

After World War II, between the years of 1946 and 1991, the Cold War was an ideological war that was between the Communist, mainly Russia, and Non-Communist countries. The initial domino that commenced the start of the war was in fact War World II but many other events added to the espionage that would later be know as the Cold War. Throughout the history of wars many different tactics were created and built upon in order to gain advantages on the enemy. These strategies include ambush, hand-to-hand, and, as of the Cold War, the use of special intelligence officers also known as spies. Like most wars, dramatic occurrences and severe threats must be made for a leader to impose a war, of any sorts, on another country. In this case, the distrust of the Soviets by the United States, and visa-versa, had led to the use of spies. The revolution of war reformed the way war was perceived while also changing the strategies that were used, including the use of spies; the use of spies began and ended with distrust. ("Cold War Museum")

In previous years of war, World War I and II for example, the thought of war was centered on the idea of hand-to-hand combat and technical maneuvers in the field. For example the extreme amount of causalities resulting in the use of combat in World War II ranged around 17 million. In America alone the fatalities were in the 400,000 ("Digital History"). One source even goes on to say, "The Second World War was the most deadly, destructive and consequential war in history. ("Think Quest")" Because of the nature of the World Wars, especially the most recent of the two, America was left to use this image of one war to help mold and sculpt the way war was perceived.

Although spying was apart of the World Wars, the use of spies was not as popular as it became in the Cold War. Due to the countless number of causalities in

WWII, the president, John F. Kennedy, was strictly against the thought of another fatal war. In a meeting between Dodrynin and Robert Kennedy, talks arose about the pressures the president had been getting to retaliate against the Soviets. "Because of the plane that was shot down, there is now strong pressure on the president to give an order to respond with fire if fired upon when American reconnaissance planes are flying over Cuba. The USA can't stop these flights, because this is the only way we can quickly get information about the state of construction of the missile bases in Cuba, which we believe pose a very serious threat to our national security ("History Wiz")" Robert Kennedy went on to stress the wish of JFK to prevent another World War. "A real war will begin, in which millions of American and Russians will die. We want to avoid that any way we can, I'm sure that the government of the USSR has the same wish. ("History Wiz")" Because of the concern of another mass of casualties, the president had to prevent another World War. This conflicted with the way the generals of the Navy and the Military were used to handling conflicts in terms of war. In this matter, the Cold War was still considered a war but of different tactics. His decisions made a revolution in the overall perception of war.

In the 1950's, the United States created a flying unit that was to fly from the United States to Europe. This was the first time something like this had been conducted. The purpose of these units, made up of over 100 people, was to monitor the Soviet Union in a way that was not possible before. The unique thing about these planes was that they were able to fly at 70,000 feet, making them invulnerable from Soviet fighters, for up to nine hours at a time. Undetectable by the Soviet Radars, the U.S had reformed the way they were using spies and the technology used to spy. Edwin Land, the founder of the

Polaroid camera company, became apart of a sub-group of chairman that was to examine the US intelligence capabilities. On November 5, 1954, Land had sent a five-page report to the CIA director, Allen Dulles, to plea for the use of these aircrafts. It read, "It has until now been dangerous to fly over Russia...thus no statesman could have run the risk of provocation towards war that an intensive program of overflights might produce." He continued, "...the special powered glider can go where we need to have them go efficiently and safely. ("Cold War Museum")" When accepted, six air-crafts were ready to fly within twenty months. This type of response to the threats of the Soviets was a major reform in the way war was conducted, although not yet known, the US's way of spying had changed forever. ("Cold War Museum")

On October 1, 1962 the government was briefed on an issue that had been made clear to them shortly before. It became apparent to the U.S government that Russia was moving missiles into Cuba with intentions of launching them at the United States. In the Cuban Missile Crisis Briefing Paper, evidence was shown that the government's initial sources for the situation were unreliable. "Information concerning the development of Soviet military personnel and "technicians" recently arriving in Cuba is derived from unevaluated refugee sources. ("Cuban Missile Crisis Briefing Paper")" Other than the issue of reliable sources and the importance of a reliable report the United States was also full of fear and insecurities. These fears and insecurities resulted in an outward lack of trust of the Soviets, by the United States, which led to the use of spies in Russia as well as over their bases.

