



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 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 or visit 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)

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.

(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

Spring / Summer 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 has 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 and the Fauquier County Industrial Development Authority will contribute a total of \$185,000 towards building restoration.

In addition, Studio Ammons (www.studioammons.com) will provide \$70,000 in-kind donation of architectural and design services for our interior exhibits and displays. 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 Harnepkop, 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 Virginia Historical Society (www.vahistorical.org) in Richmond, Virginia will host the U-2 exhibit January through May 2010. The EAA Museum (www.eaa.org) in Oshkosh, WI will host the exhibit between June and August 2010. Dates are now being scheduled for the fall 2010 and beyond. The educational Spy Tour of Washington (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 in the Washington metropolitan area, 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) 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 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 will travel to Moscow April 29 – May 9. While in Moscow, I will lecture at the American Embassy, Vladimir Prison where my father was incarcerated, 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. You can now support The Cold War Museum on EBay (http://donations.ebay.com/charity/charity.jsp?NP_ID=33316). 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. Together we can make this museum a reality.

Thank you for your support.

Francis Gary Powers, Jr. - Founder
 The Cold War Museum
 P.O. Box 861526 – Vint Hill, VA 20187
 P-(703) 273-2381 / F-(703) 273-4903
www.coldwar.org / gpowersjr@coldwar.org

THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – BERLIN
 By Baerbel E. Simon – German Affairs
 Photos by Horst Simon & Helmut Kirchner

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.

March /April 2010 European Union Educational Program High School: Cold War of both Sides of the Wall - High School Neutrebbin / Brandenburg.



(Photo: High School Neutrebbin / Brandenburg and class presentation - Photo by Helmut Kirchner)

May 2010

I am pleased to announce that The Cold War Museum - Berlin in cooperation with Luftfahrtmuseum Finowfurt (Aviation Museum Finowfurt) is presenting the 50th anniversary of the shooting down of Francis Gary Powers and the U-2 incident

On the 1st of May 2010, the new exhibition at the Aviation Museum Finowfurt will open.

The Airfield Finowfurt (www.luftfahrt-museum-finowfurt.de) was a Soviet Airfield during the Cold War, and is now an Aviation Museum (see photo).



June 2010

Project Fund in der Euroregion Pro Europa Viadrina.
Three Nations United - Touching History

I am pleased to announce that "The Cold War Museum - Berlin" in cooperation with the Association Monument Bunker Harnekop e.V. will be hosting High School Students from Neutrebbin / Brandenburg, Gretna, Nebraska; USA and from Bogdaniec/Polen.

On June 4, 2010 there will be a special event at the memorial site Bunker Harnekop.

Goals: Understanding and learning the history of the Cold War on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

- Bunker Tour
- "The Cold War Museum - Berlin" tour, presents: the permanent exhibitions
- Panel eyewitnesses.

Patron: Municipality of Prötzel Barnim Oderbruch by the office of the Director.

Gretna High School (see photo)

Located in the center 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. They 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. On 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.



20 years after peaceful revolution and the collapsing of the Iron Curtain.

Als alles began - Die Berliner Mauer (The development of the Berlin Wall)

The photo exhibition shows with more than 100 photos (taken by Herbert Maschke) who was a Berlin Photographer and USN Commander ret. John A. Fahey, Maryland; USA.. However, the Berlin border photos were never published before. In addition, a presentation of the life experiences and documents of Commander US Navy retired. John A. Fahey and Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army, retired Lincoln Landis, Virginia, USA both who served for the Western Military Liaison Mission in Potsdam, as well as Military orders of the NVA (National People's Army) will be shown.

We obtained the right to exhibit the copyrights by C: Maschke and M. Tumler. The exhibition takes place on 12 June 2010 at Harnekop Memorial Site.



Gefoerdert mit Mitteln der Bundesstiftung zur Aufarbeitung der SED Diktatur

The first and the last free elections in the GDR and the last months of the GDR.

By Baerbel E. Simon

From November 1989, the mood on the streets changed. Hopes that the GDR could be reformed began to decrease. More and more demonstrators were chanting, "We are one nation", instead of the earlier slogan "We are the folk". By the first free parliamentary elections in the GDR in March 1990 the population took a decision in favor of German unification.

In January 1990 GDR Prime Minister Hans Modrow, concerned that the situation would become increasingly unstable, proposed that opposition parties and civil rights alliances should participate in government. Elections for the GDR parliament were due in May, but due to public pressure for action the date was put forward to 18 March. The question was the Unification - yes or no and when and how?

Firstly, a rapid reunification was not the aim of the Federal Republic of Germany policy: in late November 1989 federal chancellor Helmut Kohl proposed a ten-point plan for a gradual union process. West German politicians were subject to growing pressure from the population when they visited the German Democratic Republic. At late January 1990 concrete plans for rapid reunification were in motion.

The new founded political organizations close to the traditional West German parties, the SPD, CDU and FDP, had an advantage in the election campaign. The West Parties gave them organizational and financial support and sent helpers. The efforts and goals were the demolition of the GDR. New Parties and movements with similar goals formed coalitions to progress their electoral chances. Neues Forum, Initiative fuer Frieden und Menschenrechte, Demokratischer Aufbruch, Deutsche Soziale Union und Allianz fuer Germany (New Forum, the Initiative for Peace and Human Rights, and Democracy Now created the coalition Alliance 90). The CDU, Christian Social Union (CSU) and Democratic Awakening formed an Alliance for Germany, relying on the popular program promising financial and economic union.

On March 18, 1990 the citizens of the GDR were able to vote in free elections for the first time in 40 years. With unusually high voters, more than 90% of the citizens voted, and the result was clear. The Alliance won just over 50% of the votes, which meant the majority of the population had voted for rapid reunification.

The CDU and Demokratischer Aufbruch (Democratic Renewal) earned 41.7% of the votes, the SPD 21.9%, the Deutsche Soziale Union (German Social Union) 6.3% and the liberals 5.9%. The SED, which until then had been all-powerful and had renamed itself, Partei des Demokratischen Sozialismus (Party of Democratic Socialism) received 16.45% of votes cast.

The cry “We are the folk!” gave rise to the cry “We are one folk”! The people of the GDR considered itself part of a people, part of the German people, which is to grow together once again. The voters gave the clear expression to their political intension by the election. The task was given to the government by the voter’s demands the establishment of German unity in an undivided, peaceful Europe. This demand includes conditions regarding speediness and quality.

On April 19, 1990, the first and last free voted Prime Minister Lothar de Maizière of the CDU, Lothar de Mazière headed a coalition of CDU, DSU, DA, SPD and FDP. He presents his government program to the free elected Volkskammer. His focus was the rapid unification and he also insisted that West Germany must share its wealth, this was the first time that the Volkskammer did justice to its name.

In center of the debates were the monetary conversion an exchange rate at 1:1 or 1:2 has made it in abundance clear that there is a connection here and that we must agree on conditions that ensure that GDR citizens do not feel like second-class citizens of the Federal Republic. These goals, immediate and quality, can be best guaranteed if our way to unity is based on a treaty in accordance with Article 23 of the “Basic Law”. The Kohl administration agreed a timetable for monetary, economic and social union with effect from July 1, 1990. There was no longer an economic basis for the GDR to continue on its own as an independent state. In August 1990, the Volkskammer of the GDR (the parliament) resolved to push for the fastest possible accession to the territory that came under the ambit of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Unification Treaty of August 31 designated that the five newly formed federal states - Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomeranian, Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia - become states of the Federal Republic of Germany. In Moscow, on September 12, 1990 the foreign ministers of the Federal Republic of Germany, the GDR, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France signed the “Treaty on the final Provisions with respect to Germany” the “Two-plus-Four-Treaty” as it became known. On October 2-3, 1990 it was welcomed in a communiqué by the foreign ministers of the OSCE countries convening in New York. The GDR formally ceased to exist on October 3, 1990. The sovereign unity of Germany had been re-established.

Basic Laws Federal Republic of Germany (www.iuscomp.org/gla/statutes/GG.htm)

The deepest respect and thanks go to the people of the former GDR, their courage tore down the Iron Curtain and in addition we should respect the first and last free voted government of the GDR for their excellent work to merge quickly both Germanys into one. Without them the

reunification of Germany would have not been possible. They all should be remembered forever. “We walked on the path of happiness” for 10 years and 11 month, the fatal end was September 11, 2001. The enemy has a new name, the international terrorism.

(Source: Die letzten Monate der DDR by Ed Stuhler)

Please help spread the word about the Berlin Chapter. Together we can make this vision a reality. For more information, visit www.coldwar.org/BerlinChapter, www.atombunker-16-102.de, or contact:

Baerbel E. Simon
German Affairs
Skarbinastrasser 67
D 12309 Berlin/Germany
Tel. fax 030.745.1980
baerbelsimon@hotmail.com
www.coldwar.org/BerlinChapter

THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – NEWLY INDEPENT STATES (NIS)

By J. Smart

The Cold War Museum - NIS 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.

(Editor’s Note: Jason sent me an email explaining that he missed the deadline for the May 1 issue because of the riots in Kyrgyzstan where he is working. Jason said it was absolutely crazy and his office got looted. During the riots the looters set fire to the stores all next to his house and to the guard shack at the former KGB office across the street from where he lives.)

THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – MIDWEST

By Chris Sturdevant

Building update: Plan revisions are being applied to accommodate city veterans in our museum building plans. Since there are no veteran’s buildings in the city various veterans groups will join the Midwest Chapter in locating at the former Nike base at Hillcrest Park. Our next meeting with the city Allied Veterans Council is on May 20.

Rotarian Awards: Simon Castellano and Chris Sturdevant accepted awards on behalf of the Cold War Museum from the Des Plaines Rotarians in March. The Rotary chapter recognized contributions to historical education from both the Midwest Chapter and national organizations.



(Photo: From left to right are Rotarian Steven Godfrey, WWII Veteran Bill Seitz, Rotary Chapter President John Hecker, CWM-Midwest Chapter Chairman Chris Sturdevant, CWM Member Simon Castellano and Rotarian George Schelter)

Programming: Did the Americans ever fight the Soviets? When did the Cold War begin? Those questions are the heart of a program the Midwest Chapter will bring to audiences this fall. The recent

documentary "Voices of a Never Ending Dawn" is the backdrop of the program, the story of American soldiers sent to North Russia during WWI. They became embroiled in the Russian Civil War fighting the Bolsheviks and what became the Red Army.



(Photo: Werner Juretzko speaks at Carroll University on WWI and the birth of Soviet communism.)

New Association: The Midwest Chapter is pleased to announce its partnership as an associate member with the German American National Congress, also known as DANK (Deutsch Amerikanischer National Kongress). DANK is the largest organization of Americans of Germanic descent. We look forward to working together in the future.

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

Chris Sturdevant
The Cold War Museum - Midwest Chapter
PO Box 1112
Waukesha, WI 53187-1112
262-227-1198 voicemail
www.coldwar.org/midwestchapter
www.myspace.com/coldwarmuseum

THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – CARRIBEAN

By Raul Colon

This has been a very active spring for the Caribbean Chapter of the Cold War Museum (CCCM). Keeping up with our desire to expand our base, we decided to join the ranks of the National Space Society. Last January, the Chapter officially became a full pledged sponsor of the newly formed National Space Society Puerto Rican Chapter. The new organization was established with the goal of expanding our understanding of space in all its phases.

Our involvement with the Chapter, which I have the honor of co-presiding, is through its educational programs. The CCCM is in the process of designing a tutorial curriculum revolving around the use of space by the two superpowers in the early years of exploration.

Also in the educational sector, the Chapter has sponsored a new website dedicated to cover the sport scene of the Caribbean basin veteran community. The site, www.prsportscene.com is manned by two veterans of the Cold War, Enrique Velez and Jose Arazamendi, who are constantly scanning the region for news in order to promote the veterans' sport platforms.

In the last month, the CCCM has been able to recover sensitive documentation regarding the lease of the Viequez Naval Bombing Range. These documents include over 200 newspaper clipping and 24 national and international magazine articles. The importance of these documents to the discussion of one of the Cold War's most important training facility can not be underestimated.

The vault of knowledge we can access through this discovery will give us a better understanding of the mind set of Puerto Rico's leaders during the negotiations with the United States Navy regarding the availability to Viequez, a small island located several miles outside the town of Fajardo in the northeast corner of Puerto Rico.

We expect to have this information available to our members by May 15th at our headquarters in San Juan. An interactive version will be made available by the summer. In May, all of our members and families will celebrate Memorial Day. In keeping with the tradition, the CCCM, in conjunction with the Veteran Administration in Puerto Rico, is preparing an ecumenical religious ceremony. More information will be forthcoming in the next few weeks.

We will like to extend an invitation to all interested in been part of this great organization to join us. Be part of something different and help us promote a more profound understanding of one of the most trying times in the history of mankind: the Cold War. The Caribbean Chapter open its doors to you, please join us.

