, SAC alert facilities, the "Looking Glass" operation (24 hour airborne command post), the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, and numerous testing, training, and operational missile facilities at Vandenberg AFB (e.g., Oak Mountain telemetry, Tranquillion Peak Radar, Titan processing facility, SLC-3/Atlas and Thor).

12.0 WHAT ASSETS ARE NOT CONSIDERED EXCEPTIONALLY SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC PROPERTIES OF THE COLD WAR AND THEREFORE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER?

12.1 Our reading of "exceptional significance" excludes many real property assets which are typically the subject of Section 106 consultations on *older, pre-WWII bases*, e.g., family housing (Capehart, Wherry, etc), BOQs, base exchanges, administrative buildings, garages & motor pools, maintenance shops, sewage treatment plants, etc. The Air Force will instead focus specifically on operational missions and equipment of unmistakable national importance and a *direct*, not merely temporal, Cold War relationship. The vast support complex that lay behind the "frontline" combat or intelligence units will, in due time, be inventoried for historic significance. Limited funds and the need to act quickly argues for this system of priorities.

12.2 We anticipate that most hangars may not meet the criteria of exceptional significance. However, only a good, hard look by knowledgeable people can verify this. Once a base has conducted an in-house assessment per para 12.4, provides this documentation to higher headquarters and the SHPO for review and comment, and addresses any changes, unexceptional properties can be excluded from further consideration under Section 106.

13.0 WHO DESIGNATES THE PROPERTIES IN PARA 10 AND 11 AND HOW SHOULD BASES TREAT THEM REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH SECTIONS 106 AND 110 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT?

13.1 As stated earlier, a preliminary list of properties will be developed and provided to the following parties for comment: the public at large, combat & combat support personnel, military historians, civil engineers, scientists, engineers, and technicians (individuals, companies and corporations, professional societies), preservation specialists, historians, and historical architects. The refined list will constitute the initial Air Force Cold War inventory.

13.2 From an agency perspective, determinations of significance are and will be made in two contexts. For routine compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 800.4(b) & (c), the base makes the determination of significance in consultation with the MAJCOM. Mr. Gary Vest, SAF/MIQ, is the Air Force Federal Preservation Officer and

makes final agency determinations of significance for listing on the National Register per 36 CFR 60.9(d).

13.3 Once a property has been identified as meeting the criteria of historic significance established here, any undertaking potentially affecting that property will be coordinated with the SHPO and Advisory Council for review and comment. All the provisions of 36 CFR 800 apply, per SAF/MIQ policy memo of 9 Oct 92. Potential actions include those that change the function of the facility or that change essential features, qualities, characteristics, and other elements which contribute to the property's exceptional significance and that are critical to conveying the significance of the resource or in defining its association with important historical themes and developments. These include any activities requiring Air Force funding, licensing, approval, or granting of assistance on any property.

13.4 We anticipate that an Air Force wide inventory will be developed to confirm the identification of these historic CW properties. In the meantime, bases should take the following steps.

13.4.1 The Base Historic Preservation Officer should organize a meeting of knowledgeable installation personnel (civil engineering staff, historian, museum, operations, logistics, etc.) within 60 days of publication of this guidance. Within 30 days of such a meeting, develop a "strawman" list of potential Cold War era properties of exceptional significance for the base. Failure to perform such an assessment could result in large portions of the base, or the entire base, being inappropriately designated "significant."

13.4.2 Forward the results of this initial screening to the MAJCOM Cultural Resources Manager. After review (maximum 10 days), the MAJCOM will forward this report to HQ USAF/CEVP, the DoD Cold War Task Area Manager, and the AF Cold War Working Group. Within 30 days, these offices will validate the report, recommend additional work to be accomplished, or recommend changes. Air Staff then returns the report through the MAJCOM for transmission to the base.

13.4.3 Depending on command action, the base provides the survey report to the SHPO for comment/concurrence. This will be the first regulatory step in establishing a list of significant Cold War properties.

13.4.4 The base should identify any requirement for additional inventory, study, curation, or protective treatment to higher command in the Environmental Compliance Program A-106 System.

14.0 CONCLUDING REMARKS

14.1 The Air Force was a major player in winning the Cold War. There are likely to be dozens of properties on (or off) CONUS bases warranting designation as "exceptionally significant." Some exceptional Cold War properties were located overseas and are no longer extant or in the DoD inventory. Perhaps only a few physical assets remain from an entire weapon system; these

remains may be in a stateside or OCONUS museum, tucked away on a corner of a large test facility, or languishing in a semiactive facility. Only a comprehensive inventory can identify these properties. This guidance is intended as an interim measure for use while the service gears up for such an effort in the near future.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Cultural Resources Program Note**

No. 7: HISTORIC COLD WAR PROPERTIES
The Legislative Mandate

- The 1991 Department of Defense Appropriation Act directs DoD "to inventory, protect, and conserve physical and literary property and relics connected with the origins and development of the Cold War." DoD's Cold War Task Area identified sites, structures, landscapes, records and artifacts from 1945 through 1989 as components of the Cold War heritage which the Defense Appropriation Act addresses.
- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act directs DoD to take into account the effects its undertakings may have on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and to initiate consultation with preservation agencies regarding possible effects and mitigation actions, prior to expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking
- The National Register does not ordinarily consider properties less than fifty years old to be eligible for listing, although roughly 3% of the properties listed on the National Register have achieved significance within the last fifty years. The National Register encourages nomination of recently significant properties if they are of exceptional importance to a community, a State, a region, or the Nation.

How Does An Installation Comply With This Legislation?

- A professional Overview survey determines whether the installation controls any properties that may be of exceptional Cold War significance and thereby meet National Register eligibility criteria. Note that an Overview survey is simple and economical, combining a literature search and a surface site inspection. An Overview ordinarily does not produce detailed National Register documentation. To be useful to the DON, an Overview needs State Historic Preservation Officer concurrence.

If an Overview identifies any such exceptionally significant properties, their existence and treatment guidance should be included in the installation's Historic and Archeological Resources

Protection (HARP) Plan. Additional, more detailed survey work on properties identified as exceptionally significant will proceed as specified in the HARP Plan.

- If a professional Overview indicates that an installation's Cold War properties do not meet National Register eligibility criteria, then no Section 106 compliance actions are required when undertakings affect them.
- If no HARP Plan exists or if a HARP Plan has not been updated to address Cold War properties, preservation agencies sometimes impose significant delays on Navy and Marine Corps undertakings while they determine whether any Cold War properties that meet National Register criteria may be affected by the undertaking and while possible mitigation actions are negotiated.
- There may be case-by-case exceptions to this general approach. If they arise, feel free to consult your Department of the Navy Federal Preservation Officer, Dr. Bernard Murphy, at (703) 602-2687.

Appendix V

The Mission of the Department of Defense during the Cold War and Cold War Timeline

With the defeat of the Axis powers in World War II, international politics and conditions affecting postwar American strategy changed radically. Even as the National Military Establishment came into being in 1947, the older Eurocentric order yielded to a bipolar world in which the United States and the Soviet Union became the centers of two contending blocs representing fundamentally opposed political ideologies. In this international setting, underdeveloped areas and emerging nations in the so-called Third World sought to broker their own independent futures, often with the superpower aid and assistance.

The end of the war with Japan also witnessed the dawn of the nuclear age with its subsequent stockpiles of weapons and delivery systems. The American monopoly on nuclear power was broken with the Soviet acquisition of an atomic weapon in 1949 and by the late 1960s, a deliberately contrived nuclear weapons parity existed between the two superpowers. Each was deterred from direct hostile acts against the other by the knowledge that in a general war, victory could only be Pyrrhic. Amid conditions of nuclear stalemate, the American defense establishment sought to contain an opponent perceived as implacably hostile and bent on constant aggrandizement. Several limited conflicts raged on the periphery of superpower influence in countries seen as client states of the respective superpowers. Yielding anywhere threatened to tumble local commitments and alliances like so many dominoes.

After nearly a half century punctuated by two major and protracted conflicts, several simmering ones, and constant tension over client state loyalties, the Cold War drew to a close with the collapse and dissolution of one of the principal contenders. The Soviet Union succumbed to the increasing internal contradictions of its sclerotic economic system and a political structure resistant to change and sustained in power by an elaborate police and propaganda network.

