

LOOK

May 8, 1962

STAT



*The
secret
history
of
the*

U-2

Its successes and its failure

- Ike often expressed reservations about U-2 flights over Russia
- A device to destroy plane and pilot automatically in case of trouble was considered, then dropped
- U-2 pilots were worried about whether they would have time to get out after pushing the eject button
- Allen Dulles, after studying psychological test given Powers, decided he would not have sent him up that day
- A fumble in the White House led to the continued official explanations

BY DAVID WISE and THOMAS B. ROSS

IT WAS 7:36 A.M. when Francis Gary Powers crossed the border of the Soviet Union on May 1, 1960 on his twenty-eighth espionage mission as a U-2 pilot.

Not many hours before, Powers and another U-2 pilot had taken routine preflight psychological examinations. Such tests were used to determine whether the pilot had confidence in himself, his plane and his equipment. On the basis of the results, Powers was chosen to make the flight from Peshawar, Pakistan, to

Bodo, Norway, which would include a 2,919-mile photographic mission over the Soviet Union. The other pilot was instructed to fly a decoy mission along the Soviet border.

Later, CIA Director Allen W. Dulles examined the results of the two psychological tests. If he had been the agent on the scene, he decided, he would not have sent Powers over the Soviet Union that day.

Dulles did not reveal the specific reasons for his reservations about Powers. But the CIA director realized

that some U-2 pilots were worried about the destruction system of the U-2. In the event of trouble over the Soviet Union—pilots were told—this system would destroy the U-2 after they had tossed themselves clear in the ejection seat. But could the pilot be sure the delicate timing mechanism would work—particularly if the plane were hit by enemy fire? Could he be sure there would be any time lag before the plane was blown up?

At the outset, it was thought that the U-2 might include a device that

would explode instantly, destroying the plane and killing the pilot if trouble developed. But no practical mechanism of this type could be designed. The CIA feared that an automatic destructor might needlessly kill a pilot outside the Soviet Union. Or it might detonate prematurely in a situation where the pilot's ingenuity could save the plane—and himself.

Powers and other U-2 pilots were not told to commit suicide in the event that their planes were disabled over the Soviet Union. (Scruples a-

continued

U-2 As Powers flew toward capture, Ike relaxed unawares

President Eisenhower first told James Hagerly, his press secretary, about the U-2 flights during a weekend automobile ride in 1959. He said he had often asked the CIA: "What happens if you're caught?" The CIA always responded: "It hasn't happened yet."



Francis Powers's father, above, says he was an "adventurous boy," but also a youth who "done what he was told."



When Powers was transferred overseas, his wife Barbara knew he would be involved in flights over Russia.

This Soviet picture shows Powers after he was captured. If necessary to ward off torture, his instructions were to tell what he knew, bit by bit. When he was 18, his father told him: "If you kill yourself, you kill a man. It's a sin to kill yourself."

side, the CIA didn't think the "Kamikaze" idea would work with American flyers.) But Powers had been amply impressed with the necessity of destroying the evidence. He was told this could be done by activating a timing device, throwing a switch marked "Explosion," and then ejecting himself. The plane was equipped with a destructor unit containing a three-pound charge of cyclonite.

In a report issued after Powers was released, the CIA said "the purpose of the destruct mechanism was to render inoperable the precision camera and other equipment, not to destroy them and the film." Army Ordnance, on the other hand, describes cyclonite as one of the most powerful explosives in the world. Three pounds of it could blow up a fair-sized railroad bridge.

If captured, Powers was advised to tell what he knew, bit by bit, if this was necessary to ward off torture. (The CIA recognized that in an age of truth serums and sophisticated torture, a prisoner could be made to

talk.) The CIA hoped that the grilling would stop before the Russians had learned everything.

In Powers's pockets was a hollowed-out silver dollar. Hidden inside was a pin containing a fatal dose of curare, a deadly poison. It could kill a dog in 130 seconds. Powers had been told that the pin would enable him to take his own life if he were injured and in agony after a crash in an isolated area—or if he were tortured after being captured.

As Powers crossed the Soviet border, it was 4:36 a.m. at Incirlik Air Base near the Southern coast of Turkey. Barbara Powers, his wife, was asleep in one of the 22 identical trailers flanking an asphalt road on the base. There, an isolated bit of middle-class suburbia had been created for seven U-2 pilots, their ground crews, their wives and their children. They were housed together, spent their free hours together, and their children played together in the asphalt street.

Barbara had last seen her husband shortly after 6 p.m. on April 27. "Fix me a fair-sized lunch," he had said, as he packed his gear for the 2,100-mile flight by air transport to Peshawar. She had prepared potato soup, tuna fish, pimento cheese and meat sandwiches, sweet pickles, olives, cookies and coffee.

Barbara had learned not to ask questions, but she had never been in doubt about the nature of her husband's work. Before he resigned from the Air Force in 1956 to take his CIA job at \$2,500 a month, he had asked her consent. And when he was sent overseas, she knew he would be involved in the overflight program. In those rare periods when Powers could get extended leaves, the young couple traveled and lived in expansive style. The overflight of May 1 was part of the price they were willing to pay for the good life.

Four hundred and twenty-five miles northwest of the Incirlik Air Base, Secretary of State Christian A.

Herter was also asleep. He had arrived in Istanbul the night before for a NATO meeting. He had slipped through back streets to avoid the rioting against the toppling regime of Adnan Menderes. He did not know that a U-2 was just entering the airspace of the USSR.

