

Cold War Times

The Internet Newsletter for the Cold War Museum
and Cold War Veterans Association

August 2004

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Officers and crew of the U.S.S. Sacramento AOE-1 (the "Golden Bear") march in Memorial Day Parade in Redondo Beach, CA, May 31, 2004.

After 40 years of service, U.S.S. Sacramento will be decommissioned 1 October 2004. The ceremony will be held at Naval Base Kitsap, Bremerton, WA -- Pier Delta. This ship was commissioned 14 March 1964 at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and served in several conflicts, including Vietnam, the Cold War, Desert Shield/Storm, and Operation Enduring Freedom. See story on page 11.



In This Issue:

Cold War Museum Update	3
Midwest Chapter Update	4
Preservation in the West	5
CWVA Chairman's Corner.....	7
California Chapter Update	9
CWVA Supports the USO	10
A "Welcome Home" to the Troops of the Golden Bear	11
Remembering the Chief	14
<i>By Scott T. L'Ecuier</i>	
NSA and Navy Dedicate EA-3B at National Vigilance Park.....	15
Operation Rollback	16
<i>By Frank Tims</i>	
The Extended Mission of Stardust Four Zero.....	18
Press Release: Silo Home	18
In Memoriam.....	19
<i>Claudia "Sue" Edwards Powers</i>	
Film & History Conference	21
This Month in Cold War History	22

About the Cold War Museum

Founded in 1996 by Francis Gary Powers, Jr. and John C. Welch, the Cold War Museum is dedicated to preserving Cold War history and honoring Cold War Veterans. For more information, call 703-273-2381, go online to www.coldwar.org or write: **Cold War Museum, P.O. Box 178, Fairfax, VA 22030.**

The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of Cold War Times, the Cold War Museum, the Cold War Veterans Association, and/or their Association, and/or their respective Board of Directors. As is the case with all history, the history of the Cold War is subject to some degree of interpretation.

The Cold War Museum Update

Dear Friends and Supporters of The Cold War Museum,

It is my great pleasure to announce that the former Secretary of the USAF, Tom Reed, has accepted our invitation to serve on our Advisory Board of Directors alongside Sergei Khrushchev, General Andrew Goodpaster, and Dino Brugioni. As a way to show support for our efforts, Secretary Reed has offered to donate a portion of the proceeds from his book, **At the Abyss: An Insider's History of the Cold War**, ordered by our supporters. If you would like to order an autographed copy of Tom Reed's book, please let me know by email.

Last month, several students from the George Washington University Museum Studies Program completed our Museum Collections Management Policy. I am deeply appreciative to the GWU students who worked together on this policy. Through this type of support we continue to make great strides in our efforts to establish The Cold War Museum at the former Lorton Nike Missile Base.

On July 28, the Fairfax County Park Authority passed the Master Plan for Laurel Hill where the Lorton Nike Missile Base is located. The plan included a section that was set aside for a Cold War Heritage Park and Cultural Museum. Now that the Master Plan has been approved, Dr. Stephen Fuller from George Mason University, Dr. Gerald Gordon from Fairfax County Economic Development Authority and I will give a presentation to the Park Authority on the economic viability, cultural significance, and effect on tourism this world class attraction will have to Fairfax County.

Tickets are on sale now for the September 18, October 23, and November 27 Spy Tour of Washington, DC. Since its earliest days, Washington, D.C. has been the scene of international intrigue, espionage, and intelligence activity, as the U.S. government has tried to learn the plans of other countries while keeping its own plans secret. Key players in this non-ending drama include personalities as diverse as Rose Greenhow, Herbert Yardley, Major General "Wild Bill" Donovan, Aldrich Ames, and Robert Hanssen. Your mission, if you choose to accept it, may be to locate various espionage sites in Arlington, Washington, and Georgetown; observe the Cafe, Au Pied du Cochon, where a Soviet spy escaped from his CIA handlers; listen in on a briefing about Civil War espionage at Lafayette Park; tour the Berlin Wall at the Newseum; and/or visit drop points used by agents such as FBI spy Robert Hanssen. Call 703-273-2381 or visit www.spytour.com for more details.

My father's book, **Operation Overflight**, which has just been republished after 30 years out of print, is now available for \$24.95 + \$5.00 shipping and handling in the U.S. Send an email to gpowersjr@coldwar.org and I will be glad to mail off an inscribed copy for your library or for a person on your gift list.

We are in the process of organizing our annual golf tournament scheduled for May 2005. The date, time, location and cost will be announced in an upcoming issue. If you live in the Washington, DC metro area and would like to play, sponsor, or provide a prize for our tournament, please reply to this email and you will be contacted.

Thanks for your continued support. Together we can make this dream a reality.

Very truly yours,

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Midwest Chapter Update

Cold War Victory Day!

The Cold War Museum - Midwest Chapter, in conjunction with the CWVA, officially declared May 1, 2004, Cold War Victory Day in recognition of Cold War veterans' service and victory over Communism in the 20th century. The Midwest Chapter hosted the event at the Safe House Newsroom -- Home of the Milwaukee Press Club.

We were joined by State Senator Mary Lazich and US Senate Candidate Tim Michels, former Army range officer and cold war veteran. (See his website here: <http://www.michelsforsenate.com/>.) Our guest speaker was retired Major Tim Cornell (USAF Ret.), who was involved in counterintelligence and nabbed some former East German agents as Director of Counterintelligence in Europe after the fall of the Berlin Wall. We are extremely happy that the Wisconsin State legislature and Wisconsin Governor Jim Doyle signed official proclamations marking the event.



This photo shows (l. to r.) Terry Klimek, WI National Guardsman on the Waukesha Nike missile site, Werner Juretzko and John Van Altena, both former Stasi prisoners, and Ret. Major Tim Cornell.



In this photo are (l. to r.) Sen. Mary Lazich with the legislative proclamation; John Van Altena; (myself) Chris Sturdevant; Kimberly Redding, history professor at Carroll College in Waukesha and Midwest Chapter board member; and US Senate candidate Tim Michels.