The Mission of the Department of Defense in the Cold War

The Secretary of Defense is the principal assistant to the President of the United States in all matters relating to defense. The Secretary exercises direction, authority, and control within the DoD. As a result of the Amendments to the National Security Act in August 1949, the powers of the Secretary expanded and DoD consolidated over the years.

The DoD's primary mission during the Cold War era was to deter general war by maintaining sufficient American forces to contest any overt Soviet expansion, principally along the demarcation lines in Europe and Asia established at the end of World War II. After the Korean conflict of 1950-1953, American defense policy sought to keep an ability to fight a "war and a half": one in the main theater of interest, central Europe, and a second, smaller one, elsewhere.

In the succeeding years of the massive retaliation policy under the Eisenhower Administration, the nation relied on Strategic Air Command-manned bombers and the forward-based, nuclear-capable aircraft of Navy aircraft carriers and Air Force tactical air forces as nuclear weapons platforms. These were to be supplemented with an intercontinental ballistic missile force and, by late 1960, by ballistic missile-firing submarines. Together, land- and sea-based missiles and manned bombers became known as the strategic "triad." Deliberate redundancy among these weapon systems guaranteed the survival of enough force to devastate any attacker. In addition, U.S. national policy sought to maintain sufficient force to counteract Soviet influence in the world's "gray areas," those developing localities where the Communist Bloc supported so-called wars of national liberation, usually against former colonial powers or client governments of the Western Alliance.

The United States acted in concert with its traditional allies and formed new alliances for the pursuit of common strategies. The nation underwrote three major regional coalitions. The most noteworthy of these, the Europe-based North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), comprising 12 original signatories in 1949, has survived the Cold War, although its clear adversary, the Warsaw Pact, formed in 1955, dissolved with the collapse of Soviet Communism. The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) of 1955, with eight members, existed to offset the power of Communist China and deflect the Communist-controlled national liberation movements. The arrangement always suffered from conflicting political allegiances within the region, contributed little to the American effort during the Vietnam War, and was dissolved in 1977. Though not a signatory or member nation, the United States also endorsed the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), originally the Baghdad Pact of 1955, and sought to influence political conditions in south Asia in favor of American policies.

Containment

Throughout the Cold War, American forces maintained the ability to project American power abroad in support of national foreign policy. Naval forces in particular were engaged in continuous patrol in the Mediterranean after a U.S. presence was established there as early as 1946. The Truman Doctrine, announced in 1947, pledged American help to legitimate governments battling insurgent forces. The doctrine was itself considered the first application of the evolving containment policy. The U.S. Navy also sailed in contested waters separating the Chinese Nationalist Government on Taiwan and its Communist counterpart on the mainland of China.

Containment came to be played out in a series of smaller, localized conflicts rather than in a direct confrontation between the two superpowers. The call-up of military and air reserve forces helped resolve the Berlin Crisis of 1961. Washington was also inclined to use force in the sensitive Caribbean basin, site of the strategic Panama Canal. The protection of American interests in this region and along the southern border of the United States included the quarantine of Cuba during the missile crisis of 1962, the intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965, the Grenada intervention of October 1983, and the Panama operation of 1989.

International Military Presence

The DoD maintained offensive and defensive forces as far as possible from American borders and vital possessions and, conversely, as close as possible to the potential adversary's territory. This strategy led to the establishment early in the post-World War II period of a worldwide base system far exceeding what had been thought necessary to protect American possessions in the Hawaii, Panama, and the Philippines, before 1941.

In Europe, the Allied occupation gave way in 1955 to a close relation with the Federal Republic of Germany, which regained sovereign status and a military force in that year. The nearly 50-year sojourn of an entire American field army and American air forces in peacetime Germany was a hallmark of the era. The American military presence, initially a constabulary force, continued to serve as a trip-wire in a confrontation that threatened to become a world war if the Soviet armored host facing them violated the border between the two Germanys that formed the original Iron Curtain. The stationing of American Service dependents in Germany symbolized American commitments overseas because the families of fighting men were placed in harm's way in the event of hostilities.

Similarly, the American line of defense in the Pacific placed deployed forces as far west as possible. U.S. forces operated from, and were stationed at, bases in Guam, Japan, Korea, Okinawa, the Philippines, Thailand, and a number of other Pacific islands. The evidence of this presence—buildings, weapons systems and their associated facilities, intelligence-gathering functions, and equipment, and the ships and aircraft that sustained the forward elements—lie scattered across the Pacific. They provide testimony to the long logistical lifelines and intermediate bases that supported American forces abroad.

Social Issues

The effects of domestic social issues on DoD threaten to impinge on defense readiness. Aside from a belief in basic human rights, a reason for greater racial integration within the armed Services was the urge to deny American ideological opponents an exploitable human issue. Despite strains, the Services moved ahead of the rest of American society in guaranteeing equality of treatment for minorities after a Presidential Executive Order of 1948 directed the desegregation of the military. Later developments opened more opportunities to women as well. By the end of the Cold War the idea of women serving in combat roles was being given serious consideration.

During periods of the Cold War, the military establishment faced the pressures brought about by the extension or reinstatement of the Selective Service System, or draft. The draft, together with the construction of the entire North American Air Defense-Civil Defense effort, markedly affected the domestic intellectual and social consciousness of Americans during the Cold War, often serving as the flashpoint for violently opposing views.

Technological Change

Developments in communications, radar, aircraft, nuclear submarines and carriers, space, and nuclear energy were largely driven by military and intelligence imperatives during the Cold War. The American defense establishment was anxious to promote and to profit from these technological advances, yet struggled with the resulting financial impact of the rising costs of weapon systems. Although conventional weapons decreased in number, their individual lethality increased.

The Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force

These departments, no longer at cabinet level after the passage of the 1949 Amendments to the National Security Act of 1947, were each responsible for raising, training, and equipping forces that operate on land, at sea, or in the air. These forces and their equipment came under operational control of commanders of unified and specified commands charged with actual combat missions and operations. The military Services provided the research, development, and procurement support necessary to keep combat- efficient forces.

The Department of the Army furnished forward-deployed ground troops to unified commands and maintained land forces at home for rapid commitment to areas of vital U.S. interests. It dominated the activities of military assistance advisory groups (MAAGs) who managed military assistance programs (MAPs) for signatories of defensive alliances and other clients. The Army maintained and administered a large reserve component base for overseas deployment. It also deployed shorter-range tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Army's air-mobility concept was initially conceived in the 1950's. It was not developed and applied extensively until experiments in the early 1960's validated the utility of combat helicopters for an extensive role in Vietnam. During that conflict the Army operated more aircraft than the Air Force.

The Army maintained a ready-reaction force in the XVIII Airborne Corps, comprising two airborne divisions meant for rapid deployment to threatened areas of the world. In the "war-and-a-half" strategy, the airborne forces would have been committed as an advance force to any threatened area other than Europe and Korea.

The Army deployed the Jupiter intermediate ballistic missile (IRBM) until it transferred the system to the Air Force as a result of a decision in late 1956 that limited Army missiles to a 200-mile range. Army units continued to control some tactical nuclear weapons. Conventional artillery could also fire nuclear shells. Later deployments of medium-range Lance, Pershing, ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCM), and nuclear missiles in Europe could be seen as helping to destabilize Soviet planning and putting added pressure on the Communist regime as it approached its final crisis.

Army ground forces played direct roles in several crises and wars: the Korean War, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Dominican Republic intervention, the Vietnam War, the Grenada intervention, and the successive Berlin crises.

Throughout the post-World War II period, the Army also supplied the administrative structure and usually the senior commander for occupation authorities in Germany, Japan, and, in one notably long-lasting case, Okinawa.

The Department of the Navy prepared to deter and fight war by developing sea forces to control distant waters, crisis points within reach of blue water, and lines of communications to forward deployed forces.

