



PASS IN REVIEW

"Shedding Light On Idaho's Military History"

1st Quarter

March 2004

CHANGE IN MUSEUM SCHEDULE

At its February meeting, the Board of Directors approved changing the day the Museum is closed to the public from Thursday to Monday. This change will take effect 1 June 2004.

The primary reason for the change is visiting school groups like to visit during the latter part of the week, i.e., Thursday's and Friday's. In addition, the industry standard for Museums is that if they are closed one day during the week, that day is Monday. ★

CURATOR'S CORNER

This year is already off to a great start! So far is has been pretty busy here at the Museum with lots of events. In late January, I conducted a training session on Artifact collections care for volunteers. Since that time there has been an obvious and positive impact on work with artifacts. It also proves the quality of volunteers we have. Better handling procedures lead to better preservation and I thank everyone who attended the training sessions. This shows your commitment to history!

On 6 March we opened our updated Korean War exhibit and held an Open House. The Open House was a tremendous success as several Korean War veterans attended, plus there were Korean War era firearms on exhibit thanks to the Idaho State Historical Museum.

Rick Johnson set up a nice display table with various radios and field gear of the US Army in Korea. Overall, the

public had wonderful interaction with the veterans.



Rick Johnson explains Korean War era equipment to visitors at the Korean War Open House.



TSgt Sibley, MHAFFB Historian discusses "US Airpower - The Early Days in Korea" at the Korean War Open House.

I would like to take the time to thank the following volunteers for their above and beyond efforts to make the enhanced Korean War exhibit a success:

Heath Robison for his excellent work with the graphic design and layout. Heath did a lot of work both here at the

Museum and at home as well. The four front panels with maps, ribbons and photos are Heath's handiwork.

Jim Doering for gathering photos, printing and mounting photos and text also both here and at home.

Both of these individuals directly affected the success of this exhibit and I am personally very grateful for their help.

For those of you interested in building models, we still have a very large model to finish. The P-51, still in storage, is now the focus of efforts of a local model building club and former Idaho Air National Guard personnel. Two things are needed to get the project underway- volunteers and a facility for assembly of the airframe. If you are interested in either, contact Wayne Keith (President of the Mad Dog Modelers) at 323-1134.

As promised, this will be a year with lots going on here at the Museum. May is going to be filled with Open Houses, including the **USS Boise CL-47 reunion on the 7th**, **Armed Forces Day on the 15th** and the **American Legion's WWII Veteran's Appreciation Day on the 29th**.

If you are interested in helping with one or more of these events, let me know, we can certainly use your help!

The Museum is doing something different this year; we are not having an open house on Memorial Day. There are too many

Inside This Issue

RECENT DONATIONS

NEW MEMBERS

UPCOMING EVENTS

A WEB PAGE REUNION

VOLUNTEER OF THE QUARTER

ENDOWMENT UPDATE
IN MEMORIAL

NAMPA F-89 RESTORATION PROJECT

IDAHO FILE INTO HISTORY – Ray L. Servatius

NEW ITEM IN THE GIFT SHOP

BOOK REVIEW

MOST WANTED

events going on that day and we have a hard time getting publicity. Instead, we will celebrate **Armed Forces Day**, a day which is all too often overlooked. This Open House will be a way to help the community remember the sacrifices made and those still being made by our armed forces.

-Gary Keith

RECENT DONATIONS

This list is by no means all-inclusive, but highlights some unique items that have recently been donated to the Museum.

Don McCarter - WWII USMC cartridge belt in pristine condition, USMC M1941 dungaree jacket in very good condition and 321st Engineer DIs.

Jim Doering - USN uniforms, hats (covers!), survival kit items.

Harvey Dietz - 2nd Idaho Infantry marked haversack, Mexican Border Campaign era.

Pat Nagel - His father's footlocker along with numerous uniforms and papers pertaining to service at Gowen Field during the Second World War.

Walt Modler - Various USMC items from the Vietnam War including slides, insignia, and personal papers.

George Ronnenkamp - Called a blood chit, they are the silk flags that WWII Flyers sewed to the insides of their jackets in the event they were shot down.

