



Cold War Times®

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Cold War Museum and Cold War Veterans Association



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About the Cold War Museum

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

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

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

THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – SPRING / SUMMER UPDATE 2006

By Francis Gary Powers, Jr.

Over the past nine years, the Cold War Museum has made great strides in honoring Cold War Veterans and preserving Cold War history. However, the work has just begun and we need to continue our fundraising efforts in order to build The Cold War Museum and Memorial. I am writing to provide you with a brief update on the Museum’s activities and to ask that you make a tax-deductible donation to the Cold War Museum. If you know of friends or family members that would be interested in our efforts, please share this update with them and encourage them to visit www.coldwar.org.

We are at a critical stage of our development. Fairfax County Park Authority is reviewing our second phase proposal to locate at the former Nike Missile Base in Lorton, Virginia and negotiations are underway to occupy the site as early as this fall. Delegate Vince Callahan has put forth a 2006 non-state agency grant request. Last year, the Museum matched a \$125,000 Virginia State grant. We need your help to match our state grant again this year.

The Cold War Museum is an affiliate with the Smithsonian Institution. As a result, it has pledges of support for artifact loans from Smithsonian Air and Space, American History, National Portrait, and US Postal Museums. The Museum is working with the Spy Museum in Washington, DC to temporarily display artifacts.

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

Museum in Washington, DC. Our next public tour is May 27, 2006. The Cold War Museum is in negotiations with the National Archives to produce a Cold War lecture series in the near future.

October 13-15, we are planning a groundbreaking ceremony in conjunction with a conference on the 1956 Hungarian and Polish Crises. Sergei Khrushchev, the son of Nikita Khrushchev, Mr. Laszlo Rajk, the son of an executed Communist leader of Hungary, and a representative from the Polish Embassy will be participating. In addition, there will be a book signing and a panel comprised of Nike Missile veterans that will discuss the history of the Nike missile program with specific insight into Lorton site history. Coordinating sponsors include Fairfax County Economic Development Authority, Lorton's South County High School, Marriott, and the Hungarian Technology Center. Sponsorship opportunities are available.

I am pleased to announce that Congressman Tom Davis (11th Virginia), and Fairfax County Board of Supervisor Chairman, Jerry Connolly have both agreed to serve on the Museum's Advisory Board. They will join former Secretary of the USAF, Tom Reed; Sergei Khrushchev; Dino Brugioni, renowned photographic interpreter; Joe Lentini, USS Liberty Survivor; and Delegate Dave Albo, who represents Lorton on the Museum's Advisory Board. Congressman Davis is working to assist the museum at the Federal level. The museum has expanded its involvement with the Combined Federal Campaign, which allows Federal government and military employees to donate to the Museum directly through payroll deduction, and is now listed in ten campaigns throughout Virginia, Maryland, and DC.

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

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MIDWEST CHAPTER UPDATE

By Chris Sturdevant, Chairman, CWM Midwest Chapter

The city of Waukesha has created a subcommittee in addressing the future of the former Nike missile radar facility at Hillcrest Park. The goal of this subcommittee is to make a recommendation of improvements to the park's infrastructure in June 2006. If they recommend making infrastructure upgrades the proposal would be voted on by the full city council in November 2006 as part of the budget package. Our involvement at this point is pressing for

needed improvements. City officials have taken our idea of locating at local Cold War Museum very seriously.

Filming has wrapped up in creating a documentary on the Cold War in southeast Wisconsin. Filmmaker Eric Miller, a student at the University of Wisconsin- Milwaukee, is centering his project on the Nike history of the area at this point. It will include our interest in preserving the site. He expects to expand on the topic to include defense plants and other veterans of the period after this initial phase. Upon completion there are plans to submit the documentary to independent film festivals in the region and gain exposure to this critical era in American history.

I am planning a regional Midwest Cold War Museum/ Veterans gathering on Sunday June 25. I have yet to determine the precise location but will be at or near the Strategic Air and Space Museum in Ashland, Nebraska. Depending on size of the group and cost we may host it right at the Museum- otherwise a hotel conference room will suffice. Everyone welcomed. It will be a great opportunity to meet one another and share goals of promoting Cold War history and honoring Cold War Veterans. If you are interested in attending or would like to help host please contact me at 262-227-1198 or csturdev@hotmail.com.

For more information on the Midwest Chapter and its activities please visit: www.freewebs.com/coldwar/index.html. For recent press on the Midwest Chapter visit: [www.coldwarhistory.us/Exhibitions/History/The Cuban Missile Crisis/the cuban missile crisis.html](http://www.coldwarhistory.us/Exhibitions/History/The_Cuban_Missile_Crisis/the_cuban_missile_crisis.html).

BERLIN CHAPTER UPDATE

By Baerbel E. Simon – The Cold War Museum – Berlin Office / German Affairs - English Translation - David G. Tompkins and Baerbel E. Simon

Dear Friends and Supporters,

I am pleased to offer the following report about the activities and developments of the Cold War Museum, Chapter Berlin/Germany. We have had many interesting invitations.

April 4, 2006

Invitation of the President of the Berlin Parliament

The title of the event was “To Set and Example: Actors and former prisoners of the Stasi Read Eyewitness Accounts.”

March 22, 2006

Contact with the Zeithistorischen Museum (Museum of Contemporary History) in Leipzig with the request of support for the Cold War Museum, Chapter Berlin.

March 21, 2006

A visit to the U.S. American Embassy in Berlin -- Culture Department. Obtained a promise of help with material objects. I had sent the Cold War Museum, Chapter Berlin Germany concept

March 20, 2006 -- Harnekop

Meeting between Mrs Frederichi, the managing director of the Foerderverein Denkmal Atombunker Harnekop, and the Cold War Museum Chapter Berlin Germany, on the subject of the use of the available rooms. During the first phase of the exhibition, we will outfit a room with objects.

March 8, 2006

Accepted invitation of the Memorial Site Hohenschönhausen and the Federation the Stalinism Victims BSV e.V., Ruschestrasse 103, 10365 Berlin. Places of the terror: the GPU cellar in Berlin

For the first time, the historian Peter Erler describes in his new publication the buildings that housed the cellar prisons of the Soviet Occupying Forces. Prisons were not only in the east, but until July 1945 were also found in the western part of the city. Eyewitnesses reported about their experiences in the cellar prisons of the Soviet Secret Police They were arrested without cause, cross-examined for weeks, and through the use of coerced signatures were forced to work as agents of the KGB. The book presentation took place in the Magnus Haus, Berlin – Mitte; in the cellar of the house was a Soviet Secret Police Prison.

A short time after the end of the Second World War, Soviet Occupying Forces arrested more than 200,000 German civilians. Military courts condemned about 35,000 of them to long-standing prison terms or even to death. Thousands disappeared in Berlin in the prisons and holding centers of the Soviet Secret Police. Men, women, and teenagers arrived and were delivered to many different Soviet interrogation centers. The occupying forces had set up provisional cells in the cellars of numerous Berlin buildings. The GPU cellars soon became feared because of the inhumane examination methods and custody conditions. Many prisoners were blackmailed by threats, and were tortured to extract false confessions.

February 15, 2006, in the context of the Berlinale Film Festival, Berlin 2006: The world premiere of the documentary film about the destiny of former prisoners of the Staatssicherheit (Stasi) of the GDR. "Jeder schweigt von etwas anderem" (Each is Silent about Something Different). Directors Marc Bauder and Doerte Franke, and the protagonists were also present.

The film deals for the first time with the long-term personal effects of political detention in GDR prisons. Using the example of a parish priest and his wife as well as a writer, the directors are looking for the injuries that were inflicted in a country that no longer exists, but that still have effects today. On first glance, the viewer would never guess that the protagonists were enemies of the GDR State, taken into custody and then “ransomed” later by West Germany to become citizens of the Federal Republic. But it often seems impossible to talk with other family members about what happened. The injuries from this time go deep. It is easier but to be silent rather than tear up old wounds. These are but three German family stories from the estimated 250,000 political prisoners of the GDR.

The parish priest and his wife, Matthias and Tine Storck, were sentenced in 1979 and ransomed in 1981, and got to know each other during their studies in 1976. For their children, their parents’ past is an abstract myth that is nevertheless permanently present. Everything which has happened to the married couple at that previous time took place in a world that no longer exists for their

born in Western Germany. Matthias Storck, who was taken into custody in the hospital Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen, writes it is difficult to find the correct words for his experiences, so he puts them in writing. He cannot speak any more about this with his own father, as the Stasi involvement was uncovered only shortly before his death.

The writer Utz Rachowski, who was sentenced in the GDR in 1979 and ransomed in 1980, reports to school classes how he came under the surveillance of the Stasi as a sixteen-year-old. With the best friend he talks about the nightmares which struck him in prison. His two daughters do not dare to ask him about it. They grew up with their mother and wonder whether the reason for their parents' separation in this past.

The Cold War Museum, Chapter Berlin/Germany, Memorial Site of the Atomic Bunker Harnekop. Former GDR Atomic Bunker for the Leaders of the GDR Government
www.atombunker-16-102.de

On the 6th of February 2006 The Cold War Museum Chapter Berlin/Germany, Bärbel Elisabeth Simon –German Affairs, and the 1st chairman, Mr. Mehland, of the non profit association Atomic Bunker Harnekop Monument Site decided: To found on the area of the Memorial Site a permanent exhibition of the Cold War Museum as well as an Information Center. Together: we want to process the Cold War in Germany on both sides of the wall, to honour all Cold War Veterans of both sides of the “Iron Curtain,” and to inform about the Cold War era for coming generations.

The changing exhibition topics shall be decided in cooperation with the Harnekop Association. The Harnekop Memorial Site and the CWM want to offer: tour guides and seminars for pupils in the 9th grade and higher, university students, and interested visitors. We are at the beginning of our work, as the first exhibition should open in 2007. Donations, artifacts and other materials, and contemporary witnesses are welcome.

We would like to research in Archives (Federal Archives, Newspaper Archives and Military Archives) so as to get the sense of both sides and help the visitor to form his or her own opinions. The result should be to inspire visitors to attempt to understand this time and to learn more. Museum guides will be available.

January 27th 2006 Wünsdorf

The Deutsche Soldatensender and the Deutsche Freiheitssender 904
Lecture and discussion with F. Banisch

The Deutsche Freiheitssender 904 (DFS 904; “freedom radio station”) appeared at 8 p.m. in the evening on medium waveband as the "voice of the KPD" (Communist Party of Germany) as if from nowhere in August 1956. The program was broadcast from 8-9 pm and 10-11pm, and was produced on the Bestensee near Koenigs Wusterhausen. In September 1971 after the beginning of détente between the two Germanies, it ceased broadcasting. Everything came off very mysteriously. Any information about the producers, let alone about the sending location or the headquarters of the editorial staff, was hidden. Commentators and message speakers spoke in a Bavarian dialect or in the distinctive dialect of the Ruhr Valley area. The spoken texts were

embedded with dashing music into a staccato, as would become typical of the German broadcast landscape only decades later. Between this there were strange announcements like: "wax caution forest warden who polishes hamsters" or "everyone may on the right and on the left be overtaken as of now but first at sundown."

The administration for special propaganda of the political head office of the National People's Army (NVA) installed the German Soldatensender 935 in 1956. It was produced in Berlin-Gruenau and was sent of the transmitter at Magdeburg. The transmitter could be heard on a medium waveband and was aimed at the Federal Armed Forces of West Germany, which had just been founded. It was planned as an extension of Station 904, which, as mentioned above, was planned as an organ of the KPD.

The Deutsche Soldatensender played primarily contemporary pop music which had been recorded before at one of the Western German stations like RIAS, the SFB or at AFN. The editorial staff only quite seldom received a couple of records. Besides the music the program took spoken contributions, which included edited reports of West German correspondents mixed with GDR propaganda. Soldiers of the Federal Armed Forces of West Germany did indeed listen to the transmitter, but this was viewed without alarm by the authorities of the Federal Republic. The transmitter also collected listener mail from Federal Armed Forces soldiers, which were then evaluated secretly. Ironically, this German soldier transmitter was primarily popular in the GDR, because it broadcast music otherwise not heard in the GDR.

During the early years broadcasts on the frequency of the American Armed Forces Network were transmitted. At the time, the AFN did not transmit during all hours of the day and night, and once the Americans noticed that these broadcasts were transmitted on their frequency, they began transmitting 24 hours a day.