Military photos of Tim can be viewed here:

http://www.michelsforsenate.com/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC={D764468C-9E91-417A-99FE-2856546FDE08}

Preservation In The West

By Scott L'Ecuyer, CWT Editor

In the continuing efforts to secure historic Cold War sites, the historic White Point missile launch facility in San Pedro, California, is of particular importance as a possible location for a west coast chapter of the Cold War Museum. The following is a continuing update of how the project is moving forward.

LA-43 White Point

Background: In August 2000, Nike site LA-43 and the WWII Coastal Artillery battery "Paul D Bunker" (bcn127) were combined to form an historic district on the State of California Register of Historic Places. This gave the site some protection from the planned development of the former White Point Military Reservation, which was once part of Fort MacArthur.

Now the real work begins and the clock is ticking. We are currently in year three of a five-year agreement with the City of Los Angeles that prevented the destruction of these structures, which was designed to allow those who want these structures preserved, the time necessary to do three things:

- Come up with a plan for the reuse of the structures,
- Form an organization to support and protect them as well as implement the plan,
- Begin fundraising.



Latest Developments July 2004: After approval by the State of California, this not-for-profit museum association continues to move on a productive course toward restoration of the historical assets at White Point Nature Preserve. Association founders and officers, Frank Evans and Sam Stokes (at left) reviewed blueprints of the Architect's Study during the annual Old Fort MacArthur Days annual event in San Pedro, July 10-11.

Following a plan of action, the underground magazines were opened by the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks for a private inspection to develop future implementation plans. The magazines were inspected in detail and photographed and preliminary actions developed to implement in the near future.



Photo of underground magazine by Sam Stokes.



The Los Angeles Corps of Engineers has provided their letter of project approval. A few more minor details are being worked out. In the meantime, we are still looking for more than a few good men to help and, of course, money. This project will be completed with the least expenditure possible, and we do need minimal support. And look for us soon at <http://www.laadma.org/>. Not only is this a "work in progress", this is a plan to be implemented in an expeditious manner. Contact us about how you can play a significant role in making our Los Angeles Air Defense Museum a reality, a project we will all be proud of.



The project team, above (l. to r): Ron Parshall, NIKE Historical Society; Sam Stokes; Frank Evans; Scott L'Ecuyer, Cold War Times.



Current view from radar point over White Point LA-43.

Look for another update in an article in the next issue of The Cold War Times. To assist or lend financial support to this preservation, please contact the Cold War Times Editor.

The immediate needs:

1. Corporate support, funding and/or sponsorship.
2. Volunteers for manual labor to assist and relocate materials.
3. Vehicles to transport materials. (Including semi-tractor/flatbed)
4. Material handling equipment. (Industrial type)
5. Skilled labor is always welcome!

*Contact Frank or Scott, below, for a comprehensive list.

*Items can be donated, loaned or funds supplied to rent equipment.

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CWVA Chairman's Corner

By Vince Milum, CWVA Chairman

The past several weeks have seen much positive activity for the Cold War Veterans Association.

- Fourteen states declared **Cold War Victory Day** on May 1st in recognition of the valiant service of 20 million veterans in our nation's longest war,
- The survivors of the June 8, 1967, attack on the **USS Liberty** hosted the CWVA's Director of Public Affairs, Dr. Frank Tims; the Cold War Museum's Director, Francis Gary Powers, Jr.; and myself at their annual reunion in Nebraska City in May.
- The Cold War Veterans Association was among a select group which laid a wreath at the **Tomb of the Unknowns** with President Bush this past Memorial Day, and
- **Massachusetts** bestowed a full "war" veteran status on Cold War Veterans making us eligible for the full panoply of veterans' benefits in that state.
- In addition to these notable achievements, the CWVA is renewing its commitment for full **Cold War Medal** recognition for all those who heroically served during our nation's longest war. Further, we call on Congress to revise **26 U.S.C. § 170(c)(3)** in order to extend equal tax treatment to Cold War Veterans and our supporters.

For more information, visit: www.coldwarveterans.com

With your support, we can sustain our success(es)!

CWVA Fights to Save Veterans Hospital

The Cold War Veterans Association joined Senator Maria Cantwell in her fight to keep the **Walla Walla Washington Veterans Hospital** open. With our support, Senator Cantwell testified before the Commission that was hearing arguments to keep the facility operating for the Veterans of Western Washington State.

The hospital will remain operating for the veterans of Washington. The Washington Cold War Veterans Association appreciates the effort and resolve of Senator Cantwell to fight for Washington's veterans. Together we made a difference!

http://cantwell.senate.gov/news/releases/2004_05_06_wallawallavets.html

http://cantwell.senate.gov/news/releases/wallawalla_vets.pdf

George Goodrow
Director, Legislative Affairs, CWVA

CWVA Attends Missileer Reunion

On May 19-22 CWVA Membership Director Scott L'Ecuyer (fellow AAFM member and Missileer) attended the national reunion of the **Association of Air Force Missileers** in Omaha, Nebraska. The events included a visit to **Offutt AFB** which included briefings at the 55th Wing, a presentation from the Air Force Weather Agency, the evolution of the Air Launch Control System and a tour of STRATCOM.



The evening banquets brought us presentations from Lt. Gen. Jay Kelley (Ret.) of our missile heritage, memories of missile operations and our role in winning the Cold War. Former Secretary of the Air Force, Tom C. Reed, presented his new book **At The Abyss: An Insider's History of the Cold War**. Gary Powers, Jr., gave an introduction on the Cold War Museum.

*At right (l. to r.) Scott L'Ecuyer, CWVA;
Tom C. Reed; Gary Powers, Jr.*



Field trips included a stop to pay our respects to the 2,583 airmen that gave their lives in the Cold War. They are memorialized at the Strategic Air Command Chapel. They are not forgotten!

More information about this beautiful chapel can be found online:

www.nebraskastudies.org/0900/frameset_reset.html

(Click on "Chapel" links on left navigation bar.)

We also visited the **Strategic Air and Space Museum** and I had the privilege to spend the afternoon sharing my Team Chief experiences in the Minuteman Missile Field with Cadet John Topolski from the U.S. Naval academy at the Henry Doorly Zoo. John is a member of the AAFM and does the Navy proud with his interest in missile programs, taking the time to visit our reunion. He helped me understand what life is like at the Academy, generational change, and what our new troops are achieving in the Armed Forces. Of note was the amazingly positive joint command operations structure and how it works so well. It is something to see Navy, Marines, and the like so far from water out in the fields of Nebraska!