The distrust of other nations was something that weighed heavy on even John F. Kennedy's mind, despite his trusting qualities. In JFK's address to the citizens of the

United States, about the Missile Crisis on October 22, 1962, he states, “The purpose of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere. (Kennedy)” Although President Kennedy says the purpose “can be none other than” to attack the Western Hemisphere of the United States, the fact of the matter is that although they had hard evidence of the moving of the missiles and the existence of the missiles there was no evidence of the intentions of them. The assumptions that they were moved to attack the United States, even though eventually confirmed, stemmed from the initial distrust the U.S had towards communist countries, in particular the Soviets. The doubt of Russia, and their intentions, was a factor in the use of spies.

The Cambridge Five were a notorious group of Soviet spies sent to opposing countries to report back for the Soviet Union. In their years of service, the members had obtained important governmental positions in Britain as well as the West. These spots in important organizations, such as SIS (foreign intelligence), M15 (domestic security) and the Foreign Office, had lead them to accomplish extraordinary damage to the enemy countries. No matter their triumphs, the KGB, an acronym for the Russian words for Committee for State Security, had convinced itself that the Cambridge Five were frauds and nothing less than a conspiracy of the British. They were consequently suspected of being double agents. Donald Maclean, a member of the Cambridge Five, heard of these suspicions and returned with the comment that spying was “...a dirty bogus business, riddled with deceit, manipulation and betrayal...(Knightley)” For the overseers to believe their own men were not be trusted showed a lack of faith in the complete use of spies.

Accusations such as this changed the moral faith a country has in its soldiers and overall affected the way war was viewed. (Boghardt)

“Kim” Philby, the “ring leader” of the Cambridge Five, had written an autobiography of his life as spy in his book, “My Silent War”. When people thought about this war, the false conception of double and a triple agent was a leading topic. In his book, Philby went on to confront these accusations. “Some writers have recently spoke of me as a double agent or even a triple agent. If this is taken to mean that I was working equal zeal for two or more sides at once, it is seriously misleading. (Philby)” Not even the people of Russia wanted to believe that their own spies were trustworthy or loyal. The Cold War brought some of the most distrust to Russia within itself and with other countries, such as the United States.

After Kim Philby’s career as a Soviet spy, near the end of his life he went on to defend his reputation as a loyal spy despite the constant accusations he received throughout his life. Like all that serve their country, his actions were criticized and scrutinized for the measures he was willing to take, not only as a bridge for information but as a new reformed soldier of war. “I was serving the interests of the Soviet Union and those interests required that these men were defeated. To the extent that I helped defeat them, even if it caused their deaths, I have no regrets. (Boghardt)” In previous years of war, including the Cold war, those who were in the business of secrets were required to relay secrets back to their country or hirer. However, Kim Philby tells that when fighting for his country there are no bounds to the actions and measures he would take in order to have a successful mission. The original notion that spying was in fact their only

obligation has been altered to introduce a new perspective of war and what it means to be a spy.

When the Cold War ended, many were still doubtful and distrusting of spies, much like how they distrusted other countries in order to require the use of spies initially; the use of spies during the Cold War consequently changed the way war was thought of as a whole. Many spies had been trialed concluding the war based on accusations that stemmed from distrust, although, most had walked during their trials. Prosecutors did not have enough evidence to support a claim that was made based solely on the lack of trust that was circulating within the countries and between them. The use of spies inevitably did not only affect the security and trust that a country had for its citizens and other countries but also altered the perception of war. The black and white scale that once determined what was and was not a war had blended leaving a gray area where the Cold War had taken place. The difference in tactics from the World Wars to the Cold War were close to being absolute parallel but does this does not mean the Cold War was peaceful thus changing the definition forever. Ultimately, distrust became a catalyst that reformed the tactics of war; this would lead to the use of spies, which led to a revolution in the definition of war.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Texts cited *

*Boghardt, Thomas. "The Cambridge Five." *Spy Museum*. SPY, n.d. Web. 5 Jan 2012.
<<http://www.spymuseum.org/cambridge-five>>.
(Boghardt)

