



Cold War Times®

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



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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 22038.

To contact the Editor of The Cold War Times or to submit articles for future issues, email the editor at editor@coldwar.org or visit www.coldwar.org.

The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of Cold War Times, the Cold War Museum, the Cold War Veterans Association, and/or their Associations and/or respective Boards.

THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – SUMMER / FALL UPDATE 2006

By Francis Gary Powers, Jr.

Over the past ten years, the Cold War Museum has made great strides in honoring Cold War Veterans and preserving Cold War history. However, the work has just begun and we need to continue our fundraising efforts in order to build the Cold War Museum and Memorial. I am writing to provide you with a brief update on the Museum's activities and to ask that you consider making a year-end tax-deductible donation to the Cold War Museum. Recently, the Commonwealth of Virginia allocated a \$100,000 matching grant for the Cold War Museum. We need your financial help now in order to receive the full grant award. If you know of friends or family that would like to assist, please let them know that we welcome their support.

We are at a critical stage of our development. Fairfax County Park Authority is reviewing our second phase proposal to locate at the former Nike Missile Base in Lorton, Virginia and negotiations are underway to occupy the site by the end of the year. The Cold War Museum is an affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution. As a result, it has pledges of support for artifact loans from Smithsonian Air and Space, American History, National Portrait, and US Postal Museums. The Museum is working with the International Spy Museum in Washington, DC to temporarily display some of its artifacts.

The mobile exhibit on the U-2 Incident, the "Spies of Washington Tour," and book signing lectures continue to generate interest and support. The mobile exhibit is currently on display at the Southwest Virginia Museum in Big Stone Gap, Virginia through October 10, 2006. If you would like to reserve the exhibit, please contact the Museum. The educational "Spies of Washington Tour" (www.spytour.com) now includes an optional stop at the International Spy Museum in Washington, DC. For future dates or to book a private Spy Tour please visit www.spytour.com.

October 14, 2006 we are planning a conference to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the 1956 Hungarian and Polish Crises. Sergei Khrushchev, the son of Nikita Khrushchev, David Eisenhower, grandson of President Eisenhower, Mr. Laszlo Rajk, the son of an executed Communist leader of Hungary, and a representative from Poland will be participating. In addition, there will be book signings and breakout sessions with Nike Missile veterans and retired Cold War veterans. The coordinating committee includes Fairfax County Economic Development Authority, Lorton's South County Secondary School., and the Hungarian Technology Center. EnviroSolutions, Inc, Marriott Hotels, and K. Hovnanian® Homes are event sponsors. Additional sponsorships are needed to help underwrite airfare for the international participants, the oral history segment, and the lunch break for the students. If you would like to become a sponsor of the event, please email me at gpowersjr@coldwar.org.

I am pleased to announce that Fairfax County Board of Supervisor Chairman, Gerald Connolly, Prince William County Board of Supervisor Chairman, Sean Connaughton, and Gordon Lunn from the Nike Historical Society have agreed to serve on the Museum's Advisory Board. They will join former Secretary of the USAF, Tom Reed; Sergei Khrushchev; Congressman Tom Davis; Joe Lentini, USS Liberty Survivor on the Museum's Advisory Board. The museum continues its involvement with the Combined Federal Campaign, which allows Federal government and military employees to donate to the Museum directly through payroll deduction.

If you know of friends or family members that would be interested in our efforts, please share this update with them or encourage them to visit www.coldwar.org. Tax-deductible contributions and artifact donations to the Museum will ensure that future generations will remember Cold War events and personalities that forever altered our understanding of national security, international relations, and personal sacrifice for one's country. Please help spread the word about the Museum. Together we can make this vision a reality. If you should have any questions, want additional information, or would like to subscribe to our Cold War Times email newsletter distribution list, please contact:

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MIDWEST CHAPTER UPDATE

By Chris Sturdevant, Chairman, CWM Midwest Chapter

During the final week of June I took a trip to Deadwood, SD via a stopover near Omaha, Nebraska. While in Omaha I was very impressed with the aircraft collection on a visit to the Strategic Air and Space Museum. I highly recommend visiting SAC (the Black Hills area is a must see as well). I also visited CWVA member Mike Nieland in Des Moines, IA and discussed our commitment to Cold War Veterans while preserving Cold War history. I intend to take a trip to the eastern half of the Midwest Chapter next summer and visit with others interested in our mission. (Photo: Chris Sturdevant poses in front of the SR-71 at the SAC Museum)



During my trip Werner Juretzko hosted Baerbel Simon on a recent visit from Berlin. She was able to visit both the Nike base at Hillcrest Park in Waukesha as well as our local Safe House attraction in Milwaukee. We are thankful that Baerbel took the time to host chapter board member Kimberly Redding in Berlin during the month of May.

The city of Waukesha has undertaken a beautification campaign at Hillcrest Park. In the initial phase the city will be painting the radar towers back to their original color of green. They also have plans to display historical signage at both the radar installation (Hillcrest Park) and the

former missile launch area located about a mile away. The city is negotiating to regain custody of the launch area once again from the federal government.

Werner and I will be representing the Midwest Chapter during the Cold War Conference scheduled for the weekend of October 13 in Washington, DC. We look forward to the conference and are enthusiastic about participating in the groundbreaking ceremony of the Cold War Museum in Lorton.

The nearby Franklin Public Library has requested a program on the Nike missile system in Wisconsin the first week of November. In addition to a presentation by area Nike missile veterans we hope to display some Cold War artifacts from a significant amount of civil defense items I have collected over the past year. More details will be forthcoming as the fall draws nearer.

For more information on the Midwest Chapter and its activities please visit:

www.coldwar.org/MidwestChapter
[Midwest Chapter](#),
[Midwest Chapter Press](#)
[WAUKESHA MISSILE SITE](#)

BERLIN CHAPTER UPDATE

By Baerbel E. Simon – The Cold War Museum – Berlin Office / German Affairs
English –Translation: Dr. Kimberly A. Redding, Carroll College, Waukesha, WI
Photos by Horst Simon – The Cold War Museum
Photos of Safe House by David Baldwin

Dear Friends and Supporters of the Cold War Museum,



I am pleased to offer the following report about the activities and developments of the Cold War Museum, Chapter Berlin/Germany. We have had many interesting invitations, and one executive board member of the Cold War Museum Midwest Chapter, Dr. Kimberly Redding, visited Berlin. During our vacation in the USA, we formed new connections for the Berlin Chapter.

(PHOTO: Dr. Kimberly Redding, executive board member of the Cold War Museum, Midwest Chapter, with Baerbel Simon, Cold War Museum German Liaison at Berlin Wall exhibit in Berlin)

April 27th, 2006—Invitation to the Allied Museum Berlin-Zehlendorf special exhibition, “The Berlin Spy Tunnel”
www.alliiertenmuseum.de

The Allied Museum is opening a special exhibition on the history of the Berlin Spy Tunnel for the 50th anniversary of its discovery, although some documents from the incident remain

classified. After years of research, the Museum is finally able to present the first comprehensive representation of this key moment in the history of the West's espionage program. Along with unpublished photos and film, parts of the original tunnel can also be seen and even explored. The exhibit includes a genuine section of the tunnel, which was acquired by the Museum in cooperation with the Berliner Senatverwaltung fuer Stadtentwicklung in 2005. In 1997, the Museum acquired another tunnel section, which has been restored and can be seen in the permanent exhibition.

The Berlin spy tunnel was discovered in April 1956 by Soviet forces stationed in the GDR. It extended from Berlin Neukölln/Rudow in the American Sector to Berlin Treptow/Altglienicke in the Soviet Sector. The tunnel was a cooperative operation of the American and British Secret Service and enabled them to tap and bug telephone cables linking the Soviet forces' Berlin headquarters with Moscow. Prior to its spectacular discovery, the tunnel was in service for eleven months. About 440,000 telephone calls were recorded during this time. The unique construction of the approximately 450 meter long tube, along with state of the art eavesdropping technology, made the Berlin spy tunnel an unique episode in Cold War history. The success of Operation Gold/Stopwatch is particularly amazing given that a British double spy agent, George Blake, betrayed the action to the Soviet secret service (KGB), before the tunnel had even been put to use.

As part of the April 27th event, a new small exhibition was also opened, marking the 50th anniversary of the creation of the U-2. The Allied Museum's exhibit includes documents and photos, as well as the story of U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers, Sr.

May 11th, 2006— Invitation to Documentary film and discussion at Marienfelde

Die gekaufte Freiheit: aus der DDR Haft in den Westen (Freedom for sale: from GDR custody to the West) Documentary film and discussion with the Film Producer Jürgen Ast and the historian Dr. Burghard Ciesla. Moderation by Dr. Daniel Friedrich Sturm (contemporary historian and journalist "Die Welt")

From 1963 to 1990, the Federal Republic of Germany paid ransom for more than 33,000 arrested GDR citizens. In exchange for their release, the West German government paid products and foreign currency in a value of about 3.4 billion DM. Some of the former inmates lived in the refugee camp Marienfelde for several weeks after their release.

The May 11th event began with a 45-minute documentary film by Jürgen Ast (ARD 2004), which presents the history of buying out political prisoners from its beginnings through the 1970s. In the film, former inmates are interviewed, explaining their own experiences. In addition, politicians, scholarly experts and church representatives shed light on this secret and controversial chapter of German-German history from multiple points of view.

Jürgen Ast then offered additional information about the inception of the film and his experiences working with the various participants. Jürgen Ast has worked as an independent film director and producer since 1991, creating over twenty television films and contributing to several other documentary series including, "Tausche Ostagent gegen Westagent."

For more information, visit www.enm-berlin.de.

May 6th 2006—"Hinterm Eisernen Vorhang", by Andrea Keil, appeared in the *Maerkische Allgemeine*

ANDREA KEIL is pleased to offer the following report about the activities and developments of the Cold War Museum, Berlin Chapter. The article is written in German language only.

<http://www.maerkischeallgemeine.de/cms/beitrag/10701519/62249/> .

May 24th 2006—Dr. Kimberly Redding, executive board member of the Cold War Museum, Midwest Chapter, visited Berlin.

We drove to the bunker in Harnekop. Mr Helmut Kirchner gave a guided tour of the bunker; many thanks to Mr. Kirchner for his professional assistance. Ms. Heike Stachowiak, a journalist from the Maerkischen Oderzeitung, was there too, and wrote the following article; special thanks to Ms. Stachowiak.

Zum Arbeitsbesuch nach Virginia

Bärbel Simon trifft Gary Powers junior

Harnekop (bei/MOZ) Heute wird Bärbel Simon, die Deutschlandbeauftragte der amerikanischen Cold-War-Museums, in Virginia auf Gary Powers junior treffen. Bekanntlich soll im einstigen Führungsbunker bei Harnekop eine Außenstelle des Cold-War-Museums integriert werden. Eigens diesen Zweck dient die Reise Bärbel Simons, die inzwischen mit Bunker-Betreiber Hartmut Mehlhorn und dem dortigen Verein gute Kontakte pflegt.

„Wir wollen über die Weiterentwicklung des Museums, vor allem hier in Deutschland sprechen“, sagt die Berlinerin vor ihrer Abreise der MOZ. Sie hofft, auch einige Exponate mitbringen zu können, die dann die hiesige Ausstellung in Harnekop bereichern sollen.

Gary Powers junior wollte im Herbst vergangenen Jahres in Berlin und stattete dem Bunker als einem Relikt des Kalten Krieges einen Besuch ab und schlug eine Zusammenarbeit über Kontinente hinweg vor.

Powers junior ist der Sohn des legendären U2-Piloten, der 1962 als amerikanischer Spion über sowjetischem Gebiet abgeschossen und verhaftet wurde.

und später gegen den russischen Agenten Abel auf der Glienicker Brücke ausgetauscht wurde. Powers junior bemüht sich seit Jahren um die Aufarbeitung der Geschichte des Kalten Krieges und hat inzwischen ein weltweites Netzwerk gestonnen.

