

# The Cold War Times®

The Newsletter of The Cold War Museum®

Summer 2022



## Letter from the Executive Director

COVID is starting to look like a long slog as new more infectious variants seem to arrive with increasing frequency. And now it also look like what many experts have been telling us, that the Russian war on Ukraine isn't going away any time soon, is also true. Patience, something we Americans have not been noticeably blessed with, seems in order right now.

Whenever there's trouble between Russia and the West we at your Museum tend to get an increase in questions about whether a new Cold War is unfolding. In the most fundamental sense the answer continues to be no because what most characterized the Cold War, except toward the end, was the realistic possibility that nuclear weapons would be used, and that continues to be off the table between Russia and the West.

But there was much that characterized the Cold War that was not directly about nuclear weapons. We did have direct combat with Communist powers, as in the Korean and Vietnam wars, and many, many proxy wars against them, but those tended to be intermittent. What was NOT intermittent, what was continuous 24/7, was information war: a silent, intense combat of propaganda, disinformation, and espionage around the world.

In this issue of our newsletter there is an article that talks to that information war and gives some ways to address how you, as someone who knows the importance of this history, can join with those of us on the board and staff of the Museum in interesting people—maybe some of your younger relatives or others whose lives have not brought them into direct contact with this information combat—in the Cold War. This article was written for another purpose but I thought it might also help some of our Museum members like you so I offer it with that in mind.

You will want to read our Board Chairman's letter. As a distinguished professional in Cold War activities, Chuck brings a lifetime of experience to bear in commenting in his letter and elsewhere on Cold War activities.

And if you are a reader and like to fill in gaps in your knowledge of Cold War history, you are certainly going to want to read the reviews inside of notable recent books on the Cold War from Chad Manske, another of the Cold War professionals in our board. You'll see more of his reviews in coming months.

We give you an update on the events we've produced since the last newsletter along with the new ones scheduled, articles on Cold War history, and articles on many other topics you'll likely find of interest.

Thank you for believing, as the staff and board of the Museum do, that helping coming generations understand the history of the Cold War and its relevance to our situation today; honoring the service of Cold War professionals; and showing how the intelligence function is essential for informing our policy, diplomacy, and military action, are very important for this country. Your ongoing support for this effort via your Membership in the Museum is what makes us able to advance this mission—and to have a Museum at all.

We do this for you.

*Jason*

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# CWM Seeking Congressional Designation as The National Cold War Museum

As reported in the last issue, since late 2021 CWM has been seeking the support of members of the Virginia Congressional delegation to advance a bill that would designate CWM as The National Cold War Museum. There can be only one US museum with this designation, and museums in NE and AR are also seeking this recognition, which does not bring with it any federal funding but does greatly enhance the credibility of an institution seeking funds from large-scale private donors.

We've made considerable progress in this effort, aided by the key positions that VA legislators in both the House and Senate occupy on the most important Committees for such an

effort: the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, as well as the Senate Intelligence Committee. And since this a nonpartisan topic with no cost going forward for the federal government, it is very attractive for support by both Democrats and Republicans. Neither of the competitive states have anything comparable in terms of representation on the key Committees.

This is normally a slow process, requiring several years of effort to achieve success, but we are well underway with it with the help of our Hill friends on both sides. This effort is aided by the personal relationships of Chairman Chuck Wilson and some

other CWM Board members with key legislators, and that Executive Director Jason Hall was a professional lobbyist for a federal agency and a national trade association for many years.

Rep. Rob Wittman, the senior Republican on the House Armed Services Committee, is taking the lead for us in this effort, and he is joined on his draft legislation by Rep. Elaine Luria, a Democrat who is the Vice-Chair of the Committee; by the Museum's current Congressman, Rep. Bob Good (who recently visited the Museum with one of his staffers, as we reported elsewhere in this issue); and by others in the VA delegation.

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## The Cold War Times

*The Newsletter of The Cold War Museum*

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## Message from the Chairman

*Chuck Wilson*

Dear Members and Friends,

Summer is here with warmer days, vacations, and travel coming to mind. As you plan your vacations plan a visit to The Cold War Museum® where Cold War History comes alive. Since 2011, the Museum has been located at Vint Hill, Virginia, on the grounds of the former Vint Hill Farms Station, also known as Monitoring Station No. 1, which was a Top-Secret Army signals intelligence base during WWII and the Cold War.

Our collections are particularly strong in signals intelligence (SIGINT), image intelligence (IMINT), the history of Vint Hill during both WWII and the Cold War, Cold War Berlin, Civil Defense, atomic weapons, the Liberty and Pueblo incidents, Cold War cultural and Olympic competitions, Strategic Air Command, submarine detection (SOSUS), the Cuban Missile Crisis, the STASI (East German secret police), and Soviet and East German disinformation campaigns. We have thousands of artifacts with many being rare and some one-of-a-kind, and some of our exhibits were created and donated by those Cold War Veterans who did the work.

In addition to our Cold War collections, The Cold War Museum® Presentation Series continues to exceed expectations! When the pandemic eliminated our use of the “Convention Hall” next door, our Presentation Series of distinguished speakers stopped. We managed to resurrect the Presentation Series through Zoom video teleconferences and lectures in 2022. Be sure to view our schedule of lectures from exciting Cold War speakers here [CWM Presentation Series](#) and scroll down.

The Cold War Museum® is an all-volunteer organization, drawing on our staff’s extensive Cold War experience as professionals in the military and intelligence communities. The Cold War Museum® is open for private tours and for weekend visits. We are *The Real People Explaining the Real Things*.

Looking ahead for the remaining year, pressure is on to increase our funding, modernize, and expand our space to display all our artifacts. As the pandemic declines and with your help, we will take The Cold War Museum® to the next level of success: to modernize and expand! I cannot THANK YOU ENOUGH for all you do, and, for your continued support of The Cold War Museum®!

The best of wishes for a very prosperous remainder of the year!

*Chuck*

Chuck Wilson  
Chairman, The Board of Directors



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John Welch, CWM Co-Founder &  
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Clayton Vieg, Imagery (Intelligence  
Community)

*Designation cont. from page 2*

In recent developments, we've had a staff turnover in Mr. Wittman's office and we've provided our materials on this designation to the two new people who are handling our draft bill in his office. There was also a redistricting in Virginia, so the Museum as of the November 2022 election is in the state's 10<sup>th</sup> district, the seat for which is currently occupied by Rep. Jennifer Wexton. We will be reaching out to her staff as well.

