



Cold War Times®

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

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About the Cold War Museum

Founded in 1996 by Francis Gary Powers, Jr. and John C. Welch, the Cold War Museum is dedicated to preserving Cold War history and honoring Cold War Veterans. For more information, call 703-273-2381, go online to www.coldwar.org, or write The Cold War Museum, P.O. Box 178, Fairfax, VA 22038.

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

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

A WORD FROM OUR SPONSOR

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THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – WINTER/SPRING UPDATE 2008

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 writing to provide you with a brief update on the Museum’s activities. The museum is at a critical stage in its development and is in the final stages of lease negotiations with Fairfax County Park Authority for use of the former Nike Missile Base in Lorton, Virginia.

I am grateful to Senator Chap Petersen from Fairfax, VA and Delegate Joe May from Leesburg, VA who introduced budget amendments in January 2008 that would provide the Cold War Museum with a non-state agency appropriation. This will be a very difficult year for all nonprofits seeking this type of State support. If you live in Virginia, please contact your state

Delegate and Senator to let them know that you support the Cold War Museum and the budget amendments put forth by Senator Petersen and Delegate May.

Virginia State Delegates: <http://dela.state.va.us/dela/MemBios.nsf/MWebsiteTL?OpenView>.

Virginia State Senators:

[http://sov.state.va.us/SenatorDB.nsf/\\$\\$Viewtemplate+for+WMembershipHome?OpenForm](http://sov.state.va.us/SenatorDB.nsf/$$Viewtemplate+for+WMembershipHome?OpenForm).

The Museum is working with the International Spy Museum in Washington, DC and the Atomic Bunker in Harnepop near Berlin, Germany to display temporarily some of its artifacts. The Cold War Museum is an affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution and has pledges of support for artifact loans from Smithsonian Air and Space, American History, National Portrait, and US Postal Museums. The Museum has chapters in Berlin, Germany and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The mobile exhibit on the U-2 Incident, the “Spies of Washington Tour,” and related educational activities continue to generate interest and support. The mobile exhibit, currently on display at the Pacific Coast Air Museum (www.pacificcoastairmuseum.org) through April 15, will travel to the ITOW Veterans Museum (www.itowmuseum.org) in Perham, Minnesota on May 1. The educational Spy Tour of Washington (www.spytour.com) is now booking group tours online.

On October 2, 2007 the museum co-hosted, *Cold War Conversations-II*, to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the 1957 launch of Sputnik. Dr. Sergei Khrushchev, the son of Nikita Khrushchev and author of *Memoirs of Nikita Khrushchev 1953-1964* and Paul Dickson, author of *Sputnik—Shock of the Century* discussed this important Cold War historical event. Dialog between the two and Q&A from the audience followed their presentations. Sponsors included Dulles Marriott, Northern Virginia Community College – Loudoun Campus, and NASA.

The Museum is working with the Embassy of the Czech Republic to commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the Prague Spring and with the British Berlin Airlift Association to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Berlin Airlift later this year. There are varieties of sponsorship opportunities available in conjunction with these anniversary events as well as other Cold War Museum educational events and activities. Please email gpowersjr@coldwar.org for additional information.

If you know of friends or family members that would be interested in our efforts, please share this update with them or encourage them to visit www.coldwar.org. Please consider a year-end tax-deductible contribution or artifact donation. 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 Cold War Times email newsletter list, contact:

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MIDWEST CHAPTER UPDATE

By Chris Sturdevant, Chairman,

The Midwest Chapter has two exciting events that we are looking forward to. One major undertaking is commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Berlin Airlift. We are working in conjunction with Baerbel Simon, the Berlin Chapter, in addition to British and Commonwealth Berlin Airlift veterans to host a commemoration later this summer in both Chicago and Milwaukee. Details are being worked on to have Berlin Airlift veterans present as well.

We have invited Official James Bond author Raymond Benson to present at Carroll College in April. 2008 will mark the 100th birthday of the late 007 creator Ian Fleming. We also may feature other Cold War authors as well. If you are a local author having written books on a Cold War topic such as espionage or other related historical fiction and would like to participate please contact me at csturdev@hotmail.com.

The Wall: Growing Up Behind the Iron Curtain

This book by Peter Sis was recognized as a Caldecott Honor Book. Great read and illustrations. Would make a wonderful gift for kids, grandkids, etc.

www.amazon.com/Wall-Growing-Behind-Iron-Curtain/dp/0374347018

Cold War Monument Unveiled in Chicago

The unveiling of the Berlin Wall Exhibit at the Western Avenue Brown Line Station, located in a German neighborhood of Chicago, is mostly accredited to the initiatives of its 47th Ward Alderman Eugene C. Schuler. The support for this undertaking was a contribution by many individuals, businesses, the Chicago Transit Authorities, but starting first, with airlifting this three thousand-pound segment into Chicago's O'Hare International Airport by Lufthansa German Airlines.

(Photo: Segment of the Berlin Wall located inside the terminal of the Western Avenue Brown Line Station)



(Photo: Werner I. Juretzko, The Cold War Museum-European Affairs; Ambassador J.D. Bindenagel (the last US Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic at the point of its collapse in 1989); LtC. John Amberg, Director U.S. Army Public Affairs-Midwest; and Alderman Eugene S. Schuler)



The portion of the Berlin Wall is a donation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the City of Chicago.

The segment is about three feet wide, but it was once a part of a 110-Mile impenetrable wall, which for thirty years encircled and choked West Berlin from the rest of the city during the Cold War.

(Photo: Dagmar Freiberger, President, German American National Congress, Chicago; Wolfgang Drautz, Consul General of the German Federal Republic, Wally Rozak, Executive Director, DANK-HAUS German Cultural Center and Werner I. Juretzko, CWM – European Affairs.)



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BERLIN CHAPTER UPDATE

By Baerbel E. Simon – The Cold War Museum – Berlin Chapter
English Translation: Geoff Smith- BBAA and Baerbel E. Simon
Photos by Horst Simon and George C .Marshall Foundation, Lexington, USA

Dear Friends and Supporters of the Cold War Museum,

The Berlin Chapter wishes all the friends and supporters a peaceful and prosperous New Year. Thank you all very much for the many Christmas and New Year's greetings. I am glad to offer the following report on the activities and development of the Berlin Chapter of the Cold War Museum.

The year 2007 was very successful for the Berlin Chapter. We made significant progress. The first exhibition of the Berlin Chapter has been open since June 30th, 2007. Many guests were there from near and far. The Berlin Chapter had a very positive feedback in the media.

In Memorial

Mr. Geoff Smith, Chairman of the British Berlin Air lift Association sent me that sad news.

BBAA, Squadron Leader Frank Stillwell died suddenly on the 2nd January 2008. He was the first Secretary/Treasurer and co-founder of the BBAA in 1994 along with the first Chairman of the Association, Capt Alan D.B. Smith. Also, Lady Daphne Maynard, the wife of the first President, Sir Nigel Maynard has died. On behalf of the Cold War Museum / Berlin Chapter, I send all our sympathy to the families

England Journey 2007

By Baerbel E. Simon

December 7th through 13th my husband and myself were in England the whole journey was wonderful. We had the opportunity to visit many museums and connected with many new contacts for the future work of the Berlin Chapter.