Nach ihrer Rückkehr will Bärbel Simon mit der Arbeit an der Ausstellung beginnen: ihre Kontakte zum Alliierten-Museum, von dem sie viele Publikationen zu Gary Powers geschenkt bekommen habe, werden ihr zu nützlich sein. Wie auch die Materialien beispielsweise zur Glienicker Brücke, die endlich sein werden, auf die sie im Landesarchiv - Berlin-Brandenburg gestolzen ist.

Dass es nicht einfach sein wird, diese Außenstelle in Harnekop zu etablieren, dessen ist sich Bärbel Simon bewusst. Zumal sie auch von den Schwierigkeiten erfahren hat, die es ebenfalls in Amerika, in Waukesha, einem Städtchen bei Wisconsin, gibt. Davon berichtet Kimberly A. Redding, die zu Besuch in Berlin weilte und zu den Seminarvorbereitungen an der Europäischen Akademie gehörte. In Waukesha befinden sich Reste einer Raketenanlage.



Auf Spurensuche: Bärbel Simon (r.), die Deutschlandbeauftragte für das amerikanische Cold-War-Museum, und Kimberly A. Redding aus Amerika kamen in der vergangenen Woche zu einem Arbeitsbesuch nach Harnekop. Im einstigen Führungsbunker der NVA soll eine Außenstelle des amerikanischen Museums entstehen. Foto: GMD/Hannoversche Seemanns

May 31st-July 6th, 2006—visit to the USA

We met friends and had such a great time again. Thank you very much for hosting, dinning, talking. All of you made this trip comfortable and enjoyable.

From June 3-5, we visited with Gary Powers, Jr and his family. We discussed the further development of the Berlin Chapter, and together with Gary Powers, chose artifacts

for the exhibition. These items will be shipped to Berlin in the near future. Many thanks, Gary, for the enjoyable stay, and warm greetings to Jen and Trey. All of you are always welcome in Berlin.



On June 5th, we were welcomed by West Virginia Secretary of State Ms. Betty Ireland in the statehouse in Charleston. We had a conversation about the Berlin Chapter of the Cold War Museum.

(PHOTO: Overview of Hillcrest Park where the Waukesha Nike Radar Site is located. The blast building and radar towers are on the far left.)

On June 7th, we visited the U.S. National Air Force Museum in Dayton Ohio, and met with Mr. Terry Aitken (Senior Curator) who promised to get materials for the Berlin Chapter

From June 24th-30th, we visited Werner Juretzko, executive board member of the Midwest Chapter, in Chicago. Rita and Werner, thank you very much for hosting. We have such nice memories in our hearts and minds.



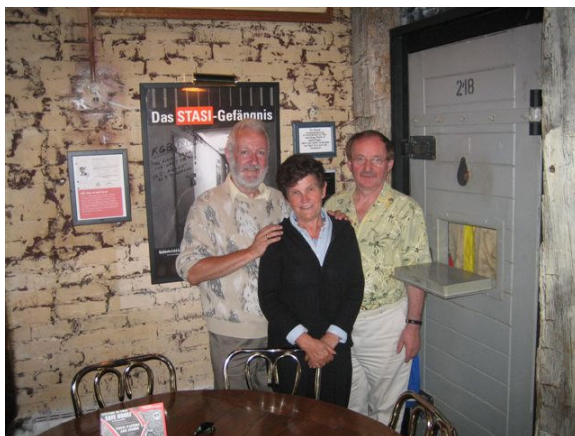
On June 25th, we visited the Waukesha Nike Missile Radar Base. The Cold War Museum Midwest Chapter would like to preserve the former Nike Missile radar station that once occupied Hillcrest Park on Davidson Road in Waukesha. Presently the site includes an unoccupied blast building, vintage radar structures, and several acres of land that would be ideal for an indoor/outdoor museum for local Cold War history. We are asking veterans' groups, the business community, and area citizens to aid us in our quest to preserve one of the last remaining local remnants of the Cold War.

(PHOTO: Dedication Plaque at Waukesha Nike Missile Radar site.)



On June 26th 2006 we visited with Werner Juretzko at "The Safe House in Milwaukee, Front Street. The Safe House is. Internationally recognized for its spy-cial drinks and food, Milwaukee's own Safe House is set in the midst of a James Bond funhouse. Experiencing the Safe House is so intriguing; the mission begins before you even step inside. More information: www.safehouse.com.

(PHOTO: Baerbel and Horst Simon, Shauna and David Baldwin, and Werner Juretzko at the Safe House.)



We had dinner with our friends Shauna and David Baldwin, owners of the Safe House. Thank you very much for invitation and the delicious dinner. We hope you come back soon to Berlin.

(PHOTO: Baerbel and Horst Simon with Werner Juretzko in front of the Cold War Museum's Stasi Prison Door on display at the Safe House.)

On July 5 we visited our friends in, Fairfax, VA, Carol and John Bessette. Carol Bessette, is the organizer of "The Spies of Washington Tours". She

is a retired Air Force intelligence officer, Vietnam veteran, lecturer, and a licensed Certified Master Tour Guide.



John is a retired Air Force intelligence officer and Vietnam veteran, too. Thank you very much, it was so great to talk with you

(PHOTO: Dinner with Carol & John Bessette)

While we were in the USA Der Tagesspiegel newspaper in Germany published an article on June 12 about our efforts to assist Gary Powers in creating a display at the Atomic Bunker Museum. The translated title is, "Cold War in the GDR atom bunker Gary

Powers, Jr., son of the US-pilot exchanged on the Glienicke Bridge wants to arrange a museum display in the early protection room of the NVA-leadership." The German language article is located online at:

www.tagesspiegel.de/brandenburg/archiv/12.06.2006/2502498.asp. For more information on the Atomic Bunker, please visit www.atombunker-16-102.de.

In recent months, we have collected many materials and made new friends; what remains is to bring things to fruition in the coming months. If you have questions and/or ideas please send an email; we'll be in touch!

For more info on the Berlin Chapter visit: www.coldwar.org/BerlinChapter. If you have any questions or you want additional information, please contact:

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(Editor's note: Visit www.inforadio.de/static/dyn2sta_article/355/133355_article.shtml to listen to Baerbel's recent German language radio interview, "Cold War Museum in Brandenburg".

COLD WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

CWVA CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

By Vince Milum

As of this writing, the battle for the Cold War Victory Medal wages on in the halls of Congress. Below is a bipartisan letter requesting support in the United States House of Representatives.

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

July 18, 2006

Cosponsor the bipartisan
Cold War Victory Medal Act

Dear Colleague:

The "Cold War" was not just an ideological struggle; it was a large-scale military campaign to prevent a third world war through deterrence and military deployments. It was a unique period in our history, and deserves a unique medal. That is why we support the creation of a Cold War Victory Medal. The *Cold War Victory Medal Act* requires the Department of Defense to create and distribute this medal to all Cold War veterans who served honorably between September 2, 1945, and December 26, 1991.

While some characterize the period 1945-1991 as "peacetime," except for limited wars and expeditions, this misses the point of the large, ongoing military operation that was in fact global. Speaking of the Cold War, Secretary Donald Rumsfeld said, "It seems to me that the Cold War was a war and it was a difficult period for people. It required us to be patient. It required us to invest when there wasn't an immediate threat that you could see at your doorstep. And it took successive generations and successive presidents of both political parties to have the stamina and the will and the foresight to resist the expansion of the Soviet Union and communism on this globe. And it was a good thing and we won it, and we won it with patience and perseverance." We agree with Secretary Rumsfeld on the Cold War's significance and ask you to join us in supporting the Cold War Victory Medal.

The Cold War Victory Medal is endorsed by the American Legion, AMVETS and the Cold War Veterans Association. To become a cosponsor of H.R. 2568 please contact Robert Knotts in Congressman Andrews' office at 5-6501 or Robert.Knotts@mail.house.gov.

Sincerely,



ROBERT E. ANDREWS
Member of Congress



JO ANN DAVIS
Member of Congress

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

COLD WAR VICTORY MEDAL UPDATE

By Paul V. Dudkowski, National Director of Public Affairs, Cold War Veterans Association

As I sit here writing this piece, knowing that the outcome of the Cold War Victory Medal will be decided shortly, I can't help but think about everything positive that we have accomplished in our endeavor to secure recognition from our fellow Veteran in the quest for recognition.

First, our reputation and relationship with other members of the Veteran Service Community is growing. We have established working relationships this year that if unsuccessful in 2006, we can redouble our efforts in a consolidated way and increase our effectiveness as soon as the 110th Congress is convened. Special thanks in these efforts to Amvets, Reserve Officers Association and the American Legion to name a few.

Second, the interest and support in the Congress is growing. As of today, we have 12 Representatives from the House in support. While not a large number, they do represent a cross section of America. From Connecticut to California, from New York to Texas and most notably Virginia, our elected representatives are now getting on board with section 552 of the 2007 NDAA, the Cold War Victory Medal Act. This represents the largest co-sponsorship since the original idea for a Cold War medal was proposed by then Senator Phil Gramm of Texas.

Lastly, our own membership has stepped up and risen to the occasion. We have identified new State Directors who work tirelessly toward our ultimate victory. Those directors and the rank and file members are now focused and won't be dissuaded by any setbacks we may encounter. We were even informed that 37 Marines, serving in Iraq, in harms way and with their plates full, have found the time to write their elected representatives and ask for passage of the Cold War Victory Medal Act.

Everything mentioned above points to one truth. There was a Cold War, we won it and people in this country realize that the sacrifices made were not recognized. Its time we change that and 2006 seems like the right time to do it. This year marks the 15th anniversary of the end of the Cold War and what a wonderful anniversary gift it would be to the men and women of our Armed Forces and our Veterans to finally be recognized for their contribution to the final outcome.

In closing this update, I want to stress that there is much more work to be done with regards to the Cold War. A monument to memorialize the sacrifices, correcting the education system to include Cold War history and securing equal status for Veteran organizations regarding their tax status are just a few of them. It is my hope that the next issue of the Cold War Times will be full of good news.

HR 2568: COLD WAR VICTORY MEDAL ACT

Introduced by Representative Robert E. Andrews of New Jersey during the first session of the 109th Congress, the bill, if passed, would establish a medal to be known as the Cold War Victory Medal. The Cold War Veterans Association would like the readers to know that this proposed bill, HR 2568, is still viable and would greatly benefit from additional co-sponsorship. The CWVA is now asking all citizens to contact their elected representatives and ask them to sign on as a co-sponsor to Representative Andrews' bill. Please send a simple message: "Please co-sponsor HR 2568, the Cold War Victory Medal Act today."

For more information on the Cold War Veterans Association, please visit www.coldwarveterans.com.

FEATURED ARTICLES

THE EARLY U-2 OVERFLIGHTS OF THE SOVIET UNION

by Chris Pocock at the Allied Museum conference, Berlin, 24 April 2006.

On April 24 fifty years ago, a unique flying unit was preparing to deploy from the US to Europe for the first time. It comprised over 100 people, a mix of CIA, US Air Force and civilian contract personnel. Their mission was to conduct aerial reconnaissance deep into the airspace of the Soviet Union and the neighboring countries of the communist bloc. They would use a newly-developed aircraft that could fly for up to nine hours at an unprecedented height. At 70,000 feet this unusual machine would be invulnerable from interception by Soviet fighters. Hopefully, it would also be undetectable by Soviet radars. For these flights would clearly be illegal in international law. Therefore, the entire development and training program had been conducted in great secrecy.

This type of operation was first conceived in the early 1950s by Colonel Richard Leghorn, an innovative US Air Force reconnaissance expert. But it was a group of civilian scientists, mostly from the Boston area, who pushed for the concept to be adopted at the highest levels of the US government. In 1954, they became members of a 'think-tank' known as the Technological Capabilities Panel. The TCP's task was to advise the Eisenhower Administration on strategies to meet the threat of a surprise attack on the US by the Soviet Union.