Raul Colon
Chairman
The Cold War Museum - Caribbean
PO Box 29754
San Juan, PR 00929
(787) 923-2702

American Citizens of Viequez, an island of the U.S. territory of Puerto Rico, Live with Disease and Death as a Result of Over 60 Years of U.S. Military Weapons Testing

On April 14 Judge Daniel Dominguez dismissed the claims of more than 7,000 Viequenses, seeking compensation from the Navy in federal district court for illnesses caused by the toxic contamination of their island following more than six decades of naval bombardment and weapons testing on their island. The dismissal came despite evidence that the Navy violated the Clean Water Act over 102 times, and the toxic substances which violated the CWA had traveled through the food chain and are in the bodies of the plaintiffs making them sick.

“It is sad and unfortunate that the Federal District Court in Puerto Rico has denied justice to our people of Vieques. President Barack Obama pledged that, once in office, he would work to address the health crisis on the island, and I will continue to fight for remedies to the health and environmental crisis in our Island,” said Evelyn Delerme, Mayor of Vieques. The more than 9,000 American citizens who live in Vieques have a 30% higher rate of cancer, 381% higher hypertension, and 95% higher cirrhosis of the liver than the inhabitants of Puerto Rico’s main island. Hair testing has shown that the vast majority of Viequenses suffer from at least one form of heavy metal poisoning from toxins found in the weapons used on the island.

“I don’t believe it is the law in America that any Government agency can harm American citizens, purposefully hide its actions, and be shielded by sovereign immunity. We will appeal this decision,” said John Eaves, the lawyer representing the island in this case. “The most inalienable of our rights is to life. The court’s decision that the Government can violate its own laws and deprive its citizens of life without fear of accountability stands against the most fundamental principles upon which this nation was founded.”

Judge Dominguez found that the Navy failed to report activities that posed a health risk to the population; that Congress had passed laws saying that the Navy “shall” report those risks to the EPA; and that the Navy’s failure to follow those laws would override the Justice Department’s claim to sovereign immunity. However, the court ruled that despite the fact that the law explicitly required that the Navy “shall” report the health risks, the law left the means by which the Navy did so up to the discretion of the Secretary. In an extreme reach of legal logic, the Judge set the dangerous legal precedent that the Government’s discretion over how to report health risks allowed it to choose not to report the health risks, and that the Navy therefore did not actually violate the intent of the law and that its claim to sovereign immunity stood.

“When Justice is both blind and heartless, it has failed,” said Eric Sapp, Executive Director of the American Values Network. “Our government does not dispute its responsibility for the suffering on Vieques. Instead our Justice Department is seeking to deny justice using legal technicalities. This is a simple question of right and wrong and what America stands for. There is a fund already in place to help these people. It’s time President Obama did right by the Viequenses and directed Justice to stop fighting and give the people the help they deserve.”

For more information on this article, contact Eric Sapp with American Values Network at 703-863-6403 or esapp@americanvaluesnetwork.org.

THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – CALIFORNIA

By Richard Neault - Director

Richard Neault, the Director for The Cold War Museum – California has a special interest in the Cold War as he served in submarines from 1984 until 1990. He was stationed on the USS Bonefish (SS-582) and the USS Blueback (SS-581). In 1988 he was on watch on the Bonefish when a fire broke out. During that incident they lost three crewmembers and many others were injured, including Richard, with many of them forced to retire from service due to their injuries.

He founded the Cold War Museum – California at the end of 2008 here in Marysville California. The Marysville/Yuba County area was involved in the Cold War in several ways. In 1960 B-52's were placed on alert at Beale AFB. In 1961 the 851st SMS was activated with the opening of Titan 1 missile sites headquartered at Beale. In 1966 the first SR-71 aircraft was deployed to Beale with the first U-2 following in 1976. Then in 1978, PAVE PAWS, the west coast version of the Phased Array Radar System was constructed.

With the downturn in the economy things have been progressing slowly for us. We currently have our website up and continue to develop our membership program. We are working to establish a County History Museum in which the Cold War Museum - California will find its permanent home.

We are excited about our affiliation with the Cold War Museum and look forward to working with Gary Powers in advancing the mission of this great organization.

For more information, contact:

Richard Neault
The Cold War Museum - California
P.O. Box 5098
Marysville, CA 95901
rneault@calcoldwar.org

COLD WAR ASSOCIATIONS

COLD WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

Chairman's Corner

With Vince Milum - Chairman - CWVA

At our March 13, 2010 meeting we reviewed details of the Dubai assassination (attributed to Israeli Mossad agents) including the purported roles of American financial institutions MetaBank (a unit of Meta Financial Group Inc., of Storm Lake, Iowa) and Payoneer Inc. (based in New York). We also reviewed and discussed the pending U.S. Supreme Court case McDonald v. Chicago and



whether the second amendment's federally-recognized right to keep and bear arms should be subject to the incorporation doctrine and be made applicable to the states?

Numerous governmental entities have once again agreed to recognize May 1st as Cold War Victory Day. Please watch our web site for details.

The CWVA is (once again) scheduled to present a wreath at Arlington Cemetery's Tomb of the Unknowns as part of the annual (national) Memorial Day Commemoration. After we commemorate both Cold War Victory Day and Memorial Day, we will turn our attention to securing the Cold War Victory Medal. (Heretofore, it has been a quixotic quest given the nation's fixation on health care reform.)

THANKS to all the governmental and social organizations which continue to have us speak before them on a regular basis. Sorry for the delays in responding to member inquiries. Due to the prolonged economic downturn, we have had to reduce staff support in order to shore up the CWVA's long-term viability.

As always, THANKS to every one of you for your continued support.

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

AMERICAN COLD WAR VETERANS, INC.

CHAIRMAN

Sean Eagan

For the most recent updates on American Cold War Veterans, Inc., please visit www.americancoldwarvets.org.



THE UNION OF DUTCH VETERANS- KOVOM:

By Rob Vaneker

Objectives:

1. continuing and, where necessary, strengthening of the most intense sense of belonging to them, in the armed forces or the (merchant) Navy, or have served or who have taken part in the resistance during the second world war, or who have participated in peace-keeping operations in European or international level, and the survivors of the above-mentioned categories;

2. Enforcement of the freedom, the constitutional monarchy under the House of Orange, parliamentary democracy and the rule of law;



3. To maintain and, if necessary, to reinforce the feeling of European unity of Nations, the patriotism and respect for the legal authority;
4. The contributions and putting forward the idea that in order to secure our freedom, the maintenance of its own enough powerful defense and NATO is necessary;
5. The friendly relations and cooperation at national, European and international level, with associations of ex-combatants with related objectives; promotion of
6. The protection of tangible and intangible interests and assistance, both collectively and individually, as far as possible, in cooperation with right-facing organizations and institutions;
7. Contributing to obtain recognition of the status of cold war veteran;
8. Efforts continue to honor and dignity remembrance of Objectives cold war Veterans: see above points 1-8

As well as the following:

1. Establishment of an association, (from 1-1-2009 effected by go hand in hand with the UNV =Union of Dutch veterans) 2. How to obtain the status of cold war veteran serving during the cold war, both inside and outside the Kingdom, the bottom line is that soldiers (regulars and enlisted) who had active service. (*) and/or: recognition as an identity group by the Ministry of defense. In other words, their own/separate special cold war Status. 3. Through the setting up of a cold war Memorial Medal, with baton and the mobile PIN.4 . The maintenance of international peace and the recognition of the cold war servicemen. (**) after creation of the Association is (as of 1 January 2009 took place)

1. The defense of the interests of the cold war veterans and their survivors, vis-à-vis the Ministry of defense, the Veterans Institute, the Veterans Platform and the Dutch society. 2. Establishment of a cold war memorial monument or capture of a cold war memorial plaquette on an existing monument in memory of those who served during the cold war, died in active service in the military. (are planned for summer 2010, the IJssel defense line, bunkers) 3. Setting up a cold war medal, for cold war veterans, which also allowed on the uniform of active staff who served during the cold war.4 informing the Dutch citizens about the historical and social impact of the cold war and the efforts made by our armed forces, and of the importance of a strong army. 5. Maintain and promote contacts between our members among themselves and with other veterans ' associations (-) at home and abroad. 6. Prince Willem Alexander of Orange, as a former cold war-veteran requests patron of our Association. (A longer term objective) 7. The fortifications and other tangible relics of the cold war to preserve for future generations, and to participate in groups that are working in this area. 8. Establishing a remembrance day on fourth and fifth of May for ALL our veterans who served the international peace which avoided the total destruction of the human civilization.

(*)The status: acquisition of a certain veteran status for all the (old) former professional and enlisted soldiers who served during the cold war, in the interests of the Kingdom of the

Netherlands, both within and outside the Kingdom borders have served. Those soldiers were often exposed to difficult and risky situations, far from their homes and their families, their duties in an exemplary manner for Queen and country to serve.

Translated by: Rob Vaneker, Neerbeek, Netherlands March 31-2010**

Number of member veterans: 800. and still increasing.

Former allied NATO military are welcome.

For more information, contact:

Rob Vaneker

Fattenbergstreet 9G

6191 EP BEEK. NETHERLANDS

doraas@planet.nl

FEATURED ARTICLES

THE LOST PACKAGE (A HUNGARIAN COLD WAR EXPERIENCE)

by Jeanne Chitty (jeannechitty@hotmail.com)

Imagine being confined to world where you were always surrounded by beige. Dingy tan buildings to live in, work in, play in, and as far as the eye could see...A purposeful wash of conformity, anonymity, and repression covered the city of Budapest during the Cold War Dominated by the Russians following World War II, Hungary succumbed to the heavy hand of communist rule. The nation's borders were lined with high electrified fences, which kept foreigners from paying unwelcome visits to the land as much as they imprisoned the Hungarian people both physically and psychologically. In order to eradicate any vestiges of national spirit, the Russians painted over the beautiful architectural details of the country's cities and rendered the rich landscape as bland and lifeless as they could.

Growing up in this chillingly lackluster environment, it is no small miracle that a young man named William developed into such a colorful character. Born in 1956, he lived with his mother in Budapest in a typically undistinguished housing project. His father, a doctor specializing in neurology, was one of thousands of men who were not permitted to return home to their families after the war, due to the building of impenetrable walls of wire and bureaucracy. In this Kafkaesque setting, everything that young William and his compatriots learned about the world was tightly controlled by the Russians. Attempting to erase the Hungarian children's national identity, the communists taught school only in Russian, so that students had to become fluent in that language in order to graduate to the next grade. Radio and television broadcasts were rigidly monitored to convey only what the KGB wanted the populace to think. To express an alternative point of view was tantamount to suicide. For a few favors or forints, friends and family members would sell each other out to their communist oppressors when anyone mentioned a yearning to escape from this tyranny.

Despite this stifling blackout, the quiet undercurrent of dissenting voices spoke of the free world outside the barbed perimeter. This information circulated through William's circle of classmates, along with the knowledge that an escape from the electrified barricade along their country's

borders was virtually impossible due to the surveillance system that would pinpoint a prospective escapee's location. Getting wise to the methods by which land mines could be detected, William and his friends would pilfer knitting needles from their mothers' sewing kits and practice plunging them into their sandboxes to find hidden metal objects. As they matured into their teens, the young men concocted numerous complicated plans for their escape to freedom, involving all types of espionage, heroic gestures, and methods of transportation. In those grim days, a simple bicycle represented freedom. But given the fact that their pockets were mostly empty, William and his friends could only dream of the pleasure and possibility of cycling away from their dominators.

Eventually, a way to leave the confines of their native land presented itself. By becoming a star athlete, one could possibly be chosen to represent the country in the Olympics. Because of his strength and size, William was selected by his teachers to become a weight lifter. However, his natural aptitude was better suited for contact sports, so in sixth grade he poured his energy into wrestling. Taking stock of his growing abilities, his Russian supervisors realized William's potential and gave him a sponsor, which was a local food distribution center named Mozart. He earned a meager salary and bulked up significantly by loading and unloading trucks for this company. As a member of an elite team of young athletes called the Magyar Torna Klub or MTK, William trained three times a week and received a more accelerated level of education. Competing against 23 other schools in Budapest, William beat all of the other athletes and became a commodity in the eyes of his overseers. They rewarded his efforts by providing him with a new job at the Hungarian post office or Magyar Posta. The biggest perk of this position was a bicycle. What joy it gave him as he pedaled around the city! He felt as free as a bird, despite the fact that the battered old Russian bike had no gears or brakes and sagged under his 253-pound body.

In addition to improving his skills as a wrestler, young William developed an affinity for drawing. Always thinking of ways to escape to the West, he became an expert at graphic design and illustration. While they were precise and accurate, his attempts to duplicate passport stamps proved to be fruitless due to his inability to procure actual passports on which to demonstrate his talents.