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

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COLD WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

COLD WAR VICTORY DAY - MAY 1, 2006

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

On May 1st, 2006, Cold War Veterans across the nation have been honored with Proclamations from the Governors of Vermont to Nevada, Florida to Oregon. This is the third year the Cold War Veterans Association has actively pursued recognition for the estimated 20 million men and women who served in our Armed Forces from the Nation's Governors. In 2004, the CWVA

began contacting the Governors of the 50 states, provided background information and made their case for the recognition by proclamation. In 2004, the Governors of Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin jumped on the band wagon and became the first states to render this honor.

In 2005, the states of Vermont and Louisiana joined the growing list of states who felt it necessary to honor our Veterans. While this year's final total is not complete, Oregon and Virginia has joined the list of states for 2006. Since 2004, a total of 18 states have issued such proclamations. Additionally, in Kansas, home of the CWVA, the State Legislature, Johnson County Kansas and Lenexa Kansas have all issued their own Proclamations. Texas went one step further in 2004 as the Governor proclaimed May 1st as Cold War VETERANS Day. We are definitely moving in the right direction but we still have work to do.

On May 1st, 2003, Congressman Dennis Moore, a member of the CWVA, made remarks in that session of Congress suggesting May 1st become a permanent day of celebration. A day to celebrate not only our victory over communism but the liberation of millions of people world wide. His remarks are now a part of the permanent Congressional Record. To that end, the dedicated members of the Cold War Veterans Association work each year to secure the support of additional Governors with the ultimate goal of having all 50 States issue proclamations and eventually realize Congressman Moore's goal to have a National Day of Remembrance. In Katy, Texas, an American Legion initiative was begun earlier this year with the ultimate goal of obtaining a National Resolution to call on the Congress of the United States to make May 1st, 2007 and every May 1st there after a day of national recognition. The movement is gaining support. It is slow but it is positive and one day, God willing and with a cooperative Congress, May 1st will no longer be thought of as a day of communist unity but a day the free peoples of the world can celebrate and rejoice in.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 184 -- VIRGINIA COLD WAR VCTORY DAY

Designating May 1, in 2006 and in each succeeding year, as Cold War Victory Day in Virginia.

Patrons-- Scott, J.M., Albo, Bulova, Hull and Shannon

Referred to Committee on Rules

WHEREAS, the Cold War (September 2, 1945, to December 26, 1991) was a long and costly struggle for freedom between the forces of democratic nations, led by the United States, and the tyranny and brutality of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and

WHEREAS, the Cold War began after World War II in response to the threat of domination in Europe and Asia by communist ideology and military action; and

WHEREAS, this unique war was marked by periodic confrontations between West and East, including international crises such as the Berlin Airlift in 1948, the Korean War, 1950–1953, the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, and the Vietnam War, 1960–1975; and

WHEREAS, the end of the longest undeclared war in United States history began with the fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 and culminated with the collapse of the Soviet Union's communist government in December 1991; and

WHEREAS, tens of thousands of Virginia veterans valiantly served in our nation's armed forces during this long conflict, with many sacrificing their lives; and

WHEREAS, the Cold War Veterans Association, a federally recognized veterans service organization with many members in Virginia, has identified May 1 as an appropriate day to commemorate our victory in the Cold War; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That the General Assembly designate May 1, in 2006 and in each succeeding year, as Cold War Victory Day in Virginia; and, be it

RESOLVED FURTHER, That the Clerk of the House of Delegates transmit a copy of this resolution to Vince Milum, chairman of the Cold War Veterans Association, so that members of the association may be apprised of the sense of the General Assembly of Virginia in this matter; and, be it

RESOLVED FINALLY, That the Clerk of the House of Delegates post the designation of this day on the General Assembly's website.

(Editor's Note: A big thanks to Bill Sponsor—Jim Scott, and Patrons, Albo, Bulova, Hull, and Shannon for helping to designate May 1 as Cold War Victory Day in Virginia...FGPjr)

FEATURED ARTICLES

COLD WAR SENTINELS OF THE UNITED STATES

By Steve Weatherly

The Cold War threats of chemical, biological, and nuclear attack were never far from the minds of most citizens and governments around the world. The USSR and US super powers and their allies had the technology and the will to prepare and deploy defenses against these threats. Funding was an issue and ultimately contributed along with other military costs to the collapse of the USSR. However, throughout the Cold War, creditable air defenses were established and improved, deterred aggression, and enhanced security on a national level even against what are now known as Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). These air defenses were not based on a strategic war approach like Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) in which nuclear war was deterred by threat of annihilation. Instead air defenses were systematically established to detect, identify, and destroy enemy delivery vehicles in the air before launching their weapons. These air defenses evolved from the systems and approaches developed during WWII in heroic

conflicts such as the Battle of Britain, and the Carrier War in the Pacific. Radar was a key element of air defenses then and now, and was used to detect and defeat an enemy attack. Besides radar, other air defense elements included interceptor aircraft (e.g. F-106) and missiles (e.g. BOMARC) that together were organized under the United States Air Force (USAF) Air Defense Command (ADC). Supporting elements included logistics services (Air Force Logistics Command, AFLC), and systems engineering (Air Force Systems Command, AFSC). US radar stations were Cold War sentinels, and the following material describes them and their key role in the defense of the US and Canada.

In the early-50s, plans were made, and a series of radar stations became operational by the 60s. These radar stations included those in Canada comprising the DEW Line, Mid-Canada, and Pine Tree Line. In the Continental United States (CONUS), Air Force aircraft control and warning (AC&W) radar stations were established throughout the country and provided for long range coverage and/or shorter range gap filler coverage. To enhance the effectiveness of these radar stations, command, control, communications, and computer (C4) systems were established. The Semi-Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) system became the C4 heart of the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD).

As SAGE became operational in the late-50s, command centers known as Direction Centers and Combat Centers were established as part of NORAD to use radar information to detect, identify, and destroy enemy aircraft and missiles. Radar information was provided through upgraded AC&W and new SAGE long-range radar stations in the CONUS. By the mid-60s, when SAGE was at its peak capability, there were over 100 such radar stations. Operating and maintaining these SAGE radar stations, Direction Centers, and Combat Centers were thousand of Air Force officers, non-commissioned officers, airmen, and civilians. Mostly without recognition, but with integrity, service before self, and skill, they labored throughout the Cold War at largely isolated and/or mountainous locations. One such radar station was at Mount Hebo Air Force Station (AFS) in Oregon. It was operated and maintained by the 689th Radar Squadron, 25th Air Division, Air Defense Command, and USAF. Mount Hebo AFS was operational from the 1956 to 1980.

The picture shows Mount Hebo AFS in 1966. This location was chosen not for its' view, but for its' excellent radar coverage of an area almost 400 miles in diameter. This area included the Pacific Ocean, the western coast of Oregon and Washington, and the entrance to the Columbia River. The radar equipment was located at about 3150 feet above sea level. The scenery was spectacular. It included the Pacific Ocean, and the mountains from Mount Rainier near Seattle, WA to the Three Sisters in OR, a distance of almost 300 miles from north to south. Portland, OR and Mount Hood were to the east. North of Mount Hood was Washington's Mount St. Helens. About 20 miles north of Mount Hebo was the town of Tillamook, OR and the nearby former WWII blimp base at Naval Air Station (NAS) Tillamook.

The large radome shown protected the AN/FPS-24 search radar made by GE for the Air Force. This radome was really big, almost 160 feet in diameter and over 100 feet tall. Perched on top of the 85-foot tall FPS-24 building, this radome could be seen from 50 miles out in the Pacific Ocean. The smaller radome protected the AN/FPS-90 height finder radar. Another height finder radar, the AN/FPS-26A, was located behind the FPS-24 building. Not shown are the Mount

Hebo AFS administrative and support buildings, barracks, family housing area, radio site, and telephone company building. Overall, Mt Hebo AFS covered about 200 acres in the Siuslaw National Forest.



The 689th Radar Squadron at Mount Hebo AFS was assigned about 230 personnel to operate and maintain the radar and radio equipment, and to provide civil engineering, logistics, food, security, medical, transportation, administrative, and personnel services. Radar and radio maintenance personnel were trained at Keesler AFB, MS. Radar operations personnel received on-the-job (OJT) training. The support personnel were trained throughout Air Training Command (ATC) at various bases to include Lackland AFB, TX. Once at Mount Hebo AFS, additional proficiency training was provided to enhance skill levels on assigned duties. Supporting bases were at McCord AFB, WA and Adair AFS, OR. Most assignments for military personnel were for 3 years, but manpower requirements in Vietnam often led to shorter periods. Because of its isolated location, assignments to Mount Hebo AFS were not made for personnel returning from a remote overseas location or war zone unless they volunteered. Similar policies applied to 7 other radar stations in the CONUS.

Mount Hebo AFS facilities and equipment were similar to most radar stations in the CONUS. Specialized radar towers housed the equipment and supported the protecting radomes. The height finder radar equipment was generally uniform at all the CONUS radar stations. There were, however, different search radars used and this was a primary difference between radar stations. Radio facilities were installed several miles away from the main radar station to avoid interference. Radios provide two-way voice communications between the weapons controllers at

the Direction Centers and the pilots of the interceptor aircraft. An additional digital radio provided computer directed intercept commands from the SAGE computer at the Direction Center to the computer in the F-106 interceptor aircraft.

The AN/FPS-24 search radar at Mount Hebo was one of 12 installed at CONUS radar stations. It required a 5 story, 85-foot tall building for the radar equipment. The radar antenna weighed 85.5 tons and was rotated at 5 revolutions per minute by 100 horsepower electric motors. This antenna was 145 feet wide and about 50 feet tall. At Mount Hebo AFS a rigid radome was installed to protect the antenna from severe winter weather. The AN/FPS-24 at Cottonwood, Idaho was also protected by a radome. Water was used to cool this radar and a dam was used to create a water source at a nearby location almost 2,500 feet below the top of Mount Hebo. Lightning strikes or landslides often interrupted pumping station power. Water rationing was implemented for squadron personnel, but not the radar if repairs were delayed for more than a day.

Weather conditions at Mount Hebo AFS could be very bad. High winds in excess of 200 miles per hour caused considerable damage and hazards for personnel. Large corrugated iron tunnels were installed to protect personnel walking between buildings. These tunnels are shown in the Mount Hebo AFS picture. Station anemometers were frequently iced over or carried away by the wind. Some years Mount Hebo used more anemometers than sites in Antarctica. A total of 3 large radomes for the AN/FPS-24 search radar were destroyed by high winds. The loss of the third radome led to a replacement AN/FPS-27 search radar that used a much smaller antenna and radome. Snow was also a real problem at Mount Hebo and a yearly accumulation of 300 inches was normal. Heavy snowfalls would block access roads. The 8.5-mile access road had many curves and rose over 3000 feet from the main highway junction in the town of Hebo, OR. Many of the station buildings would be buried in snow for weeks. The 7-foot high security fence was often out of sight below the snow. Snow was frequently cleared of the roof of family houses to prevent their collapse. To clear access roads there was a large snow blower and a snowplow usually used to clear airfield runways. An arctic tracked vehicle was often the only means of getting to the radio site. Standard squadron clothing issue to personnel included US Navy wet weather gear, and an arctic parka. While it would snow heavily on top of Mount Hebo, nearby civilian communities did not have snow. Our snowplow sometimes pushed snow down the access road for local children to play with.

As the threat from manned bomber attack began to lessen, the AN/FPS-26A height finder radar at Mount Hebo AFS was modified to detect and track Sea Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs). This new radar was designated the AN/FSS-7. There were 7 of these new radars installed in the CONUS, primarily on the east and west coasts. To operate this missile warning radar, a tenant unit was assigned to Mount Hebo AFS and the 689th Radar Squadron was the host. Detachment 2, 14th Missile Warning Squadron was responsible for the operation of the AN/FSS-7 and reported to MacDill AFB, FL. The missile warning data was displayed at NORAD, the National Military Command Center (NMCC) and the Alternate NMCC.