Royal Air Force Museum Cosford, Cold War Exhibition Shifnal, Shropshire, TF11 8UP,
www.nationalcoldwarexhibition.org.uk

RAF Museum London, Grahame Park Way, London, NW9 5LL
www.rafmuseum.org.uk/london

Imperial War Museum, 111 Kennington Rd, London, SE11, UK
www.iwm.org.uk

Nation Memorial Arboretum, Arlewas, Staffordshire / England
www.ukniwm.org.uk

The Berlin Airlift Memorial in England

Fifty-two years after the end of the Berlin Blockade on the 12th May 1949, a Memorial and grove of thirty-nine trees was unveiled at the National Memorial Arboretum, Alrewas, Staffordshire / England on the 12th May 2001 by the British Berlin Airlift Association.

The Berlin Airlift Memorial there is a smaller copy of the Berlin Airlift Memorial in Berlin / Germany. The eagle on the top represents the British and Commonwealth contribution to the first victory of the Cold War. Thirty-nine trees were planted in memory of the 39 British and Commonwealth men who were killed during the Berlin Airlift Mission.

On the 10th of December we hosted a press conference at the Lady Annes Hotel in Stamford, England. We met representatives of the United Kingdom Press to report and inform them about our program of events to marking the 60th anniversary of the Berlin Airlift.



www.northantset.co.uk/evening-telegraph/Airlift-anniversary-preview-UK-visit.3564511.jp

www.northamptonchron.co.uk/evening-telegraph/Airlift-anniversary-preview-UK-visit.3564511.jp

www.peterboroughtoday.co.uk/villagesnews/Events-mark-Berlin-Airlift-anniversary.3576046.jp

www.stamfordmercury.co.uk/news/Germans-praise-plans-to-mark.3581704.jp

The absolute highlight was the meeting with the Berlin Airlift Veterans, and ability to talk face to face with them. I gave a small talk to inform and present the Berlin Chapter and the common project

The Berlin Airlift the first Battle of the Cold War

Many thanks go to AM Sir John Curtiss KCB KBE FRACS CBIM, Mr. Bernard Howard – Sponsorship Coordinator, Mr. Geoff Smith, Chairman, and Mr. Colin Cottle (all members of the British Berlin Airlift Association) for organizing and arranging our visits. We shared a wonderful time. All was very perfect and we are looking forward to welcome all of you in Berlin May 2008.

(Photo: Many thanks for coming to the following gentlemen: Left to right: Mr. Bert Flatters, Mr. Norman Bingham, Veteran Peter Beswick, Veteran John Perkins and Veteran David Hildred).



We are looking forward to seeing you in person in Peterborough June 2008.

Christmas and New Year 1948

By Baerbel Simon

In the years 1948, the Berliners were glad and thankful to have an intact room, coal for heat and maybe a candle. Well, we can now think that people did not know what was prosperity or the hunting of bargains.

The city was destroyed, dark and cold, the people were thankful to the Western Powers and its mission to provide support with everything needed for their daily life.



(Photo: Berlin- Friedrichstrasse 1945 courtesy of the George C. Marshall Foundation)

How did the Airlift ground and aircrews celebrate Christmas?

By Baerbel E. Simon

Shortly before Christmas Irving Berlin, the famous comedian Bob Hope accompanied by actress Jinx Falkenberg and other stage, screen and radio performers left by air from the USA to entertain the soldiers at Christmas in Germany. Irving Berlin had composed a surprise for the Airlift Troops.

On the 25th of December 1948 the Bob Hope Party gave a series of special Christmas performances in Berlin and other sites in Germany for everybody involved in the Airlift. After the successful shows in Germany, the assembled group traveled to Burtonwood Air Base near Manchester / England to entertain the troops, and bring a bit of joy to them.

Irving Berlin wrote a music score for the Berlin Airlift Troops.

Operation Vittles, Words & Music

By Irving Berlin

Verse

Not long ago a group we called the air corps
Helped win the war and too a bow
Not long ago we cheered the fighting air corps
Let's see what's happened to them now.

Chorus

Operation Vittles we'll soon be on our way
With coal and wheat and hay and everything's is okay
Operation Vittles as in the sky we go
We won't forget to blow
A kiss to Uncle Joe we're growing fonder
Of "The wild blue yonder"
Making a buck flying a truck
No one here belittles the job that must be done
Although the war was won
We'll be there earning stripes and bars
In our old freight cars till the airlift gets the air.

Parody on "Operation Vittles"

Operation Fraeulein
The final bugle sounds
And like a pack of hounds we wander out of bounds
Operation Fraeulein
We jump upon our bikes
And meet someone who likes a pack of Lucky Strikes
We're growing fonder of a girl who's blonder
Than the brunette we can't forget
Operation Fraeulein
We must make in Germany a true democracy on the square
So a guy begets little democrats Till the Airlift gets the air.

Source: The Rodgers & Hammerstein Organization, 1065 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 2400
New York, NY 10018 - www.rnh.com

Please help spread the word about the Berlin Chapter. Together we can make this vision a reality. If you should have any questions, want additional information, please visit the German Homepage: www.coldwar.org/BerlinChapter. If you have any questions or you want additional information, please contact:

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COLD WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

CWVA CHAIRMAN'S UPDATE

By Vince Milum - Chairman - CWVA



The following are CWVA's Revised Goals:

- (a) Build sustainable networks of altruistic outreach to the less fortunate whom Cold War Veterans are dedicated to serving,
- (b) Ensure access to quality VA health care for honorably discharged Cold War Veterans,
- (c) Eliminate discriminatory treatment of Cold War Veterans by governmental entities and fellow Veterans' Service Organizations, and
- (d) Sustain the continued growth of the Cold War Veterans Association.

In keeping with goal (a) stated above, CWVA Chaplain Fr. Patrick Rohen will be meeting this month (January) with the CWVA Chairman. As part of his visit, Fr. Rohen will be meeting with veterans incarcerated at Fort Leavenworth military prison.

In keeping with goal (b) stated above, the congressional advisory task force upon which the CWVA chairman serves will be meeting with Congressman Dennis Moore on Friday afternoon, January 25, 2007. The group will focus on DoD and VA health care issues but will also address other issues as time permits.

In keeping with goal (c) stated above, Mick Stewart has assumed the role of Texas Legislative Affairs Director for the Association and will direct all related interactions with Texas-based government officials.

In keeping with goal (d) stated above, CWVA Europe member Joe McColgan will be flying to the states to meet with the CWVA Chairman. As part of their itinerary they will be exploring expansion of CWVA representation abroad

In keeping with the goals stated above, CWVA Florida Director Scott Sutherland reports that he is “looking into some mass communication options in an effort to reach out to the Florida Veterans community and increase our membership. My affiliation with the AIR FORCE SERGEANTS ASSOCIATION is proving to be a real benefit in that regard.”

In keeping with the goals stated above, CWVA New York Director Nick Valhos reports the following:

(a) At a recent Veterans Advisory Board meeting for Congresswomen Kirsten Gillibrand (upon which he serves), they discussed (i) legislation that she has supported for veterans and their families and (ii) her support for the NYS Military Museum's Veterans' Oral History Project (which will preserve the stories of New York's Veterans).

(b) (Per Nick:) “We also discussed her desire for better communications with veterans and their families to better serve them. For a congresswoman in her first term she is doing a great job and truly concerned.”

(c) (Per Nick:) “I have spoken to a little over 100 veterans at American Legion Posts 1303, 1466, and VFW Post 170. I talked about the Cold War Veterans Assoc., and why they should join and many of the incidents that happen during that time period and the number of veterans who died during this period. I told them that congresswomen Gillibrand supported the Cold War Medal and handed out a membership form to each veteran.”

For more information on the Cold War Veterans Association, please visit them online at:

www.coldwarveterans.com

www.coldwarveterans.com/cwva_news.htm

www.coldwarveterans.com/cwva_board_statement.htm

AMERICAN COLD WAR VETERANS, INC.