As he learned more about the workings of the human body in his training, William became interested in medicine. One day he happened upon a collection of his father's medical books stored in the basement of his apartment complex. Always thinking of ways to reach the West, William began to formulate a plan for escaping to Germany, where his father lived. He concocted a clever scenario that bore enough plausibility to pass the scrutiny of overly suspicious KGB agents. Somehow, he managed to get word of his plan to his uncle in the Netherlands, who in turn collaborated with William's father in Germany. The young Hungarian invented an escape that would be generated by a letter from his father, in which he would tell William that he was dying and wanted to say farewell to his son in person. When this letter arrived, William went to the Russians who commanded Budapest to request a special dispensation for travel. Trying to determine the truth of this news, the KGB interrogated the 17-year-old for hours but finally gave their approval. Elated that his ruse had worked, William anxiously awaited the day for his departure with his head full of ideas for the great escape.

A few days before his departure, he was visited by a group of Hungarian heavies who worked with the police. They informed him that he was to be accompanied by a KGB agent to and from Germany, who not only would be carrying his passport but would be staying with him and his family for the duration of the trip. In addition, William would not be allowed to have any spending money. The agent was charged with delivering and returning “the package” without fail. His heart sinking, William realized that his plan would have some serious challenges with the restrictions imposed on his freedom of movement.

Without breathing a word to his mother and family about his strategy, he boarded the train with apprehension, expecting to be met by a frightening KGB ball-and-chain. William’s head went into a spin when a gorgeous blond woman named Anastasia introduced herself as his official escort. Their long journey took them from Budapest through Austria and Germany before their arrival in Holland, where William’s uncle greeted them. With his disarmingly attractive supervisor at his side, William went to the hospital where his father was supposedly on his deathbed. Well-versed in the depiction of brain injury because of his medical experience in the ICU, William’s father put on a command performance as a partially paralyzed victim of head trauma. After the convincing display of the elder doctor’s incapacity, William and Anastasia went back to his uncle’s home for the night. Waiting until the KGB agent was asleep to initiate his escape plan, William pushed his large frame through a small bedroom window and fell to the garden below. Running with quiet deliberation, William made his way to a hidden car, where his uncle and friends waited. Off they sped into the darkness, bound for the German border. Freedom seemed only minutes away.

But the fates were not cooperating that night. When the excited group reached the border, their hopes were dashed. Their collaborator in the border patrol was not there to let them pass without checking William’s non-existent passport. Thoroughly disheartened by this unfortunate turn of events, the small band turned back. William had a difficult time squeezing his 253 pounds through the bedroom window again and fell heavily to the floor. The loud sound awakened Anastasia, who came upstairs to check on her young charge. Having inherited his father’s talent for playacting, William faked a deep sleep while shivering under the eiderdown duvet after his close call.

The next day William reluctantly followed his guide back to the train bound for Budapest. As the miles between freedom and confinement shortened, William grew increasingly desperate. It became clear to him that he had to make an escape whenever the opportunity presented itself. When the train pulled into Vienna’s bustling station, a swirling mass of passengers flowed in and out of their carriage. With a clear warning in mind, Anastasia insisted that William help a family with their luggage, while she surreptitiously revealed a gun pushed into the stocking enclosing her attractive thigh. Amid the confusion of people organizing suitcases and jockeying for their seats, William slipped out of the compartment with his own valise. Edging down the corridor, he saw the conductor move down the hall closing the train doors. It was now or never, he realized. The train began to pull out of the station. Eyes fixed on the activity in his compartment, William flattened himself against the bulkhead and yanked hard at the hydraulic door nearest to him. Unsuccessful at opening the heavy door, he pulled harder as the train picked up speed. He failed again. As the train started to move faster and faster, Anastasia suddenly realized that her charge was nowhere to be found. In a panic, William exerted a massive surge of adrenaline and released

the hydraulic seal. Launching himself into space, he landed like a cat on the rails and ran as fast as he could in the opposite direction. Looking backwards, he could see the KGB agent's face pushed up against the window as the train receded into the distance. His heart was pounding ferociously as he made his way back to the station and onto the city streets. He had finally escaped!

In a euphoric daze, William wandered aimlessly around Vienna, pausing frequently to see if he was being chased. When no one appeared to be pursuing him, he decided to go to the police and request asylum. Far from being sympathetic, the Viennese gendarmes threw him in a cell under suspicion of spying. William lived in overwhelming dread for the next two weeks. He was alone in a foreign country with no passport and no friends to come to his aid. No one back in Budapest knew of his whereabouts. The young man had no idea what was to become of him. Then abruptly his luck changed. A translator had checked out his story and had obtained permission to remove him from the jail. He told William that it was no longer safe for him to remain in custody there, as the KGB had put out an all-points bulletin for his capture. The Austrian translator was instructed to give William safe passage to a refugee camp outside Vienna called Traiskirchen.

William joined hundreds of other people who had fled their countries. Bulgarians, Romanians, Yugoslavs, Albanians, Croatians, East Germans, and Hungarians shared their stories while living in large dormitories. The camp was well-organized and provided an education center where the refugees could learn English, as well as a vocation center where various trades were taught. Although his work experience did not prepare him for any specific trade, William was given a choice of occupations to pursue: he could either go to Johannesburg to work on a construction project, or he could go to Alaska to help build the pipeline. Unsure of what exactly he wanted to learn but determined to get to the USA somehow, William received a visit from an American relief worker, who told him that he had to be 18 in order to immigrate to the States. That meant he had to spend almost a year more in the camp before he could leave Austria. Discouraged but still hopeful, William checked the job board religiously every day. Eventually, he was selected to work at a local horseback riding academy to lead the horses around the ring. He joined the group of employed refugees as they left the camp together each day. They were carefully supervised, as the KGB still could find ways to abduct these escapees.

On July 29th, 1974 William turned 18, and he started counting the days before leaving the camp. Three days before his scheduled departure, a representative from the Red Cross paid him a visit. The organization was obliged to inform him that he could contact his mother and have her bring him home, if he so desired. Wise to what was really going on behind this offer, the camp officials dissuaded William from making any contact at all with his family. They knew that the KGB could get wind of this effort, hone in on his location, and drag him back to Budapest at any time to face grim consequences. Despite his longing to inform his mother of his successful escape, William got on a plane that took him to Switzerland and then onto the States. He was free at last!

He and a small group of other refugees arrived in New York on September 11th. As they disembarked, the men were met by a limousine driver who spoke no English or Hungarian. He took William and his friends to the Hotel Wolcott on West 31st Street, where they basked in the luxury of clean sheets, good food, and showers with lots of hot water. The following day the

refugees were told to report to a specific office on Park Avenue, where they would undergo some naturalization procedures and receive their job assignments. The escapees walked the streets with their heads swiveling to and fro, as they ogled the skyscrapers, stores, traffic, and hordes of people that engulfed them. Excited and eager, William couldn't get enough of the taste of freedom. The past was truly behind him, and he no longer needed to fear the KGB. Upon arrival at the designated office building, the men were impressed by the parade of other refugees who went into the inner office and then emerged with huge smiles on their faces. The American Dream seemed to be within reach for everyone. Finally, it was William's turn to find out what job had been chosen for him, and he crossed the threshold into the inner office. He stopped dead in his tracks. Seated in front of him was none other than Anastasia Bilas, the KGB agent! His heart pounding, he looked frantically for a way to escape the room. The beautiful but deadly woman rose from her chair and told him to sit down. Smiling, she told the frightened young Hungarian that she was in fact a double agent and that she wasn't going to send him back to the communists. She had been working behind the scenes all along to orchestrate her package's safe passage to the US! To make his transition easier, Anastasia had also set up William with a small daily stipend for food and accommodations.

Having been granted citizenship and a new name that Americanized his Hungarian one, William left Anastasia's desk with directions to his first assignment. He was going to be a ring polisher in the Diamond District of Manhattan for a couple of weeks. After that, he was reassigned to be a roofer. At some point during this period of his life, William found out that his family back in Hungary had been interrogated and threatened repeatedly by the KGB in order to find out any information that would lead to his capture. The Russians actually conducted a trial for him in absentia, in which he was represented by an empty chair and condemned by the Soviet officials to 10 years in jail for fleeing the country. It wasn't until many years later when he wanted to return to Hungary to visit his family that he discovered that this sentence was still on the books and rendered him a *persona non grata*. Fortunately, the fall of communism in the early '90s removed such a restriction from his passport.

As time went on, William got a job at the Valeria Retirement Center in Peekskill, New York as laundry worker. When the senior home closed, William found employment at Hickory Hill Country Club in New Jersey as a chef. William eventually moved to Greenwich, Connecticut to work as an estate manager and chauffeur for a wealthy family. To maintain his fitness, he joined the Jack LaLanne Club in Port Chester and met a very influential man who owned several high-profile health clubs. He offered William a job as a personal trainer and manager at the famous Vertical Club in New York City. William loved his new position there and met countless stars and newsworthy figures every day. In 1996 William accepted a position with another club as a personal trainer and manager in Greenwich and has made that fair city his home ever since. His exciting life story serves as an inspiring reminder to all of us who take our freedom for granted.

WHO WAS THE FIRST MAN IN SPACE?

By Joe Felice

On October 4, 1957, the successful launch of Sputnik by the former Soviet Union sparked a space age centered on intense superpower rivalry. President John F. Kennedy formally introduced the space race, in 1961, when he announced America's goal to land on the moon.

Both sides soon realized the need to launch a man into orbit. On April 12, 1961, Cosmonaut Lt. Yuri Gagarin became the first man in space, maintaining the Soviet cosmic lead. Controversy set in place by Western journalists, as well as statements reportedly made in Soviet youth publications, has lasted for nearly 50 years regarding who was the real first man in space. No doubt exists that the Soviet Union achieved this spaceflight milestone. A media debate, however, captivated popular imagination over whether Lt. Yuri Gagarin, or his reported media competition Lt. Col. Vladimir Ilyushin, deserved credit for this achievement. Despite the respectability of these news sources, the evidence available in this case concludes with the preservation of Gagarin's legacy as "Columbus of the Cosmos."

On April 12, 1961, the British Communist newspaper Daily Worker ran the front page headline "The First Man In Space." Dennis Ogden, the article's byline, recounted his time as the paper's Moscow correspondent during an interview broadcasted by the British television series Arena. At one point, Ogden was asked by the interviewer to provide examples of how personal resources, such as imagination and ingenuity, were essential in his piecing together a story prior to being officially reported. Ogden answered this question by first describing a situation when his source failed to provide him reliable information.

"Ah, the disaster was Ogden Spaceman..." Ogden recalled. Ogden humorously continued, correcting the popularly held belief that the Soviet Union had launched the first man in space. "But this isn't true," Ogden said, "I did." The former Moscow correspondent was referring to the aforementioned headline bearing his byline. Ogden recalled the unfortunate situation he encountered at the paper's news office that morning. While acquiring photographs of the man Ogden reported in that day's edition of the paper as being the first in space, he was surprised by news of Gagarin's orbit. "The caviar as they say had hit the fan."

By the time Ogden received news of Gagarin's orbit it was too late. "The first edition of the paper were circulated all round Fleet Street," Ogden explained. His report described the cosmonaut as being the "test-pilot son of a top-ranking Soviet aircraft designer." Ogden stated the cosmonaut manned a capsule similar to "the type previously tested in space flights with dogs." Then the splash reported that after three orbits the unnamed cosmonaut was returned to Earth "alive," he was "understood to be suffering after-effects from his flight." The mission had reportedly taken place the previous Friday, which was April 7th, and that an official announcement was to be made the following day. Ogden's byline indicated he had written the story on Tuesday. Thus, reports of Gagarin's orbit were confused by many readers with Wednesday's splash mention of the upcoming official announcement mentioned in the article. Gagarin, who had grown up the son of peasants, was clearly not the cosmonaut who Ogden had indirectly referenced in his initial report. Lt. Col. Vladimir Ilyushin, the son of famous Soviet aircraft designer Sergei Ilyushin, was the cosmonaut Ogden indirectly reported orbited. Confusion among readers persisted the next day, when in his report on Gagarin, Ogden all together eluded mention of Ilyushin.

Ogden's "A Communist in space," appeared in the Thursday, April 13th Daily Worker. This article included an excerpt from the elated Tass broadcasts of Soviet radio announcer Yuri Levitan. Oddly, Levitan stated in his broadcast that following separation "...the sputnik spacecraft began three flights in an orbit round the Earth." This detail in Levitan's broadcast of

Gagarin's mission directly concurs with the description of Ilyushin's supposed orbit as reported by Ogden a day prior. Perhaps Levitan's source was under the same impression Ogden's informant had been regarding the Vostok mission plan. Regardless, it is now known Gagarin achieved one ninety minute orbit. Ogden neglected naming Ilyushin in this article and instead highlighted his report on Gagarin, mentioning his new title awarded to him by the Soviet media: "the Columbus of inter-planetary space" (a.k.a. "Columbus of the Cosmos"). Finally, Ogden officially explained in the paper's Friday edition his Wednesday news splash of an Ilyushin flight.

"Daily Worker readers are entitled to an explanation of how my story, which appeared in Wednesday's issue, came to be written," Ogden explained under the heading "Our Story" featured in the Friday, April 14th Daily Worker. Ogden went to remind readers of the great level of expectations concerning an eventual Soviet space mission in the days leading up to his initial report. Although rumors prevalent throughout the journalism community proved too tempting for some British newspapers to resist mention of in their reports, Ogden was determined to remain thorough and objective. Thus, he denied inclusion of any frivolous hearsay in his stories.