When operating costs became a burden, and the threat from manned aircraft lessened, the SAGE system and most of its radar stations were deactivated in the-70s and early-80s. The Joint Surveillance System (JSS) became part of NORAD and radar stations like Mount Hebo AFS became history. The Air Force arranged for the radar station equipment and facilities at Mount

Hebo AFS to be removed and the site returned to nature. Other radar stations in the CONUS are closed, returned to nature, in use for other purposes, or abandoned. These Cold War Sentinels did their work well and like their personnel have retired or passed away. Today there is only a plaque on the top of Mount Hebo. It reads "*In Memory Of Those Who Served At Mt. Hebo AFS, Oregon. 689th Radar Sq., Oct.1956-June 1979. Det.2 14th MWS July 1967 - Sep.1980*"

Further descriptions, photos, and documentation about all the SAGE radar stations can be found on the World Wide Web at www.radomes.org/museum.

Steve Weatherly served in the Air Force from 1964 to 1984. His radar system assignments included the 689th Radar Squadron at Mt Hebo AFS (65-67), the 6146th Air Force Advisory Group, Seoul, Korea (69-70), and Headquarters Air Training Command (LGME), Randolph AFB, TX (73-77). Booz, Allen & Hamilton then employed him as an electronics systems engineer and Senior Associate (84-01). In 2001 he retired and now splits his time between activities in Sarasota, FL and Wellesley Island, NY.

ARMS CONTROL AND PHOTORECONNAISSANCE

By Dr. Patrick Pacalo, PhD – Author of Cold Warfare

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Arms control is one of the factors that, in the end, were responsible for the winding down of the Cold War. In its early days arms control would not have been possible without aerial photo reconnaissance. It is no coincidence that the first real efforts at nuclear arms control came in the late 50's and early 60's when the technology behind the U-2 program, other aircraft types, and later the Corona satellite, came about in a coordinated fashion with limits on nuclear weapons. Some have said that the Cold War was prolonged by the U-2 shoot down in May of 1960. The survival of pilot Francis Gary Powers gave the Soviets all the evidence they needed that the US was violating their air space. In reality, photo reconnaissance, which allowed for verification, shortened the Cold War and kept it from going hot.

Powers' mission was to photograph two major missile test sites in the Soviet Union. Throughout the remainder of the Cold War, planes including the U-2 and satellites, or "national technical means," gave US decision makers the ability to verify what the Soviets were promising at the negotiating table. The presidents involved in arms control from its outset could assure the American people with some level of confidence that the treaties were being adhered to. In large measure arms control may never have taken root had there not been photo recon assets that could aid in verifying the status of Soviet nuclear delivery means.

It was a U-2 over flight of Cuba on October 14, 1962 that made the initial discovery of the Soviet nuclear Medium Range Ballistic Missiles (MRBMs) in Cuba that had a maximum effective range of 1000 to 2000 miles. Pilot Major Rudolph Anderson's mission on that day began the most intense period of the Cuban Missile Crisis. President Kennedy had promised to keep an eye on Cuba in September of 1962. Having made this promise he had to act when the missiles were discovered. As the crisis began to deescalate, on September 27, Anderson's U-2 was shot down over Cuba killing him. As a result of the U-2 missions over Cuba a major conflict, or

compromise of US national security, was avoided. The Cuban Missile Crisis ended with the first ever agreement to remove nuclear missiles from a given territory. This agreement was made possible because of photo-reconnaissance.

As Ronald Reagan said, much later in the Cold War, “trust but verify.” The means of verifying that the Soviets were living up to their agreements included photo reconnaissance and other types of verification. There were some incidents that led to accusations that the Soviets were cheating on the agreements that had been reached. Indeed, the US first found out about the Soviets having tested their nuclear capability because of analysis of radiological air samples taken by a U.S. aircraft flying on the periphery of the Soviet state in 1949. This type of technology was made available for treaty verification in the years after the initial discovery of Soviet nuclear capabilities.

These technical types of intelligence gathering shortened the Cold War by allowing the US to enter into arms control agreements and engage the Soviets at the conference table, instead of on the battlefield. The long course of U.S. – Soviet arms control from the late 1950s to the 1990s proved to be part of the pressure that caused diplomat George Kennan’s “gradual mellowing” of Soviet power. Eventually strategic agreements, diplomatic engagements, verification, a strong military, and the Reagan administration’s hard line, pushed the U.S.S.R. into a state of ruin.

Early efforts at arms control started with relatively simple agreements. The treaty banning all but peaceful uses of the continent of Antarctica came to be during the late days of the Eisenhower administration. Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States had all participated in the International Geophysical Year of 1957-1958 (IGY). The desire to keep the continent demilitarized was shared, and some diplomatic discussion of the possibility had taken place. On May 3, 1958, the United States proposed to the other 11 nations participating in the IGY that a conference be held, based on the points of agreement that had been reached in informal discussions:

- (1) that the legal *status quo* of the Antarctic Continent remain unchanged;
- (2) that scientific cooperation continue;
- (3) that the continent be used for peaceful purposes only.

All of these countries accepted the U.S. invitation. The Washington Conference on Antarctica met from October 15 to December 1, 1959. No insurmountable conflicts or issues divided the conference, and negotiations culminated in a treaty signed by all 12 nations on December 1, 1959. Once approved by the U.S. Senate, ratification of the treaty came on August 18, 1960. The agreement entered into force on June 23, 1961, when the formal ratifications of all the participating nations had been received.

Arms control was a product of many treaties and executive agreements. It was not an instant success. Movement towards establishment of U.S. Disarmament Administration was announced by the State Department on September 9, 1960. This new agency would be responsible for assisting in the formulation of disarmament and arms control policy and in the negotiation of international agreements in those areas.

The organization was incorporated into the new U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) as a result of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, September 26, 1961. ACDA would play a key role in retarding the arms race and seeking constructive negotiations with the Soviets throughout its tenure during the Cold War. By the 70s there were well known and sometimes publicly negotiated arms control agreements in place like S.A.L.T. (for Strategic Arms Limitation Talks).

President Richard Nixon and Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev signed the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty (ABM) and “an interim agreement on the limitation of strategic arms” (SALT I) in a televised ceremony in the Kremlin on May 26, 1972. In a radio and television address to the people of the Soviet Union two days later, Nixon assured his listeners that: “As great powers, we shall sometimes be competitors, but we must never be enemies.” SALT I/ABM allowed the following limits in strategic arms: Anti-Ballistic missiles (defensive missiles used to shoot down nuclear armed missiles), Soviets 200, US 200; Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles (offensive ICBM’s with nuclear warheads), Soviets 1,550, US 1054; MIRV independent nuclear warheads, Soviets 5,700 and US 5,700; nuclear submarines Soviets 41, US 42.

In the 80s the acronym reflected a need to reduce, not just control nuclear weapons levels. S.T.A.R.T. (for Strategic Arms Reduction Talks) was the longtime goal of the Reagan Administration. The ACDA still functions in similar capacities as it had during the Cold War. A list of arms control treaties is available at the ACDA web site at the link provided below. Without aircraft and satellites to verify the agreements, they might not have been worth the paper they were printed on and the constructive dialog of arms control might not have been feasible. Visit [US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency](http://www.acda.gov) for more information.

MOSCOW MEMOIR: THE DAY THEY KICKED KHRUSHCHEV OUT OF THE KREMLIN

By Jack Goldfarb



October has ever been a fateful month in Russian history: the October Revolution (1917), launching of Sputnik I, world’s first space satellite (1957), Cuban Missile Crisis (1962), and that startling day, 61 years ago, on October 16, 1964, when the Soviets announced the astonishing ouster of their top leader, Nikita Khrushchev. Khrushchev thus became the first Soviet boss removed from power in a bloodless coup.

The earthy and charismatic son of a coal miner, Khrushchev left his indelible fingerprint on 20th century history. A pragmatist, yet dynamic risk taker, he was the first to boldly expose the heinous crimes of Josef Stalin, though many considered him tainted as one of Stalin’s inner circle. He tried to introduce economic decentralization, political and social

changes, which Mikhail Gorbachev had better success at implementing 30 years later. Khrushchev freed hundreds of thousands from the Gulag, inaugurated the Virgin Lands scheme to cultivate vast empty areas of farmland in Siberia and Central Asia. He encouraged the Soviets' pioneering space exploration programs, and even raised hopes for peaceful coexistence with the West.

But his opponents focused more on his failures and blunders: his break with China which split the Communist world, the decline in economic growth and living standards, the Cuban missile retreat.

Deep-seated discontent rankled among Party functionaries. From petty apparatchiki to top Politburocrats, Khrushchev's system-rocking reforms threatened the entrenched monopoly on power and privilege. The scene was set for his downfall. An urgent phone call from Kremlin ideologue Mikhail Suslov summoned the vacationing leader back to Moscow from his Black Sea villa for an emergency Politburo meeting. The red carpet was yanked from under him, toppling him into an obscure retirement until his death on September 11, 1971.

Historians view Khrushchev as a man before his time, a predecessor of Perestroika, who bravely attempted the formidable challenge of modernizing Soviet society.

*

I was on a prolonged visit to Moscow when Khrushchev was abruptly hustled off the Kremlin stage. (He had actually been kicked out two days earlier.) This is a memoir of the day the Soviets released the news.

The cloudy morning filtered through the maroon drapes of my Hotel Metropole room to usher in Friday the 16th of October. I peered out the windows at the busy square below and all seemed normal. I stopped at a newsstand and saw the first proof that something extraordinary had happened. The newspapers were all sold out. I searched the face of the kiosk proprietor but his blank expression told nothing. On my way to breakfast I stopped at the office of an international airline. The manager, a Swedish acquaintance, was pale and worried. "Have you heard the news?" he whispered nervously. Spread on his desk was a copy of Pravda in a six-column headline: Announcement of the Plenum Central Committee of the Soviet Union Communist Party. Photos of L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin dominated the front page. In three sentences Pravda explained that Comrade N.S. Khrushchev had resigned for health reasons and Brezhnev had been elected First Secretary of the Communist Party. Kosygin was now Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Nine cryptic paragraphs spelled out the technical details of the power shift.

In my favorite restaurant the waitresses smiled as usual, the service was listless as usual, and the breakfasters, sipping their stakhanchiki of tea were as uncommunicative as ever. I was fascinated by everyone's stoicism. Churchill had said it: "Russia was an enigma, wrapped in a riddle, enveloped in a mystery." At Sverdlov Square a modest cluster of motorcycles whirred by, escorting a black Zis limousine displaying a Cuban flag. For Cuban President Osvald Dorticos sitting inside, it was an awkward time to be making a state visit.

Outside the Bolshoi Theatre I met my friend Grisha. He was very afraid that Khrushchev's ouster meant a retreat to the Right, a return to Stalinist doctrines. After all, he said, both Brezhnev and

Kosygin had served in the Politburo under Stalin. I ventured that the tide of liberalization couldn't be so easily reversed. But Grisha's mood was unshakably pessimistic. "Why has he lost all three posts he held?" Maybe he went too far in alienating the Chinese?"

We were walking along Kropotinskaya Street when a familiar figure came striding toward us. Wearing a fur-collared coat and grey Astrakhan hat, eyes alert behind pince-nez glasses, he was Vyacheslav Molotov, the long-time Soviet premier and Foreign Minister, expelled from power some years before. Having been given his "walking papers" by the man who himself was sacked today, Vyacheslav Mikhailovich was a living symbol of the Russian thaw – a deposed statesman left to his memories and his morning stroll.

The eventful week in Moscow started off with a flight of three cosmonauts in one spaceship. City center loudspeakers had boomed with periodic bulletins on the cosmonauts' progress, interspersed with patriotic songs and marches. A widely-published photograph of an elated Khrushchev on the phone with the cosmonauts graphically stressed Comrade Nikita's personal association with the achievement. When the cosmo-troika landed near Petropavlovsk on Tuesday, preparations immediately began for a traditional spectacular welcome. Red Square was festooned with banners, red stars and huge portraits of Khrushchev, Lenin and the cosmonauts. On Manezhnaya Square, a gigantic likeness of Khrushchev was unfurled. Smiling and waving, he proclaimed Mir Narodom! – Peace to the World! Local jokers said that Nikita was waving to hail a cab, a prevalent posture in taxi-short Moscow.

On Friday it became clear what Khrushchev's wave was all about. It was "Good-bye," and not even the traditional "Da Svedanya" – "See you again!" Within hours the great portrait purge of the fallen idol was underway all along the projected route of the cosmonauts' parade. The reshuffling and rearranging postponed the Space Trio's welcome celebration not once but twice.