It contributed to the nuclear triad of forces by deploying nuclear-armed aircraft on forward-based carriers and missile submarines capable of striking strategic targets deep within a potential adversary's heartland and maintained control of the sea by deployment of anti-submarine forces and carrier battle groups. The development of the Navy's underwater-launched Polaris, Poseidon, and Trident nuclear ballistic missiles was among the major technical accomplishments of the era. Because of their mobility and invulnerability to attack, these submarines significantly bolstered the U.S. strategic deterrence capability.

The Service remained capable of projecting American power and influence ashore by aircraft from *Enterprise*- and *Nimitz*-class nuclear-powered carriers and *Forrestal*-class conventional carriers, by amphibious operations, by fleet marine forces, naval gunfire, coastal and river operations, naval special warfare, and supporting sealift.

Navy ships maintained and supported larger overseas deployments of American combat forces, including those of the Army and the Air Force, by contributing to seaborne transport and resupply.

Marine forces landed in Korea, in Lebanon in 1958, and were among the first units committed in the Vietnam War. Forward deployment in these countries with naval forces and Marine aviation demonstrated quick response by Navy and Marine forces in these crises.

The Department of the Air Force maintained air elements for the control of national airspace and sustained the ability to project massive retaliatory force against a potential adversary's homeland by missiles and land-based manned bombers. Manned bombers were the Convair B-36; the North American B-45, B-57, and B-58 Hustler; the Martin B-57; the Douglas B-66; and the Boeing B-29, B-47 Stratojet, B-50, and B-52 Stratofortress. The latter was among the most enduring instruments of the period, the mainstay of the Air Force's Strategic Air Command for nearly 25 years. Its G- and H-models remained in service even after the introduction of the B-1A Lancer and the later B-2 Stealth bombers.

The Air Force deployed both intermediate range ballistic missiles (IRBMs)—the Thor and Jupiter—and ICMBs—beginning with the Atlas series and followed by the Titans, Minutemen, and, last, the MX Peacekeeper. Technological advances perfected an air-launched cruise missile (ALCM) that could be programmed to strike distant targets.

The Air Force maintained tactical air forces to seize air superiority from potential enemy air forces, to operate in support of U.S. Army forces engaged with an enemy on land, and to

interdict enemy movements, forces, and lines of communications leading to areas in which friendly troops were engaged.

The Air Force provided air transport and airlift for deploying troops, cargo, and humanitarian aid in support of national policy. Perhaps the most notable example of how transport aircraft contributed to American resolve in the Cold War was the Berlin Airlift in 1948 and 1949, in which allied aircraft brought nearly 2.5 million tons of food and supplies to the citizens of Berlin.

The Air Force shared with the CIA and NSA a focal activity of the Cold War: intelligence gathering. It concentrated on technical means, including the use of specially designed aircraft (U-2, SR-71) and earth-orbiting satellites that collected imagery for relay to ground stations. The Air Force supplied technical expertise, launch facilities, and rocket vehicles to place reconnaissance satellites in orbit.

The Department of Energy: Defense Programs of the Nuclear Weapons Complex

The DoE and its predecessor agencies, have contributed to the national security of the United States since 1942. The Manhattan Project of the U.S. Army, the Atomic Energy Commission and its successors, the Energy Research and Development Administration, and, since 1977, DoE, have had the mission of providing and maintaining safe, secure, reliable, and survivable nuclear weapons.

Responsibilities included the research, design, development, testing, manufacture, surveillance, and disposal of U.S. nuclear weapons. The mission broadened to include nuclear propulsion systems for the Navy and space power applications for DoD and NASA.

The end of the Cold War affected DoD's mission, leading to reconfiguration of weapon systems with major implications for national security, environmental restoration and waste management, and cultural resource management.

Summary: Cold War Imperatives

Facing an enemy with an apparently messianic mission, demanding global expansion by arms or subversion, American armed might during the Cold War remained proportionally greater than at any other time of nominal peace in American history. Whereas American military and naval deployments before 1941 had been confined to limited garrisons in Panama and the Philippines, military commitments now assumed a global defensive character. Defense appropriations were consistently the largest element of the annual budget and a large part of the nation's scientific genius and wherewithal went into weapon and other defense-related research. Direct defense outlays for 1989, the year that the Berlin Wall came down, amounted to \$303.6 billion or 5.7 percent of the gross domestic product for the year.

The Soviet Union's successes in consolidating and controlling a bloc in eastern Europe in the early years of the Cold War and the victory of Chinese Communism in the same period contributed to a pervasive sense of danger and threat in the United States. During the 1950's,

the nation witnessed years of hysteria over a presumed enemy infiltration of the government and its military departments.

Well after the abatement of McCarthyism, military manpower requirements touched the life of every young male in America, especially in time of conflict. Until 1973, registration with the Selective Service became a rite of passage for each 18 year-old man in the population. Attitudes toward conscript military service became noticeably hostile between the end of World War II and the end of the Vietnam War. The latter conflict produced an abiding counterculture in the United States critical of previous Cold War assumptions about the use of military power against Communist interests. That sentiment did not, however, permanently cripple advances in military technologies and DoD spending through the end of the Cold War. The military departments trained their people to maintain a high state of combat readiness that positioned them to mobilize quickly in events that called for a non-nuclear military response across the globe.

The closing of the Cold War, defined in terms of the end of the bipolar strategic equation, finds the United States redefining its global commitments, reassessing its force structure, and restructuring DoD to adapt to a new and uncertain role in world affairs.

Cold War Timeline

1945

May 7: German military leaders surrender unconditionally to Eisenhower at Rheims, France.

July 3: Berlin: Allied troops complete occupation of Berlin.

July 16: Atomic bomb: United States explodes first atomic bomb at Alamogordo, New Mexico, in a test code-named TRINITY.

August 6: Atomic bomb: United States drops atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

August 9: Atomic bomb: United States drops second atomic bomb on Nagasaki.

August 14: Japan surrenders.

August 26: Korea: United States announces its intention to occupy Japanese-held Korea south of the 38th parallel; Soviet Union to occupy the north.

September 2: Vietnam: Ho Chi Minh's troops seize power in Hanoi and proclaim an independent Vietnam.

September 22: Vietnam: French forces return to Vietnam.

November 5: Hungarian election: Communist party wins only 17 percent of the vote. Stalin moves to eradicate opposition and to consolidate the Soviet position in Hungary.

November 29: Yugoslavia becomes a federated republic under Marshal Tito.

1945-1946 Iran: America and Great Britain withdraw their troops from Iran; the Soviet Union does not.

1946

- February 28: Russia policy:** Secretary of State James F. Byrnes introduces new "get tough with Russia" policy at Overseas Press Club, New York.
- March 5: Iron curtain:** Winston Churchill, in a speech at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, says an "iron curtain" has come down across Europe.
- March 21: SAC:** Strategic Air Command, Tactical Air Command, and Air Defense Command are created within the Army Air Forces.
- June 14: Baruch Plan:** Bernard Baruch presents Truman's international atomic energy control plan to U.N. Plan would place fissionable materials under control of a U.N. agency equipped with inspection powers and exempt from the great-power (Security Council) veto. Soviet Union objects to American domination of any U.N. agency and is unwilling to surrender their veto or accept inspection within the Soviet Union.
- June 30: Poland:** National referendum approves Communist reforms.
- July 1: Bikini Tests:** Atomic bomb tests, using the Nagasaki-type implosion bomb, held at Bikini Atoll, Republic of the Marshall Islands.
- August 1: Atomic Energy Act** enacted.
- December 20: Vietnam:** Viet Minh forces clash with French forces in beginning of 8-year French Indochina war.

1947

- March 12: Truman Doctrine:** Truman asks Congress to support "free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures." Congress grants \$400 million in aid to Greece and Turkey to defend against Communist guerrillas.
- May 31: Hungary** is taken over by Communist government.
- June 5: Marshall Plan:** Secretary of State George C. Marshall calls on European nations to draft plan for European economic recovery, offering aid in planning and "later support." Eastern Europe walks out of initial Paris meeting at Soviet behest. The following March, Congress votes to fund the Marshall Plan to aid 16 European nations.
- July: Containment Policy:** George F. Kennan, writing anonymously in *Foreign Affairs*, articulates America's policy to block peacefully the expansion of Soviet political and economic influence into vulnerable areas around the world.
- July 26: National Security Act** creates DoD, and several new agencies, including the National Military Establishment with three separate departments of the Army, the Navy and the new U.S. Air Force, National Security Council (NSC), CIA, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- October 29: Israel:** The U.N. authorizes the creation of the State of Israel.
- December 30: Eastern Europe:** Rumania's monarchy is replaced by a Communist regime.