We have also contacted the appropriate staff in the offices of

# Meet Your Board of Directors



The Cold War Museum® Board of Directors is the governing body of our nonprofit organization. This governance is high level: strategy, oversight, and accountability of the overall activities of the museum. Our Board is made up of thirteen seasoned senior executives of varying professional backgrounds who work pro bono for the benefit of the museum. Our Board members meet, usually each month, to discuss and vote on the affairs of The Cold War Museum®.

Meet our Board of Directors at this link: [BOARD OF DIRECTORS CWM](#)

Alternate Link: <https://coldwar.org/default.asp?pid=15593>



Virginia Senator Mark Warner, who heads the Senate Intelligence Committee, and Senator Tim Kaine, who serves on the Senate Armed Service Committee, providing them with our materials and that Senator Wittman is active on our behalf on the House side on this Virginia Congressional delegation bipartisan issue. If we are lucky we'll be able to get our small bill attached to the appropriate vehicle, the large FY 2023 National Defense Authorization bill, which goes through House and Senate Armed Services Committees and usually moves in the fall.

We will keep you informed of our progress in this area in coming editions of *The Cold War Times*. If you have connections to any of the Congressional offices noted above and would like to help in this effort, please contact Jason at [jason@coldwar.org](mailto:jason@coldwar.org).



# Brigadier General Charles McGee Interred at Arlington National Cemetery



**COL. CHARLES MCGEE**  
COMBAT PILOT, TUSKEGEE AIRMEN

**Charles E. McGee was laid to rest at Arlington National Cemetery June 17, 2022.** McGee was born on Dec. 7, 1919, in Cleveland, Ohio and served as a Tuskegee Airmen pilot in World War II and an Air Force fighter pilot in the North Korean and Vietnam wars. In WWII he protected the Eighth Air Force bombers as part of the famous "Red Tails Squadron." McGee flew 136 missions over Nazi Europe. He then served in Korea and Vietnam, before retiring from the U.S. Air Force with the rank of Colonel in 1973. He flew more than four hundred total combat missions across three wars. The service at the Arlington National Cemetery featured a military flyover, including Red Tail F-16s from the Alabama Air National Guard 187th Fighter Wing and T-1A Jayhawks from the 99th Flying Training Squadron, Joint Base San Antonio. May he rest in peace as a devoted and honored servant of his country.



Caisson departs from Fort Myer Chapel



Caisson arrives at internment site with USAF Honor Guard



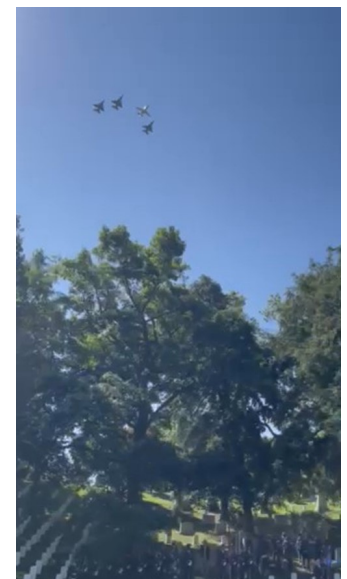
USAF Honor Guard carries Brig. Gen. McGee to grave site



USAF Honor Guard lays down Brig. Gen. McGee at grave site



Brigadier General McGee salutes at President Trump's State of the Union Address February 4, 2020



USAF Missing Man formation

## Our Lecture Series

The Cold War Museum's Presentation Series, where we present eyewitnesses to, and other expert accounts of, key Cold War events, has been a key method by which the Museum educates about the Cold War for our audience (which normally averages about 40-50 people), a resource for future scholars (since we film all these events including the question-and-answer sessions), and a significant source of income for our operations.

As you know, we began this Series well before COVID and originally did all of them in-person. When COVID forced the closing of our doors and suspension of all of our activities, we had to rethink many things. Since people could no longer gather in large groups, we got a Zoom license and converted to 100% online. This has been highly successful for us, since it allows both audience and speaker to be from anywhere in the world, so we will continue with Zoom streaming but eventually also return to the in-person option where the speaker is local; we'll do that when COVID conditions allow, although not in our prior venue of the Old Bust Head production floor since that is no longer available. Because of the popularity and scope of the Zoom format, we've expanded to doing these about every three or four weeks.

Since our Spring 2022 issue appeared, we have presented the following:

- ◆ **5/1/22** – Chris Pocock, world authority on the U-2, on the Black Bats (Wikipedia: “Black Bat Squadron ([Chinese](#): 黑蝙蝠中隊; [pinyin](#): *hēi biānfú zhōngduì*), formally the 34th Squadron, was a [squadron](#) of [CIA reconnaissance plane](#) pilots and crew based in [Taiwan](#) during the [Cold War](#). Citizens of the [Republic of China](#) flew missions over [mainland China](#) controlled by the [People's Republic of China](#) (PRC) to drop agents and gather military signal intelligence around military sites.”)
- ◆ **5/22/22** – John Pomfret, on a key incident in the late Cold War period when help from Polish intelligence was critical during a Gulf War situation in the Middle East—drawing from his recent book *From Warsaw With Love*.
- ◆ **7/10/22** – Don Stanton on sub-chasing as a P-3 pilot in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

And—there are MANY MORE ALREADY SCHEDULED FOR THE REST OF THE YEAR; as I write this, we have them scheduled to mid-January 2023, with more to follow. Please see the Upcoming Events article in this issue for the dates and descriptions of those events.

If you are interested in getting a list of our prior events and/or accessing the digital videos of any of them, please contact Exec. Director Jason Hall ([jason@coldwar.org](mailto:jason@coldwar.org)); there is a modest charge for accessing the prior ones, all of which were videoed.

And if you'd like your email address to be added to our notification list for coming events, please contact Jason for that as well.

## How Do You Get Someone Interested in the Cold War?

That's not a valid question directed at readers of this newsletter of course. By being a Member of the Cold War Museum, you've already shown that you're interested in the Cold War and its history. And most of our Members are people who were Cold War professionals. If you're one of those, you were a participant with responsibilities and developed expertise, and what you didn't do yourself, you witnessed up close or heard about from other cleared people. You don't need any persuading that the Cold War period is not only interesting in itself but also directly relevant to some of the situations and ambitions we face with countries like China and Russia.

But I'd be surprised if you didn't have friends and relatives, especially younger ones, with only a vague understanding of the political history of Cold War and of the constant, silent information war—propaganda, disinformation, and intelligence—that was much less visible than the direct wars like Korea and Vietnam, and the many proxy wars of that time.

How do you get people like that to see the importance of the Cold War, and how interesting it is and how relevant to the lives we live now?

I have to give thought to topics like that as the Executive Director of the Museum. And recently I had occasion to write down some of my ideas.