I lunched at the gourmet Pekin restaurant with Tamara, an intelligent young woman who worked at a government ministry. A slightly drunk Englishman stopped at our table to ask what we thought of Khrushchev's departure. He said all the Russians he talked to, reacted with a stone-faced shrug. Tamara brushed him off with a cold stare. But then she whispered her explanation to me. "It is a simple matter of power struggle inside the Politburo, surely engineered by one or two of the "real bosses." As the day wore on I encountered people who overcame their initial hesitancy to speak more freely to me as a foreigner. Most voiced fears. "After all, Khrushchev represented the break with Stalinism." "Shall we lose this precious taste of freedom we've gained?" "I am afraid...this means a tightening up...the liberal trend is over."

In the evening Russian friends and I attended a performance of Brecht's ThreePenny Opera, playing to capacity audiences at the Stanislavsky Theatre. I eagerly awaited the Solomon Song with its well-known lines about King Solomon and Julius Caesar: "Of all the dogs, top-dog was he, but his best friends did him in, thoroughly." The moral, asks the song, "Is it worth it to be top-dog?" And the answer comes: "Guess not!" I looked around for audience reaction. The analogy was appropriate, but the applause was simply polite, subdued. Leaving the theatre I struck up a conversation with an English journalist. She had been listening to the BBC and Voice of America. "Amazing," she said, "the whole world is buzzing, speculating what the fall of Khrushchev means, "and here – not a ripple of excitement, outwardly, anyhow..."

Not far from the theatre at the Hotel Minsk the atmosphere was totally different. With one of Moscow's best jazz orchestras the big attraction, the restaurant was jam-packed with wildly gyrating dancers. When the orchestra began playing Moscow Nights, signaling closing time, I suggested we walk past the Central Post Office on Gorki Street to see if the familiar portrait of Khrushchev still dominated the vast interior. Gorki Street, Moscow's "Brod-vay," was deserted at that hour. As we approached, the lighted Post Office clock showed almost midnight. At a curbside truck workmen were struggling with huge portraits being carried in and out. Going in was a likeness of Lenin, but the one behind it faced away from us. We followed the workmen inside, our footsteps resounding in the empty hall and our curiosity steering us toward the far wall where the pictures were to be hung. The familiar figure of a ruddy-faced Khrushchev in his bemedalled jacket was gone. On one wall the old portrait of Lenin was being replaced by the updated Lenin just brought in. But in place of Khrushchev, who ? Brezhnev ? Kosygin ? Both, arm-in-arm ? This could be the telling clue as to who now was the new Top Dog.

Slowly the workmen dusted off the frame. They hoisted the portrait and turned it around. It was Karl Marx. Remotely resident in proletarian paradise, Comrade Karl was always in good standing. Just as Marx settled into his lofty perch, the Kremlin chimes tolled the end of the first day of the Brezhnev-Kosygin era.

YURCHENKO, BONA FIDE OR BOGUS

By Dick Gay

In 2003 I was commissioned to write three articles (Collection, Tony Poe, and Vitaly Yurchenko) for a two volume illustrated Encyclopedia of Intelligence and Counterintelligence (M.E. Sharpe, Inc., publishers). Reprinted with permission is the article on Yurchenko, followed by a "between the lines" second opinion. —Dick Gay, 24 Feb 2006 "Copyright. Author retains all rights for use and reproduction of this article." You can find him at www.inn-guide.com/tenneyhill."



The highest ranking KGB officer ever to defect to the United States, Vitaly Yurchenko (Pronounced Yúrchenka) was born near Smolensk, Russia, on May 2, 1936. When Vitaly was five his father was killed in the WWII siege of Leningrad, and the family moved to that city in 1946. His secondary education was at a naval preparatory school, from which he went on to the Higher Naval School for Submarine Navigation in Leningrad and graduated in 1958. Yurchenko then served as a submarine navigation officer and later a staff officer in the Pacific fleet. He was transferred to the KGB's Third Chief Directorate (TCD), the directorate for Armed Forces Intelligence, and in 1959 he joined the Communist Party, of which his older brother became a ranking member.

(Photo: "Dick Gay -aka Guay- stands beside the Business Information Consultants Conseillers en Informatique d'Affaires sign at 2875 Laurier Blvd. in Quebec City during February-06 winter carnival")

From 1961 to 1965, Yurchenko served in TCD navy counterintelligence (CI) in the Black Sea and was promoted to senior operations officer. In 1965, he was transferred to the First Chief Directorate (FCD), the elite Foreign Operations directorate responsible for foreign intelligence, counterintelligence, and active measures. In 1967, Yurchenko was recalled to TCD for naval security and CI operations in the Mediterranean during the Arab-Israeli war. In 1968 he was posted to a KGB position in the Soviet diplomatic mission in Egypt, under cover as military advisor to the Egyptian navy staff. In 1972 he was promoted to deputy chief of the TCD's Third Department (counterintelligence).

In 1975, he was reassigned to the FCD in the First Department (foreign counterintelligence) on personal recommendation from KGB Vice Admiral Mikahil Usatov and was sent as security officer to the prestigious Washington, D.C. embassy (*Rezidentura*), with First Secretary cover, accompanied by his wife Jeanette, and two children.

During his tour in Washington as the embassy's Security Officer, Yurchenko became well known to the CIA and FBI, meeting regularly with FBI liaison assigned to work with the physical security personnel of the Soviet Embassy. Yurchenko was highly regarded by Dmitri Yakushkin, the Washington KGB station chief (*Rezident*).

Back at Moscow Center from 1980 to 1985, he moved up through FCD's Directorate-K (foreign counterintelligence), serving as deputy chief of security and chief of the Fifth Department (European countries). In 1982, Dmitri Yakushkin had become chief of the FCD's First Department (North America) responsible for operations in the United States and Canada, and in 1985 he made Yurchenko his deputy. At 49, Colonel Yurchenko was a 25-year veteran in the KGB, in line for general, and the number-two man in charge of operations in the United States and Canada.

In late July 1985, Yurchenko was in Italy investigating a KGB agent-in-place from a U.S. Naval facility in Naples. On August 1, 1985 he walked into the U.S. Embassy in Rome and defected to the CIA. Yurchenko immediately exposed a CIA defector known to the KGB as "Robert"—easily identified as former CIA case officer Edward Lee Howard, and he gave details on another case that led to arrest of former NSA analyst Ronald Pelton. Yurchenko declined CIA offers to return to Moscow as a defector-in-place, fearing he would never get another chance to leave because of security rules restricting travel of KGB officers with extensive access to foreign intelligence cases. On August 2, 1985, he was airlifted to Andrews AFB, near Washington, D.C., then driven by CIA and FBI officers to a safe house in Virginia. The officer next to him in the backseat slipped Yurchenko a note written in Russian asking if he wanted to relay anything to someone in highest authority, to which Yurchenko shook his head, *nyet*.

The man was CIA officer Aldrich Ames who had defected to the KGB in April 1985 and was now assigned to debrief Yurchenko. For the next month Ames debriefed Yurchenko, sometimes privately, and on one occasion brought his wife, Rosario Ames, to the safe house. Yurchenko reviewed a number of cases, including Igor Orlov, and KGB/CIA-FBI double agents Igor Kozlov and Nikolai Artamonov (Nicholas Shadrin). He related how the KGB interrogated Oleg Gordieffsky using truth serum, then let him go hoping he would lead to others. He highlighted the

John Walker spy ring as the KGB intelligence coup of all time, providing years of access to U.S. encrypted communications. He discussed audio surveillance bugs in the new U.S. Embassy in Moscow, claiming to know nothing about a penetration of the embassy's communications system. He reviewed old KGB poison pellet assassinations, use of surveillance spydust, and CIA and KGB interrogation drugs, as in the Yuri Nosenko case. He berated his CIA and FBI debriefers for leakage to the press of the confidential information he was providing. Ames passed the CIA/FBI briefing reports to his KGB handler.

Yurchenko informed his debriefers that he had problems with a nervous stomach and blood pressure, was upset at being watched like a prisoner by security guards, and said his polygraph interview was a stressful experience that he did not undergo at the KGB. He accepted an offer of \$1 million, but was in no hurry to receive American citizenship. In four weeks, Ames left the debriefing team to prepare for assignment to Rome. Shortly afterwards Yurchenko asked to go to Montreal to see the wife of the Soviet consul general, to whom he claimed to have grown enamored during his 1975-80 Washington tour, when her husband was political counselor and she was the embassy's pediatrician. In October, Yurchenko was invited to dine with Director of Central Intelligence William Casey at his CIA office. Casey was convinced that he was a *bona fide* defector.

On November 2, 1985, Yurchenko managed to slip away from a Georgetown restaurant, leaving his security guard to pay the bill. He next showed up at a Soviet embassy press conference on November 4, claiming he had been drugged and kidnapped in Rome and held in forced isolation at a secluded CIA safe house in Virginia. On November 6, he left Dulles airport on a Russian Aeroflot jet. For some time after his return Yurchenko was rumored to have been executed. It was later rumored that he was given a hero's welcome, decorated by KGB director Vladimir Kryuchkov, and promoted to general. The double-defection of Yurchenko remains a puzzle to intelligence historians, whether he was *bona fide* or dispatched to deflect existing and future suspicion from KGB super-moles Ames at CIA Robert Hanssen at the FBI.

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Note: of the nine bibliography references I submitted with the article only five were listed. The following were omitted: Peter Maas, *Killer Spy: The Inside Story of the FBI's Pursuit and Capture of Aldrich Ames*. (Warner Books, 1995); Nigel West, *Games of Intelligence: The Classified Conflict of International Espionage Revealed* (Crown Publishers, 1990); David Wise, *The Spy Who Got Away*. (Random House, 1988); "Yurchenko," *Time Magazine*. (November 18, 1985).

Between the Lines. *Back in April 1997 I was interviewed by a local business monthly on the opening of our Bed & Breakfast. Aware of my agency background the reporter inquired what I thought about the 1970s Church committee investigations. Here is an excerpt from the April 1997 issue of the Hancock Business Monthly.*

Q: What do you think? A: I think security at the agency took a heavy hit. Q: How so? A: After a decade of post-Angleton culture, in walks KGB defector Vitaly Yurchenko, an excitingly high level KGB officer. Guess who greets him at the airport? Q: Who? A: Aldrich Ames. I would like to have been a bug in the wall, no pun intended, at KGB headquarters after Col Yurchenko's "escape" and return to Moscow. The vodka, the champagne popping, the gun popping in the basement against CIA spies Lt Col Martynov's and Major Motorin's head. While media pundits were rising in chorus over CIA/FBI faux-pas for him not wanting to stay, Yurchenko was being crowned a hero of the Soviet Union, promoted to general, and handed the keys to a Moscow dacha. Curious how Mr. Howard landed down the street in a dacha. Rick and Rosario got a waterfront lot, dacha on hold, and a dozen loyal U.S. moles, to the horror of their families, received a hole in the back of the head. Q: What do you think really happened? A: I have been away from the business a long time but I find it hard to believe that Col Yurchenko was not dispatched by the KGB, to save Aldrich Ames. Once his mission was accomplished he walked back into the Russian embassy and amid cheers flew back to Moscow.

I squelched the urge to include personal opinions like this in the encyclopedia article. But with no information other than open sources (and some imagination) the following is what might have been written between the lines. For five years (1980-85) Yurchenko had been in the FCD's foreign counterintelligence moving up to deputy chief of security. This gave him five years to learn about the KGB super-mole codenamed Ramón (Robert Hanssen) who had defected in 1979. In March 1985 Yurchenko became deputy chief of the department controlling all KGB operations in US and Canada. He had more than four months to read into their US-CA operations.

Hanssen was perhaps a more secure asset, but there must have been a 1985 mid-summer flap at KGB over newcomer Ames. How to deal with perhaps too much information he had given the KGB, much of it a repeat of Hanssen's. Adolf Polyakov was first fingered by Hanssen and then Ames, likewise Martynov, Motorin, Tolkachev, and the list goes on. How to handle Hanssen's data on NSA, sources and methods worldwide; what to do with original documents Ames was schlepping to KGB by the pound; and how to roll up all the spies now being fingered by Ames and not burn him and Hanssen too.