The reunion concluded with a speech from Admiral James Ellis, Commander STRATCOM; Gen. Lance Lord, Commander Air Force Space Command, introduced the Admiral.



CWVA California Chapter Update

The California Chapter attended **Los Angeles Air Force Base Officers' Club** Annual Dinner and Dance at Fort MacArthur Museum. The LAAFB is subject to the BRAC base closures and the state's Office of Military Support has recently lost its state funding to campaign against the closure. Local city officials are concerned closures could seriously harm the economy and for military historians it could affect funding and preservation of military history in the area.

The **USS Midway Museum** opened in June to the public in San Diego: www.midway.org

The Chapter attended **Armed Forces Day** parade events in Torrance, CA, and also joined the festivities in the annual **4th of July Boat Parade** in Newport Beach. On July 9-11, we attended the "**Old Fort MacArthur Days**" event -- the largest reenactment of military history in the West. We were on hand to man the display booth and answer questions about the Cold War and the Nike Missile program that was based out of the Fort: www.ftmac.org.

Minuteman II Museum is now open as National Park in South Dakota

www.nps.gov/mimi/history/srs/intro.htm

<http://www.blackhillsbadlands.com/external.asp?url=www.nps.gov/mimi/>

CWVA Supports Bob Hope USO at LAX's Radiothon II

The second annual Bob Hope USO Radiothon took place on May 14-15, 2004. The CWVA Membership Director, Scott L'Ecuyer, alongside partners from the Vietnam Veterans of America and the VFW, met at K-EARTH 101 and KNX News radio studios in Hollywood to man the phones for donations for the Radiothon during the evening shift.



Gary Bryan (a devout supporter of our troops and veteran himself) and his morning radio crew hosted the event with the Executive Director of the USO, Michael Teilman, Brig. Gen. (Ret). In attendance were celebrities, military officials, community leaders, veterans and news media representatives participating in the 36-hour event. Special visits from stars from TV and film paid visits and pledged their support for our troops and numbers of active and reserve members just back from Iraq and Afghanistan participated.

The first Radiothon in 2003 enabled the Bob Hope USO to triple the facility's size to better serve the needs of ever-increasing deployments and permanent change of station moves for the families. The Bob Hope USO is a non-profit which depends solely on monies raised from donations and caring volunteers with every dollar raised being spent on troop morale, services and providing a "safe-haven" while away. Services offered include: snacks, refreshments, computer and internet access, two TV lounges with libraries of current and classic films on DVD and video, lending of books, magazines, newspapers, periodicals, travel assistance, and luggage storage. Most important is that all services are provided at **no cost** to the troops! This year's goal was \$250,000 dollars and we exceeded that goal at a final count of over \$275,000!

With the new money raised from the second annual Radiothon, the USO will open its new family room, internet computer center, nap room, and enlarged and remodeled "General Jimmy Doolittle Lounge". New restrooms, shower facilities for men and women, and a mini museum that will feature costumes, photos, and artifacts from legendary Hollywood stars and entertainers including Bob Hope, Al Jolson, Martha Raye, Mickey Rooney, and Johnny Grant.



Please visit the Bob Hope USO website for photographs of the remodeling and to help support the great services this center undertakes for our troops.

www.otn.com/otnnew/uso/uso.html

www.bobhopeuso.org

www.bobhopeuso.org/gallery.htm

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Michael Teilman, Executive Director

A Welcome Home to the Troops of the “Golden Bear”!

On Memorial Day 2004, a welcome home and celebration took place in the beach town of Redondo Beach. With the help of city officials and local veterans groups, the second annual Memorial Day Parade and Tribute was held. This year we had the pleasure to host the US Navy crew from the U.S.S. Sacramento in its final port call and its return from duty before making its final voyage to Bremerton for decommissioning.

The **U.S.S. Sacramento AOE-1** was originally to be the U.S.S. Kentucky and had been completed as such until the Kentucky was canceled. The Sacramento AOE-1 Rapid Supply Ship was born. With the speed of a battleship, the “Golden Bear” was assigned to duty during Vietnam and served honorably throughout the Cold War and Gulf Wars. We salute the many men and women who served aboard her over the years.



Officers and senior staff of the U.S.S. Sacramento coming ashore for the reception.



This year the CWVA joined the Board of Directors of the Parade and Tribute along with members of the Vietnam Veterans of America (VVA) and The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) to ensure that the troops' interests were taken care of, and to make the sailors feel as welcome as possible in town. The events included a spectacular first landing reception for the senior staff and crew at the King Harbor Yacht Club.



At right, left to right: Scott L'Ecuyer, CWVA; Chris Meyers, VVA & VFW; Dr. Bob Ardon and Ray Molina, VFW



The Redondo Beach Elks Lodge #1374, in cooperation with the Bob Hope USO, threw in chow and libations for the sailors over the entire weekend. Chris Myers from the VVA and I adopted some sailors and junior officers for the weekend and showed them around the local attractions and military history. The Committee arranged other venues for the sailors which included discounts throughout the town, Dodger baseball tickets and golf excursions at a luxurious nearby course owned by Donald Trump. Over the weekend we were invited aboard the ship for all-access tours and later the ship was opened to the public for tours from shore.

The city was in for a surprise this year since due to security concerns we could not let the local press know that the sailors were coming ashore or even if the ship was confirmed to make the port call. This particular town has



not had a patriotic event of this kind in its past history and this would be a first to have the sailors march in a parade down these streets. A new beginning! To see the smiling faces of the sailors and the townspeople honoring them was something special! What an honor to be a part of this homecoming!

At left: The parade committee and city council members and volunteers aboard the "Golden Bear".



Scott L'Ecuver after the Tribute with U.S.S. Sacramento Captain Mike Manazir.

More information and photos will be available on the California Chapter website: www.cwva-ca.com.

The U.S.S. Sacramento is to be decommissioned Oct 1, 2004, Please visit the ship's website and the websites below to learn more about its history.