Ogden soon changed his mind late in the evening of April 11th, when convinced by information he "considered came from a reliable and well-informed source," that the Soviets, four days prior, had successfully launched a man into orbit. During his Arena interview Ogden said his source informed him the son of famous Soviet aircraft designer Lt. Col. Vladimir Ilyushin was accredited with this achievement. His informant claimed that though the cosmonaut had been returned to Earth he was "suffering from some after-effects" and that an official announcement of the flight was pending. The only detail Ogden omitted in his splash was Ilyushin's name, instead choosing to refer to him indirectly through mention of his father. Presumably, Ogden was awaiting the official announcement from Soviet government to solidify this detail.

Returning to Ogden's April 14th retraction, the journalist described how he felt obliged to submit this story due to the unusual deadline restrictions not customarily exercised by other British national newspapers. Ogden expanded upon this point as well during his 1980s Arena interview stating that he was concerned specifically with the Daily Express getting the splash before the Worker. Apparently, the restriction of an earlier than usual deadline Daily Worker journalists were forced to adhere to did not jive too well with the difference in time zones between London and Moscow. Ogden explained that all major space announcements were typically made by Moscow at midnight. London trailed two hours behind Moscow time, which was Ogden's deadline. With a great amount of trust invested in his source, Ogden didn't hesitate to submit his story, giving the Daily Worker the edge needed to beat its competition to the splash.

"Unfortunately, as events have proved, the source from which I got it was obviously not well-informed on this occasion," Ogden concluded in his retraction. The words "on this occasion," Ogden added during his Arena interview, created a whirlwind of disappointment among Soviet government officials. Ogden implied that his reputation had been temporarily tarnished due to the fact that those few words insinuated his use of unofficial sources in the previous stories. "Here was a situation where you – you pulled off an amazing coup, but as it happens it went wrong," Ogden's interviewer concluded bringing an end to that segment of the interview.

“Wrong. Yes. But it wasn’t always wrong,” Ogden replied. Ogden continued to defend the integrity of his source when he stated: “There were other occasions when it worked right.” The interviewer asked Ogden to provide an example of when his source proved accurate. As an example, Ogden referenced the occasion related to the matter of Francis Gary Powers’ U-2 spy plane being shot down over the Soviet Union. At the first sign of trouble, America attempted to cover up the situation by claiming that a weather plane had experienced an engine malfunction causing it to accidentally crash over Russia. Ogden’s source proved so effective in this instance that the British journalist was able to blow the lid off of America’s cover story. Unfortunately, America was unable to maintain this cover story.

Thus, Ogden had concluded the second part of his answer to the question of how he had drawn upon his “own resources to really make sense of something” by providing an example of when his source had proven effective. It is clear by Ogden’s dialogue in his rendition of the Ilyushin story, that the former Moscow correspondent intended it to serve as an example of when his source, in an anomaly, had provided him with misinformation. Ogden’s official retraction of his initial Ilyushin story may have served to clear up the situation regarding the mistaken identity of cosmonaut who was to be accredited as being the first in space. It was, however, certainly ineffective in rescinding the element of curiosity related to the whole matter as evident in a sample piece of journalism published the following year.

Ogden’s first report of an Ilyushin orbit was exposed to a period of redemption as apparent in an article authored by Leon Dennen. Dennen, whose article “What Happened to Cosmonaut Ilyushin?,” appeared in the April 12, 1962 edition of the Michigan state-based paper the Owosso Argus-Press, served as the Newspaper Enterprise Analyst. On the one year anniversary of Yuri Gagarin’s reported orbit, Dennen brings up several tantalizing key factors in his article, which invited debate on the issue of who was really the first man in space. Dennen begins his argument by asking the questions: “What happened to Russia’s astronaut, Vladimir Ilyushin? Did he actually precede Yuri Gagarin as Moscow’s real first man in space?” To support his reasoning for this line of questioning, Dennen calls the attention of his readers to focus on “Soviet mass circulation publications of April, 1961.” Ironically, these publications, which according to Dennen had only “recently reached the United States,” stated clearly that Vladimir Ilyushin, son of the famous Soviet aircraft designer, was slated “as the first “conquerer of space.””

Dennen then moves on to remind readers of Ogden’s news splash in the Daily Worker, indirectly naming Ilyushin as the first in space. Dennen provides further insight into the convoluted nature of the initial Ilyushin flight reports by describing the accounts of Moscow correspondents stationed in Paris. Specifically, Dennen cites the Russian speaking French news sources Presse and French Radio as the first to officially label Ilyushin’s name in relation to this reported achievement.

More substantial breadth into the case supporting Ilyushin’s alleged orbit is offered by Dennen who also cited excerpts from Soviet youth publications Smena and Pioneer. Smena featured a photograph of Ilyushin himself with the corresponding caption reading: “He was just in the stratosphere and now he is making an omelette.” Pioneer sloppily rectified the absence Gagarin’s name, according to Dennen, by including “a blurred photograph of a flier.” A caption labeled the blurred image as Yuri Gagarin. This effort on the part of the Soviet propaganda

machine was ineffective in counteracting the bias placed on Ilyushin in the youth publication's report on the flight of the first man in space.

Dennen concluded with how the Soviets "hinted" Ilyushin had been hospitalized due to injuries sustained in an automobile accident. Therefore, Ilyushin, recipient of the "Hero of the Soviet Union," for his aptitude as a test fighter pilot, slated as the first man in space by media sources, lost this opportunity due to an automobile accident. "And the Soviet press never reported it?" Dennen asked. He partially answered his own question by surprisingly giving the Soviet Union the benefit of the doubt by suggesting that possibly on this occasion they had reported the truth in regard to Gagarin. He cleverly leaves the matter open-ended, stating the need for further clarification on the issue.

In 1999, PBS stations aired *The Cosmonaut Cover-up*, a documentary which further investigated the first man in space debate. Dr. Elliott Haimoff, the director, flew to Russia along with members of his film crew to meet Ilyushin in person. According to Haimoff, Ilyushin promised to speak on camera about his failed space mission. Ilyushin reportedly changed his mind upon the film crew's arrival. Per the narration, Ilyushin feared possible repercussion if he confessed on camera to being the first man in space. Almost immediately, despite the efforts of the filmmakers to spin the facts in favor of Ilyushin theorists, the credibility of the documentary's claims is heavily flawed.

The film opens up with a screenshot of a letter sent to Haimoff from Ilyushin. According to the narration that accompanies the film image of this letter, the letter is proof that Ilyushin had initially intended to divulge the details of his pre-Gagarin Earth orbit brushed under the carpet some forty years prior. In fact, the letter provides no definitive insight into this being the case at all. Instead, Ilyushin very briefly extends a warm welcome to Haimoff and his film crew concerning their planned arrival in Moscow. The only promise made by Ilyushin to Haimoff and company appears directly below his warm welcome, and reads: "We will be glad help your group to work successful." No where stated in the letter does Ilyushin promise to speak on camera about any space mission accredited to his name.

Then, the narrator, in an effort to build viewer confidence in the overall content of the documentary, details accurately occurrences such as Sputnik and the Nedelin disaster. Despite some claims made by the narrator being justified by reports of contemporary journalists, there are simply too many cracks in logic that Haimoff attempted to make concrete. For example, the supposed reason why there was such a strong veil of secrecy overlaying Ilyushin's launch was due to the fact that Western tracking stations wanted to keep their detection talents clandestine. In 1962, a report in the *Washington Star* titled "U.S. Won't Disclose Red Space Failure," confirmed American secrecy in regard to Soviet space failures for this reason. Ilyushin's launch, therefore, had fallen victim to this policy. This argument quickly deteriorates in the face of contradictory evidence.

Gordon Feller, CEO of Urban Age Institute and a Soviet historian, appears among the documentary's several interviewees. In 1996, Feller's article "The Nightmare Mission," appeared in *Final Frontier* magazine supporting Ilyushin as the first man in space. According to Feller, secret documents still exist in a special library that he was able to gain access to as a

result of his Russian business colleagues. This library, Feller informs, still housed file folders related to Ilyushin's pre-Gagarin orbit. Feller's claim is no doubt enticing, especially to a documentary attempting to conclude that Ilyushin first orbited, but are soon dashed by the contradictory statement of interviewee Captain Anatoly Gruschenko.

Gruschenko, reported as a U.S. resident, claimed to have filmed the launch, but was later ordered by superiors to destroy all evidence related to Ilyushin's mission. The former Captain explained that by the "tone" of his superior's voice he "knew clearly" a family sized "one way ticket to Siberia" was in store if he failed to follow orders. Although Gruschenko never definitively stated one way or the other whether or not he actually destroyed the evidence, his fear of Gulag imprisonment implies that he did so. This then leaves the audience to wonder the validity of Feller's claim of archival information regarding Ilyushin's flight still being in existence today.

Ogden again appears some years after his Arena interview to provide once more his insight into the controversy. Strangely, Ogden appears in this documentary to support his initial story of an Ilyushin orbit, making no mention of his retraction. Ogden does state that he was not surprised to learn of the breadth and variety of reports all concluding an Ilyushin orbit. He went on to explain how it was customary practice among foreign correspondents in those days to all share one another's information through phone calls. Thus, Dennen's attempt to play devil's advocate in favor of Ogden's initial story when stating how French news sources concurred with British communist correspondent's report is somewhat devalued by this insight. Most recently, Ogden appeared once again, when last October in select West Coast theaters Dr. Haimoff's film *Fallen Idol: The Yuri Gagarin Conspiracy*.

In *Fallen Idol: The Yuri Gagarin Conspiracy*, Rachael Seymour, an alleged former CIA analyst is featured claiming to have seen original documentation of Ilyushin's orbit. She then continues by discussing Dennis Ogden's success in reporting accurately the details related to the U-2 spy plane incident. Seymour's segment regarding Ogden's previous success in reporting the U-2 incident is clearly intended as an attempt to assure viewers his later report of an Ilyushin flight was accurate. Film segment of Haimoff's decade old interview with the now deceased Ogden himself appear following this part of Seymour's interview. It is clear from this footage that even at the time of *The Cosmonaut Cover-up* Ogden hadn't changed his mind from his Arena taping that his initial report of an Ilyushin flight was a mistake. Ogden justifies his misgivings over his original report by highlighting the absence of any official source claiming to have detected such an orbit.

Filmmaker Haimoff claims that a posthumous addendum in the form of an anonymous account of a former Tern Island tracking station engineer remedies the late Ogden's concern. Allegedly this engineer reports having personally witnessed the tracking of a manned Soviet spaceflight on April 7th. An investigation into this alleged account turned up conclusive evidence that Haimoff falsified an actual tracking account of a test mission carrying a dog to read as though Ilyushin had really orbited. Haimoff's other attempt to convince the audience that disclosure of "chart recordings, audio tape recording, and memos" taken at Tern Island, would cause "grave damage to the national security," proves again to bare false testimony. An actual submission of a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Request to the National Security Agency (NSA) for these materials contradicted Haimoff's alleged on camera NSA response. Instead of indicating "grave

damage to the national security,” as retribution, a real response from the NSA’s FOIA Department stated no materials for an Ilyushin orbit even existed.

In hindsight, Ogden’s informant probably confused reports of another Vostok test mission carrying a canine passenger as news of an alleged manned orbit. Ogden’s splash on Ilyushin, as aforementioned, included mention of such test flights with dogs. Dennen, who questioned a year later, “What Happened to Cosmonaut Ilyushin?,” may not have been aware of these test missions. Instead, Dennen cited Soviet youth publications and French broadcasts, which both reportedly concurred with Ogden’s splash on Ilyushin. Haimoff, like Dennen, avoided mention of Ogden’s eventual retraction. Unlike Dennen, Haimoff filled this void with a fictitious memo probably based in actual accounting of a Vostok test flight whose canine passenger could easily explain the rapid heart beat described. Haimoff undoubtedly forced the facts to fit his desired conclusion of an Ilyushin orbit by falsifying tracking accounts of a canine test flight to entail description of panicked voice fluctuations.

Four days following Gagarin’s flight, at a Soviet Press Conference, A. N. Nesmeyanov, the President of the Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., spoke on behalf of the first man in space when asked several times about the matter of alleged earlier flights. Nesmeyanov responded: “Such attempts did not take place.” Despite some contradictions present in contemporary journalism, like Ogden himself noted, no hard evidence exists to validate the well-intended reports of reputable journalists misled to believe Ilyushin orbited. Therefore, Yuri Gagarin remains today the “Columbus of the Cosmos.”