In Washington, it was 10:36 p.m. Saturday night, April 30. At a supersecret operations center, the CIA was using pins on a map to record the progress of Powers's flight. The center had been notified as soon as the U-2 left Peshawar.

At Camp David, the Presidential retreat in Maryland, President Dwight D. Eisenhower was relaxing after a day of golf, unaware that Powers was in the air.

He had approved the U-2 program five years earlier—but according to the story he later related to friends, he had had misgivings.

"If one of these planes is shot down," Eisenhower recalled saying

continued

U-2 *If the U-2 fails, Ike said, "I'm going to catch hell."*

at the meeting arranged to brief him on the program. "This is going to be on my head. I'm going to catch hell. The world will be in a mess."

The advisers replied that the Russians would have to suppress any incident involving the U-2. They could never run the risk of being humiliated by the revelation that their skies had been invaded repeatedly, and that they had been unable to do anything to prevent the incursions. The President was not convinced. They would protest, he felt, because that would be the only way to stop the flights.

But Eisenhower was confronted by a difficult decision. If he rejected the advice of his military and intelligence experts, he would be depriving the nation of valuable—perhaps unmatched—information. He ended by approving the program. But he continued to worry about the overflights. Once a high ranking officer who was involved in the U-2 program approached the President on another matter, Eisenhower cut him short, and exclaimed, "I don't want to hear any more about the U-2." The dangers of the operation were, however, much on the President's mind, and he often asked the CIA: "What happens if you're caught?" The CIA response was always the same: "It hasn't happened yet."

At Camp David, Eisenhower was resting before undertaking one of the most ambitious—and most cherished—projects of his Presidency. In two weeks, he was to meet with other world leaders at a widely hailed summit meeting in Paris. Then, as the guest of Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, he was to visit the Soviet Union.

Southwest of Washington, in the Virginia mountain town of Pound, the family of Francis Gary Powers had withdrawn for the night into a cluster of wooden houses along a solitary dirt road. They were of hill-country stock. Isolated by their mountains, they lived by the Bible and their own stern rules. Outsiders were suspect. The world beyond was impious. Here in these mountains Francis had helped his father farm a small patch of land. He went regularly each Sunday to the fundamentalist Church of Christ, which his family attended, or to the Baptist Church. A good athlete, he did moderately well in his studies, finishing twenty-second in a class of 69 at Grundy High School. His schoolmates there and later at college remember him as an unobtrusive, well-mannered boy, who kept to himself. They do not remember ever hearing him utter a word of profanity. He didn't smoke. He didn't drink.

At 14, Francis persuaded his father to let him go up in a two-seater

with a woman pilot. She liked the boy, and charged only half the usual \$5 fee for the ride.

"I left my heart up there, Pap," Oliver Powers recalled him saying, "and I'm goin' back to git it."

"He done what he was told," Oliver remembered. "But he was an adventuresome boy." And he added, "He never wanted to fly with more than one person in the plane. He was a nervous boy, too."

The father also recalled a conversation he had had with his son when Francis was 18.

"If you kill yourself, you kill a man," Oliver told him one day. "A man who dies in sin, he can't be saved. It's a sin to kill yourself. The last act you do, if it's sinful, you go into discard."

Alone in his plane over the Soviet Socialist Republic of Tadzhik. Francis Gary Powers was nervously throwing the mission switches at the designated points on his map.

He was 5 feet 9½ inches tall—the ideal size for the cramped cockpit of the U-2. But even for him it was a cruel plane. He sometimes said he "believed in it," much as a man might state an article of faith. But a pilot could have no true affection for it.

For more than eight hours, he would be gripped by the ugly pressure suit. The slightest wrinkle would pinch at him hour upon hour, raising blood blisters and welts. His neck had been rubbed raw by the cork ring which served as the hermetic seal for his helmet. Often it would draw blood.

The oxygen system forced him to reverse the normal process of breathing. Instead of exerting himself slightly to inhale, he had to use pressure to exhale. He had been suffering lately from severe head- and earaches brought on by the artificial method of breathing he often used for eight or nine hours.

Powers was certain that the Soviet Air Defense Command was alive with activity. There had been signs of increasing Soviet emphasis on stopping the overflights.

The U. S. had been flying into Soviet airspace since the end of World War II. In one 24-hour period, 17 RB-47's had been in the air over the USSR. Although Americans did not know it, scores of pilots died in crashes along the Soviet borders.

But not until 1955 had sustained overflights become a possibility. Clarence L. (Kelly) Johnson, a Lockheed vice-president and its chief designer, had delivered the first U-2's that year. (Development of the high-altitude plane had been delayed for several months because the project was turned down by Air Force

Maj. Gen. Floyd Wood. Later, some military men insisted that the design was faulty and predicted that the plane would come unglued in flight.)

Trevor Gardner, chief of Air Force research and development, and Richard M. Bissell, Jr., who was to run the program for the CIA, were convinced that the U-2 would function effectively. They pushed the project through. But Gardner expected the Soviets to develop some means of countering the plane within a year or so.

Once the U-2 was in production, the Air Force objected to a proposal to turn the plane over to the CIA. The military could maintain tighter security, the Air Force insisted. But the original plan was followed, and the CIA used techniques of high espionage to maintain secrecy. All CIA employees who participated in the U-2 program were first required to undergo extensive lie-detector tests. Very few documents were used. Most communications were by word of mouth. However, one evening one of the few CIA men who knew of the program dropped a top-secret U-2 document on the floor while closing the safe. A guard making the rounds spotted it on the floor, and after reading no more than the classification marking called the official back. Even with all these safeguards, stories about the mystery plane began to appear. The most startling was in the *Model Airplane News* in March, 1958: "An unconfirmed rumor says that U-2's are flying across the Iron Curtain taking aerial photographs."