ACWV CHAIRMAN'S UPDATE

By Frank Tims - Chairman

American Cold War Veterans has launched its new website (www.americancoldwarvets.org) and discussion forum, and has been actively working toward our goals for 2008. Under themes of remembrance, recognition, and relevance, the ACWV has launched a series of initiatives and officer appointments.



Scott L'Ecuyer was appointed Associate membership Director (to work with Lloydene Hill, ACWV's Director of membership), and as Liaison with USAF veterans groups. Glen Talon was appointed New Hampshire State Director and will handle a range of special projects, including liaison with selected veteran's organizations.

Day of Remembrance - May 1, 2008

ACWV, in cooperation with the White House Commission on Remembrance, is working toward establishing May 1 as a National Day of Remembrance for Forgotten Heroes of the Cold War. A January 25 meeting was scheduled in Washington, DC, to plan events for May 1 and develop a proposal for a National Memorial to Forgotten Heroes of the Cold War.

The “Forgotten Heroes” concept is about not only honoring the men and women lost, injured, or captured in Cold War operations, but also about the nation’s obligation to remember them, even if their deeds were shrouded in secrecy, unreported, or simply overshadowed by other events. One Forgotten Hero, LTC Arthur Nichols, shot by a Soviet soldier in East Germany in 1985, is buried at Arlington National Cemetery, a short distance from perhaps the most famous of the forgotten heroes, General James A. Van Fleet, who helped save Greece from a Communist insurgency in the darkest days of the Cold War, 1948-49. In an unrecognized campaign, he and his American military advisory mission gave Greece “the will to win” over a foreign-backed force that could have given the USSR an ally in a vitally important area of the Mediterranean.

Events planned for May 1 in Washington include a Congressional breakfast on Capitol Hill, followed by a visit to the Navy Yard’s Cold War Museum exhibits, and then to Arlington Cemetery to place flowers on graves of the forgotten heroes of the Cold War. More details as they become available at www.americancoldwarvets.org.

Legislation

H.Res. 111, to establish a Select Committee on POW and MIA Affairs, introduced by Rep. Peter T. King of NY has gathered 256 cosponsors, more than enough to pass the bill. It is now before the House Rules Committee. This legislation was supported by ACWV, which is committed to a full accounting of all our American and Allied POWs and MIAs.

SEC 556 (COLD WAR VICTORY MEDAL) was stripped out of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for 2008, due to DoD opposition. In a final bit of irony, the President pocket-vetoed the NDAA (by refusing to sign it while Congress was not in session).

It is unlikely that any re-visiting of the NDAA for 2008 legislative battle will be productive, so ACWV will focus on the NDAA for 2009, which should be in mark-up in February and March. To support inclusion of a Cold War medal by the Senate in the NDAA, we will concentrate on getting additional cosponsors for S. 1097, The Cold War Medal Act of 2007, which is before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

S.1097 was introduced by Senators Hillary Clinton (NY) and Susan Collins (ME), and is cosponsored by Senators Lincoln (AR) and Schumer (NY). ACWV Director Frank Tims will meet with Senate staff on this matter January 24. More information as it becomes available at www.americancoldwarvets.org.

Cold War Medal – on the campaign trail

In addition to pushing for passage of a Cold War Medal by Congress, ACWV’s team has been active on the presidential campaign trail, asking candidates to declare their commitment to a Cold War Medal, including establishing it by executive order if Congress does not act. We have

been in touch with the campaigns of both Democratic and Republican candidates, and are still trying to enlist all these candidates in our cause.

Senator John Edwards was asked by ACWV Representative Glen Talon if he would support a Cold War Medal and issue an Executive Order if Congress failed to act. His response: “Yes I would.”

Senator Hillary Clinton has a bill, S.1097, the Cold War medal Act before the Senate Armed Services Committee. She has pledged to fight for a Cold War Medal for our men and women who served in the Armed Forces in the Cold War.

Representative Duncan Hunter: “Three times in the last century we saved the world for freedom: WWI, WWII and the Cold War.” Representative Hunter has supported inclusion of the Cold War Victory medal in the National Defense Authorization Act for 2008 and earlier. Representative Hunter served in the US Army in Vietnam with the 173rd Airborne Brigade and 75th Ranger Regiment.

Representative Ron Paul has been a supporter of the Cold War Medal, introducing H.R.3417 to establish a Cold War Medal in the 107th Congress. We have asked him to declare a position as presidential candidate.

Senator Barack Obama’s campaign staff has generally been positive when asked about a Cold War Service Medal in an Obama administration. The Senator has said that if Congress passes it, he will sign it – we hope to have a more definite commitment from him if Congress does not act, but no more information is available as this is written.

Governor Mitt Romney has been asked to declare support for the Cold War Medal. As Governor of Massachusetts he stated, “Many Massachusetts veterans served our nation in a period technically dubbed ‘peacetime,’ they helped bring a successful end to the Cold War. The service of these men and women was not without cost.”

We await his pledge of support for a Cold War Medal.

Senator John McCain, a fighter pilot and POW in Vietnam, has not yet issued a statement on support for a Cold War Medal. Nor have Rudy Giuliani and Fred Thompson. But it’s early in the campaign, and perhaps more information will be forthcoming as the primaries take place. We are still seeking commitments from these and other candidates.

National Meeting

American Cold War Veterans will host a national meeting in Washington, DC on April 30, the day before our National Day of Remembrance for Forgotten Heroes. This meeting will give our members an opportunity to meet one another, and to set an agenda for the coming year. Two new board members will be elected by the membership this year, and the April 30 meeting will provide an opportunity to prepare for this election. The trip to Washington will also give members and supporters an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the organization’s objectives, and to visit their House Representatives and Senators.

Partnerships and Alliances

The May 1 events will include other veteran's service organizations (VSOs) and museum representatives, as well as members of POW/MIA organizations. We are reaching out to the Cold War Museum, the Naval Historical Foundation, and aligned organizations such as the Korea Defense veterans of American and the Europe Defense Veterans of America, as well as larger VSOs. In this way, we expect to grow our support and to form true partnership links with the larger community of vets, their families, and those who seek to promote the well-being of veterans and those still serving in our nation's defense.

For more information, please contact: www.americancoldwarvets.org

FEATURED ARTICLES

NIKITA'S BIRD: MOMENT FROM HISTORY OF COBB BREEDING COMPANY

By Roger Ranson

One of the memorable moments from the early years of Cobb in Europe came in Russia in 1964 when the breed was being exhibited at the USSR Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow. Nikita Khrushchev, who had ruled the Soviet Union as Prime Minister since 1958, opened the exhibition and toured the showground. Suddenly he saw a large live male bird in a cage on the Cobb stand. He immediately went on to the stand, going straight to the cage, opened it and took the Cobb male out.

Fortunately one employee of the Cobb Breeding Company, European distributors at the time, took a picture of the smiling Khrushchev with the cockerel.

Khrushchev was reputed to have an interest in poultry which may well go back to his early life on a peasant farm in a village near the Ukrainian border where despite his father's second job as a coal miner the family was unable to survive as farmers.

Four months after the show he was removed from power by his party colleagues and replaced by another 'hard liner' Leonid Brezhnev. Khrushchev retired to rural Russia and died in 1971 aged 77.

The show took place at a time when the modern broiler industry was in its early stages, with breeds developed specifically for their ability to produce meat brought to Europe from North America. The Cobb breed, introduced through grandparent stock in 1960, was one of the founders of the European industry.

The Cobb Breeding Company based in the UK was a separate franchise operation serving European and African markets until it was acquired in 1974 by the pharmaceutical company Upjohn along with the American breeding company Cobb Inc based at Concord, Massachusetts.