About the Author: Joe Felice is a fledging space historian and resident of West Chester, PA. In December 2008, after graduating with a history degree from West Chester University, Joe enthusiastically continued research into the former Soviet space program he started as an undergraduate. A year later, Joe published a portion of his research in the form of an article featured in *Quest: The History of Spaceflight Quarterly*, Vol. 16 No.4. Joe would like to extend a special thanks to Dr. Lisa A. Kirschenbaum who encouraged him to investigate further the controversy of the first man in space. He would also like to offer a special thanks to Jill May, daughter of Dennis Ogden, Moscow correspondent for the *Daily Worker*, who first reported on an alleged Ilyushin flight. Ms. May, a resident of England, was kind enough to set aside her own time on several occasions to visit the country’s Marx-Lenin Memorial Library where she acquired several of her father’s original reports referenced in this article. Editor Mark Howe’s *Is that damned paper still coming out?: the very best of the Daily Worker/Morning Star*, printed by People’s Press Printing Society based in London, in 2001 also deserves recognition for providing a piece of Ogden’s work. Google News is accredited with providing Leon Dennen’s article published in the *Owosso Argus-Press*. NASA History Division is recognized for the translated *Astronautics Information* report titled “The First Man In Space,” carrying details of Gagarin’s press conference four days following his flight. The *Washington Star* article “U.S. Won’t Disclose Red Space Failures,” published December 6, 1962 is also attributed to the collection housed at NASA History Division. NSA FOIA Department also deserves recognition for honestly responding to Joe’s request for information on an alleged pre-Gagarin orbit. In closing, Joe would also like to thank Dr. Elliott Haimoff for kindly providing him with copies of his DVD documentaries.

19 VARIANTS OF THE 'MAN IN THE MISSILE' STARFIGHTER

By Raul Colon (rcolonfrias@yahoo.com)

'Man on a Missile', that's how many Starfighter pilots refer to their experience flying one of the most intriguing aircraft ever developed: the Lockheed F-104. From its conception, the Starfighter was one of the most revolutionizing airplanes in the history of aviation.

Its stream lines, powerful engine and advance electronic and weapon packages made the F-104 one of the most powerful platforms in the world. Ahead of its time by years, the Starfighter will field many NATO air forces for decades. And although the aircraft did not generate the in-house interest its designed and the United States Air Force envisioned when they lay its blue print, the plane did managed to become a standard bear for overseas sales.

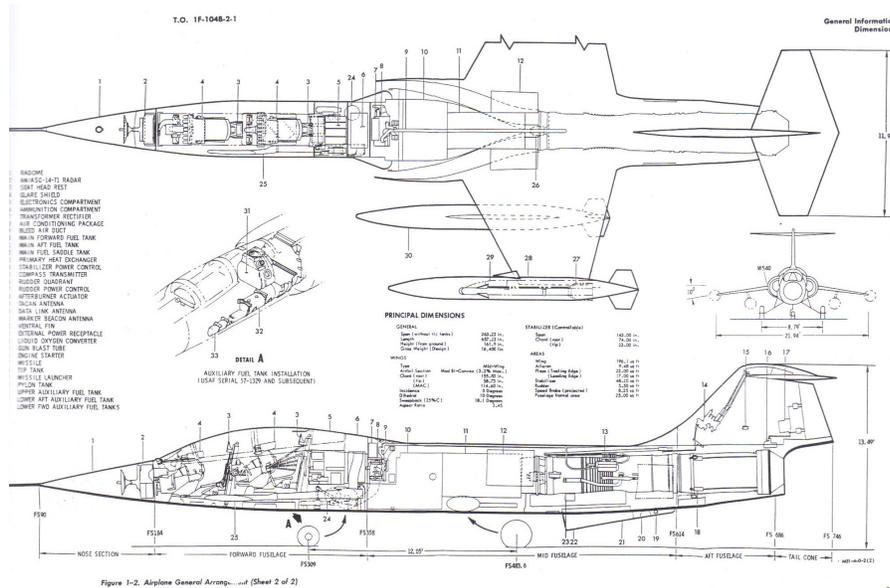


Figure 1-2. Airplane General Arrangement (Sheet 2 of 2)

There were a total of 19 variants of the Starfighter. Most of them were flown by overseas customers such as Japan, Canada and Italy, which continued to operate the air superiority fighter well into the 2000s.

Although several units had longer airframes (by fractions), all 19 versions were uncanny similar in their fuselage profile. The F-104 had a length of 55 feet, a wingspan of just 22 feet with a total wing area of 196 square feet, including a part that was enclosed in the fuselage. The wing structure had a very thin low aspect ratio (probably the thinnest wing ever employed) for high speed performance.

F-104A: This is the first produced version. Fitted with a General Electric (GE) J79-3A engine capable of generating 14,800 pounds of thrust, the A model could reach speeds upward Mach 2. Its operational range was an impressive 1,450 nautical miles with its full complements (2 removable wingtip tanks) of fuel tanks. Armed with the famous M61-A1 Vulcan Cannon and two, first generation AIM-9B Sidewinder air-to-air missile, the 'A' was a powerful offensive machine. At the heart of the model attacking capability was the sophisticated AN-ASG 14T-1 Fire and Control System. Early units were fitted with downward ejections seats, but in the second delivery batch, those were replaced by the C2 upward platform. The A version also had the distinction of being the first aircraft fitted with the Boundary Layer Control mechanism. One hundred and fifty three (153) F-104As were developed.

F-104B: This was a two seated version of the A model. It had the same power plant and overall dimensions. The two main differences were maximum takeoff weight and the Vulcan gun. In the

B, top operational weight was slightly lower (23,535 to 24,528). Unlike the early 104s, the B did not incorporate a forward firing gun. It did have the pylons to carry the two Sidewinders and was fitted with the 14T-1 Fire and Control system. Lockheed produced 26 of this type.

F-104C: Seventy seven (77) of this all weather fighter-bomber were produced, all for the United States Air Force's Tactical Air Command. The C model introduced the platform for the first time to a new in-flight refueling system that employing a probe fitted on the left side of the cockpit. Another innovation present in this version was the Blown Flaps (BF) mechanism added to improve the plane's takeoff capability. A new and improved power plant (J79GE-7) capable of generating up wards of 15,000 pounds of thrust with afterburning was also introduce with this configuration. Total operational range was achieved at 1,640 nautical miles. This particular unit suffered from engine failures that caused the loss of 24 aircraft and nine pilots. Eventually, those problems were resolve and the version remained in service for nearly 35 years.

F-104D: Only 24 'D's were ever produced. This version was basically an enhance 'C' unit with some refinements. It had the same engine and navigational system of its predecessor. It's main different was the absence of the M-61 Gatling Gun.

F-104DJ: This unit was an special version develop for the Japanese Air Self Defense Force. It was fitted with the J79GE-11A engine capable of generating 15,800lbs of thrust and no Gatling Gun, this was essentially an upgraded D model. Only 20 units were developed.

F-104F: This 30-plane strong batch was developed for the West German Air Force. Its frame was a replica of the DJ's one. The standard packaged of this version was the same of the Super Starfighter (F-104G).

F-104G Super Starfighter: The most produced (1,127 total units) member of the class, the G proved went on to be the standard bear of the platform. No less than 8 companies (Canadair in Canada, Fiat in Italy, Fokker in the Netherlands, Lockheed in the US, MBB and Messerschmitt in West Germany, Mitsubishi in Japan and SABCA/Fairy in Belgium) participated in the 13 (June 1960 to October 1973) year production run. The Super as many pilots referred to it, was a modified C version with a reinforce frame, larger tail area with a fully powered rudder system. It also had engagement maneuvering flaps with a new avionic package that included the famous Autonetics F15-A North American Search and Raging System (NASRR). The model was powered by a revised J79GE-11A engine capable of generating 15,600 pounds of thrust. Maximum speed was Mach 2.2 with an operational range of 1,628 nm. Another improvement over previous versions was the incorporation of a more advance navigational system: the Litton LN3. Introduce in the platform for the first time in its history was an internal bombing computer linked to the NASRS and the LN3.

RF-104GL: This was the tactical reconnaissance version of the 'G' model. It had the same fuselage characteristics of the previous unit, but instead of having its offensive package installed on the nose cone (Vulcan Cannon); this plane carried the highly sensitive KS-67a camera. It was also fitted with a flat sided fixed ventral pods for enhance stability. One hundred and eighty nine (189) 'GL's were built by Fiat, Fokker and Lockheed between 1964 and 1968.

TF-104G: Is a common mistake to associate this version with a training platform due to its 'T' designation. But in fact, this was a highly regarded two seater tactical attack aircraft similar in its performing envelop to the F-104G. Like the G, it also carried the advance NASRR and LN3 systems.

CF-104: This was a Canadian built version of the 'G' model. Internal characteristics and performing profile matched that of the Super Starfighter. They had the same NASRR system. Instead of the Vulcan Cannon, the CF carried the less expensive M61 Gatling Gun. It was powered by a J79OEL-7 engine (15,800lbs of thrust). Two (200) hundreds units were built. All by Canadair.

CF-104D: Basically a two seat version of the CF without the M61 gun. Only 38 were developed. Most of them were use as primary trainers.

JF-104: This was three unit batch specially modified for NASA and the US Air Force Strategic Air Command. Aside the inclusion of the NASRR and LN3 systems in a 'G' version fuselage, no additional data exists on this platform.

F-104J: Another version built exclusively for the Japanese ASDF. A total of 209 units, 206 of them by Mitsubishi, were produced. This particular model is a replica of the 'G' model.

F-104N: Is another common misconception to believe all attached planes with the N designation have to become a nuclear delivery platform. Such is the case with this version. The 104N was a dedicated research aircraft utilized by NASA to test the limits of air frame endurance at high drag profiles. Because of the nature of the airplane, no weapon system was installed. Only three unites were ever built.

NF-104A: As with the 104N, this was test bed plane. But instead of being fielded by NASA, the NF-104A was a US Air Force advance research units. The one different between those two test aircrafts was that the A carried a 6,000 pounds thrust rocket in the tail end structure. It also had extended wing tips as well as a new reaction jet control mechanism. As before, only three units were built.

QF-104A: The Lockheed Company, in conjunction with Sperry Phoenix, modified 24 F-104As as target drones. These target platforms were use between the summer of 1968 to the spring of 1973.

XF-104: This is the first platform built. Designed and develop by Lockheed's famous Skunk Works division, two of this first generation versions were produce. The unit was powered by a non-afterburning Wright XJ-65 engine capable of producing 10,200 pounds of thrust. This power plant gave the XF a top operational speed of Mach 1.78 and a range of 800 nm. Its armament consisted on a M-61 Gatling Gun a K-19 Fire and Control System and the AN-APG34 Radar.

YF-104A: Seventeen (17) units were developed. This was basically an XF airframe, although a bit larger (54.77 feet compare to 49.17), with a more powerful engine (J79-GE-3A with 14,800 lbs of thrust). The plane also featured a newly designed supersonic conical inlets first seen in the XF version.

F-104S: The 'S' model has the distinction of being the last produce version of the Starfighter. These units, totaling 247, were built by Fiat and were intended solely for both, the Italian and Turkish air forces. It was an advance, multi purposed aircraft capable of acting as an interceptor and/or tactical bombing platform. The interceptor mode carried an R-21G NASARR system and the AIM7 Sparrow II and AIM9 Sidewinder I missile. Its frame dimensions equal that of other F-104s. It had a J79-GE-19 engine (11,800lbs thrust) capable of generating speed upwards to Mach 2.2. Operational range was 1,589 nm. The production run for these units lasted from December 1968 until March 1979. A modernized 'S' version was built in October 1979. Only three samples were produce. All featuring an updated weapon package, a Look Down-Shoot Down Radar and the introduction of the Aspide 1A air-to-air missile.

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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)

WITHOUT A TRACE

By Cay Ellis (lady.cay@comcast.net)

Thank you for the opportunity to share my story through Cold War Times. My name is Cason (Cay) Matthews Ellis, daughter of Major John Walker Matthews, Jr. USAF, (aka Johnny, "Red", and "Matt") I am writing this story also on behalf of my brother and the two children of Lt. Colonel William (Sam) Marshall Houston. Both officers went missing in an Air Force plane on May 25, 1960 after flying out of Hickam AFB, Hawaii.

The information that the families received on that night and in updates coming the following weeks regarding the missing plane told of our fathers' T-33, "Plywood 8" being on a "local night training flight". According to General Van Sickle's letter to my grandparents, dated May 27, 1960, the pilots departed Hickam AFB and proceeded to Hilo on the island of Hawaii where they were to conduct a practice instrument approach to the Hilo Airport. The last radio contact with the plane reported that they were flying at 2500 feet above the water approximately six miles from the airfield, in visual contact. Radio contact was lost at this time and after the FAA Controller tried repeatedly and failed to establish contact with the aircraft, he alerted the emergency system. By morning a combined search activity involved 10 USAF aircraft, 5 Navy aircraft, 2 destroyers, a Navy aircraft carrier, a Coast Guard crash rescue boat and an Army ground rescue crew. The search for the plane and pilots continued until at least the end of May. No evidence of the plane or pilots was ever found.

During the weeks preceding the disappearance, it was evident in our home, even to me as an eleven year-old child, that there was much tension regarding an upcoming "push" that my father was apparently dreading, and upsetting my mother. In letters that she wrote home during those

No Trace Found Of Missing Jet

An Air Force T-33 jet trainer from Hickam and its two occupants were still missing late last night after 23 airplanes and three ships failed to find a trace of the plane or possible survivors. The search will resume today.