It is said the "Golden Bear" will never forget and neither will the CWVA forget the "Golden Bear"!

Ship Website:

www.sacramento.navy.mil

Ship's Memorial Day Parade page: www.sacramento.navy.mil/news/redondo.html

Official Parade and Tribute Website and Photos:

www.rbmdp.com

<http://www.southbayfunclub.com/PhotoPages/2004/Memorial%20Day%20Photos%201/>

<http://www.southbayfunclub.com/PhotoPages/2004/More%20memorial%20Day%20pics/>

www.elks.org/lodges/home.cfm?LodgeNumber=1378

Ship News:

www.boulderknoll.com/Sacramento/

www.news.navy.mil/view_single.asp?id=15505

www.komotv.com/news/story.asp?ID=31909

Ship History:

<http://navysite.de/ships/aoe1.htm>

www.navsource.org/archives/09/5901.htm

www.usspower.com/Featured_Ship/Sacramento/main.htm

www.fas.org/man/dod-101/sys/ship/aoe-1.htm

Remembering The Chief

By Scott L'Ecuyer

It was a hot day, June 5, that first day of vacation, having just left the Titan II Missile Museum in Sahuarita, AZ, and driving across the Arizona desert, when the music stopped and the radio news announced that Ronald Reagan had passed away. For what seemed like an eternity, we drove without a word, stunned. With a flood of emotion, I was thrown back in time and many hidden feelings came forth from an unknown place. My Chief had gone!

The impact and significance the Chief had on all of us varies widely. Despite differing political opinions of Ronald Reagan, as we all saw transpire with his passing, his impact cannot be denied. Ronald Reagan's contribution needs to be remembered in a special way to thank him for his wisdom and strength and for seeing us through the twilight of the Cold War.

Some honor him with highways bearing his name. Some are naming academic institutions after him. There are efforts to put his face on the ten dollar bill and the dime. Some attach themselves to his greatness to elevate themselves. Some have put forth legislation to have his image carved into Mount Rushmore.

I ask you – what is appropriate to rightfully honor Ronald Reagan? Would it be to seek cures for Alzheimer's Disease? That would be a good thing. But what would *he* want? What would *he* say? I guess one would have to know him. For this Airman, it is personal – I did have the honor of meeting him more than once during those last years of the Cold War. Our Chief, if he was with us today, would want to first ensure that his troops were remembered and appreciated. Many people say President Reagan was forgetful – that may have been true to some, particularly in the later years. But he was not one to forget his men. He was especially adept at knowing and understanding the troops that got the job done – the ones who carried the burdens and sacrificed during the intense years.

On a special day, I found this to be true. Sixty feet below North Dakota, an urgent telephone message came through the secure information network (SIN) to this Team Chief. It was a dead-still Christmas morning, the temperature well below -60°F, on a day that was hauntingly dangerous to us from a strategic standpoint, since the Soviets were thought to think we might be in a holiday posture and we may not be ready for a first volley. Being the only team in the field that day, I will never forget that “Merry Christmas” and “Thank you” from my Chief that morning – the concern and appreciation I heard in his voice. Ronald Reagan made a sincere effort to find us that day on a lone Dakota plain on our post.

I think the best way to honor such a man is to honor the men he has led. And I think the Chief would say it wasn't just his efforts that ended the Cold War but that the brave men and women who served over the long struggle should be honored before him. He knew that while the world appeared to be in a peacetime posture that to many of us it was far from “peacetime”, as we stood on hair trigger at the ready. The Chief would say today that our work is unfinished – that these men and women should be remembered.

So I call on those that want to dedicate all sorts of things in his name to do this. Let us call on Congress to formally declare the victory over the Soviet Union with full Congressional honor and create the victory and service decorations for issue to all who paid the price to defeat one of the greatest threats the country has faced and deliver those forgotten in silent operations and all who contributed to the end of the Cold War. Ronald Reagan would be forever honored by the troops that don the honor he helped bestow on them.

I know that I will never forget. Farewell, my Chief!

Scott T. L'Ecuyer

Editor

NSA and Navy Dedicate EA-3B at National Vigilance Park

Credit: John Bessette, Lt Col, USAF (Ret)

Historian, 7499th Support Group

On Tuesday, July 13, 2004, the National Security Agency and the US Navy joined forces to dedicate a newly-refurbished Douglas EA-3B Skywarrior reconnaissance aircraft to the memory of the 90 Navy airmen lost in signals intelligence collection operations during the Cold War. The EA-3B joins an Air Force C-130 Hercules and an Army RU-8D in the National Vigilance Park, adjacent to NSA Headquarters at Fort Meade, Maryland, in honoring the aircrew of all services who were killed in action collecting vital information during this period.

The Director of NSA, Lt Gen Michael V. Hayden, USAF, gave the keynote address, noting that these 90 Navy personnel had been lost while performing extraordinary missions across the globe, from the Baltic Sea to the Sea of Japan, from 1950 to 1987. Their sacrifice should never be forgotten. He was joined on the platform by several senior NSA and Navy officials, including RADM Joseph D. Burns, commander of Naval Security Group, the Navy component of NSA.

Five Navy aircraft were shot down while performing these missions, costing 68 crewmen their lives. The first shootdown took place over the Baltic Sea off the Soviet coast on 8 April 1950, when Soviet fighters destroyed a PB4Y-2 Privateer and its ten aircrew. Another ten were lost on 6 November 1951 over the Sea of Japan when MiG-15s destroyed a Navy P2V Neptune. On 4 September 1954 another Neptune was lost; although most of the aircrew were safely recovered, one lost his life. The Chinese shot down a P4M-1Q Mercator off Shanghai on 22 August 1956; 16 crew died. And, in the heaviest loss of life of any US aerial recon operation in the Cold War, 31 airmen were killed when the North Koreans destroyed an EC-121 Constellation in the Sea Of Japan on 15 April 1969.

Another 22 Navy airmen were lost in accidents relating to cryptologic operations, including the loss of seven aircrew when an EA-3B of VQ-2 was lost on 25 January 1987 while trying to land on the USS *Nimitz* on 25 January 1987 after a national recon mission. The EA-3B in National Vigilance Park is painted in the markings of this aircraft, callsign *Ranger 12*. Family members of five of these airmen were present at the dedication ceremony, representing in a larger sense all the grieving relatives of the 90 personnel lost.