The occasion was that it was my turn to be the moderator for the topic of a book club to which I belong. I chose as our topic (no surprise) the Cold War and some related topics. The moderator of this club (it's a group of college friends, so in this case we've all known each other for more than 50 years) gets to choose the topic but then presents about 5-6 books as possible choices for the next session and the group as a whole selects the book we'll actually read and discuss.

The plus side of the topic I chose is that everyone in the group lived through the

Cold War, so all have some basic sense of it. On the other hand, I and only one other person are the only ones who spent considerable time in the political process and thus know first-hand about how practical politics actually works at the federal level. So these are, with some exceptions, not people who had professional experience in the details of the Cold War, and many are people with no special interest or expertise in practical politics.

I thought about various ways, both direct and indirect, to get them to have some idea of a fierce conflict that was only occasionally military and pretty constantly about propaganda, disinformation, and intelligence, and the related topics of deception generally and lying in particular.

And then I wrote up the following for them, which by the time you read this they will have read as well. As I did that, I noticed that this might be of use to some of the visitors to the Museum—those without much background but with a desire to learn, and some curiosity. So I'm expecting to also use this in modified form as a handout at the Museum for anyone who wants a starting place to engage. Here's what I wrote, in the hope that some of this may be of use to you as well:

### [Book Club Suggestions: The Cold War, Espionage, and Deception](#)

While we all led our comfortable and very fortunate lives, there were things going on that were difficult and dangerous. I want to take you into that parallel but very different world behind the curtain. There are various ways to do that depending on our collective interests.

**Overview History of the Cold War:** John Gaddis, *The Cold War*. I

If the above topic is your priority then Yale historian John Gaddis's *The Cold War* is your choice. It's generally considered the best one-volume history of the Cold War, and it's not very long.

Gaddis is one of the leading historians of

the Cold War. He wrote this at the request of his Yale students, who begged him for something simpler than the collection of scholarly works about various aspects of the Cold War that he was using for the course. What really sets it apart and makes it fascinating is that Gaddis was one of the first people in the West to gain extensive access to the Soviet archives in the thaw period immediately after the Cold War, so he is able to tell things from the Soviet as well as Western points-of-view. If you want a solid framework about this period, this is the book. You don't really know the world until you can see it from the eyes of the opposition.

**Espionage in the Cold War.** There were hot wars (Korea, Vietnam, the various proxy wars) during this period but for most of it the 24/7 competition was an information war: propaganda, disinformation, and espionage. Think of a 24/7 bar-room arm-wrestling competition that doesn't generate a lot of visible motion but requires immense and continuous effort and where the momentum shifts back and forth.

The Cold War Museum (CWM) where I work gets into all parts of this information war but especially the espionage side, since our collections are heavy in that area (mostly IMINT—image intelligence, the look-down stuff—and SIGINT—signals intelligence—both coded and uncoded; the other main types are HUMINT—human spies; MASINT—measurement and signatures info such as ELINT—electronic intelligence, as in telemetry signals for missiles; and OSINT—open-source intelligence, which is any type of published info, which in print or online. See <https://irp.fas.org/nsa/iioss/threat96/part02.htm>.) CWM covers HUMINT to some degree as well, but most people don't know that the overwhelming majority of espionage information comes from IMINT, SIGINT, and OSINT. Think of what you know about how we are helping the Ukrainians with information.

*Cont. on page 8*



*Interest cont. from page 7*

If you want to know the HUMINT side of the Cold War, which is the part of espionage that interests most people outside of the intelligence community, there are various ways we could go:

**The Feel of It:** John le Carré, *Smiley's People*.

I've asked various people who are currently in or were in the secret world about insiders' views of espionage fiction. There seems to be general agreement that most of it is laughably wrong, with the James Bond series being among the worst in terms of reality. The one consistent exception I've heard is the novels of the late John le Carré, the writing name of David Cornwell. Le Carré was both MI5 (British counterintelligence, protecting against the other guy's spies) and MI6 (foreign intelligence) at one time. His work has been so widely read in the intelligence community that terms he used, such as "mole" (a spy who has become a higher-up inside the other guy's intelligence apparatus), are now used widely inside the community. He had a visceral sense of deception and both its strategic effectiveness and its damaging effects on individuals because his father was a largely successful professional con man.

I've read a number of his novels but *Smiley's People* is my favorite, in part because of the lead character, George Smiley, but also because the novel became a mini-series on BBC starring the great British actor Alec Guinness. I have that on DVD and have viewed it several times. Le Carré, who wrote the TV scripts, said that Guinness "owned" the character of Smiley. You can get the TV show on Amazon. Highly recommended, even if we don't go this route with the book.

This is the one you want if you want to get a feel for how the game was played at the highest levels during the Cold War. Mostly not James Bond. Mostly thought. Evidence. Strategy.

**How It's Done:** Tony and Jonna Mendez, *The Moscow Rules*. Want to see how the CIA devised ways to successfully run agents in Moscow against the KGB, the toughest place in the world to run agents

because of the extreme skills of the KGB and their sheer numbers in Moscow? Jonna and Tony Mendez know because they were there. They figured out how to do it after years of CIA failures in that city. Both are legends in CIA.

Tony (now dead) was Chief of Disguise for the Technical Service side of CIA; if you saw the movie *Argo* you saw a depiction of him by Ben Affleck. Tony devised the successful Iran escape for our diplomats as well changing the game in Moscow. Jonna was his successor as Chief of Disguise, and she had been a field officer for CIA prior to going to the tech side so she knew how their ideas would play in practice. Jonna, who is one of the founders of the International Spy Museum in DC, did a Zoom presentation for CWM on *The Moscow Rules* that we have on video. In setting that up, I got to talk with her for a while on Zoom; very nice lady. But I don't think you'd want to be on the other side of something important to her.

Jonna and Tony write about the brush pass, where an agent passes information to his case officer out in the open and under surveillance in such a way that you can't tell anything happened even if you're watching closely—deliberately applying the distraction techniques used by professional magicians. (Note: the people who gather information for you, almost always foreign nationals, are called "agents;" the people who recruit and run them are called "case officers.") Tony also devised a way to completely change your appearance while walking in the open in a crowd in such a way that you just disappear. And they helped develop the JIB, the Jack-in-the-Box, that could be instantly deployed to replace someone who has just made a rolling escape from a moving car. That one started with a lot of experimentation with Southeast Asian inflatable sex dolls (until one exploded) and then got better and better. And on and on. Amazing stuff, all true. Jonna lived it.

This is the one for you if you want to see the details of how things work as a case officer in the field against the toughest opposition, and what kinds of characteristics people have to have to do field work well. It's also an extremely fast-moving

and fun story.