Tyson Foods became involved with Cobb in 1983 through a joint venture to introduce to the USA the Cobb 500, developed initially in the UK and now the world's most popular broiler breeder. In 1994 Tyson Foods acquired 100 per cent of Cobb stock from The Upjohn Company.

Cobb is the world's oldest poultry breeding company dating from 1916 when Robert C. Cobb established Cobb's Pedigreed Chicks. With the launch in 1947 of a line of all white birds called White Rocks renowned for their outstanding growth, the opportunity arose to develop sales outside the US and in the early 1960s the breed was introduced not only to Europe but to the Far East, Africa and South America.

In 1998 Cobb Germany is formed to target central and eastern Europe.

Today Cobb is supplying breeding stock to more than 80 countries and has a portfolio of breeds to suit all sectors of the poultry market. The company continues to invest heavily in research and development to provide for future needs of the global industry.

(Previously unpublished 1964 photo of Khrushchev courtesy of www.Cobbgermany.de)



(Photo Text by Wim Dekkers) When closing the old Cobb office in England, one of my English colleagues found a photo of Nikita Khrushchev which has never been published. This image has been taken by an English Cobb employee in the Cobb stand at the Agricultural Exhibition of the U.S.S.R. in Moscow in May 1964.

The two men seen holding the bird were (extreme left) Baydon Merry, sales manager for Cobb in Eastern Europe and Africa, and next to him Dr. John Knowles, managing director of the Cobb Breeding Company and joint founder of the company.

Later on in life Dr. John Knowles becomes a world famous conservationist who recognised the need to save animals from extinction, especially the black rhinoceros, Sahelo-Saharan antelope, scimitar-horned oryx, Amur and snow leopard. He has a wealth of knowledge of all species of wildlife, and travels extensively throughout the world.

Dr. John Knowles founded the highly regarded Marwell Zoo in Hampshire, England, in 1972, out of a passion to save endangered wildlife. He received an honorary doctor of science degree due to his great contribution to wildlife conservation from the University of Southampton, England, in 2000. He divides his time between a home near Bishop's Waltham, England, and South Africa.

DULLES PAPERS RELEASED BY CIA TO PRINCETON ARE NOW ONLINE

By Princeton Staff · Posted January 23, 2008; 12:13 p.m.

The Central Intelligence Agency has released to Princeton University some 7,800 documents covering the career of Allen W. Dulles, the agency's longest-serving director. These documents, located at www.princeton.edu/main/news/archive/S20/11/07G54/index.xml?section=topstories, are now online.

Dulles (1893-1969), a Princeton alumnus who headed the CIA from 1953 to 1961, was renowned for his role in shaping U.S. intelligence operations during the Cold War. Last March, the CIA released to Princeton a collection of letters, memoranda, reports and other papers - some still redacted - that the agency had removed from Dulles' papers after his death and before their transfer to the University in 1974.

"These materials, long estranged from the Allen Dulles Papers, help round out the documentary legacy of Dulles and his pivotal role in American intelligence history. The material related to his espionage work during World War II is especially illuminating," said Daniel Linke, curator of Public Policy Papers at the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library, which houses the Dulles Papers. The CIA retains many documents related to Dulles' time as head of that agency, but Linke noted that those released "provide insight into not only Dulles, but the classification process and, in my opinion, its shortcomings. Scholars reviewing some of this material will scratch their heads and wonder why the agency thought it necessary to restrict some of these documents for decades."

The Allen W. Dulles Digital Files released to Princeton contain scanned images of professional correspondence, reports, lectures and administrative papers covering Dulles' tenure with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) - a U.S. intelligence agency created during World War II and forerunner of the CIA - as well as his career with the CIA and his retirement. The CIA culled these documents from Dulles' home office, and the agency maintains the originals.

The collection includes correspondence and narrative statements documenting Dulles' activities during World War II, especially relating to the work of individuals involved in the war effort in

Europe. The files also include more than 1,000 war telegrams from the OSS office to Washington, D.C. Documents from the 1950s and 1960s deal almost exclusively with the Cold War, mostly focusing on intelligence and the Soviet Union along with some covering Sen. Joseph McCarthy and the Communist threat in the United States. Items relating to Dulles' time with the CIA have been heavily redacted, obscuring the names of correspondents as well as individuals and events mentioned in reports and letters.

These digital files complement the Allen W. Dulles Papers maintained by Mudd Library. More information on that collection can be found online.

Dulles earned a bachelor's degree in 1914 and a master's degree in 1916 from Princeton, both in politics, and received an honorary doctorate in 1957. He was a veteran of the OSS and served as chief of its Bern, Switzerland, office. His successes there led to Dulles being named chairman of an intelligence review committee in 1948 that faulted the organization of the then-fledgling CIA. In 1950, he was named the CIA's deputy director of plans, the agency's covert operations arm, and in 1951, he became the CIA's deputy director. After the November 1952 election, President Eisenhower appointed Dulles as CIA director.

His brother, John Foster Dulles (a 1908 Princeton graduate), served as Eisenhower's secretary of state, and the two men worked closely during their joint service. The CIA under Dulles' leadership established the dual policy of collecting intelligence through a wide variety of means, as well as taking direct action against perceived threats.

Dulles' notable achievements in intelligence gathering included the development of the U-2 spy plane program, the recruitment of Soviet Lieutenant General Pyotr Popov as a U.S. spy, and the tapping of a sensitive East Berlin phone junction by tunneling under the Berlin Wall. The CIA's direct actions during Dulles' tenure included notable successes and failures. CIA operatives orchestrated the overthrow of the government of Iran in 1953 and Jacob Arbenz's regime in Guatemala in 1954. However, efforts to oust Fidel Castro from Cuba following his rise to power consisted of a series of failures culminating in the disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion in April 1961. Dulles retired shortly thereafter.

In retirement, Dulles wrote books (including two autobiographical works) about his career in intelligence and appeared on numerous television programs to discuss foreign policy. He was called to public service once again in 1963, when he was named to the Warren Commission that investigated the assassination of President Kennedy. His connection to the CIA and its activities in Cuba would fuel later speculation about possible U.S. government complicity in Kennedy's assassination. [[Princeton](#)/24January2008]

THE ATOMIC AGE ARRIVES: THE COLD WAR IN NORTH DAKOTA

BISMARCK – The atomic bombs that the United States dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan in 1945 marked the end of World War II and the beginning of a new period in history – the arrival of the atomic age. This frightening era is explored in a new exhibit at the North Dakota Heritage Center in Bismarck. The Atomic Age Arrives: The Cold War in North Dakota explores

how atomic weapons made North Dakota once more a military frontier, permanently changing the state.

A ribbon cutting ceremony opened the exhibit in conjunction with the Veterans Day program at the North Dakota Heritage Center on November 11. Dignitaries and Cold War veterans participated in the ribbon cutting. The exhibit is produced by the state's history agency, the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND).

Like other Americans, North Dakotans sought ways of protecting themselves if a nuclear attack should occur. These ranged from instructions for school children on how to "Duck and Cover" to elaborate plans for fallout shelters, public and private, that were meant to protect people from a nuclear blast. A centerpiece of the exhibit is the reconstruction of a fallout shelter like those built in the basements of some family homes in North Dakota in the 1960s. The reconstruction displays the furnishings and supplies that were stocked in actual North Dakota shelters.

Also included are photographs, maps, a model of a Minuteman III missile launch facility, and uniforms of the airmen who staffed these defense systems. They help give the viewer a better idea of how the weapons systems worked.