1948

- February 25: Czechoslovakia:** Communist Coup.

- March 17:** Brussels Treaty signed by Belgium, Britain, France, Holland, and Luxembourg created a Atlantic regional mutual-defense treaty, in part a response to the Czechoslovakian crisis.
- April 1: Berlin Blockade:** The Soviet Union blockades all highway, river, and rail traffic into Western-controlled West Berlin to force the Western powers out of Berlin. The West responds to the Berlin blockade by airlifting supplies to West Berlin beginning June 21 and counter-blockading East Germany. The Soviet blockade ends after 321 days.
- May 14: Israel declares independence.** Five Arab states invade Israel, marking the start of the first Arab-Israeli war.
- July 26: Truman, issues Executive Order desegregating** the armed forces.
- August 3: Whitaker Chambers accuses Alger Hiss** of having been a key member of the Communist underground in Washington.
- August 15: Republic of South Korea** is founded.
- September 9: the Korean People's Democratic Republic** is founded.

1949

- January 29: Foreign aid policy** announced by Truman.
- April 4: NATO established:** Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the United States. Later joined by Greece, Spain, Turkey, and West Germany. In 1955 Soviet Union forms competing Warsaw Pact.
- May 12: Berlin blockade** ends.
- September 21: German Federal Republic established** as Allied High Commission relinquishes control of the administration of the American, British, and French occupation zones.
- September 23: Truman announces that the Soviet Union exploded an atomic bomb** sometime during the latter half of August.
- October 1: People's Republic of China** is established.
- December 7: The Chinese Nationalist government** retires to Taipei, Taiwan.

1950

- January 21: Alger Hiss** convicted of perjury.
- January 31: Truman approves the development of the hydrogen bomb.**
- February 7: The State of Vietnam** and the Kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia are formally recognized by United States.
- February 9: McCarthyism:** Senator Joseph P. McCarthy delivers speech to Republican Women's Club of Ohio County, Wheeling, West Virginia, in which he claims to have a list of "known" Communists "making policy" in the Department of State.
- February 15: Sino-Soviet Pact** creates a bilateral defense commitment, settles historic territorial issues between China and the Soviet Union, and initiates modest program of Soviet aid to China.
- April: NSC 68** Reappraisal of America's strategic position by the NSC. The definition for the Cold War shifted from political to military, postulating a Soviet "design for world domination." NSC 68 called for both a build-up of nuclear weapons and for enlarged capacity to fight conventional wars whenever the Russians threatened "piecemeal

aggression." It also called for a reduction of social welfare programs and other services not related to military needs and for tighter internal security programs.

May 9: Indochina: Truman announces U.S. military aid to French in Indochina.

June 25: Korean War: North Korean troops cross the 38th parallel in a surprise invasion of South Korea.

September 23: Congress passes McCarran Internal Security Act to monitor domestic Communist activities.

October 19: Korea: Chinese units cross the Yalu River into Korea.

December 23: Vietnam: United States signs a Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement with Vietnam.

1951

May 27: Tibet ends resistance to Chinese takeover.

September 8: Peace treaty with Japan is signed. United States retains military presence for defense of Japan. United States also negotiates mutual security agreement with Philippines, Australia, New Zealand (ANZUS Pact).

1952

January 16: Soviet Union restricts mobility of all foreign diplomats in Moscow to a 25-mile radius.

January 31: Truman denounces McCarthy for "anti-Communist tactics."

June 14: Truman lays keel of U.S.S. *Nautilus*, first nuclear submarine.

September: McCarran-Walter Act (Immigration and Nationality Act) passed abolishing Asian-exclusion provisions of 1924 but retaining national-origins quota system and establishing ideology as criteria for exclusion of foreigners.

November 1: Hydrogen bomb is exploded by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) at Enewetok, Marshall Islands.

November 4: Eisenhower elected president.

1953

March 5: Josef Stalin dies.

July 27: Armistice is signed ending the Korean War. Korea remains divided at the 38th parallel, creating the DMZ (De-Militarized Zone).

August 1: U.S. Information Agency (USIA) is established.

August 14: Soviet Union explodes a hydrogen bomb.

August 16: Shah of Iran flees Iran.

August 22: U.S.-backed coup d'etat overthrows Mossadegh and restores Shah of Iran.

1954

May 1: Soviet Union unveils M-4, its first jet-engine propelled long-range bomber.

May 8: Fall of Dienbienphu: The French army is defeated in Vietnam.

May 30: First operational NIKE Ajax missiles deployed at Fort Meade, Maryland.

June 28: U.S.-backed coup d'etat overthrows Arbenz Government in Guatemala, installs military regime, and restores previously nationalized United Fruit Company property.

- July 17-28: Geneva Accords** end French colonialism in Indochina; Vietnam divided at the 17th parallel.
- August 24: Communist Party outlawed** in United States as Eisenhower signs Communist Control Act.
- September 7: SEATO: Australia, Britain, France, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, New Zealand, and the United States form an anti-communist alliance against "massive military aggression."
- October 23: West Germany is invited to join NATO** and becomes a member on May 5, 1955.
- December 2: Senate condemns McCarthy**, ending the McCarthy era.

1955

- May 14: Warsaw Pact** signed, calling for the mutual defense of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and the Soviet Union.
- June 15: Civil Defense:** United States stages first nationwide civil defense exercise.
- June 29: B-52** intercontinental bomber deployment begins in the United States.
- July: Fear of a "Bomber Gap"** ensues after Soviets fly Bear and Bison long-range bombers multiple times past American visitors at an air show, causing an exaggerated assessment of Soviet inventories.
- July 18: Geneva Summit Conference:** Eisenhower, Khrushchev, and Eden discuss disarmament and European security. Eisenhower proposes "Open Skies," which would allow aerial reconnaissance of each other's territories.
- July 29: United States intention to launch satellite** in 1957 or 1958 announced by Eisenhower.
- November 19: Baghdad Pact** signed by Great Britain, Iran, Iraq, and Turkey. The United States pledges military and political liaison.

1956

- February 14: Khrushchev denounces Stalin** in speech to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
- July 26: Nasser nationalizes Suez Canal.**
- October 29-31: Britain, France, and Israel attack Egypt.**
- October 23-November 4: Hungarians revolt** against Communist rule and make futile pleas for U.S. assistance as Soviet forces crush the resistance.
- November 6: Eisenhower reelected.**
- November 17: "We will bury you"** statement made by Khrushchev to Western diplomats.
- December 22: Cease-fire in Suez crisis.**

1957

- January 5: Eisenhower Doctrine** presented to Congress, allowing the President to commit troops to the Middle East to prevent Communist aggression there.

March 25: Common Market: Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany agree to form the European Economic Community (EEC).

August 26: ICBM: Moscow announces its first successful ICBM test.

September 19: First underground nuclear test takes place in a mountain tunnel near Las Vegas.

October 4: Soviet Union launches Sputnik, first satellite to orbit Earth.

November 3: Soviet Union launches Sputnik 2, which carries the first living creature (a dog) into space.

December 17: ICBM: First successful test of Atlas ICBM.

December 18: First large-scale nuclear power plant starts up at Shippensport, Pennsylvania, supplying electricity to Pittsburgh area.

December: Gaither Report to the NSC states Soviet Union has achieved superiority in long-range ballistic missiles leading to fears of a "missile gap."

1958

January 31: First U.S. satellite, Explorer I, is launched into orbit.

March 27: Khrushchev becomes Soviet Premier in addition to being First Secretary of the Communist Party.

March 30: Soviet Union suspends atmospheric nuclear testing.

June 30: First Nike-Hercules missile, with increased range capabilities, declared operational in United States.

October 1: NASA is formally established.

October: United States and Britain suspend atmospheric testing.