On the surface it seems risky to the point of comedy to dispatch such a high-level dangle, but with five years familiarity (1975-80) as security officer on CIA-FBI turf, who better qualified than Vitaly Yurchenko to come back as a double-agent. Defectors since Yuri Nosenko got softer handling, the owlish CI chief J.J. Angleton was long-gone, and what did Yurchenko have to lose? As a walk-in defector he would not be under arrest, and if the game got too risky he could change his mind and quit—a defector could always redefect. It's a good guess that FCD chief Vladimir Kryuchkov and his varsity *disinfomatzia* team was on the problem 24-7 since mid-June 1985—how to cash-in the Ames golden eggs and not cook the goose.

As soon as Yurchenko walked into the Rome station on August 1, 1985, he offered as bonafides the description of a KGB spy codenamed Robert, who had defected to the KGB the prior year in Vienna. That Yurchenko claimed not to know Robert's real name hardly mattered, as the spy was easily identified as Edward Lee Howard, who'd had access to CIA assets, and sources and methods in Moscow. Some of the arrests by the KGB could easily be pinned on Howard, shielding Ames and Hanssen. And Yurchenko's "bonafides" included former NSA employee

Ronald Pelton. While no longer useful as a spy, Pelton like Howard could still have key roles in a production staged by the KGB, with Yurchenko playing the lead. With no limits on retrospective speculation, the production may have played out as follows. (Y= Yurchenko)

Act 1, scene 1, Aug. 1, 1985 Rome walk-in and “bonafides.” Scene 2, arrival in DC, note passed from Ames to Y in back seat en route from Andrews AFB to safehouse. Was the note: a) to test Ames own safety, b) an authentication signal: “I’m your mole, Ames,” c) method for Y to pass a message to “high [KGB] authority,” d) all the above. Scene 3, debriefing (nervous stomach, anxiety attacks, mood swings, blood pressure, anything to scam the polygraph). Scene 4, Aug-Sep. 1985 Aldrich Ames debriefing sessions alone with Y, and once bringing in Rosario. It was Ames who controlled the on-off tape recorder, and his debriefing reports that assessed Y as a bona fide defector. Was Ames a 2-way channel between Y and the KGB? In case of need, Ames regular KGB lunch-date, Sergei Chuvakhin, even had the phone numbers of the Vienna safehouse and the Great Falls office hideaway! It is hard to believe that Y, as deputy chief of US operations, was not informed about Ames. It is not hard to believe that an old CI pro like Y could lie about being focused on Canada ops and not US. But what could be happening in Canada to upstage the shopping-bag bombshell Ames delivered in June? Back at Moscow center Y had 3½ months to learn of Ames, who, unlike Hanssen, had identified himself by name when he defected in April 1985. It may seem risky to have Ames in on such an operation, assuming he could already be under suspicion. On the other hand KGB may have been secure that CI officers Ames and Hanssen would be aware of any mole searches. Act 2, Scene 1, mid-Sep. Ames leaves debriefing team to train for Rome posting, and replaced by hardball CIA & FBI CI debriefers. Scene 2, Y requests visit to seashore, two locations in NC & VA. Possible KGB contact opportunities? Act 3, Scene 1, Sep. 26, Y visits wife of Soviet diplomat in Montreal, alleged to be his old lover. Married with children, she had been Y’s children’s pediatrician during his tour at the embassy in DC—he had met with her in Moscow weeks before his Rome walk-in, and she had returned to Montreal shortly before his visit. Y phones her from a Montreal payphone, speaking in Russian. Scene 2, they meet, alone, in her apartment. Was Y able to swap KGB messages, with or without her knowledge? Was Y going to abandon his wife and two children to their fate, or perhaps was the Canadian excursion: a) to pass messages, b) to explain his redefection, c) to say hi to the family pediatrician, d) all of the above. Act 4, Scene 1, October 1985, Y visits CIA 7th floor, meets DCI Casey. Scene 2, Y wants tour of western states. More KGB message opportunity? Las Vegas, Dunes Hotel where he dines (alone) in his room. Y refused intimate female companionship, including Las Vegas beauties—perhaps in loyalty to his wife Jeanette? Scene 3, more debriefing reviews, US embassy Moscow bugged, communications possibly compromised, Gordievsky, Orlov, Pelton, Shadrin, druggings, poison pellets, spy dust, etc, etc, by and large past history. However, amid a display of displeasure at press leaks Y shows pleasure that Pelton is (finally) identified—this would cover critical NSA loses, betrayed by Hanssen. Scene 4, Oct. 31, Y visits Georgetown—to scope out escape route? Scene 5, Nov. 2, Y goes to department store in Manassas (within KGB roaming range), buys raincoat and hat—a final signal opportunity? Scene 6, Nov. 2, Georgetown. Y ducks out of Au Pied de Cochon. First curtain-call: Nov. 4, Y’s performance at Soviet embassy’s press conference (after 48 hours to debrief with Moscow center?). Final bow: Nov. 6, Y’s cheery wave goodbye and what looks like a gotcha grin at the FBI team.

Was it an operation begun in Moscow in July 1985 and designed to protect Ames and Hanssen before undertaking numerous spy rollups and other measures. And in the bargain identify a loose double agent or two, and learn, from inside, details about CIA and FBI? Before his departure on Aeroflot, in speaking of his experience Yurchenko remarked, "I know your side, it's better than reading a thousand books." In February 1989 Yurchenko confided to Ron Kessler in Moscow, "Maybe, in many years, we'll all know the real story." Until then should one believe everything Ames, or Yurchenko, or any ex-KGB officer may have to say or write about it? Perhaps not.

COLD WAR EVENTS, REQUESTS, REUNIONS, AND RELATED

2006 SUMMER TOURS AT MINUTEMAN MISSILE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE



During the Cold War, 150 Minuteman II missiles were emplaced throughout South Dakota. Each missile was armed with a 1.2 megaton nuclear warhead shielded in the cylinder portion of the ICBM just beneath the nosecone.

Beginning on April 3rd at 8:00 a.m. MST, reservations will be accepted for tours of Minuteman Missile National Historic Site. The tours will be conducted twice daily, Monday through Friday, beginning on May 29, 2006 (Memorial Day) and ending on September 4, 2006 (Labor Day). Tours are approximately two hours in length and are limited to six people per tour. Reservations can be obtained by calling the Minuteman Missile NHS Project Office at 605-433-5552.

"On behalf of the rangers at Minuteman Missile, we are very excited to be able to offer these special tours as part of our ongoing visitor services for 2006," said Superintendent Mark Herberger. "Although the historic site will not be fully operational for several years, we wanted to take the opportunity again this summer season to provide a sneak preview of Minuteman Missile. These tours will serve to assess our needs for conservation and visitor services for when the site is officially open to the public year-round. Like last year, statistics we acquire from visitors will assist us with information for drafting the site's General Management Plan. Members of the local communities -- communities that have had an important relationship with the missile sites and Ellsworth Air Force Base in the past -- are especially encouraged to make reservations and experience this unique new National Park Service area."

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

Tours will be through the topside structure at Delta-01, a former launch control facility that housed missile crews from the 44th Missile Wing at Ellsworth AFB. Visitors will then descend into the underground launch control center at Delta-01 – the once highly classified and now, the only remaining Minuteman II launch center on planet Earth! For the third portion of the tour, visitors travel to the former launch facility known as Delta-09 for a close-up view of the missile silo and a deactivated Minuteman ICBM.

Tours are not recommended for people uncomfortable with heights or confined spaces. For safety considerations, visitors that elect to see the underground launch control center portion of the tour will have to be capable of climbing a 30 foot ladder/catwalk back to the surface in the event of an emergency.

“Reservations are the only way people will be able to see either site,” added Herberger, “so we anticipate a very high demand beginning on April 3rd when people start calling for the spaces available. During the summer of 2005, the first summer season of tours into the underground launch control center, park rangers guided over 2,000 visitors through Delta-01 and Delta-09. As the popularity and interest in Minuteman Missile grows, we expect visitation to the site to double this year.”

More information about the site can be found on the internet at www.nps.gov/mimi or by calling the site at 605-433-5552.

NEW BAY OF PIGS MUSEUM & LIBRARY PROJECT

Miami, FL – The Advisors, Directors and Trustees of the new Bay of Pigs Museum & Library recently hosted an exclusive preview event at Casa Bacardi on the University of Miami campus to present the project and showcase renderings of the future museum.

Miami-Dade County Mayor Carlos Alvarez, Coral Gables Mayor Don Slesnick, County Commissioner Jose “Pepe” Diaz, Miami City Commissioner Joe Sanchez, Jose Luis Rodriguez, representing Governor Jeb Bush, local TV personality Maria Elvira Salazar, author Humberto



Fontova and members of Miami’s business elite were on hand to provide support and financial backing for this exciting new project.

(Photo: Readch Collier, Gary Powers, Jr., Tony Alvarez Fernando Costa, Jose M. de la Hoz, and Julio Decastro at the Bay of Pigs Museum, March 2006)

During the past year a group of young professionals, with the support and participation of the Brigade 2506 Veterans Association leadership, created a new independent Bay of Pigs Museum group, the “Bay of Pigs Museum & Library” consisting of Trustees and a Board of Directors. An Advisory Board of prominent

individuals, including former diplomats & government officials, businessmen, corporate executives, academics and historians, provides a role in concept development, ongoing guidance and fundraising.

The mission of this independent, non-profit 501 (c) 3 organization is to build a new, modern Cold War Museum in Miami's Little Havana area honoring the heroes of the Brigade 2506 and preserving the history surrounding the dramatic Bay of Pigs invasion of April 17, 1961. It will also place those historic events in the broader Cold War context, and describe how Miami was on the front lines in the battle for freedom.



(Photo: Paul Crespo, Director of the Bay of Pigs Museum joins Jose A. Vila in the above photo at the Bay of Pigs Museum).

The new Museum will be a three story, custom-built structure in the Little Havana area of Miami. It will replace the existing museum at 1821 SW 9th St, SW, Miami. The building will evoke the ideals of patriotism, courage and sacrifice represented by the Brigade.

“The future museum & library will not only provide our community with a long-lasting monument to the battle and related history but also provide an opportunity to educate future generations on the importance of fighting for freedom and democracy,” said Nicolás J. Gutiérrez, Jr. President of Board of the Bay of Pigs Museum & Library.



(Photo: Bay of Pigs survivor and Bay of Pigs Museum Board Member, Esteban Bobo Caras and Frank Tims from the Cold War Veterans Association look on as Gary Powers address the crowd of Bay of Pigs and Cuban Missile Crisis veterans at Bay of Pigs Museum in Miami.)

If you would like more information regarding this event and future plans for the museum, please call Paul Crespo, Project Director, at (305) 662-1607 or paul@bayofpigmuseum.org. More info online at www.bayofpigmuseum.org.

SANDY HOOK, NEW JERSEY NIKE SITE REDEDICATION

Sandy Hook, New Jersey is part of Gateway National Recreation Area, located at the northern end of the Jersey Shore. This barrier peninsula was home to Fort Hancock, a U.S. Army post from 1895-1974. Fort Hancock's mission was to defend the New York area from enemy attack. The last defensive weapons emplaced at the Fort were Nike Missiles. The Nike Missiles were at Fort Hancock during the height of the Cold War from 1954-1974.

The park has since 2003 been working towards the restoration of the Nike Radar and Launch sites. Equipment such as missiles, trailers and radars have been found at several locations and have been returned to the site. The park is also in the process of acquiring more equipment from a variety of locations throughout the U.S.

When the Fort was deactivated in 1974, Guardian Park was dedicated as a monument to the Nike soldiers of the New York-Philadelphia defenses and to the 10 soldiers and civilians killed in the Ajax accident in Belford, NJ in 1958. The park consists of a triangle of land with an Ajax, a Hercules and a Granite monument to those killed in the accident. In a blizzard in 1993, the Ajax blew down; the post it was attached to was bent and had severely corroded the body of the missile. It was put in storage. This winter, our park maintenance crew repaired the damage, stripped it, repainted it and placed a fiberglass post inside. New US Army decals have been put on it. It is once again standing guard. At the same time, the Hercules whose nose cone blew off in 2003 is now reattached. Other work on the site such as fixing the sidewalks will also be completed.