Why was this threat of such concern? While 'spies on the ground' – or beneath the ground - in Berlin and elsewhere in eastern Europe did produce 'tactical' intelligence on communist bloc military deployments, the Western allies knew very little about Soviet strategic nuclear weapons development deep inside Russian territory. The National Intelligence Estimates were full of uncertainties about long-range jet bomber and guided missile development behind the Iron Curtain.

Edwin Land, the founder of the Polaroid camera company, was chosen as chairman sub-group three of the TCP, which examined US intelligence capabilities. The other members included Jim Baker, a talented specialist in optics from the Harvard University Laboratory; Ed Purcell, a Nobel Laureate in physics, also from Harvard; and Allen Donovan, an aeronautics expert from the Cornell Laboratory.

They soon recognized the value of an unconventional proposal from the Lockheed Aircraft Company. It was designated the CL-282 and designed by Kelly Johnson, who headed Lockheed's tightly-knit research and development team in Burbank, CA, known as "The Skunk Works". The CL-282 traded structural weight for altitude, building on the recent, successful development of the F-104 interceptor by Johnson and his team. A modified F-104 fuselage was combined with a new, high-aspect low-thickness ratio wing. This featured a new control surface technique to

reduce aerodynamic loads, permitting a very light construction. To save further weight, there was no undercarriage. Instead, the CL-282 would takeoff from a ground cart and land on a skid.

This was all too much for the US Air Force, which rejected Johnson's design. But the Land Panel embraced the CL-282. It also recommended a new operational concept that took control away from the military and placed it in a small, secret task force within the Central Intelligence Agency. However, the US Air Force would play a vital supporting role.

On 5th November 1954, Edwin Land sent a five-page report to CIA Director Allen Dulles. He wrote: "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. But, he continued, the "special powered glider" proposed by Lockheed "can go where we need to have them go efficiently and safely." Moreover, at a price of \$22 million for an initial six aircraft that would be ready to overfly within 20 months, it was a bargain!

Land urged "very prompt action" and, within a month, President Eisenhower had approved the project. Dulles appointed Richard Bissell as the head of a new Development Project Staff (DPS) reporting directly to him. Bissell was an economics professor with no aviation experience, but he was a quick learner and a superb manager. DPS negotiated with Lockheed and the other suppliers of sensors, navigation systems, the pilot's life support system, etc. DPS also created the security system; the requirements process that defined the priority targets for overflights, and the processing system for the 'take' from the aircraft's sensors. The cryptonym AQUATONE was allocated to the project.

In the Skunk Works, Kelly Johnson chose 25 engineers and began detailed design. There had already been some changes: his preferred engine had been vetoed by the Air Force, which would supply specially-modified Pratt & Whitney J57 turbojets instead. Urgency, as well as secrecy, was paramount. Lockheed worked without a proper contract for the first three months. Design, tooling and fabrication phases overlapped, as Johnson strived to achieve his promise of a first flight just eight months after go-ahead.

Incredibly, the promise was achieved. Moreover, the first flight took place from a hastily-built test base in the Nevada desert, far from prying eyes. Located on the edge of Groom Dry Lake, it was known in those days as Watertown Strip. Like the U-2 itself, this secret facility has been enlarged and improved, and is also now 50 years old.

The aircraft that first flew on 4th August 1955 was not yet designated the U-2. It was known simply as The Article. More changes had been made to Kelly's original design, notably the addition of an undercarriage – of sorts. There was a main landing gear and a tailwheel in the fuselage, with balance for taxi-ing provided by two outriggers or 'pogos' which attached to the wings and dropped away during the take-off run.

A compressed flight test program was conducted by four Lockheed pilots. After only four weeks, the aircraft reached 65,000 feet – a world record that was not publicized! But there were engine, fuel and autopilot problems, leading to numerous 'flame-outs' at high altitude and a silent return to the lakebed – or at least, to a lower altitude where the engine might be relit in thicker air. The

Article was not easy to fly, especially since pilots had to wear a tight and uncomfortable pressure suit to keep them alive, in the event of a loss of cockpit pressure at high altitude.

The recruitment of operational pilots began late in 1955. The selection process was rigorous, and those heading for deployment and overflights were required to resign their commissions and join the CIA under contract. The first six operational pilots arrived at Watertown in mid-January 1956. Together with mission planners, operations, maintenance, security and contract maintenance personnel, they formed 'Detachment A', the first of three such units. Det A was declared ready to deploy in mid-April, by which time 10 aircraft had been delivered. In late April, four of these were dismantled, loaded into Air Force C-124 transports, and flown to the US base at Lakenheath in eastern England.

Project AQUATONE was a covert operation, therefore a 'cover story' was required. On 7th May 1956 the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA – the predecessor of NASA) issued a press release that described the U-2 as an aeronautical research aircraft capable of reaching 55,000 feet. NACA would be flying it in the US, and from US airbases abroad. At Lakenheath, the aircraft were re-assembled and test-flown. There was one serious technical question to be resolved. Should Det A await delivery of the more reliable high-altitude version of the J57 engine, that was still in flight test?

There were also political questions. President Eisenhower had been kept informed of progress on Project AQUATONE, but had not yet received the promised briefing upon which he would decide whether to approve operational missions. Meanwhile, the British government had approved the deployment, but not yet the overflights. On 16 May, Prime Minister Anthony Eden wrote to President Eisenhower requesting a postponement of operational flights. This was because of his current embarrassment over British spying activity during the recent visit to the UK of Soviet leaders Bulganin and Khrushchev that had been discovered.ⁱⁱ

But Richard Bissell was in a hurry. DPS viewed Project AQUATONE as a short-term operation, to photograph the highest-priority targets before the Soviet Union realized what was going on, and developed countermeasures. The question of whether Soviet radar systems were yet capable of detecting and tracking the aircraft was unresolved. Certainly, the aircraft had been periodically tracked by US and Canadian radar systems during the development and training phase. Moreover, US intelligence believed that new Soviet interceptors would be able to reach the U-2 within a couple of years. Finally, there was the weather. June and July were the best months for flying over the Soviet Union. Some of the more northerly targets for photography were covered in cloud throughout most of the year.

On 28th May, the AQUATONE project was discussed in the White House, and it became clear that Eisenhower was also prevaricating over whether to proceed. Two weeks earlier, the Soviet Union had protested a recently-completed series of overflights of northern Siberia by RB-47s of the Strategic Air Command. The extent to which the President was aware of the extent of these missions, is not clear to this historian. They were flown out of Thule airbase in Greenland and over the North Pole. They were designed to map entry routes for SAC nuclear bombers and test Soviet air defenses.ⁱⁱⁱ

Amidst the uncertainty, DPS and the US Air Force considered alternative basing options to the UK. Germany was favored. From the US airbase at Wiesbaden near Frankfurt, the CIA already conducted occasional low-level covert air operations over Eastern Europe. Detachment A could quickly be moved there. A second U-2 detachment was planned for Turkey, but it had only recently begun training, and would not be ready to deploy until August.

On 31st May, the CIA sent a short planning document to the White House, recommending Germany. To prove that Project AQUATONE really was a reliable venture, some initial flights from there over the satellite countries eg Eastern Europe, were proposed. If all went well, Presidential permission for Soviet overflights would be sought. In a cryptic paragraph, DPS promised to inform Chancellor Adenauer before conducting any "long-range operations" eg missions over Soviet territory. But, it continued, "we will not specifically ask his approval in order to avoid placing an unwelcome responsibility on him."iv

On 11th and 12th June, Detachment A was moved to Wiesbaden. The enforced delay allowed the new engines to be shipped, installed and flight-tested. It also allowed CIA to consult with USAFE on desirable targets in the satellite countries.v

On the morning of 20th June, pilot Carl Overstreet climbed into the highly-polished Article and was strapped in. Maintaining radio silence for security's sake, he awaited a green light from the Wiesbaden control tower. After all the intensive training, he was well-prepared for this first mission "Toward the Unknown." Still though, he recalled one over-riding emotion as he awaited takeoff – the fear of screwing-up!

He need not have worried. Everything went well on Mission 2003. The route was deliberately planned to avoid alerting the opposition's air defenses. After take-off, he flew west towards Belgium before turning back to overfly Wiesbaden and setting course for the east. Now at high altitude, he entered 'denied territory' where the borders of East and West Germany and Czechoslovakia met. After passing north of Prague, he similarly entered Poland where its border east Germany and Czechoslovakia. If the aircraft was showing up on radar screens below, the hope was that the three satellite countries would have trouble coordinating their air defense reaction.

Overstreet pressed on to Bydgoszcz before turning southeast to Warsaw and Lublin, then turning back to Krakow and Wroclaw. Then he flew directly over Prague heading southwest. As a further test of air defense radar co-ordination, this time in NATO territory, the route now took Overstreet all the way to the Rhine and the Franco-German border, before he descended to a safe landing at Wiesbaden.

The next day, Bissell accompanied Edwin Land and the TCP chairman James Killian to the White House for a briefing of President Eisenhower's military aide, Colonel Goodpaster. The President was in hospital for a stomach operation, but he had read the AQUATONE planning document. He was now inclined to permit a quick series of Soviet overflights to cover the highest-priority targets, but not until Chancellor Adenauer's agreement had been sought and obtained.vi

Bissell quickly flew to Bonn with CIA Deputy Director Pierre Cabell. Contrary to their fears, the 'Iron Chancellor' proved to be enthusiastic about the project. As Bissell later recalled, Adenauer exclaimed "This is a wonderful idea. It's just what ought to be done!"^{vii}

Meanwhile, the photography from Mission 2003 was examined in the dedicated facility that CIA had created in a Washington suburb. The camera that had been specially designed for the U-2 was not yet ready, so an interim configuration designated A-2 had been installed. This comprised three 24-inch focal length framing cameras taken from US Air Force stock, carefully overhauled, and improved with lenses personally polished by Dr Jim Baker. The results were excellent!

But analysis of the other sensor from Mission 2003 brought less good news. This was a small Electronic Intelligence (ELINT) receiver carried in the nose. It listened for radar activity in the S-band. The latest US National Intelligence Estimate suggested that the standard Warsaw Pact early-warning radar nicknamed the Token by Western intelligence, had no capability to detect targets flying above 60,000 feet. But the U-2's System 1 tape revealed that Token and other radar signals were constantly received during the flight. The operators must surely have seen echoes from the U-2 on their radar scopes.^{viii}

On 2nd July, two more U-2 missions were launched and flew over five satellite countries, reaching as far as the Black Sea. The planes and pilots performed well on these six-and-a-half hour flights, but the A-2 camera rig had problems. The imagery from Mission 2009 was virtually useless for detailed interpretation.^{ix}

Bissell may not yet have known this, when he returned to the White House later that same day. He told Colonel Goodpaster that Detachment A was ready for Soviet overflights, and requested permission for a ten-day period of operations, followed by a report. The President approved this plan the next day, but specifically requested a report on whether the flights over Eastern Europe had been tracked.^x

At 6am on 4th July 1956 – US Independence Day – Hervey Stockman took off from Wiesbaden on Mission 2013. It was the first of five deep penetrations of Soviet airspace over the next five days. Each one lasted more than eight hours. The planes and pilots performed flawlessly – and so did the cameras.

But the jubilation at Detachment A as each mission returned safely to Wiesbaden was tempered by the pilots' immediate postflight debriefing. The U-2 had a viewsight or downward-looking periscope, to aid navigation. On every flight, the pilot reported seeing Soviet fighters flying beneath him at various times. They were too far below to pose any danger, but it was obvious that they were searching for a target that their ground controllers had identified. The bad news was soon confirmed by the US National Security Agency, whose ground stations intercepted the voice reports from the Soviet Air Defense Troops.