November: Khrushchev delivers ultimatum: Begin East-West talks over the future of Germany (a reunified, neutral, denuclearized Germany) or face the permanent division of Germany; Khrushchev soon backs down.

1959

January 1: Cuban Revolution; Fidel Castro becomes premier of Cuba on January 6.

July 24: Nixon visits the Soviet Union, takes on Khrushchev in the "kitchen debate" on the merits of capitalism vs. communism.

September 9: Atlas ICBM becomes operational.

September 13: Soviet spacecraft reaches the moon and crashes there.

September 15: Khrushchev visits United States, meets Eisenhower at Camp David, agrees to summit meeting in Paris, May 16, 1960.

December 1: Antarctica Treaty signed in Washington; 12 nations agree to reserve Antarctica for scientific research, free from political and military uses.

1960

February 13: France explodes its first atomic bomb.

March: Cuban exiles: Eisenhower agrees to CIA proposal to train Cuban exiles to subvert Castro regime.

May 1: U-2 reconnaissance plane shot down over central U.S.S.R. Pilot Gary Powers is held by the Soviet Union. Incident is announced by Khrushchev on May 5.

May 16: East-West summit conference in Paris collapses over U-2 incident.
May 24: United States launches *Midas II* satellite for military reconnaissance purposes.
July 20: United States fires first ballistic missile from a submerged submarine off Cape Canaveral.
August 19: U-2 pilot Gary Powers sentenced by the U.S.S.R. to ten years in prison; he is exchanged for a Soviet spy in 1961.
November 8: Kennedy elected president.
December 20: Ho Chi Minh, leader of the Republic of Vietnam, organizes the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF). Ho commits the NLF to the overthrow of the U.S.-supported Ngo Dinh Diem regime, the ouster of U.S. advisers, and the unification of Vietnam.

1961

January 3: Cuba: Eisenhower Administration breaks diplomatic relations with Cuba.
January 17: Eisenhower's farewell address warns of potential "unwarranted influence . . . by the military-industrial complex."
January 20: John F. Kennedy inaugurated.
February 1: BMEWS: Ballistic missile early warning system becomes operational.
March 13: Alliance for Progress, a 10-year plan of economic aid to Latin American is proposed by Kennedy.
April 12: Soviet astronaut Yuri Gagarin is the first man to orbit the Earth.
April 17: Bay of Pigs landing by more than 1,000 CIA-trained Cuban refugees fails in its attempt to "liberate" Cuba.
May 5: First American in space, Alan B. Shepard, makes suborbital flight aboard a Mercury capsule.
May 11: Kennedy authorizes American advisors to aid South Vietnam, against the forces of North Vietnam.
May 25: Kennedy pledges to put man on the moon before decade ends.
June 3: Vienna Summit: Khrushchev reissues ultimatum to begin talks on Germany within 6 months or face a permanent the division of Germany. Kennedy responds with call for military build-up, beginning of civil defense program.
August 13: East Germany closes the Brandenburg Gate, sealing the border between East and West Berlin in preparation for building the Berlin Wall.
September 1: Soviet Union resumes atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons.
September 15: United States resumes underground testing of nuclear weapons.

1962

January 29: East-West Conference on Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests, begun in October 1958, collapses in deadlock at Geneva.
February 20: John Glenn is first American to orbit the Earth.
April 25: United States resumes atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons.
October: Minuteman I becomes operational; ICBMs deployed in silos for blast protection.
October 23: Cuban Missile Crisis United States establishes air and sea blockade of Cuba in response to photographs of Soviet missile bases under construction in Cuba. United States threatens to invade Cuba if the bases are not dismantled and warns that a

nuclear attack launched from Cuba would be considered a Soviet attack requiring full retaliation.

October 28: Khrushchev agrees to remove offensive weapons from Cuba and the United States agrees to remove missiles from Turkey and end Cuban-exile incursions.

November 21: United States ends Cuban blockade, satisfied that all bases are removed and Soviet jets will leave the island by December 20.

1963

June 26: Kennedy visits Berlin, declares "Ich bin ein Berliner."

June 10: Kennedy, in speech at American University, calls for reconsideration of Cold War as "holy war."

June 20: "Hot Line" established, a direct teletype link between the White House and the Kremlin, to start service August 30.

July 24: Cuba seizes the U.S. embassy in Havana.

October 7: Kennedy signs Limited Test Ban Treaty Britain, Soviet Union, and United States agree to outlaw tests in the atmosphere, under water, and in outer space.

October 11: Kennedy endorses his Commission on the Status of Women's report on gender discrimination.

November 1: South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem is assassinated.

November 22: President Kennedy is assassinated.

1964

January 8: Lyndon Johnson calls for War on Poverty and greater efforts on civil rights in his first State of the Union Address.

February 2: U.S. *Ranger VI* lands on the Moon.

July 2: Johnson signs Civil Rights Act of 1964.

July 18: Riots break out in urban ghettos of New York City and Rochester, the first of the series of African-American riots.

August 2: Johnson orders immediate retaliation for the attack on U.S. destroyers *Maddox* and *Turner Joy* in the Gulf of Tonkin, allegedly by the North Vietnamese.

August 7: Congress approves Gulf of Tonkin Resolution giving the President power to take "all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States, and to prevent further aggression."

September 27: Warren Commission report is released.

October 15: Khrushchev is ousted, replaced by Brezhnev and Kosygin.

October 16: China detonates its first atomic bomb.

November 3: Lyndon B. Johnson elected President.

1965

March 8: Vietnam: First U.S. Marines in Vietnam wade ashore at Da Nang.

May 2: Johnson sends troops to the Dominican Republic to "prevent another Communist state in this hemisphere."

November: Battle of the Ia Drang Valley, the first major clash between the United States and North Vietnamese Army.

December 24: Vietnam: U.S. forces number 184,300 in Vietnam.

1966

January: ICBM, Minuteman II, with improved accuracy, enters service.

February: Vietnam: Senate hearings on the Vietnam War chaired by Senator Fulbright begin.

March 16: 10,000 Buddhists march in Saigon protesting U.S. support for corrupt Ky regime.

March 25: Anti-Vietnam War rallies staged in seven United States and European cities.

April 30: Chinese Cultural Revolution begins with Chou En-lai's call for anti-bourgeois struggle.

June 2: *Surveyor I* makes perfect soft landing on moon.

December: Vietnam: U.S. forces number 362,000 in Vietnam.

1967

January 27: Outer Space Treaty limits military uses of space, signed by the United States, U.S.S.R. and 60 other nations.

February 14: Treaty of Tlatelolco, signed in Mexico by all Latin American states except Cuba, prohibits the introduction or manufacture of nuclear weapons.

June 5: Six-Day, Arab-Israeli War begins.

June 17: China explodes its first hydrogen bomb.

October 18: Soviet *Venus IV* probe lands on Venus.

December: Vietnam: U.S. forces number 485,000 in Vietnam.

1968

January: Prague Spring reforms led by Alexander Dubček in Czechoslovakia to bring about "socialism with a human face."

January 30: Tet Offensive, attacks on South Vietnamese cities by North Vietnamese and NLF troops.

March: Vietnam: Siege at Khe Sanh ends.

March 16: My Lai massacre in Vietnam.

March 31: Johnson withdraws from presidential contest.

April 4: Martin Luther King, Jr. assassinated.

June 5: Robert F. Kennedy assassinated.

July 1: Nuclear Arms Nonproliferation Treaty signed by the United States, U.S.S.R. and 58 other nations.

August 20: Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia ends Dubček experiment.

October 31: Johnson halts bombing of North Vietnam, invites South Vietnam and the Viet Cong to Paris peace talks.

November 5: Nixon elected president.

December: Vietnam: U.S. forces number 535,000 in Vietnam.

1969

March: United States bombing of Cambodia begins.

June 8: Nixon Doctrine and "Vietnamization" begins. Nixon orders first troops out of Vietnam. U.S. forces number 475,200.

July: Nixon Doctrine: Nixon reaffirms U.S. commitment to defend its allies, but calls on Third World nations to assume primary responsibility for their security.

July 20: Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin land on the Moon.

September 1: Muammar Khadaffi comes to power after coup in Libya.