**Their Agents:** David Wise, *Spy: The Inside Story of How the FBI's Robert Hanssen Betrayed America*.

Why do people spy? How do individuals do it? How do they get caught? If you want to see that from the "bad guy" side (spies against the West), this is your book.

The single most damaging Soviet agent against the Brits during the Cold War was Kim Philby, an extremely well-placed mole in British intelligence. But the worst (most damaging) traitor in American history is generally considered to be Robert Hanssen, a highly-placed mole in the FBI. He's now rotting in a supermax prison in the Midwest, where he will stay until he dies, because he's the exception to the rule that we trade ours for theirs when it comes to spies. He got so many of our agents in the USSR killed that he'll never get out, and he only escaped execution by cutting a deal to tell all in exchange for his life and for his wife not being prosecuted. (She was totally unaware of his spying.) The above is one of the best books on the Hanssen case.

**Our Agents:** Benjamin Weiser, *A Secret Life: The Polish Officer, His Covert Mission, and the Price He Paid to Save His Country*.

Are agents all slimy folks? Do any decent people "betray their country?" If so, why? If that's your interest, this is the book.

A fair number of agents are not very nice people, especially the ones who do it primarily for the money, or for resentment for not being recognized for their brilliance. Everyone agrees that Hanssen was indeed very smart but he spied for the Soviets for both of the above reasons. Nasty piece of work.

Now for something completely different. Not all the Cold War agents for the West were nice either but many did it because they decided they could no longer stomach the inherent corruption that inevitably arises in any authoritarian state, and the money was not instrumental and sometimes even foregone. And some were even remarkably admirable people in virtually every respect.

*Cont. on page 9*



*Interest cont. from page 8*

Our most important agent in the Warsaw Pact was Ryszard Kuklinski, a brilliant Polish Army officer who was very well-placed indeed, as the architect of the land attack plans against the West for the entire Warsaw Pact, including the Soviet Union. This was not the first time that the Poles had had an instrumental role in supporting the West (in the late 1930s, Polish scientists found a way to crack the German Enigma code and passed along their work to the Brits just as Poland was falling to the Germans) nor would it be the last (at the end of the Cold War, the excellent Polish intelligence service, a tough Cold War adversary, helped us get six key American intel and military people out of occupied Kuwait, thus saving Desert Storm, and then helped us again and again get access to intel against other hostiles where they had access and we didn't.)

Everyone in CIA who had any contact with Kuklinski remarked on how they admired him as a person as well as an effective agent. He liked what he knew of the U.S., but he risked his life not for the U.S. but to save his country, which the Soviets were planning to use as a battleground for expected Western and Soviet use of tactical nuclear weapons in a land attack, thus sparing Mother Russia's territory by turning virtually all of Poland into a nuclear wasteland and destroying its people. One of the CIA case officers who worked with Kuklinski told K.'s story at one of CWM's presentations.

If you choose this book, you will meet a truly amazing person whom you will come to admire as well and never forget. Plus the post-Cold-War Poles don't see this guy as a traitor but as hero; they honor his grave and his memory. There's a very good Polish movie (with subtitles) called *Jack Strong* that I have that tells the story of him, his equally courageous wife, and their children and how we exfiltrated them safely when the danger got to be too much. You can stream it on Amazon Prime if we choose not to read the book.

**Deception.** Deception in its various forms is found throughout the Cold War, used by both sides in propaganda, disinformation, and espionage. Certainly lying is a central part of deception but it's not the only way

to deceive. If deception interests you, here are two options: an overview of lying and how it can, in the right circumstances, be detected in people's facial and bodily expressions of emotion; and how lying and other highly effective means of deception work in practice.

#### **Option I for Deception:**

**Lying—Its Scope and Detecting It:** Paul Ekman, *Telling Lies*

Why do people lie? Aren't we supposed to tell the truth? Are there legitimate exceptions to that, what are they, and why? Are there ways backed by science to detect when people are lying by how they behave? If this is what interests you, this is your book.

Lying is at the heart of any information war and is a more complex topic than most people think. During the Cold War period we made considerable progress in understanding how lying works and in how to detect it in people's expressions.

The world authority on human expression of emotion is experimental psychologist Paul Ekman. I first ran across his research in the 1970's when I was doing my dissertation on a related topic and admired it then and since. Bob C. knows him. His fairly recent book *Telling Lies* provides the best short description I know of the different kinds of lying and why we all tell them as well as why and how trained observers, and the few people with natural abilities in this area who can do this without training, can detect from microexpressions (which Ekman discovered), in some but not all circumstances, when someone is lying, and why this is not foolproof.

Ekman's trained law enforcement and intelligence people in this to great effect, including noting its limitations. He also was initially the technical advisor to a very fun and interesting TV series called *Lie to Me* that starred Tim Roth, Jennifer Beals, and others. Ekman bowed out after the first few seasons because the show started diverging from his research findings, but if you want to see how the real thing works, you can stream the series pilot and subsequent episodes on Amazon Prime.

**Option II for Deception: Deception in Practice** (both a third of one book and a play)

#### **A. Lying as High-Stakes Testing: Odysseus and Penelope**

The Homecoming section of the *Odyssey*—last third of the book.

#### **B. Beyond Lying: The Art of Paltering: Iago**

Paltering as a kind of prevarication/equivocation.

Is it ever OK in very dangerous circumstances to lie to someone you love? What could possibly justify that? What does really high-level lying look like in practice? And is there an even more effective way to deceive than lying? If that's what interests you, these two sources above are your choice.

We've all lied (we all actually do it every day, if only in "social lying,"), and we've all been lied to. It's part of being human. We all have seen liars who do it better than we do, perhaps because they got over on us. But deception takes many other forms, many of which have been central to the Cold War and WWII information wars, such as arranging circumstantial evidence to suggest a false conclusion.

Whether it's OK in some cases to lie to the person you love most in the world is a very interesting and practical question given the extreme risks in doing so, including loss of the deep trust that's necessary in preserving our closest relationships.

One of the master liars in literature is Odysseus, the lead character in the ancient Greek epic the *Odyssey*. I know this book well because it's been my favorite since I first encountered it as a college freshman. I've reread it many times over the years and looked at some of the key scholarly work around it.

Typically little noticed are the character and mind of Odysseus's wife Penelope, to whom he has been trying to return for twenty years despite some seriously tempting ladies along the way who find him very attractive, usually because he's outwitted them although they are master deceivers themselves. Penelope is fully his equal in intelligence, in creativity (Odysseus is credited with devising the strategy of the Trojan Horse and leading the troops hidden in it), and in telling real

*Cont. on page 10*

ly good lies. She's got all his best traits without his flaws of compulsive curiosity in dangerous situations and pushing his luck just to see if he can outwit yet another foe. (Ever notice how experts in any line of work only get really excited when they face the most difficult challenges to their skills?)