Columbia Paint located at 2550 South Orchard, donated **five gallons of paint** for the room that will house our new exhibit *The History of the Idaho Army National Guard*. A special thank you to **John Miller, Store Manager**. ★

NEW MEMBERS

Special Welcome to:

★ **Jim Doering**
★ **Bruce Vernal**

UPCOMING EVENTS

To help you keep up to date on all of the upcoming events, Gayle has created a new page on our webpage. It is called **EVENT**. It is currently under construction but 'open' for viewing.

Here are **some** of the events we currently have scheduled; more details will be posted on the webpage as invitations are confirmed and more information becomes available.

16 April - Idaho History Day. If you would like to help judge the contestants for the Military History Category, contact Gary. This year's theme is: *"Exploration, Encounter, and Exchange in History."*

5 May - Larry Gebert from Boise's KTVB Channel 7 will do his morning show *LIVE* from the Museum.

7 May - USS Boise (CL-47) and 90th Bomb Group Reunion. We are planning an evening USO style Open House from 5:00 pm to 9:00 pm.

15 May - Armed Forces Appreciation Open House. Hours will be 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. Several groups have been invited, as we go to press, the 124 Security Forces Squadron has confirmed that they will have a static display of their gear and weapons. <<News Flash - check the webpage for updates; several more confirmations!>>

29 May - American Legion pancake breakfast & WWII Open House. Join us as we celebrate the dedication of the WWII Memorial in Washington D.C. Hours will be 8:00 am to 4:00 pm. The American Legion will also be presenting certificates to WWII Veterans.

4 July - 4th of July Parade. If you would like to help us by carrying the IMHS banner, please let us know. ★

A WEB PAGE REUNION

Our web page helped reunite two Gowen Field B-24 crew members! Roughly 2 years ago, William H. Drumm, Pilot of B-24 Crew #34 which trained at Gowen Field, sent us his crew photo along with the names of his crew. Gayle, our Webmaster, posted it on our web page.

Crew #34 trained at Gowen Field from December 1944 to March 1945 prior to being sent to the China-Burma-India Theater of Operations. They were Number #1 Crew in their Class at Gowen Field.

Last October, Susan Ronnenkamp Boatright, the daughter of B-24 Crew #34's Engineer, George G. Ronnenkamp, found our website, found the crew photo and asked if it were possible to contact Mr. Drumm, the pilot. Her father was also very pleased to learn *"that anyone would have an interest in what we did there."*



B-24 Crew #34, William Drumm is the first person on the left, back row; George Ronnenkamp is the first person on the left, front row.

Gayle contacted William Drumm who responded, *"I was elated to hear about George Ronnenkamp. I have been trying to locate him and the rest of the crew for the past 30 years...This is the best news I had about the crew since we split in Karachi."*

The feelings were mutual; George had been looking for Bill for many years too! *"Every time I went TDY, the first thing I would do was grab a phone book and look for his name."*

Gayle put them in contact with each other and the years melted away. They even reunited over the holidays. *(There's more! ☛)*



George Ronnenkamp & William Drumm, 2003, Together Again At Last!



George Ronnenkamp next to his crew photo at the Museum

On the 6th of February 2004, George Ronnenkamp and his family drove up from Layton, Utah, to visit the Museum. Mr. Ronnenkamp also donated some of his WWII memorabilia to the Museum, *in the name of Mr. Drumm.*



George Ronnenkamp next to his crew photo, Gayle and Susan Boatrigh, George's daughter.

It is not very often that a person or an organization is able to assist with something as incredible as this and we are thrilled that we were presented with such an opportunity. Thank you to **Susan, George and Bill** for allowing us to help you in such a wonderful way. ★

VOLUNTEER OF THE QUARTER



Please meet Terry Curtis

Terry has been a regular volunteer at the Museum for about two years now. He is a regular docent on Tuesdays and has helped fill in on weekend shifts as well. This retired Air Force and Air National Guard veteran is a wonderful docent, someone who enjoys interacting with the public and is quite cheerful. Don't let his accent fool you, as he is not from Boston, but hails from Maine.

One of the projects Terry has taken on is organizing our massive photo slide collection. When I first looked at the collection almost two years ago, I wondered who would be willing to tackle this project. Terry stepped forward and offered his experience in working with slides. What appeared to be a daunting task is now a work underway, as Terry has carefully organized the slides chronologically and by category. Additionally, Terry and Linda Curtis have donated proper slide storage materials for this large collection, which is primarily Idaho Air National Guard related.