By the 1970s new treaties were signed that attempted to reduce the risk of nuclear war and led to the destruction of some of the missile sites in the state. Many others, however, remain. In addition to the nuclear bombers stationed at Minot Air Force Base, there are still 150 nuclear-armed missile silos in North Dakota.

The Atomic Age Arrives is an exhibit that is essential to an understanding of life in North Dakota in the last half century. It will be at the North Dakota Heritage Center through November 11, 2009.

To learn more about the Cold War in North Dakota and preserving this important part of the state's history, visit the SHSND's website at www.nd.gov/hist and find the link to the Oscar Zero Missile Alert Facility and November-33 Missile Launch Facility. This is the Cold War missile site near Cooperstown, North Dakota that the SHSND is adding to its state historic sites system. The Society has an agreement with the U.S. Air Force to take control of the site by December 31 but must raise additional funds to support the operation and maintenance of the site. The website has information about this important site, the efforts to preserve it, and how interested citizens can help.

COLD WAR MEMORIES

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

OPERATION ANADYR, AKA "CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS" (1962)

By Julio Decastro



"After familiarizing yourself with the contents of this document, destroy it."

In the Soviet Union, the men and equipment destined for Cuba were assembled, loaded, and moved by rail at night under reinforced guard. The train routes and final destinations were kept secret. Mail and telegrams along the way were strictly prohibited.

The ship captains were not told where their cargoes were to be delivered. Before casting off, the captain and the troop commander jointly received a large sealed envelope. Unfastening it, they found a smaller envelope to be opened only at a certain set of geographic coordinates in the Atlantic Ocean. When they reached the designated point, an officer from the KGB's Special Department joined them for the opening of the envelope. The instructions told them to proceed to a Cuban port and authorized them to inform the ship's company of the destination. The concern for secrecy permeated the process. The last sentence of the captain's letter read: After familiarizing yourself with the contents of this document, destroy it.

Every ship involved in Operation ANADYR carried thick folders, prepared by Defense Ministry staff officers, which contained background information on a number of countries with which the USSR had good relations. The study materials on Cuba were buried in these packets, so that not even the compilers would know the real focus of the operation.

On board, the Soviets applied the same maskirovka measures that they had adopted when they first began to send weapons to Cuba. Packing crates or special shipping containers concealed and protected weapons carried as deck cargo. Certain telltale military equipment was boarded up with planks to make it look like the ship's superstructure. Even on-deck field kitchens were disguised. The Soviets shielded crated military hardware—such as missiles and launchers—with metal sheets to defeat infrared photography. They stored other combat and specialized equipment

below, out of sight. Ordinary automobiles, trucks, tractors, and harvesters were placed on the top deck to convey the impression that only civilian and agricultural gear was being transported.

The troops were housed at nearby military facilities during the two or three days required to load a ship. Guards were posted to prevent anyone from leaving the area. No letters, telegrams, or telephone calls were permitted, a rule that also applied to the officers. The ships' crew members, some of whom made more than one run to Cuba, were forbidden shore leave and correspondence. Secrecy was so strict that couriers carried all messages between the ports and the Defense Ministry in Moscow.

The Soviet ships made false declarations when they exited the Black Sea and the Bosphorus. Cargo records were altered and the tonnage declared was well below what was being carried. The ships would declare from Odessa, although they had loaded at other ports. Often ships going to Cuba listed Conakry, Guinea, as their destination. When the volume of traffic increased, a number of ships did not give their destinations but simply stated that they were carrying "general cargo" and "awaiting orders."

Transit through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles Straits presented a special challenge. Not only were the soldiers kept below decks, but the captains were under orders to prevent any foreigners from boarding, even the Turkish pilots who usually guided civilian ships through those tricky waters. Whenever the pilots approached the Soviet ships, the Soviet crews would lower bulging parcels of vodka, brandy, caviar, sausages, and other delicacies. Gribkov noted that this transparent bribery worked well: "Everyone likes to get presents, even pilots.

The captains were instructed to take all possible evasive action in the event of attacks or an effort to board their ships. Should evasive action fail, they were to "destroy all documents with state and military secrets," take measures to protect the personnel, and sink the ships. Should their vessels experience mechanical failure en route, the captains were to explain to ships offering assistance that they were exporting automobiles. Had this occurred, it might have provided clues—the USSR had few cars of any kind and was not recognized as an automobile exporter.

COLD WAR EVENTS, REQUESTS, REUNIONS, AND RELATED

INFO SOUGHT ON CANADIAN INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY, JIB, DURING THE COLD WAR

I have just returned from Warsaw, where, among other things, I was conducting archival research at the Institute of National Remembrance (IPN). I now have a number of files relating to Canada's so-called intelligence community during the Cold War.

These files were largely collected by Communist Poland's civilian intelligence service—Department 1 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MSW)—also known by its rivals in the west as the SB.

Among the subjects covered:

(1) "Jacket" no. 3094, concerning the Joint Intelligence Bureau-Defense Research Board, Department of National Defense. (I would like to express my thanks to Witold Bagiński, a doctoral candidate in Poland, for making me aware of this and other files available at the IPN.)

(2) "Jacket" no. 2070, concerning Adam Bromke, at the time a professor at Carleton University in Ottawa.

(3) "Jacket" no. 11806, concerning Leszek Gluchowski, at the time a PhD candidate at King's College, University of Cambridge. A senior inspector with Polish intelligence concluded in early 1988: "It is a matter of fact that GLUCH remains in close contact with the special services of Canada (we suspect that he is a cadre employee of [Canadian] Intelligence, and it should also not be discounted that he collaborates with the services of Great Britain."

I would appreciate further information on the Canadian intelligence community, notably the JIB, during the Cold War, particularly details regarding the published scholarly literature, as well as on the availability of Canadian archival sources.

Leszek Gluchowski
lwgluch@sympatico.ca
Hamilton, Ontario

EMORY UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR SEAKS INFO ON END OF COLD WAR FILMS

Next semester I will be teaching a course at Emory University titled, "The International History of the End of the Cold War, 1977-1992." I'd like to show my class a number of films throughout the course. Is anyone aware of any films (documentary or otherwise) that do a particularly good job of presenting some dimension of the end of the Cold War?

Some of the topics that we will explore in the course are: US-Soviet relations during the administrations of Carter, Reagan, and Bush; the rise of Solidarity in Poland; the fall of the Berlin wall; the revolutions in Eastern Europe in 1989; the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan; the social, civil, and political changes that took place within the Soviet Union during the 1980s; the reforms of Mikhail Gorbachev; and the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Any and all suggestions will be most appreciated.

Nathan Vigil, Doctoral Candidate in History
Emory University
dvigil@emory.edu

FOR SALE: NIKE AJAX MISSILE LAUNCH SITE (M-64)

This 14 acre partially wooded property is located in Muskego, WI. The site contains the missile assembly building, pump house, and three underground missile batteries.

Owner is asking \$595,000.00. Please contact Jorgen at jorgenmay@hotmail.com for details.