September 3: Ho Chi Minh, Communist leader of North Vietnam, dies.

November 15: March on Washington draws record 250,000 anti-war protesters.

November 17: Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) begin between the United States and U.S.S.R.

1970

February: Paris Peace Talks begin between Kissinger and Le Duc Tho.

March 5: Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union, goes into effect, preventing transfer of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear nations or production of nuclear weapons in those nations.

April 29: U.S. troops invade Cambodia.

May 4: Four Kent State University students killed by National Guardsmen while protesting Vietnam War.

May 15: Two Jackson State College students killed by police while protesting Vietnam War.

August: Minuteman III ICBM with multiple warhead capacity enters service in United States.

September 15: Nixon authorizes U.S.-backed coup in Chile, according to a 1975 Senate Intelligence Committee report.

December: Vietnam: U.S. forces number 334,600 in Vietnam.

1971

February 15: Pentagon Papers: *New York Times* begins serial publication of the Pentagon Papers.

November 15: The People's Republic of China joins the U.N.

1972

February 17-27: Nixon visits China, pledges to withdraw U.S. forces from Taiwan.

May 8: Vietnam: Nixon orders the mining of Haiphong Harbor and intensive bombing of all military targets in North Vietnam.

May 26: SALT I agreement signed restricting development of ABMs and freezing numbers of ICBMs and submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs) in place for 5 years.

May 29: Nixon and Brezhnev sign agreement on the "basic principles of detente" which produces a relaxation on the tensions, recognizes the Soviet Union as the military-political policeman of Eastern Europe, and opens economic markets between the two countries.

June 17: Watergate burglary.

August 12: U.S. bombers deliver largest 24-hour bombing of the Vietnam War on North Vietnam.

October: Moscow Summit between Nixon and Brezhnev.
November 7: Nixon reelected.
December 7: *Apollo 17* makes final manned lunar landing.
December 13: Paris Peace Talks break down.
December 17-30: Linebacker II bombing of Hanoi and North Vietnam.
December: Nixon orders renewed bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, North Vietnam.

1973

January 23: Nixon announces Vietnam War will end on January 28 and troops will be removed within 60 days.
January 27: Paris Accords establish cease-fire and political settlement of Vietnam War.
March 29: Military Assistance Command Vietnam closes, last U.S. soldiers leave.
May 11: East and West Germany establish formal diplomatic relations.
August 15: U.S. bombing of Cambodia ends.
September 11: Chilean Government of Salvador Allende overthrown in a violent coup d'etat. Allende dies.
October 6: Yom Kippur War begins between Egypt, Israel, and Syria.
October 17: Arab oil producers begin embargo against the United States.
November 6: War Powers Act passed by Congress limits power of President to wage undeclared wars.

1974

March 1: Indictment returned against seven former presidential aides in the Watergate conspiracy. Nixon named as unindicted co-conspirator.
March 18: Arab oil embargo ends.
May 9: Impeachment: House Judiciary Committee opens Presidential impeachment hearings.
May 18: Nuclear test: India announces it has set off an underground nuclear test.
July 27: House Judiciary Committee votes to recommend Nixon's impeachment.
August 8: Nixon announces his resignation.
August 9: Gerald Ford sworn in as 38th President.

1975

April: ABM: United States deploys Safeguard, an ABM system at Grand Forks Air Force Base, North Dakota.
April 12: United States ends official presence in Cambodia as Marines evacuate diplomats in wake of Khmer Rouge victory.
April 30: Saigon falls to North Vietnamese troops as Americans evacuate.
May 14: *Mayaguez* incident: Ford orders rescue of cargo ship captured by Cambodian Khmer Rouge.
July 17: U.S.-Soviet astronauts in *Apollo* and *Soyuz* spacecraft link up in space.
July: CSCE Helsinki Accords signed, pledging the United States and Soviet Union to accept European borders, protect human rights, and promote freer transnational trade and cultural exchanges.
September 5: Attempt to assassinate Ford by Lynette Fromme.

September 22: Attempt to assassinate Ford by Sara Jane Moore.

December 21: Palestinian terrorists raid OPEC meeting in Vienna, killing three.

1976

May 28: United States and Soviet Union sign peaceful nuclear explosions treaty limiting size and nature of underground nuclear tests.

July 2: Socialist Republic of Vietnam is proclaimed.

July 20: Viking I robot spacecraft lands successfully on Mars.

September 9: Mao Tse-tung dies, setting off succession struggle in China.

November 2: Jimmy Carter elected President.

1977

February 24: Human rights: Carter announces linkage of foreign aid to human rights.

July 18: Vietnam admitted to U.N.

August 10: United States and Panama agree to transfer Panama Canal to Panamanian control by year 2000.

1978

May 30: Carter recommends to NATO to modernize and increase alliance's military forces. Signals end of detente.

September 17: Camp David Accords signed between Egypt and Israel, with Carter's assistance, detailing a framework for ending 30 years of war between Israel and Egypt in exchange for Israel's return of Sinai to Egypt.

December 15: United States and China announce restoration of full diplomatic relations on January 1, 1979.

1979

January 16: Shah of Iran flees Iran and Ayatollah Khomeini returns from exile to establish fundamentalist Shiite government in Iran on February 26.

March 25: Menachem Begin of Israel and Anwar Sadat of Egypt sign Camp David Peace Treaty in White House ceremony.

March 28: Three Mile Island nuclear power plant suffers serious nuclear accident.

June 18: Salt II agreement to limit long-range missiles and bombers signed by Carter and Brezhnev.

July: Nicaraguan Revolution, leftist Sandinista forces overthrow Somoza dictatorship.

October 15: Civil war breaks out in El Salvador.

November 4: Iranian militants seize U.S. Embassy in Teheran, take 63 Americans hostage, demanding return of Shah of Iran, then in United States for medical treatment.

December 4: Military build-up: Carter calls for a major military build-up to counter Soviet military power.

December 20: Red Army enters Afghanistan and U.S. sanctions against the U.S.S.R., in reaction to its invasion of Afghanistan, include a grain embargo, decreased scientific and cultural exchanges, boycotted 1980 Moscow Olympic Games, and failure to ratify SALT II.

December: NATO announces "Dual-Track" deployment of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) in Europe to counter Warsaw Pact SS-20 missiles.

1980

January: Carter Doctrine calls Persian Gulf a U.S. "vital interest."

April 24: U.S. military fails in attempt to rescue Iranian hostages, eight servicemen die in crash.

July: Carter signs Presidential Directive 59 calling for capacity to wage limited and protracted nuclear war.

September 22: Solidarity union formed in Poland under leadership of Lech Walesa.

November 4: Ronald Reagan elected President.

1981

January 20: Reagan inaugurated as Iranians release hostages.

January 26: Walesa leads Polish workers in illegal strike for 5-day workweek.

April 12: Space shuttle *Columbia* makes maiden voyage, landing with wheels rather than splashing down.

October 6: Egyptian President Anwar Sadat assassinated.

November: Protest over NATO INF deployment draws 400,000 in Amsterdam.

November 18: Diplomacy: Reagan proposes significant reductions in strategic forces, called the "zero option," which would eliminate an entire class of nuclear missiles.

December 13: Martial law imposed in Poland.

1982

April 2: Falkland War: Britain begins 74-day battle with Argentina for control of Falkland Islands.

May 9: Reagan outlines U.S. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) proposal, to reduce ICBMs and arrive at verifiable agreement to reduce risk of war and number of strategic nuclear weapons on both sides.

June 12: New York march against nuclear arms attracts 800,000 protestors.

June 29: START negotiations open in Geneva.

1983

March 23: Reagan proposes SDI (Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly known as Star Wars) to develop technology to intercept enemy missiles.

April 6: Scowcroft Commission Report calls for modernizing U.S. strategic weapons, undertaking negotiations leading to balanced arms control agreements with meaningful, verifiable reductions.

May 24: Congress authorizes MX missile procurement and development.

July 21: Poland lifts martial law.

August 21: Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino is assassinated as he returns to Manila from self-imposed exile.

September 1: Korean Air Flight 007 shot down by Soviet jet fighter in Soviet airspace. All 269 aboard are killed.

October 23: Terrorist attack on U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon, kills 241.