There will be a rededication ceremony at 12:00 p.m. on May 21, 2006 at Guardian Park, Sandy Hook NJ. May 21st is Sandy Hook Coastal Defense Day and many sites including the Nike Radar site, Battery Gunnison, Battery Potter, the museum, and History House will be open from 12-4 pm.

Mary Rasa
Museum Curator
Gateway NRA/Sandy Hook
P.O. Box 530
Fort Hancock, NJ 07732
(732) 872-5953

MICHAEL JOHN SMITH SEEKS INFO ON VIKTOR OSHCHENKO

Michael John Smith is trying to overturn his espionage conviction, for allegedly spying for the KGB in the UK during the period 1990-92. Although Smith was supposedly a KGB agent between the mid 1970s to 1992, the KGB Head in London, Oleg Gordievsky, said he had never heard of him. A key witness at Smith's trial was a US citizen referred to as Mr E, who had been recruited to the KGB by Viktor Oshchenko in 1978. Apparently the Soviet interest in Mr E included his father, who was a US Army 0-6, and also his father-in-law worked with one of the US House of Representatives subcommittees.

I am trying to uncover information about one of the most important ex KGB officers to have defected to the West in the past 20 years - Viktor Oshchenko. I have a personal interest in this man, and I have documented something about him on my blog here:

<http://parellic.blogspot.com/2006/03/face-of-viktor-oshchenko.html>

Do you have any information about Oshchenko to indicate the role he played and how long he had been a double agent prior to his defection? Any information would be gratefully received.

Mike Smith - parellic@googlemail.com

AVIATION CADET MUSEUM

We broke ground for the "Air War in Vietnam" hangar. This is where we will tell the correct, not politically correct story of the war in Vietnam. Most people haven't a clue about the truth of that war. We will not only be telling the story from the pilots, navigators, and officers point of view but also from the enlisted man's perspective. I have said for quite some time that we MUST honor our enlisted troops at Silver Wings Field as well those of us who became officers. My best volunteers are from the enlisted ranks. You can go to our home page and click on "Air War in Vietnam Hangar" and you will see current photos of our progress.

Errol D. Severe, President
Aviation Cadet Museum, Inc.
542 CR 2073
Eureka Springs AR 72632
av1cadet@arkansas.net
www.aviationcadet.com

EUROPE DEFENSE VETERANS OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL RES. # 2-05

Title: Recognizing all Military Veterans of all U.S. and N.A.T.O. Allied Military Units on the 14th anniversary of the Victory in the Cold War.

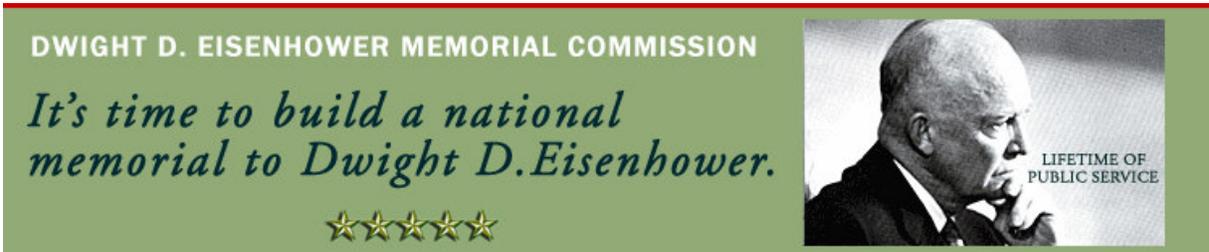
WHEREAS, 25 December 2005 marks the 14th anniversary of the U.S.- N.A.T.O. Allied Victory in the Cold War, which resulted in the collapse of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Warsaw Pact; and

WHEREAS, millions of Veterans of all the N.A.T.O. Allied Nations served in military units during the Cold War 1945-91, rendering honorable and faithful service, standing shoulder to shoulder with the United States, ensuring Peace, Freedom and Stability against the communist forces; and

WHEREAS, this service helped bring down the Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall, hastened the end of the Cold War, and allowed millions of people to exercise their individual rights, secured freedom and liberty, and prevented millions of people from being enslaved through communism; now therefore BE IT RESOLVED, that the Europe Defense Veterans of America, the E.D.V.A., extends its thanks and gratitude to all Veterans of all U.S. and N.A.T.O. Allied Military Units who achieved Victory in the Cold War 1945-91.

Approved by the E.D.V.A. Membership this date 16 December 2005. Verified by Joe Martin, E.D.V.A. Head of the Europe Defense Veterans of America: Post Office Box 263 - Saranac Lake, NY - 12983-0263 USA - (518)327-5201 - www.edva.us.

UPDATE ON PROGRESS AT THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION



The Eisenhower Memorial Commission has recently taken a big step toward creating a permanent national memorial to President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Earlier this week, Congress passed Senate Joint Resolution 28, a resolution granting permission to create an Eisenhower Memorial within the boundaries of "Area I." Area I is an area of Washington, DC that is reserved for memorials whose subjects are of pre-eminent historical and lasting significance.

On February 2, 2006, the Secretary of the Interior and the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission recommended to Congress that the Eisenhower Memorial be allowed to locate within Area I. On April 4, 2006, the Senate passed by unanimous consent a resolution to approve the recommendation. On April 25, 2006, the House of Representatives unanimously approved this resolution by a vote of 411-0.

The effort to pass this legislation was completely bipartisan and was supported by the entire Kansas delegation, as well as a number of World War II veterans, including the Commission Chairman, Rocco Siciliano, the Commission Vice Chairman, Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D/HI), and the Commission's senior Republican, Senator Ted Stevens (AK)

The Commission selected a preferred site in June 2005 that is partially located in Area I. Now that Area I location is approved, the Commission can move forward with the site approval process, including presentations to the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts.

The Eisenhower Memorial Commission is very pleased with the swift passage of this measure and appreciates the work of everyone who helped make it happen.

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

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, VETERANS HISTORY PROJECT

Every veteran has his or her own war, and each is custodian of a unique story and memories. The Veterans History Project is a nationwide volunteer effort to collect and preserve the stories of

war veterans. The stories are not a formal history of war, but a treasure trove of individual feelings and personal recollections.

The Veterans History Project, a project of the Library of Congress through its American Folklife Center, collects oral histories and documentary materials from those who served in the military or supported war efforts at home during World War I through the current conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. More than 40,000 veterans have submitted their stories and the collection includes hundreds of thousands of items including photographs, journals, letters and interviews. Hundreds of organizations and thousands of volunteers around the country participate in the Veterans History Project that include the Oral History Association, American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, AMVETS, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. To view the complete list of partners and see the partners in your state, go to www.loc.gov/vets.

The Veterans History Project was created by the U.S. Congress and approved by unanimous vote in both the House and the Senate on October 27, 2000. The bipartisan legislation was sponsored by Representatives Ron Kind, Amo Houghton and Steny Hoyer in the House of Representatives and in the Senate by Senators Max Cleland and Chuck Hagel. Congress recognized the urgency of collecting wartime memories, which become more precious as the number of veterans dwindles by 1,700 every day. Congress also saw the value of engaging the American public in its own history.

The collection documents the contributions of civilian volunteers, support staff, and war industry workers as well as the experiences of military personnel from all ranks and all branches of service. Individuals, family members, veterans, civic groups and organizations that are willing to interview veterans are invited to participate in the Veterans History Project by interviewing a veteran or by telling his or her own wartime story. The majority of our collection comes from individuals. The resulting audio or videotapes and related documentary materials that are collected are preserved at the Library of Congress as part of the permanent record of the nation's history. Researchers of all kinds have used the collections, which can be used at the Library of Congress American Folklife Center Reading Room, or many can be viewed online at www.loc.gov/vets.

We need your help. The Library of Congress is working with local organizations to create programming and interview opportunities on the Veterans History Project. Some ideas to involve local organizations include:

- 1) Scheduling a film at your library and ask a veteran to introduce the film and discuss wartime experiences.
- 2) Creating exhibits of books or posters related to a particular war.
- 3) Inviting a veteran or individual who served on the home front to speak about his or her war experiences and display their memorabilia.
- 4) Using archives to research local wartime activities to identify hometown veterans and others who served in support of the war effort.
- 5) Working with students at the high school or college level who have adopted the Project as part of their studies or community service requirement.

Those who are interested in participating or learning more about the project are encouraged to e-mail the office at vohp@loc.gov or visit the Veterans History Project Web site at www.loc.gov/vets. Here you can find more information about partners in your state, download a project kit or learn ways to get involved. Press contact: Anneliesa Clump Behrend - (202) 707-9822 - aclump@loc.gov.

In addition, on Memorial Day the Library of Congress's Veterans History Project will present a one-hour special titled "Families of War," which will be aired on Public Radio International (PRI) affiliate stations around the country. (Check your local listings for air dates and times.)

CALL FOR PAPERS: U.S. RELATIONS WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, 1969-1980

The Office of the Historian, Bureau of Public Affairs, U.S. Department of State, together with the Institute for European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies, in the Elliott School of International Affairs at The George Washington University, announce a joint scholarly conference to be held September 25-27, 2006 on U.S. relations with the People's Republic of China, 1969-1980. The conference will take place in Washington, DC, and begin on the afternoon of September 25 with an invited keynote presentation on U.S.-Chinese relations prior to the events of 1949. The conference will continue with scholarly sessions on September 26 and 27 that complement the forthcoming release of Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969-1972, volume XVII, China, and highlight recent work by the Institute.

For more information, visit

www.wilsoncenter.org/index.cfm?topic_id=1409&fuseaction=topics.item&news_id=180107

ALASKA DEFECTION: APRIL 23, 1989

Names: Anatoly Tkachenko (24) and Alexander Genkin (25) - ages at time of defection.

Description: Two Soviet Journalism students who forged letters from their Moscow publication to attend a friendship mission at the International Date Line between Siberia and Alaska are granted asylum in the United States on June 7th, 1989. The students were studying American News Media at the Moscow State Institute for International Relations, and admitted using company stationery to draft false letters to the Soviet Delegation declaring their assignment to report on the signing of an agreement by Gov. Steve Crowper of Alaska and V.I. Kobets, chairman of the executive committee of the Magadan region of Siberia.

The agreement was aimed at reopening the Bering Sea to Native communities with relations on both sides of the sea. The "ice curtain" that shut the Bering border in the 1940's had not been open to any crossings by regular civilians until a team of US-Soviet mushers lead an expedition from the coast of Siberia, across the frozen Bering Sea, to the western coast of Alaska. At the International Date Line a ceremony was held which was mostly symbolic, which each respective politician vowing to urge their governments to ease the restrictions on travel between Yupik communities on both sides of the Bering Sea.

Below are a few names of some important people at the time, although most are in AK.

- 1) Norbert Lague: Anchorage INS Deputy Director - told A. Tkachenko and A. Genkin that they were granted asylum
- 2) Gov. Steve Crowper - Governor at the time
- 3) Adj. General John Schaffer of the AK ARNG

If you have any information on this event or can assist with contact information for the students or parties involved, please send an email to Gary Powers at gpowersjr@coldwar.org.

CONDOM USE DURING WARS

I am searching for literature, photographs, cartoons that may be pertaining to the use of condoms during the world wars. I believe that condoms had a major impact in decreasing the number of sexually transmitted diseases in these wars. I also believe that condoms were used to cover the barrels to prevent sand particles entering the gun. It is rumored that present SAS cadets have to carry condoms as a measure to carry water. I would like to know more about it. I would be grateful for your help. If you are unable to help me out, I would be grateful if you could forward my email to some one who can help me out.

With Kind Regards,

Dr Rao (amrithrao@yahoo.com)

COLD WAR PRIZE COMPETITION 2006

The John A. Adams Center at the Virginia Military Institute is pleased to announce that it will again 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 intelligence, logistics, and mobilization especially welcome. Please note that essays on the Korean War, on Vietnam, on counterinsurgency and related topics are all open for consideration.

Prizes: First place will earn a plaque and a cash award of \$2000; second place, \$1000 and a plaque; and third place, \$500 and a plaque.

Procedures: Entries should be tendered to the Adams Center at VMI by 31 May 2006. Electronic submissions are welcome, indeed encouraged. The center will, over the summer, examine all papers and announce its top three rankings early in the fall of 2006. The Journal of Military History will be happy to consider those award winners for publication.