UPCOMING COLD WAR INTERNATIONAL HISTORY PROJECT EVENTS

Christian F. Ostermann, Director

- February 6, 2008 (4:00 – 5:30pm) *The West's Secret Plan for the Mind: Book Distribution to East Europe during the Cold War* -Featuring Alfred Reisch, Izmir University of Economics in Turkey, and the Peace Support Operations Training Center in Sarajevo, A. Ross Johnson, Woodrow Wilson Center Public Policy Senior Scholar
- February 13, 2008 (4:00 – 5:30pm) Book Discussion: *Black Market, Cold War: Everyday Life in Berlin, 1946-1949* -Featuring Paul Steege, Villanova University, Hope M. Harrison, director of GWU's Institute for European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies
- February 20, 2008 *Re-assessing the Manhattan Project* Co-sponsored by CWIHP and the Atomic Heritage Foundation -Featuring James Hershberg, The George Washington University, writer and policy analyst William Lanouette, and Stan Norris, National Resources Defense Council.
- February 21, 2008 (4:00 – 5:30pm) Book Discussion: *Henry Kissinger and the American Century* -Featuring Jeremi Suri, University of Wisconsin-Madison

For further information and to RSVP for the events, please visit us at www.cwihp.org and click on the event title or send an e-mail to coldwar@wilsoncenter.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)

- SAC 2008 - 30 April - 4 May 2008, Dayton, OH, reunion and dedication of the SAC Memorial, contact J. T. Rovero, 520-203-8809 or 866-260-9302, jtrome-25@excite.com
- 579 SMS, 15-18 May 2008, Roswell, NM, contact Fred Mortimer, Fmortimer@tampabay.rr.com, 727-734-3487, www.579sms.com
- 485 TMW (Florennes), 5-8 June 2008, Valley Forge, PA, contact John Rudzianski, 570-278-2482, jrudz@epix.com
- 351 SMW - 19-22 June 08, Warrensburg, MO, for those who served in ops from the early 1980s to early 1990s and others. Holiday Inn Express, telephone 660-747-3000. Contact Jeff Wilson, 210-481-9849 - jc.wilson@sbcglobal.net or Don Williams, pyro777@embarqmail.com
http://groups.yahoo.com/group/351_SMW_Ops_2008_Reunion
- 351 SMW Maintenance, mid-June, Warrensburg, contact Chuck Rick chuckrich2000@msn.com

- OCS Class 56B, 14-18 July 2008, Branson, MO July 14-18, contact: Glynn McCoy gmcoy22@centurytel.net, phone 417-779-2083
- 455SMW (Minot), 10-14 September 2008, Northeast Harbor, ME, Contact Jack Twigg at JKTwigg@worldramp.net
- C-7A Caribou Association, 29 Sept to 03 OCT 2008, Dayton, Ohio, contact Bill Buesking wbuesking@satx.rr.com, web page www.c-7acaribou.com, phone 210-403-2635
- 341 SMW Ops, mid September, contact Gerald Campos at gsdcampos@verizon.net
- SAC Airborne Command Control Association, 15-19 October 2008, Dayton, OH, contact Wilton Curtis, 804-740-2290, wcurtis135@aol.com

COLD WAR ITEMS OF INTEREST

THE EAST BERLIN TUNNEL: WHOSE RUSE?

By Craig Whitlock (Washington Post)

BERLIN -- On a rainy day 52 years ago, the cover was blown on one of the biggest espionage plots of the Cold War. Soviet and East German forces announced that they had found a quarter-mile-long tunnel that the CIA had burrowed into East Berlin as part of a massive wiretapping operation.

For complete story please visit:

www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/01/27/AR2008012702378.html?referrer=emailarticle

VFW RESOLUTION NO. 434: RECOGNIZE MILITARY VETERANS WHO WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED DURING THE EARLY PERIOD OF THE COLD WAR

WHEREAS, not all members of the military that lost their lives or were injured from special circumstances were recognized during the early period of the Cold War; and

WHEREAS, President John F. Kennedy signed Executive Order 11016, "Authorizing Award of the Purple Heart" on April 25, 1962, for members of the military, and civilians who died or were injured without a formal declaration of war; and,

WHEREAS, President Ronald W. Reagan signed Executive Order 12464, "Award of the Purple Heart" on February 23, 1984, for members of the military who died or were injured while serving outside the territory of the United States as part of a peacekeeping force; and as a result of an international terrorist attack; and

WHEREAS, during the Cold War period after World War II to the early 1960's, the majority of service members lost their lives, or were injured in the performance of their mission; now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, that we petition the President to sign an Executive Order that will award the Purple Heart Medal to members of the military during the period 9 May 1945 to 25 April 1962 under identical circumstances as contained in Executive Order 11016 and Executive Order 12464.

Adopted by the 108th National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States held in Kansas City, Missouri, August 18-23, 2007.

FREEDOM'S FURY IS NOW OFFICIALLY RELEASED ON DVD

Critically acclaimed feature documentary, FREEDOM'S FURY, is now available on DVD!! This Collectors Edition DVD with several exciting Special Features is being released through independent online distributor Film Baby. This powerful documentary about the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 and the "Blood in the Water Match" is now available for purchase. Narrated by Mark Spitz and Executive produced by Lucy Liu and Quentin Tarantino, Special DVD Features include Director's Audio Commentary from The Sibs and a "Making of Freedom's Fury" documentary with behind-the-scenes footage and an interview with Lucy Liu.

To buy the film, simply go to Film Baby, www.filmbaby.com/films/2438, and purchase as many copies as you'd like (they're already selling-out fast, but new stock comes in every day, so place an order either way)! Film Baby handles all payment and handling and will ship the film to you immediately. You can pay with credit card or Paypal. If you have any order questions, the Film Baby phone number is 503.255.1847 or 1.877.FILMBABY and/or you can email them at filmbaby@filmbaby.com.

Also, if you'd like to special order the film from your local video store, you can simply go in and ask for them to place an order through Film Baby.

COLD WAR BOOKS, BOOK REVIEWS, AND RELATED

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

COLD WAR DEFECTOR

By Jack Miller

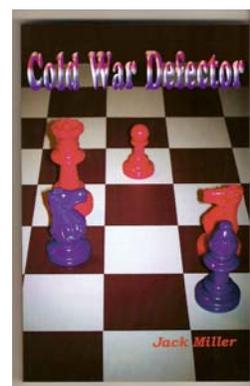
(ISBN 978-1-934051-04-7) 268 pages, \$12.50

Available: LAMOOBooks.com

This is a sequel to the fact based book, Cold War Warrior

(ISBN 978-1-934051-02-3) 363 pages, \$15.

Cold War Defector continues the story of Soviet Intelligence Officer, Colonel Mikhail Trykalov after his arrest. The FBI gives him the opportunity to become a traitor to his motherland or be exposed as being caught thus ending his career and probably his life. Trykalov opts to live and



becomes a defector in place. He learns that an American military intelligence agent wants to sell sensitive information to the Soviets.

Trykalov is in a position to assist the United States and assure his defection, not double-crossed as he feels he might be. Based on his information, the FBI prevents the passage of the information and arrests several Soviets and the American intelligence agent. The arrests could only have been made with the assistance of someone inside the Soviet embassy system and the trail would soon lead to Trykalov. He must vanish from the Trade Mission, get to safety, and request asylum. His escape is successful and he ends up in Washington DC providing additional information and eventually becoming a contract instructor for several US Intelligence agencies.

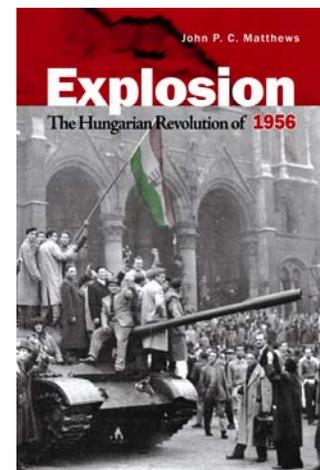
He is placed into the Federal Witness Protection Program with a new name and address. That is when he and his protectors find out that the defection and asylum were the easy parts. The hard part would be how to keep his name and address a secret and him safe from retribution.