By 1960, the U-2 flights had become almost routine. So many thousands of photographs were being

taken that unprocessed U-2 film would sometimes pile up for months.

The Russians made sporadic protests, but mainly they suffered in indignant silence, because they were unable to bring down the planes even after they were spotted. One U-2 brought back photographs of Soviet fighters rising to the attack only to lose control before they reached the altitude of "the black lady of espionage"—as the Russians called the U-2 in their own military journals.

On April 9, 1960, the Russians attempted to bring down a U-2. The defenses failed—and this brought a secret reprimand from Khrushchev.

Determined not to repeat that failure, the Soviet Air Defense Command had locked onto Powers's plane the moment it crossed the border. In turn, Powers was being tracked by the U.S. network of radar stations along the Iron Curtain.

It was 10:30 as Powers approached Chelyabinsk, 125 miles south of Sverdlovsk. Along the route he was following, the earlier U-2 had spotted traces of diggings. Electronic eavesdropping and reports from local agents had deepened the suspicion that the Soviet Union was building its first operational Intercontinental Ballistics Missile base. The primary purpose of Powers's flight was to photograph the construction before the Russians could camouflage the site.

Powers's automatic pilot began to act up. He decided to take a bearing with his radio compass. He would need an exact navigational fix to follow the red line on his map, which would take him over the anti-aircraft rocket batteries near Sverdlovsk.

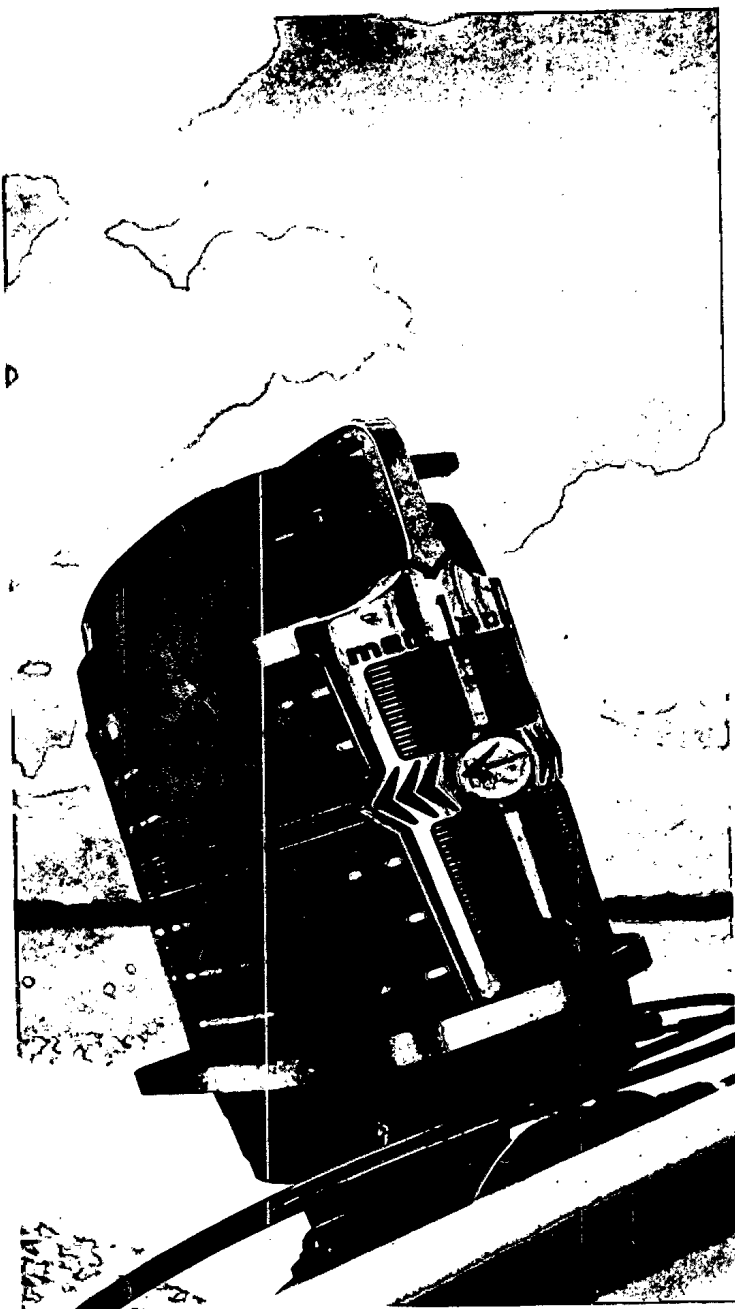
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LOOK 5-8-62

HARRY MACE

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U-2 *News of the U-2 failure was slow in reaching Allen Dulles*

Nine hours later, on a quiet, tree-lined street in Georgetown, a telephone rang in the home of Hugh S. Cumming, Jr., chief of intelligence and research of the United States Department of State. It was 11:15 a.m., Sunday, May 1. A maid answered. Cumming was at church several blocks from his home.