October 25: United States invades Grenada.

November 22: INF: United States begins deployment of INF missiles (Pershing II) in West Germany after protracted political fight.

December 28: United States withdraws from UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization), charging mismanagement and political bias.

December: Soviet Union suspends START talks.

1984

February 7: American Marines withdraw from Lebanon.

September 20: U.S. Embassy in Beirut bombed, killing 12.

September 24: Reagan proposes to U.N. General Assembly a broad "umbrella" framework for U.S.-U.S.S.R. arms talks.

November 6: Reagan reelected in greatest Republican landslide (49 states) ever.

November 22: United States, U.S.S.R. agree to new negotiations on nuclear and space issues.

1985

March 13: Mikhail Gorbachev succeeds Chernenko as Soviet General Secretary.

March 12: Nuclear and Space Talks (NST) open in Geneva, based on START proposals of 1983.

September 9: Reagan announces economic sanctions against South Africa.

September 30: Soviet Union presents START proposal, which accepts for the first time the principle of deep reductions in strategic offensive forces.

November 1: United States counters with new START proposal.

November 21: Geneva Summit: Reagan and Gorbachev issue joint statement on cooperation in arms reductions with goal of 50 percent reductions of nuclear arms.

1986

January 15: Gorbachev proposes eliminating all nuclear weapons over next 15 years, contingent on United States backing off SDI. Reagan applauds proposal, but won't change position on SDI and supports principle of 50 percent reduction as agreed to in 1985.

January 28: Space shuttle *Challenger* accident kills all aboard.

April 11: United States launches air strike against Libya in retaliation for Libyan terrorist acts.

April 26: Explosion and fire at Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union spreads radiation over large area.

October 11-12: Reykjavik Summit: Gorbachev-Reagan arms talks stall over Reagan's refusal to limit SDI research and testing to the laboratory although agreement is reached on other details.

- November 4: First press revelations of the Iran-Contra scandal**, in which Reagan Administration sold arms to Iran and used the proceeds to finance Nicaraguan Contra rebels.
- December 22: Peacekeeper ICBM** becomes operational.

1987

- January 1: Gorbachev addresses Soviet citizens on arms race and threat of war.** Reagan addresses the Soviet people via Voice of America saying that the United States and Soviet Union are "closer now than ever before . . . to agreement to reduce nuclear arsenals and have taken major steps toward permanent peace."
- May 5: Last Titan ICBM Wing** removed from alert status as the MX Peacekeeper enters operation.
- August 26: West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl** states Germany will destroy its Pershing missiles if United States and U.S.S.R. agree to destroy intermediate-range nuclear missiles.
- September 15: Nuclear Risk Reduction Center Agreement** signed by the United States and the Soviet Union to promote communication and confidence building measures.
- December 7-10: Washington Summit Meeting** Reagan and Gorbachev sign a treaty eliminating INF and agree to work toward completing START agreement, if possible for Moscow meeting in first half of 1988.

1988

- January 14: NST** resumes in Geneva with the United States and U.S.S.R. working on a joint draft START treaty.
- March 15: Oliver North**, former National Security Advisor John M. Poindexter, and Iranian-American arms dealer Albert Hakim are indicted on charges of diverting Iranian arms sales proceeds to Nicaraguan Contras.
- April 15: Soviet Union agrees to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan** by February 15, 1989, after seven years of peace talks.
- May 29-June 1: Moscow Summit:** Reagan and Gorbachev reiterate their commitment to concluding the START treaty.
- June 28: Gorbachev tells Communist Party** leaders that key elements of Communist doctrine are outdated; defends his proposals for change. Party attempts to relax its grip on Soviet society in order to advance Gorbachev's *Glasnost* policies.
- July 3: U.S.S. Vincennes** shoots down Iran Air commercial flight, killing 290, after mistaking plane for Iranian F-14 fighter.
- August 16: Pro-Solidarity strikes** take place in Poland. Demonstrators demand that government grant legal status to the union.
- August: War in Angola ends**, Cubans withdraw from Angola, South Africa from Namibia.
- September 29: Shuttle Discovery** launched successfully, the first shuttle flight since the *Challenger* disaster.
- November 8: George Bush** elected President.

1989

April 5: Poland agrees to legalize Solidarity union.

April 17: "Pro-democracy" demonstrations begin in Beijing.

May: Gorbachev visits Beijing to normalize relations with China.

June 3-4: Chinese army assaults students in Tienanmen Square. Many hundreds of students are killed.

September 22-23: Reciprocal Advance Notice of Major Strategic Exercises Agreement signed as part of the Wyoming Ministerial by the United States and U.S.S.R. to prevent inadvertent conflict arising from provocative military exercises.

September-December: Eastern European nations leave Soviet Bloc, renounce ties to Moscow.

November 9: Berlin Wall is opened as hundreds of thousands of East Germans stream into West Berlin to visit without restrictions.

November 10: Bulgarian President Todor Zhikov resigns after 35 years of hard-line Communist power.

December 2-3: Malta Summit: Bush proposes an acceleration in START negotiations.

December 20: United States invades Panama.

December 22: Rumanian President Ceausescu is overthrown by the army; three days later he and his wife are executed.

1990

February 26: Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega concedes defeat for his Sandinista Front in popular elections, ending one-party Marxist rule of Nicaragua.

March 18: East German voters opt for German reunification and market-based economy.

May 2: South African Government and African National Congress hold first talks in Cape Town on ending white minority rule.

May 30-June 3: Washington, DC, Summit between Bush and Gorbachev.

July 24: SAC takes National Emergency Airborne Command Post ("Looking Glass") aircraft off continuous alert duty.

August 2: Iraq invades Kuwait.

September 3: United States sends combat aircraft to the Middle East to help defend Saudi Arabian allies from Iraq.

October 3: Two Germanies reunify into one nation.

October 15: South Africa bans racial discrimination in public accommodations only.

November: Treaty of Conventional Armed Forces in Europe cuts East-West land armies.

December 12: Lech Walesa elected President of Poland.

1991

January 16: United States and international coalition attack Iraq in Gulf War.

March 3: Iraq accepts cease-fire terms.

July 31: Bush and Gorbachev sign START treaty, pledging to destroy thousands of strategic nuclear weapons.

August: Coup d'etat attempt against Gorbachev fails, but power shifts to Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

September 1: Clark Air Force Base closes in the Philippines due to a volcanic eruption.

September 18: All SAC bombers, tankers, and Minuteman II ICMSs removed from alert.
Minuteman III, Peacekeeper, and Navy SSBNs remain on alert.

October: Gorbachev and Bush agree to major unilateral cuts in nuclear arms.

December: Commonwealth of Independent States created in the former Soviet Union.

December 25: Gorbachev resigns as Soviet President, transfers control of nuclear arsenal to Russian President Boris Yeltsin, as the United States recognizes six independent republics: Armenia, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Russia, Ukraine.

Appendix V

Selected Bibliography

The bibliography listed here is only a small sampling of the vast secondary literature produced in recent years by historians, historic preservationists, political scientists, and specialists in international and cultural relations. The collection includes technical bulletins necessary to the analysis of the Cold War material culture and documents that explain the laws pertaining to Federal records. The Cold War Task Area has been charged to account for both the literary legacy and physical remains of DoD as related to the Cold War. The secondary literature reflects the range of subjects, events, themes, and places that create the Cold War context for DoD textual and non-textual materials, sites, structures, landscapes, and artifacts. This selected bibliography should serve as a descriptive base for a more comprehensive bibliography to be produced in the next stage of the Cold War Task Area.

Few of the official books and articles produced by the Federal historians who work for the various DoD history offices are included here. One project that many scholars hope to see emerge from the Cold War Task Area, and the broader Legacy Resource Management Program, is a comprehensive, DoD-wide survey of published and unpublished studies from the Cold War era. That work should, if possible, be done by DoD historians themselves and will be included in later Cold War History Project bibliographic reports.

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Appendix VI

Glossary of Terms

ABM: Anti-ballistic missile system. The ABM missiles were targeted at incoming missiles. Deployment limited by 1972 ABM Treaty.