Their extraordinary faithfulness to each other (Odysseus's dalliances coming home appear to be strategic devices against dangerous women with more than human powers to buy time and opportunity to escape) is a measure of their extraordinary love for each other as peers and for their family.

And despite all the setbacks in his journey, Penelope's been constantly facing a worse, much more dangerous situation at home, without a goddess at her side at key points, as Odysseus has had with the goddess of wisdom (no surprise) Athena, who finds him very amusing. Nice to have a goddess as your buddy, although Athena doesn't save him from a lot of serious trouble and requires him always to step up fully himself, intervening only when absolutely necessary.

Odysseus and Penelope love each other like crazy but lie to each other at critical moments during his homecoming. Yet neither takes offense—nor does Athena when he lies to her. And both Penelope and Odysseus are truth-tellers by nature, as we can see when the smoke clears and they are both safe, at least for the moment. (Nobody is ever really safe in the *Odyssey*; that's the archaic world of the Greeks.) What are these master deceivers doing with their lies? And why do both see that it's OK in these circumstances, even essential?

The other source we'd use with this choice is Shakespeare's play *Othello*, with special attention to the words and actions of Iago, who I think is the most devastating of Shakespeare's many villains. What Iago is doing is called paltering, which in recent times has gotten some serious scholarly attention. It's a special form of prevarication, aka equivocation—essentially telling the truth in such a way as to deliberately deceive. That's not easy to do well, but when done well it can nuke your opponent—in this case a brave and good guy with some weaknesses.

So there are seven possible choices here as follows:

- Gaddis, *The Cold War*
- Le Carré, *Smiley's People*
- Mendez, *The Moscow Rules*
- Wise, *Spy* [Robert Hanssen]
- Weiser, *A Secret Life* [Kuklinski]
- Ekman, *Telling Lies*
- Deception in Practice sources
  - A. Strategic lies in the Homecoming section (last third) of the *Odyssey*, and
  - B. *Othello*, focusing on the thinking and actions of the character Iago—how he does what he does, and why.

## A Cold War Short Story from 1952

Max Corneau (LTC USAF, ret.), a former Cold War intelligence pilot, writes of this story:

*Tom Kirwan served in the USAF in the early 1950s beginning with Undergraduate Pilot Training (UPT) He was pulled from UPT and "selected" as one of the Air Force's World Class Athletes on the track team as a runner. Tom went to Europe for a season, then didn't return to UPT and reverted to a Private First Class and was stationed at the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Wing at Lockbourne Air Force Base, Ohio. While at Lockbourne Tom was a guard and wrote the attached original form missive that he entered into a competition.*

Tom's son Dave offered this story to the Cold War Museum in remembrance of his father. It's a vivid short evocation by a talented writer of what extraordinary efforts people would make to regain their freedom from Cold War dictatorships—and at what cost.

{Double-click on the PDF icon below to open a copy of the story}



TAK Air Force Short Story Contest THE LAST EIGHT MINUTES March 15 1952.pdf

# Book Reviews



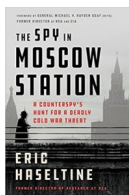
Books reviewed by  
Chad Manske



**The Billion Dollar Spy: A True Story of Cold War Espionage and Betrayal** by David E. Hoffman: The incredible true story of the most significant spy for the US during the Cold War. As

the US struggled to recruit a spy in the Soviet Union, Adolf Tolkachev, a disgruntled Soviet engineer with the highest security clearances and access, is desperate for retribution, doing all he can to switch sides. After he is recruited he is responsible for providing the US thousands and thousands of valuable documents as photographed by his Pentax camera over a number of years. This intel is worth billions (thus the title), and he did it all without the KGB discovering him through surveillance. However, a failed and fired CIA trainee would upend the whole machine through his ‘burning’ of Tolkachev, becoming the first US spy to defect to the Soviets in 1986. Tolkachev’s intel was of such high value—conveying Soviet technology advances in aircraft, radar and others—that the US enjoyed complete air superiority for years after Tolkachev’s contributions, and even honor him at CIA’s Langley headquarters. Thrilling and amazing—I loved this book from Pulitzer Prize Winner David Hoffman.

**The Spy in Moscow Station: A Counterspy's Hunt for a Deadly Cold War Threat** by Eric Haseltine, Michael V. Hayden (foreword): The true story of espionage,



American spy agency bureaucratic infighting, technical surveillance and spycraft

wrapped around the race to find THE leak in the US embassy in Moscow. In the 1970s, unexpected leaks of the most sensitive information were occurring from the US embassy inexplicably. Great lengths were being taken to meticulously scrub the spaces, walls and equipment—to include finding sensitive technology buried within the non-functioning fireplace—yet the leaks continued. NSA engineer Charles Grandy traveled to Moscow to try and figure the mystery out and crack the code, and eventually was able. As it turns out, a sophisticated device was engineered and placed in the power switches of the new electronic typewriters, and their keystrokes would record the sensitive info directly for the KGB. Then, as today, the Russian patience and sophistication of such events cannot be underestimated. Riveting and curiously interesting—fans of the Cold War will love this!

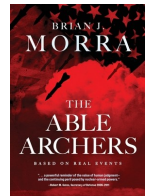


**I Always Wanted to Fly: America's Cold War Airmen** by Wolfgang Samue, Ken Hechler (foreword):

Author Wolfgang Samuel gives readers something few, if any, authors have: a comprehensive and thrilling first-hand account stories of the hero Airmen who flew in ‘combat’ during the Cold War years between 1945 and ‘68. Young men born in the early 20th century who flew in WWII would go on to fly in the Berlin Airlift, Korea, and/or Vietnam. Despite the ‘Cold’ moniker, their missions would be every bit hot as they engaged in dogfighting, reconnaissance, bombing and other types of combat missions over Korea, Laos, Vietnam, China and other contested airspace. These were true heroes, many earning multiple Air Medals and Distinguished Flying Crosses, as well as Silver Stars, Air Force Crosses and Medals of Honor. They flew with tremendous cour-

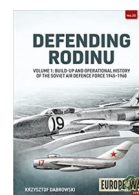
age and bravery with one common thread uniting them all—they all always wanted to fly! Samuel himself was a veteran of dozens of secret reconnaissance missions, and thus his easy and engaging narrative puts readers right in the very aircraft of the heroes he interviewed.