Not until he returned home shortly after noon did he learn that someone was urgently trying to reach him. From the message, Cumming knew what it might be: the caller was his CIA contact for the U-2 operation. Although his name was unknown to the general public, Cumming was one of a handful of men at the State Department who knew the secret of the U-2. He picked up the phone and dialed his contact.

"Our boy isn't there," the voice on the other end of the line said carefully. "We don't know what happened to him." Although the conversation would have been meaningless to anyone listening, its import was chillingly clear to Cumming.

It meant that the U-2 was overdue at Bodo; it was presumed down, probably somewhere in the Soviet Union. The fate of the plane and pilot was unknown. Cumming was the first official of the State Department notified by the CIA. The news had not yet reached CIA Director Allen W. Dulles, who was at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, receiving the Golden Rule Award "for distinguished government service and dedication to Christian ideals."

For the moment, at least, Cumming was the official who had to act. He picked up the telephone again to call Loy Henderson, Cumming thought Henderson was the senior official on duty in the State Department that day. But an unnerving thought struck as he reached out to dial. He placed the receiver back on its cradle. The head of the State Department's intelligence service was faced with a curious dilemma. The U-2 program was so secret that Henderson, although a high official, was not among those authorized to know anything about it.

The U-2 overflights were, in the language of the intelligence world, so "black" that only a small group of men knew about them. At the State Department, among those few who knew were Secretary Christian Herter and Under-Secretary C. Douglas Dillon. But Herter was in Istanbul and Cumming thought Dillon was away.

On double checking, however, Cumming reached Dillon at his home. Both realized they were talking over a nonsecure, ordinary phone line. They spoke in a guarded fashion, but reached an important decision, the first of many that were to be reached in the days ahead.

Since mid-1956, when U-2's began overflying the Soviet Union, the CIA had ready prepackaged "cover" stories to suit the circumstances and the geography. These were innocuous announcements to be plucked out of the files and issued by Air Force public-information officers at local bases if and when a U-2 failed to come back from a secret mission.

Both Dillon and Cumming knew the contents of a cover story which had been prepared for the May 1 flight over Russia. In intelligence parlance, a cover story is a euphemism for a lie or partial lie. Its specific purpose is to protect the mission, the agent, the nation that has sent the spy out on the mission and its intelligence apparatus.

The cover story pulled out of the files to account for Powers's U-2 flight stated that the U-2 had taken off from Turkey on an upper-altitude research mission and had, unfortunately, overflowed Pakistan without authorization after the pilot reported mechanical difficulty.

For diplomatic reasons, Dillon and Cumming now agreed that any mention of Pakistan, the real jumping-off point for the flight, would have to be dropped out of the cover story. Dillon instructed Cumming to argue this view at a top-secret CIA meeting being held that afternoon to decide the next move in a dangerous game.

Dulles flew back to the capital after delivering his speech in New York. He did not learn that the U-2 was missing until he reached his home in Georgetown, between 2 and 3 p.m. By this time, the CIA had also notified the Pentagon and the White House. Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, White House staff secretary, passed the word along to Eisenhower at Camp David.

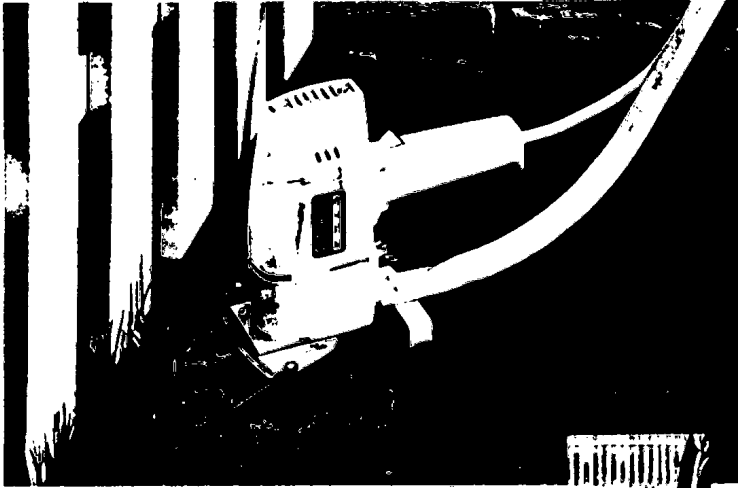
Eight hours earlier, crowds had begun to gather around Moscow's Red Square for the traditional May Day celebration. At 10 a.m., military units began moving smartly past Khrushchev's rotund figure.

Among the western observers was U. S. Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson, Jr. Forty-five minutes after the start of the parade, Thompson noticed a commotion on the reviewing stand atop Lenin's tomb. Marshal Konstantin A. Vershinin, commander in chief of the Soviet Air Force, entered at the rear of the stand and whispered to Khrushchev. There was a brief, intense huddle of top Soviet officials.

Thompson was curious, but had no way of knowing what it was all about. Later, looking back, Thompson was convinced that he had witnessed the moment when Khrushchev learned that the U-2 would never finish its mission and was, in fact, down in Soviet territory.

continued

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U-2 At first, the CIA showed little concern over the failure

At Camp David, it was raining on the morning of May 1. Eisenhower had golfed in nearby Gettysburg the day before. Because of the rain, he cancelled plans for early church and a round of golf afterwards, and decided to return to the White House in the afternoon.

Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates, Jr., and Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, deputy administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) had also received word now that the U-2 was overdue.

Much later, fanciful tales were to circulate on the Washington cocktail circuit that the CIA had brilliantly deceived NASA into believing the U-2 flew only "weather" missions. Actually, Dryden had willingly allowed NASA to be used as the CIA's cover from the very start of the project and had no regrets about it later. He knew the full scope of the risky espionage program, as did three other key men at NASA. One of them was soon to wish that he didn't.