As well as spending lots of time with slides, Terry has been generous with his time and filled in extra shifts as a docent. Terry is always eager to help and during the times we are in a hurry, getting ready for a new exhibit or open house, Terry is always there to lend a hand. What it comes down to is, Terry has made a huge difference here at the Museum and I am personally very grateful for all of his assistance.

Thank you Terry, we deeply appreciate all your hard work. You are our Volunteer of the Quarter! ★★★★★

ENDOWMENT UPDATE



Our Endowment balance currently stands at **\$29,376.96.**

Recent Endowment Donors include:

**General James S. Brooks
Loren Call**

Ron Galloway
(in memory of James Barham)

Stan Herzinger
(in memory of William E. LeFurgey)
(in memory of CW4 Archie Lamb)

**Donald McGough
Bill Miller
Betty Roth**
(in memory of Gary Bengoechea)

Don't forget, you can also make a credit card donation on **on-line**. Look for this link on the Museum's webpage:



Thank you for supporting The Idaho Military History Museum. ★

NAMPA F-89 RESTORATION PROJECT

An F-89 that saw service with the Idaho Air National Guard is on display at the Lakeview Park in Nampa. The park is located at Garrity Blvd. and 16th Ave N.

The plane is in need of restoration and a team is being formed. The project officer for the restoration effort is Dave Ahrens, dsahrens@mindspring.com, phone 468-8817. He is working with the Nampa Parks Department and the target time for the project is 15-23 May. That's two weekends plus evenings the week in between.

If you can help, please contact Dave. ★

IN MEMORIAL

It is with a deep sense of loss that we inform you of the passing of Mr. James Barham. Our deepest sympathies go out to the Barham family. ★



RAY L. SERVATIUS
POW, KOREAN WAR

Ray Louis Servatius was born in Vernon, Texas on 7 September 1930. He grew up in Anton, Texas and graduated from high school in 1947. Shortly thereafter, his dad sold the family farm and the family moved to Clarkston, Washington.

From 1948 to 1951, Ray worked as a salesman and delivery man for N.H. Rhodes in Lewiston. Ray also enlisted for a three-year hitch in the Idaho National Guard's 148th Field Artillery Battalion, Battery C, on 7 November 1949. His younger brother Fred also joined the 148th at around the same time.

Ray was promoted to Private E-2 on 1 May 50. Then on 25 June 1950, in a far off country called Korea, North Korea invaded its neighbor, South Korea, initiating the Korean War.

On 27 June 1950, President Truman ordered American forces to Korea. WWII had ended 5 years prior and many combat veterans had been discharged. Much of the military's equipment was WWII vintage. The 24th Infantry Division was performing Occupational Duty in Japan and was the closest outfit to Korea. Undermanned, under trained and under equipped, the American forces suffered grievous casualties.

On July 12, 1950 Senator Lyndon B. Johnson called for the immediate mobilization of 800,000 National Guardsmen and Reservists. On the

first of April 1951, units of the 148th Field Artillery Battalion {FAB} (155mm, Towed), Idaho Army National Guard, were notified that they would be mobilized for Active Federal Service effective 1 May 1951. The duration of the call up would be for 21 months. (See *Pass In Review*, 1st Quarter 2002 *More Idahoans Get The Call*)



Ray Servatius (seated) enjoying some army chow in the Camp Carson Mess Hall

Ray was promoted to Sergeant E-5 on 19 April 1951 and on 1 May 1951, he along with the other members of the 148th FAB, were inducted into active duty.

Ray and the rest of the 148th FAB proceeded to Camp Carson, Colorado for intensive basic training, arriving on 8 May 1951. During his training at Carson, his Battery, Battery C, attained an over all score of 87.8 and became the Honor Battery.

Training was completed in June 1951. The unit was hoping to be kept intact but this was not to be. After a four-month period, members of the 148th FAB were levied out as individual soldiers and reassigned as the needs dictated. Ray was sent to Korea in April 1952. He became part of a field artillery battalion with the 7th Army.

Around the first part of July, the Air Force stopped by for a visit. They needed aerial observers and were looking for volunteers. Ray's current duties were uneventful, mostly the day-to-day routine detail work and guard duty; becoming an aerial observer sounded a lot more challenging. Ray volunteered and was assigned to the

6147th Tactical Air Command, nicknamed the *Mosquitoes*. He became the 'backseater' in a two-person T-6 and marked targets with



smoke bombs for the pilots flying F-86 jets.