Also in the audience were many members of the Skywarrior Association, people who had flown these missions for the many years the EA-3B was active. They were joined by other current and former Navy, Air Force, and Army personnel with connections to the Cold War recon effort, as well as many wellwishers.

The EA-3B, nicknamed the "Whale" by the people associated with it, was a reconnaissance version of the Douglas A-3 bomber, which first joined the fleet in 1956 as a nuclear weapons carrier designed to project power from American aircraft carriers to anywhere in the world. The Navy at the same time began electronic reconnaissance missions with modified Skywarriors, and soon these aircraft were collecting intelligence valuable not only to the fleet at a tactical level, but also to the national intelligence community. EA-3s belonging to Fleet Air Reconnaissance Squadron One (VQ-1) flew countless missions in the Pacific, and their VQ-2 counterparts similarly covered the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea. Both units flew their "Whales" from land bases as well as carriers.

Although a flyover by USN F-14 Tomcat fighters had been scheduled to give a dramatic finale for the ceremony, bad weather at departure base forced it to be cancelled. However, those who were really listening and looking could detect several ghostly naval aircraft passing in review, lumbering recon aircraft and crews from the past, finally getting their place in the sun. A heartfelt "Bravo Zulu" ("Well Done") to naval air reconnaissance.

www.silent-warriors.com/nsg001.html

www.crows.org/EVENTS/2004/NSA/13July04a_EA3BNSADedication.pdf

www.nsa.gov/vigilance/index.cfm

www.a3skywarrior.com

www.globalsecurity.org/intell/systems/ea-3.htm

Operation Rollback and Consolidation of Central-Eastern Europe

By Frank M. Tims, Ph.D.

George Kennan's famous "long telegram" (1946) called for containment of Soviet expansionist tendencies. Subsequently, as head of the State Department's Office of Policy Coordination (OPC), he directed a program which went beyond the psychological, economic, and political campaigns he had recommended. If the Soviets were conquerors and oppressors, should not enslaved populations seek to throw off the shackles of occupation? After all, the Baltic states had been forcibly annexed by the SSR in 1939. A movement for freedom would have been a natural response.

The Second World War saw many displaced populations located in the former German-occupied lands and Germany itself. The situation posed opportunities for recruitment of agents by the West, though it should be remembered that the USSR was an ally in the war, and post-war arrangements included cooperation between the Soviets and the west. The demobilization of United States included disbanding the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), and the reduction of occupation forces in Germany-Austria to the equivalent of two Army divisions. Responsibility for foreign intelligence was vested in the State Department's Bureau of Research until the CIA was established in 1947.

The positive feeling toward the USSR at war's end gave way to a chill as territorial disputes and political differences emerged. The USSR delayed pulling out of northern Iran, but then yielded to pressure from the west. In 1945, the Soviets proposed that Turkey cede two of its eastern provinces, and accept joint administration of the Dardanelles strait, the entrance from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. Turkey, which had remained neutral through most of the war, then said they would go to war before giving in, and declared a "state of Siege." The American response to this was to send a fleet of ships to show American support for Turkey. Truman declared in 1947 that it was the policy of the United States to resist subjugation of nations threatened by communist domination "wherever they may be." Beyond that, the United States took active measures to encourage and support insurrectionist and resistance movements in "Captive Nations" of the Soviet bloc. Psychological aspects of the operations implementing this doctrine included the CIA financed Radio Free Europe broadcasts to Eastern Europe, Radio Liberty (directed at the USSR), and leaflet programs using balloons and other delivery methods. DP camps in the west were used to recruit agents and even groups to be infiltrated into target countries.

Finally, military ships and aircraft were tasked to insert and pick up agents and materials for analysis. A number of USAF losses were incurred in the course of these missions.

Politics in Soviet-Occupied Countries

The question of self-governance in eastern Europe was controversial at the end of World War II. Some countries, such as Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria, had made common cause with the German Axis, though most tried to withdraw from the alliance when German defeat seemed likely. Other countries which had been conquered by Germans, such as Poland and Czechoslovakia, expected to have free elections restored. Communists who had been in exile in Moscow during the war, such as Matyas Rakosi of Hungary, and General Gheorgiu-Dej, of Romania returned and made bids for power. While opposition parties were nominally allowed, a variety of measures were taken by Soviet-backed power, to minimize their influence. Elections in Hungary in 1947 were tainted by a massive purge of voter rolls, with more than 10% of voters declared ineligible. The coalition government in Czechoslovakia in 1948 was nullified by a coup, with Klement Gottwald's communist party taking sold control of the government. A communist-backed civil war raged in Greece until 1949, when the US-backed government won.

Resistance Groups

The Red Army was a huge organization, and, unlike the western nations, was not demobilized at the close of World War II. Its presence in eastern and central Europe continued throughout the 1940s and into the 1950s. In the face of this, US intelligence agencies encouraged expatriate movements from "captive nations" to support

resistance in their home countries. The CIA, formed in 1947, saw its mission as the gathering and analysis of intelligence, and not the mounting of covert operations. George Kennan advocated not simply a passive containment, but active measures to limit and even undermine Soviet influence and control. These were to include psychological warfare, sabotage, and subversion directed against Soviet-dominated countries (Grose 2000).

Information on the resistance movements which existed in those countries at the end of world war II and after were examined by the Allied intelligence sources, and DPs and line crossers were questioned to develop order of battle intelligence. Some of these resistance armies had fought the German occupiers, but also opposed the Soviet occupiers. In the Baltic nations of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, a resistance army called the Forest Brothers was estimated to number some 35,000.

Resistance forces in the Ukraine were estimated at 15,000 to 20,000. A force of 5,000 was reported in 1947 to be moving through southern Czechoslovakia, and 200 of these actually reached the US zone in Germany.

