



# Cold War Times®

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

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## ***In This Issue: Sponsored by - [www.Spy-Coins.com](http://www.Spy-Coins.com)***

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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](http://www.coldwar.org), or write The Cold War Museum, P.O. Box 861526 – Vint Hill, VA 20187. To contact The Cold War Times or to submit articles for future issues, email the editor at [editor@coldwar.org](mailto:editor@coldwar.org) or visit [www.coldwartimes.com](http://www.coldwartimes.com).*

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

## **A WORD FROM OUR SPONSOR ([www.Spy-Coins.com](http://www.Spy-Coins.com))**

### **OLD SCHOOL SPY GEAR MEETS HIGH TECH STORAGE MEDIA**

New Hollow Spy Coins Will Encapsulate the Micro SD Memory Card. A local firm (Dereu Manufacturing & Design) has brought back the Cold War hollow spy coin with a new twist.



Back in the days of the Cold War, hollow coins were used to transfer and hide secret messages and microfilms. While the data holding capacity of a small microfilm was very generous, it holds no candle to micro memory cards available today. A Micro SD Memory card has capacities of up to 16 GB of data.

The Dereu Manufacturing Company produces these hollow coins in their own shop in Missouri, one at a time using manual metal working machinery. When assembled, these coins are absolutely indistinguishable from a solid coin to the naked eye. They can be safely handled without danger of separation, and a special tool is included to take them apart.

With this marriage of old and new technology, the bearer of one of these hollow coins can conceal in his pocket change enough government, corporate or personal data to fill several hundred volumes, and carry this data unfettered through airports and across International borders. The complete line of these items can be found at [www.Spy-Coins.com](http://www.Spy-Coins.com).

(Editors Note: Enter the Code Word "powers" without the quotes and readers of The Cold War Times will receive a 20% discount on any order.)



# THE COLD WAR MUSEUM

## Summer / Fall Update 2010

By Francis Gary Powers, Jr.

Over the past decade, the Cold War Museum has made great strides in honoring Cold War veterans and preserving Cold War history. I am pleased to report that The Cold War Museum recently signed a lease with Vint Hill Economic Development Authority (EDA) for use of 4000 sq ft of storage and exhibit space 40 miles from Washington, DC. Vint Hill EDA is working on the building remodel, has completely gutted the interior, and will soon start on the exterior renovations. Studio Ammons will provide \$70,000 in-kind donation of architectural and design services for our interior exhibits and displays, the Fauquier County Industrial Development Authority will provide a \$50,000 matching grant, and the Vint Hill EDA will provide an additional \$135,000 towards the building remodel. However, we need to continue with our fundraising efforts in order to be within budget for the museum build out. Now is the time I truly need your help and support to make sure that we are debt free when we open our new facility.

The Cold War Museum continues to work with the Diefenbunker Museum in Ottawa, Canada, the Atomic Bunker in Harnekop, Germany, and the International Spy Museum in Washington, DC to display some of its artifacts until the Vint Hill site is ready. The mobile exhibit on the U-2 Incident, the “Spies of Washington Tour,” and related educational activities continue to generate interest and support. The EAA Museum ([www.eaa.org](http://www.eaa.org)) in Oshkosh, WI will host the exhibit between June and August 2010. (I will be in Oshkosh, WI at the EAA the last week of July for their annual “Fly-In.” While at the EAA, I will be giving numerous lectures and staffing our Midwest Chapter booth) Dates are now being scheduled for the fall 2010 and beyond. The educational Spy Tour of Washington ([www.spytour.com](http://www.spytour.com)) is booking group tours online.

The Cold War Museum has implemented a yearlong fundraiser. When you dine at any Glory Days Grill, the restaurant will contribute 10% of your total food purchases to The Cold War Museum. Bring your neighbors, friends, and relatives, because the 10% applies to the total food bill. Ask your server for a copy of your check (not credit card receipt) and mail it to the museum.

The Cold War Museum continues to expand its efforts through the creation of Museum Chapters staffed by volunteers. Our most recent chapter, The Cold War Museum California ([www.coldwar.org](http://www.coldwar.org)) is now up and running in Marysville, California, 45 miles North of Sacramento, near Beale Air Force Base home of the U-2 Spy Plane. Visit [www.coldwar.org/museum/museum\\_chapters.html](http://www.coldwar.org/museum/museum_chapters.html) for additional information. The Cold War Museum recently stepped into the “social networking age” and created The Facebook Cold War Museum Group (FBCWMG).

May 1, 2010 will mark the 50th Anniversary of the U-2 Incident. To commemorate this anniversary date I traveled to Moscow April 29 – May 9. While in Moscow, I lectured at the American Embassy and at the Central Armed Forces Museum where the U-2 wreckage is displayed. In addition, Coin Force has produced a limited edition of 300 Cold War





Museum Challenge Coins to commemorate this Anniversary. Coins are \$19.95 each, which includes shipping. 100% of the proceeds go to The Cold War Museum. Order now, while supplies last.

Please consider a tax-deductible contribution. Your gift will help ensure future generations remember Cold War events and personalities that forever altered our understanding of national security, international relations, and personal sacrifice for one's country. For more information, or to subscribe to our quarterly newsletter list, please visit [www.coldwar.org](http://www.coldwar.org). Together we can make this museum a reality.

Thank you for your support.

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### **THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – BERLIN**

By Baerbel E. Simon – German Affairs

Photos by Horst Simon, Helmut Kirchner & Anna Edith Haase

Dear Friends and Supporters of The Cold War Museum – Berlin

I am pleased to offer the following report about the activities and developments of the Cold War Museum - Berlin. We have received many invitations and have arranged some interesting events.

#### **Three Nations united - Touching History.**

On the 4th of June the second student conference was held at Harnekop. It was hosted by the “Foerderverein Baudenkmal Harnekop e.V. Harnekop” (Association Memorial Site Bunker Harnekop) and the Cold War Museum - Berlin. Patron of the Amtsdirector of Barnim – Oderbruch, Mr. Karsten Birkholz. The guests came from Gretna, Nebraska, in the USA from Bogdaniec and Cedynia Poland, and from Neutrebbin Germany.

#### **Gretna, Nebraska, USA**

Located in the centre of the Midwest of the United States and just ten miles from the city limits of Omaha is the small community of Gretna, Nebraska. The village of Gretna created its first school district in 1888. Currently there are three elementary schools, one middle school and one high school. The high school has a student population of about 720 students. We are a four year college preparatory high school with a graduation rate nearing 100%. Though the German language program is small, it is active in providing students with an international perspective.

This year will be the second exchange between Gretna High School and the Gymnasium





Wellingdorf in Kiel. This June 16 students from the 10th - 12th grade will participate in a three week exchange to Kiel with an additional week long visit to Berlin and Harnekop / Brandenburg. Grateful thanks goes to the Sparkasse Wriezen for a donation for the US American High School Students.

### **Bogdaniec, Poland**

The small village of Bogdaniec is located on the shores of the Wartha River, and was founded in 1768. On September 4th 2006 the school moved into a new modern building. 39 teachers teach the students of the Elementary school and Gymnasium. In addition there is day care for school students, the library include reading room, and two topical computer rooms. The modern gymnastics hall is fully equipped with excellent equipment.

The pupils of the Elementary School (158 pupils) and the students of the Gymnasium (218 students) are educated in two foreign languages, German and English. Friendly relationships are developed with schools in Germany from Petrshagen/Eggersdorf and Muencheberg. The students have the option of attending different programs and projects. Polish and German school offices organize the efforts and goals. The students gain new experiences, form new relationships and improve their language skills.

### **Cedynia, Poland**

Our school is located in Cedynia, close by the German Border Crossing Point in Osinów Dolny. Cedynia is a lovely, small town set in a beautiful landscape. In the neighborhood there are: the Oder River, Cedynia`s heathland and the Natural Park.. At present the school has 190 students and 25 teachers.

The pupils are between 13 - 16 years old. They are in 9 classes of 3 different ability levels. When they graduate from school, they choose their further education program either at vocational school, high school, or technical school. In our school there are a lot of school activities, e. g. sport, geography, art etc. If you want like to know or learn more about the school please take a look on the website: [www. gimcedyniaedupage.org](http://www.gimcedyniaedupage.org)

### **Neutrebbin, Germany**

Our school is located in a nice little village called Neutrebbin. It is located wonderful countryside – the “Oderbruch” named after the River Oder. The river is also the border with Poland. The countryside is very popular with tourists especially in summer time. At the moment 198 pupils and 15 teachers make up our school. It is a secondary school; there are eight classes which teach at two different levels. The pupils are between 12 and 17 years old. Depending on the pupil's abilities and their results in their exams at the end of the tenth class they can choose between going to high school, starting an apprenticeship or looking for a job. If you want to know more about us have a look at our homepage: [www.oderbruch-oberschule.de](http://www.oderbruch-oberschule.de) or write an e-mail: [osn-neutrebbin@web.de](mailto:osn-neutrebbin@web.de)





### **Memorial Site Bunker Harnekop.**

The Atomic Shelter was built from 1971 to 1976 and was used as a coordination centre of the headquarters of Secretary of National Defense of the GDR from 1976 to 1990. Its mission today is to inform and teach people about a time when the world was divided in two parts. The Atomic Shelter is now a Memorial Site supported by the Association Memorial Site Bunker Harnekop e.V.

### **The Cold War Museum - Berlin**

The Cold War Museum - Berlin is located at Memorial Site Atomic Shelter Harnekop. Three permanent exhibitions are on display: The U-2 Incident: -The shooting down of Francis Gary Powers over Sverdlovsk, in May 1960, the tribunal, the judgment and the exchange. The first Battle of the Cold War: - The Berlin Airlift - Berlin Blockade from 1948 to 1949. The development of the Berlin Wall (Als alles began - die Berliner Mauer) this new exhibition opened in June 2010.

### **The new exhibition:**

2010 marks the 20th Anniversary of the Peaceful Revolution in Europe and German Unification. After a year and a half of intensive work the Berlin Branch third exhibit has finally opened. The Cold War Museum - Berlin wishes to remind people of the unforgettable days in August 1961 in Berlin"

### **Als alles began – die Berliner Mauer – "The Building of the Berlin Wall".**

100 photos of special scenes and documents of those dark days in August 1961 are on display, in addition to live experiences of US Veterans present at the time. The photos were taken by Herbert Maschke – Tumler/ Maschke Archive Berlin

Herbert Maschke was born in 1915 in Jarotschin in the province of Posen and started his career as a photo reporter with the Wilhelm Gottlieb Korn press in Breslau. After work- and military service, he completed a main course in photography at the technical college for optics and photo technology in 1944. After that, he worked as a staff photographer for the Tobis and the Phoenix Film Companies.



The opening of the exhibition took place on 12 June 2010 at 11am at the Memorial Site Bunker Harnekop, Lindenallee 1, 15345 Harnekop. The opening was attended by the Military Attaché from the Embassy of the United States of America, Col. James B. Brown and his son James Brown Jr. Frau Dr. Anna Kaminsky, manager of "Bundesstiftung zur Aufarbeitung der SED Diktatur and also Frau Dr. Sabine Ross who is Manager of the Department Exhibitions, documentary films and multimedia.

Special thanks go to the Stiftungsrat (Board of Trustees) Bundesstiftung zur Aufarbeitung der SED Diktatur" (a Government-funded organization devoted to the examination and reappraisal of the Communist dictatorship in East Germany) for funding the project. [www.stiftung-aufarbeitung.de](http://www.stiftung-aufarbeitung.de).



A new connection: Great news, the mobile exhibition will move to several schools in the United Kingdom. \*Major General Peter. Williams put me in touch with the Office of Independent Schools Council: The Council is working with its members to promote quality and to preserve diversity and excellence of UK independent education both in the UK and abroad.  
<http://www.isc.co.uk/>

The Berlin Branch of the Cold War Museum has put together a mobile exhibition to commemorate the Berlin Blockade during which the Western Allies supplied food to West Berlin by air after the Soviet Union blocked railway and road access. The pilots flew continually through very bad weather, often buzzed by Soviet fighters, landing and taking off again within 15 minutes of touch down. The exhibition comprises of photographs, headlines and a timeline of the Airlift and describes the duties and daily life of the troops. For more information and to host the exhibition at your school please contact Mrs. Sue Campbell the United Kingdom Liaison Officer of the Berlin Branch of the Cold War Museum who is the organizer and contact person. For more information and to host the exhibition please contact Mrs. Sue Campbell by email [buckholtbill@talktalk.net](mailto:buckholtbill@talktalk.net) or by telephone 01600 715173. This is a great opportunity to preserve the history of the Berlin Airlift.

Special thanks go to Major General Williams who referred me to the Schools Council. Major General P.G.Williams was a military liaison officer (BRIXMIS) to the Soviet Forces in Germany.

For more information, visit [www.coldwar.org/BerlinChapter](http://www.coldwar.org/BerlinChapter), [www.atombunker-16-102.de](http://www.atombunker-16-102.de), or contact:

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## **THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – MIDWEST**

By Chris Sturdevant

(Photo: Colin Sandell (left) shocks the listeners with the events starting on October 22, 1962. Pictured are members of the AFIO Midwest chapter around the original flagpole and historical marker on the base)

**EAA AirVenture 2010** The Cold War Museum was a large part of 2010 EAA AirVenture festivities the week of July 26 in Oshkosh, WI. AirVenture attracts over 500,000 people each year and boasts the busiest control tower in the world during the week. The U2 mobile





exhibit was on full display as visitors to the museum were greeted by Gary Powers. Members of the Cold War Museum spoke to various groups throughout the week. Gary Powers, Werner Juretzko, NORAD veteran Dave Roebke, and Midwest Chapter chairman Chris Sturdevant promoted the museum and discussed various aspects of the Cold War.

### **AFIO visits Cold War Museum, June 26**

The Association of Former Intelligence Officers (AFIO) held their annual meeting at the Great Lakes Naval Station in Illinois. Highlighting the meeting was a trip to the Cold War Museum in Waukesha, Wisconsin to visit the former Nike missile base. Colin Sandell, an Army veteran stationed at the base from 1962-1964, gave an excellent tour of the site.



(Photo: Lt. Col. Angelo DiLiberti, President of the AFIO, shows his appreciation to The COLD WAR MUSEUM's by extending a plaque to Werner Juretzko and David Baldwin)

With remnants of the base still visible Colin shocked the visitors with horrifying account as an 18 year old recruit, first reporting to the base in the morning hours of October 22, 1962. He had arrived the weekend the Cuban Missile Crisis began. Mr. Sandell told the group the base went to "hot status", with missiles raised into 5 minutes firing position awaiting orders by President Kennedy. Unbeknown for today's contemporaries, this is the closest the world has come to a nuclear military conflict during the Cold War.

The next stop was the world renowned spy themed SAFE HOUSE in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A collection of artifacts from the world of espionage from the fantasy world of James Bond to the naked, brutal reality of Cold War Espionage, like an authentic cell door from the KGB/Stasi Prison in Berlin, Germany, are on display.

### **Gary Powers Visits Headquarters of DANK in Chicago**

On June 22, Francis Gary Powers, Jr. visited the German American National Kongress in Chicago and gave a lecture to some of its members. West Germany was the most reliable Allied during the Cold War. The German-American community has embedded the Berlin Airlift in their historical memory, as well the Marshal Plan and the post war rebuilding aid, rendered by the USA.



(Photo: Francis Gary Powers, Jr. gives talk to new DANK Associate Member, THE COLD WAR MUSEUM)

With support to the Cold War Museum, the German Community manifests its appreciation.



If you would like to become involved with the Midwest Chapter or have any suggestions or ideas for the Museum, please let me know.

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## **THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – CARRIBEAN**

By Raul Colon

The Museum goes Green! July was Earth Water Month and the Caribbean Chapter of the Cold War Museum was heavily involved in the activities marking this important time. As part of our commitment to the environment and the community, several of our members attended the reforestation effort at Cayo Esperanza in Cataño, Puerto Rico.

On a sunny Saturday afternoon, our members pitched in helping the Estuario de la Bahia, a non-profit organization dedicated to enhance San Juan's adjutant's waterways, in the seeding of Emaguas and Icacos, two of the most common type of water trees in Puerto Rico.

After the day was over, our group headed to the Condado Lagoon to mingle with all the volunteers in a simple, yet cordial setting.



This was the first event of this type the Caribbean Chapter has been involved. But the success and importance of such activities in our way of life will make this an annual event.

## **Cold War Conference: Iran**

This summer our Chapter began a series of conferences related to the role of the Middle East during the Cold War. Due to the current political and social environment we focused our first discussion on the Islamic Republic of Iran. For two hours our members and guests alike dissected Teheran's role in the Cold War. Its realities coming into the 1950s and the path they selected afterward.



The conferences started relating a brief history of the Persian Empire, one of the oldest civilizations in the world. After which we took a more modern approach, discussing the role the Superpowers played after the end of World War II.