United States. CIA. *CIA Weekly Summaries* . 1948. Print.
<<http://www.historywiz.com/primarysources/ciasummaries.html>>.
("CIA Weekly Summaries ")

*. *The Cold War Museum*. The Cold War Museum, n.d. Web. 5 Jan 2012.
<<http://www.coldwar.org/>>.
("Cold War Museum")

*. "JOHN VASSALL AND THE CAMBRIDGE FIVE." *The Cold War Museum*. The Cold War Museum, n.d. Web. 5 Jan 2012.
<<http://www.coldwar.org/articles/50s/JohnVassall.asp>>.
("Cold War Museum")

*. "THE EARLY U-2 OVERFLIGHTS OF THE SOVIET UNION." *The Cold War Museum*. The Cold War Museum, n.d. Web. 5 Jan 2012.
<http://www.coldwar.org/articles/50s/early_u2.asp>.
("Cold War Museum")

*United States. *Cuban Missile Crisis Briefing Paper*. Washington: , 1962. Print.
<http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/msc_cuba001.asp>.
("Cuban Missile Crisis Briefing Paper")

*"Learn About World War II." *Digital History* n.pag. *Digital History*. Web. 12 Jan 2012.
<<http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/modules/ww2/index.cfm>>.
("Digital History")

Gardiner, Sean . "A Cold-War Spy Story." *Wall Street Journal*. 05 007 2010: n. page.
Print.
<<http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748704535004575349043349509962.html>>.
(Gardiner)

Haynes, John, and Harvey Klehr . United States. CIA. *Early Cold War Spies: The Espionage Trials That Shaped American Politics*. New York: , 2006. Print.
<<https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/csi-studies/studies/vol51no2/intelligence-in-recent-public-literature.html>>.
(Haynes, and Klehr)

. "Spies of the Cold War Era." *History Learning Site*. history Learning Site, n.d. Web. 12 Jan 2012. <http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/spies_cold_war.htm>. ("History Learning Site")

*. "Dobrynin's Cable." *History Wiz*. N.p., 10 027 1962. Web. 5 Jan 2012. <<http://www.historywiz.com/primarysources/dobrynin.htm>>. ("History Wiz")

United States. Communists. *Joseph McCarth'ys Speech on Communists in the U.S. State Departmen*. 1950 . Print. ("Joseph McCarth'ys Speech on Communists in the U.S. State Departmen")

*Kennedy, John. "John F. Kenned'ys Speech About the Cuban Missile Crisis ." John F. Kenned'ys Speech About the Cuban Missile Crisis . 10 022 1962. Speech. (Kennedy)

*Knightley, Phillip. "The Cambridge Spies." *BBC History*. BBC, 02 017 2011. Web. 5 Jan 2012. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/coldwar/cambridge_spies_01.shtml>. (Knightley)

Mitchell, Maria, and Thomas Mitchell. United States. CIA. *Spy Who Seduced America: Lies and Betrayal in the Heat of the Cold War— The Judith Coplon Story*. Vermont: Invisible Cities Press,, 2002. Print. <https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/csi-studies/studies/vol47no2_2003/article09.html>. (Mitchell, and Mitchell)

United States. The National Security Archive. *More Cold War Espionage Transcripts Unsealed*. 2008. Print. ("More Cold War Espionage Transcripts Unsealed")

*Philby, Kim. *My Silent War: The Autobiography of a Spy*. 1st ed. 2002. Print. <http://www.amazon.com/My-Silent-War-Autobiography-Spy/dp/0375759832/ref=cm_cr_pr_product_top/188-4601295-6202523>. (Philby)

Tanenhaus, Sam. "A Cold War Spy Trial, Before McCarthy and the Rosenbergs." *New York Times*. 04 003 2011: n. page. Print. <<http://artsbeat.blogs.nytimes.com/2011/03/04/a-cold-war-spy-trial-before-mccarthy-and-the-rosenbergs/>>. (Tanenhaus)

*. "World War II Summary." *Think Quest*. Oracle, n.d. Web. 12 Jan 2012.

<<http://library.thinkquest.org/10927/sumww2.htm>>.
("Think Quest")