The early afternoon sun was breaking through the overcast as Cumming drove to the CIA meeting that would shape the precise language of the cover story. He headed for the CIA building in downtown Washington, where Powers's flight progress had been plotted.

Cumming was the only State Department man present. The rest were officials and the technical experts from the CIA. They were concerned but not overly so. True, there was every indication that Powers was down in the Soviet Union. But the chances that the Russians would recover any damning physical evidence of the overflight seemed slim. Powers, it was assumed, had successfully followed his orders to destroy

the plane in case of trouble. As for Powers, if he were still alive, he could be disowned as an unknown pilot without a plane.

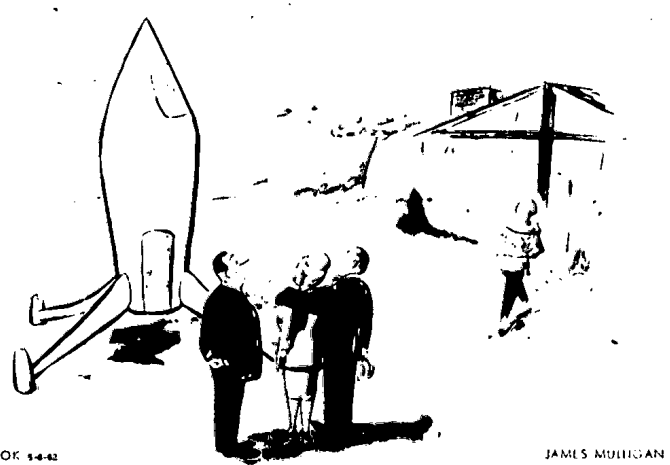
The discussion, therefore, centered on the cover story. Cumming, under Dillon's instructions, argued vehemently against any mention of Pakistan. He maintained that there were overriding political reasons to leave Pakistan out of the cover, partly because of its exposed geographical position, on the flank of both the Soviet Union and Communist China. Dillon and Cumming, in their telephone conversation earlier in the day, had considered which country could best stand the furor if a storm arose over the flight. They reached the conclusion that the Turks, a traditionally tough and independent-minded people, could take the international political pressure better than the Pakistanis.

The CIA agreed to drop Pakistan from the cover story. Now a new flight plan had to be agreed upon.

The men in the war-room setting were restricted by the fact that the U-2's actual height, range and fuel capacity were still top secret. The cover story, therefore, had somehow to fall within the limits of previously published data on the U-2, including the 1959 edition of *Jane's All the World's Aircraft*. According to *Jane's*, the U-2 was a weather-research craft capable of maintaining an altitude no higher than 55,000 feet. Other published data said the plane could fly up to four hours. This restricted the creative abilities of the men working on the cover story this Sunday afternoon.

With slide rules, calipers and maps, the technical experts worked out a triangular flight plan skirting

continued



LOOK 14-42

JAMES MULLIGAN

"At first, we considered a survival shelter; then Eileen had this brilliant idea."

U-2 Mrs. Powers was ordered to return to the U.S. immediately

the Soviet border but remaining entirely within Turkish airspace.

The revised cover story was dispatched by CIA closed communications to various key points, including Adana, Turkey, where it was to be given out to the press if questions were asked. It was also transmitted to our Secretary of State in Istanbul.

The vast, interlocking intelligence and diplomatic machinery of the United States Government was moving, but like a fogbound ship on a collision course.

Barbara Powers awoke in her trailer on the base at Incirlik at 5 a.m. Monday, May 2, to the sound of pounding on her front door. Sleepily, she went to the door. Several of her husband's friends were there. The thought passed through her mind that this was "just another wake-up party." They were sometimes held for amusement by the pilots and wives of the isolated detachment.

"This had better be good," Barbara told the group at the door.

"Barbara, we have some bad news," one of the men replied. "Gary is missing. We have search planes out, but they haven't found him yet."

What followed was later hazy in her mind. "The next thing I remember is the base doctor giving me shots. I don't know how many I had." For the next few days, she was to remain under heavy sedation, awaiting word of Gary's fate.

A few hours later, at the nearby Turkish city of Adana, Yusuf Ayhan, a local newsman, thought he was on to an interesting story. Ayhan had picked up a tip, and had now confirmed it at the air base. He was the first reporter to receive, and write, the cover story plotted out by the men at the CIA meeting in Washington the previous day.

"An American plane of the U-2 meteorological-reconnaissance type, which is well known for its excellent performance and was based at Incirlik near Adana, was reported missing on Sunday," Ayhan wrote. "The U-2 plane, which flies at an altitude over 10,000 metres, thereby approaching the atmosphere to investigate the reasons behind changes in weather conditions, had sent its last message on Sunday, when the pilot reported a breakdown of his oxygen equipment. No further news was received from the plane after that."

At 3:30 p.m., May 2, Harry Press's phone rang. Press, a bespectacled, cautious bureaucrat, was in his office one block from the White House. He was one of the four men at NASA who knew that the U-2 was photographing military targets

in the Soviet Union under NASA cover. The caller was Maj. James Smith at Scott Air Force Base, Belleville, Ill. Major Smith, the U-2 project officer there, relayed to Press essentially the same cover story that Yusuf Ayhan had picked up in Adana several hours earlier.