“I did not know that the Soviets invaded Iran”, said Janet Centeno, a Puertorrican artist who attended the event. “It was very informative. For the first time I realize what the Cold War was to the region and how it have shaped their policy”. The Red Army occupied the north, while the British set up shop in the middle and south of the country in late 1944 in accordance to an Allied request.

At the Teheran Conference in May 1944 it was decided that both Soviets and British troops would leave Iran after the war ended. The UK followed the decision to the later, withdrawing in 1945 while the USSR prolonged its stay, citing civil unrest, until 1946. It was the fear of another Red invasion that shifted Iran’s once aggressive posture towards the Western Allies, into one of policy commitment.



(Photo: Raul Colon presents an overview of the Teheran Conference to attendees)

With the assistance of United Against a Nuclear Iran, a non-profit, bi-partisan organization dedicated to promote the dangers of a nuclear-armed Iran, we analyzed the origins of Teheran’s atomic program and the path it have taken since being discover in 2003.

More than twenty people participated in the conference. An event we are planning to perform on a monthly bases.

Raul Colon, Chairman  
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## **THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – CALIFORNIA**

By Richard Neault - Director

The Cold War Museum - California is currently working with the Yuba County Museum of History in the acquisition of a facility. The economy has made this task very difficult and has significantly slowed our progress.

On August 28th, Richard Neault, the founder of the California Chapter will be giving a Table Talk about our local Cold War history. This will begin at 3pm at the Community Room in the Yuba County Library.



If you have any questions or would like to join our chapter, please give me a call at 530-788-3292 or email me through our website at [www.coldwar.org](http://www.coldwar.org).

For more information, contact:

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## **THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES (NIS)**

By Jason Smart

The Cold War Museum - NIS (Chapter of the Countries of the Former Soviet Union) continues to progress. Anyone with information regarding parties in Russia and the surrounding independent states that may be interested in working with CWM-NIS, should contact Jason at [jasonjaysmart@gmail.com](mailto:jasonjaysmart@gmail.com).

The Chapter is seeking out local Cold War veterans with whom potential partnerships or donations may be forthcoming. Currently, I am working to contact leaders from the former Soviet government and military to find potential interviewees for oral history and donors of Cold War memorabilia, from "the other side" of the "Iron Curtain."

I would also mention that the Facebook Cold War site now has 742 members. I am trying to think of a strategy to grow that number. I'd love to break the 1,000 member threshold!

## **COLD WAR ASSOCIATIONS**

### **COLD WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION**

#### **Chairman's Corner**

With Vince Milum - Chairman - CWVA

On Saturday, July 17, 2010, we held a joint meeting with another Kansas City area group at which the following agenda items were addressed:

(1) Regular attendee (and former long-term CIA agent) James Everett's new article out entitled "War is a Racket" which is based on the classic book of the same name by two-time Medal of Honor recipient Brigadier General Smedley D. Butler.

(2) June 2010 having the highest monthly total of suicides in US Army history. This follows 2009 being the record high year for Army suicides.





(3) Fox News' analyst Judge Andrew Napolitano's new book ("Lies the Government Told You: Myth, Power, and Deception in American History") in which he plays the role of iconoclast by challenging the notions we hold about national security law and historical American heroes. (C-SPAN recently aired an episode of consumer advocate Ralph Nader interviewing Judge Napolitano about the book.)

(4) An article by AARP discussing efforts by libraries of extending social networking outlets for those who lack computers (e.g., book club discussions via teleconferencing).

(5) An AARP article on addressing health care needs for rural areas in the US South.

(6) A New York Times article on South Africa and Interpol.

(7) A Kansas City Star article on "Turmoil at [the nation's leading tax preparer] H&R Block"

(8) The upcoming August 3rd Elections in Kansas and Missouri

(9) The evolving debate about American immigration laws and enforcement

Due to time constraints, we deferred discussion of:

(10) The NAACP-Tea Party controversy, and

(11) A number of upcoming events in the Kansas City area involving discussion of American foreign policy -- particularly as respect to the Middle East.

For more information on the Cold War Veterans Association, please visit them online at:  
[www.coldwarveterans.com](http://www.coldwarveterans.com).

## **AMERICAN COLD WAR VETERANS**

Jerry Terwilliger, Chairman, ACWV

Albert J. Lepine, Secretary-Treasurer ACWV

Frank M. Tims, Ph.D., Historian, ACWV

## **ANNUAL MEETING AND MEMORIAL CEREMONY**

American Cold War Veterans held its annual meeting in Washington, DC on April 28 in the Dirksen Senate Office Building. This year's keynote speaker was Lee Williams, Distinguished Scholar of the Heritage Foundation, Chairman of the Museum on Communism, and a Cold War veteran (Germany 1955-56). Other speakers included Ernie Gallo, President of the USS Liberty Veterans Association, Major (Ret.) Wulf Lindenau, and Steve McCurdy, author of *THE WHITEMAN SCENARIO* and who served with the US Air Force as a missileer.

At 5:00 PM, the annual Ceremony of Remembrance was held at Section 34 of Arlington National Cemetery. After Dr. David Clevenger led a prayer service, speakers reflected on what it





means for us to gather and remember all the heroes of the Cold War, especially those who are buried at Arlington Cemetery. At Section 34 in particular, men killed on the USS Liberty are buried, as well as crews of aircraft lost in shoot downs. Across the street in Section 3 is Major Willard G. Palm, who was killed in an attack over the Barents Sea by the Soviets. At Section 11, roses were placed on graves of LT Richard Wurgel, who was killed in the Berlin Airlift, CIA pilot James McGovern (Vietnam 1954) and Francis Gary Powers, who survived the downing of his U-2 in 1960 over the USSR. Roses were also placed on graves in other sections, including that of COL Nick Rowe, who escaped after being captured by the Viet Cong and was later killed by terrorists in the Philippines (1989). These are but a few of the heroes of the Cold War buried at Arlington.

## **REPORT ON COLD WAR SERVICE MEDAL AND RELATED LEGISLATION**

Bills were introduced in both House and Senate to establish a Cold War Service Medal (H.R. 4051 AND S.2743). H.R. 4051 was introduced by Rep. Steve Israel (NY) and 45 members of the House have signed on as Co-sponsors. S.2743 was introduced by Sen. Olympia Snowe (ME) and has 8 Co-sponsors: Webb (VA), Feingold (WI), Johanns (NE), Kerry (MA), Kirk (MA), Landrieu (LA), Lincoln (AR), and Menendez (NJ).

House Resolution 900, sponsored by Rep. Steve Israel (NY) was passed by the House of Representatives to recognize the sacrifices and contributions of America's Cold War veterans. We thank Rep. Israel for his untiring support of those who served in the Cold War.

S.3454, the National Defense Authorization Act for 2011 includes a provision (Sec. 566) to establish a Cold War Service Medal. For this, we thank the Senate Armed Services Committee and especially the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Personnel, Sen. Jim Webb (VA) for his service and his contributions to this legislation. Sec 566 reads as follows:

### **SEC. 566. COLD WAR SERVICE MEDAL.**

Medal Authorized- The Secretary of Defense may authorize the issuance by the Secretaries concerned of a service medal, to be known as the "Cold War Service Medal", to persons eligible to receive the medal under the regulations under subsection (b).

Regulations-

IN GENERAL- The issuance of a Cold War Service Medal under this section shall be subject to regulations prescribed by Secretary of Defense.

ELEMENTS- The regulations shall provide for an appropriate design for the Cold War Service Medal; and specify the persons eligible to receive the medal. Secretaries Concerned Defined- In this section, the term "Secretaries concerned" has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(9) of title 10, United States Code.

After passage by the Senate, we will ask members of the House Armed Services Committee to preserve this language in the final National Defense Authorization Act and ask the President and Secretary Gates to support its passage.



## **RESPONSE TO A VETERAN**

The VFW and Legion do look at us Cold War Veterans as not actually being veterans. I and many other veterans have faced the same ridicule that you did.

Yes it is most disheartening to hear that. We did serve proudly, with distinction and honor. We did defeat the Soviet Bear. We were ready 24/7 with nuclear weapons around the world.

Is it fair? No! Is it just? No! Are we fighting it? Yes!

I have contact both organization leadership and although most of them do think a Cold War Medal is needed; I also get told that until Congress changes the charter nothing can be done to allow Cold War Veterans into the fold.

Not all of the members of those two groups, but a very large majority, look upon us as the ugly step-sister. We are here and they want us to stay here and not there with the rest. It is the old "my war was better than your war".

One would think that with their declining membership they would want to include us. Many of the younger veterans are not joining them, these veterans are busy trying to put their lives back together.

We are very hopeful that this year we will finally have the Cold War Medal authorized. There are bills in Congress right now. In the Senate is S.2743 The Cold War Service Medal Act 2009. There is an identical bill in the House bill H.R. 4051(with the same name). Also in the Senate version of the National Defense Authorization Act 2011 there is SEC. 566 which authorizes the Cold War Service Medal.

Please contact both of your Senators and ask them to become cosponsor to S.2743, contact your Representative ask to cosponsor H.R. 4051. Then go here to the Senate Armed Services Committee <http://armed-services.senate.gov/members.htm> click on each members name and on their website find the contact or email link and ask them to ensure that SEC. 566 not be removed from the NDAA 2011.

Email, phone, or fax them often. In August all our elected officials will be in their home state, contact the office nearest to you and ask for face to face meeting with your Senators and Representative.

Regards,

Jerald Terwilliger  
National Chairman  
American Cold War Veterans

For the most recent updates on American Cold War Veterans, please visit [www.americancoldwarvets.org](http://www.americancoldwarvets.org).

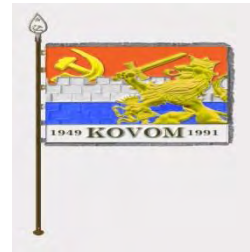


## THE UNION OF DUTCH VETERANS- KOVOM:

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### Awarding NATO Medal to Dutch Cold War Veterans

Dear fellow Veterans,



Despite to more wriggling from NATO headquarters about denying us veterans the NATO medal for serving during the Cold war, our Dutch MoD suddenly decided to award us Dutch veterans with a medal. About three weeks ago some comrades and me from our association received an application form and letter from our minister of defense saying sorry of the delay for so many years and kindly asked us to applicate if we're interested.

Of course we've accepted and now we're the proud bears of a deserved medal from which we should have had after the cold war

Mind you though, this is a sole Dutch MoD initiative and only carried out by them for us Dutch veterans. We think they have got triggered by the Australian Government who initiated this medal a long time ago for their vets like normal for every one who leaves the service.

Otherwise we are over-here still struggling for a recognized NDM medal from we, Dutch veterans are a strong supporter and seeking world wide with another NATO allies for more support from them. In the meantime we've lots of cooperation and standing together with our British and ANZAC comrades. Strangely, despite of all our efforts to contact our US friends meaning Cold war veterans associations ,for the same reasons we have had so far no reply from them.

Therefore I urgently call on them to make contact with us in able to fight together with us for a national defense medal we all deserve.

I also must inform you that, we Dutch veterans have already a main recognized Cold war medal from our MoD though payed by our selves.

Nil Nobus Adsurdum

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<http://koudeoorlogveteranen.webs.com>



## **FEATURED ARTICLES**

### **INDIA AND KASHMIR: SIXTY YEARS OF TENSIONS**

By Lester Connors

In 1947, when the British government officially withdrew from the Indian sub-continent, one of their last official acts was to declare a separate homeland for the Muslim population in India. This act of partitioning created the modern states of India and Pakistan. Although the Indian government objected to this declaration, the party which eventually assumed power in Pakistan did not. One of the primary Indian objections to a separate nation for the Indian Muslims was a declaration that all races, cultures, and religions were welcome in India. However, the group which eventually became the Pakistani population did not feel the same way. This population believed the only way to ensure their unique identity was to press for a separate homeland. During the partitioning, in order to determine the new national borders, Mountbatten and the withdrawing colonial authority declared Pakistan would be carved out of areas where the majority of residents were Muslims. Areas where the population was pre-dominantly Hindu would remain under Indian control.

From the beginning, the two nations fell immediately into conflict over the areas known as Jammu and Kashmir. These two areas were governed by a separate ruling family and, while subservient to the British colonial authority, were allowed to operate as semi-autonomous regions. Once British authority was withdrawn from the Indian sub-continent, Lord Mountbatten declared these princely regions must choose to align themselves with either Pakistan or India. The only concession Mountbatten made was that this decision did not have to be made immediately; it just had to be made.

Both Pakistan and India claimed the areas of Jammu and Kashmir on the basis these areas were pre-dominantly Muslim or Hindu. Under the rule which Mountbatten setup, each nation claimed these areas on this basis. Almost immediately, each nation sought to persuade the rulers of Jammu and Kashmir to join either India or Pakistan. Eventually, through what was seen as a heavy-handed Pakistani attempt to take control, the ruler of Kashmir appealed for accession to the Indian government. This act and the events leading up to it has formed the basis of nearly sixty years of conflict between India and Pakistan.

This conflict is seen as one of the main tensions preventing regional unity and economic development today. To date, both India and Pakistan have fought approximately three “official” wars as well as several minor engagements and conflicts. While these wars and tensions have mostly centered on the area now simply known as Kashmir, these tensions have more to do with the hostile perceptions and a fundamental distrust between the two countries. The tensions eventually increased to the point where each country viewed a nuclear weapons program as the only way to ensure its security. The distrust and mutual suspicion between these two countries is reminiscent of that which existed between the Soviet Union and the United States during the Cold War.



The term which was eventually coined for this was the security dilemma. Simply put, since a nation (the Soviet Union, the US, India, or Pakistan) does not act in a vacuum, any response triggers a response from another nation. The dilemma is when two nations have such a fundamental mistrust of each other that it colors the actions and reactions. Despite rhetoric to the contrary, at the height of the Cold War neither the USSR nor the US could bring themselves to completely and wholly trust the other side. This is the situation which India and Pakistan currently face. Tensions between the two nations are so ingrained that neither nation is fully able to trust the other, leading to more tensions and hostilities despite attempts to resolve these differences peacefully. So the question must be asked: from where did these tensions arise?

The official beginning of hostilities between India and Pakistan occurred shortly after partitioning, as described earlier. However, these tensions had existed well before the creation of the nation of Pakistan. Indian Muslims have historically viewed themselves as a separate society within India. The reasons for this are myriad, but ultimately come down to culture and religion. The Muslim peoples of India the religion of Islam as an all-encompassing identity, much the same as the Hindus viewed their religion. Historically, these two peoples were organized into separate nations, which were eventually incorporated into one entity under British colonial rule. During Mountbatten's efforts to decolonize India, Muslims saw their chance to press for a separate homeland, a goal which eventually achieved.

Because Indian Muslims and Hindus had a historical pattern of unwillingness to co-exist at best and antagonism towards each other at worse, each nation immediately saw a hostile nation sharing their border. Compounding this was the aforementioned Kashmir issue. Both nations saw themselves as the logical rulers of the Jammu and Kashmir areas and could not conceive of any power or territory sharing agreement. This inability to compromise led to the First Kashmir War.

## **THE FIRST CONFLICT**

This first conflict over the area of Kashmir came in late 1947, shortly after partitioning occurred. As mentioned previously, both nations claimed Kashmir on the basis of the partition plan. In the book *Conflict Unending*, Sumit Ganguly wrote "the state of Kashmir posed a particular problem. It had a Hindu monarch and a Muslim-majority population."<sup>1</sup> On the basis of the partition plan, Kashmir should have gone to Pakistan, a claim which the Pakistani government has raised continually since this first conflict. However because the states of Jammu and Kashmir were technically sovereign, Lord Mountbatten allowed them the privilege of determining which nation to join at a later date. Some Indian observers believe Mountbatten allowed this because the "British regime might have hoped to retain some influence" over the independent rulers of Jammu and Kashmir.<sup>2</sup>

After both nations laid claim to Kashmir, Pakistan took the first steps in this war. Pakistan decided to send in what amounted to irregular military forces hoping to occupy Kashmir and overthrow the Hindu ruler. In response, the prince appealed to India for military aid. While India did agree, their aid was conditional on Kashmir acceding to India, based on the argument India could only militarily intervene in their own territory. The prince of Kashmir, Maharaja Hari

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<sup>1</sup> Ganguly, pg 15

<sup>2</sup> Blinkenberg, pg 46



Singh, quickly agreed to accession and India moved in to restore order and expel Pakistani forces.

During fighting, India appealed their case to the United Nations Security Council, seemingly at Mountbatten's urging. The Security Council reacted to the Indian complaint by asking both Pakistan and India to withdraw their forces, pending establishment of a joint cabinet to administer Kashmir until a local election could be held. The point of this election was to ask the population which nation they preferred to join. A stronger resolution passed the Security Council on August 13th, 1948 calling for a cease-fire after both sides had accepted the terms of the agreement. Additionally, both sides were again asked to withdraw forces and then exchange officers to observe and report on the cease-fire. The final commitment was to restate the UN's desire for a local election to determine the future of Kashmir. While both sides agreed in principal to the demands, problems of trust immediately resurfaced.