**The Able Archers** by Brian J. Morra: Published just two months ago, this novel is based on true events that led



up to the brink of nuclear annihilation between the Soviet Union and the US in the summer and fall of 1983—and not many in the world were really aware. Capt Kevin Cattani is a bright USAF intelligence officer, and his counterpart is the more experienced Soviet Col Ivan Levchenko. Beginning with the Soviet shootdown of a Korean Airlines flight that accidentally strayed into Soviet airspace, the tensions between each country and the ratcheting up of alert states quickly make the risk for miscalculation ever greater. Through determined investigations on both sides to uncover the truth and mistakes made, to a building of trust between these two men and their countries, the eventual outcome is a walk -back from the potential horror that could have manifested.

Books reviewed by  
Chuck Wilson



**Defending Rodinu: Volume 1: Build-Up and Operational History of the Soviet Air Defence Force 1945-1960.** By Krzysztof Dabrowski. In his book *Defending Rodinu Volume 1*,

Cont. on page 12

Krzysztof Dabrowski takes a systematic and pragmatic look at the Soviet air defense forces during the Cold War period from immediately after the end of World War II to 1960. In his research Dabrowski pulls from a wide variety of sources and material that has been declassified and released since the end of the Cold War in 1991. There are a variety of period illustrations, photographs, and maps along with modern color images of the related aircraft types.

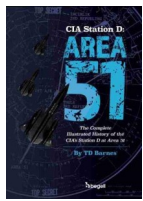
When World War II ended in 1945, mistrust and tensions grew between East and West. The “world peace” did not arrive as thought. A new “Cold War,” emerged. The Soviets had to refocus their air defenses to counter threats from its past WWII allies. Making things worse, the technology and equipment of Soviet air defense forces were rapidly becoming obsolete. With the outbreak of the Korean War, the need for effective combination of command and control, radars, interceptors, and surface to air missiles became more acute.

Within this period of just fifteen years, the air defenses of the Soviet Union evolved from anti-aircraft guns and piston-engine fighters to surface-to-air missiles along with Mach 2 interceptors armed with missiles. While the perceived threat from the West of nuclear-armed aircraft and bombers did not appear over the Soviet Union, many reconnaissance aircraft did. The Soviet air defenses were tested and engaged many times to counter the perceived or actual allied intruders.

Additionally, and of interest, are the accounts of shoot-downs of various U.S. military aircraft, operating not only around the periphery of the Soviet Union, but also the “claimed” airspace of the Soviet Union.

*Defending Rodinu Volume 1* is the story of how this remarkable progress was achieved and how these assets performed in actual combat against U.S. and allied

aircraft violating Soviet air space. Well recommended for students of the period.



**CIA Station D: Area 51: The Complete Illustrated History of the CIA's Station D at Area 51** by Thornton D. “TD” Barnes. In writing CIA Station D: Area 51, Thornton D.

“TD” Barnes provides the reader with a true CIA insider’s story on twenty-nine-plus years (1955-1979) of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) activities at this extremely sensitive location known as “Area 51.” Barnes was a member of the CIA special projects team at Area 51 for many of those years. This, along with his research of the recent CIA declassification of secret documents, make for a well-illustrated and comprehensive history of Area 51 during this period.

Those declassified documents identified the facility as “CIA Station D-Area 51” and was the most “secretive and power projection venue for testing secret, high-flying spy planes, developing stealth technology, conducting aerial reconnaissance, and exploiting acquired US adversaries' military assets.” Barnes continues with tremendous detail about the development, building, programs, and operation of the then most sensitive location in the United States. There is a considerable amount of information in his book that has not been revealed before, even by the “Agency” today.

Barnes outlines the astonishing array of names, nicknames, and code names used for the base since the CIA first chose it in 1955 as the perfect spot to secretly flight-test the highly classified U-2 spy plane. He describes the some of the challenges in detail.

The struggle between the US Air Force and the Central Intelligence Agency for aerial reconnaissance responsibility had to be overcome with a tenuous partnership between the agencies for that reconnaissance function to evolve. The author describes the interagency (CIA-USAF) chal-

lenges in aircraft selection, with Lockheed Skunkworks’ U-2 being chosen. The genesis of Area 51 (1955) was for the development and testing of the high-flying U-2 spy plane.

A few years later, in the early 1960s, the CIA high-flying, Mach 3 A-12 Blackbird was developed and flew at Area 51. The A-12 was the precursor to the SR-71 Blackbird. (The SR-71 did not flight-test out of Area-51 but out of Edwards AFB, CA. In fact, the Air Force did not know about the A-12 until the SR-71 arrived at Kadena AB, Japan to replace it.) The Navy Top Gun Weapons School and the Air Force Red Flag exercises also began in this area.

In addition to the Soviet Union, Barnes reveals the creation and test flying of U-2 aircraft for operation in/around Japan, Turkey, China, and in Europe plus twenty-nine A-12 Blackbird spy missions over Vietnam and North Korea. This is very revealing in that the CIA worked Area 51 as a worldwide spying operation.

As time went on, Area 51 work increased with multiple “Special Projects” unfolding, each with its own “need to know.” Along the way there were many, many challenges, sacrifices, and accomplishments by all who served at Area 51 that helped make both the CIA and the United States the world leader in science and technology.

Barnes also tells the story of the pilots and aircrews who lost their lives along with thousands of Americans that helped launch the Central Intelligence Agency into the world of overhead reconnaissance. It has been said, “these Americans whose patriotism, ingenuity, and willingness to take on projects considered impossible back then allowed the U.S. to penetrate the Iron Curtain and win the Cold War.”

In all, TD Barnes’ *CIA Station D: Area 51* is the most comprehensive, illustrated, “Go To” reference book on the early years of Area 51. Highly recommended for your reference library.



## IN MEMORIAM

Here are the stories of a few of the many Cold Warriors who have passed on recently. Some you may have heard of, some not. All are worthy of our remembrance and respect, most because of what they did to protect the rest of us during the Cold War. In many cases they were ordinary people who were called upon to do extraordinary things, and who were then happy to step back from any spotlight, knowing that they'd done their duty. We also include other notable Cold War figures, including some from the East and some who are historically important because of their treachery.



**James Dougal Campbell** died at home on April 13, 2022, following an 18 year battle with a rare form of dementia. Raised in Columbia, Missouri, Jim received his BS, MS, and PhD degrees in Electrical Engineering from the University of Missouri. He was commissioned as an officer in the US Navy and assigned to the Naval Security Group, which had responsibility for capturing and analyzing foreign signals intelligence.

His Naval career took him to Monterey, CA, where he taught engineering at the Naval Postgraduate School; to several Washington, DC postings; to the RAF Base in Edzell, Scotland, and to Sugar Grove, West Virginia, where he served as Officer-in-Charge of the electronic surveillance site. Upon retiring from the Navy in 1989, Jim began working for Lockheed Martin in Munich, Germany and then in the US. He retired in 2001. <https://www.legacy.com/us/obituaries/washingtonpost/name/james-campbell-obituary?id=34628968>.