EXPLOSION: THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION OF 1956

By John P.C. Matthews

ISBN 13: 978-0-7818-1174-3; ISBN 10: 0-7818-1174-0

\$34.95 hardcover; 691 pages



In late October 1956, Hungarian students led hundreds of thousands of their countrymen in an open revolt against the Soviet-sponsored government.

It all lasted less than two weeks. On November 4th the USSR unleashed “Operation Whirlwind,” a vengeful blitzkrieg that summarily crushed the anti-communist movement. Within months 200,000 refugees fled to Austria and the uprising was quickly rewritten—censored heavily until the lifting of the iron curtain allowed light to be shed on these events once more.

Here, at long last, former journalist John Matthews draws a vivid picture of what it was like, day by day, to live through that exhilarating and tragic time.

“Explosion is a comprehensive, and indeed indispensable, account of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. It gives the reader a sense of witnessing one of the most important events of the Cold War. The book brings to life not only the Revolution’s global dimensions and political impact, it also offers insights into a human drama.” – Professor Charles Gati, Nitze School of Advanced International Studies, John Hopkins University

John P. C. Matthews graduated from Princeton University in 1951 and began a career in journalism, ultimately leading European operations for Free Europe Press. He is the author of *Majáles: The Abortive Student Revolt in Czechoslovakia in 1956* and *Tinderbox: East-Central Europe in the Spring, Summer and Early Fall of 1956*. He lives in Princeton, New Jersey.

More info online at www.hippocrenebooks.com.

LEGACY OF ASHES: THE HISTORY OF THE CIA

by Tim Weiner. 702 pages with illustrations

Reviewed by Frank DeBenedictis

Recent books which touch upon US intelligence operations have been both complementary and critical of the CIA. One 1990s author critical of CIA clandestine practices, still praised the unknown operatives who served the nation's security.

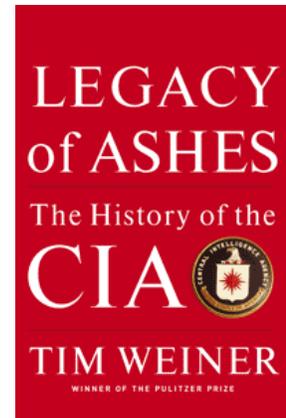
New York Times intelligence reporter Tim Weiner, Pulitzer Prize author of *Legacy of Ashes: The History of the CIA* has written several books on clandestine operations. His analysis covers the entirety of the agency's existence, but emphasizes a continuum of CIA operations that originated in a Cold War atmosphere. Weiner is critical of CIA operations. His critique uses a backdrop of the dual track of its Cold War function as an intelligence gathering agency and as a covert action agency that went beyond the collection of data.

The National Security Act of 1947 contained a mandate based upon open-ended language justifying covert action. Weiner showed that it provided an addendum to overt Marshall Plan and Truman Doctrine policy. Covert action was used in the 1948 Italian elections, in Iran in 1953, and Guatemala in 1954. It failed in Cuba in 1961, and showed less obvious signs of failure in toppling governments in Indonesia and Chile. Increased knowledge of CIA operational failure damaged US policy creating blowback in nations where the agency intervened. By the time Nicaragua became a target of US covert actions in the 1980s, the scrutiny toward the CIA became still more intense.

Weiner's use of the term *Legacy of Ashes* comes from President Eisenhower at his last National Security meeting. Eisenhower, an enthusiast of covert action, as expressed by Eisenhower historian Steven Ambrose and others, exploded at CIA director Allen Dulles expressing both anger and pessimism about the future.

The Bay of Pigs and Cuban Missile Crisis, covert action failure concern achieved its nadir. President Kennedy inherited deteriorating Cuban relations, and rising danger in Latin America. British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan whose own fears came from leftist threats in British Guyana told him that, "Latin America was the most dangerous area in the world." Kennedy's new CIA director John McCone chillingly stated that, "If I were Khrushchev, I'd put offensive missiles in Cuba."

On Vietnam, Weiner blames President Kennedy for initiating a CIA domestic surveillance program. It grew under his successors Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon. In the foreign realm of Vietnam policy, Weiner shows better analysis, keeping his critique intact, blaming the CIA's covert action program, even implying that it interfered with the more important task of collecting intelligence.



Under Nixon, Ford and Carter the CIA came under more scrutiny. Weiner covers this period well, highlighting the 1975 Church Senate Committee revelations along with the overhaul and cleaning out of the CIA. It was dubbed the Year of Intelligence.

Ronald Reagan and his new director William Casey revived the CIA. Covert successes drove the Soviets out of Afghanistan. But even here came blowback over American dealings with Afghan rebels, who later became vehemently anti-American.

The 1990s, and a new administration along with a congressional commission in caused exasperation among congressional leaders like Senator Arlen Specter, who was frustrated over President Clinton's lack of interest in foreign affairs. Lack of attention in the post-Cold War era, damaged a CIA in need of revamping its efforts toward terrorism in the Middle East and Central Asia. Weiner wrote earlier in *Legacy of Ashes* about continued blowback with the new Bush administration.

Weiner's CIA history was excellent, and showed continuity in the twin tasks of covert action and intelligence gathering. If one looks at the CIA as a Cold War agency it is on the mark. But Weiner showed weakness blaming President Kennedy for the origins of CIA domestic surveillance. Domestic CIA surveillance started before JFK, and its escalation paralleled Vietnam War escalation. Additionally, the Kennedy Justice Department used surveillance against Civil Rights leaders and organized crime. But Weiner's lack of mention of this effort causes confusion that would befuddle anti-Castro operators had they read his book. His overall analysis of foreign covert action, on the other hand, is a strong point since it goes hand in hand with overall US foreign policy.

There are recent books like John Prados's *Safe for Democracy* that prove more comprehensive in its CIA analysis. But Tim Weiner is up to the task [for the most part] in writing about the CIA in a coherent historical perspective. In the end, he is not as encumbered as Prados with unified US policy themes before the Cold War. This may be a comparative advantage for Weiner, even though Prados is a prodigious historian.

COLD WAR, HOT WINGS: MEMOIRS OF A COLD WAR FIGHTER PILOT 1962 – 1994

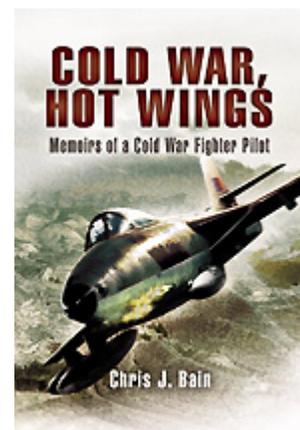
By Chris J Bain

356 pages, 32 pages b/w photos

ISBN: 978-1-84415-575-0 \$50

Pen & Sword Books, distributed by Casemate

This is a semi-autobiographical account of a fighter pilot in the RAF from 1962 to 1994. He was both a Hunter and Harrier pilot, rose to Squadron Leader level, and commanded fighter and strategic reconnaissance units. He was CO of the Desert Rescue Team, flew Dakotas on desert supply running, and saw active fighter service receiving bullet holes in his aircraft during the Aden Radfan campaign.



He flew Cold War covert reconnaissance missions, commanded the Harrier unit in Belize, spent the Gulf War working with the US Defense Intelligence Agency, and became a nuclear weapons specialist.

The book includes inside accounts of army support missions on the Yemen border, flying cold war reconnaissance missions in Europe, early day conversion to Harriers without any training aids, and long range ultra-high-level, covert photo intelligence gathering sorties, including helping police and customs with airborne photography, most notably for the 2nd Moors Murder Inquiry. It also includes political, geographical and economic background of all the places in which he served, and comments on political and military decisions made at those times.