The Indian government wanted the election conditional on a complete withdrawal of Pakistani forces from Kashmir. The Pakistanis wanted the election to happen without their withdrawal. Despite the appointment of an impartial arbitrator, neither side could set aside its mistrust of the other long enough to agree to any terms. The UN Security Council responded with a stronger resolution, calling for another arbiter to step in if both sides did not demilitarize Kashmir within three months of the resolution's passage. "Pakistan accepted this resolution but India rejected it on the ground that it could ill afford to consign the fate of some four million citizens" to the impartiality of a third party.<sup>3</sup>

The Kashmir issue, in its first incarnation, continued on although the UN attempted to revisit the issue several times. Each time the issue came up however, it was deadlocked in the Security Council by means of a USSR veto, a permanent member of the Security Council. During this time, neither Pakistan nor India would allow for any change in their positions regarding Kashmir. "Pakistan's claim to Kashmir remained irredentist: Pakistan's identity as the homeland of the Muslims of South Asia made it a moral imperative to include Kashmir in its domain."<sup>4</sup> This inability to set aside their differences and their mistrust directly fed into the next direct conflict over Kashmir.

## **KASHMIR, ROUND TWO**

After nearly two decades of wrangling and disagreement over the territories of Kashmir and Jammu, a second war was launched. By this point, each side was so firmly entrenched in their positions that no concession was possible. Pakistan initiated military action in this second war, just as it had in the first war. According to Ganguly, "Pakistan chose to attack India because it perceived that various other options for winning the territory had been exhausted."<sup>5</sup> This motivation speaks to the deep nature of distrust which existed between the combatants. This distrust fueled Pakistan's insecurity over its relations with India to the point that Pakistan viewed direct military engagement as a viable method to continue diplomatic discourse.

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<sup>3</sup> Ganguly, pgs. 22-23

<sup>4</sup> Ganguly, pg 27

<sup>5</sup> Ganguly, pg 31



Prior to Pakistan commitment to military action, there had been four rounds of talks which failed to resolve the issue. Whatever headway was made during these talks was quickly negated when both sides returned to their familiar positions regarding which state Kashmir belonged to. In addition to the overpowering mutual distrust between the two opponents, agreements and wars with China colored each nation's perception of the issue.

During these talks Pakistan announced it was voluntarily ceding part of its claim on Kashmir to China. India understandably took a dim view of this, stating the Kashmir issue had already been decided upon accession. All Kashmiri territory belonged to India. India demanded the renunciation of this land transfer, which Pakistan refused outright. India also fought a war with China during this time over parts of their mutually shared border. Smarting from the loss of approximately 14,000 square miles of land to China, India undertook a series of military reforms to bring their military capacity on par with China's. Pakistan immediately took a dim view of this. "Pakistan is India's main target, and it is for the physical annihilation of Pakistan by overwhelming military force that India is frantically arming herself."<sup>6</sup> Another observer stated "The build-up of the Indian Armed Forces had been causing great concern to all thinking people in the Pakistan Armed Forces. Under the guise of preparations against China they . . . were building up a million-strong army. If we did not prepare ourselves immediately, the time would come when . . . India would be in a position to achieve her political objectives without recourse to war."<sup>7</sup>

Of all the conflicts over Kashmir, the security dilemma is stated the clearest here. India felt it had no choice but to build up forces on par with the Chinese. The Pakistanis, viewing this action through the filter of their already hostile relations with India, immediately saw the Indian build-up as another threat to their claims Kashmir and to Pakistani survival.

Despite the fact the two nations went to war again over Kashmir, the fighting was fruitless. The four-month-long conflict came to a close in September 1965, with both sides accepting a UN sanctioned cease-fire. Faced with sanctions imposed by UN powers, both sides decided they had nothing to gain by further fighting. Despite this willingness to withdraw their militaries, neither side gave any ground on the Kashmir issue.

## **THE EAST PAKISTAN WAR**

When Pakistan was partitioned from India in 1947, a separate nation called East Pakistan was also created. Until 1971, the two halves of Pakistan (called West and East Pakistan) existed with India between them. In 1971, a civil war in East Pakistan precipitated Indian involvement, which eventually led to the establishment of Bangladesh in the area formerly known as East Pakistan. While the issue here was not about who controlled this territory, it nonetheless plunged the two nations into another war.

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<sup>6</sup> *Dawn*, quoted in Ganguly pg 38

<sup>7</sup> Khan, quoted in Ganguly pg 38



The indigenous population of East Pakistan sought to establish their own means of rule, which Pakistan promptly ignored. While the majority Muslim population of Pakistan had pushed for self-determination, they all but stamped out the same movement in East Pakistan. The Indian government took advantage of this to support the Bengali movement for self-determination, self-rule, and a greater say in the Pakistani government. Again the security dilemma comes into play as India pushed their agenda and intervened just enough to weaken the Pakistani position in the region.

## **NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND THE SUBCONTINENT**

Into this volatile mix of tensions, India announced in 1974 they had achieved nuclear capability by detonating a test device. India's nuclear program was driven in some respects by the Chinese development and successful test of their bomb in 1964. Pakistan, again fearing a decisive Indian advantage quickly moved to develop a nuclear weapons program to counter any Indian program. Looking back at the Cold War, this is a classic demonstration of the security dilemma. In response to the United States having nuclear capability, the Soviet Union viewed it had no alternative but to steal and develop its own device. The rhetoric at the time can be boiled down to the idea the Soviet Union did not want to trust their security to the good graces and will of American administrations. Moving this forward some thirty years, Pakistan occupied a similar position as the Soviet Union. Faced with the threat of an Indian bomb, Pakistan did not want to trust their security to the good graces and will of the Indians. In Pakistan's view, due to their previous wars, India had no good will towards Pakistan.

Pakistan shortly followed India's lead, becoming the second nuclear power in South Asia. Pakistan's desire for nuclear capability came vis-à-vis their insecurity about India. "Pakistan's security doctrine is the diametrical opposite of India's. Pakistan seeks to deny India's predominance in South Asia by altering the balance of power."<sup>8</sup> India on the other hand, "seeks to maintain what New Delhi perceives as South Asia's 'natural' balance of power, which by any measure is lopsided in India's favor."<sup>9</sup> This is the context into which nuclear weapons were introduced into.

Much like the development of the nuclear arms race between the USSR and the US, this arms race threatens to overwhelm both sides. The concern many observers have is India and Pakistan have fought three or major wars in their shared 50 year history; could they use a nuclear weapon if tensions got out of hand?<sup>10</sup> While the US espoused a doctrine of nuclear utility under the Eisenhower administration, the only time atomic or nuclear weapon has been used was to end the Second World War. At the heart of this issue is a concept called existential deterrence.

This term was coined by McGeorge Bundy during the late Cold War. This is defined as "a strategic interaction in which 'the mere existence of nuclear forces means that, whatever we say or do, there is a certain irreducible risk that an armed conflict might escalate into a nuclear war.

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<sup>8</sup> Hagerty, pg 68.

<sup>9</sup> Hagerty, pg 68.

<sup>10</sup> The three wars are the two Kashmiri conflicts and the Bangladeshi conflict. Ganguly counts the recent Kargil conflict as a war under accepted international definitions.



The fear of escalation is thus factored into political calculations: faced with this risk, states are more cautious and more prudent than they otherwise would be.”<sup>11</sup>

This is the same argument used in analyzing tensions between the USSR and the US during the Cold War. Since states are rational actors (or at least have rational people making decisions) committed to carrying out their agendas in a rational manner, each side will choose not to commit to a nuclear strike. This would be a threshold which once crossed, would be irreversible and be absolutely devastating to each side of an exchange. Since the agenda of many nations includes the concept of continued survival, it is in the best interests to resolve military issues and diplomatic tensions through non-military means. Any military confrontation could turn nuclear if tensions get high enough. Ultimately, this is the legacy of nuclear weapons in the Cold War.

So then how does the security dilemma play into this situation? India and Pakistan have more instances of direct military confrontation during their shared history than the USSR and the US did during theirs. Since the security dilemma is fundamentally an issue of not being able to trust the other side, how does a nation trust that its enemy will not launch first?

The answer is blindingly simple. Each side must commit to a no first use doctrine. This ensures the security of each side without expressing undermining the security and existential deterrence which a nuclear weapon offers. “Implicit in Bundy’s argument is the notion that decision-makers are deterred not by virtue of the fact that their nuclear forces are relatively inferior, but by the fact that the weapons exist and by the possibility that they might be used at all.”<sup>12</sup>

The presence of nuclear weapons on the Indian sub-continent seemingly has been enough to prevent conflicts on the same scale as the previous conflicts. Despite the fact India and Pakistan fought a war in 1999, both sides voluntarily backed down. At this point the tensions seem to be focused on accusations of terrorism. Despite worries of destabilization, nuclear weapons have brought a new willingness to communicate to both parties. To achieve this communication, India and Pakistan have installed direct links between Islamabad and New Delhi, much the same as the famous “hot-line” between the US and the USSR.

At this point, resolution of the Kashmir issue seems to be the only way tensions between India and Pakistan will completely disappear. However, willingness to resolve the Kashmir issue is still not present, even after sixty years of tensions and conflict.

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<sup>11</sup> Trachtenberg, quoted in Hagerty pg 46

<sup>12</sup> Hagerty, pg 47. Emphasis in original text.



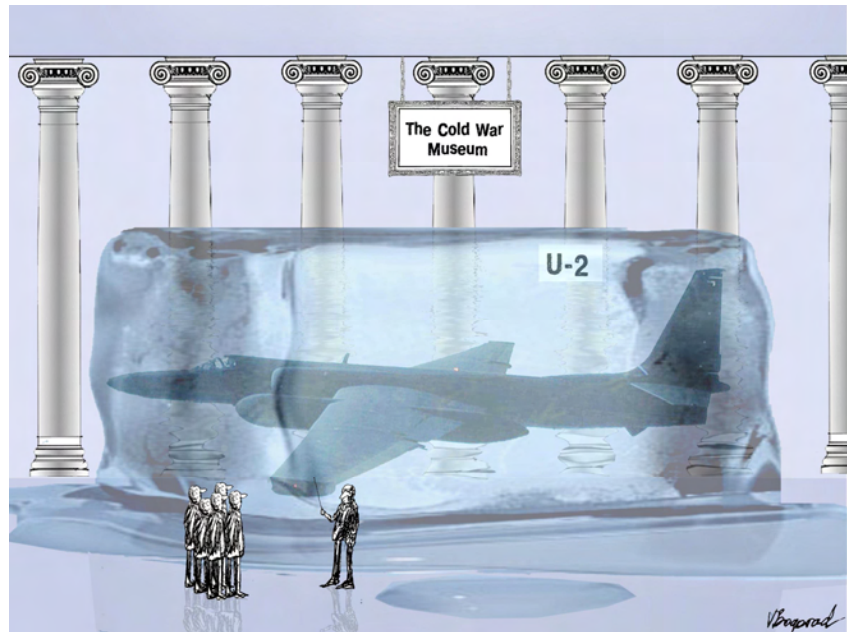
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## **FRANCIS GARY POWERS, JR VISITS MOSCOW MAY 1, 2010**

May 1, 2010 marked the 50th anniversary of the U-2 Incident in which my father, CIA pilot Francis Gary Powers, was shot down by a Soviet SA-2 missile while flying a photographic reconnaissance mission over the former Soviet Union. I am honored that over the past 50 years my father's role in the U-2 Incident has been transformed from a possible defector and CIA scapegoat to a nationally recognized United States hero. Unfortunately, there are some



who still believe in the conspiracy theories and misinformation that were originally circulated in the 1960's. Others, even within the US government, continue to disrespect my father and ignore the truth that has been revealed through declassified documents, declassification conferences, and first hand accounts over the past 50 years either because of ignorance or political correctness.

I first visited Moscow in 1990 right after the fall of the Berlin Wall and before the break up of the Soviet Union. The trip originated from Los Angeles, CA and included stops in London, Berlin, and Paris. During my time in Moscow I asked my hosts if I could see a few of the sites associated with the U-2 Incident. I was shown the exterior of the Hall of Columns and a few other locations, but when I asked to see the wreckage of my father's plane that I heard was displayed in a Soviet museum no one knew where the museum was located.

My second trip to Moscow occurred in 1997 as part of a Spy Tour of the city comprised of retired KGB, CIA, FBI, and Canadian intelligence services. During that trip I visited various sites in Moscow associated with intelligence activities since the time of Stalin. The tour group saw drop sites, safe houses, and other clandestine locations where spies were caught captured or killed. In addition, I saw the U-2 wreckage at the Central Armed Forces Museum where it was



also displayed in 1990. During this trip I visited my father's former prison cell in Vladimir Prison.

To commemorate the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the U-2 Incident, I traveled to Moscow April 29 - May 10. During my visit, I lectured at the Central Armed Forces Museum where the U-2 wreckage is still displayed, gave a briefing to employees at the US Embassy, participated in a press conference near Vladimir Prison, and gave numerous interviews to various international press agencies. I find it interesting that my trip was covered by many international press agencies and news organizations including the Associated Press, but not one American television media outlet (CBS, NBC, ABC, FOX, and CNN) covered this anniversary commemoration trip.

During my visit to Moscow I had the privilege of interviewing retired Soviet Rear Admiral Boris G. Novyy, retired KGB agent Oleg M. Nechiporenko who interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico City in September 1964, and James Connell from the US/Russia Joint Commission on POWs and MIAs. In addition, I visited the missile factory that designed the SA-2 missile and met with some retirees that were responsible for designing the missile that shot down my father 50 years ago.

A highlight of my visit was attending the May 9 Victory Day Parade on Red Square which marked the 65th anniversary of the end of World War II. My position with the press pool was in front of St. Basil's Cathedral with one of the best vantage points to view the parade. The military parade units marched directly towards us before splitting in two to circle St. Basil's in order to exit Red Square. The military units were immaculate and for the first time included units from the United States, France, and Great Britain. The military tanks, missiles, and airplanes that were part of the procession reminded me of my childhood images of the Soviet era May Day parade.

Once the parade ended, I was invited by television news network, *Russia Today*, to give a live on-air interview about my recent experiences with the walls of the Kremlin and Red Square as a back drop. During my interview I was asked about the current relations between Russia and the United States and answered by saying it was like a marriage. There are good times and bad times and these two countries must work together in order to make it work.

The reason I was able to get such a good vantage point is because I was part of the international press pool covering the parade for, *The Cold War Times* ([www.coldwartimes.com](http://www.coldwartimes.com)), which I started publishing in 2000. The press pool was composed of journalist from around the world and the Russian Government rolled out the red carpet for their visit. After picking up our accreditation badges and press passes we were free to roam the press center where we could eat, drink, check email, submit reports, and talk with our colleagues.

What many people fail to realize is that the 65th anniversary of the end of World War II is also the 65th anniversary of the start of the Cold War. In order to better understand the world today, it is essential to understand how the Cold War impacted international relations between 1945 to 1991. This trip was the start of what will be a vibrant conversation and international commitment to building The Cold War Museum ([www.coldwar.org](http://www.coldwar.org)) at Vint Hill ([www.vinthill.com](http://www.vinthill.com)), a former US Army communications base near Washington, DC. I founded The Cold War Museum



(www.coldwar.org) in 1996 to honor Cold War veterans, preserve Cold War history, and educate future generations about this time period.

Growing up in the shadow of a famous Cold War figure gave me an interesting insight into the Cold War, my father's role, and the current importance to preserve Cold War history. As a result of this trip to Moscow, I have entered into a partnership agreement with the owner of Visual History TV (www.visualhistory.tv), Rainer Hunger, to help keep Cold War history alive for future generations. It is because of the ongoing efforts of The Cold War Museum and companies like Visual History TV that this history is being kept alive for a new generation of students and scholars to learn about. Later this year we will release the first of many educational programs in which the audience will be able to listen to never before heard audio recordings of my father talking about his U-2 Incident experiences.

Both the end of World War II in 1945 and the end of the Cold War in 1991 was our common victory and our two countries must continue to work together to provide a better future for our children. I look forward to working with several Moscow based museums to help keep this history alive for future generations and look forward to my next visit to Moscow.

(Editor's Note: - Below are a few of the interviews I did while in Moscow and the last one is in regards to the recent Spy Swap...FGPjr).