THE MISSING fliers are Lt. Col. William M. (Sam) Houston, 41, of 211 4th St., Hickam, and Maj. John W. Matthews Jr., 38, of 1140 Wanaka St., Honolulu.

The jet trainer was last heard from at 8:19 p.m. Wednesday about an hour after takeoff from Honolulu Airport. The plane was on a training flight to Hilo and return and carried enough fuel for about three hours.

AIR FORCE and Navy planes searched the sea in a 25-mile arc around Hilo yesterday, while two Navy destroyers and a Coast Guard patrol boat hunted in a search pattern offshore. The Army Rescue Team from Schofield Barracks searched the mountains around Hilo on the chance the plane crashed on land instead of in the ocean.

The Navy, meanwhile, sent two patrol planes and a ship to a point nine miles off Oahu after "an unconfirmed report" that a Ground Controlled Approach signal from an airplane quit abruptly in that area.

THE NAVY said it was not known who was plotting the possible approach of the plane, nor why the report was delayed.

The Air Force said an airplane making a GCA signal from nine miles out would be using radio voice, and an Air Force spokesman doubted there was any truth in



HOUSTON



MATTHEWS

the unconfirmed report.

BOTH OF THE missing fliers are assigned to the Pacific Air Forces. Houston is director of training and assistant chief of staff for operations. Matthews is operations officer.

Both Houston and Matthews are married. Each has two children.

weeks she refers to the event as having been put off several times, that my father would be on the first 12 hour shift, and that they hoped it would be over with soon. After a very tense early dinner that night, as my father was putting on his flight suit, he told our mother that, after he retired in two years, he would never put himself in a position again that he would have to fly away from her. He had also told his mother that flying was no longer fun to him, even though his first memories were of sitting on a barrel in a tree wearing goggles and a scarf, pretending to be a pilot. He had loved flying all of his life... up until that point.

One of the units that my father was in, referred to by my mother in the letters to her family back home as "A-3", hosted a formal dinner dance, the kind that you are "expected" to attend, on the night before the accident. I recently have come to think of that night as a fond farewell and good luck gathering of friends in expectation of a dangerous mission coming up the next day.

The reason for this kind of thinking on my part is that on January 26, 2001, while visiting a Matthews relative, I was given shocking information, new to me, about my father's death. I was told that someone of authority who had retired between 1960 and 1965 told my grandfather sometime before October of 1965 that my father had been on a covert mission in a spy plane; the plane was shot and could not make it back to the airport.

Since our family had always been skeptical about the original explanation we were given about the mishap, I began my own, so far, unsuccessful investigation. For the past nine years I have been trying to find out the truth about the incident and, at last, to find closure.

Up to this date, I have received both the accident report (with many words, sentences, paragraphs, and pages blacked out or withheld) and my father's personnel record from the Air Force. I have contacted as many of my parents' friends as I could locate, have made many contacts through Cold War Coalition, have watched numerous History Channel reports on spy planes of different kinds, read many books, magazines, and much on-line information without gaining any of the answers that I seek.

I feel that the information is out there somewhere, but I now think my best hope is from someone who knew my father or Lt. Col. Houston or was familiar with the events going on at that time at Hickam AFB. In 1960, my father was Senior Operations Control Officer, Command Center Division, Director of Control, AC/S Operations, Headquarters PACAF. Lt. Colonel Houston was assistant chief of staff for operations, Pacific Air Force. Both pilots had been in WWII flying fighters and bombers. They had a combined flying time of 6881 hours. Lt. Col. Houston was a senior pilot and Maj. Matthews was a command pilot.

Remarkably, in January 2010, the daughter of Lt. Col. Houston and I found each other and are now working together to solve this mutual fifty-year-old mystery in our lives. What actually happened to our fathers on May 25, 1960? The event occurred just over three weeks after Frances Gary Powers, Sr. was shot down in the U-2 over Russia, a very sensitive time for our country.

We understand and appreciate the need to keep sensitive military and national defense issues secret during those tense times of the Cold War, but it has now been fifty years since the event. That information should now be released, at least to the families of these men. We would greatly appreciate any help we can obtain in finding answers and being able to finally reach closure in our fathers' deaths.

If you have any information that could offer us any leads or answers, please contact me through seekingclosure@comcast.net. Four Air Force officer's children and our children and many grandchildren would appreciate it very much.

THE USAFSS6910TH 50'S GROUP

By Ray M. Thompson

Gentlemen,

I found your website today and am very impressed with the effort thus far.

I noticed that you are soliciting "stories" about the Cold War era. After serving in the USAFSS for four years, during the Korean war, I came home and lost contact with the guys I had served with, and missed the camaraderie and closeness we shared and the pride we took in our highly classified jobs—which we could not discuss even among ourselves for fifty years!

Then, came the internet, and I was blessed to find about 70 guys who had served at the same location as I in the 1950-55 time frame. As so many began to do, I organized us on the internet as "The USAFSS6910th 50's Group," and about seventy of us eventually joined. I started a mail list and a newsletter and, although we didn't know every person in our group personally, we share the same environment, location, and experiences. We eventually had two wonderful reunions, and after 50 years, FINALLY we could TALK, and talk we did!

All of this is to say, I wrote a story about my experiences that many in the group approved as a small picture of what we did and how we did it. I've had it posted on the internet since about

2000, as one of thousands of "stories" about the Cold War that many have not heard. So, if it is of any interest for your website I would be honored for you to use the links below in some way, especially "Our Secret Cold War."

Sincerely

"Freedom Through Vigilance," the United States Air Force Security Service
A/1c Ray M. Thompson

Proud to Serve - www.raymack.com/memoriesusaf/proud.html

Our Secret Cold War - www.raymack.com/memoriesusaf/secretwar.html

A Mexican Christmas In Bavaria - www.raymack.com/memoriesusaf/mexchrist.html

USAFSS Buddies - www.raymack.com/memoriesusaf/buddies.html

A COLD WAR DAUGHTER'S JOURNEY

By Georganne O'Connor (<http://coldwarbabyboomers.blogspot.com>)

As a baby boomer born in the 1950s, I've come to see how the Cold War created the boundaries of my upbringing. I'm a daughter of the nuclear arms race, the space age, a child of sputnik and spy satellites. My life has been defined not only by my individual stories, but by the politics of my time.

The Warsaw Pact formed the year I was born, creating a military alliance between the Soviets and "allied" communist countries of Eastern Europe. And in my Montana youth, nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union were planted and grew among the buffalo grass and blue gramma of the Northern Plains, less than a hundred miles away from my childhood home. They still do.

Buried in silos of steel and concrete more than sixty feet deep, missile launch facilities cover 14,000 square miles of Big Sky Country, an area the size of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island combined. Missileers, the women and men who work these underground facilities every hour of every day of the year, oversee what's said to be one of the largest nuclear arsenals in the western hemisphere.

The first time I saw a missile was on black and white TV, October 1962. A seven-year-old glued to the nightly news, I listened to President Kennedy tell the nation how the Soviets had placed nuclear missiles in Cuba and pointed them at the United States. If launched, they could reach Washington, D.C., or any Southeast city in minutes. I practiced, then, ducking under my school desk, covering my head, in case we were attacked. But Dad said we'd be safe, thousands of miles away in the mountains and plains of Montana.

What I didn't know then was that Kennedy's "ace in the hole," a Minuteman missile, stood on alert just miles from me, ready to fly thousands of miles on a moment's notice. Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev knew about the missile, too, and that if he launched his warheads, Kennedy

would too. Everyone would lose in a nuclear war. So Khrushchev backed away. And when Kennedy said more missiles would keep Americans safe, we believed. At the time, my best friend's family was building power lines that supplied electricity to the Montana missile sites.

In the 1960s, fear that U.S. schools had fallen behind the Soviets fed the federal education budget for years. By the time I went to university in 1973, Congress had funneled millions into the National Defense Student Loan program. Cold War monies made it possible for me and a record number of young women to attend university.

I was 23 and working in Washington, D.C., for the National Governors Association, when President Carter and Soviet Premier Brezhnev signed the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks Treaty (SALT II); 24 when Iranian students and clerics stormed the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, taking 53 Americans hostage, and the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, beginning a decade-long war.

Then on inauguration day, 1981, I stood on the west lawn of the U.S. Capitol to hear newly elected president Reagan say the Iranian hostages had been released. For the next few years, the federal budget for military buildup and Soviet spying increased.

In the U.S. and Britain, readers and writers like me could easily be part of the cloak-and-dagger intrigue by reading Tom Clancy and Ian Fleming. Jack Ryan and 007 taught us all about MI5, KGB, and CIA tricks of the trade. And when spy novels became movies, I lost myself in John LeCarre's *The Spy Who Came in From the Cold* and *Gorky Park*.

Spies intrigued me, especially at 30 when I moved permanently to Washington State, a place called Richland, where plutonium to fuel atomic weapons continued to be made at the U.S. Department of Energy Hanford Site. It was here, in one of the battlegrounds of the Cold War, where I really began to research and write about this era, to understand its impacts on my personal history.

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Georganne O'Connor is a writer and editor based in Richland, Washington. She has authored two books and edited three others related to natural and cultural history of the Columbia River Basin, including *A History of the Arid Lands Ecology Reserve*, a former Nike missile site, and *A History of the Hanford Site, 1943-2001*. O'Connor currently is completing a memoir titled *Defining a Life: A Cold War Daughter's Journey*.

WEST PAKISTAN, 1963-1965, U-2 DUTY

By George L. Singleton, Colonel, USAF, Ret.

During my College of A&S days at the University of Alabama I worked the summer of 1960 as a Student Intern, Bureau of Northwest African Affairs, US Department of State, Washington, to help pay my way through college.

After graduating from Alabama in 1962 with my BA in History and Political Science in I returned to the State Department as a Personnel Officer Trainee. Fall, 1962 I received one day a post card offering me a slot in the USAF Officer Training Program. The next day I got my Draft Notice from my growing up hometown Draft Board in Nashville, Tennessee.

Choosing the USAF commissioning option (I had only done two years Basic Army ROTC at Alabama) I was commissioned an Air Force Second Lieutenant February, 1963 and assigned to Headquarters USAF Security Service at Kelly Field in San Antonio, Texas.

In a matter of months I was offered an overseas assignment at the US Embassy in Karachi, West Pakistan, as the Liaison Officer for the USAFSS 6937th Communications Group Base in Badabur, suburban Peshawar, Pakistan. My unit did both communications intelligence (Air Force and Army) as well as being the operating location for the National Security Agency U-2 program.

Our Cold War USAF C-135 routing to Pakistan was Charleston to rest over night (RON) at Torrejon AFB, Madrid, Spain. We had one day there to sight see. Then from Madrid to Wheelus AFB in Tripoli, Libya for a second rest over night and a day of sight seeing on the Mediterranean waterfront where many Italian restaurants still existed dating back to old Roman Empire times when many Italians came to and remained in, generationally, Libya down to the present day. From Tripoli we flew to Dahrhan, Saudi Arabia, where we refueled and had a few hours to shop inside the airport, under tight Saudi military guard, at novelty stalls. Same day we flew from Dahrhan into Karachi, then West Pakistan, where I reported to my new unit as the new Commander, Detachment 2, 6937th Communications Group, consisting of me, a Lieutenant, one USAF Master Sergeant, and 44 Pakistani nationals as my staff.

My 18 months in Pakistan involved monthly staff meetings at my higher headquarters in Peshawar, while serving as Commander, Detachment 2, 6937th Communications Group in Karachi. My duties were multiple. The slot called for a Lt. Colonel, Rated, which I of course was not. While stationed in Pakistan I was promoted to First Lieutenant, which involved a huge US Embassy promotion party out of all proportion to who I was not...but both Americans and our European allies, as well as our host Pakistani civil and military officials looked for any excuse to "have a big party."

It was a requirement that USAF military wear civilian clothes and drive unmarked USAF provided cars with CD (Corp of Diplomats) tags that gave us basic driver and car immunity. In those days our intelligence mission in Peshawar (U-2 and communications intelligence) was very hush-hush, to put it mildly.

Basic duties, which were increased over time, included managing the Salateen Club, a fine US Military and Foreign Service Officers Club and Billet which we used when moving military and civilian personnel to and from our base at Peshawar through the port of entry, Karachi. I also was the airport USAFSS Liaison Officer for three Karachi area airports: Mauripur Fighter-Bomber Base, Pakistani Air Force, through which we periodically moved our U-2s singularly, sometimes in pairs. I also handled all in country Pakistani International Airways movement of military and civilian personnel, traveling in civilian clothing only, always, in and out of Peshawar via Karachi. This entailed liaison work with the Karachi Civil Airport.

Sea and railroad US logistics for both our base at Peshawar and for the US Embassy at Kabul, Afghanistan were also coordinated through me by a US Army Transportation Terminal Unit (TTU) in the Karachi harbor area.