Soviet air defenses were better than expected! However, the early U-2 overflights strongly suggested that Soviet offensive airpower had been over-estimated. The highest-priority targets were airfields, where intelligence analysts thought they might find at least two regiments of heavy four-jet Myasischev M-4 bombers. Nicknamed the Bison, the first of these had been

spotted three years earlier at the Fili airframe factory in a Moscow suburb. More had subsequently appeared over Moscow in staged flyovers. The Bison was judged capable of delivering a nuclear warhead to US territory. A second long-range bomber, the four-turboprop Bear, had also flown over Moscow.

It would take many months for the photo-interpreters and analysts to work their way through the flood of imagery from these early U-2 missions. But by early 1957, it was apparent that the 'bomber gap' described by some Western intelligence analysts did not exist. No Bison or Bears were identified at any of the airfields, only some medium-range Badgers.

But there were hundreds of other targets for these first overflight missions. Machine-building and other factories producing radio, radar and electronic equipment; design bureaus and research institutes, especially those identified with Soviet guided missile development; Shipyards, ports and submarine bases; transport infrastructure including railroad junctions; weapons storage sites; a uranium mine in Estonia; and so on.

The second Soviet overflight flew all the way to Moscow. It obtained good imagery of the first Soviet surface-to-air missile system. Western observers had glimpsed this unusual development along Moscow's outer ring road, but its status was unknown. Fortunately for U-2 pilot Carmine Vito, the missiles for the Berkut (or SA-1) system were not routinely kept at the firing sites. An early warning radar for the system at Smolensk had detected Vito's approach and estimated the altitude at 65,000 feet. Soviet air defense experts discounted the radar operators' claims – no aircraft could fly that high, they judged! Still, the SA-1 missiles were immediately moved to the launch site and installed.^{xi}

The third and fourth overflights were delayed for a few days by cloud over the target areas, and were flown simultaneously on 9th July. The fifth flight next day had only just returned to Wiesbaden when a Soviet protest note was delivered in Washington. It described "gross violations" of Soviet airspace "for the purposes of reconnaissance" by "a twin-engine medium bomber of the US Air Force." The note identified West Germany as the origin of the flights, described part of the routes flown on the 4th and 5th July, and complained about further intrusions on the 9th July.

Obviously, the Soviets had not yet identified the U-2 as the culprit. The protest note revealed that their tracking was imperfect – two flights were identified on 5th July, when only one took place. But it was enough for President Eisenhower. He immediately halted the operation.^{xii}

Bissell and colleagues in the US intelligence community were deeply disappointed. There were still many high-priority targets to cover...Kapustin Yar and other known guided missile test ranges, atomic energy plants, tactical airfields etc. Some of these would best be allocated to Detachment B, when it deployed to Turkey. But as Bissell gloomily noted, Soviet radars in that southern region were as least as good as those in European Russia.^{xiii}

The President was unmoved, even when Allen Dulles showed him dramatic enlargements of imagery from the first U-2 missions. Eisenhower strove for better relations with the Soviet leadership throughout his Presidency. He knew that overflights were a clear provocation.

Eisenhower worried that the Soviets would misinterpret them as a precursor to a nuclear attack. In a sense, they could be. While the CIA used the U-2 imagery to analyze Soviet strategic weapons development, the Air Force stuffed its target folders with updated locations.

Bissell now realized that detection was the key issue for Project AQUATONE, not yet interception. At a meeting with Kelly Johnson and some of the Boston scientists in mid-August 1956, the possibility of adding radar-canceling devices to the U-2 was explored. Project RAINBOW was born – the first-ever attempt to make an operational aircraft 'stealthy.'

Meanwhile, there was an unexpected stimulus to U-2 operations from Germany. President Nasser of Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal. As tensions rose in the Middle East, the U-2 was pressed into service as a tactical reconnaissance platform. Detachment A began flying over the area in late August, sometimes flying roundtrips from Wiesbaden, sometimes landing at Incirlik airbase in Turkey.

Detachment B deployed to Incirlik in mid-August, and took over the Middle East flights completely by mid-October. Their frequency was stepped up as the UK, France and Israel conspired to invade and retake the canal. The British and French military build-up was captured on film as the U-2 overflew Cyprus, Malta and French ports.

Detachment A moved from Wiesbaden to the more isolated Giebelstadt airbase in October 1956. But it was under-employed. Eastern Europe and Russia were still off-limits. However, President Eisenhower did approve some overflights of the southern satellites. Towards the end of the year, Detachment A flew three times over Albania, Bulgaria, Romania and Yugoslavia.^{xiv}

But the U-2 had not been conceived for these secondary tasks. Declassified US documents reveal the increasing frustration of the US intelligence community, about the political constraints. For instance, Bissell noted that "the result of keeping the car in the garage until better times will merely insure that it becomes obsolete before it is ever used at all."^{xv}

Bissell hoped that the RAINBOW project would be the U-2's salvation. During flight tests in the first half of 1957, U-2s coated with radar-absorbing materials or fitted with radar-deflecting wires did fool some US radars. The modified aircraft were then deployed to Detachment B and the new Detachment C based in Japan. But in operational test flights along the Soviet border, the technical difficulty in defeating both the S-band Tokens and the lower, VHF-band Soviet radars nicknamed Dumbo and Knife Rest was apparent. Moreover, the 'stealth' modifications added weight to the U-2, which reduced its maximum altitude by up to 5,000 feet.

Fortunately, US intelligence now realized that there were still some gaps in Soviet early-warning radar coverage. Not over European Russia or the Caucasus, for sure. But further east, over the remote Turkmen, Tadzhik and Kirgiz republics. The CIA gained permission to launch U-2 overflights from neighboring Pakistan. President Eisenhower finally approved a new series of missions. During a five-week period starting 5th August 1957, Detachment B flew deep into the Soviet Union nine times on Operation Soft Touch. A large number of high-priority targets were successfully photographed, including Kapustin Yar; the newly-discovered ICBM test launch site at Tyuratam; and nuclear weapons development facilities as far north as Tomsk.

The flood of new U-2 imagery kept the analysts busy for months. The CIA planned for a new overflight campaign in spring 1958, and one of the supposedly 'stealthy' aircraft took off from Japan to fly over the Soviet Far East on 1 March 1958. It was detected and intercepted by MiG fighters that came uncomfortably close. A new Soviet protest note caused President Eisenhower to suspend the U-2 flights again.

It was only the growing 'missile gap' controversy that finally persuaded Eisenhower to allow a few more Soviet overflights starting in July 1959. The Soviets had now been flight-testing their first ICBM from Tyuratam for nearly two years. But had they secretly deployed the R-7 system elsewhere, while the US was still developing its own ICBMs? The new U-2 missions were designed to find out.

They were also launched from Pakistan, and again the Soviet early-warning radar coverage in the border areas was not good enough to detect them. Although other radars inside the Soviet Union periodically tracked the flights, no serious risk of interception was observed. This was just as well, since they flew over a number of new SA-2 surface-to-air missile sites. This semi-mobile system was much more capable than the fixed SA-1 system that was only ever deployed around Moscow. US intelligence believed that the SA-2 was capable of intercepting aircraft as high as 60,000 feet. Thanks to a newly-installed engine, however, the U-2 was still cruising at 70,000 feet.

But time finally ran out for the U-2 on 1 May 1960. Flying at 70,000 feet, Gary Powers was shot down by an SA-2 near Sverdlovsk, leading to the failure of a superpower summit meeting. Time does not permit a detailed description of that famous Cold War episode today. In summary, though, the Soviets closed their 'radar gap' and detected and tracked the flight on 9th April that immediately preceded the Powers mission. On that day, only the shortcomings of the Soviet Air Defense Troops prevented a successful interception. The CIA pressed on with next mission, perhaps because it did not fully appreciate the new danger, or because the pressure to fly that was induced by the 'missile gap' controversy, was too great to resist.

Although the U-2 never again flew over the Soviet Union, it was still a versatile reconnaissance platform. It played a decisive role in the Cuba Missile Crisis, and was deployed to southeast Asia throughout the Vietnam War. An improved, enlarged version combined with new sensors and real-time data links helped the aircraft survive the Cold War. It is still flying over the Middle East and Korea and other world trouble spots today.

Chris Pocock is the author of two standard works on the history of the U-2 spyplane. Both books are available from Schiffer Publishing Ltd www.schifferbooks.com tel +1-610-593-1777. "The U-2 Spyplane: Toward the Unknown" is a new history of the early years, up to 1960. "50 Years of the U-2" is a much larger and comprehensive history of the whole U-2 program from 1955 until 2005.

CURTAIN CALL FOR "THE GUARDIANS OF THE NORTH"

By Mark Morgan with the Air Defense Radar Veterans Association

As the saying goes, times change, and recently we witnessed yet another post-Cold War change. In July the United State's strong, long-lasting presence in the North Atlantic island nation of Iceland came to an end after an incredible 55 years. Not surprisingly, it came about for the standard reasons (or at least the official, publicized reasons): the lack of a threat in the famous Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom (GIUK) Gap and – more importantly – a major Defense Department budget crunch.



("Guardians of the North" – Emblem of Air Forces Iceland, later used by the 85th Group)

In 1940 following the German occupation of Denmark, Iceland – an independent state in crown union with Denmark – was occupied by military forces due to its strategic location. The Brits quickly moved in troops, followed by the Americans who came invited; The American built Keflavik airport became an important stop on the North Atlantic Lend-Lease route and antisubmarine warfare patrol installation while Reykjavik supported convoy and convoy escort operations. Prior to the US entry into the war in December 1941, US Navy warships regularly escorted freighters as far as Iceland where the Royal Navy took over. The British Royal Air Force directed air defense and long-range patrol and ASW operations while the Army Air Force's 24th Composite Wing and 342nd Composite Group conducted air defenses from Reykjavik and Keflavik Airport with a mix of P-38s, P-39s, P-40s and P-47s. They did their thankless and occasionally miserable job – due to the North Atlantic's legendary weather – under the direction of Iceland Base Command, US Army Forces, Iceland.

The Allies departed the island in 1947, only to return in 1951 following Iceland's inclusion in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949. This time around the Soviet Union provided the threat; as the "Greenland-Iceland –UK (GIUK) Gap" term indicated, any Soviet aircraft, surface combatants or submarines operating from the Kola Peninsula had to pass Iceland in order to get to the Atlantic, so the island resumed its earlier strategic importance. For the US Navy, that meant stationing patrol aircraft at the airport – later NAS Keflavik – and re-establishing ship support facilities. For the Air Force, the return to Iceland required radars, command and control capability and support facilities for interceptor aircraft as well as forward operation facilities for strategic bomber support.

On 1 April 1952 the Iceland Defense Force activated at the airport under assignment to the Military Air Transport Service, which operated a terminal and servicing facility. It marked the only time that MATS controlled air defense operations; immediate operational control of rotational fighter interceptors from the United States fell to the 65th Air Division (Defense) which activated on 24 April. The IADF became Air Forces Iceland on 1 January 1960 and transferred to Air Defense Command's 64th Air Division (Defense) in July 1962.

In late 1954 the Air Force transferred the 57th Fighter Interceptor Squadron to Keflavik from Presque Isle AFB, Maine with F-89Cs. The 57th – the famous "Black Knights of Keflavik," known for the bright red high-visibility Arctic paint and black and white checked tail markings

on its aircraft – transitioned from F-89Cs to F-89Ds in 1956 and later scored a couple of “lasts.” It was the last Regular Air Force squadron to operate the Scorpion at the time of its replacement by F-102As in 1962 and in 1973 the 57th retired the last RegAF Deuces, in exchange for F-4Cs. The squadron subsequently upgraded to F-4Es in 1978 and F-15C/Ds in 1985.

What do fighters need? Plenty of early warning and then director “services” in order to get them onto the Bear or whatever might be passing by. To that end, during the early 1950s MATS’ 65th Air Division gained four aircraft control and warning squadrons as well as direction center. Three activated on the island: the 933rd at Stokksnes – officially designated Site H-3 and also known as Höfn by the nearby village – at the southeast corner and the 934th at Mt Straumnes/H-4 at the northwest end, both on 18 April 1955; and the 667th at Langanes/H-2, which stood up on 8 August 1956 on Iceland’s northeast coast. The 933rd and 934th inactivated on 8 October 1960 and the 667th survived to 1988, which left the fourth squadron to carry on.