**Frank Worley Donaldson** passed away on June 2, 2022, peacefully and in the loving company of his family. His life of over 100 years was rich and extraordinary: P-51 pilot and instructor in World War II; FBI agent investigating Soviet actions in New York City, the Pacific Northwest and the South during the early days of the Cold War; practicing attorney; law professor for 43 years; United States Attorney for 11 years; legal scholar; and writer." <https://obits.al.com/obituaries/alabama/obituary.aspx?n=frank-worley-donaldson&pid=202169600> "



**Edward Allan Gallagher** died May 13, in Arlington, Va. In 1976, Gallagher graduated from the U.S. Air Force Academy and earned a master's degree from Georgetown University. During his military career, he attained command pilot status, and served as a senior planner and mission commander in Somalia and Haiti. He also served as an international political-military officer, a military liaison to Soviet forces in East Germany during the height of the Cold War, as senior European command officer for NATO, and Czech and Slovak country director at the Office of the Secretary of Defense. He concluded his military career in 2006, as the defense and air attaché to the Czech Republic, and retired at the rank of colonel. In 2007, Gal-



lagher joined the Department of State as a Foreign Service officer. For 11 years, he served in multiple positions including director of the Branch Office in Banja Luka, director of the Branch Office in Douala, consular officer in Paris, and in the political-military section in Baghdad." <https://statemag.state.gov/2022/07/in-memoriam-2022/> "

**Sir Laurence Martin:** Historian and security strategist who was aware of the elusiveness of a relationship of trust with a nuclear power such as the Soviet Union...In his BBC Reith lectures in 1981, the historian and security strategist Laurence Martin, who has died aged 93, spoke of the "miserably dangerous" need to avert nuclear war, concerns that have recently returned to face the western world. He was well aware of the huge difficulties of trying to ensure the outcome of "the endless search for safety", which became the subject of the last chapter of the book drawn from the lecture series, *The Two Edged Sword: Armed Force in the Modern World* (1982).



While advocating vigorous and open debate, he recognised the difficulty of achieving a relationship of trust with a nuclear power such the former Soviet Union, and was "relatively pessimistic" about the prospects of a greater degree of western European unity and self-reliance in defence matters. Our peace was of a provisional kind, and in order to maintain the balance of power, security must be on hand when needed: every generation had to make its own security. Thus he strongly opposed unilateral disarmament and argued for vigorous defensive efforts, combined with maintaining conventional weapon capability and maritime power. <https://www.theguardian.com/education/2022/jun/28/sir-laurence-martin-obituary>



**Robert McFarlane** A taciturn retired Marine Corps lieutenant colonel, Mr. McFarlane worked in the 1970s and 1980s at the nexus of the military and political establishment. He was the son of a congressman, a U.S. Naval Academy graduate and a decorated combat veteran of the Vietnam War...After his military resignation in 1979, Mr. McFarlane served on the staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee then became counselor to Secretary of State Alexander Haig during the early years of the Reagan administration.

*Cont. on page 14*

*In Memoriam cont. from page 13*



**Brigadier General Charles E. McGee** died Sunday, January 16, 2022, at his home in Bethesda, Maryland, at the age of 102. McGee was a combat veteran of WWII, Korean War, Vietnam War, and the Cold War. He was a distinguished Tuskegee Airman!

McGee was born on Dec. 7, 1919, in Cleveland, Ohio and served as a Tuskegee Airmen pilot in World War II and an Air Force fighter pilot in the North Korean and Vietnam wars.

He protected the Eighth Air Force bombers as part of the famous "Red Tails Squadron." McGee flew 136 missions over Nazi Europe. He later became a command pilot and held commander positions in the Philippines, Italy, Vietnam, and at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base in Missouri. He flew more than 400 total combat missions across three wars amassing over 6,300 hours of flying time before retiring from the US Air Force with the rank of Colonel in 1973.

Following his 30-year military career, he was a business executive and airport manager in Kansas City, Missouri, and the President of the Tuskegee Airmen Association. He received numerous accolades to include the Congressional Gold Medal in 2007, which is the nation's highest civilian award. Brigadier General McGee was inducted into the National Aviation Hall of Fame in 2011.

Charles E. McGee was promoted to Brigadier General by President Donald Trump February 4, 2020.

**Lieutenant Colonel Angus Southwood**, Cold War spy who found a way to stall the recovery of a Soviet warplane that had crashed into a lake in the British sector of Berlin

On April 6, 1966, at the height of the Cold War, just three and a half years after the Cuban missile crisis, a Soviet warplane crashed into Havel Lake in the British sector of Berlin.



It was afternoon and the news quickly reached Major Angus Southwood, operations officer of "Brixmis", the British Commanders'-in-Chief Mission to the Soviet Forces in Germany. Brixmis had been formed in 1946 under an agreement to exchange liaison missions to foster working relations between the military-occupation authorities in the respective zones, with similar arrangements for the US and French forces and the Soviets. As a legitimate channel of communication between the Red Army and the British Army of the Rhine, Brixmis' "clean status" concealed what soon became its principal function. <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/lieutenant-colonel-angus-southwood-obituary-3p0d528l0>



**Kenneth Stumpf** : <https://www.washingtonpost.com/obituaries/2022/04/28/medal-of-honor-kenneth-stumpf-dead/> "Kenneth Stumpf, Medal of Honor recipient from Vietnam War, dies at 77."

## In the News



- ◆ US 'dragon lady' spy plane lands at RAF base amid Ukraine tension <https://www.northantslive.news/news/northamptonshire-news/dragon-lady-spy-plane-lands-6806760?>
- ◆ Long-Classified U.S. Estimates of Nuclear War Casualties During the Cold War Regularly Underestimated Deaths and Destruction <https://nsarchive.gwu.edu/briefing-book/nuclear-vault/2022-07-14/long-classified-us-estimates-nuclear-war-casualties-during>
- ◆ Cold War nuclear test set sky ablaze. <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/cold-war-nuclear-test-set-sky-ablaze-nmn3cgmmn>
- ◆ We Are Now in a Global Cold War. With NATO expanding its focus to China, new battle lines are being drawn. <https://foreignpolicy.com/2022/06/27/new-cold-war-nato-summit-united-states-russia-ukraine-china/>
- ◆ Military briefing: NATO brings back cold war doctrine to counter Russian threat. <https://www.ft.com/content/357ab596-84a5-42df-9ebe-27890654a09a>
- ◆ What China's 'Cold War' rulers want from U.S. The FBI director understands; many business leaders do not. <https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2022/jul/12/what-chinas-cold-war-rulers-want-from-us/>
- ◆ Speed and the Cold War. <https://airandspace.si.edu/stories/editorial/speed-and-cold-war>
- ◆ The Berlin Airlift: What It Was, Its Importance in the Cold War. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Feature-Stories/Story/Article/3072635/the-berlin-airlift-what-it-was-its-importance-in-the-cold-war/>
- ◆ How U.S. Strategy Can Succeed in a Multipolar Cold War. <https://nationalinterest.org/feature/how-us-strategy-can-succeed-multipolar-cold-war-203256>
- ◆ How U.S. Strategy Can Succeed in a Multipolar Cold War. Ten+ recent AP articles about the Cold War: <https://apnews.com/hub/cold-war>