THE FIRST COLD WARRIOR: HARRY TRUMAN, CONTAINMENT, AND THE REMAKING OF LIBERAL INTERNATIONALISM

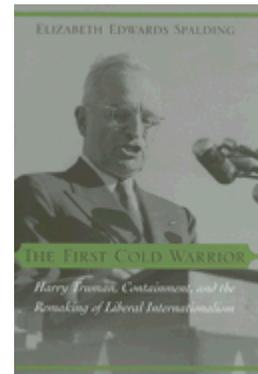
By Elizabeth Edwards Spalding.

Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2006.

323 pp, \$40 - ISBN 0-8131-2392-9.

Reviewed for H-Diplo by Kelly E. Crager, Department of History,
Texas A&M University

Review published by H-Diplo@h-net.msu.edu (September 2007)



Truman: Statesman and Strategist

"Harry Truman's Cold War was a conflict between good and evil, between freedom and tyranny, between liberal democracy and totalitarianism, between capitalism and communism" (p. 223). It is with this understanding, and within this context, that Elizabeth Edwards Spalding offers a reconsideration of the thirty-third president's role in the shaping of U.S. foreign policy early in the Cold War. In *The First Cold Warrior*:

Harry Truman, Containment, and the Remaking of Liberal Internationalism, Spalding argues that Truman was the most important figure in the policymaking process during the early years of the Soviet-American conflict, and that it was Truman--not his erstwhile advisors such as Dean Acheson, George Marshall, or George Kennan--who truly understood the nature of the Soviet threat and who conceived, developed, and implemented the strategy of containment.

Spalding believes that Truman's role in foreign policy has been overlooked, and that this has given historians and the general public a false impression of the president's understanding of foreign affairs, as well as of his conception of the United States' role in promoting peace and international understanding. Though certainly influenced by the idealistic internationalism of Woodrow Wilson and the pragmatic internationalism of Franklin Roosevelt, Truman's conception of liberal internationalism differed from that of his predecessors. He hoped for a post-World War II international order that promoted and protected the dignity and freedom of the individual, but he also understood that the Soviet Union posed a grave threat to this order. Where Wilson would have hoped to promote his international order through the League of Nations and the all-too-illusive moral power of mankind, Truman believed that collective security through

international cooperation would be fruitless unless supported by force. Whereas FDR sought postwar cooperation with the Soviets in a type of spheres-of-influence arrangement among the Great Powers, it was clear to Truman that the Soviet Union had little interest in promoting American--and in Truman's eyes, universal--goals based in the freedom of the individual.

Although George Kennan is generally regarded as the originator of the policy of containment, Spalding argues that Truman's personal beliefs--based in his understanding of history, religion, and power politics--led him to champion this approach before Kennan's famous Long Telegram or his "X article" in Foreign Affairs. It was Truman who early on advocated a "get tough" policy toward the Soviets, Spalding argues, as the Soviets repeatedly refused to live up to their wartime and postwar agreements regarding Eastern Europe. In Iran, Greece, Turkey, and Berlin, Truman feared that Joseph Stalin and the Soviets sought to spread their tyrannical system, and that the Soviets would not cease in their efforts to dominate the world unless they met a greater counter-force. Truman, who believed that the Soviets threatened the peace and freedom of all mankind as well as that of the United States, keenly appraised Soviet intentions, ideology, and power, and dedicated his administration and the entire country to containing the Soviet threat. Through his efforts to build a bipartisan foreign policy consensus, establish a powerful national security bureaucracy, and explain to the American public the necessity of the U.S. effort to stem the Soviet tide, Truman created not just a system capable of slowing and containing the Soviets, he also generated a greater national understanding of the importance of carrying on these efforts to create and preserve what he believed to be a true liberal international order.

"The First Cold Warrior" is a deftly written effort to correct what the author believes to be a serious miscalculation of the importance of Truman's legacy in foreign policy. Based on extensive primary research in archival holdings, and placed into some perspective by Spalding's elucidations of the secondary literature on the topic, the author has certainly provided a conceptually acceptable work. Truman inherited a very difficult set of circumstances when he ascended to the presidency in 1945, and the postwar issues became increasingly complex, and apparently dangerous, in the years following. In her efforts to convince the reader of Truman's rightful place in the annals of U.S. foreign policy, however, Spalding overreaches and the unfortunate casualty is her objectivity. The author's explanation of Truman's view of liberal internationalism is less an explanation of the president's understanding and philosophy than it is a justification of the policies Truman pursued early in the Cold War.

Spalding often mentions that the promotion of "freedom" was the guiding principle of Truman's policies, but this term is so broad and vague that defies any concrete definition. Americans have had difficulty agreeing on the meaning of the term over the past 200-plus years, and to explain Truman's efforts to promote "freedom" from an American perspective, within foreign environments, and within the context of the Cold War is not a task that the author handles well.

Spalding also credits Truman for recognizing the dangers posed by communist ideology, and therefore for his efforts to wage the Cold War based on American ideological precepts. One does not have to be from the Realist school to recognize the dangers of waging an ideological conflict. Despite her considerable gifts as a researcher and writer, the author seems to lack an understanding of the nuance of the early Cold War, portraying it as a zero-sum conflict in which her protagonist, who promotes American ideals and freedom, must be correct in his policies and

actions because the other side is unquestionably evil. Truman's approach, characterized by the Truman Doctrine and NSC-68, helped to increase--though by no means did it create--the lack of understanding between the two superpowers. Spalding's depiction of Kennan's role in the formulation of the containment policy is also lacking in a number of ways, leaving the reader to wonder, "If this is true, then why all the fuss about Kennan?"

A reevaluation of Truman's role in the Cold War is a welcome addition to the literature on the early years of the conflict. In a field such as diplomatic history, which is becoming increasingly dominated by the so-called culture vultures and world systems theorists, a political biography is a nice change of pace. The author would have been better served, however, to offer a reevaluation of Truman that includes some consideration of the influence of other actors, other states, and domestic politics on the formulation of foreign policy, as well as the shortcomings of these policies. It is also quite clear that by reassessing Truman's legacy in U.S. foreign relations, and by describing Truman's approach in the moralistic rhetoric of the Cold War, Spalding hopes to draw a parallel with the foreign policy legacy of George W. Bush. Her ardent and often heavy-handed defense of Truman is apparently meant to frame a future discussion of the successes of the Bush administration's policies in the war on terror. Perhaps the author might have avoided some of the weaknesses of the work had she focused on producing a more balanced account of Truman's policies, and let future generations of scholars deal with the legacy of President Bush.

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www.hacusa.org – Hungarian American Caucus - USA

www.rc135.com - "A Tale of Two Airplanes" by Lt. Kingdon R. Hawes, USAF (Ret.)

www.koreacoldwar.org - Korea-Cold War Families of the Missing

www.ossociety.org – OSS Society

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<http://cgi.ebay.com/ws/eBayISAPI.dll?ViewItem&item=190162956846&ssPageName=ADME: B:EF:US:1123> - Titan Missile Base Central Washington-FOR SALE

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Cold_War_films – Cold War Film Listing

<http://charliewilsonswar.net> - Charlie Wilson's War

www.hmf-herbst.de – Historika Militaria Faleristika

www.navybook.com/nohigherhonor - Here is a link for a book No Higher Honor, about the USS Samuel B Roberts (FFG-58) that was part of Operation Honest Will. It struck an Iranian mine in April 1988, which led to Operation Praying Mantis, the largest naval battle in decades. Follow some of the links and photos of what happened. Included are pictures of my old ship USS Raleigh LPD-1 with Iranian prisoners.

“THE END”

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