Over time I had staff and offices in the US Embassy, adjacent to the US Air Attaché Office; a guest liaison officer in the US Army Port TTU location; and office in the Salateen Club; and eventually I was as of February, 1965 moved inside the Chief of the US Embassy CIA Teams office, with amended duties thereafter until I shipped back to the states in June, 1965.

Housed originally in the Salateen Club eventually USAFSS turned that facility over to the USMAAG for management and I was moved into shared MAAG housing with the aide de camp to the US General Commanding the US Military Advisory Assistance Team in suburban Karachi in a nice residential area known as P.E.C.H.S., the same neighborhood where the Salateen Club was located.

In future articles in this good Cold War Journal I will go into the times, events, and experiences I had in Pakistan with our U-2 and communications intelligence programs in Peshawar and at the US Embassy, the Pakistan Ministry of Defense, and Pakistan Foreign Ministry. My collateral duties as liaison at the US Embassy in Karachi on behalf of supporting logistics for the US Embassy at Kabul will also be covered in later articles.

For now this is an introductory background to more colorful articles to come.

FOOTNOTE ON THE AUTHOR: George Singleton retired from 6 years active and 25 years in the USAF reserve in 1993 as a Colonel. As a reservist he was assigned to computerized war gaming and war plans with formerly HQ US Readiness Command, subsequently reorganized in the late 1980s into HQ US Special Operations Command. He is a graduate by correspondence of the Air War College; USAF Command and Staff College; USAF Squadron Officers School; in attendance at The National War College's Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, VA; and the USAF Aerial Port Management and Plans Officer in attendance school. Singleton served active duty TDYs as a reserve USAF officer on the staff (as a drilling reservist) of the USAF Deputy Chief of Staff for Aircraft and Logistics in the Pentagon; with HQ Defense Logistics Agency; in the War Plans Office of the Commander, USCINCLANT, Norfolk, VA, where he did two years of weekend TDYs as commander of an all services (including the Coast Guard) reservist war plans writing group. He also served drills and a few TDYs with HQ US Forces Command at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia, working with the drug wars in Latin America; and with HQ US Military Airlift Command (today's TRANSCOM), through the time it became TRANSCOM

developing and implementing various war plans. Colonel Singleton volunteered back on active duty effective January 1, 1991 as the Assistant Deputy Command for Desert Storm I Airlift out of Charleston AFB, SC. Colonel Singleton headed up a computerized war gaming cell at the old JCS War Gaming Center at Ft. Lewis, Washington for over 5 years, then did the same war gaming work as a reservist when the War Gaming Center relocated to Hurlburt Field, Florida, where it remains today. Wounded while on his original 6 year active tour of duty in the 1965 India-Pakistan War. He retired from 31 years Air Force active duty and reserve work and was awarded the Secretary of Defense Meritorious Service Medal.

COLD WAR EVENTS, REQUESTS, AND RELATED ITEMS

MAYDAY 1960: REASSESSING THE U-2 SHOOT DOWN

28 April 2010, 1:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

The U-2 spy plane and the intelligence that it collected played an important role in Cold War history. Convened in connection with the 50th anniversary of the downing of Francis Gary Powers' U-2 over the Soviet Union on 1 May 1960, Mayday 1960: Reassessing the U-2 Shoot Down will examine the role of the U-2 in the missile-gap debate and will explore the political, diplomatic and intelligence history surrounding the events of 1 May 1960.

Visit www.cwihp.org for more information and to RSVP

Click here to view the complete program –

www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?topic_id=1409&fuseaction=topics.event&event_id=605546

www.wilsoncenter.org/article.cfm?this=1BDFE15B-CBDC-37D5-B688884D1B8C5F0C

SHOOTDOWN OF USN P2V-3W NEPTUNE ON NOVEMBER 6, 1951

On November 6, 1951, ten crewmen on board a USN P2V-3W Neptune reconnaissance plane, #124283, left NAS Atsugi, Japan, on an intelligence-gathering mission along the Soviet coast and were never heard from again. It was reported the plane was shot down by two Soviet LA-11 fighters off the coast of Vladivostok in the Sea of Japan. Russia claims no survivors. Both the US and the Russian governments refuse to release secret classified information concerning this mission and the fate of the crew, 55+ years later. The status of all crewmen is MIA... or “Unaccounted For.” The families of these ten crewmen welcome information regarding this mission, shoot down, and most importantly, the fate of the crewmen.

Thank you for your help:

Patricia Lively Dickinson
(Sister of AD3 Jack Lively)
PO Box 503
Meadow Bridge, WV 25976
304-484-7251

COLD WAR EXPERIMENTS LAWSUIT

(Source: Morrison & Foerster Press release 20 Jan 2010)

Morrison & Foerster has won the right to proceed with a case against the CIA, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Army, filed on behalf of veterans rights organizations Vietnam Veterans of America and Swords to Plowshares, along with six veterans with multiple diseases and ailments, tied to a secret testing program in which U.S. military personnel were deliberately exposed to chemical and biological weapons and other toxins without informed consent. Plaintiffs seek declaratory and injunctive relief that would free them from their secrecy oaths and grant them healthcare that they were promised. On 19 JAN 2010, Judge Claudia Wilken of the U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, issued an order that overruled the government's main arguments to dismiss the case, which were based upon lack of jurisdiction, failure to state a claim for relief, statute of limitations, sovereign immunity, and standing. "The victory obtained for us by our attorneys at Morrison & Foerster finally gives us a chance to redress one of the unfortunate decisions that has made veterans second class citizens," said Paul Cox, Board of Directors Member at Swords to Plowshares.

The court also dismissed a direct challenge to the Feres doctrine, which is an exception to the waiver of sovereign immunity that was created by the Supreme Court during the Cold War. According to Rick Weidman, Executive Director for Policy and Government Affairs at Vietnam Veterans of America, "the government became immune to damages suits by military veterans after Feres so the use of soldiers became cheaper than using guinea pigs."

The human experimentation program launched in the early 1950s and continued through at least 1976 when it was suspended in response to hearings conducted by Congress. Thousands of experiments took place at the Edgewood Arsenal and Fort Detrick, as well as several universities and hospitals across America contracted by the Defendants. "Volunteers" were exposed to thousands of toxins under code names such as MKULTRA, including drugs such as LSD, mescaline, and cannabis; biological substances such as plague and anthrax; and noxious gases such as sarin, tabun, and nerve gases. "The government has long reconciled its war prosecutions and reliance on international treaties with secret actions on its part. As the case moves forward, perhaps we will finally learn an answer to why our vets were made victims at Edgewood," said Michael Blecker, Executive Director at Swords to Plowshares.

Morrison & Foerster Senior Counsel Gordon Erspamer is the lead attorney representing the veterans, along with partner Timothy Blakely and associates Stacey Sprenkel, Adriano Hrvatin, Tim Reed, and Jonathan McFarland. The case came on the heels of an earlier case the firm filed on behalf of veterans afflicted with Post-Traumatic Distress Disorder, which is now pending in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The firm is handling both cases pro bono.

The trial should be held either this summer or this fall in San Francisco, hopefully it will be given class action to that it will represent the entire 7120 veterans, their widows and their children, who have been deprived the veterans benefits the victims of these immoral and ill thought out hazards to human health. One of the litigants stated: The government has stated that this will never happen again, somehow I don't trust them. The term "national security" has been used to hide many nasty things done in this nations name.

Rendition, torture, up to and including abusing its own military personnel as this case shows. Then they use every means possible to deny it ever happened, they lie about it, they lie about the men who talk about it, they lie to us, they lie to Congress, they lie to Generals in charge, they lie to any and all involved in investigating them. I have been told I was NOT used in any "secret test programs" no I never claimed I was, I plainly stated I was used in a known classified project at Edgewood Arsenal, nothing more and nothing less. I have the files to prove I was there, can I prove what I was exposed to, no, I have had Congressman tell me that they have been informed by the Army that I was never there, I was not exposed to anything, I was sent home sick in JUL 74, despite Army records that prove I was at Edgewood Arsenal from 25 JUN thru 22 AUG 74. What took place during that 59 day period is classified, but it did happen.

The law firm's position is that after decades of ignoring these veterans and their families, it is finally time for this nation to accept their responsibility for these men and women. We just went to war against Saddam Hussein for using WMDs primarily Sarin and Mustard agents against the Kurds, what did these 7120 soldiers do to the government of the US to deserve being used and abused by them? Justice demands that this nation give these men and women medical care and if appropriate compensation for their medical conditions caused by the "classified experiments" 35-55 years ago. It is time to honor these volunteers for the danger they placed themselves in to enable the development of chemical, biological safety equipment to protect today's soldiers. They did not even give these men the promised Army Commendation or Soldiers medals they were promised, let alone the promotions we were promised. Maybe a federal court can make the military keep it's "honor" since they decided to use and abuse and then ignore these men and women due to the true costs of doing the "right thing" decades ago.

EDGEWOOD 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.

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.

CALL FOR PAPERS JOHN A. ADAMS CENTER AT VMI

For the sixth year the John A. Adams Center at the Virginia Military Institute will award prizes for the best unpublished papers dealing with the United States military in the Cold War era (1945-1991). Any aspect of the Cold War is eligible, with papers on war planning, intelligence, logistics, and mobilization especially welcome. Please note that essays which relate aspects of the Korean and Southeast Asian conflicts to the larger Cold War are also open for consideration.

The top papers last year came from civilians and officers at institutions as diverse as Lincoln Northeast High School, Lincoln, NE; Northern Illinois University; Ohio State University; U.S. Army War College; and Yale University. For details, please see below.

Prizes:

First place will earn a plaque and a cash award of \$2000

Second place, \$1000 and a plaque

Third place, \$500 and a plaque

Procedures: Entries should be tendered to the Adams Center at VMI by 15 July 2010. Please make your submission by Microsoft Word and limit your entry to a maximum of twenty-five pages of double-spaced text, exclusive of documentation and bibliography. A panel of judges will, over the summer, examine all papers and announce its top rankings early in the fall of 2010. The Journal of Military History will be happy to consider those award winners for publication. In addition, the Adams Center would like to post the better papers on its website--with the permission of the author, of course.

Questions:

Professor Malcolm Muir, Jr.,

Director

John A. Adams '71 Center for Military History and Strategic Analysis Department of History
Virginia Military Institute; Lexington, VA 24450 muirm<at>vmi.edu

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS NETWORK (ICAN)

ICAN is a forum for representatives of Intelligence Community associations. They meet informally at lunch three times a year to discuss common interests, deconflict schedules, and socialize. ICAN has no members, no organization, no officers, no agenda, and no records.

Associations volunteer themselves to be in the network and decide which of their members will represent them. ICAN's only record is a list of representatives. AFIO, an ICAN association, has volunteered to post a list of associations in the network. Find it on AFIO's ICAN page at http://www.afio.com/28_ican.htm.

20 YEARS OF PEACEFUL REVOLUTION AND GERMAN UNITY

Dear Sir or Madam,

We are delighted to present to you the English language edition of our newsletter "20 Years of Peaceful Revolution and German Unity". It comprises an overview of selected initiatives and projects on the occasion of the anniversaries of the events of 1989/90 that took place in Germany and internationally. You can find useful information about relevant publications, links to related websites and educational resources.

Our newsletter aims to showcase for an international audience the diverse ways that Germany's recent past is dealt with. At the same time it seeks to inspire the initiation of transnational joint projects. Therefore, together with the presentation of projects and initiatives this unique newsletter provides the contact details of the according mediators of historical and political education as well as of the city and local councils in Germany involved.

We hope you enjoy your reading and would be delighted if you circulated this newsletter among as many institutions in your country as possible.

The newsletter "20 Years of Peaceful Revolution and German Unity" can be found here: http://www.stiftung-aufarbeitung.de/downloads/news/20_Years.pdf

Faithfully yours,

Bundesstiftung Aufarbeitung

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

- * 91 Strategic Reconnaissance Wing Association (includes 91 MW/SMW), 12-17 May 2010, San Antonio, TX. Contact Jim Bard, 3424 Nottingham Road, Westminster, MD, 21157, phone 410-549-1094, email JimBardJr@comcast.net, <http://91stsrw.microway.com>
- * 455 SMW/91 SMW Minot Minuteman I Reunion, 19-23 May 2010, Dayton, Ohio, contact Dave Schuur at djschuur@verizon.net.
- * 485th Tactical Missile Wing (GLCM Florennes), 10-13 June 2010, Chicago, IL, contact Paul Arnswald, phone 708-261-2088, email sgtpaul2004@yahoo.com
- * Hardened Intersite Cable System (HICS) & Minuteman Communications Personnel, 23-26 June 2011, Rapid City, SD, contact Rick French, phone 509-435-5839, email rd_draft@comcast.net C-7A Caribou Association, 25-29 August 2010, Macon, GA, web page www.c-7acaribou.com contact Bill Avon, phone 330-878-7491, email veteran1@tusco.net
- * Strategic Air Command Reunion, 25-29 August 2010, Tucson, AZ. contact J T Romero, 520-203-8809, 866-260-9302, 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.
- * 308 SMW, 18-19 September 2010, Little Rock, AR, contact William Leslie, at 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
- * 487 TMW (Comiso) - 6-10 October 2010 with AAFM in Tucson, contact Chuck Vickery, 915-760-4673, email chuckvickrey@sbcglobal.net
- * 487 TMW (Comiso) - 6-10 October 2010 with AAFM in Tucson, contact Chuck Vickery, 915-760-4673, email chuckvickrey@sbcglobal.net.
- * 390th SMW Memorial Association, 27 - 31 October 2010, San Antonio, TX, contact John Lasher, 520-886-3430, 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 or afmissileers@msn.com for more information.