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xfBUPkmjqU>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=McmYNBRx3SU&feature=related>

[http://www1.voanews.com/russian/news/russia/Interview-Francis\\_Gary-Powers-2010-05-10-93356864.html](http://www1.voanews.com/russian/news/russia/Interview-Francis_Gary-Powers-2010-05-10-93356864.html)

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[http://rt.com/Top\\_News/2010-05-09/parade-victory-day-anniversary.html](http://rt.com/Top_News/2010-05-09/parade-victory-day-anniversary.html) - (Hit the Read More tab and scroll to the bottom for my interview)

[http://rt.com/Top\\_News/2010-07-08/spy-swap-sutyagin-chapman.html](http://rt.com/Top_News/2010-07-08/spy-swap-sutyagin-chapman.html) - (Hit the Read More tab and scroll to the bottom for my interview)

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Francis Gary Powers, Jr. lives near Washington, DC and is the Founder of The Cold War Museum and The Cold War Times. He can be reached at [gpowersjr@coldwar.org](mailto:gpowersjr@coldwar.org).

## **COLD WAR MEMORIES**

(Editor's Note: Have a Cold War Memory you would like to share? Send us your written history, experience, or anecdote for posting in future issue. FGPjr)



## MISSILEERS OF THE NUCLEAR AGE

(Supplement to Minutemen of the Cold War, Vol. 10, Issue 1)

By Jeff Farris

Let's say you are an officer in the U.S. Air Force and are currently assigned to a launch control center at one of its missile facilities. Today you hold a key in your hand with orders to put the key in a slot and turn it. You understand that by turning this key, you will be sending ten nuclear warheads across the globe. At 15,000 miles per hour, they will reach their destinations within thirty minutes. In less than half an hour you will have effectively stopped life for untold millions. Entire cities, villages, farmlands, forests, wetlands, and all they contain will be gone. Could you do it? Would you obey your orders?

From the Cuban Missile Crisis to the end of the Cold War, Air Force personnel faced that possible reality. It began when the Soviets launched the world's first satellite. U.S. military officials were concerned that a rocket powerful enough to leave the earth's atmosphere might also be used to carry a nuclear warhead over the globe. Russian scientists fed that concern by boasting their superiority in intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) production.

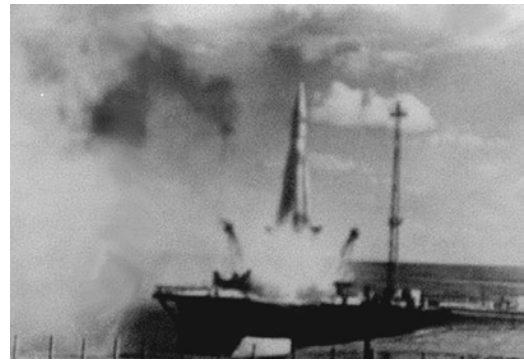
This resulted in a perceived "missile gap" leading the U.S. to increase funding for missile research, and ultimately to the development the Minuteman ICBM. With Minuteman missiles in silos across the Great Plains, the U.S. gained the ability to inflict equal or greater damage to the Soviet Union should they ever launch an attack against us. This "deterrent" to Soviet aggression was known as M.A.D.: Mutually Assured Destruction. It was the solemn task of the missileer, if upon, to end the world as we know it.

Such an awesome responsibility called for competent minds and reliable people. Tight security measures required individuals who could be trusted. Not everyone would be eligible for missileer duty. Regular enlisted personnel were not a consideration. Selection was limited to commissioned officers only. Due to the nature of the task, squeamish individuals were out of the question. Because the launch control center (LCC) was a tiny underground capsule, a claustrophobic person could not qualify for missile duty. Even a person with speeding tickets might not be eligible due to carelessness and disregard for the law and rules.

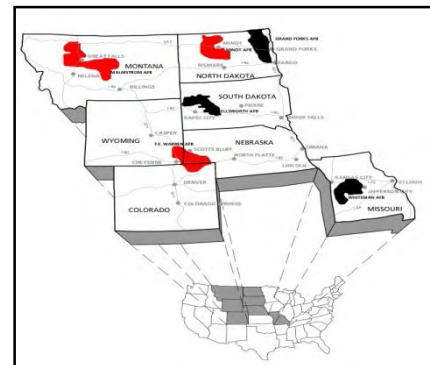
For those who qualified, training was stressful by design. Part of the preparation included a launch control simulator. Here, candidates would become familiar with the LCC layout to



Minuteman Missile launch switch



In 1957 the Soviets launched the world's first ICBM



Minuteman missile fields in the U.S.



prepare for work in the field. The experience included simulated malfunctions, fires, and other situations that tested competence. And to turn up the stress factor, there was an added bonus: candidates would be told that they had failed a written exam just before entering the simulator. As former missileer Kerry Davis recalled, “And now they throw you in the simulator for example, to see if that bothered you. Because you were thinking, there was no way I could have flunked that test. But they would say you flunked it, we’ll talk about it, we’re running late and we got to get you into that simulator...” Needless to say, some of the stress wasn’t simulated. Training not only prepared missileers for duty. It also aided in weeding out unqualified candidates.



**Underground Launch Control Center (LCC) under construction**

Qualified missileers worked in teams of two, spending three days on alert at a launch control facility (LCF). This was a fenced area with a building equipped with sleeping quarters, recreational facilities, and a kitchen. It was also the residence of a security team, a facility manager, and a cook.

Thirty-one feet beneath the LCF, the LCC was continually occupied. Missile crews of two worked rotating shifts ranging from eight to twenty-four hours. Each crew member was given a key to one of two padlocks which secured a box containing two launch keys and instructions, which they would open in the event of a nuclear attack. Ignition switches for the launch keys were spaced twelve feet apart and had to be turned simultaneously in order to launch the crew’s flight of ten Minuteman ICBMs. This was no one-man operation.



**Missileers in the LCC**

On a typical alert, the crew would monitor their missile silos for security and maintenance. As part of their daily routine, they received coded test messages from Strategic Air Command (SAC) to maintain readiness. But long hours in a small capsule became monotonous, and so time was also spent reading magazines, working on master’s degrees, and other personal interests. Missileers used to say that it was like “hours and hours of sheer boredom punctuated by seconds of panic.”

Situations like the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Vietnam War, or tension in the Middle East justified the stress of missile duty. But there were also false alarms. Imagine the potential of a nuclear war for nothing other than the moon rising. Former missileer David Blackhurst remembered a similar situation: “I know at one point on alert we got a word..., the keys were inserted and we were waiting to turn keys. The way it all turned out, we got message down from Cheyenne Mountain



that they had detected something coming over the northern horizon. As it turned out from what we later understood, it was probably the moon.”

Had that been confirmed as a Soviet attack, would Blackhurst have turned his key? Here is what he said: “was I really going to turn that key? Did I have the, I guess you’d say, the guts to recite three-two-one, on my mark, turn it? But when it came down to it, I knew I could; because that was my job.”

Another false alarm involved the President. SAC routinely sent test messages to the LCCs, which always came in codes. The codes would then be translated into orders. This was a normal part of missile duty. But that did not mean messages would always come in codes. Colonel Craig Mansion recalls a time when the message was plain and clear, causing a few “seconds of panic:”

“One day, in the summer of 1977, I’m on alert. And here comes the tone. So, you know, nobody jumps because we have a test message. But this time, the Controller at SAC says, ‘Stand by for a message from the President of the United States.’ No code, nothing, plain English: ‘Stand by for a message from the President of the United States.’ And everybody’s going, ‘Oh my God, what happened? Life was fine when we left this morning. What the Hell is going on?’ And I mean, this is a moment where you were just riveted, you know, just going, ‘Good Lord!’ And then there’s a pause of about 15 seconds; long enough to really feel the anxiety. And President Carter comes on and he says, ‘Hi, y’all. I’m here at the SAC Command Post and I wanted to see how this thing worked.’ And you could just all over the world practically hear the SAC Alert Force going, ‘Excuse me? You just wanted to see how this thing worked? Don’t do that!’”

In a nuclear war, missile facilities are primary targets. For this reason, a “Looking Glass” plane was in the air every day around the clock. The Looking Glass is a flying LCC, where missileers in flight can remotely launch Minuteman ICBMs should the launch control centers on the ground be rendered ineffective.

On the ground, an escape tunnel was provided for each LCC in case the facility was hit. This did not, however, provide much comfort to missile veteran David Cabrera: “[You] get up to the top [of the escape tunnel]..., and then you’re out there in an environment full of radioactivity. I tell people my impression was that your survivability was just enough to get you to turn keys, and after that you were pretty much on your own.... So your odds are slim to none essentially.”



**Deactivated LCC destroyed and filled with dirt**

Fortunately, throughout the history of the Cold War no keys were ever turned. In 1991, the same year marking the collapse of the Soviet Union, President Bush announced his “plan for peace,” calling for the deactivation of all Minuteman II missiles. The Cold War ended peacefully, and no missiles were fired from either side. Was this because the “deterrent” was effective? Former missileer Wendy McNiel is convinced of it:



“There are people who don't get seen, you know, nobody sees what they do, nobody cares about it. I see them as almost invisible warriors: the security police that are there, the facility managers, the chefs that are there, they're just out there in the middle of nowhere 24 hours a day and I think it's good that people know that they're out there, you know, doing a job that not everybody can do and not everybody wants to do.... The people that were in missiles while I was in have a pride in that in that we contributed to the end of the Cold War. You know, because we did our job there was no war....”

While the United States still maintains a force of 450 Minuteman III missiles, “M.A.D.” is no longer the governing philosophy for deterring a nuclear attack. The rise of rogue nations and the advent of suicide bombers with no regard for life brought an end to that way of thinking. Today, Pakistan and North Korea have nuclear weapons. For nations like Iran, it is only a matter of time. In this present hour, we face the reality of a nuclear attack from an enemy who does not care if we fire back. The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), rightfully proposed by President Reagan in 1983, began what grew into the anti-ballistic missile systems in operation today. How effective will that prove? That may depend on the priority it receives from our nation’s leaders. We’ll see.

Sources

Information for this article was obtained from the U.S. Department of the Interior, the National Park Service, and can be found on the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site web page.  
<http://www.nps.gov/mimi/historyculture/index.htm>

All quoted individuals courtesy of the National Park Service: Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. <http://www.nps.gov/mimi/historyculture/oral-histories.htm>

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## **FUN TIMES IN WEST PAKISTAN DURING THE COLD WAR, 1963-1965**

By George L. Singleton, Colonel, USAF, Retired

My social life as a single officer in Pakistan began after reporting for duty in Karachi in November, 1963 as Commander, Detachment 2, 6937th Communications Group, a subordinate unit of the 693th Communications Group in Badabur, suburban Peshawar, West Pakistan.

I was added to the roster of officers in the Office of the US Air Attaché at the US Embassy in Karachi, and soon started to receive printed formal invitations to what became numerous US and allied parties. These were the days when the US, our European and Asian allies all belong to both CENTO (The Central Asia Treaty Organization, successor to the old Baghdad Pact) and to SEATO, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.

The US was focused on having our then ally Pakistan help us contain to the North both the Soviet Union and then very militarily aggressive Communist China. The US also hoped to get Pakistan’s support once we got into the Vietnam War but the advent of the 1965 India-Pakistan War shot down getting Pakistan to join us in Vietnam.



Back to our social life while in West Pakistan.

My first formal dinner party invitation came in December 1963 from Colonel and Mrs. Pete Marriott. Colonel Marriott was the Canadian Armed Forces Attaché to Pakistan based at the Canadian Embassy in Karachi. I was, as always, the most junior officer present, being only a Second Lieutenant, even though I filled a Lt. Colonel's billet.

Two very humorous things happened at this Canadian Christmas party. It seems that the house boy for the Marriott's had been told to "clean up" the living room open wood burning fireplace. Misunderstanding his instructions the house boy not only cleaned up the hearth and fire place, he plastered the stone fire box where the logs were laid, and painted it white, to make it look pristinely clean. During the old Raj era the habit of painting everything in site with white wash seemed to have carried over and to this day goes on in 2010 in Pakistan, or so I am told.

In any event as the evening progressed (we didn't arrive at any formal function in Karachi until well after 9 PM, closer to 10 PM in most cases and never sat down to dinner until well after midnight, due to the day's lingering heat) Mrs. Marriott decided to light a fire under the neatly stacked logs. We were all standing around in our mess dress (formal) uniforms with the ladies in their formal when what seemed like gun shots started to erupt from the fireplace! The heat from the burning logs was causing the white washed new plaster over now red hot stones to explode sending shards of plaster all over the room! A few folks received plaster fragment hits to their legs, but nothing very serious. But it surely startled everyone, with several old troopers, British, French, Dutch, and of course some Americans, diving for cover as if back on the battle field once again.

This was quite an introduction to Pakistan at Christmas time in 1963.

On another occasion I was a guest of Group Captain and Mrs. P. G. K. (Pete) Williamson, RAF. Pete was the British Air Advisor to the British High Commissioner to Pakistan in Karachi at another dinner party. During the party the wife of the Dutch Ambassador to Pakistan chatted with me and kept addressing me as Captain. Being only a Second Lieutenant I got Group Captain Williamson off on the side and asked why the Dutch Ambassador's wife kept calling me "Captain." Pete told me that my mess dress uniform epaulettes had two long silver stripes crossed at the end by my single gold bar as a Lieutenant. Pete explained she was "reading" the two long silver stripes as Captain's stripes by honest error. This party was the first of many with various and sundry British allies who were very helpful to me in my new mission in Karachi on behalf of our up country Peshawar area US Air Station.

At another formal Karachi diplomatic dinner party in 1964 at the home of the British Army Advisor to the British High Commissioner to Pakistan, Brigadier Panton, Royal Army, great humor occurred when the Brigadier seated at the head of the dinner table was stricken with the all too common ailment in Pakistan during that era, a violent attack of amoebic dysentery.

Dressed up in his red waist jacket and black trousers with red stripe denoting flag officer rank, Brigadier Panton, wearing Wellington boots with shiny silver spurs, jumped up, caught his spurs



in his home's thick oriental carpet, and crashed to the floor as his amoebic attack "overcame him and us." Instead of embarrassment everyone fully understood as we all in varying ways suffered such attacks, and the Brigadier finally was able to get to his feet, was gone for a while, and reappeared in a fresh uniform as if nothing at all had happened. Gales of laughter ensued, much of it from the cleaned up Brigadier himself. I might note that Brigadier Panton was a famous commander of Ghurkas in Burma during WW II, a very historic figure in his own right.

Often on weekends a group of young business, military and foreign service professionals and officers would caravan to a very nice beach on the Arabian Sea, well away from the City of Karachi. There our dates and our staff house cooks would have prepared sandwiches and drinks we enjoyed for mid-afternoon lunch and later tea.

I became pretty good at snorkeling and spear fishing and started bringing home large sea bass on late Sunday afternoons, which our house boys cooked up, together with langouste, large sea lobsters I was able to pick up from around reefs in the sea but near the beach.

On one occasion at the beach, swimming straight out to sea from the beach, flippers, mask and spear gun in hand, I kept hearing faint shouts from the shore. Finally I stopped swimming, looked back to see everyone in our party jumping up and down pointing out ahead in the direction I was swimming. Turning around I was face to face with one of the largest aged sea turtles I ever saw. I was in deep water, treading. The turtle sized me up and simply swam around me, headed to the beach, where it eventually arrived and ambled inland for some unseen purpose.

On another occasion, some of my Katrachi Pakistani Foreign Office and Pakistani International Airlines friends, together with a Scottish friend who sold Leyland trucks and busses all over Pakistan, knowing I held a highly classified job, had their friend, the young man who headed up the USSR manufactured Tractor Sales Office in Karachi, show up at our picnic to join me in snorkeling and spear fishing. I apparently disappointed everyone as the Russian and I had a good afternoon spearing sea bass and parrot fish, and then went our separate ways at the end of the afternoon. By staying in and under the water I had virtually no conversation with the Russian whatsoever.

This is the second in a series of up to twelve articles which Gary Powers, Jr. is allowing me to donate to his COLD WAR TIMES Magazine online. Perhaps this second time readers have found some light humor in what were otherwise troublesome Cold War times there in old West Pakistan.

### **About The Author**

Colonel George L. Singleton is retired from 31 years in the Air Force. Six years on active duty, including 1963-65 at the US Embassy in Karachi, then West Pakistan, and 25 years in the USAF Reserve, including with HQ US Special Operations Command as the reserve augmentee to the Assistant Chief of Staff for J-4, Joint Services Combat Logistics. In civilian life George Singleton was an Asia Division International Banking Officer in New York City with the old Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company 1968-1971. His territory technically included all nations on the Indian Subcontinent, SE Asia, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, but his primary



focus was Japan. Mr. Singleton was a Member of both the Asia Society of New York and the Japan Society of New York. He also was an assistant editor and writer of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company Japan Chrysler Report which went out monthly to the top 100 corporate clients of the bank. He is today retired from US Civil Service where he was a Senior Budget Analyst to the US Surgeon General in the US Public Health Service; Chief of Five and Ten Year Budget Programs and Plans (budget formulation for the VA Congressional and Presidential Budgets) for the national Department of Veterans Affairs Hospital system in Washington; and served at the Birmingham US Department of Veterans Affairs Hospital both as the Administrative Officer (Grants Officer) of the VA Medical Research Service and later as the all VA hospitals in Alabama Manager of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS). A prolific article and letter writer since 911 he has been published in the Karachi DAWN; the Peshawar FRONTIER POST; the Lahore DAILY NEWS; the Lahore, Pakistan Alternate Solutions Institute, Pakistan's first free market (academic) think tank; KHYBERWATCH.COM; THE MOSCOW TIMES; THE TIMES OF INDIA; THE ECONOMIST MAGAZINE, and other publications.