Operation Rollback failed miserably as the Soviets consolidated their hold on their European empire. Agents recruited from the DP camps and other sources were riddled with double agents, and the Soviets were often informed of agent insertions before the fact. It was not unusual for agents dropped into Soviet bloc countries to be quickly captured and executed, or simply disappear. The Forest Brothers movement in the Baltic states withered. Ukrainian resistance armies suffered the same fate. Covert operations by both the British and the United States in Albania were ill-conceived, and did not accomplish much beyond feeding Albania's propaganda mill. In Romania, a combination of brutal repression, trials and executions, and incentives to support Soviet-backed governments worked.

By 1953, Rollback was dead. John Foster Dulles, who had proclaimed a doctrine of rolling back the iron curtain, faced the reality of American powerlessness against a nuclear power when the East German uprising was brutally crushed by Soviet tanks. In early 1954, Dulles announced a doctrine of massive retaliation, in which nuclear weapons would be used to answer communist aggression. Uprisings in Poznan and Budapest in 1956 confirmed that the United States was unwilling to come to the rescue of captive nations, despite annual Congressional Resolutions. President Eisenhower's "new look" doctrine made conventional war in Europe a dead letter. The "new look" placed reliance on nuclear weapons, and called for smaller ground forces. In his memoirs, Eisenhower pointed out that Europe is like a funnel, and the west is at the narrow end of that funnel. NATO's 25 or so divisions faced 175 Warsaw Pact divisions in 1955, and any new war in Europe would have to involve "everything in the bucket." In short, the western powers had acquired a vested interest in the status quo, which precluded conventional war to liberate eastern Europe. After 1953, despite occasional armed clashes, the United States policy of containment took on the exclusive meaning of preventing a new world war. Radio Free Europe became such a credible news source to people in eastern and central Europe that there were constant attempts to jam it. In later years, it would come to light that RFE was CIA-supported, and part of the Robert McNamara would later point to three occasions where the United States and the Soviet Union came to the brink of nuclear war (the Berlin crisis of 1961-62, the Cuban missile Crisis, and the Mideast war of 1967), but none of these involved "Rollback" of the Soviet empire.

Citations:

George F. Kennan's "Long telegram" from Moscow was later published in 1947 under the pseudonym, "Mr. X," in the journal, FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Grose, Peter (2000) OPERATION ROLLBACK: America's Secret War Behind the Iron Curtain, Boston: Houghton Mifflin

The Extended Mission of Stardust Four Zero

Our highlighted Cold War Story for this issue is entitled "The Extended Mission of Stardust Four Zero".

This documentation, based upon the personal experiences of Operations Officer and Instructor Pilot Bill Baumer, is a logical transition from our previous story entitled "Bail Out Over China and The Long Walk Home", which depicted a cooperative atmosphere for the reconnaissance crew, captained by Art Humby, shot down over the Eastern China mainland in early 1945. In that case, the Communists aided the Americans in an escape and evasion exercise that covered a hike to the west, across China, and eventual freedom from the Japanese forces pursuing them along the way. Bill Baumer's story describes a totally different type of interaction between the Chinese and American forces after a shoot-down over north Korea in January of 1953. This story highlights early events in the budding contest that was soon to be labeled the "Cold War".

We commend this story to you. Click on this URL for direct access:

<http://www.rb-29.net/HTML/06CWMConn/LinksPgs/03.Stardust40.htm>

Press Release

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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www.ny17.com

www.silohome.com

World Famous Silo-home opens residential Real Estate opportunity for pilots! --Saranac, NY -- July 15, 2004-- Adirondack Airpark Estates (NY17) spokesperson Bruce Francisco announced today that the airpark will be hosting visits during the last weekend of July and the entire month of August, by appointment only, (prior permission required to land). It will be a great opportunity to check out the 105-acre airpark, the ten 3.5 to 10 acre lots available and the Moosehead Cedarlog model home under construction. While you're there, get a tour of our world known Atlas-F Missile Base Silo luxury home (silohome.com). Email to NY17.com for more information about NY17 and how to register for a visit.

Nestled in the Adirondack State Park, between Lake Champlain and Lake Placid, Adirondack Airpark Estates sits atop a 1350' plateau overlooking the Saranac River Valley. The only airpark subdivision with a paved runway in New York State, (runway is 2,050' in length). Francisco also announced that a series of initiatives designed to honor his company's commitment to "continual maintenance and upgrading of a user-friendly facility for pilot homeowners" are already underway. Several lots have already been cleared and utilities are available for each. For more information about the airport specifications and procedures see www.ny17.com.

NY17, the federal identifier for Adirondack Airpark Estates, is a DOT approved, FAA inspected, private airport subdivision consisting of twelve (12) Lots ranging in size from 3.5 acres to 9.9 acres (ten are still available). Six of the lots boast direct runway access. Off - runway lots will have deeded hanger space adjacent to the runway. These lots enjoy 30 mile views of the Saranac River Valley and Whiteface Mountain; home of the 1980 Winter Olympics. All lots have been perk tested and approved for building.

The area offers spectacular views along with endless year-round activities including golf, world class skiing, fishing, boating, kayaking, hunting, horseback riding and more.

For information

www.ny17.com or www.silohome.com

Contact: Phone: 1-800-932-9091, Ext. 3144

In Memoriam



Claudia "Sue" Edwards Powers

Eulogy

July 13, 2004

Ft. Myer's Old Chapel

GARY:

Thank you Chaplin Broyles and Elijah for your kind and thoughtful words.

Our mom was a very special person to those who knew her. Mom was born on a small farm in Warrenton, Virginia, a full day's drive from Washington, DC, which, though only 55 miles away, can still be a day's drive with Northern Virginia traffic. I remember one story she used to tell us about growing up on the farm having to go out each morning to slop the pigs and milk the cows after making the morning walk to the outhouse. This work ethic and ability to deal with less than desirable situations are just some of the qualities she learned on the farm that she passed on to Dee and me.

My favorite story from Mom was on how she and Dad first met soon after his return home from the former Soviet Union. Because of a recent car accident, her jaw was wired shut so she couldn't talk, which is probably what initially attracted Dad to her...(boy was he in for a surprise). She always said of that first introduction that Dad was "the most handsome man she had ever met."