Photo of a T-6'

Ray would describe the target to the F-86 pilots and then drop the smoke. The pilots would call out the color of the smoke, plot the correct range and when given the ok, would "bomb for effect" with 2 one-thousand pound bombs. Ray's plane would then circle back and perform what in today's terminology would be a Battle Damage Assessment. Ray jokes now about telling "the Air Force guys they couldn't handle it and had to call in the Army," "I guess you might call me unlucky, as I was the one picked out of the entire 7th Army. I flew 60 missions, and not once do I recall being scared or wishing that I had not volunteered."²

Then came 24 October 1952. The plane encountered intense anti-aircraft fire as it circled the targets to assess the damage below. "We were loosing altitude to gain speed to get back to our side of the front lines faster when it sounded like a .22 bullet going through a tin can, and I realized we had been hit."²

Ray told the pilot, Capt Wilbur Darby "We've been hit" but he never heard any reply. He then told the pilot he was going to jump and again, he never heard any reply. Ray flipped the canopy, bailed out and the plane burst into flames.

"I landed on the Chinese side of no man's land in a dry rice paddy ditch, and my parachute hung on a bush, blowing in the breeze. I was wearing a bright blue winter-style flight suit over my Army fatigues, so I immediately removed them and realized my left leg was broken and my right leg was in very bad shape."²

Ray believes he hit his leg on the plane as he bailed out. Ironically, his brother Fred was on an out-post in the area, saw the plane going down and saw somebody bail out but it wasn't until four days later that he



Honor Battery Photo

**Caption reads: BTRY – C – 148th FA. BN. Camp Carson Colo, Nov. 10th 1951 BTRY Test Score 87.8
Capt L. M. Stofflet Commanding**

learned that it was his brother Ray who had bailed out. The pilot was found dead in his unopened parachute; Ray Servatius was reported missing.

When Ray hit the ground, artillery fire was bursting all around him. He heard a helicopter on approach and assumed it would pick him up. You can imagine the sinking feeling he had when “in just a few minutes, the helicopter lifted off the ground and flew away, leaving me out there.”²

He was then approached by Sergeant Whitaker, an American infantry sergeant, a who told him to keep his head down as they were surrounded by Chinese soldiers. Ray was carrying a .45 pistol but when he cocked it, he discovered that the clip was missing. “If I’d have been shooting, they’d have killed me, I’m sure.”²

No sooner had Sergeant Whitaker contacted him than, “almost immediately a bunch of Chinese soldiers jumped up, and after a brief fire fight, the sergeant was hit and I was taken prisoner.”² Ray “had a bullet hole in my shirt sleeve and another in the side of my shirt. Neither one hit me, but I did have a bullet crease across the top of my left hand. The sergeant was killed. I saw blood on his forehead and never saw him again.”²

(Ray later learned that SGT Whitaker had seen the plane going down, promptly organized his platoon and rescued the mangled body of Capt

Darby. Whitaker then saw Ray’s jumpsuit, assumed it was another body and set out to rescue it as well. SGT Whitaker was posthumously awarded the Silver Star for his action. Ray also learned that the Chinese left the bodies so that the Americans would find them.)

Unable to walk, Ray was forced to crawl up a steep hill, dragging his broken leg. “My legs were completely black almost up to my hips from being bruised so bad. When it became dark, they loaded me on a stretcher, and four Chinese soldiers carried me all night.”² The Chinese did tie a couple of sticks to his leg but they didn’t set the bone. “I still have a bit of a limp.”

Around sunrise, they stopped at a house and Ray underwent a daylong interrogation. “I was hurting, tired, thirsty and every time I dozed off, they would punch me with their pistols to keep me awake.”² After an agonizing day, he was taken to a hole with a log roof that had been dug into a hillside. “They put me in there with 10 Americans, some of them wounded, and about eight South Korean soldiers.”² The small, dimly lit hole was so small and cramped that they had to lie side by side.