B-1(B) bomber: Manned U.S. intercontinental bomber. Program canceled by Carter Administration but resurrected under Reagan with redesigned aircraft known as B-1B.

Bay of Pigs: An unsuccessful invasion of Cuba by 1500 Cuban exiles with U.S. Government support on April 17, 1961.

Berlin Airlift: The supply of vital necessities to West Berlin by U.S. aircraft from June 1948 through September 1949. The Soviets had hoped to force Allied abandonment of the city by establishing a water and land blockade, but the constant flow of American planes, totalling 277,000 flights with more than 2 million tons of supplies, kept West Berlin alive.

Berlin Wall: The fortified barrier erected by the East German government in August 1961 to divide East and West Berlin and halt the exodus of East Germans fleeing Communist rule.

BOMARC: Boeing Michigan Aeronautical Research Center; also surface-to-air anti-aircraft missile designed at BOMARC.

Bomber gap: The fear of Soviet superiority in the area of intercontinental bombers, which first arose in July 1957 after Soviets flew their Bear and Bison bombers past American observers multiple times, duping them into exaggerating Soviet capability.

Brussels Pact: Signatories of the Brussels Treaty, a 50-year treaty of economic, social, cultural, and defensive collaboration between Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, signed March 17, 1948.

Carter Doctrine: President Carter's commitment to defend U.S. interests in the Persian Gulf, motivated by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Checkpoint Charlie: The American checkpoint and guardhouse at the border of East and West Berlin.

Containment: U.S. Cold War foreign policy toward the Soviet Union, first articulated by George Kennan in 1947 with his famous "X" article in *Foreign Affairs*. As originally articulated, the policy called for a vigilant but patient reaction to Soviet expansionism, emphasizing political and economic tools over military force.

Cuban Missile Crisis: The major Cold War confrontation between U.S. and Soviet forces over the deployment of Soviet IRBMs in Cuba in 1962. An American naval blockade and high alert

status ensued until the crisis was defused by the removal of the Soviet missiles and an American pledge to dismantle IRBMs in Turkey and to never invade Cuba.

Detente: A lessening of tensions between the superpowers, primarily associated with the 1970's. The term is used loosely to describe either a situation or a policy.

DEW line: A distant early warning line of radar and communications equipment deployed along northern Alaska and Canada designed to detect and track Soviet ballistic missiles.

DMZ: De-Militarized Zone; refers to the unoccupied strip of land at the 38th parallel that divides North and South Korea.

Executive Order 12356: The current Executive Order setting protocol for the declassification of government documents.

Flexible response: A military strategy adopted by President Kennedy and Defense Secretary McNamara calling for a graduated escalation of force in response to aggression, in contrast to the previous doctrine of massive retaliation.

FFRDC: Federally funded research and development contractor.

FOIA: Freedom of Information Act. Federal legislation codifying the responsibility and protocol of Federal agencies for the provision of public access to government records.

HABS/HAER: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record.

Hawk Missile: "Homing all the way Killer," American surface-launched anti-aircraft missile.

ICBM: Intercontinental ballistic missile.

ICOMOS: International Council on Monuments and Sites.

INF: intermediate range nuclear forces. The 1987 INF Treaty, a landmark arms control agreement, provided for the removal and destruction of all INF weapons in Europe.

IRBM: intermediate range ballistic missile.

Iron Curtain: Term first used by Winston Churchill to describe the political barrier which had been erected between the East and West and the creation of spheres of influence.

Jupiter Missile: An early American IRBM. A squadron was removed quid pro quo to de-escalate the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Man in Space: National Historic Landmark theme study to document and preserve relics and resources of the NASA space program.

Massive retaliation: Eisenhower's military doctrine of threatening a full nuclear retaliatory response to any perceived aggression against U.S. interests; later replaced by flexible response because of its lack of credibility.

McCarthyism: The practices of Senator Joseph McCarthy to discredit American citizens through sensational and unsubstantiated accusations of Communist complicity.

Military-industrial complex: A phrase first coined by President Eisenhower in his 1961 farewell address describing the close linkage between the U.S. military and private contractors in the military industry.

Minuteman II: American ICBM entered into service in 1966.

Missile gap: The perceived Soviet superiority in ICBMs due to exaggerated estimates by the Gaither Committee in 1957 and USAF in the early 1960's.

MX missile: The most advanced U.S. ICBM in service, now known as the "Peacekeeper." It was supported by Carter and first deployed under Reagan in 1988.

National Security Act of 1947: This reorganization of the U.S. defense establishment created the office of the Secretary of Defense, the National Security Council (NSA), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and the U.S. Air Force (USAF).

NIKE: A U.S. Army project begun in 1945 to develop missiles for air defense. Several NIKE missiles were developed and deployed, including the NIKE-Ajax and NIKE-Hercules.

NSC-68: An important U.S. foreign policy document of 1950, which reappraised America's global position vis-à-vis Communist China and the Soviet Union. It called for a full-scale military build-up to confront Communism, which it saw as a monolithic force bent on world domination. It stressed the need to confront Communists anywhere in the world at any cost, as a gain for the Soviets would be regarded as a loss for America.

Rand Corporation: A government-sponsored "think tank" created in 1946 to study problems of national security.

Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force: Carter authorized the creation of this force of up to 200,000 troops for response to military emergencies around the world, primarily in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

SAC: Strategic Air Command; a now defunct component of the USAF with the mission of delivering Air Force strategic nuclear assets to targets overseas.

SALT I: Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty; signed in 1972, it froze numbers of ICBMs and SLBMs in place for 5 years and restricted the deployment of ABMs.

SDI: Strategic Defense Initiative; an ABM research program dedicated to finding technology to destroy incoming ICBMs. It was begun in 1983, after Reagan's "Star Wars" speech in which he called on the nation's scientific community to "give us the means of rendering these nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete . . ."

Sentinel: A proposed ABM system designed to defend cities against ballistic missile attack.

SOFA: Status of Forces Agreement; SOFAs, which establish legal rights and protocols, are negotiated between the United States and each country in which American forces are deployed.

Space race: The superpower competition in space exploration technology that paralleled the Cold War competition in arms developments.

START: Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty.

Titan II Missile: An early U.S. ICBM, now decommissioned.

Trinity Site: Site of the first U.S. atomic bomb test, now listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Truman Doctrine: Truman pledged in 1947 to defend "free people who are resisting armed subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures." The policy was aimed at providing economic and military support to those European countries which were fighting Communist takeover at the time, especially Greece and Turkey.

Warsaw Pact: Signed in 1955, it codified the East-West split and provided for mutual defense among Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union.

Appendix VII

Glossary of Acronyms

ABM	Anti-ballistic missile
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AFB	Air Force Base
ALCM	Air-launched cruise missile
ANZUS	Australia, New Zealand, and United States Pact
BMEWS	Ballistic missile early warning system
CCAFS	Cape Canaveral Air Force Station
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CMH	Center of Military History
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DEW	Defense early warning system
DMZ	De-Militarized Zone
DoD	Department of Defense
DoE	Department of Energy
DUSD-ES	Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Environmental Security)
EEC	European Economic Community
FFRDC	Federally funded research and development
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FRA	Federal Records Act
GLCM	Ground-launched cruise missile
GOCO	Government-owned, contractor-operated
HABS	Historic American Buildings Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
ICBM	Intercontinental ballistic missile
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
INF	Intermediate-range nuclear force
IRBM	Intermediate ballistic missile
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
MAAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group
MACOMS	Major Commands
MAPs	Military Assistance Programs
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NARL	Naval Arctic Research Laboratory
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NASM	National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NLF	National Liberation Front of South Vietnam
NPS	National Park Service

NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSA	National Security Agency
NSC	National Security Council
NST	Nuclear and Space Talks
OPNAV	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
PRD	Presidential Review Directive
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
SDI	Strategic Defense Initiative, Star Wars
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SLBMs	Submarine-launched ballistic missiles
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SSBN	Nuclear-powered fleet ballistic missile submarine
START	Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
U.N.	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
USACERL	United States Army Construction and Engineering Research Laboratories
USAF	United States Air Force
USAFMP	United States Air Force Museum Program
USIA	United States Information Agency
USMC	United States Marine Corps