Had Press known of the Sunday CIA meeting—which he did not—he might have deduced that the message he received from Smith had actually originated a few blocks away in Washington. It had gone halfway around the globe and back to him.

On May 3, the cover story finally found its way into a few newspapers in the United States.

Meanwhile, the United States Intelligence Board moved quietly into the behind-the-scenes decision-making on the U-2. Its chairman was Allen Dulles, and it included the heads of the intelligence branches of the armed services. Cumming, the State Department's man on the board, was increasingly worried over the missing U-2 pilot. He wanted to bring a widening circle of officials into the consultations.

On Wednesday, May 4, Colonel William M. Shelton, Powers's commander, told Barbara to go back to the United States as soon as possible. He explained that when her husband was found, he would be sent home immediately for a medical examination. She would see him sooner, the Colonel argued, by going home. This did not make much sense to Barbara. She had her first premonition that something very odd was happening. Nevertheless, she followed her instructions, packed and began making arrangements for the long trip home to Milledgeville, Ga.

In Moscow, Khrushchev, in an expansive mood at a Czech embassy reception, told the diplomats he would go before the Supreme Soviet the next day. He promised his speech would be interesting.

At the White House, the President breakfasted with Republican Congressional leaders, signed a grain agreement with India and went to the Burning Tree Club for a round of golf. But James C. Hagerty, the Presidential press secretary, had learned a disquieting piece of news. The "weather" plane that was reported down in Turkey was actually a U-2 missing over Russia.

Hagerty remembered a conversation he had had at the Commodore Hotel in New York just after the 1952 election. He and Eisenhower had agreed that Hagerty would be told of security secrets only on a "need-to-know" basis. For a long time, therefore, Hagerty did not know about the

spy flights. But in the fall of 1959, the President and Hagerty were riding in an automobile together on one of the President's weekend trips. During a rambling conversation, Eisenhower had turned to Hagerty suddenly and revealed that United States planes were flying over the Soviet Union.

"We're getting some information back from Russia, Jim," the President had said. He made it plain he was worried about the overflights. This was when he revealed that he had often asked the CIA: "What happens if you're caught?"

On the fifth of May, the 1,300 delegates to the Supreme Soviet gathered in the Kremlin. U. S. Ambassador Thompson had an uneasy feeling. He had been placed in a choice position, a front box in the great hall, to which he was not entitled by protocol. There was, he reflected, something puzzling about it.

At 10 a.m., Khrushchev launched into a marathon speech. It was 3 a.m. in Washington as he began. Khrushchev unfolded a new tax-and-currency program. He spoke, pessimistically, of the coming Summit conference. He regretted Eisenhower's intention to have Richard M. Nixon represent him at the Summit conference if he had to leave Paris before it was over. If Nixon were at the Summit, it would be like "letting a goat watch over the cabbage patch."

Toward the end of his 3½-hour speech Khrushchev dropped the bombshell. Early on the morning of May Day, he declared, "at 5:36 a.m. Moscow time, an American plane

crossed our border and continued its flight into Soviet territory and was shot down."

He was about to go to Paris to meet Eisenhower. Khrushchev said, and now the U. S. Air Force had committed an aggressive act. Khrushchev looked up at the box where Thompson sat, and asked, "What is this, May Day greetings?" The United States was seeking to "torpedo" the Summit, he charged. "The question then arises: Who sent this aircraft across the Soviet frontier? Was it dispatched with the approval of the Commander in Chief of the United States armed forces, a post, as we know, held by the President? Or was this aggressive act undertaken by the Pentagon militarists without the President's knowledge?" Western reporters rushed for the telephones.

At 7 a.m. that morning in Washington, all members of the National Security Council were notified by telephone to report immediately to various pre-designated helicopter pads for evacuation from the capital, as part of a three-day nationwide "Operation Alert 1960" Civil Defense exercise. The NSC would meet with the President at the "Crow's Nest," a highly secret, partly underground dispersal headquarters located in the mountains within a 60-mile radius of Washington. The President took off by helicopter from the White House at 7:30 a.m., unaware, like the other members of the NSC, of Khrushchev's speech.

At the White House, Hagerty, who did not go to the "Crow's Nest," an-

continued

BUTCH



100% COPY

LARRY RYNCUS

"Would you like to sing along with Mitch?"

U-2 *The Defense Secretary* worried about "an international lie"

answered a call from the UPI Washington bureau. Hagerty said he was not aware that an American plane had been shot down inside the Soviet Union and had not heard about Khrushchev's speech.

Soon after, Hagerty reached Goodpaster at the "Crow's Nest." Goodpaster told him that the President was already in the NSC meeting. A few moments later, Goodpaster called Hagerty and told him there would be a meeting on the U-2 after the NSC meeting. He would either call Hagerty afterward and inform him of the results, or he would return directly to the White House by helicopter and do so then, he said.

After the NSC meeting ended, a select few of the 16 officials who had attended it moved into a smaller room next door. Here were six of the most powerful men in America: the President; Acting Secretary of State Douglas Dillon; Defense Secretary Thomas Gates; CIA Director Allen Dulles; Gordon Gray, Assistant to the President for National Security; and Gen. Goodpaster.

Dillon and most of the others felt that there would have to be some public, official reaction to Khrushchev's charges. The decision was reached to keep on telling the cover story; all statements would be made by the State Department. But Gates was troubled. He suggested that if Khrushchev had the physical evidence, the President of the United States might have to tell the truth. He warned that the prestige of the Presidency should not be involved in "an international lie." Gates was overruled. The decision—in which Dulles concurred—was to continue to

lie. The State Department would do the lying.