### **TO HONOR GENERAL MACARTHUR**

By Keith Brooks ([Keithbrooks@rocketmail.com](mailto:Keithbrooks@rocketmail.com))

In 1989, Keith Brooks was touring Ft. Santiago, a centuries old Spanish fort that played a critical role in the last Battle for Manila, in the Philippines. In a small bunker, in a remote location of the fort, he came upon General Douglas MacArthur's staff vehicle, which was decaying with rust by the lack of care. Mr. Brooks was so appalled that such an historical artifact was going to waste he wanted to do something to rescue it.

In an effort to rescue the automobile and to restore it to it's original state, he contacted several members of the Philippine government, to no avail. During this time, he discovered the importance Gen. MacArthur had in the liberation of the Philippines. Many years later he would discover the Philippine government had relocated the vehicle to Corrigedor Island and fully restored it for the World War II museum on the island.

In 2005, Mr. Brooks moved to South Korea and soon discovered the senior citizen community held General MacArthur in the same high regards as the Philippines. Many senior citizens personally thanked him for General MacArthur's support during the Korean War and for their freedom.

During his travels, Mr. Brooks discovered that in the Philippines, several roads have been named after Gen. MacArthur. In Inchon, South Korea, a park has been dedicated to the brave men who helped liberate South Korea from the stranglehold of communism. A full scale statue of Gen. MacArthur was erected in the center of Inchon park that overlooks the sea. In Japan, the political and education system was put in place by Gen. MacArthur as he became the commander of occupational forces in Japan after World War II.

Because of the many displays of thankfulness towards General MacArthur was displayed towards him, Mr. Brooks decided that the United States should do something to honor the man



who touched so many lives, directly and indirectly, and whose unselfish acts are evident in the freedom of so many people around the world today.

Mr. Brooks looked for the one thing that the United States hadn't done to honor Gen. MacArthur. What he discovered was that more than 18 schools in the United States have been named after General MacArthur. There has been more than 20 bridges and roads dedicated to his memory in more than four countries, museums in three, parks in five, numerous airports, and department wings at colleges throughout the United States.

Yet something else was still missing. With the current omissions being implemented in US history books, Mr. Brooks believed the general could soon be forgotten. Mr. Brooks wants to do something that would remind future and current generations about the heroic actions of Gen. MacArthur and the fact that his actions and leadership was the sole reason that more than half of the world lives in freedom.

What was the only honor General MacArthur hadn't received? It was simple: Gen. MacArthur had never been placed on a United States coin. This would be the ultimate honor for a war hero of the United States and a hero from around the world.

Mr. Brooks discovered that MacArthur's image had graced two coins in the Philippines in the 1940's and one in the 1980's, however to this date, his image had never graced a coin from the United States. Mr. Brooks would like to change that.

On May 18th, 2010 Mr. Brooks launched a campaign to change this. Mr. Brooks has posted a Facebook page to place Gen. MacArthur on the US Dime. He has written to over 10 members of Congress, spoken personally to one, written to three museums, the United States Mint, the VFW, DAV, and the commission that oversees United States coin design and has spoken to several schools in order to talk to the students about the importance of General MacArthur in world history. He plans to write to more than 50 more members of Congress and Senate before the end of the summer.

In August of this year, Mr. Brooks will once again return to the Philippines to photograph and catalog the areas of the Philippines that are being lost to history. He will be documenting the legacy of how the brave men and women fought against the axis powers to secure our freedom and the locations of these historic sites and how they have changed before they are gone for good.

He will photograph the Manila Hotel, which was General MacArthur's headquarters after the battle for Manila. He will travel to Corregidor, where General MacArthur had his headquarters before his departure from the Philippines and to Tacloban, Leyte where General MacArthur came ashore in his triumphant return before giving his "I have returned" speech to the Philippine nation and allied troops being held prisoners at Santo Tomas, Cabanatuan and Los Banos prison camps.



Mr. Brooks will also capture, the Bataan Death March trail, the camp where General Yamashita's war crime trial was held and the location of his execution. While in Manila, Brooks will document several key locations of the Battle of Manila.

With this quest, Mr. Brooks hopes to place MacArthur on the dime to secure Gen. MacArthur's legacy and to honor him with the only honor left to be given to an American citizen. This will be a great honor to show the world the importance Gen. MacArthur played in securing freedom to hundreds of millions of people around this world without asking anything in return.

Mr. Brooks doesn't want to see Gen. MacArthur's memory to just "fade away." He wants the general's memory to live forever.

## **COLD WAR EVENTS, REQUESTS, AND RELATED ITEMS**

### **THE COLD WAR AND ITS IMPACT ON THE SOUTHEAST**

Dear Cold War Times Reader,

Last year I produced a film on the Cold War and it's impact on the Southeast, primarily on the towns of Ellenton, Dunbarton and Meyer's Mill, South Carolina. All were eliminated to make way for the Savannah River Plant in 1951. Over 4 years I interviewed over 40 past residents and have recreated what is now only left in memory. The film tells the story of these towns, plus gives the viewer insight into the Cold War and how it all began.

Please go to: [www.displaced.us](http://www.displaced.us) for more on the film and if you'd like to see clips from other work I have completed go to [www.scrapbookvideoproductions.com](http://www.scrapbookvideoproductions.com).

List price is \$24.95 - this includes shipping and handling. To order, visit [www.displaced.us](http://www.displaced.us).

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact:

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### **VIRGINIA WAR MEMORIAL HOSTS 2010 TEACHER INSTITUTES**



The Virginia War Memorial and their partners welcome teachers from across Virginia for their See Freedom Speak Teacher Institutes this summer. Teachers may choose to attend one of the ten (10) single day institutes that will examine history from the Civil War through the Cold War.

These programs are aligned with the Virginia History and Social Science Standards of Learning and will be targeted for teachers from all grade levels at both public and private schools. Institutes will be held on various dates June through August.



Educators will examine the personal stories from the Vietnam War, the historical invasion of D-Day on the shores of France, and the Native Americans' extraordinary sacrifice during war among many topics being offered. The institutes offer an opportunity for teachers from across Virginia to exchange instructional ideas. Additional resources will be available for classroom use that will create an atmosphere in which students desire more information about these history changing events and people. Guest speakers include Brigadier General Jack Mountcastle, USA (Ret.), former Chief of Army Military History; Brigadier General Jack Nicholson, USA (Ret.), former Secretary of the American Battle Monuments Commission; Brigadier General Wilma Vaught, President, Women In Military Service To America Memorial; Mike Gorman, National Park Service historian; Francis Gary Powers, Jr., founder of the Cold War Museum and son of the famous U-2 pilot; Professor Edward Lengel, author and researcher, University of Virginia; and Dr. Herman Viola, author, historian and curator emeritus with the Smithsonian Institution.

All Institutes are free of charge with complimentary lunch and offer five (5) re-licensure points to participants each day. Participating teachers are encouraged to secure advance approval from their respective school divisions for re-licensure points. Interested teachers should visit the website, [www.vawarmemorial.org](http://www.vawarmemorial.org), for details and registration, or contact Candi Shelton at [cshelton@vawarmemorial.org](mailto:cshelton@vawarmemorial.org) or (804) 786-2062.

CONTACT: Candice L. Shelton, Education Specialist  
[www.vawarmemorial.org](http://www.vawarmemorial.org)  
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### **ABOUT THE GERMAN AMERICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (DANK)**

The German American National Congress, also known as DANK (Deutsch Amerikanischer National Kongress), is the one of the largest organizations of Americans of Germanic descent in the US. DANK celebrated its 50th Anniversary in 2009 and has 27 chapters and an impressive network of Associate Member societies, including the Midwest Chapter of the Cold War Museum, with membership spanning across the majority of the country.

DANK was founded in 1959, mainly by German, Austrian, and Swiss immigrants who arrived in the US after World War II and wanted to practice and preserve their Germanic culture and language, as well as give German-Americans prominent and positive public recognition. Since then, DANK has come a long way.

German-American clubs and societies had existed for many years but most of them were of social nature and had local or regional scope. World War II anti-German sentiments made it difficult to unite German-Americans on a national level. But during the time after the war, Germans represented about 23% of America's ethnic population. Therefore something had to be done to unify German-Americans and give them a strong national voice.

Leonard Enders, Editor of the Chicago Abendpost/Sonntagspost, decided to do something. After discussing the situation with several of his close friends and publishing an article in his paper,



"Jetzt oder Nie" ("Now or Never")—which elicited a strong positive response—he called for a meeting at the Chicago Haus of the Donau-Schwaben on December 12, 1958.

About 70 presidents and board members from the city's various organizations and societies came together and created a resolution to establish the German American National Congress, with a temporary board of seven directors. The date for the general elections was then set for January 30, 1959 and was attended by 330 men and women. Ernst ten Eicken was elected the first official National President. A period of stunning growth followed and by the 10th anniversary, over 100 congratulatory telegrams from all over the US and abroad came into the National Office—including from President Richard Nixon, Vice President Spiro Agnew, Mayor Richard Daley, Consul General Eugen Betz, and numerous societies in Germany.

Within those 10 years DANK had grown to be the largest German-American society and was recognized as the most influential voice of the German ethnic community in the country. There are several historical highlights which are worth noting. DANK, in partnership with the Steuben Society and the German American Committee of the USA, formed the German American Action Committee (GAJAC) to help establish a national German American Day celebrated each year on October 6. DANK receives a US Presidential declaration each year to honor this occasion.

DANK's leaders have been frequent guests at the White House and the German Embassy, as well as at receptions for German government officials. German officials, including Chancellor Kohl and President von Weizsäcker, also visited DANK's National Office and the DANK Haus Cultural Center in Chicago. The German government has honored several DANK members with the Bundesverdienstkreuz for various achievements.

More recently, DANK has completely revamped its official website to include modern features like a popular Blog and Forum. DANK has established its social media presence on the internet through outlets such as Twitter and Facebook, and has also seen stunning changes to its bi-monthly national publication, the German American Journal (formerly the Deutsch Amerikaner), including a change in overall format and an increase in page number and variety of articles and offerings for its readers.

Now in its 51st year, DANK's new slogan is "Over 50 Years of Pride and a Future of Opportunities." For more information on the organization, chapters, membership, or to check out our Blog and Forum, please visit [www.dank.org](http://www.dank.org).

### **What A Diamond Jubilee Medal Could Really Mean.**

By [yetaboon@hotmail.com](mailto:yetaboon@hotmail.com)

I am one of a number of Ex Servicemen that would like to see something positive done for current and future Service people in the UK.

Given the sad necessity for charities to take up the burden of caring for injured and crippled Service people injured in Iraq and Afghanistan, it seems to me that the proposed Queen's Diamond Jubilee in celebration of her Majesty Queen Elizabeth's 60 years on the throne of Great Britain presents an ideal opportunity to take this one step further. It would be quite simple to tap



into the great affection and loyalty that the British Public have for the wonderful lady that has graced the throne, in order to provide for the very best of causes. Namely that of providing succour and support for wounded and traumatized members of the Armed Forces that will need specialized and/or long term treatment(s). This can be done by making the Diamond Jubilee Medal a means of raising money to see to the establishment of proper facilities for trauma treatments for those wounded in conflicts, as well as long term rehab for those in need of it.

It is highly likely that a certain number of Diamond Jubilee medals will be issued as a gift, as was done with the Silver and Gold Jubilee medals. If simply done to the same format as previously it is likely to leave an enormous number of people out in the cold however and that will once again bitterly disappoint far too many people.

What ought to be done is this. Set up the Diamond Jubilee Medal so that it can be purchased by those that have served HM the Queen in certain capacities for an agreed set period during Queen Elizabeth's long reign. Let there be a gift issue as has been done before but let a form of the Diamond Jubilee Medal be made available to the wider public that have genuine and verifiable entitlement under the parameters properly approved of. The gift issue could have something like a milled edge or a distinguishing mark, to differentiate it from the ordinary purchasable version of this medal.

Set the purchasable medal up to cover all who would like to show their loyalty and affection. Issue a round form for the UK version and an ovate form for a Commonwealth version if required. Varying widths of the medal ribbons central color could indicate the different types of service undertaken. For example, the Military might have the broadest version, narrower ribbon middle color for the Police, Fire, Ambulance, with the Civil Service having a very narrow central band. This could very easily be adapted for any Commonwealth countries that wished to participate too.

The VAT component and a part of the purchase price needs to be either disbursed to valid Service Charities, or better yet, utilized to set up dedicated military hospitals in parts of the UK where all who needed the facilities as outpatients could access them without too much difficulty, the end result could well be the biggest and most popular outlay of willingly donated public money ever laid out. That this set up as envisaged would also provide first class facilities for use in the event of mass terror attacks goes without saying. That it would also provide good and very useful employment opportunities is another big plus. During quiet times, when little or no hostile frontline activity was being undertaken, the system could remain fully functional and act as a valuable adjunct to the NHS.

What finer tribute could HM the Queen ask for? The affection that the Royal family in general and HM the Queen in particular feel for the Armed Forces is widely known, is fully reciprocated and greatly appreciated. So this is a wonderful opportunity to put all of these positive attributes together in a package that will galvanize a nation. Joy for the Queen, joy for the nation and much needed help for the troops and their families, what could possibly be better than that?

The lack of facilities has caused much distress to those whose family members have returned with grievous injuries and very little available in the way of help through normal channels. So to



paraphrase one of Britain's favorite sons, why not give the people the means and let them do the job. I hope that you will share my enthusiasm for this concept.

## **1963 MILITARY PLANE CRASH WITH UNANSWERED QUESTIONS: "THE YEAR THAT DIDN'T END"**

By Helen Berner Johnson

This article is written in memory of USAF Captain Robert Murray Johnson.

There has always been a void and feeling of something unfinished in the death of USAF Captain Robert Murray Johnson, from Austin Texas. Captain Johnson was a Radar Controller who was aboard the ill fated Northwest Orient Airlines Military Air Transport that crashed into the Gulf of Alaska on June 3, 1963.

The plane left McChord AFB in Washington for Elmendorf AFB Alaska the morning of June 3rd. The last communications with the plane's Captain was requesting an altitude change, and there was no response from the Captain after the request was made.

The 101 passengers and crew met their death approximately sixty miles northwest of Queen Charlotte Islands in the Gulf of Alaska. The Coast Guard responded and found wreckage from the plane but there were no bodies recovered and the search was terminated on June 7th and all were declared dead on June 11th.

News traveled much more slowly in 1963 than it does today. Although the plane crashed the morning of June 3rd, I did not receive word of the crash until 4:00 a.m. on June 4th via Western Union Telegram read to me over the phone.

As the household came alive (my children, 5 year old son and 15 month old daughter) were living at my parent's house where we planned to stay during the one year remote tour of duty, we waited for the television news to come on, which occurred at 6:00 a.m. The report on the incident was provided by Walter Cronkite who stated that there were probably no survivors and the crash was "suspected sabotage".

The words uttered by Walter Cronkite rang in my ears and still do to this day. However, nothing was forthcoming from the government and one year later, the FAA accident report arrived and it stated "cause undetermined".

I have always felt that we never learned the whole story. The crash was during the Cold War Era; these military radar controllers were a vital link in our protection from the USSR; the Cuban Crisis had just occurred; Viet Nam was in its beginning stages; the U-2 incident had already happened.

In the 1960's people did not question the government, especially a 23 year widow. However, I've always felt that since the plane's Captain never indicated any type of an emergency that something catastrophic happened to blow that plane apart, taking 101 Americans to their watery graves.



The crash was in very deep and very cold water. I don't know if it would have been possible to send divers to look for wreckage or not. All I know, is it was difficult for me, as I'm sure it was for the other families and loved ones, to never learn anything more about what happened.

There has always been a void in our lives that we did not get a body returned to us. We never had an opportunity to meet any of the other family members who lost their loved ones that fateful day. Young children lost their fathers, many of them too young to even have any memories of them. It is my hope that perhaps through Captain Francis Gary Power, Jr. and his Cold War Museum and the research done there, some light can be shed on this tragedy. What a blessing it would be if even after these forty-seven years, some answers could be forthcoming.

I had actually begun to make some inquiries through a U. S. Congressman who was a member of the Armed Services Committee back in mid-2001. In the midst of that, 9-11 happened and the project was put aside.