That was the mighty 932nd, aka “Loki Control,” which had initially activated at Otis AFB on 1 May 1952 as the replacement for the Massachusetts Air Guard’s 103rd AC&WS. It deployed to Iceland on 1 October 1952 and initially operated from a site near the airport before relocating to the new Master Direction Center (H-1) at Sandgerdi. That facility later became Rockville Air Control & Warning Station and for a long time, operations were strictly manual.

For a long time also, operations were fairly quiet, the periodic international crisis notwithstanding. The radar troops would stand long watches at their remote tours while the fighter crews would execute long, butt-numbing missions over the wide expanses of the North Atlantic, with nary a divert field in range. However, after the collapse of the Warsaw Pact and Soviet Union, things started changing fast and furious.

On 1 May 1993 the Air Force replaced Air Forces Iceland with the 35th Wing, a former F-4 Phantom unit assigned at George AFB, Calif. On 1 October 1994 the 35th designator moved to Misawa, Japan and the 85th Wing (after 1 July 1994, 85th Group) replaced it. On 2 March 1995 the “Black Knights” stood down; afterwards, various Air Force and Air National Guard F-15 squadrons rotated through to provide local air defense alert and Bear escort services.

On 1 October 1997 the 932nd redesignated as an air defense squadron. It had already occupied and activated the new Regional Operations Control Center – nicknamed “Ice Rock” for the combination of Iceland and ROCC– at the naval air station. That facility monitored the inputs of four AN/FPS-117v5 radars, all unmanned and replacements for the older equipment at the original H-sites; it also took in a data feed from Thorshavn in the Faeroe Islands. Still, operations continued to slow and the Department of Defense started making noise about cutting back even further. The last intercept of an unannounced Bear flight took place in 1999; within seven years, after a period of debate and rumor, both the US Air Force and US Navy announced their intent to completely vacate Iceland (which did not go over well with the Icelanders; the nation had no military and fully relied on the United States for its defense).

On 28 June 2006 the 85th Group – the “Guardians of the North” and lineal descendent of Air Forces Iceland – inactivated, officially concluding Air Force operations on the island nation. However, it actually fell on the 932nd to retire the crown, as the squadron didn’t turn over

operations of the radar sites to the Icelandic government until July. Fortunately, a group of Iceland AC&W vets managed to make a pilgrimage to see their former facilities one last time before the 932nd ACS turned out the lights.

By all accounts, they received red carpet treatment and had quite a time. Conversely, the “homecoming” proved bittersweet. After seeing the remains of the 934th AC&WS facility at Mt Straumnes participant Reed Thomas commented, “It was sad looking at the buildings we occupied for a year at a time, to see them crumbling with snow inside up to the roof.”

William Chick, a 1959-1960 veteran of the 667th at H-2/Langanes, stated in a newspaper back home that his tour was like “time in prison. I was confined to the base for the whole year and never came in contact with any Icelandic person.” Still, the tour proved beneficial as Chick took up photography on the island and later turned his interest into a profession; he now also serves as the chairman of the nearly 2000-strong Iceland radar veterans group.

Finally, on Wednesday 12 July 2006, the participants went up to the 932nd ACS Control and Reporting Center for a tour and “the honor of toasting the deactivation using the emergency Crowne Royal.” Under the auspices of final squadron commander LtCol Joseph A. Richardson and with the group observing, Operations Superintendent Master Sgt Jon Hazard dispatched the squadron’s final message at 1534Z:

All Stations, all stations, this is Loki Control. This is the final transmission after 54 years of air defense and air sovereignty operations. This station has been the eyes and ears of the North Atlantic during wartime, crisis and peacetime ops. Thank you to all of our allies and our foes for keeping things safe and interesting. Loki out!

Reed – who served at Latrar/H-4 from 1958 to 1959 – closed with this: “Thank you to all who planned and put this plan in force. Thank you, 932nd ACS members and our Icelandic family of friends. God bless you, God bless America, God Bless Iceland.”

Thanks to Reed Thomas, William Chick and, Fridthor Kr. Eydal for their assistance with the preparation of this article. For more information on the Iceland Radar Veterans Group, visit

www.usradarsitesiceland.org.



(PHOTO: “Loki Control, Out” - Making that final call after 54 years of service in the defense of Iceland. From the left, 932nd ACS Ops Superintendent MSgt Jon Hazard, who made the final transmission; SMSgt Larry Robin, USAF(Ret), H-1; Ira Majo, H-4; and Mike Mangone, H-1. Kneeling, left to right: Reed Thomas, H-4; MSgt William Chick, USAF(Ret), H-2; and MSgt Reynaldo Roura, who shut the scope off (photo courtesy of MSgt William Chick).



(PHOTO: Iceland radar mission comes to close Tech. Sgt. Khalifah Woodard and Staff Sgt. April Jepsen run through an operations check on a radar operator console unit at Naval Air Station Keflavik, Iceland, May 24. Sergeant Woodard is a mission crew commander technician and Sergeant Jepsen is a weapons control technician with Keflavik's 932nd Air Control Squadron. U.S. Air Force photo/Master Sgt. John E. Lasky)



(PHOTO: Cockpit shot – USAF photo, from the cockpit of a 57th FIS F-102A. A second F-102 can be seen to the rear of the Bear)

THE LIBERTY INCIDENT AND THE COLD WAR

by A. Jay Cristol

Following the Cuban Missile Crisis in October 1962, when the world was on the brink of nuclear war, the United States and the Soviet Union decided to establish a communications link between Moscow and Washington to provide prompt, direct communication between the two superpowers and reduce the chance of a war starting as a result of misinformation or delayed communication. A “Hot Line” was constructed from the Kremlin in Moscow to the Pentagon in the U.S.A. It was a teletype link connected by hard wire cable which ran from Russia, through Norway, across the Atlantic to Washington. Following its installation the Hot Line was used annually for the purpose of transmitting New Year’s greetings from Russia to the United States and from the United States to Russia.

The Hot Line was first utilized for its original, intended purpose upon the outbreak of the 1967 Middle East war. Secretary McNamara has recounted how, in the early hours of the morning, he received a call from the Pentagon advising him that a message had been received on the Hot Line from Chairman Kosygin in the Soviet Union. (By some accounts, it was an admiral who called Secretary McNamara, while others state it was a senior enlisted man at the Pentagon.) Secretary McNamara asked why he was being called and was told that the Hot Line terminal in the United States was located in the Pentagon, not the White House. McNamara was shocked that with the millions of dollars in our defense budget, the U.S. had not connected the Hot Line terminal to the White House. He arranged for that modification to be made soon thereafter.

In 1967 the Soviets were trying to expand their influence and hegemony throughout the Middle East and were supporting Syrian and Egyptian clients with military hardware and military advisors. The United States was deeply engaged in the hostilities in Vietnam and President Johnson was not anxious for the United States to become militarily involved in the Middle East.

For reasons that are still uncertain, although subject to much speculation, the Soviets provoked the crisis in the Middle East by providing false information to both Syria and Egypt. The Soviets reported that Israel was amassing troops on the Syrian border and that an invasion of Syria by Israel was imminent. This claim was patently false and the falsity could have been verified with the simplest amount of competent intelligence. The facts were clear. Israel had no more than a few hundred military personnel in the area. The numbers were confirmed by the United Nations and the United States. Invitations by Israel to allow Soviet visitation to the area to confirm the falsity of these claims were rejected and the drums of war began to beat. Egypt had been criticized by other Arab countries for not being active enough in the campaign against Israel. President Gamal Abdel Nasser responded ordering, with much fanfare, the insertion of large numbers of Egyptian military forces into the Sinai to carry out his intention "to wipe Israel off the map." Then he requested the United Nations to remove the U.N. peacekeeping forces from the Sinai. Finally, perhaps carried away by his own rhetoric, he closed the Straits of Tiran to Israeli ships.

In March, 1967 Ambassador Lucius Battle had returned to Washington from Cairo and his replacement, Ambassador Richard Nolte, had arrived in Cairo in late May but had not yet presented his credentials. Nasser would not even speak to a Deputy Chief of Mission and the U.S. felt it did not have adequate government contacts, nor was it receiving critical information on activities within Egypt.

It was these circumstances that prompted the National Security Agency to request the USS Liberty to leave port in Abidjan, Ivory Coast (off the west coast of Africa where the ship had been making a port call while engaged in overt intelligence gathering as host to NSA detachment 855 consisting of communications technicians and linguists) and proceed with all possible haste to Rota, Spain to pick up Arabic and Russian linguists and then proceed to a point off Port Said, Egypt. At the time of the order, on May 24, 1967, the crisis was brewing but the war had not begun. The United States was particularly interested in learning the extent to which the Egyptians were occupying the Sinai and the extent to which military forces were being inserted. The mission was particularly suitable to the Liberty and much information could have been gleaned through electronic surveillance of radio communications along the Via Maris (or coastal road along the Sinai Mediterranean Coast) from the Egyptian border to the Gaza Strip.

The Liberty sailed at best possible speed arriving at Rota on June 1, 1967. She picked up additional linguists and on June 2, 1967 began the journey across the Mediterranean to its assigned patrol position in the eastern Mediterranean off the Sinai Peninsula.

On the morning of June 5, 1967 at 7:45 a.m., while the Liberty was en route, the war began. The mission of the Liberty was overcome by events. Nevertheless, full realization of the fact that the Liberty was sailing into a hot combat zone was not recognized by the National Security Agency or the Joint Chiefs of Staff until the evening of the 7th of June. The National Security Agency through the Joint Chiefs of Staff attempted to order the Liberty to stand off and not approach the coast any closer than 25 miles, in an original message, and 100 miles in four subsequent messages. Tragically, through a breakdown in the United States Military Worldwide Communications System, these messages were either not received at all by the Liberty or were received only after the tragedy of June 8, 1967.

On the morning of June 5 the first Hot Line message was sent by Chairman Kosygin to President Johnson. It was received at 7:49 AM, Washington time. The message stated that Kosygin had received information of “military clashes between Israel and the United Arab Republic [Egypt] and sought cooperation in obtaining “cessation of the military conflict.” (This message was sent approximately six hours after the war began.) The message was forwarded to the White House and Dean Rusk, having arrived at the Situation Room before the President, sent a reply to the message. The Dean Rusk message stated, in part, “We are astonished and dismayed . . . we feel it very important that the United Nations Security Council succeed in bringing this fighting to an end. . .”

The third message was approved by President Johnson at 8:47 AM, transmitted at 8:57 AM and received in Moscow at 8:59 AM Washington time. It stated “I welcome your message. We feel it is the duty of all great states to secure a speedy end to the military conflict.” The Hot Line carried a total of 20 messages back and forth between the United States and the Soviet Union – nine from the Soviet Union to the U.S. and eleven from the U.S. to the Soviet Union. The messages are reproduced in both English and the original Russian, with English translations, in Appendix I.

Three of the Hot Line messages specifically relate to the USS Liberty. The first message related to the Liberty was approved by President Johnson at 11:00 AM, transmitted at 11:17 AM and received in Moscow at 11:24 AM on Thursday, June 8, 1967. President Johnson had been informed by his National Security Advisor, W.W. Rostow, at 9:48 a.m. that a U.S. ship had been torpedoed in the eastern Mediterranean. At the time of the initial report the identity of the attackers was unknown. The grave concern in Washington was whether the attackers were the Soviets, or possibly the Egyptians. President Johnson was very much concerned about not becoming engaged in a military conflict in the Middle East with the other world superpower, the Soviet Union. The U.S. was deeply involved in Vietnam and although the Sixth Fleet was a significant force in the Mediterranean, the idea of the United States becoming involved in another armed conflict was something that Johnson and his entire administration considered very unattractive.