“The first night I was in this hole they brought in some doughy-type stuff for our evening meal. We couldn’t or did not eat it and they took it out. The next morning they brought it back and six soldiers with machine guns stood there and you can imagine how fast that stuff

was eaten under those conditions. After that, we got rice.”²

Twice a day a bucket of rice and a bucket of water were delivered. Ray had a can about the size of a tuna can which served as both plate and drinking cup. For utensils, he used two sticks as chopsticks. The Chinese also gave the prisoners a can to use as a makeshift toilet. “We did not get any water to wash with or any toilet paper, so you can see it was not exactly the cleanest facility.”²

The hole was pitch dark and of course the floor was bare ground. After about three weeks the Chinese did give them some straw but the roof leaked and water continuously dripped through it. After a stressful two months in the hole, everybody was completely infested with body lice, even down to the seams of their undergarments. Strange as it sounds, it was a relief when the weather turned cold enough to freeze the ground.

“Being Catholic, before I left home my mother gave me a rosary to carry with me, and the Chinese did not take it away from me. Another POW that was there had gone to college at Notre Dame and he played on their football team. We about wore that rosary out praying, and the way things turned out, I guess it paid off.”²

By now, Ray’s legs had healed enough so he could stand. Then one night after dark, he and his fellow POWs were ordered into the back of a truck. They

were crammed in tight and then tied together; any movement was virtually impossible. While they were traveling to an as yet unknown location, one of the wounded POWs died. After a brief stop at a farmhouse, they were again loaded back into the truck. "They put Wilson's body across the back of the truck and made four of us sit on him for the night's ride. I had to sit on his head all night long."²

They were then taken to some Korean houses. The houses had no furniture but just being out of the weather and in a dry location was greatly appreciated by all the POWs. "There was a creek running near by, so they let us wash and did give us some lice powder to get rid of the lice." "This is where they divided us up, and the officers went one way and enlisted men another. So I said good-bye to the fellow from Notre Dame, as he was an officer. This is where we spent Christmas Day."²

Their trek north continued, sometimes by truck, sometimes by foot. They were high up in the mountains and the temperature often plummeted to 35° BELOW zero. When they stopped, the Chinese would sometimes cage them in the open in a barbed wire pen. On one occasion, Ray's feet got so cold he kicked them against a fence post to try and increase the circulation to his feet. Some of the POWs feet froze and gangrene set in.

"We finally ended up on the Yalu River, and we could look across the river into China. There were about 200 of us there, including Greeks, Turks, French, British and others. Things did improve here with us staying in Korean houses, but again sleeping on the floor."² "Many guys got bedsores on their hips and back from the hard floor and being so skinny with not much flesh on their bones."²

The Chinese soon put them to work digging trenches around the compound and hauling firewood from the nearby woods. "They brought in a lot of Communist pamphlets for us to read and they again started interrogating us."²

"The Chinese officers that interrogated us were very well educated with most of them graduating from colleges in the U.S. They could speak better English than we could."² The Chinese also seemed to be concentrating on the younger and less educated POWs, trying to get them to defect. "As far as I know, no one from our camp was among the 21 that chose to stay there after the war was over."²



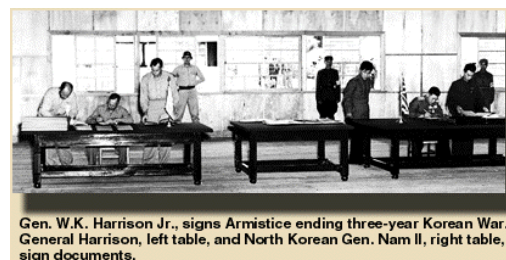
The Yalu river is right on the border between China and North Korea³

In February there was an exchange of seriously injured POWs and some of the men were sent home. One of the American soldiers who was leaving took down all of the names and addresses of the men staying behind so he could contact their families. "Private Walker, an American Indian, called my folks when he got home and told them I was OK, and that was the first that they knew of my whereabouts, other than the missing-in-action telegram that they had received."²

Then on July 27, 1953, The United States, North Korea and China signed an armistice, ending the war. "That night we did not know what was happening, but normally there was not a light anywhere after dark and around 10 p.m., they got us all out and had us go to an open area where there was several lanterns burning bright."²

"A Chinese official that we knew could speak English very well told us in

Chinese using an interpreter that the peace treaty had been signed and we would be going home."²



Gen. W.K. Harrison Jr., signs Armistice ending three-year Korean War. General Harrison, left table, and North Korean Gen. Nam Il, right table, sign documents.