I was prepared for my husband to be away for his one year remote tour. I was not prepared for that year to be a lifetime. I know there are family members (spouses, children and other relatives) who have this same emptiness in their hearts that could be soothed if some light could be shed on this crash. I find it interesting as I look through various websites on 'US Plane Crashes with 100+ Fatalities', that many times, this particular crash is not even listed. When it is, the statements will be very brief and with no cause of the crash other than some that say 'crashed in the ocean'.

My hope and my dream is that someone, somewhere, knows something about this incident and as time has passed, can come forward with additional details. There were 101 American heroes that were killed that day. They were not given there just recognition, their families were not given answers, and although they were active duty military deaths, there were no medals presented and their deaths seem to have been swept under the rug.

The hope would be to find answers and possibly discover some of the wreckage through use of robots available today. If that fails, comfort could be brought to the families if there was a monument erected somewhere, similar to one at Arlington National Cemetery for, I think, the Lockerbie Plane Crash. I did have a marker placed at Ft. Sam Houston National Cemetery in San Antonio, Texas after we held his Memorial Service. However, IF this plane crash was caused by the hands of an enemy of the United States of America, then these brave members of our military should have their just recognition.

Author: Helen Benner Johnson, widow of Robert Murray Johnson specifically for the children of Captain Johnson, his son, Ronald (Ronnie) Murray Johnson and his daughter, Rhonda Louise Johnson. Captain Johnson was a native Texan having been born and reared in Austin Texas, a graduate of Austin High School and Baylor University. He died the day after his 29th birthday.

Helen Benner Johnson - 512-288-5531 (home) - Email: j.helen@att.net



## EDGEWOOD AND NIKE MEDALS AND LAPEL PINS FOR SALE

Currently, commemorative medallions and pins are in the process of being donated to the museum for future sale in our gift store. Please see the photos. The donor stipulated the following criteria for distribution of the 50 medals and 80 lapel pins:

"Medals will only be issued to former Military Edgewood Medical Research Volunteer Subjects or their survivors, who can furnish evidence of said service between 1955-1975. There are no restrictions on the sale of pins."

The commemorative medal has been given to a handful of eligible recipients. The pin is the symbol of the Chemical Research Development Laboratories at Edgewood. Under the R-Research V for Volunteers was added.



Overall there were some 7,000 Volunteers who served at the Edgewood Arsenal between 1955-1975 testing various agents. Less than 4,000 survive today. In 1962 the army published a document terming these volunteers as "Peacetime Heroes" and most were cited in letters of commendation for exposing themselves above and beyond the call of duty.



Regarding the Nike medal and lapel pin (see photo), the donor stipulated the following criteria for distribution of the 50 medals and 80 lapel pins: "They need to send a copy of a set of orders that shows they were in the Army Air Defense Command [ARADCOM] preferably a document that includes the words AJAX and/or Hercules. Other missiles like Hawk, Zeus, etc. do not qualify."



The museum plans to sell the medals for \$25 and the lapel pins for \$10, which includes postage. To order a medal, please email The Cold War Museum at [museum@coldwar.org](mailto:museum@coldwar.org).

## MEETINGS, REUNIONS, AND UPDATES

(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)

### MEETINGS AND REUNIONS

\* Strategic Air Command Reunion, 25-29 August 2010, Tucson, AZ. contact J T Romero, 520-203-8809, 866-260-9302, [jtrome-25@excite.com](mailto:jtrome-25@excite.com).



\* Strategic Air Command Airborne Command Control Association (SAC ACCA), September 8-12, 2010, Seattle, WA. Contact: Wilton Curtis (804-740-2290) [wcurtis135@aol.com](mailto:wcurtis135@aol.com).

\* 308 SMW, 18-19 September 2010, Little Rock, AR, contact William Leslie, at [william.leslie2@wpafb.af.mil](mailto:william.leslie2@wpafb.af.mil)

\* 579 SMS (Walker Atlas), 6-10 October 2010 with AAFM in Tucson, contact Terry Doyle at [terry.doyle@juno.com](mailto:terry.doyle@juno.com)

\* 487 TMW (Comiso) - 6-10 October 2010 with AAFM in Tucson, contact Chuck Vickery, 915-760-4673, email [chuckvickrey@sbcglobal.net](mailto:chuckvickrey@sbcglobal.net)

\* 487 TMW (Comiso) - 6-10 October 2010 with AAFM in Tucson, contact Chuck Vickery, 915-760-4673, email [chuckvickrey@sbcglobal.net](mailto:chuckvickrey@sbcglobal.net).

\* 390th SMW Memorial Association, 27 - 31 October 2010, San Antonio, TX, contact John Lasher, 520-886-3430, [redsnooty@comcast.net](mailto:redsnooty@comcast.net).

\* Association of Air Force Missileers - 6-10 October 2010, Radisson Airport in Tucson. We are encouraging units or other groups looking at a reunion to consider joining us - we make all the arrangements, help you get the word out and make sure you have meeting space or fill any other special requirements. Contact [www.afmissileers.org](http://www.afmissileers.org) or [afmissileers@msn.com](mailto:afmissileers@msn.com) for more information.

### **ARMY VEHICLE GATHERING**

The official 2010 Gathering VIII will be held at Carlisle, PA August 4-8, 2010 (Wednesday through Sunday). The Gathering hotel is the Quality Inn, 1255 Harrisburg Pike, Carlisle, PA 17013, phone (717) 243-6000. We have blocked 83 rooms (which are over half reserved), with a group rate of \$70 per night plus 8.5% tax. This includes a complimentary hot breakfast buffet. Guest rooms include microwave, refrigerator (at a small fee), coffee maker, wireless high speed internet and cable TV with HBO. There is also an outdoor swimming pool. The Polo Lounge opens at 5pm daily with happy hour each evening from 5pm to 7pm. There are 3 barbeques which we can use, a gazebo and a few picnic tables. A large parking lot in back has room (and approval from motel management) for camping trailers and motor homes (not tents) – also secure at night for the gun trucks. Vendors have space available, but prior coordination must be made with the hotel manager (I think he's concerned about the grass) – overnight security will be on you. You can come earlier and stay later at The Gathering group rate.

For other accommodations (tent camping, bed & breakfast, etc), please check out this site: [http://www.visitcumberlandvalley.com/sleep.html?gclid=CPDq-ruR\\_JwCFSMeDQodwSXjaw](http://www.visitcumberlandvalley.com/sleep.html?gclid=CPDq-ruR_JwCFSMeDQodwSXjaw) .

Register early with the hotel – call and be sure to mention The Gathering to get the discounted room rate. Phone: (717) 243-6000. Go here for more information on the hotel: [http://www.qualityinn.com/hotel-carlisle-pennsylvania-PA034/Hotel-Photos?sid=tK3\\_M.8GfFSgaajg.4](http://www.qualityinn.com/hotel-carlisle-pennsylvania-PA034/Hotel-Photos?sid=tK3_M.8GfFSgaajg.4)



Airport Info: Harrisburg, PA is the closest airport, medium size with car rentals. If you want to rent a car, it's recommended that you do so early, as there is a huge truck show the weekend of our visit.

If you have other ideas, please contact one of us:

Barbara Bower [bbower1@cox.net](mailto:bbower1@cox.net)

Kathy Blackstone [kathyblackstone@yahoo.com](mailto:kathyblackstone@yahoo.com)

Mary Ann Deeks [deekslee@verizon.net](mailto:deekslee@verizon.net)

Penny Throne [tpthrone@madisontelco.com](mailto:tpthrone@madisontelco.com)

## REUNION WEBSITES

Visit these following websites for additional reunion information:

[www.radomes.org](http://www.radomes.org)

[www.vets.org/airforce.htm](http://www.vets.org/airforce.htm)

[www.thewall-usa.com/reunion](http://www.thewall-usa.com/reunion)

[www.uasf.com/reunions.htm](http://www.uasf.com/reunions.htm)

[www.reunionsmag.com/military\\_reunions.html](http://www.reunionsmag.com/military_reunions.html)

[www.military.com/Resources/ReunionList](http://www.military.com/Resources/ReunionList)

[www.navweaps.com/index\\_reunions/reunion\\_index.htm](http://www.navweaps.com/index_reunions/reunion_index.htm)

[www.usaf.com/reunions.htm](http://www.usaf.com/reunions.htm)

[www.leatherneck.com/links/browselinks.php?c=23](http://www.leatherneck.com/links/browselinks.php?c=23)

[www.jacksjoint.com/cgreunion.htm](http://www.jacksjoint.com/cgreunion.htm)

## COLD WAR BOOKS, DVDS, BOOK REVIEWS, AND RELATED ITEMS

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

### SPIES: THE RISE AND FALL OF THE KGB IN AMERICA

by John Earl Haynes, Harvey Klehr, and Alexander Vassiliev

Yale, 704 pp., \$35

Since the Cold War, two competing narratives about Soviet espionage in the United States have existed.

The left has argued that many who were accused by either Joseph McCarthy or the House Committee on Un-American Activities of being Soviet agents were simply political dissenters, falsely accused because of their opposition to the foreign policies of the United States since the Truman era. Their only crime was to be forthright and brave opponents of a get-tough anti-Soviet policy, and the scorn heaped upon them—and sometimes the actual prosecutions or blacklists—served only to scare others from speaking out.

Many on the right assumed, as a matter of course that most of those named as Communists or as actual Soviet agents sources, or spies were, in fact, guilty as charged. To those who assumed the





worst, most Communists were likely spies in waiting, if not yet engaged. Therefore someone like McCarthy, who railed about the failure of the Truman and Eisenhower administrations to do anything to protect America's national security, was generally correct, and in retrospect, McCarthy's campaign to stop treason in government was both brave and correct. Ann Coulter has called McCarthy a great hero whom history has proved correct, and M. Stanton Evans devoted a recent biography to the proposition that McCarthy was the man who should have been listened to, and whose advice, if taken, would have prevented some major Soviet attempts to destroy our government.

It is because of the power and strength of John Earl Haynes, Harvey Klehr, and Alexander Vassiliev (hereafter HKV) that this magisterial book transcends the old debates and paradigms, and provides the most complete and thorough account of what Soviet espionage agents actually did in the United States, as well as revealing—by sorting through the evidence in painstaking detail—who these agents were, and what harm they caused.

On McCarthy, they point out that his “charges were ... wildly off the mark. Very few of the people he accused appeared in KGB documents (or the Venona decrypts), and by the time he made his charges, almost all Soviet agents had been forced out of the government and Soviet intelligence networks were largely defunct.” In February 1950, for example, McCarthy listed one Gerald Graze on a list of 81 cases he called major security risks. But by that time Graze had already left government service and neither McCarthy (nor anybody else) pursued the case. In fact, Graze had been a Soviet agent between 1937 and 1945. In other words, McCarthy used old cases to rail about a threat that no longer existed by exploiting the failure of the Roosevelt administration to act when it might have mattered. In a similar fashion, the German émigré and scholar Franz Neumann had been a source in the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) during World War II, giving valuable information to Moscow in 1944. Yet McCarthy included him in a list of State Department security risks in 1950! And in 1953 McCarthy's subcommittee called Nathan Sussman to testify in its investigation of Communist infiltration of the Army Signal Corps. They suspected (correctly, it turns out) that he was an active member of the Soviet network put together by Julius Rosenberg. Yet Sussman acted as a “model of a cooperative witness,” verifying that Rosenberg was a party member when he knew him. Neither McCarthy nor Roy Cohn ever asked him about espionage, and he departed unharmed, successfully playing McCarthy and Cohn and escaping without their discovering any of the actual spy work he had carried out for the Soviets.

The great importance of this book, and what makes it definitive and different from all previous works on Soviet espionage, is that it is based on the actual voluminous KGB documents copied from the Soviet files by one of its former agents, Alexander Vassiliev. The notebooks are, as the authors write, “only a segment of the vast documentation of Soviet espionage in the United States,” but they are “a far richer and more extensive portion than we had before.” What Haynes and Klehr have done is combine this information with data from FBI files, Comintern and Communist Party USA records, and Venona decrypts, thus presenting “the most complete picture of KGB activities in the United States ever seen.”

Let us, then, turn to some of the important revelations. First, and perhaps most important, the authors succeed in closing the case on Alger Hiss. Because of Hiss's stubborn insistence, to his



dying day, that he had been falsely accused, and the persistence of his defenders on the left, he has become something of a focal point for those who continue to argue that the charges against Hiss were a smokescreen to allow Republicans to sully the reputation of the New Deal. Indeed, in 2007, the *American Scholar* featured an article accusing one Wilder Foote, a man who was in fact completely innocent, of being the actual spy others confused with Hiss. (In their attempt to exonerate Hiss the authors of that piece engaged in precisely the style of McCarthyism they deplore.) It is ironic that when coauthor Vassilieu started his work for an earlier book coauthored with Allen Weinstein, he had no idea who Hiss was and why he was so controversial in the United States: Before he could spell Hiss's name, however, he found that he had been drawn into what he calls "the Alger Hiss cult," discovering that Hiss "is a religion, and there is no point in arguing with people about their religious beliefs."

"I don't give a damn about Alger Hiss," he concludes. "Never did." Fortunately, others do—and HKV have finally settled the facts of the matter, no doubt to the consternation of Victor Navasky, the *Nation*, Kai Bird, the New York University center that runs a website devoted to Hiss's innocence, and Hiss's son, who has for years sought to exculpate his father. Documents presented here contain references not, as in the Venona decrypt, to an agent whose code name was "Ales" (and which some argue was not Hiss), but to KGB documents that identify Hiss by his actual name. A 1936 document, for example, contains Hede Massing's report to the KGB on the attempt of Alger Hiss to recruit her agent Noel Field. (Unknown to Hiss, Field was already a Soviet agent.) As HKV write: "There is no parsing or convoluted argument that can be advanced to avoid the unambiguous identification of Alger Hiss in a 1936 KGB document by his real name as 'a Communist, that has ties to an organization working for the Soviet Union.'" It also established that he was to be known by the first code name assigned to him, "Jurist." Moscow Center was furious that Massing herself met with Hiss, since she was KGB and Hiss was GRU (Soviet military intelligence). The KGB headquarters in Moscow cabled Boris Bazarov, head of the KGB's U.S. station, stating, "We fail to see for what reason Redhead [Massing] met with 'Jurist' [Hiss] after our directive stipulating that 'Jurist' is the neighbors' [GRU's] man and that it is necessary to stay away from him."

The authors also use the secret testimony of Field, who told the Hungarian secret police of his espionage work and association with Hiss in 1954, as well as with Whitaker Chambers, when he was a Soviet agent. Field told the Hungarians that he knew Hiss "was working for the Soviet secret service" and that "Chambers was Hiss's upper contact in the secret service." He also confirmed that Hiss had tried to persuade him to become an agent as well, and that in 1935, realizing they both were secret party members, they had become friends. Many have contested Field's confession, which was released some years ago; but as HKV note, the memories of Massing, Field, and Chambers from the 1930s to the '50s are all confirmed by the notebooks, which "offer contemporaneous KGB documentation that corroborates all of the main elements of the story the three provided." *Spies* continues with similar evidence, adding up to a barrage of documentation that, as they write, provides "massive weight of accumulated evidence" that closes the case. While that will not convince diehard apologists, "to serious students of history continued claims for Hiss's innocence are akin to a terminal case of ideological blindness."

The second area of investigation concerns Soviet atomic espionage at the Manhattan Project, and includes new material on the work carried out by the Soviet network established by Julius



Rosenberg. Despite much new material published in the years since the first Venona release in 1995—which has led even the Meeropol brothers, the Rosenbergs’ sons, to acknowledge that their father was an obvious Soviet spy—defenders of the Rosenbergs have developed a new fallback position. They argue (as do the Meeropols) that Ethel Rosenberg was innocent, and that although her husband served in a Soviet network, he produced nothing harmful and only passed on insignificant industrial espionage. Principally, they assert that Julius Rosenberg was not an atom spy, and that he and his wife were framed in order for the U.S. government to provide a scapegoat for actual spies like Klaus Fuchs, who could not be prosecuted in America.

HKV reveal that Rosenberg had recruited another atomic spy besides his brother-in-law David Greenglass, a hitherto unknown engineer named Russell McNutt who was not only brought into espionage by Rosenberg but instructed by him to seek work in the area of atomic energy and the bomb. While Greenglass was, by chance, assigned by the Army to work on the bomb assembly, McNutt was recruited on Rosenberg’s “initiative to cultivate ‘Enormous’” (the Manhattan Project). McNutt worked at the Kellex design office in New York, which had the contract for building the massive atomic facility at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. An agent who lived undetected, he later became a vice president of Gulf-Reston and helped develop the planned community of Reston, Virginia, ending his career as chief engineer at Gulf Oil.