The initial message concerning the USS Liberty sent by President Johnson to Chairman Kosygin makes it very clear that the United States was sending aircraft for “the sole purpose of investigation.” In fact the aircraft had been initially dispatched by Vice Admiral William Martin, Commander of the Sixth Fleet, for the purpose of defending the Liberty and were authorized to

use lethal force for that purpose. The use of lethal force in the protection of the Liberty was authorized at the tactical level by Vice Admiral Martin. Whether President Johnson was aware of the full authority of the aircraft being dispatched is unknown, but clearly he was concerned that the Soviets not interpret the action as the United States entering the war on the Israel side and thus inviting Soviet intervention on the Arab side.

There were at least six or seven Soviet intelligence-gathering ships in the eastern Mediterranean along with other Soviet naval ships and the United States was certain that the flight of aircraft leaving from the vicinity of the island of Crete, launched from the aircraft carriers America and Saratoga would not be unnoticed by the Soviets. President Johnson, it appears was anxious to soothe the concerns of the Soviets as to the intentions of these aircraft and not have the aircraft proceed into the war zone being deemed a reason for the Soviets to enter the conflict, pitting the United States against the Soviet Union.

The further message from the Soviet Union to the United States regarding the Liberty and the message from the United States to the Soviet Union said the following: Message from Chairman Kosygin to President Johnson received Thursday, June 8, 1967. Sight translated at 12:25 pm Washington time. Received by President Johnson at 12:30 pm. Rough translation completed at 12:34 pm and final official translation completed at 1:15 p.m. "Your telegram concerning the incident with the American Liberty type ship torpedoed near Port Said has been received by us and immediately transmitted for information to President Nasser." President Johnson approved a response at 3:36 pm Washington time which was transmitted at 3:58 pm and received in Moscow two minutes later at 4:00 pm Washington time.

"I deeply appreciate your transmitting the message to President Nasser. We lost 10 men, 16 critically wounded, and 65 wounded, as a result of Israeli attack, for which they have apologized."

The situation in the Situation Room at the White House was extremely tense during the period of time when it was unknown as to who had attacked the United States ship. Debates were taking place on how to respond, on whether to attack Soviet naval forces, or whether the Soviets would then escalate with the possibility of the matter going step by step to World War III or even a nuclear confrontation. Shortly before 11:00 AM Washington time a message sent at 10:14 AM Washington time by the United States Naval Attaché in Tel Aviv, Commander Earnest Castle, was received by President Johnson. It reported that the "Israeli Air Force and Navy by aircraft and MTBs had erroneously attacked a U.S. ship at 08/1200Z" (800 AM Washington Time) See Appendix II. As tragic as the situation ultimately developed, the fact that the attack was not by the Soviets or their Egyptian client took immense pressure off the problems facing the decision-makers in the Situation Room and Secretary of State Dean Rusk described how, upon receipt of Captain Castle's message, a wave of relief spread over the Situation room.

Meanwhile, in Tel Aviv, at the Israeli High Command headquarters in the Kirya, there had been a series of conflicting reports. First, the attacked ship was identified as Egyptian; then, it was identified as Soviet and finally, it was identified as American. During the time that the Israelis believed they were attacking an Egyptian ship, there had been cheering in the High Command Headquarters, but when the reported identification changed to possibly a Soviet ship the mood

turned somber and there was great concern that the attack might bring the Soviets into the war on the side of the Arabs, and possibly take away all of the significant military gains that had been achieved to that time. When, at 3:12 p.m. Israel time (0912 AM Washington time), approximately 44 minutes after the attack was over, it was determined that the ship was U.S., there was a corresponding wave of relief mixed with shock, anger and remorse in the High Command headquarters of the Israel Defense Forces in Tel Aviv. Hundreds of miles to the west aboard the flagship of the Sixth Fleet, the USS Little Rock, the Commander of the Sixth Fleet, Admiral William Martin, had been steaming in close proximity to Soviet warships that had been harassing the Sixth Fleet for days. Both the U.S. and the Soviet Commanders eyed each other waiting to determine whether it was time to start shooting. The message from Commander Castle disclosing the identity of the attackers likewise brought a wave of relief in the combat information center of the Sixth Fleet where Admiral Martin was tensely awaiting a decision on the next move for the Sixth Fleet. The reaction of the Soviet ship commanders facing the Sixth Fleet remains unknown.

In the U.S. Embassy in Cairo, Ambassador Richard B. Parker, then serving as a political counselor, recalls that information about the attack had been received by the U.S. Embassy/Cairo. The identity of the attackers was unknown and the Embassy in Cairo was deeply concerned about the possibility of the third World War erupting as a result of a presumed Soviet attack on a U.S. ship. When the contents of the Castle message reached the Egyptian Embassy, Ambassador Parker recalls a similar wave of relief washing over the staff of U.S. Embassy in Cairo, Egypt.

It seems quite clear in hindsight that the tragedy of the Liberty incident could indeed have been a trigger for the commencement of a war between the superpowers with potentially devastating results for the United States, the Soviet Union and the world.

Clearly the Hot Line and its use during those six days of war provided a valuable contribution to keeping the Cold War cold and preventing an even greater tragedy on a worldwide scale.

Visit www.coldwar.org/articles/60s/uss_liberty2.asp to read the Appendix to this story.

COLD WAR EVENTS, REQUESTS, REUNIONS, AND RELATED

CIA OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS CRYPTOGRAPHERS REUNION 2006

On 10 June 2006 in Northern VA a biannual reunion was held by former members of the O.C who were classified as CT/C (Communication Technician/Crypto) until circa 1970 when radio operators (CT/R) and CT/C were cross trained and became one. As there were no personnel with the job title after about 1970, this specific O.C. reunion will probably be brought to an end before the biannual reunions of all former members of the now defunct O.C. (1947-2000) will also end.

The keynote speaker was Francis Gary Powers, Jr, who graciously offered to present his video and lecture presentation to the group of 119 attendees. Mr. Powers talked about the CIA U-2 spy plane, his father and his famous last mission, his youth with his father, and the forthcoming

Museum of the Cold War, of which he is Director. Some of the attendees had been in the CIA's U-2 project and were on duty at various locations on that fateful day of 1 May 1960 when his father was shot down over the USSR. This helped Mr. Powers to have a very attentive audience and you could have heard a pin drop. He and his late mother had recently reprinted his father's book "Operation Overflight" (originally published in 1970) and updated with an addendum by FGP., Jr. A large number of the books, which he autographed, were purchased by the audience after his presentation.

(PHOTO: Charles Christian and Gary Powers, Jr. at CIA OC Reunion)

Some attendees came from as far away as the west coast. With the beautiful weather for the time of year and the famous reunion buffet, all were pleased with the festive afternoon together and the opportunity to talk about the old days at work and play.



By Charles L. Christian
Once a CT/C always a CT/C

EUROPE DEFENSE VETERANS OF AMERICA (EDVA)



EDVA is a Veterans honor association advocating for the authorized award of the Europe Defense Service Medal 1945-91, the full and accurate accounting of Cold War MIAs, and recognition of the contributions to the defense of our nation and Europe through equality with other war theater veterans.

The EDVA Patch is symbolic and represents ALL American service men and women who served in the

Cold War European Theater of Operations against the USSR-Warsaw Pact in whatever capacity at any time between 02 September 1945-26 December 1991.

The Case for a Europe Defense Service Medal: Military actions in US Military history have resulted in the US Government creating a military award in the form of a campaign medal for the defense of the particular theater or portion of the globe in which the action occurred. This has not been done in the case of the successful defense of Europe during the Cold War that occurred from 1945-91. This was the result of an apparent oversight, probably because the end of the Cold War in Europe coincided with the same time as the Persian Gulf War was fought and won.

Misinterpreted by some as simply a period of peace, the Cold War in Europe was the longest war in our nation's history. Individual men and women US Military personnel were stationed, deployed, and involved within the European continent and theater of operations for over four decades. No recognition has been received for their service.

US Military deaths occurred in the Cold War in Europe. Many were killed, wounded or lost in a war fought by about 5 Million US Military personnel who prevented the Soviet Union-Warsaw Pact Military Forces from invading Western Europe. As well, there are cases of numerous US Military aircraft and their crews that were shot down across the Eastern European borders. Also, US Military personnel were subject to terrorist actions from the Marxist Red Army Faction and similar organizations. Then on the front, and on the northern and southern flanks, border clashes and hostile encounters with opposing forces occurred.

All service in the Cold War European Theater of Operations was not combative, the same as in other theaters of operations where campaign medals have been awarded. But in the preparation for combat, standing guard, and manning outposts on traditional invasion routes into Europe from the East along the borders of the Soviet States, and other areas, many US Military personnel suffered and endured in the cold and heat in silence while separated from their families, friends and loved ones.

Many remember the alerts and not knowing if it were the real event for which they had trained. However, they stood their posts, ready to fulfill their responsibility, to protect Europe, recognizing that if it were the "Real Thing," they were to serve and fight, to be a "speed bump," to slow down the Soviet-Warsaw Pact Divisions until additional help could arrive to repel the invaders. US President Dwight D. Eisenhower recognized the importance of the Cold War in Europe when he stated, "There is but one way to avoid Total War - that is to win the Cold War."

The Cold War in Europe was won by US and NATO Allied Military Forces on December 25, 1991, when the USSR-Warsaw Pact collapsed and ceased to exist. Now is the time to belatedly recognize the solid and honest efforts of those quiet US Cold Warriors who "Made it Happen" in Europe. Nuclear Deterrence ended successfully for the US and the NATO Allied Member Nations without an armed conflict or an escalation to nuclear war. This was because of the presence and the preparedness of US Military personnel and units who were stationed and/or deployed within the NATO operational area in Europe.

The Cold War in Europe was not won without casualties. In the US military mission to provide Peace, Freedom and Stability for the NATO Allied Member Nations in Europe, it is estimated that more than 5,000 American Military personnel died, were wounded, became missing or lost in the service to NATO during the Cold War between 1949-91.

EDVA supports the full and accurate accounting of all 126 Cold War Missing in Action from military actions between dates 02 September 1945-26 December 1991 inclusive.

EDVA Members are Honorably-discharged US Military men/women stationed/deployed in NATO, North Atlantic, Europe, Mediterranean, Africa, or Middle East areas 1945-91.

Associate Members are Honorably-discharged US Military who were stationed in the Continental US and actively supported the European Theater of Operations mission, such as Missile Silo Crew, Aircrew, Air Alert, etc 1945-91.

Supporting Members are Honorably-discharged US Military who served in the US or European Theater area(s) prior to 02 SEPT 1945 or after 26 DEC 1991.

Europe Defense Veterans of America write:

1936 Saranac Ave., Suite 2-149

Lake Placid, NY 12946

Phone: 518-327-5201

Email: mongousmc@adelphia.net

Web Site: www.edva.us

Group Site: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/EDVA>

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL GETS PREEMINENT LOCATION IN WASHINGTON



A crucial milestone has now been reached in our quest to build a national memorial to Dwight D. Eisenhower! On May 5, 2006, President Bush signed into law Senate Joint Resolution 28, which states that the Eisenhower Memorial is worthy of a prominent location in the heart of our Nation's Capital. More specifically, Congress has approved a location within the highly restricted "Area I" a part of Washington's "monumental core" that is reserved for memorials commemorating subjects of "pre-eminent" historical importance. Any national memorial in Area I must be approved by special legislative action.

Senate Joint Resolution 28 was introduced February 7, 2006. Only three months later, on May 5, 2006, the resolution was signed into law by President Bush. It is now Public Law 109-220. The Commission is pleased to have Congress and the President affirm that the legacy of Eisenhower merits national commemoration in a location of major prominence in Washington. The Commission's preferred site, which is partially in Area I, is directly south of the National Air and Space Museum, across the street from the National Mall.

Please share your thoughts and ideas on our continuing progress. Contact us by email at info@eisenhowermemorial.org or call (202) 296-0004.