The Signing of the Armistice⁴

Even so, the POWs sat around and waited another three weeks before they learned any more on their future. "Finally, they loaded us into trucks and hauled us to a train station. Through each little village we went through, the locals would throw rocks and other things at us. We rode on the train in cars similar to cattle cars for four days until we reached the exchange area."²

Ray's wait at Panmunjom continued for another six days, the POW exchange had bogged down because some of the Chinese POWs didn't want to go back to China. Ray could see *Freedom Bridge* but couldn't cross it. "They did feed us fairly well, trying to fatten us up some. I weighed about 180 pounds when captured and 135 when I got back."² He had spent 309 days as a Prisoner of War.

The military told him he would be going home first class. "The first class ended up being a troop ship, and instead of putting someone in every bunk, they had us in every other bunk."² After he arrived in San Francisco, he called his parents in Clarkston and told them he was being flown to Seattle. During his captivity, Ray contracted tuberculosis both in his lungs and in the bone of his left shoulder. He was to be assigned to a military hospital in Seattle to recuperate. The military flew him to Spokane instead. "They realized there was a hospital in Spokane that was closer to my home, but I didn't have to report there for 30 days."²

After arriving in Spokane, he was given 30 days leave and caught a bus to Lewiston, arriving at around midnight. At the bus terminal he ran into a friend, Earl Hall, who was operating a taxi.

Earl drove him home at no charge. Ray's family was unaware of the change in plans and were still waiting for him in Seattle. Ray had to break in to the garage and spent his first night back home curled up in the backseat of a car. His family arrived home the next afternoon. "I snuck in ahead of them and missed the parade they had planned."²

Ray was discharged on 26 November 1953 at Camp Stoneman, California, and ended his military service. After his treatment for the tuberculosis and his return home, he met and later married a lady from Lewiston by the name of Carol Caragio. They have three grown children, Cheryl Renslow of Spokane, Randy Servatius of Clarkston and Rick Servatius of Scottsdale, Ariz., and six grandchildren.²

Ray went into business with his brother Fred and from 1954 until he retired in 1989, they ran *Servatius News Agency*, a wholesale magazine distributorship. Ray now enjoys the retired life of fishing, playing cards and golfing at the nearby Clarkston Golf and Country Club. "The TB in my shoulder kind of restricts my golf game, but I've got to have some excuse," he says with a smile.²

In September 2003, the 148th FAB held a reunion to commemorate the 50th anniversary of their activation for the Korean War. Their guest of honor was none other than Ray Servatius. As a further tribute, the Clarkston City Council proclaimed September 19, 2003 as *Ray Servatius Day*. Upon learning of the proclamation, Ray said simply, "I think they're overdoing it."²

At the reunion, Major General Kane, Adjutant General of the Idaho National Guard, presented Ray with a much delayed Purple Heart and Prisoner of War Medal.



POW Medal⁵

Ray's other awards include the Korean Service Medal with 4 Bronze Service

Stars, the United Nations Service Medal and the National Defense Service Medal.

The 148th presented Carol with a bouquet of yellow roses. In making the presentation, Fred Servatius remarked, "The Chinese only had to put up with him for 309 days, you've had to put up with him for 49 years!"



Mr. and Mrs. Ray Servatius and MG Kane

Ray and Carol will celebrate their 50th

Wedding Anniversary in 2004 and plan to celebrate by taking the entire family to the coast.

Editors Note: A very special thank you to Mr. Servatius for sharing his story with us and to CSM(Ret) Boyd Pedersen and Sandra L. Lee for their help in making this story possible.

NEW ITEM IN GIFT SHOP



Available now in the Museum Gift shop is this beautiful full-color poster of IDANG's mission aircraft from 1946 forward. This collector's edition was

created by 124th's MSgt Thomas Gloeckle and is available only at the Museum.

Measuring 18" X 24" the poster comes in two versions: unsigned at \$5 each, and signed by the artist for \$10 each. All proceeds from poster sales go toward Museum programs, as a joint effort by the artist, the 124th Wing, and the Museum. ★

BOOK REVIEW

Operation Overflight--A Memoir Of The U2 Incident By Francis Gary Powers

with Curt Gentry, Brassey's, Inc., 2004



BOOK REVIEW by William C. Miller, Colonel IDANG (ret)

Operation Overflight is a very readable story of one of the biggest Cold War dramas--the Soviet's shootdown and capture of U2 pilot Gary Powers. Powers describes his Air Force training, his later involvement with the U2 program, and his hiring by the CIA for airborne intelligence gathering. Powers guides the reader through his preparation and his conduct of the 1 May 1960 reconnaissance flight over the USSR. His shoot down, capture and interrogation, trial by the USSR, and 10-year prison sentence for espionage is vividly described in this first-person narrative.