A few days later after her jaw was unwired, Dad called in "sick" and mom took the call. Later that morning she was walking down a hallway at CIA headquarters when she collided with Dad around a corner and they spilled coffee down the front of each other. She was so surprised to see Dad that she blurted out, "You're not supposed to be here!" And Dad said, "How do you know that?" A conversation ensued and Dad offered to buy her another cup of coffee. Dad mentioned that his car was in the shop and asked if Mom took Glebe Road to work. She immediately said that she did every day even though it was 20 minutes out of her way. As a way to thank Mom for giving him a lift, Dad asked her out to lunch, which turned into dinner, which turned into romance, and they were married the following year.

Each of you probably has your own special memory of Mom, as a friend, co-worker, a loved-one, a fellow volunteer, or an Elk. She is all of these things and more. However you remember her, she will always be known and loved.

I know Mom would be very pleased to see all of you here. It is very comforting to my sister and me that you took time to share these special memories with us. Thank you.

Copyright 2004, Francis Gary Powers, Jr.

DEE:

Over the last several weeks many people have shared the special moments that they had with our mom similar to what you just heard from Gary. I'd like to share a few as well.

The love and caring that she had for her friends was inspirational. When the times got rough on her friends she would ease their burden in whatever way she could -- whether it was time or cooking. (She was the best cook I know. Homemade peach ice cream in the middle of July or her fried corn or her biscuits and tenderloin. We each had our favorites.) An open heart or just a sympathetic ear -- she never was too busy to listen and give her best advice on life's lessons.

Gary and I both realize that we were not easy children to raise, but several of her lessons we learned well. Our mother taught us that we had to live by our convictions and decisions.

As we have both heard about a million times: "I will encourage you to do whatever you want in life but if you're going to dig ditches you had better be the best ditch digger there is". Mom, I hope we made you proud.



"Marry for love and you will be able to weather anything" is what she often said. And what a fine example she and our dad gave to Gary and me. We both took that one to heart. It is easy to see that Jennifer completes Gary and he clearly adores her. When our mom met the love of my life, Mark, she fell in love as well. She shared a special bond with Mark or as he called her "Q". They were simpatico. Whether it was football or politics or cards (he just never seemed to be able to win against her).

"Master Powers", her first grandson. She was so proud; every new thing that he did was an event to be celebrated. No occasion was too small that it shouldn't be commemorated.

Our daughter Lindsey was special to Suzy but even more, Suzy was special to Lindsey. What a wonderful role model she had, a feisty woman full of conviction willing to take on the world for what she believed.

One of the nicest things Lindsey ever said to me was "the strength determination and caring in your mom lives on in you." What a great legacy to carry on what wonderful gifts our mother has given to both Gary and I to share with the world.

Every time I talked with my mother she would always end the conversation with "I love you." She always said you can never say it too much to the people you care for. Mom, I love you.

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http://www.reviewjournal.com/lvrj_home/2004/Jun-23-Wed-2004/news/24162628.html

Film & History

in conjunction with

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Announces the dates and location for our
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Propaganda, feature, actuality productions are all relevant as are themes which transcend time periods:

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3. Roles of men and women in war films or in homefront films;
4. The arms races and "the military industrial complex";
5. Genre analysis.

We seek Area Chairs to lead special areas of study and to involve enthusiastic participants. For more information, please visit www.filmandhistory.org

This Month in Cold War History

AUGUST FOCUS:

- USSR (1949) successfully tested their first atomic bomb.
- North Korean attacks on US troops in South Korea.
- Vietnam (1954-55) – Operation “Passage to Freedom” moved refugees from North Vietnam to South Vietnam. American aircraft and over 100 ships of US Navy and Merchant Marine vessels took part in this major humanitarian operation.
- Lebanon Crisis (1958).
- Berlin Crisis (1961-63) – Berlin Wall and US build up/show of force in response.
- Terrorist attacks against American forces in Germany.

Aug 2 1958 – Operation Bluebat (Lebanon) - 1 soldier of 24th Airborne Brigade KIA by snipers. An additional 4 U.S. servicemen are killed in accidents during Operation Bluebat, launched to support the pro-western government in Lebanon, in the face of Soviet pressure from Syria.

Aug 4 1963 – Firefight in Korean DMZ, no casualties reported.

Aug 4 1988 – Pakistani Air Force F-16 shot down Soviet Su-25 fighter.

Aug 5 1968 – PFC Terance Peterson killed by hostile fire, Korean DMZ.

Aug 6 1953 – USAF AT-6 shot down over Korean DMZ, 1 killed.

Aug 6 1963 – US Army aircraft lost over North Korea, 6 killed.

Aug 7 1978 – U.S. Embassy Marine security guard wounded, Kabul, Afghanistan.

Aug 8 1958 – Chinese Communists resumed shelling Quemoy and Matsu Islands.

Aug 8 1985 – SP4 Edward Pimental killed by Red Army faction terrorists, Wiesbaden, Germany.

Aug 8 1985 – Airman Frank Scarton and Becky Bristol killed by Red Army Faction terrorist car bomb, at Rhein-Main airbase, Germany, 17 wounded.

Aug 9 1946 – USAAF C-47 shot down over Yugoslavia, crew held captive.

Aug 10 1967 – Three US soldiers killed by hostile fire, Korean DMZ.

Aug 10 1962 – 2LT Thomas Dillingham killed in Korea.

Aug 11 1955 – Two USAF C-119s collide over Germany, 66 soldiers and crew killed.

Aug 12 1947 – Three US soldiers held captive by Soviets in North Korea, released after 13 days.

Aug 12 1954 – Czechs shoot down 2 U.S. trainer planes over Czechoslovakia. Pilots are held prisoner until fall.

Aug 13 1961 – Construction of Berlin wall began. Approximately 100 Germans subsequently killed attempting to escape to West Berlin.

Aug 14 1949 – NATO formally established.

Aug 16 1954 - Beginning of Operation Passage to Freedom, over 100 US ships transported refugees from Haiphong to South Vietnam.

Aug 16 1955 – Captain Charles W. Brown, killed by hostile fire, Korean DMZ.

Aug 17 1953 – US Air Force AT-6 shot down over Korean DMZ, pilot killed.

Aug 17 1969 – US Army helicopter shot down over Korean DMZ. Crew captured.