The files also reveal that Ethel Rosenberg was fully involved in the recruitment of her sister-in-law and brother, and was no innocent figure. As for David Greenglass, it has long been claimed that whatever information he gave the Soviets was primitive and inconsequential. But new evidence proves this to be false. While not as important as the information given to the Soviets by the physicists Klaus Fuchs and Theodore Hall, the chief of the KGB in Moscow noted that the information provided by all three “mutually overlap[ped].” A report from the New York KGB station revealed that Greenglass had given them a floor plan and sketches of buildings, material on preparation of a uranium bomb, calculations on a structure solution for obtaining U 235, which they called “highly valuable,” and a description of the bomb. As HKV write, “It was an impressive list of materials from an Army sergeant with only a limited technical education.”

Moreover, citing the report of Anatoly Yatskov, they reveal for the first time that Greenglass gave Rosenberg in September 1945 the actual “model of a detonator” for the fuse of the bomb’s explosive substance built in his workshop—not, as previously thought, a primitive sketch of the mechanism. So Julius Rosenberg *was* an atomic spy, contrary to those who minimize his network’s importance; and his brother-in-law David Greenglass gave the Soviets valuable and important material.

Once Greenglass was arrested and became a cooperative witness, the KGB developed a defense strategy that would be employed to the letter by the Rosenberg defense group. The KGB instructed that “it would be preferable to publish articles about the trial first and foremost in the non-Communist press,” and to emphasize the trial as an exercise in “coarse anti-Soviet propaganda” and an attempt to shift blame for the Korean war away from the United States and “onto Jews and Communists,” as well as an attempt to turn America into a fascist country. They also suggested emphasizing the horror of the execution of Ethel Rosenberg, a mother of two young boys, “because of some villainous brother’s slanderous denunciation” and the argument that, in fact, there are no real atomic “secrets.”



The Rosenberg network was a key part of the Soviet “XY line,” the KGB’s name for networks seeking scientific, technical, and industrial data. It was in this area that Morton Sobell, who recently confessed that he was a spy, and others previously unknown such as Nathan Sussman, worked. This group gave the Soviets data on radar, radio, aerodynamics, sonar, and jet fighters. The American physicist William Perl gave the KGB documents on long-distance jet fighter planes, and blueprints of the Lockheed P-80 jet fighter, and his data were used to jump-start Soviet jet fighter development, surprising the U.S. Air Force in Korea when it faced Soviet MIGs. At the same time, HKV go out of their way to show that, contrary to what some have argued, J. Robert Oppenheimer, despite having been a member of the American Communist party, did *not* spy for the Soviet Union.

The third major revelation is the solid identification of leftwing journalist I.F. Stone as a Soviet agent. For decades, Stone’s admirers have depicted him as an independent, free-spirited journalist, unafraid to go after sacred cows, beholden to no one but his own conscience. His opposition to Cold war foreign policy, and his influential writings in opposition to the Vietnam war, made him a hero in the 1960s to the emerging New Left, and to a future generation of journalists and writers. The KGB files now firmly establish that, during 1936-38, Stone signed on as a full-fledged KGB agent. There is simply no more room for doubt. As the New York KGB station agent reported in May 1936, “Relations with ‘Pancake’ [Stone’s KGB name] have entered ‘the channel of normal operational work.’” For the next few years, HKV write, “Stone worked closely with the KGB” as a talent spotter and recruiter. He also worked with the American Communist Victor Perlo who, while an economist at the War Production Group, also led a Soviet espionage apparatus and compiled material for Stone. “That Stone chose never to reveal this part of his life,” write the authors, “strongly suggests that he knew just how incompatible it would be with his public image as a courageous and independent journalist.”

While the proofs about Hiss, the Rosenberg network, and I. F. Stone are more newsworthy, *Spies* is also a comprehensive look at how the Soviets saw espionage in America as a key part of building the Soviet Union’s military and industrial infrastructure. Those who have always believed it was conspiratorial slander to talk about Communist infiltration of the federal government may be surprised to learn how thorough the KGB was in planting its agents in key agencies. The list includes not just Alger Hiss and his brother Donald but people such as Harry Magdoff in the Department of Commerce, Abraham Glasser in the Justice Department, David Wahl in the Federal Energy Administration and then the OSS, Gerald Graze in the Civil Service Commission, Harry Dexter White at Treasury, William Remington in the War Production Board and Council of Economic Advisors, Lauchlin Currie and Laurence Duggan in the Department of State—and many others. But there are limits to what espionage can accomplish. The effectiveness of the Soviet networks collapsed just as the Cold War began, and when the KGB desperately needed intelligence. It was the 1945 defection of Elizabeth Bentley that led Soviet intelligence to close down almost all of its American operations, and to dissolve and deactivate its agents. Bentley had run party-based KGB networks in the government, and when she went to the FBI, her defection “was by any measure a catastrophe.” Everything that the KGB and GRU had put together during the war years had to be abandoned:



By the time the FBI began to watch them or came to interrogate them, Bentley's American agents had their excuses and cover stories thought out and their cries about political persecution of progressives well rehearsed.

The most striking fact to emerge from *Spies* "is that a remarkable number of Americans"—more than 500— "assisted Soviet intelligence agencies." We still do not know the identities of all of them. Despite HUAC, the FBI, and Senator McCarthy and his associates, many were questioned, but few were prosecuted and fewer convicted. Some have argued that, although the Soviets may have spied against America, they did little harm. The KGB files reveal, however, that stolen scientific and technical data helped the Soviets wage the Cold War, build an atomic bomb, and deploy "jet planes, radar, sonar, artillery proximity fuses," and other armaments long before they could have done so on their own. Soviet espionage in America gave Stalin the confidence to give Kim Il Sung the go-ahead to invade South Korea in 1950.

HKV also show that, even though most American Communists were not spies, the files indicate that "the CPUSA's leadership in the 1930s and 1940s willingly placed the party's organizational resources and a significant number of its key cadres at the service of the espionage agencies of a foreign power." The American Communist party "as an organized entity was an auxiliary service to Soviet intelligence."

Joseph McCarthy was wrong in many of his accusations, but those American anti-Communists who saw the Communist party as a genuine threat to our national security, and who worked to keep their members out of government, were right. They were not witch-hunters, and the search for Communists in government was "a rational response to the extent to which the Communist party had become an appendage of Soviet intelligence."

*Ronald Radosh, an adjunct fellow at the Hudson Institute, is coauthor of The Rosenberg File, and, most recently with Allis Radosh, of A Safe Haven: Harry S. Truman and the Founding of Israel.*

## **SECRETS OF THE COLD WAR:**

US Army Europe's Intelligence & Counterintelligence activities against the Soviets during the Cold War

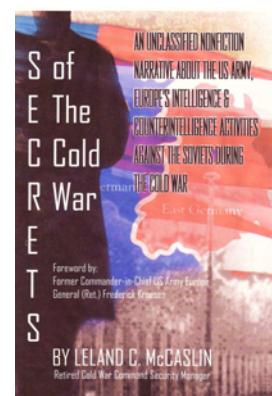
By Leland C. McCaslin

ISBN: 978-1-906033-91-0

### **Description:**

'Secrets of the Cold War' focuses on a dark period of a silent war and offers a new perspective on the struggle between the superpowers of the world told in the words of those who were there. The author, formerly an expert in counterintelligence in US Army Europe, weaves together exciting true accounts of allies collecting enemy information in the East and fighting spies and terrorist in the West.

Amassing Soviet military information by Allied agents in the East is at the forefront! Learn the bizarre method a British agent uses to obtain the muzzle size of a Russian tank as he risks his life





jumping on a moving train in East Germany. A French officer drives into a Soviet tank column and escapes undiscovered by cunning methods. In West Germany, terrorist attacks and spies are rampant. Communists shoot a rocket propelled grenade into a General's occupied limo and terrorists kidnap another General. From the espionage files, an American soldier is nearly recruited in a downtown bar to be a spy and a First Sergeant is lured by sex to be an unknowing participant in spying.

Behind-the-lines images are historic and intriguing. See photographs of a French officer and a Soviet officer relaxing in the East German woods in a temporary unofficial peace; 'James Bond' type cars with their light tricks and their ability to leave their Stasi shadows 'wheel spinning' in the snow will amaze readers.

Russian translator for the presidential hotline recounts a story about having to lock his doors in the Pentagon, separating himself and his sergeant from the Pentagon Generals when a message comes in from the Soviets. When he called the White House to relay the message to the President and stood by for a possible reply to the Soviet Chairman, he stopped working for the Generals and started working solely for the President.

In another riveting account, a US Berlin tank unit goes on red alert when the Soviets stop a US convoy on the autobahn between West Germany and Berlin. The Berlin Command orders the tanks to rescue them, "If anything gets in your way, either run over it or blow it away!" Young US Berlin train commanders recount their encounters with their Soviet counterparts aboard the Berlin Duty Train. In an unusual train incident, one male Soviet Officer places a love note in a young US female Train Commander's pocket, touching her leg. The note is in the book.

Containing a host of first-person accounts that lift the lid on previously untold clandestine activities, this is a major contribution to Cold War history, and exciting reading for all those who have an interest in the real-life world of military intelligence, counterintelligence and espionage.

**ONE MINUTE TO MIDNIGHT: Kennedy, Khrushchev, And Castro On The Brink Of Nuclear War**  
By Michael Dobbs  
Reviewed By Frank DeBenedictis



In the 1990s, Cold War and JFK assassination document declassification was followed by a plethora of books of the Cuban Missile Crisis. The 1990s produced landmark works such as the transcribed Kennedy Tapes, and Kennedy Presidential Library historian Sheldon Stern's book on the tapes with valuable narrative titled Averting the Final Crisis: John F. Kennedy and the Secret Cuban Missile Crisis Meetings. By decade's end it was thought that little new material was available.

When Washington Post columnist Michael Dobbs recently added his book One Minute To Midnight: Kennedy, Khrushchev and Castro on the Brink of Nuclear War to the literature, it was initially dismissed by critics. Dobbs' dogged investigative work proved his critics wrong. New materials were uncovered beyond the scope of earlier investigative efforts. Additionally, Dobbs'



new interpretation focused on Black Saturday, October 27, the most dangerous day of the crisis. Dobbs emphatically states that “if the Cuban missile crisis was the defining moment of the Cold War, Black Saturday was the defining moment of the missile crisis.”

One Minute to Midnight exploded several earlier missile crisis myths. The author retells the famous “eyeball to eyeball” incident when Cuba bound Soviets “blinked” and their cargo ships turned around. This “turning back” was decided earlier and not on the spot, as was commonly thought. He also retells the Scali-Feklisov back channel episode from the White House to the Soviet Union. Neither Washington reporter Scali, nor the Soviet diplomat, originally thought to have been intermediaries in a crisis ending diplomatic effort were instead a conduit for KGB information gathering.

One Minute to Midnight shows new material and photos of Soviet nuclear missiles at the Cuban Bejucal missile site, poised to be fired at Guantanamo Naval Base in the event of a US invasion. On Black Saturday, Major Rudolph Anderson’s U-2 spy plane, shot down by the Soviets, had entered the area containing missiles.

As the situation deteriorated on October 27, the president’s Executive Committee [EXCOMM] frenetically looked toward a variety of diplomatic channels and military actions ranging from a naval blockade to an invasion. But another equally dangerous U-2 incident happened. Air Force Colonel Chuck Maultsby departed from Alaska, flew to the North Pole, lost navigation amidst northern lights, and unwittingly entered Russian air space. President Kennedy, among the most worried, quipped, “There’s always some son-of-a-bitch that doesn’t get the word.” Dobbs account is especially riveting about this part of the missile crisis, and adds that historians generally overlooked its importance.

The author summarizes two crisis moments on the edge of nuclear precipice: One was the well-known morning of October 24 when Kennedy and his aides braced themselves for a sea-bound confrontation as Soviet ships approaching the quarantine. The other was all of Black Saturday with its rapid succession of incidents in which any one might lead to nuclear war. Dobbs writes, “The real danger no longer arose from a clash of wills between Kennedy and Khrushchev but over whether the two of them jointly could gain control of the war machine being unleashed in the days of the crisis.”

One Minute to Midnight’s shortcomings could be described in its incomplete handling of Cubans—both Miami based anti-Castro exiles and the regime of Fidel Castro—involved in the crisis. Dobbs’ overall addition to the historical record is commendable, but these accomplishments paradoxically can be contrasted with his lack of information in the area regarding intelligence by Cubans in the US, and anti-Castro exiles in Cuba. True, he talks about CIA assets in Cuba, with cryptonyms such as AM/TORRID. But a good account of Castro’s spies in the US would depend on Cuban government archives which aren’t as accessible as Soviet or US archives.

Dobbs’ worthy new revelations, One Minute to Midnight’s strongest point by far is its emphasis on Black Saturday. His persuasive account confronts the reader that a number of tense moments



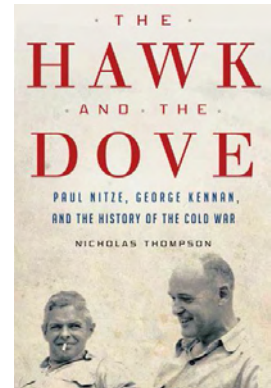
that day put the planet in grave danger. This is when the impossible scenario may have come to fruition, and Cold War fears would materialize.

## **THE HAWK AND THE DOVE**

By Nicholas Thompson

Reviewed by Lee Ruddin

Lee Ruddin here (UK), Roundup Editor at History News Network. Please see below my review of Nicholas Thompson's *The Hawk and The Dove: Paul Nitze, George Kennan, and the History of the Cold War* (New York: Henry Holt, 2009).



A New START Treaty signed in Prague by American and Russian presidents; a Russian spy ring busted in the U.S.; a spy swap in Vienna as part of a deal between Moscow and Washington – you would be forgiven for thinking that you were back in the times of the Iron Curtain, when life between East and West was black and white.

Yet even in today's more colorful world, Nicholas Thompson's *The Hawk and The Dove: Paul Nitze, George Kennan, and the History of the Cold War* is required reading. Do not get me wrong, there are other books to read regarding the “reset” in Russia-U.S. relations. However, the 300-page hardback underscores that knowledge of the Cold War is fundamental to understanding the post-Cold War world.

Paul Nitze and George Kennan were two Americans who held positions of influence throughout the period 1945-1991. Nitze – the hawk – was an insider who wholeheartedly believed that to win the peace you had to prepare for war. Kennan – the dove – was an outsider whose famous “X” article argued that the U.S. should contain the Soviet Union until it imploded from within. Notwithstanding their very different mindsets, the reader soon learns how these bitter rivals were close friends who stepped on to the stage with a divided Germany and a united Soviet Union and “steeped offstage only when Germany reunited and the Soviet Union dissolved.”

As readable as *The Hawk and The Dove* is, though, Thompson's book has its flaws. First and foremost, the title is deeply misleading. Though forever fearful of nuclear weapons, Kennan was no “dove” when it came to assessing Stalinist Russia in his telegrams or wanting to declare war on Iranian rioters for the embassy siege. For his part, Nitze was no “hawk” when it came to expanding the Korean War or introducing ground troops in Vietnam. More accurate labels would be “realist” and “idealist”, as the author himself would probably agree. (Nonetheless, he is correct to point out that the hawk vs. dove dichotomy became fully realized during the period of détente.)

The second criticism concerns Thompson's overly-cautious approach. The author is no historian, granted. But his conclusion that both Cold Warriors were right – because “each was profoundly right at some moments and profoundly wrong at others” – will make the reader question paying the cover price. More of the author's own voice would have been welcomed, too (he is Nitze's



grandson, after all, with unrivaled access to his grandfather's personal papers not to mention the old Soviet warriors who sat opposite him at the negotiating table). Yet the senior editor at The New Yorker reveals next to nothing about his thinking on the (de)merits of dropping the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the best/worst solution for the postwar settlement of Germany, and whether or not the American counterattack should have surged past the 38th Parallel in Korea.

That said, his prose is masterful and the thesis tight. Further praise is warranted for not overplaying the influence of our two chief protagonists. I specifically use the word chief given that The Hawk and The Dove is literally a who's who guide of Cold War players and actors. The best compliment, however, would be to conclude by saying that Thompson has written a diplomatic history of the ilk penned by James Goldgeier and Derek Chollet, coauthors of America Between the Wars: From 11/9 to 9/11: The Misunderstood Decade Between the End of the Cold War and the Start of the War on Terror. And, much like the 2008 text, the 2009 work will become a standard university text. An intellectual double biography concealed inside a key history book.