The meeting was brief. The President attended it, but left abruptly to keep an 11:30 a.m. appointment. Goodpaster had to dash to make the helicopter back to the White House with Eisenhower. He had no chance to telephone Hagerty before departing.

In his office, Hagerty was besieged all morning by newsmen seeking comment on the sensational charge by Khrushchev. Since he had received no instructions, he could say nothing. The President and Goodpaster landed at the White House at 11:21 a.m. At 12:05 p.m., Hagerty announced to newsmen: "At the direction of the President, a complete inquiry is being made. The results of this inquiry, the facts as developed, will be made public by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Department of State."

It was the first time anyone had mentioned a statement by NASA. The officials at the mountainside conference had decided that only the State Department would make any comment. Hagerty may have erred, or he may have acted on instructions from Goodpaster—accounts conflict. But it was clear that somewhere between the mountainside meeting and the White House, there was a serious breakdown in communication. It was the initial error in a day of monumental confusion.

Hagerty indicated that the reporters would do well to get right over to NASA. NBC's Ray Scherer and *Newsweek's* Charles Roberts ran across Lafayette Park from the White House and burst into the office of Walter T. Boney, who was the press

continued

NOW... DEFENCIN: NEW MORE EFFECTIVE APPROACH TO ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM PAIN

New *muscle-relaxing* tablet works three ways to give more effective temporary relief from minor pain of arthritis, rheumatism, body aches, neuralgias, and muscular strains in 8 important areas of pain.

While there is no known cure for arthritis and rheumatism, today there is a new source of relief from the minor pain and muscle stiffness of arthritis and rheumatism. Scientists have developed a new kind of medicine you can take frequently, according to directions, for prolonged relief.

This medicine works by the newest principles. It acts to produce muscle relaxation. It has been tested extensively on patients suffering from minor grades of arthritis, rheumatism and various forms of body aches, neuralgias and muscular strains. It has been reported clinically superior in bringing relief.

In case after case, doctors reported that pain and muscle stiffness were relieved. Many patients said they could reach, lift, walk, bend and move with greater ease and freedom. In fact, twice as many patients reported relief, compared to those taking the most widely used pain tablets.

This new medicine is DEFENCIN—a two-layer tablet with prescription-type ingredients, now available without prescription.

Here is how DEFENCIN works, what it does, and its three-action relief.

The chain of pain

The pain of arthritis, rheumatism and related conditions is not a simple matter. It is like a chain with many links. Muscles, joints and nerves make up these links. When pain at the joint makes muscles tighten and "lock" they restrict joint movement. Every time we do move, it hurts. This pain, in turn, irritates nerves, making the pain seem still worse.

Muscles, joints, nerves—this is the chain of pain of arthritis and rheumatism.

Loosening the chain

Aspirin, common pain tablets and ordinary non-prescription "arthritis" pills are designed essentially to blunt pain. They act primarily in one way... give only partial relief, act directly against only the pain sensation itself.

These ordinary tablets don't act directly

against muscle stiffness to loosen the chain.

DEFENCIN does. It goes to work right at the source of the trouble, relaxing tight, tense muscles that aggravate the pain of minor arthritis, rheumatism and related conditions. DEFENCIN checks pain impulses as well as soothes irritability and edginess due to pain. It attacks pain and muscle stiffness, each at its own source, loosens the chain of pain.

A unique new three-action formula

DEFENCIN is a combination of prescription-type medicines; each tablet brings this unique three-action relief:

- (1) As a *muscle relaxant*, DEFENCIN acts to ease muscle tightness and stiffness, reduce pain at the source, and help restore movement.
- (2) As a *pain reliever*, DEFENCIN checks the pain from the affected joint areas for hours.
- (3) As a *calmative*, DEFENCIN relieves the irritability and edginess that accompany and aggravate painful conditions.

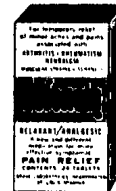
How DEFENCIN has helped others

People with body aches and stiffness in all 8 areas listed below—from arthritis and rheumatism to simple "Charley Horse"—have taken DEFENCIN under the supervision of doctors in clinical tests. The results bear repeating:

In case after case, doctors reported that pain and muscle stiffness were relieved. Many patients said they could move, walk, stoop, bend with greater freedom. In fact, twice as many patients reported relief, compared to those who took the most widely used pain tablets. In some cases, all symptoms were completely relieved.

For more effective relief, get DEFENCIN.* Sold in drugstores; a bottle of 24 tablets for \$1.00; 72 tablets for \$2.50.

An advanced product of
Grove Laboratories
*Registered trademark



WHICH OF THESE MUSCLE OR JOINT PAINS DO YOU HAVE?

Minor arthritis, rheumatism and related pains can strike anywhere in your body, often causing painful conditions listed below. New DEFENCIN can relieve pain and stiffness in any of these areas.

1. **Aching back**—pain in muscles especially in the small of the back. Overexertion can cause stiffness here.
2. **Sore shoulder**—pain in muscles that raise and lower arm.
3. **Wry neck**—pain in muscles that turn the head, often after exposure to drafts and cold.
4. **Strained ankle**—pain here makes it hurt to move or put weight on your foot.
5. **Stiff knee**—pain in surrounding muscles may keep leg stiff.
6. **Painful elbow**—pain in muscles around the joint that flexes the arm. Arthritis quite frequently attacks here.
7. **Painful hip**—pain in muscles of hip often extends down back of thigh. It sometimes hurts even to sit still.
8. **Sore wrist**—pain in muscles that move and bend the wrist and hand. This is often an area which is quite susceptible to rheumatism.