Aug 18 1955 – US Air Force LT-6 aircraft shot down over North Korea. Crew of 2 killed.

Aug 18 1968 – Two US soldiers killed by hostile fire, Korean DMZ.

Aug 18 1976 – Two US Army officers killed by North Koreans in Panmunjom.

Aug 19 1946 – USAAF C-47 shot down over Yugoslavia, crew of 5 killed.

Aug 19 1963 – PFC Raymond Capp killed in Korea.

Aug 19 1957 – Four Soviet ships fired depth charges against US submarine Gudgeon. In 3-day chase - submarine returned safely to Japan.

Aug 19 1981 - 2 VF-41 aircraft from USS Nimitz shot down 2 Libyan aircraft, which fired, on them over international waters.

Aug 20 1961 – During Berlin Crisis, 1st BG, 18th IR (1,500 men), convoys along the Helmstedt-Berlin autobahn in a show of force.

Aug 21 1968 – Soviet and Warsaw Pact troops invaded Czechoslovakia; 100 Czechs and Slovaks killed, hundreds more wounded.

Aug 21 1976 – Operation Paul Bunyan on Korean DMZ.

Aug 22 1956 – USN P4M-1Q shot down over Formosa Strait, 16 KIA.

Aug 22 1967 – SP4 Billy J. Cook killed by hostile fire, Korean DMZ.

Aug 22 1958 – US ships of Pacific Fleet in Quemoy-Matsu area prevented invasion of islands by Communist China.

Aug 25 1945 – Captain John Birch, US Army, taken captive and shot by Chinese Communist forces.

Aug 25 1949 – The US submarine Cochino sank in the Barents sea after explosion. 1 Crewman lost.

Aug 26 1949 – USS Tusk lost 6 crewmen August 25-26 rescue of crew of USS Cochino, Barents sea.

Aug 27 1963 – Submarine USS Grayback (SSG-574) surfaced in strong seas, suffered fire on board, one crewman killed.

Aug 28 1967 – SP4 Michael Vogel killed by hostile fire, Korean DMZ.

Aug 29, 1949 – Soviets detonated their first atomic device in Kazakhstan test area, ending the US monopoly on atomic weapons.

Aug 29 1962 – U-2 flight over Cuba identified Surface-to-air missile base.

Aug 29 1967 – Three US soldiers killed by hostile fire, Korean DMZ.

Aug 29 1967 – North Korean attacked Camp Kitty Hawk, south of DMZ, 2 US soldiers KIA, 24 WIA.

Aug 30 1961 – Two Cuban frigates fired on a US Naval Reserve aircraft on a training mission over international waters.

Aug 31 1981 – Car bomb explosion at Ramstein Air Force Base, Germany, by (Red Army Faction) terrorists, 17 wounded.

SEPTEMBER FOCUS:

- President Truman ordered US fleet into Mediterranean to protect Turkey and Greece (1946) .
- Shootdowns of US Reconnaissance Aircraft.
- Shootdowns of Republic of China (Taiwan) pilots in U-2 program.
- Shootdown of KAL 007.
- Formal end of Berlin Airlift.
- Terrorist attacks against US forces in Middle East.
- Korean Air Lines flight 007 shot down by Soviet interceptor over Kurile Islands, 269 killed. Congressman Larry McDonald killed.

Sep 2 1958 – USAF C-130 Hercules on reconnaissance mission shot down over Soviet Armenia, 17 KIA.

Sep 2 1960 – Artillery round fell short at Grafenwoehr training area, Germany; 16 soldiers killed, 26 wounded.

Sep 3 1954 – Communist China shelled Quemoy Island; 2 U.S. soldiers killed.

Sep 4 1950 – Soviet bomber intercepted, shot down over Sea of Japan by US carrier-based F-4U Corsairs.

Sep 4 1954 – USN P2V Neptune shot down by Soviet aircraft 40 miles off Siberian coast; 1 KIA, 9 rescued.

Sep 5 1967 – Passenger train sabotaged by explosives on Seoul-Munsan line, Korea.

Sep 1946 – USS Franklin Delano Roosevelt (CVB-42) and 4 escort vessels visit Greece to show US support for the Greek Government against Communist insurgency.

Sep 8 1954 – Manila Pact established Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), to stop Communist expansion in the region.

Sep 9 1962 – U-2C (ROC) shot down over China; 1 killed.

Sep 9 1967 – U2C (ROC) shot down over China; 1 killed.

Sep 10 1956 – USAF RB-50 lost over the Sea of Japan; 16 killed, cause undetermined.

Sep 12 1988 – Pakistani F-16 shot down 2 Soviet MiG-26 fighters.

Sep 13 1967 – Train blown up near Munsan-ni, South Korea.

Sep 14 1948 – Train demolished near Napan, Korea; 36 US soldiers killed.

Sep 15 1947 – Outpost 5, along Yugoslav Border (Morgan Line) captured by partisans; 3 US soldiers of 351st Infantry Regiment held prisoner for 5 days.

Sep 16 1948 – National Security Council (NSC) Directive 30 adopted, US armed forces to use all weapons, including atomic, in event of war.

Sep 17 1947 – US Army patrol ambushed in South Korea.

Sep 17 1987 – MSGT Charles Barry wounded by Soviet soldier in East Germany.

Sep 20 1952 – US Navy P4Y-2S attacked by 2 Chinese MiGs off the Coast of China.

Sep 20 1984 – Army WO2 Kenneth Welch and Navy Intelligence Specialist Michael Wagner killed, 5 wounded, bombing of US Embassy Annex in Lebanon.

Sep 23 1949 – Truman announces that the USSR successfully detonated an atomic bomb on August 29.

Sep 26 1945 – OSS Major Peter Dewey killed by Viet Minh near Hanoi.

Sep 27 1968 – Two US soldiers killed by hostile fire, Korean DMZ.

Sep 30 1946 – President Truman ordered US fleet permanently into eastern Mediterranean to counter Soviet pressures on Turkey and Greece.

Sep 30 1949 – Berlin Airlift ended; Casualty total 79 killed (31 US, 39 British, 9 German).

Sep 30 1982 – Marine CPL David Reagan killed by bomb, Beirut, Lebanon.