THE COLD WAR INTERNATIONAL HISTORY PROJECT INVITES YOU TO:

September 12 2006, 4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Book Discussion: *Failed Illusions: Moscow, Washington, Budapest, and the 1956 Hungarian Revolt* with Dr Charles Gati, Author and Senior Adjunct Professor of European Studies at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies

To RSVP for this event or to see a complete listing of upcoming events, please visit us at www.CWIHP.org and click on the event title or send an e-mail to ColdWar@WilsonCenter.org. Visit www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=events.welcome for a complete list of Fall events.

SPY MUSEUM PRESENTS:

- **The Psychology of Persuasion and Its Use in Intelligence:** August 2, 6:30PM
- **Ethics of Spying:** August 2, 2006, 12 - 1 pm
- **Back Brief Cuba:** Covert Ops, Castro's Brother, and Challenges – October 11, 6:30 pm
- **Khrushchev's Cold War:** The Inside Story – October 12, 12 – 1 pm
- **Spies on Screen:** *Thirteen Days* – October 19, 6:30 pm

For more information, ticket price, and location, visit www.spymuseum.org/calendar

Media Contact: Amanda Abrell (aabrell@spymuseum.org) 202.654.2843

SPIES, LIES AND INTELLIGENCE LECTURE SERIES Christ Church Lecture Series 3-8 September 2006

From the familiar historical certainties of World War II, through the treacheries and ultimate triumphs of the Cold War, we have emerged into an age when "Terror" is the West's new political and security watchword. The security services that protected us in the past have sharp new challenges before them, shadowy but mortal threats in a high-tech clandestine world.

The conference brings together authors, experts and intelligence practitioners of international standing and examines the evolution of intelligence, espionage and deception across more than half a century since the end of World War II. The conference will look at the high and low points of the Cold War, as East and West confronted each other across an iron-curtained world: traitors and heroes, spies and lies will all come under expert scrutiny. The development of computerized code-breaking from World War II's Station X to today's digital fortresses in Britain, the USA and elsewhere around the world; the evolution of "Cyberwar" and an informed look ahead to the new threats and terrors will bring this expert examination of the contemporary world of intelligence right up to date.

For more details please pass your details to Kerry Deeley, Conference & Marketing Assistant – kerry.deeley@chch.ox.ac.uk - 01865 286848

MEETINGS, REUNIONS, AND UPDATES

- Association of Air Force Missileers - 27 Sept - 1 Oct 2006 - plan now to attend the seventh National Meeting at the Little America Hotel in Cheyenne, with great tours at Warren AFB. For more information, contact Charlie Simpson, Colonel, US Air Force (Retired), Executive Director, Association of Air Force Missileers - 970-453-0500.

- 556SMS (Plattsburgh Atlas) will be AT AAFM Conference. Contact Mel Driskill at e-mail dgser@earthlink.net or Bruce Raleigh at braleigh@wideopenwest.com.
- 548SMS (Forbes Atlas) will also be at AAFM Conference. Contact Don Peoples at njpeeps@att.net.
- 567SMS (Fairchild Atlas) will also be at AAFM Conference.
- SAC IN/544th Strategic Intelligence Wing, and Friends Reunion - Planning is in progress. It will be held In Omaha May 17-20, 2007 at the Embassy Suites, located in the Old Market (www.embassysuitesomaha.com). Banquet in their facility on Sat May 19 with General Mike Hayden as key note speaker. Contact Marv Howell, Col,(RET) at marvh@cox.net or 1305 Red Fern Circle, Papillion NE 68133 for further details.
- The 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Wing (10 Nov 48 to 8 Nov 57) (McGuire, Yokota, Barksdale, Lockbourne) - 91PRS, 91SRS, 322SRS, 323SRS, 324SRS, 91ARS, FMS, AEMS, RTS, PMS, SupSq, APSq, ComSq, HQSq, 16PRS, 31SRS, 6091SRS, et al. Members, Associates, and friends are invited to attend the reunion of the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Wing Association. The event is August 23 to 27, 2006, at the Ramada Inn, Branson, Missouri. Contact: Jim Bard, 3424 Nottingham Road, Westminster, MD 21157, phone 410-549-1094, e-mail jimbardjr@adelphia.net.
- "Acts of State: Assassination as a Tool of Politics" COPA Annual Regional Meeting November 17-19. Hotel Lawrence, 302 S. Jackson, Dallas, TX (near the Grassy Knoll). Registration at the event \$45
- The reunion of the 551st AEW&C wing formerly of Otis AFB MA. Who helped protect this country from 1955-69 by flying radar missions in all weather conditions for NORAD and in doing so lost 3 EC121h's and 50 airmen. Ask them how scared they were for themselves and their families during the "Cuban Missile Crises". It will take place Labor Day weekend at the Sheraton Hotel in Plymouth, MA. If you would like further information on this please contact JJ Hughes at jj962nd@aol.com.
- 2nd Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery (Taiwan) Association, who were deployed in Taiwan during the 1958 Crisis. Reunion in late September in Rapid City.
- 390SMW - Williamsburg, VA, 4-8 October 2006, contact John Lasher at elainelasher@aol.com
- 454AMMS, 454 Bomb Wing, Columbus AFB, 21-23 September 2006, Master Host Inn, Columbus, MI, contact Brynn D. Morgan, 101 Tamarack Trail, Greenville, SC 29609.
- 1, 11 and 69PBS/TMS, Matador (1953-1958), 5-9 October 2006, Albuquerque, NM, contact Joe Traina at RMTJVT@comcast.net for details.

(Editor's Note: Organizing a reunion? Looking for squadron or unit members? Send us your Cold War reunion or unit info for posting in future issue. FGPjr)

COLD WAR ITEMS OF INTEREST

U.S. MILITARY TRIBUTES SUPPORTS THE COLD WAR MUSEUM

U.S. Military Tributes incorporates your photograph, your name and your text in their stunning designs. These Tributes are a great way to thank, commemorate, or memorialize a loved one, friend, colleague, relative or yourself. These works of art consist of a beautiful main image, two smaller inset photos, and areas for the personalized name, photo & text. All Tributes are museum mounted in a black mat and framed in 1 7/8" cherry-finished wood frame. They are autographed by the award winning designer and photographer Robert Lennox. 36 various Tributes are available and include: WWII, Korean, Vietnam, Navy Memorials, Coast Guard, Iraqi Freedom, Purple Heart, Air Force, Ride To The Wall, 82nd Airborne, Iwo Jima (Marines), Women's Memorial, 101st Airborne, Seabees, Arlington Cemetery, Pentagon, Lost at Sea, White House and many Universities. \$25 of each sale will go to support The Cold War Museum. Tributes are \$175 plus \$22 s/h. Please contact The Cold War Museum for more information.



2007 551ST AEW & C WING CALENDAR.

13 month calendar. 13 Pages of color action pictures of the "Connie" plus 2 pages of 551st activities from the 551st 1957 Year Book. Includes USAF and 551st Historical Data and Dates. Ready to ship immediately for \$16.00 includes S&H. Order from Floyd I Shank, 66 Kings Pond Plain Rd, Plymouth, MA 02360.

JOINT INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS CENTERS: CONCEPTS AND REALITIES

Sponsored by the National Military Intelligence Association (NMIA) / Hosted by the Defense Intelligence Agency, October 4-5, 2006

The purpose of this conference is to describe the common and varied approaches taken by the Department of Defense and the Combatant Commanders in implementing the Execution Order establishing Joint Intelligence Operations Centers.

The Conference will be conducted at the SECRET//NOFORN security level.

Confirmed Speakers include:

LTG Jerry Boykin, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence

LTG Ron Burgess, Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Customer Outcomes

VADM Robert Murrett, Director, National Geospatial Information Agency

LTG John F. Kimmons, Deputy Chief of Staff, US Army, G-2

RADM Tony Cothron, Director for Naval Intelligence
RADM David Dorsett, Director, Intelligence Directorate, Joint Staff
BG Richard M. Lake, Director, Marine Corps Intelligence
Ms. Tish Long, Deputy Director, Defense Intelligence Agency.
Dr Donald M. Kerr, Director, NRO
Ms. Lynn Schnurr, Army G-2

Invited Speakers include: GEN James Cartright, Commander US Strategic Command. Additional speakers representing the Combatant Commands and the Military Services will be added to the program.

Conference will be held at the DIAC Auditorium, Bolling AFB, Washington DC. For additional information, please consult the NMIA website at www.nmia.org or contact NMIA's office via e-mail to nmia@adelphia.org or telephone at 540-338-1143.

MINUTEMAN MISSILE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE SOARS TO NEW HEIGHTS

Visitation at Minuteman Missile National Historic Site increased over 200% for the month of May. Memorial Day set a new record for the site with 165 visitors. The park has consistently seen over one hundred visitors per day during early June. Park statistics also showed that 21% of visitors have stayed in the area at least a half day longer to visit Minuteman Missile.

“Although we still have a considerable amount of development and restoration maintenance to complete before Minuteman Missile is officially open, including finalization of the site's General Management Plan, the staff is proud to provide some limited visitor services again this summer season” said site Superintendent Mark Herberger. We are very glad to see such public interest in one of America's newest national park areas.”

Summer tours at Minuteman Missile National Historic Site have been so popular that all of the reserved slots for July have been booked. Potential visitors from around the country and around the world have been calling since April 3rd, when reservations for the guided tours began. Tours are conducted twice daily at 9am and 1:30 pm, Monday through Friday, and availability is limited. Of the approximately 500 available slots for the rest of the summer season, over three-quarters are filled including all of the tours in July and half of the slots for August.

Visitors on tour are currently escorted through the topside structure and control capsule 30 feet below at Delta-01, a former launch control facility that housed missile crews from the 44th Missile Wing at Ellsworth AFB. They also travel to Delta-09, a missile silo containing a deactivated Minuteman II missile. Tours are approximately two hours in length and will continue through September 4, 2006 (Labor Day). From Labor Day until Memorial Day 2007 we will return to our winter schedule of one tour daily at 10 am Monday through Friday. Reservations for the remaining summer slots should be made well in advance by calling the Minuteman Missile NHS Project Office at 605-433-5552. The park began taking reservations for the winter schedule June 5, 2006.

Minuteman Missile NHS was established by Congress in 1999 to tell the story of the Minuteman ICBM system, including the development of the system, the personnel who served at the 1,000 sites throughout the upper Great Plains, and the impact of the system on the communities nearby. Following the transfer of the property from the United States Air Force in September 2002, the National Park Service began preparing the site for public tours. More information about the site can be found on the internet at www.nps.gov/mimi.

INFORMATION SOUGHT FROM MP VETERANS ABOUT THEIR DUTY IN EUROPE

I am writing a text titled *"Keepers of the Peace: A History of the Military Police Units that Served in Europe During the Cold War"*. I have been working on it for several years and I'm specifically looking for MP veterans who can provide various descriptions about their duty in Europe as an MP. The text includes unit histories of the Constabulary, the railway guard units and Customs units. Several Chapters have been completed and the chapter on the MP Guard units that provided the security for nuclear weapons depots in Germany is of interest.

The Weapons Depot Units and many other chapters are posted on Walter Elkins' website at www.usarmygermany.com/Sont.htm. Scroll down the sidebar to Military Police and then again to MP Units histories. That will bring up all the chapters thus far posted. Take a look at them- I feel certain that you will enjoy what you see.

If you have additional information or questions, please contact Bob Gunnarsson at Robertg285mp@verizon.net.

HISTORY CHANNEL SEEKS INFO ON COLD WAR PRESERVATION EFFORTS

The History Channel is looking for stories and renovations to cover for an episode of "Save Our History." The show seeks to follow the preservation of American history on camera, and this episode will cover the Cold War. If you can think of colleagues who might have renovation/restoration projects now or over the next few years, could you send me their info? I'd really appreciate it. We're also looking for locations and stories to cover the making of the bomb and would appreciate any ideas you could supply on that topic as well.

Many thanks and best regards!