Questions:

Professor Malcolm Muir, Jr., Director (muirm@vmi.edu)

John A. Adams '71 Center for Military History and Strategic Analysis

Virginia Military Institute; Lexington, VA 24450

540-464-7447/7338

Fax: 540-464-7246

THE COLD WAR INTERNATIONAL HISTORY PROJECT INVITES YOU TO:

May 25, 2006 (4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.)

Cold War Broadcasting - Lessons Learned

with A. Ross Johnson, former Director, Radio Free Europe and Public Policy Scholar, Woodrow Wilson Center (History and Public Policy Program) Eugene Parta, Radio Free Europe

To RSVP for this event or to see a complete listing of upcoming events, please visit us at www.CWIHP.org and click on the event title or send an e-mail to ColdWar@WilsonCenter.org.

SPY MUSEUM PRESENTS: KIDSPY CAMP: OPERATION BEAT THE HEAT

What: This isn't your ordinary day camp - This is Spy Camp!

Somewhere deep inside the Museum an elite group of recruits is lurking in the shadows preparing to take on top secret missions. No one really knows who they are, or for that matter, what they're really up to. Now it's your turn to join their ranks. Each day at Spy Camp is filled with top secret briefings and activities that will put spy skills and street smarts to the test. Aspiring KidSpies will hone their tradecraft, learn from real spies, and hit the streets to run training missions. Develop a disguise for cover, make and break codes, discover escape and evasion techniques, create and use spy gadgets, uncover the science behind spying-all of this and more awaits young recruits!

Ages: 10-13, No Grownups Allowed!

When: Monday, 7 August - Friday 11 August 2006, 9 AM - 3 PM

Where: International Spy Museum

Highlights: Photo opportunities. Camera space and mult-box access available to radio/TV-crews; seats available to covering press.

Tickets: \$400; Members of The Spy Ring: \$380 and includes daily snacks, spy tools and a t-shirt; Advance Registration required. Tickets are non-refundable and do not include admission to the International Spy Museum. To register, call 202.654.0930; or purchase tickets in person at the International Spy Museum. To infiltrate The Spy Ring, the Spy Museum's membership program, visit spymuseum.org or call 866.SPYMUSEUM. Media Contact: Amanda Abrell O] 202.654.2843 F] 202.393.7797

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

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

The conference brings together authors, experts and intelligence practitioners of international standing and examines the evolution of intelligence, espionage and deception across more than half a century since the end of World War II.

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

In addition to the full lecture program at Christ Church, University of Oxford, the conference includes tutored visits to the Museum of Defense Intelligence and Bletchley Park, home of the famous Enigma code breakers.

The program advisor, Robin Neillands, Military Historian, author and broadcaster.

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

COLD WAR MUSEUM HIRES GRANT WRITER

The Cold War Museum is pleased to announce that Heath Hardage Lee of HHL Consulting in Richmond, Virginia has been hired on a three month contract to write grants on behalf of the Cold War Museum.

MEETINGS, REUNIONS, AND UPDATES

- Association of Air Force Missileers - 27 Sept - 1 Oct 2006 - plan now to attend the seventh National Meeting at the Little America Hotel in Cheyenne, with great tours at Warren AFB. Registration form is part of the September 2005 newsletter and online at www.afmissileers.org. For more information, contact Charlie Simpson, Colonel, US Air Force (Retired), Executive Director, Association of Air Force Missileers - 970-453-0500.
- 556SMS (Plattsburgh Atlas) will be AT AAFM Conference. Contact Mel Driskill at e-mail dgser@earthlink.net or Bruce Raleigh at braleigh@wideopenwest.com.
- 548SMS (Forbes Atlas) will also be at AAFM Conference. Contact Don Peoples at njpeeps@att.net.
- Strategic Air Command Reunion - 24-27 May 2006, Tucson, AZ. Contact Toby Romero, 4918 E Cooper St, Tucson, AZ 85711-3620, 520-327-2224, e-mail jtrome-5@excite.com.
- SAC IN/544th Strategic Intelligence Wing, and Friends Reunion - Planning is in progress. It will be held in Omaha May 17-20, 2007 at the Embassy Suites, located in the

Old Market (www.embassysuitesomaha.com). Banquet in their facility on Sat May 19 with General Mike Hayden as key note speaker. Contact Marv Howell, Col,(RET) at marvh@cox.net or 1305 Red Fern Circle, Papillion NE 68133 for further details.

- The 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Wing (10 Nov 48 to 8 Nov 57) (McGuire, Yokota, Barksdale, Lockbourne) - 91PRS, 91SRS, 322SRS, 323SRS, 324SRS, 91ARS, FMS, AEMS, RTS, PMS, SupSq, APSq, ComSq, HQSq, 16PRS, 31SRS, 6091SRS, et al. Members, Associates, and friends are invited to attend the reunion of the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Wing Association. The event is August 23 to 27, 2006, at the Ramada Inn, Branson, Missouri. Contact: Jim Bard, 3424 Nottingham Road, Westminster, MD 21157, phone 410-549-1094, e-mail jimbardjr@adelphia.net.
- "And We Are All Mortal..." June 10, 2006, 12:00 noon American University, Washington, DC Nebraska & Massachusetts Aves. JFK Memorial Plaque, east end of football field. Open to the public. COPA's annual commemorative event to the speech given at this location on June 10, 1963 to the graduating class by President John F. Kennedy calling for an end to the nuclear arms race, the cold war, and supporting peace. "If mankind does not put an end to war, war will put an end to mankind. I long for the day when the conscientious objector will hold the same status in society that the warrior does today." - John F. Kennedy
- "Acts of State: Assassination as a Tool of Politics" COPA Annual Regional Meeting November 17-19. Hotel Lawrence, 302 S. Jackson, Dallas, TX (near the Grassy Knoll). Registration at the event \$45
- The reunion of the 551st AEW&C wing formerly of Otis AFB MA. Who helped protect this country from 1955-69 by flying radar missions in all weather conditions for NORAD and in doing so lost 3 EC121h's and 50 airmen. Ask them how scared they were for themselves and their families during the "Cuban Missile Crises". It will take place Labor Day weekend at the Sheraton Hotel in Plymouth, MA. If you would like further information on this please contact JJ Hughes at jj962nd@aol.com.
- 2nd Missile Battalion, 71st Artillery (Taiwan) Association, who were deployed in Taiwan during the 1958 Crisis. Reunion in late September in Rapid City.

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

COLD WAR ITEMS OF INTEREST

USS LIBERTY WAR CRIMES REPORT FOLLOW-UP

On June 8, 2005 the USS Liberty Veteran's Association filed a "Report of War Crimes Committed Against U.S. Military, June 8, 1967" with the US Secretary of the Army who, by law and international treaty, is required to look into such charges.

This report can be read at our USS Liberty Memorial website -- www.usliberty.com.

Having received no substantive communication since the filing of the report two retired US Navy Admirals, one a Navy Judge Advocate General officer who in June, 1967 was attached to the command of ADM John S. McCain and who refused to sign the US Navy Court of Inquiry Report, wrote a detailed letter to the Secretary of the Army with copies to the Secretary of the Navy and to US Senator and former Secretary of the Navy John Warner

The text of this letter available for online reading at: <http://freewebs.com/gidusko/crimes/>

The families of those killed June 8, 1967 and those of us who are fortunate enough to have survived the attack as well as the American people deserve the truth - why were two flights of rescue aircraft that had been launched from Sixth Fleet aircraft carriers within minutes of the beginning of the attack recalled almost immediately after launch? That act turned the US Sixth Fleet into the role of spectator listening to our calls for help on their radios as the attack on our ship lasted for another 90 minutes. That act is also a capital violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

For more information please visit our two websites - USS Liberty Memorial Website at www.usliberty.com and the USS Liberty Inquiry Website at www.uslibertyinquiry.com.

Warmest regards,

Joe Meadors
USS Liberty Survivor

SIGINT/COMMO HISTORY LECTURE AT NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Wednesday, May 10, 2006 at noon (McGowan Theater). In "From Pigeons to Predators: How Communications Helped Shaped U.S. History and Espionage," espionage historian Linda McCarthy will highlight the evolution of communications technology from the time of carrier pigeons to modern day unmanned drones. McCarthy will explore intriguing and little known elements of this timely topic using rare period photographs and artifacts from her private holdings. Free. No reservations required.

Linda McCarthy, Founding Curator of the CIA Museum and Cold War Museum Board member will give a talk at the National Archives on SIGINT/Commo history. It was introduced at the 'Chives last year. If anyone is interested in attending, the particulars, can be found online at www.archives.gov. Also, if you know of any business or professional contacts who might like to attend, please feel free to forward this information. Those in the telecom/IT industries have found the presentation particularly appealing, or so we've been told. The lecture is open to the public, free of charge.

AIR FORCE OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL (OTS) DEDICATION

The Air Force Officer Training School (OTS), located at Maxwell AFB, AL is proud to announce that they are dedicating one of their main auditoriums to honor the lifelong contributions of Lt Col (Ret) Robb L. Hoover to the Air Force family. The auditorium, now known as "OTS Small" will be renamed "Hoover Hall". We will also be recognizing four Cold War Heroes of Strategic Reconnaissance who exemplify the qualities that we want to instill in our young officers (Lt Gen C Norman Wood, Brig Gen Lawrence Mitchell, Brig Gen Regis Urschler, and Lt Col Harrison Tull). There will be a display area in Hoover Hall recognizing these men and containing memorabilia of the Cold War Strategic Reconnaissance effort. The dedication ceremony is set for May 17 and coincides with the graduation festivities of the week of May 16 - 18. The schedule of events is as follows: 16 May @ 1730hrs Dining Out -- 17 May @ 0900hrs Hoover Hall Dedication -- 17 May @ 1000hrs Interviews/talks with OTS students -- 17 May @ 1800hrs Dinner with Staff -- 18 May @ 1000hrs OTS Graduation Parade (EC-135 flyby has been requested).

Anyone who wants to attend is more than welcome to help honor these five veterans. There will be a display about Lt Col Hoover's career as well as the role of strategic reconnaissance during the Cold War. Long term plans include dedicating the entire foyer outside Hoover Hall to Cold War Heroes. All individual honorees will be graduates of OTS, OCS, or Aviation Cadets, considered the heritage of OTS. Anyone interested in attending any or all of the festivities or donating any memorabilia please contact Capt Dale Kolomaznik (334-953-0318).

2007 551ST AEW & C WING CALENDAR.

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

TITAN MISSILE MUSEUM IN ARIZONA PLANNING TWO SPECIAL TOURS

On 13 May, a tour of one of the sites that was destroyed during deactivation, and on 3 June, a site which now has a home built over the old silo location. For more info, Titan Missile Museum, 1580 West Duval Mine Road, Green Valley AZ, 85614, 520-625-7736, Fax 520-625-9845, Email tmmuseum@qwest.net.

TONY PLANINAC SEEKS INFO ON HIS DAD, THE LATE LT COL (RET.) J.W. PLANINAC

The late Lt Col (Ret.) J.W. Planinac served at El Centro Space Positioning Range in the 50s, Titan I SATAF at Larson AFB, WA, Minuteman Weapon Division at the Cape in the 60s, The Boeing Apollo Program at the Cape in the 60s, The AeroSpacelines Guppy Program in Calif in the 60s/70s and the Shuttle Program at VAFB/KSC in the 70s/80s. Contact him at 1450 Division Street, Nipomo, California 93444, 805-929-4909, e-mail tplaninac1@charter.net.

INFO WANTED ON HELICOPTER THAT WENT DOWN NOV. 27, 1968 IN KOREA

6 AVN PLT A/C crashed in the Sea of Japan while en-route to its base in Kenning. Flying conditions at the time was described as marginal with a heavy cloud cover from 700' to 9,000' feet. Below is the list of men that were on this helicopter that went down November 27, 1968.



8th Army Command
Headquarters I Corps
6th Aviation Combat Platoon assign to I Corps

November 27, 1968

CW2 Julius H. Ingram [P] Korea
1LT Richard J. Griggs [P] Korea
SP4 Terence D. Miller Korea
PVT Gary A. Holz Korea
LTC William L. Smith Korea

(Photo: CW2 Julius H. Ingram)



(I Corps Patch)

This was a second conflict in Korea 1966 thru 1969. I was station with them in Korea in November 1967 thru December 1968. I need your help because the families need closure on this. 1. Helicopter Tail Number? 2. Where the bodies ever recovered? 3. What time was radio contact was lost? 4. What time was lost from radar? 5. There would be a log of flight Mission with the crew members and passengers listed? Search was called off on December 4, 1968.