OVER



LOOK 5-8-52

JOSEPH MIRACHI

"It wasn't much of a proposal. He suggested we pool pay envelopes."

Don't put shoes on
**HOT,
ITCHY FEET!**



Unless you apply
Absorbine Jr.

New Research Proves
Embedded Fungi Killed
with Penetrating YG-7*

Itching cracks between toes are sure signs of Athlete's Foot—a fungi infection which can burrow deep and become a serious medical problem.

Now Absorbine Jr. with the penetrating fungicide YG-7* (chloroxylenol) has shown in laboratory tests to penetrate into horny skin tissue to kill embedded fungi.

Only Absorbine Jr. offers all this scientific proof of effectiveness:

1. Test-tube experiments prove 100% kill of fungi within 5 minutes.
2. Radioactive isotope tests prove penetration into skin.
3. Laboratory tests prove killing power on embedded fungi.
4. Evidence from foot specialists show effectiveness against Athlete's Foot.

Don't put shoes on hot, itchy feet without applying Absorbine Jr. with penetrating YG-7.



New Applicator: Government, no spill, no waste.

NOTE—Foot Specialists: Write for summary of laboratory research on effectiveness against embedded fungi. Address: Medical Director, W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

U-2

The crucial U-2 statement was drafted hastily, not cleared

spokesman for the space agency.

"Where's the statement?" asked Scherer.

Two secretaries looked at the newsmen in utter astonishment. "What statement?" they asked.

"The statement that Jim Hagerty said you were going to put out," replied Scherer.

No one had told NASA's press chief that he was to put out a statement. Bonney retreated to his inner office and called Hagerty. A few moments later, he announced he would have a statement at 1:30 p.m.

Officials of CIA and the State Department had already met to work out the text of a statement to be issued by Lincoln White, department spokesman. It was released at 12:15 p.m. White, who did not know that the U-2 was a spy plane, declared:

"The Department of State has been informed by NASA that as announced May 3 an unarmed plane, a U-2 weather-research plane based at Adana, Turkey, piloted by a civilian has been missing since May 1. During the flight of this plane, the pilot reported difficulty with his oxygen equipment. Mr. Khrushchev announced that a U. S. plane has been shot down over the U.S.S.R. on that date. It may be that this is the missing plane. It is entirely possible that having a failure in the oxygen equipment, which could result in the pilot losing consciousness, the plane continued on automatic pilot for a considerable distance and accidentally violated Soviet airspace. . . ."

While White was meeting newsmen at the State Department, Bonney

spent an agonizing three-quarters of an hour. By now, it was clear to the NASA press chief that he was going to have to go out and lie convincingly to the newsmen who had trusted him. From the start, Bonney had known the U-2 was an espionage plane.

For four days, both Dryden and Bonney had been in direct contact with CIA, preparing a list of false answers to expected questions from the press. The list had been sent to the space agency by the CIA without clearance by the State Department. (Dryden later testified that the CIA had told him that this material had been cleared.) On this Thursday, nobody bothered to inform NASA of the decision that only the State Department would speak for the Government. Reporters were on Bonney's doorstep demanding information. Bonney, after consulting with Dryden, decided to take the CIA question-and-answer sheet and mold it into one statement. It would be better, Dryden felt, than to engage in a "free-for-all" with the reporters.

Bonney cloistered himself in his office with the CIA guidelines, personally typed up a statement in rough form and gave it to a secretary. She smoothed out the language as she retyped it on a Multilith mat.

The United States Government was now about to make one of the most crucial statements of the cold war. Yet the statement had been hastily drafted, and edited by a secretary. It had not been cleared with the State Department, the CIA or the White House. It had not been seen by Herter, Dulles or the President.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF **LOOK**

THE U-2 FAILURE:

Who was responsible?

Why did Ike insist on taking the blame?

A new controversy about **ARTHRITIS**

A Canadian doctor's patients say they're cured, but medical authorities doubt it

BIG BUSINESS: Is it too big?

A provocative article by **SEN. HUBERT HUMPHREY**



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Recent research reveals fast new way to shrink hemorrhoid tissues, stop pain and itching—all without surgery. It's a combination of six modern medications in one complete formula: The Pazo Formula.

NEW, RELIABLE RELIEF. Pazo is the only leading formula with these six active ingredients to shrink and soothe hemorrhoid tissues. Research shows this new combination brings symptomatic relief even to long-time pile sufferers.

CLINICALLY TESTED BY DOCTORS: Pazo actually proves to do more than just shrink hemorrhoids. It also relieves pain and itching promptly, fights infection, promotes healing, and lubricates membranes.

AVAILABLE NOW in stainless ointment and suppositories. Ask for . . .



PHOTOQUIZ ANSWERS

- (See page 65) 1-D (What Price Glory), 2-B (Destination Tokyo), 3-F (Story of GI Joe), 4-J (The Fighting 69th), 5-A (Wings), 6-I (Dawn Patrol), 7-C (Command Decision), 8-E (Battleground), 9-G (A Farewell to Arms), 10-H (For Whom the Bell Tolls).

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Its name is *Compound W*™. Painless, colorless Compound W used as directed removes common warts safely, effectively, leaves no ugly scars.