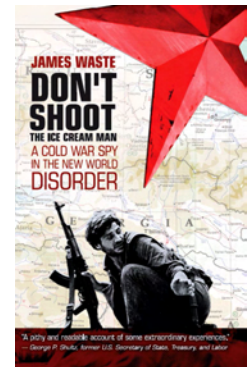
## **DON'T SHOOT THE ICE CREAM MAN: A COLD WAR SPY IN THE NEW WORLD DISORDER**

by James Waste

Review by Gerry Marmion (gerrymarmion@comcast.net)

### **Cover Summary**

At the height of the Cold War, two men in dark suits and shades walked into the San Francisco antique store that James Waste had opened after a successful international career with Bechtel. Their mission: to ask Mr. Waste to serve as an observer for the CIA. Waste accepted on the spot. Over the course of the next three decades, he reported to the agency both as a case officer and as an independent contractor, first behind the Iron Curtain and later along the ancient Silk Road of Central Asia. From the mangled hulk of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, to the violent ungoverned reaches of Tajikistan, to the Tbilisi office of former Soviet Foreign Minister and Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze, *Don't Shoot the Ice Cream Man* combines a vivid collage of first-hand experiences with a compelling behind-the-scenes portrait of a changing world.



### **Book Review**

Jim Waste is the spy who came in from the Cold War, and “Don’t Shoot the Ice Cream Man: A Cold War Spy in the New World Disorder”(Ringwalt Press, 440pp, 2010, available through Amazon.com) tells us what it was like for him. When George Shultz, a former Secretary of State, Defense and Treasury who is prominently featured in this book, refers to the “extraordinary experiences” recounted in it, he may have been thinking about how the author

- saw the fall of the Berlin Wall;
- was the first American civilian to enter the forbidden port city of Vladivostok;



- was among the first few Americans to enter the mangled nuclear control facility at Chernobyl;
- watched Yeltsin's White House burn in Moscow after it was occupied by revolutionaries;
- witnessed vigilante justice in Tajikistan;
- was shot at several times and saw others shot and killed
- escaped Mafiya gunmen by diving into oily water under a pier in Baku, Azerbaijan;
- felt the bullets from a civil war in Georgia go whizzing past his head
- and suffered an injury that would cause him to lose an eye when a building in Chechnya in which he was sheltering took a direct hit from a Russian mortar.

Not even the author's wife or his family knew about these events or the circumstances surrounding them. Compared to the very public lives of his grandfather, a Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, and his father, an executive vice president with the international engineering and construction company Bechtel who helped build the Hoover Dam and both of San Francisco's famous bridges, Jim Waste's life as an independent contractor with the CIA was so secret – his nickname was The Phantom --that nobody other than his handlers knew where he was or what he was doing. And sometimes even they did not know.

This fascinating memoir reveals details about the life he lived in service to the nation while crisscrossing the 12 time zones of the former Soviet Union on his "paper route".

In 1941, when the author was 12, his father was made general manager of a shipyard in Sausalito that built Liberty ships and fleet tankers, the family moved to Marin County, a few miles north of San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge. Six hundred of his fellow high school students joined the eleven million Americans then fighting in World War II. He was too young to serve in that war, and was ineligible to serve during the Korean Conflict by virtue of becoming a new father.

Over a quarter century later, the author, now a 40-year-old father of five, ended his 20-year-career as a field construction engineer and project manager with Bechtel, moved his family back to Marin County, and started an antiques business with offices in London and San Francisco. A few years later, in 1971, two CIA representatives entered his store in San Francisco and asked him to work as an independent contractor. Still feeling guilty about not having served his country, and angered by his two oldest sons talking about dodging the draft for the Viet Nam war, the author agreed instantly, thus beginning a career in the secret world of clandestine warfare that would span the following two decades.

He learned Russian and was given the assignment of reporting on the political and economic conditions, especially the declining infrastructure in the former Soviet Union. However, most of his travels were along the ancient Silk Road of Central Asia, home to several former republics that tried, without military protection, to establish their independence after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Adding to the chaos and confusion that attended their birth pangs were frequent intrusions by Russia, whose imperialist plan was to "start a fire and arrive to put it out, then stay on without an invitation." This troubled region in and around the Caucasus Mountains is where Christianity and Islam met in the form of 50 million Muslims and ten million Orthodox Christians. The unrest there, particularly in Chechnya, Georgia, and Ossetia, continues until this day.



The chaos in these countries often led to absurd situations, like the one that gave the book its title. The author was pinned down by crossfire in a field in Abkhazia when a hapless ice cream vendor rode into the midst of the shooting on a bicycle. The firing stopped while the members of the opposing factions enjoyed their ice cream. Just as a mercenary raised his rifle to shoot the departing vendor, one of the author's bodyguards shouted: "Don't shoot the ice cream man. There is an American observer here and he really wants some ice cream." Shooting resumed, after the man had ridden to safety, leaving the author with a heightened sense of the capriciousness and deadly absurdity of the conditions around him.

A competitive runner and an experienced rugby player, the author camouflaged his purpose by taking his San Francisco rugby team on tour behind the Iron Curtain. Like the other covers he used, it led to many friendships with some extraordinary people along the way. One was with a London antiques dealer who had lived with KGB superspy Kim Philby. Ironically, he was also befriended by – and indeed had his life saved by – various KGB operatives, some of whom had switched their loyalty from Russia to newly independent republics such as Georgia.

However, the central focus in this amply illustrated book is on the friendship between two extraordinary statesmen, George Shultz and Eduard Shevardnadze, both before and after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Each man seemed to have aligned his public persona with his private integrity, and recognized the same alignment in the other. They appreciated each other's public responsibilities and they admired, trusted, and genuinely liked each other. Once, as secretary of state under President Reagan, Shultz sang "Georgia On My Mind" to Shevardnadze, then Russian foreign minister under Gorbachev -- and he did so in Russian. Margaret Thatcher called it the "most effective act of individual statesmanship" she had ever seen. Later, when Shevardnadze was struggling to shepherd his native Georgia from impoverishment into independence, Shultz, unbeknownst to Shevardnadze, quietly invested his own money in the country.

Among the highlights of the book are the intimate and deeply felt letters hand-carried by the author to both men during the crucial early years of Georgia's independence. "At the time of extreme hardship that fell upon me in recent months the moral support of my friends was and remains to be my sole sustenance," writes Shevardnadze. "Today when hardships have become almost unbearable the life-giving support of our friendship has been fully manifested."

Reflecting on his experience, the author makes an argument for the importance of gathering information on the ground as opposed to relying solely on satellite photographs. Referring to a childhood fascination with growth rings in a redwood tree near his home, he describes the "root causes of the current deadly conflicts" in such places as Chechnya, Abkhazia and Nagorno-Karabkh as the same kind as in the Balkans, Indonesia, Palestine and Israel, and he compares them to growth rings in a tree, each revealing the environmental conditions – drought, fires, floods, etc -- in a particular year. He calls these root causes "thorny circles that record painful events or conflicts that damaged tribal institutions or cultures in the past and which are still unresolved."



When such pain goes unexpressed in humans it converts directly into anger and is stored away. In time, he says, “we may lose sight of the original cause of the pain which, now buried and invisible, manifests itself in random unexplained hostility and venting. . . .” When this unexpressed pain passes into the cultural memory of a nation or a people, a passing incident can trigger its release and result in conflicts that send those who depend solely on spy satellites and State Department analysis conducted at a remove into fits of head-scratching perplexity.

He illustrates his point by referring to a visit he made during the early nineties to the capital city of Baku where he saw stark evidence of Azerbaijan’s bitter but little-known war with Armenia. A city park had been converted into a national cemetery, and pictured on the headstones of its 3800 graves were those who lost their lives. “A satellite might have been able to count the graves,” he says, “but it would not have captured the wailing and the air of hopelessness and doom among the people.” No satellite can photograph pain or take the measure of a people’s resentments.

Personal redemption for the author’s public service arrived unexpectedly. He and his wife were attending a Veterans Day celebration on a vacation cruise when all the veterans aboard were asked to stand and state the war in which they served. It took repeated nudging by his wife before he finally rose. “My name,” he said, “is Jim Waste. I was a covert intelligence officer for the CIA in the former Soviet Union and in Central Asia. I made thirty-five trips to my mission area during and after the Cold War. That was, and still is, my war – the Cold War.”

### **THE CRABB ENIGMA**

By Mike and Jacqui Welham

ISBN: 9781 848763821

Published by Matador at £9.99

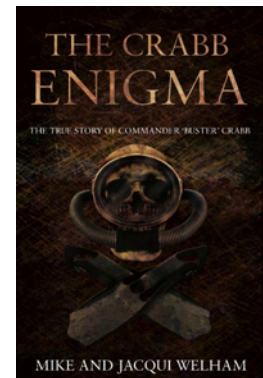
[www.crabbenigma.com](http://www.crabbenigma.com)

This is advance information about a dramatic new cold war, The Crabb Enigma.

This is a true story that involves a frogman, the British ruling class and Royalty. It is a tale of illegal activities, art and currency smuggling, Nazi looted gold and treasure, homosexual blackmail, threats and mysterious deaths.

The authors and witnesses have been subjected to government surveillance, mail interception and telephone tapping both by the UK authorities and INTERPOL. Following publication of the authors’ previous book Frogman Spy, attempts were made to kill both a researcher and a vital witness. This is the murky world of what the establishment does not want you to know.

The story is linked to the USA and the former USSR. The FBI sent a box of 1,500 A4 pages but the only bits not blacked out amounted to six pages. The CIA sent nothing and just said that it was in the interest of US national security not to make available any documentation or information. Applications to the former KGB for information remain unanswered.



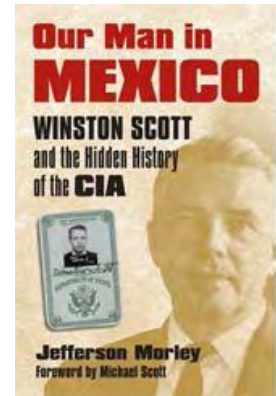


## **OUR MAN IN MEXICO: Winston Scott and the Hidden History of the CIA**

By Jefferson Morley

Reviewed by Frank DeBenedictis

Soon after the 1993 JFK Records Collection Act began opening up assassination files, University of Maryland professor John Newman, dove into them. What transpired was Oswald and the CIA, a book showing a US intelligence paper trail left by Lee Harvey Oswald. On October 1959, in Moscow, Oswald announced his intention to defect to the Soviet Union. The US embassy cabled Washington, and within days, information on Oswald's defection began circulating to the State Department, CIA, CIA counterintelligence, the FBI, the Office of Naval Intelligence and divisions of those agencies. Information on Oswald accumulated for four years, prior to the Kennedy assassination.



Former Washington Post journalist Jefferson Morley writes about a particularly troubling segment of Oswald's story, his 1963 trip to Mexico City, less than two months before the Kennedy assassination. In *Our Man in Mexico: Winston Scott and the Hidden History of the CIA*, Morley traces Oswald's movements in Mexico City to both Cuban and Soviet embassies as part of a biography of Winston Scott. Mexico City CIA station chief Win Scott believed foreign involvement, in spite of the Warren Commission's conclusion that Oswald acted alone.

Win Scott's intelligence service started in World War II Britain, and continued into the Cold War. He notably worked in World War II with British spymaster and later defector Kim Philby. His early Philby experience heightened his personal suspicions about possible Communist assassination involvement. Another Scott and Philby associate was CIA counterintelligence chief James Jesus Angleton. Angleton's own anti-communist suspicions topped Win's, as he searched for Soviet moles in the CIA's ranks for years.

Another younger Mexico City CIA officer entered into Morley's story, as David Atlee Phillips's tasks included Western Hemisphere propaganda, the Mexico City Cuban desk and an ongoing effort to overthrow Fidel Castro. Phillips's despair over the failed Bay of Pigs invasion, and subsequent dislike of President Kennedy caused suspicion among later US government investigators into the assassination. Phillips's Cuban desk duties allowed him to bypass station chief Win Scott when forwarding information to Washington. This proved crucial when Oswald visited Mexico City in October 1963.

Oswald's visit took him to Soviet and Cuban embassies, where his conversations were taped and assumed to have been erased. A strong point in Morley's book is his dogged research, as he discovered that copies still existed. The Mexico visit caused a buzz in Langley, and top CIA officials knew of the inconsequential Oswald. Scott's own counterintelligence background focused on Oswald's Communist background. Chief of Western Hemisphere division JC King, dealt with Scott in two ways—deflecting his views while thanking him for his assistance. The author writes that Washington wanted the “blanking out of possible foreign involvement in the JFK assassination.” Later CIA chiefs would engage in supporting the Warren Report's lone gunman conclusion, while discrediting its critics.



Jefferson Morley's book is important for several reasons. First it succeeds as a Cold War biography of Mexico City CIA chief Win Scott, while appreciating his duties in a city which was a hotbed of Cold War intrigue. Second is Scott's role investigating Oswald's Mexico City trip so ominously close to the Kennedy assassination. Third is Morley's contention that some of what Win was not told, particularly by David Atlee Phillips and James Angleton, may have been even more important than what he knew.

Morley acknowledges Win Scott's credibility and opinion. Phillips comes across as less than honest, and Angleton seems less than trusting of his old colleague and friend Win Scott. Morley's reportage suggests more needs to be learned from documents related to Phillips and the anti-Castro movement, which still have not been released from the National Archives. This incomplete part of the story doesn't detract from the book's strength—exploring Mexico City's shadowy intelligence history in the Cold War.

## **COLD WAR WEBSITES OF INTEREST**

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

**Berlin Orientation Tours** - [www.cdeis.com/americana08.html](http://www.cdeis.com/americana08.html)

**National History Club** - [www.nationalhistoryclub.org/documents/Spring10.pdf](http://www.nationalhistoryclub.org/documents/Spring10.pdf)

**The Cold War on History.com** - [www.history.com/topics/cold-war](http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war)

**The Patriot Files** - [www.patriotfiles.com](http://www.patriotfiles.com) - The Patriot Files is a founding member of the Library of Congress Veterans History Project and is a private and donation funded add free website. The Patriot Files has been online for close to 10 years and was built to preserve military history.

**Venona** - [www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/hiss/hissvenona.html](http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/hiss/hissvenona.html)  
- [www.nsa.gov/about/files/cryptologic\\_heritage/publications/coldwar/venona\\_story.pdf](http://www.nsa.gov/about/files/cryptologic_heritage/publications/coldwar/venona_story.pdf)

**Army Security Agency** - [www.asaaancr.org](http://www.asaaancr.org)

**Gerald R. Ford Presidential Museum** - [www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov](http://www.fordlibrarymuseum.gov)

**Cold War Weapon Cost Estimates** - [www.coldwarweaponsystemcosts.com](http://www.coldwarweaponsystemcosts.com)

**John Armstrong document collection on Lee Harvey Oswald** - at Baylor University - [www.deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?t=3823](http://www.deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?t=3823)

**47th Bomb Wing and the B-45** - [www.47thbombwing.org](http://www.47thbombwing.org)

**Edgewood Court Case** - [www.vawatchdog.org/10/nf10/nfjun10/nf060810-4.htm](http://www.vawatchdog.org/10/nf10/nfjun10/nf060810-4.htm)



**The Undisclosed Location Disclosed: -**

<http://historian4hire.wordpress.com/2010/07/15/coldwarsites>

- Continuity of Government Sites as Recent Past Resources. Includes the Fort Reno continuity of government site. Article also has links to audio clips from an oral history interview done with a former army sergeant who was assigned to one of the facilities.

**Walter Cronkite report on July Moon Landing -** <http://youtu.be/HwaA-hbvYF8>

**Oceanographic Ships -** [www.tags-21.info/index.html](http://www.tags-21.info/index.html)

**Hog Wild -** [www.b-29hogwild.com/Remembering the B-29 Hog Wild.html](http://www.b-29hogwild.com/Remembering_the_B-29_Hog_Wild.html)

**Marie Tragedy, June 1960 -** [www.MARIEshipwrech.com](http://www.MARIEshipwrech.com)

**“THE END”**

Thank you for your interest in The Cold War Times and support of The Cold War Museum. It has been an honor and priviledg for me to move the museum forward over these past 13 years. I want to thank everyone who has supported this effort from the time of its inception on July 16, 1996. I could not have moved the museum forward to this point without the assistance of the board of directors, financial supporters, artifact donors, oral history providers, and numerous volunteers. I am excited about our new home at Vint Hill. Now is the time that I need your help the most. Please consider a 2010 contribution. Your gift will help ensure future generations remember Cold War events and personalities that forever altered our understanding of national security, international relations, and personal sacrifice for one's country.

Comments, questions, suggestions, or ideas on The Cold War Times can be sent to [editor@coldwar.org](mailto:editor@coldwar.org).

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If you would like to submit an article, reunion notice, event notice, or Cold War research inquiry, send an email to [editor@coldwar.org](mailto:editor@coldwar.org). If you would like to sponsor future issues of The Cold War Times, send an email to [editor@coldwar.org](mailto:editor@coldwar.org). If you would like to help establish a Museum Chapter in your State or Country, please email [editor@coldwar.org](mailto:editor@coldwar.org).

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

Thank you for your continued support.

Francis Gary Powers, Jr.  
Founder, The Cold War Museum