### The Cold War Times

*The official newsletter of The Cold War Museum*

*Karen Zwanzig, Lead Newsletter Staffer*



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*The editorial opinions and reviews expressed in the newsletter are those of the individual writer(s). The museum and its newsletter editor(s) cannot be held responsible for errors of fact or opinion. Proven errors of fact will be corrected.*

**Deadline for Fall/Winter issue: October 15, 2022**

*To request publication guidelines, please contact the editor (Jason Hall, [jason@coldwar.org](mailto:jason@coldwar.org))*



## Upcoming Events

NOTE: New lectures will be added from time to time. Keep up with us on Facebook! All lectures in the Zoom Presentation Series start at 2:00 p.m. Participants arrive in the Zoom room online between 1:30 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. Tickets to all events are available at Eventbrite; for the specific link to each of the upcoming events listed below, please click on this link to the Events page on our new website: <https://coldwar.org/default.asp?pid=16883>

**9/11/22**—Andrew Krepinevich on Andrew Marshall, the first Director of the Office of Net Assessment at DoD, and the principal architect of the U.S.’s defense strategy for nuclear weapons under eight Presidents. He draws from *The Last Warrior*, his book on Marshall.

**10/9/22**—U.S. Army LTC (Ret.) Dewey Browder on the crisis around the Soviet murder of Arthur Nicholson, the last casualty of the Cold War. Dewey was the Ass’t POLAD [foreign policy advisor to senior military] at HQ USAREUR [US Army—Europe] (1982-1986) and “worked the crisis day and night for a few weeks,” confronting the Soviets about Nicholson’s death.

**10/30/22**-- Former Special Forces Berlin member James Stejskal on his book *Special Forces Berlin*; he went on to be a field operator for CIA for 25 years.

**11/20/22**--Understanding East Germany. Prof. Sam Huneke of George Mason University, a historian of Cold War Germany, on *The Lives of Others* (film), *Deutschland ’83* (TV mini-series), and other award-winning media depictions of East Germany during the Cold War—where they are historically accurate and where they aren’t.

**12/11/22**—The Appearance and the Reality of the Tet Offensive. Greg Nedved (NSA Historian) and a panel of other experts assess how things appeared and how they actually were during a turning point event of the Vietnam War.

# Private Tours – An Important Source of Museum Income

The increasing number of private tours we arrange provides a significant percentage of the Museum’s operating income, so it’s an important part of our many income streams, helping to stabilize our operating income from month to month.

As with every other museum in this country and around the world, our ability to hold such tours was necessarily eliminated for several months by COVID health concerns. Luckily with things mostly more stable on COVID in Virginia we are once again giving private tours on request, without masks (except on request) according to the most recent guidelines at the time I write this.

Operating within those rules, we have still been able to go ahead with most tours. We’ve continued to have inquiries but a good number of arrangers are indicating that they want to wait a few more months to book so that their group won’t have to deal with masks.

Here are some of the private tours conducted by museum docents since the last newsletter:

- **4/9/22**--The United States Military Liaison Mission group that came into the museum yesterday the 9th April enjoyed their visit. They were given a little history of Vint Hill Farms Station, why VHFS was here and also went through the museum looking at all the artifacts. The group contacted Gary Powers by telephone and went over some information on his Father and topics covered at the museum.

We had a lot of visitors yesterday. My count and I think I missed a couple due to the volume of visitors, my count was 71 visitors. Two of our visitors yesterday were originally from Moscow.

Bryan

Cont. on page 17



The challenge coin is available for \$15. The coin pays homage to Vint Hill as an active listening post from 1942—1997 and features the Cold War Museum on the reverse side.

## Private Tours

To arrange a private tour led by one of the museum docents, please contact

**Bryan A. Zwanzig**

703-408-2039 || [bryan.z@coldwar.org](mailto:bryan.z@coldwar.org)

Cost: \$20/person for groups of 10 or fewer  
\$15/person for larger groups

No cost for active duty military personnel ever!





## The United States Military Liaison Mission Group

*Tours cont. from page 16*

### **Additional tours since our last newsletter include:**

- ◆ **6/3/22:** Carole Varone and her group of 16
- ◆ **6/4/22:** Midge Garrison and her son
- ◆ **7/14/22:** Karl Field and one other person
- ◆ **7/22/22:** Bette Singletary and her group of 20
- ◆ **7/26-27/22:** Two groups of about 20 each of Military Attaches from NATO countries, with their tour organizer from the Department of Defense



### Mission Statement

The Cold War Museum is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization dedicated to education, preservation, and research on the global, ideological, and political confrontations between East and West from the end of World War II to the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

## The Three Main Goals of the Museum:

- ◆ To keep knowledge of the Cold War and its significance alive for coming generations.
- ◆ To honor the service of those who had professional Cold War roles.
- ◆ To use the Museum’s extensive collection of rare and, in some cases, unique artifacts in Cold War signals intelligence (SIGINT) and image intelligence (IMINT) to show how intelligence collection and analysis supports our policy, diplomacy, and military action.

## Museum Membership

### Individual Membership

\$25/year

#### Member Benefits

- Access to The Cold War Times *(including all prior issues)*
- Listed as a “Founding Member”
- Priority access to the executive director

### Sponsorship Circles

Friend:	\$75/year
Patron:	\$150/year
Benefactor:	\$300/year
Guardian:	\$600/year

The Cold War Museum is an all-volunteer operation. 100 percent of your contributions are applied to fulfilling the museum’s mission. Contributions to the museum *above and beyond membership* are also fully deductible in accordance with IRS guidelines for contributions to 501c3 organizations.

## Join AmazonSmile and Support The Cold War Museum at No Cost to You



1. Go to *smile.amazon.com* and log in as you normally do on amazon.com.
2. When prompted to select your preferred charity, search “The Cold War Museum” and select.
3. You’re all set and ready to shop. Amazon will donate 0.5% of the price of your eligible purchases to The Cold War Museum.
5. Bookmark *smile.amazon.com* and remember to shop through the AmazonSmile site.