Carter Figueroa
Researcher, Save Our History
203-353-7300 phone
203-353-7162 fax
Carter.Figueroa@aetn.com

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON SAM AND JUENE JAFFE:

I am on the hunt for first-hand information from those who knew or knew of Samuel (Sam) Adason Jaffe, who covered the Moscow trial of Francis Gary Powers in 1960 as a correspondent for CBS. At the same time, he may have worked for the FBI as an informant. He later started

NBC's Moscow bureau and also reported from China for that network before his career was cut short under a cloud of suspicion that he spied for the Soviet Union.

Of particular importance is whether the outcome of Sam and Juene Jaffe's cases against the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Central Intelligence Agency during the late 1970s and early 1980s was successful. Apparently, quite a bit of information on the case has been released by the FBI through the Freedom of Information Act, but ongoing attempts at the National Archives to find this information have only partially been successful.

Any information on the whereabouts of former Soviet diplomat Yuri Ivanovitch Nosenko, who authenticated documents related to Jaffe after his defection a couple of years later, would also be very appreciated. Jaffe is one of a number of journalists I am featuring in an upcoming book, so I will include the following notice as well:

The primary message I would like to relay to all readers is this: If you were an accredited American journalist who was involved with intelligence gathering or operations on behalf of the American government during the Cold War, and you are ready to talk, the time is now. Also, if you were pressured by either the American, Soviet, or any number of other international intelligence services active at the time to become one of their assets, I want to hear from you. The story of this particular part of Cold War history is now being written, and I don't want anyone left out. I can be reached at mcdmz@earthlink.net. M.C. Farrington

COLD WAR BOOKS, BOOK REVIEWS, AND VIDEOS OF INTEREST

(Editor's Note- Authors and Publishers – Send your book announcement to editor@coldwar.org for consideration. If you would like to send an advanced copy for review, let me know. FGPjr)

THE INCREDIBLE WORLD OF SPY-FI!

Wild and Crazy Spy Gadgets, Props, and Artifacts from TV and the Movies By Danny Biederman with a Foreword by Bob Wallace

For decades, Americans have been fascinated with espionage and intelligence. As spies populate the big and small screens of Hollywood—from Jason Bourne to James Bond, from Mission: Impossible to Alias—popular culture mirrors America's international relationships.

The Incredible World of Spy-Fi is a pop culture cornucopia with page after page of fictional espionage artifacts. Author Danny Biederman possesses the world's largest collection of spy props and gadgets from movie and TV espionage thrillers. His Spy-Fi Archives consists of over 4,000 artifacts, several hundred of which are featured in this book. Among them are such pop culture icons as Maxwell Smart's "shoe phone," James Bond's Walther PPK, Austin Powers' eyeglasses, Dr. No's tarantula, Emma Peel's leather pants, Napoleon Solo's pen communicator, and an array of spy gizmos from Mission: Impossible, The Wild Wild West, The Man from U.N.C.L.E., I Spy, Alias, The Avengers, and more.



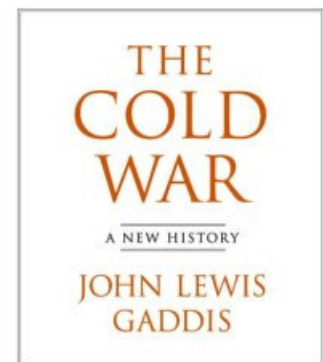
Due to Biederman's extensive collection, he has been summoned to CIA headquarters and was on file within the former Soviet Union. The archive has appeared on national morning television shows, and exhibited at the CIA, the Reagan Presidential Library, the Strategic Air Command, and at a U.S. nuclear research site in New Mexico.

Now, for the first time, Biederman's collection is revealed to the public in *The Incredible World of Spy-Fi*. Accompanying the full-color photo gallery are profiles of the gadgets, never-before-seen photos, and fascinating inside stories from Hollywood's golden age of spies. Entertaining, anecdotal, and told through the artifacts in his collection, Biederman reveals the ongoing relationship between Hollywood's version of spying and the real world of intelligence—a journey that begins on the backlots of Hollywood's soundstages and weaves its way into the majestic halls of our secret government intelligence services.

Danny Biederman is an internationally recognized expert in pop spy fiction whose fascination with 1960s-era secret agent adventures inspired him to amass the world's largest collection of props from movie and TV spy thrillers. His *Spy-Fi Archives* has been exhibited in major museums and featured in the world press. A screenwriter, producer and director, Biederman has served as an expert consultant to MGM Studios on their James Bond property. His previous books include *The 007 Collection*, *The Best of Bond*, *James Bond*, and *The Book of Kisses*.

Bob Wallace is former director of the Central Intelligence Agency's O.T.S. (Office of Technical Service), the division that creates the real spy gadgets—the gimmicks, devices, disguises, technological wonders—that our intelligence operatives use in the field on their missions around the world. **\$19.95 paperback: ISBN: 0-8118-4224-X**

THE COLD WAR: A NEW HISTORY by John Lewis Gaddis.
New York: Penguin Press, 2005. 333 pages with maps and photos.
Reviewed by Frank DeBenedictis



The first thing you notice about the book *The Cold War: A New History* besides the title is the starkly simple front cover. Author John Lewis Gaddis, Robert A. Lovett professor of History at Yale University, recently told a Georgetown University audience that this design resulted from a lack of agreement with his publisher over possible photos to use for the front cover. None could be agreed upon. Early Cold War social critics may have compared this red and white trim to artist Andy Warhol's Campbell Soup can paintings. More appropriate though is a minimalist artistry, much like those on jazz label ECM Record jackets. Soup cans give way to a journey across the vast American plains, with jazz guitarist the Pat Metheny's group playing *As Falls Wichita So Falls Wichita Falls*. The ambience is peaceful, yet not too far from missile silos.

That was the Cold War. GIs served in lonely global outposts, unimagined dangers lurking in ones imagination, but fortunately never realized. To the east was the mighty Soviet Union, whose own Cold War entrance is traced to the ruthless expansionism of Joseph Stalin. The Cold War begins with 1984 author George Orwell's move to northern Scotland. Orwell was wracked

by terminal tuberculosis as he composed his trenchant novel. Gaddis says that chilling as 1984 was [Big Brother resembled Stalin]; Orwell failed to describe the terror of nuclear weapons.

The Cold War as “new history” does not offer new material so much as it presents an updated viewpoint of a dangerous era. Gaddis writes lucid prose, and departs somewhat from his academically acclaimed 1990s tome *We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History*, which told of the then updated historical record. Gaddis’s updated history shows how Cold War implementation evolved over decades. From the late 1940s with George Kennan’s famous Long Telegram calling for containment of the Soviets, the Cold War evolved in the 1950s to NSC-68’s anti-Communist global invocation, “by any measures overt or covert, violent or non-violent.” In 1954, the government’s classified Doolittle Report on CIA covert operations concluded that “we are facing an implacable enemy whose avowed objective is world domination.”

Another decade, and the Vietnam War, ended this hard line approach. Enter the Nixon-Kissinger détente of the 1970s. The Communist powers breathed easy. Interestingly Gaddis writes that it had at least one negative effect on Nixon’s secretary of state. “Kissinger’s shrewdness as a historian deserted him,” Gaddis says and furthers his argument by pointing out that it should have been clear to the master diplomat that this time the Soviets and their satellites were in decline. Later détente fell out of favor. This paved the way for Ronald Reagan.

Gaddis gives Reagan generous credit for his role in ending the Cold War, and for his desire to end nuclear weapons. A chapter entitled “actors” describes the power of communication that actor Ronald Reagan shared with Pope John Paul II, and Czechoslovakian president Václav Havel, also actors. This drama included Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. On their watches the Cold War ended; and they crafted a future.

John Gaddis’s final chapter “the triumph of hope,” is the antithesis of the first chapter, “the return of fear.” With rising hope, came rising awareness about major Cold War transgressions that were running risks with the planet’s future. The author, earlier in the book, covered dangerous encounters like the Cuban Missile Crisis, the 1948 Berlin Blockade, and the war scare of 1983. But Gaddis tells the reader, as he tells unaware Yale undergraduates that the Cold War could have been worse, much worse. Despite a few negative plaudits from the Georgetown audience, Gaddis says the Cold War’s end should be a time for celebration.

Unfortunately this knowledgeable and cogent author wrote little about those who served. This is one shortcoming in an otherwise good read. During Vietnam’s late stages, every GI came home to an undeserved bad image. The end of the Cold War marked a new beginning for GIs who served in this dangerous forty five year period. While not immediately apparent, the new attitude surfaced during the Persian Gulf War. A newly found appreciation among the American people may be one of the untold stories of future histories of the Cold War. While not overtly covering the GI, John Gaddis’s book in its overview doesn’t do any injustices to those who served. He gives overall recognition to the Cold War as good as anyone.

BURIED IN THE BACKYARD

Since the 9/11 terrorist attacks, American preoccupation with personal security has reached proportions not seen since the Cold War. *Buried in the Backyard* traverses the American landscape to introduce us to men and women who are actively engaged in preparations for the next terrorist attack.



They are young and old, married and single, with kids and without; but they all spend a great deal of time building, stocking, playing and living in their bomb shelters. Some have a year's worth of food stored in their shelter; others have decided to build a second one, just in case. Whether seated on their living room couches, or taking us on a guided tour of their shelters, these 'security enthusiasts' discuss their reasons for being prepared, talk candidly about what most people think of their paranoia, and of course, how these people could become a threat by trying to crowd into their shelters should a nuclear attack take place (for the record, most say they won't let them in).

Depicting the lengths to which regular men and women will go to protect themselves, this fascinating documentary provides a compelling portrait of Americans facing their fears at the dawn of the 21st century.

Directed by Monica Bigler and Sarah Prior 2005, 30 minutes, Home Video Purchase: \$29.95
Available through The Cinema Guild at 212-685-6242 or www.cinemaguild.com.

COLD WAR WEBSITES OF INTEREST

If you would like to have your website posted in this section, send an email to editor@coldwar.org with a brief description for consideration.

<http://bunker-fuchsbau.de> - Website Bunker Fuchsbau

www.kmike.com/oz - Australian Korean War PhotoDocumentary Album

www.kmike.com/Ron/CDFrame.htm - A Dinkum Digger's Two Years in Korean War Trenches

www.hungary1956.com - American Hungarian Federation's 1956 Portal

www.americanhungarianfederation.org/news_1956.htm - American Hungarian Federation's 1956 Page:

www.thehungarypage.com/1956.htm - The Hungary Page 1956:

www.americanhungarianfederation.org/docs/Urmenyhazi_HungarianRevolution_1956.pdf - **The Hungarian Revolution - Uprising, Budapest 1956:** A synoptic treatise of a major political event of the 20th Century, a historically tragic period in the life of a nation commemorating the

50th Anniversary of the Revolution and the fallen brave By: Attila J. Ürményházi (Hobart, Tasmania), edited by Bryan Dawson-Szilágyi, American Hungarian Federation-Washington, DC.

www.nikemissile.org - The Nike Historical Society

www.rafmuseum.org.uk/london/cold-war/ - RAF Museum Cold War Exhibition

www.christopherjohnbright.com/nuclear.htm - Nike expert Christopher Bright is an independent scholar of twentieth century American history.

www.radomes.org/museum - Considerable information on air defense radar stations in the US, Canada, Europe and Asia is available at this site. Coverage includes the Cold War era and commands such as the Air Defense Command (ADC), and North American Air Defense Command (NORAD). Radar site details, radar system and equipment descriptions, documentation, photos, maps, maps and links make this a great site.

www.hollingsworthfinearts.com/id10.html - Darker Shades of Red: Soviet Propaganda from the Cold War Era

www.denverpost.com/nationworld/ci_4103478 - Denver Post article, "Military to put Cheyenne Mountain on standby"

“THE END”

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If you actually just scrolled down to the bottom of the page to see “The End,” send an email to editor@coldwar.org and let me know.

Thank you for your continued support.

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