An early surprise for *Overflight* readers is Powers' treatment by his Soviet captors during his 2 months of interrogation and captivity. His relatively humane treatment contrasts vividly with his one-sided trial by the Supreme Court of the USSR.

Powers was released after only 17 months of imprisonment, when he was exchanged for convicted Soviet spy Colonel Rudolph Abel in February 1962. Free at last, Powers returned to the US and was kept relatively isolated for two months, during which he underwent debriefings by the CIA and a hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee. The hearings brought

(Continued on page 8)

MOST WANTED



➤ USS Boise and USS Idaho Artifacts

➤ M6 Bayonet for the M14 rifle

➤ 116th Engineer

related items from Vietnam

➤ 133rd Combat Engineer Battalion items from WWII

➤ 183rd/951st Field Artillery items from WWII

➤ Desert Storm field gear

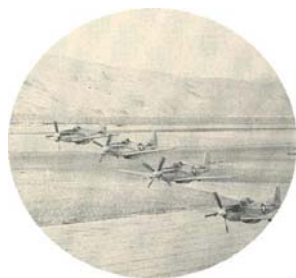
➤ Chocolate Chip BDU's

➤ **Medals for our Exhibit** There are 4 recent medals we would like to ADD TO our Medal exhibit. They are: the *Korea Defense Service Medal* (For Post Korean War Service); both the *Global War On Terrorism Expeditionary Medal* and *Service Medal*, and the *Air And Space Campaign Medal*. There are also a number of other Medals we are seeking; they are posted on our webpage under MOST WANTED.

➤ **A Laptop Computer** The Idaho Military Museum needs a 'laptop' sometimes called a 'notebook' for use in its Educational Outreach program. This program is a series of military history interpretation presentations given mainly to young people, either in their classrooms or at the Museum. The computer needs to be able to handle MS PowerPoint, a popular slide-show software program.

If you, your friends, or your relatives have an extra laptop or are upgrading to a new one, you can help us by donating it. Remember, it's a tax-deductible donation too!

➤ **A Picture of Idaho Air National Guard aircraft and there is a reward being offered too!** Col Bill Miller is searching for a lost photo of four P-51s last seen in 1951.



The photo, pictured here, was an illustration in the Adjutant

General's 1951-1952 report to the Legislature, and hasn't been seen since! The photo was titled *Flight of Four*, the photographer is unknown. Please help us find the original *Flight of Four* picture.

Bill is working on the history of the Idaho Air National Guard and the ANG exhibit at the Museum. He is also writing the history of the early days of the IDANG and is collecting historic photos of the Idaho ANG, conducting oral history interviews, and compiling other written historical information on the IDANG.

Your reward? Bill will give you a full-color 18"X 24" poster of the Idaho ANG aircraft signed by artist Thomas Gloeckle. Contact Bill Miller (208) 853-8585.

BOOK REVIEW (CONTINUED)

official closure to the incident, but not to Powers' frequent feelings of being seen as a traitor by the press, Congressional leaders, the public, and even the CIA.

Powers left the CIA, flew as a U2 test pilot for Lockheed, and happily remarried after divorcing his alcoholic wife. Although Powers died in a helicopter crash in 1977, his memoir was only recently published by his son, Francis Gary Powers, Jr.

The first two-thirds of *Operation Overflight* is a captivating story of the event. The latter third deals mostly with Powers' internal and external struggles with the event. *Operation Overflight* is a valuable and entertaining addition to Cold War history.

Rating: ★★½

Footnotes:

¹ <http://www.boeing.com/history/bna/t6.htm>

² "Behind Enemy Lines", *Lewiston Morning Tribune*, September 14, 2003, by Sandra L. Lee

³ *Center of Military History*

⁴ <http://korea50.army.mil/history/chronology/timeline1953.shtml>

⁵ <http://www.axpow.org/powmedal.htm>

Unless otherwise indicated, photos are courtesy of CSM Boyd Pedersen. ★

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Heroic Past...Proud Future