REUNION WEBSITES

Visit these following websites for additional reunion information:

www.radomes.org
www.vets.org/airforce.htm
www.thewall-usa.com/reunion
www.uasf.com/reunions.htm
www.reunionmag.com/military_reunions.html
www.military.com/Resources/ReunionList
www.navweaps.com/index_reunions/reunion_index.htm
www.usaf.com/reunions.htm
www.leatherneck.com/links/browselinks.php?c=23
www.jacksjoint.com/cgreunion.htm

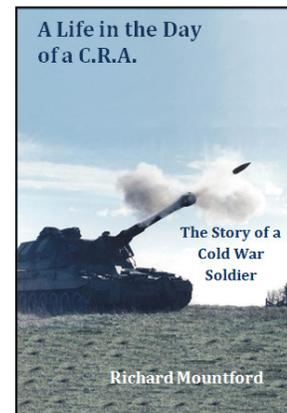
COLD WAR BOOKS, DVDS, BOOK REVIEWS, AND RELATED ITEMS

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

A LIFE IN THE DAY OF A CRA: THE STORY OF A COLD WAR SOLDIER

By Brigadier General Richard Mountford

“A Life in the Day of a C.R.A. – The Story of a Cold War Soldier” is an autobiographical account of the Cold War by a Royal Artillery officer whose 37 year military career was dominated by service in West Germany as part of the British Army of the Rhine. C.R.A. is the well known military abbreviation for Commander Royal Artillery, a position the author filled twice during the Cold War with responsibilities that stretched from northern Norway to eastern Turkey, but predominated on the plains of the northern part of West Germany where the cauldron of war would have been centred should World War 3 have started. That it did not owes much to the dedication of hundreds of thousands of NATO soldiers whose presence deterred a Warsaw Pact attack. These soldiers were ready for war 24 hours a day for 365 days a year, and for over 40 years. Their life style is described in detail along with the intensive training required to remain ready for war.



The author served and trained in other parts of the world – his story includes action in Aden and Kenya as well as Northern Ireland, and training in many overseas locations. This is a human story – an account of a soldier’s life at a time when one miscalculation could have led the world into a nuclear holocaust.

Richard Mountford entered the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst in 1957 and was subsequently commissioned into the Royal Artillery. In a second career he spent 14 years working for the giant chemical company DuPont as their military and police advisor.

Brigadier Mountford’s memoir is available from The Memoir Club, and can be purchased via their website: www.thememoirclub.co.uk or over the telephone: 0044 (0)191 373 5660. It is priced at £15 plus p+p.

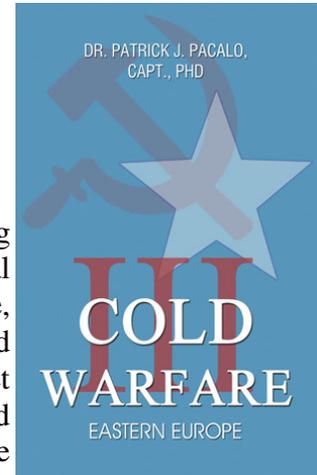
EASTERN EUROPE: COLD WARFARE III

By Patrick Pacalo

www.coldwar.net

www.intelligentforager.com

Eastern Europe: Cold Warfare III digs deep into documents long dormant in the National Archives and the records of the Central Intelligence Agency. Days passed when nations, Communist and free, were close to war and that it might commence between Eastern and Western Europe. One 1940s fear on the part of the CIA was that Soviet troops would withdraw from East Germany, leaving it to America and her allies to withdraw troops from West Germany. At this time the Soviets were helping to build a 100,000 strong military style native German police force. West Germany had only a few civilian-style police. As the postulation went, this would leave the East in a position to storm into West Germany with its military police force. This possibility that never happened is supported by documents dated 1949, and cited in the text of Eastern Europe: Cold Warfare III. Each Eastern European nation was different in how it adapted to communism and how it threw it off. It is clear that the East European peoples were both captives and in many cases willing participants in global communist expansion. Not only did these nations send arms around the world, they sent “security advisers.”



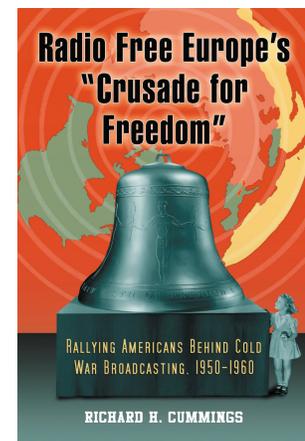
RADIO FREE EUROPE'S "CRUSADE FOR FREEDOM": RALLYING AMERICANS BEHIND COLD WAR BROADCASTING, 1950-1960.

By Richard Cummings

McFarland & Company Publishers
Summer 2010

The book is now available as pre-order on Amazon and Barnes and Noble. The expected delivery date is July 28, 2010.

From 1950 to 1960, millions of Americans throughout the United States willingly and enthusiastically participated in Radio Free Europe's “Crusade for Freedom.” They signed “Freedom Scrolls” and “Freedom Grams,” participated in fund-raising dinners and lunches, attended Crusader meetings, marched in parades, launched leaflet-carrying balloons, among other activities. A compelling, decade-long propaganda campaign, the Crusade for Freedom proved to be a powerful tool of the state-private network's anti-communist agenda.



This book takes an in-depth look at the Crusade for Freedom, revealing how its unmatched pageantry of patriotism led to the creation of a dynamic movement involving not only the government but also private industry, mass media, academia, religious leaders, and, lastly, “the average Joe.”

BOMB POWER: THE MODERN PRESIDENCY AND THE NATIONAL SECURITY STATE

By Garry Wills

Reviewed by Frank DeBenedictis

A look back from the terror of 9-11, foretold that national security would be a priority in American life, and that World War II and Cold War study would receive increased attention. Post-1945 was characterized by continued military spending and a predilection toward secrecy. Additionally, historian and author Garry Wills in *Bomb Power: The Modern Presidency and the National Security State*, sees nuclear power influencing a growing presidential power.

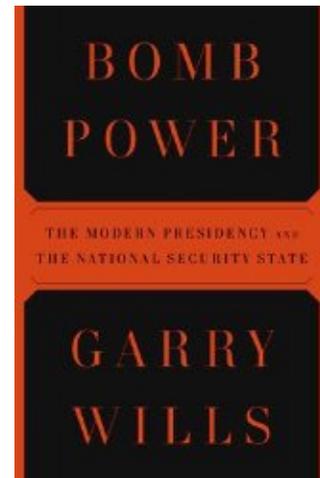
President Franklin Roosevelt, in World War II implemented the top secret Manhattan Project for atomic bomb development. Its costs were laundered through a huge wartime defense budget, and run by a relatively low ranking Army Corps of Engineers officer. General Leslie Groves secretly worked for the president, even bypassing his commanding officers. This, Wills explains, was the beginning of a modern trend toward presidential power, and government secrecy that was unaccountable to Congress.

A Soviet bomb created a new reality—one based on Joseph Stalin and the fear of Soviet aggrandizement. Wills shows Cold War continuity of “Bomb Power” with the executive branch taking charge of newer national security issues. He mentions diplomat George Kennan’s 1946 Long Telegram from Moscow warning of Soviet expansionist tendencies, and the executive branch’s NSC-47 directive which established the CIA, and covert action to counter the Soviets. Covert action soon bypassed accountability from Congress.

Wills shows subsequent decades where broadening of non-atomic presidential power increased. He includes President Kennedy’s covert linked 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion, and the secret assassination attempts of Fidel Castro. Presidents Johnson and Nixon during the Vietnam War, again didn’t come under congressional scrutiny. In the 1980s, presidential power and secrecy showed with the “arms for hostages” actions run out of the executive offices of President Reagan.

“Bomb Power,” seems to be written as a rejoinder for contemporary politics, particularly as it relates to the administration of President George W. Bush and Vice President Richard Cheney. But a critical look shows a desire to drive home further the idea of increased presidential power at the expense of the legislative branch. Cheney, Wills argues, was especially hostile toward congressional oversight. Wills describes a VP supportive of a “unitary” presidency, one that had more power than was generally prescribed in the past. He shows that Cheney in the 1970s, as a young presidential aide, showing an almost sneering demeanor when congressional oversight in the post-Watergate 1970s caught up with US assassination plots of foreign officials.

This author differs from his contemporary’s analysis of presidential powers in two ways. One is that his theory dwells on World War II and the Cold War, while other authors of this topic look



into the 18th and 19th Centuries, dwelling on past presidential prerogatives such as Lincoln's suspension of Habeas Corpus during the Civil War, and US Spanish-American War intervention in 1898. Two, is Wills's description of an historically outward looking US, which like Venice of the Middle Ages, which was not concerned with aggression, but trade expansion—at least until Bomb Power sets in.

Wills, a broad-ranged historian, has written books on church history, religion in politics, and American history; although he goes beyond the American experience in his world view. He does, in this work, see American presidential power expanding, and he doesn't like it. In a quote on page 238 of "Bomb Power," he states that "Sixty-eight straight years of war emergency powers [1941-2009] have made the abnormal normal, and constitutional diminishment the settled order." Garry Wills should not be taken lightly.

COLD WAR WEBSITES OF INTEREST

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

American Military in Turkey - www.merhabaturkey.com

The American Hungarian Federation - www.americanhungarianfederation.org

The Air Force Gunners Association - www.gunners.net

PO Box 1142 - www.npca.org/magazine/2010/winter/po-box-1142.html

Area 51 vets break silence –

http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/html/localnews/2011461015_area51vets28m.html

Once upon a time in Arizona - www.dhc-2.com/Monthan_Memories.html

Che Guevara at the Bay Of Pigs –

www.americanthinker.com/2010/04/che_guevara_at_the_bay_of_pigs.html

Aviation Cadet Museum - www.aviationcadet.org

RAF Museum - www.rafmuseum.org.uk/cosford/collections/aircraft/cold-war-intro.cfm

Celebration of the surrender of Japan, ending WW II - www.spiritof45.org

Berlin Photos - www.coldwarberlin.com

Navy Seabee NMCB 62 Battalion site - <http://nmcb62alumni.org>

Project Azorian," –

<http://newsmax.com/Newsfront/cia-soviet-submarine-sunken/2010/02/13/id/349826>

Air Force RC-135E "Rivet Amber" - www.fas.org/irp/program/collect/rivet_amber.htm

LaVERNE A GREINER AEC USN - http://vw1assoc.tripod.com/la_greinernobit.html

North Korean MIGs shot down a NAVY EC-121 reconnaissance plane

- www.dean-boys.com/shootdown/shoot.htm

- <http://aviation-safety.net/database/record.php?id=19690415-0&lang=es>

Cold War Incidents Involving U.S. Navy Aircraft

- www.history.navy.mil/avh-1910/APP34.PDF

Japanese Surrender Sept 2, 1945 –

www.youtube.com/watch_popup?v=vcnH_kF1zXc&feature=player_embedded

Polish Underground Soldiers 1944-1963 - www.doomedsoldiers.com

The Air Force versus Hollywood: Documentary on "SAC Command Post" Tried to Rebut "Dr. Strangelove" and "Fail Safe" -

www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nukevault/ebb304/index.htm#film03

Soviet Spy In Dayton - www.daytondailynews.com/news/dayton-news/soviet-spy-living-in-dayton-may-have-helped-give-russia-nuclear-weapons-548626.html?cxttype=rss_local-news

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF U-2 INCIDENT WEBSITES OF INTEREST

U-2 Incident Exhibit and video segment for 50th anniversary -

www.vahistorical.org/exhibits/exhibits_current.htm

Audio link to part of President Eisenhower's May 25, 1960 press conference –

www.lamberspublications.com/media/openskiesma.wma

U-2 Photo Archive –

<http://area51specialprojects.com/u2photoarchive2.html> - U-2

Take a ride in the U-2 - <http://videos.komando.com/2009/08/15/to-the-edge-of-space/>

2009 Russian movie about Colonel Rudolph Abel - www.ex.ua/view/872081

Russian movie about U-2 Incident "Interrupted flight" produced in 2009 –

www.mediashare.com.ua/dokumentalnye/42752-prervannyjj-polet-garri-paujersa-2009-tv-rip.html

“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.

Translators needed to translate The Cold War Times and sections of The Cold War Museum's webpage into other languages. If you can assist with this request, please email editor@coldwar.org

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

Thank you for your continued support.

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