I was with this 6th Aviation Combat Platoon we arrive in Korea November 1967. The 134th Assault Helicopter Company and the 6th Assault Helicopter Platoon was assigned to Fort Bragg and did all of our training together. When we arrive to Korea we were the only Assault Helicopters in all of South Korea in 1967. The 6th Assault Helicopter Platoon flying formation saw our very first combat mission the very first day in country. This request for the 6th Aviation Combat Platoon came from four-star General Bonesteel 8th Army Commander. The 134th Assault Helicopter Company went to Vietnam some of the men went over on the USS Pope and a Navy aircraft carrier. Two days out of the coast off Vietnam Captain Edmondson called out the names of the men that was going to be a lift platoon and was going to Korea.

When we arrived to South Korea the men that flew over landed in Seoul Korea and helped us unload the helicopters and all of our equipment. We made big impact with General Bonesteel and the South Korean President. When we first got to Korea General Bonesteel assign the 6th Aviation Combat Platoon to Headquarters I Corps Camp Red Cloud. When the North Koreans came across the DMZ on the East Coast of South Korea. General Bonesteel and the headquarters commander of I Corps seen the need to break the platoon into two parts the headquarters would be at Camp Red Cloud and the Detachment would be at Camp Page. Captain Taylor and first Sergeant Davis would be at Camp Red Cloud and Captain Edmondson and first Sergeant

Alfonzo Smith would be at Camp Page. This 6th Aviation Platoon made a Big Impact all of South Korea and we knew that we were badly needed there. We train the ROK Army and ROK Marines for quick reaction forces so they would know how to load and unload from a helicopter and repaired them for Vietnam. Along with our other duties to add that security on the DMZ with the ROK Army and ROK Marines for the support that all the American Units station on the DMZ needed and teach them to be quick reaction forces. When the North Koreans would try infiltration or guerrilla warfare tactic our troops and the ROK Army and ROK Marines needed to be deployed fast when the North Koreans would try to cross the DMZ. This did not matter what climate the North Koreans would try their infiltration or guerrilla warfare we needed to make sure our troops and the ROK Army with the ROK Marines would be ready. This 6th Aviation Combat Platoon has a lot of History in South Korea November 1967 until they merge with the 239th Aviation Company. When the 6th Aviation Combat Platoon arrived in November 1967, they were in their first combat mission. Our work was real hard Assault Helicopters they were not expecting us. We save the South Korean President from being captured and also attacked from the North Koreans on the Blue House raids.



Here is a map of South Korea this will give an idea of where this helicopter went down. The city of Kangnung is south east of Chunchon where Camp Page is located. The Detachment 6th Aviation Combat Platoon base is Camp Page. I read all of the article's newspaper and the helicopter was headed back to base this would have been going back to Camp Page on the east coast. Radio contact with the helicopter was broken 110 miles from Seoul, but does not say the time that the radios contact was broken? Radar contact was lost but does not say what time it was lost? I need your help because the families need closure on this.

If you have any info to share, please contact Jim at j.hilton@verizon.net.

INFO WANTED ON IRANIAN/AMERICAN CREWS FLYING RF-5'S AND RF-4C'S OUT OF MHERABAD AIRBASE NEAR TEHRAN, IRAN 1965-1975.

I am seeking some Soviet overflight information regarding flights by Iranian/American crews flying RF-5's and RF-4C's out of Mherabad Airbase near Tehran, Iran. Starting about 1965 and lasting until about 1975, well coordinated ELINT and SIGINT missions were executed using ground based listening posts and aircraft in conjunction with rapid penetration missions of Soviet Airspace using RF-5's and RF-4C's. This is verified by the loss of an Iranian RF-4C when it penetrated Soviet Airspace on 30 Nov 1973. The Mig21 fired two missiles at the retreating aircraft which missed. To prevent the escape of the offending aircraft, the Soviet High Command ordered the Mig21 pilot to ram the RF-4C. The Mig21 pilot rammed the RF-4C with his aircraft and broke off the RF-4C tail while still at supersonic speeds. The Mig21 pilot died in the impact and the Iranian/American crewmembers survived a high speed, out of control ejection. The

American and Iranian crewmembers were interrogated and exchanged 16 days later for a reconnaissance satellite canister which had inadvertently landed in Iran a few weeks earlier. This mission is well collaborated in Soviet records.

I am interested in this issue because I flew the RF-4C in support of NATO during the time these missions were being conducted and I didn't have a clue they were going on. Would it be possible to put out a note to your membership that I am interested in contacting others who know about or might have participated in this program of Soviet overflights. It might have been called DARK GENE or DARK GENIE.

If you have any info about these missions, please contact Art Krenzel at phoenix98604@msn.com.

COLD WAR BOOKS AND VIDEOS OF INTEREST

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



THIS IS ONLY A TEST: HOW WASHINGTON DC PREPARED FOR NUCLEAR WAR

By David F. Krugler

This Is Only a Test tells the history of nuclear age urban planning, civil defense, and continuity of government programs in one of the nation's most critical Cold War targets: Washington, D.C. Spanning the years 1940 to 1962, This Is Only a Test uses Washington's often conflicting identities--capital, city, and symbol--to explore the connections between the attempted dispersal of vital government offices to distant suburban sites, the D.C. Office of Civil Defense, and the secretive Federal Relocation Arc. Measures to protect the federal government resulted in a widening gap between capital and city, while the failures of the city's program symbolized federal ambivalence toward civil defense. This Is Only a Test shows how the Cold War affected Washington and its racially divided population.

"Krugler shows how Cold War fears of nuclear attack shaped the mind-set of national policymakers and remade the landscape of the national capital...sobering lessons for anyone concerned about the future continuity of our government." —Donald A. Ritchie, author of Reporting from Washington.

"Reveals, in the aftermath of the attacks of 2001, how ill-prepared America remains in case of a significant threat to the homeland. Lively and deeply informed, Krugler's book is both compelling reading and a wake up call to the American public and its elected representatives." —Howard F. Gillette, Jr., author of Between Justice and Beauty

"Deeply researched and engagingly written, this book offers imagined--but firmly grounded--scenarios of the chaos an actual nuclear attack would surely have unleashed...This timely study highlights issues that still confront us in this post-9/11 age." —Paul Boyer, author of *By the Bomb's Early Light*

"The bungled response to Hurricane Katrina surprised no one familiar with the tangled history of Cold War civil defense efforts. For those not so familiar with the efforts of the 1950s and 1960s, Krugler provides an excellent introduction to the subject, viewed through the prism of dispersal and evacuation efforts in our nation's capital." —John Pike, Director of GlobalSecurity.org

David F. Krugler is Associate Professor of History, University of Wisconsin, Platteville.
264 pp. / 1-4039-6554-4 / \$35.00 cl.
For more information visit our website at www.palgrave-usa.com.

SOLDIER BOY

By TIMOTHY JAMES BAZZETT

In his first volume of memoirs, Bazzett made his Michigan hometown in the fifties come alive for all his readers. In *Soldier Boy*, his military experiences are made just as real. Get ready to laugh, and maybe cry a little too, as the irrepressible Reed City Boy rides again.

In 1962 when Tim Bazzett graduated from high school he'd had enough of academia and classroom drudgery, so he joined the army – and received an education he'd never imagined. Perhaps one of the most unlikely and inept citizen-soldiers since Gomer Pyle, Tim somehow survives the terrors and tribulations of basic training at “Fort Lost-in-the-Woods, Misery,” and after further training in the mysteries of Morse code in Massachusetts and Maryland, the small-town innocent is launched overseas and into the larger world. In northern Turkey he finds himself a link in the outermost defenses of America during a Cold War he only imperfectly understands. There he sees poverty and hatred in the faces of children and is forced to confront his own faults and inner demons. Later on in Germany, no longer quite so innocent, he chases girls and dreams of being a rock star. But at the heart of Bazzett's narrative are the characters – the friends he makes along the way. For this is ultimately a book about friendship – and about growing up. For more information visit: www.rathole.com/soldierboy.

Timothy James Bazzett was born in 1944. He holds degrees from Ferris State, Central Michigan and Eastern Michigan Universities. He taught English for five years at Monroe County Community College and served eight years in the U.S. Army. He is retired from the Department of Defense and lives with his wife and two dogs in Reed City, Michigan, where he continues to work on his memoirs.

ATTACK ON THE LIBERTY: A 90-MINUTE FEATURE DOCUMENTARY

The English author and past editor of the London Sunday Times, Peter Hounam, has done a book "Operation Cyanide" and documentary, “Dead in the Water” on the Liberty attack.

During the Six Day War in June 1967, Israel attacked and nearly sank a ship belonging to its closest ally, the USA. 34 Americans were killed in the two-hour assault by Israeli warplanes and torpedo boats. It seemed to many that the world had gone mad. When Israel claimed that the whole affair was a tragic accident based on mistaken identification of the ship, credulity was stretched to breaking point. Yet the American government accepted the explanation. After all, what other reason could there be?

Now, using startling new evidence, this film will reveal the truth behind the seemingly inexplicable attack. It is a truth whose ruthless cynicism is, even today, hard to accept.

The film will be a stylish reconstruction of the events leading up to, during, and after the day of the attack. It will have the production values, pace and tension of a thriller. For over thirty years, people have disbelieved the official explanation, but have been unable to rebut it convincingly. Now, with access to former officers in the Soviet armed forces and intelligence services, and on the basis of our research in the USA and Israel, we can tell what really happened.

Both the documentary "Dead in the Water" and book; "Operation Cyanide" are available from www.Amazon.com .

COLD WAR WEBSITES OF INTEREST

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

www.aarclibrary.org/publib/libguide.htm - This web site contains reports, transcripts, and other documents relating to political assassinations, particularly the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy. These materials include reports from the various government investigations into the crime, as well as source materials such as transcripts from those investigations. The collection also contains relevant material from federal agencies such as the FBI and CIA.

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

www.wendemuseum.org - Founded in Los Angeles, California in 2002, The Wende Museum is dedicated to the preservation and exhibition of social and cultural artifacts, artwork, and archives relating to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union during the Cold War era (1945-1991). "Wende," a German word meaning "turning point," refers to the period of the collapse of communist East Germany in 1989 and the creation of a reunified federal German state. It symbolizes the end of Soviet communism and the beginning of a new epoch in Eastern Europe. The Los Angeles-based Museum boasts one of the largest known private collections of objects and archives reflecting the post-War cultures of communist Eastern Europe and the USSR. Its goal is to acquire, evaluate, preserve, and display relevant artifacts and archives for the benefit of scholarship and public enlightenment.

www.bayofpigsmuseum.org - The Bay of Pigs Museum in Miami, Florida. See article above. (Editor's Note: Talks are underway with the Director of the Bay of Pigs Museum, Paul Crespo, to affiliate with the Cold War Museum, FGPjr)

www.history.ac.uk/ihr/Focus/index.html - New issue of History in Focus has just been published online: It focuses on the Cold War, and consists of 10 original articles by historians, book reviews, resources and other information, aimed at post-16 and undergraduate students and their teachers. Of course, it will also interest many others at all levels of study.

www.timelessvoices.org – EAA Museum. The Timeless Voices video oral history archive covers the full spectrum of the aviation experience - from astronauts to ultralights and everything in between.

www.christopherjohnbright.com/nuclear.htm - Nike expert Christopher Bright is an independent scholar of twentieth century American history. Although he is interested in a variety of diplomatic, political, and business history topics, this website features information about two particular subjects: Nuclear Antiaircraft Weapons in the US during the Cold War and Twentieth Century Fairfax County, Virginia. Christopher is helping with our efforts to locate at the former Nike Missile base in Lorton, Virginia.

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

“THE END”

Thank you for your interest in The Cold War Times and support of The Cold War Museum.

Comments, questions, suggestions, or ideas on The Cold War Times can be sent to editor@coldwar.org.

If you are interested in helping to establish a self-sufficient magazine with advertisements, catalog, and articles, from the ground up, send an email 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 actually just scrolled down to the bottom of the page to see “The End,” send an email to editor@coldwar.org and let me know.

Thank you for your continued support.

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