

The Cold War Times®

The Newsletter of The Cold War Museum®

Summer 2021



Letter from the Executive Director

This has been a particularly interesting period since the last newsletter. Here are a few of the reasons I say that, in the hope that you will see how fun it can be to be associated with this museum and want to become actively involved, if you aren't already, as a contributor not only of your funds, which you are already doing as a Member of the Museum, but also of your thought and advice on a regular basis. My own experience is that the more you put into this enterprise, the more interest and excitement you get out of it. Here are some of the reasons for that, just from recent events:

♦ **Possible Second Museum Location at Lorton, VA.** Our Board Chair Chuck Wilson gives you some information about this in his Chairman's letter that follows. This is something that has existed as a possibility for quite number of years, and if it happens, it will transform the Museum's ability to accomplish our three main goals of honoring the service of Cold War professionals, making sure that coming generations understand the significance of the Cold War era, and using our many Cold War SIGINT and IMINT artifacts to help citizens better understand the key role that intelligence plays in basing our policy, diplomacy, and military action on evidence rather than wishes. Please see the Lorton article in this issue. We hope to have more good news on this front in coming issues.

♦ **Olga Sheymov** . Olga was one of our recent speakers in the Museum's Presentation Series; thanks to your support, that's one of things we can do, and as I write this, we are approaching our 50th speaker in that series, with all these presentations video-recorded for the Museum's archives. You'll see a listing of the ones we've done since our last issue, and ones currently booked, later in this issue. All our speakers are worthy of your time and attention, both because many were eyewitness participants in the historical events they describe and deserve honor and recognition for that, and because of the content of what they say. I'm picking out one of them, Olga Sheymov, for special recognition this time because of the unusual level of bravery that she and her husband Victor (now deceased) exhibited.

Victor was the KGB's cyber expert in charge of cyber security for all the European embassies of the USSR, so when he and Olga slowly but surely began to learn about the depth of corruption not only in the KGB but throughout the Soviet system, and he decided to work for the West inside the KGB, it was not only particularly hard for him to initiate contact with the US but also to be our ongoing agent—one of our most

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important agents ever inside the KGB. As result of his decision, which he made with Olga, he was not only betting both of their lives but also the life of their daughter, who would have been left without parents to the tender mercies of the Soviet bureaucracy. He and Olga bet their family. When the KGB was closing in, they made it out, in the first successful US exfiltration of a family. Their story is in Victor's book *Tower of Secrets*, which you can find on Amazon. (I've read it, and it's very exciting.) Olga told us what it felt like living that story, and it's all on video. In arranging these events, I get to meet and talk with people like this.

♦ **The Robot at the Museum** – Please see the story inside this issue. This is the kind of interesting thing that happens to us all the time.

♦ **The Kinds of Cold War Professionals We Encounter Who've Recently Died** – We obviously can't memorialize everyone who served professionally in the Cold War who have recently died, but we select some of them to be representative of the whole. We deliberately do this

without regard for their rank (if formerly in the military) or agency status (for civilians in the intelligence community) because the importance of their service to the country is not necessarily related to those kinds of considerations.

I do want to draw one distinction here, however: between those who spent their careers in Cold War public service, such as Colonel Robert Gibson "Bob" Bradshaw Jr , who you will see listed in our *In Memoriam* section of this issue, a former fighter pilot and bomber pilot with some remarkable awards for skill and bravery and James Russell "Russ" Moseley, who spent a number of years doing remarkable things for his country as a young man and then went on a full career in civilian life without any further reference to that secret work.

My point is that in both cases, neither person appears to have made a big deal subsequently out of things they did that are very worthy of honor. They quietly went on to doing other kinds of productive things for their families and country. Both kinds of this public service, long or short, and the characters of the people who quietly did their extraordinary duties, are worthy of honor.

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The Cold War Times

The Newsletter of The Cold War Museum

**Deadline for Fall issue:
October 15, 2021**

To request publication guidelines, please contact the editor:

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Message from the Chairman

Chuck Wilson

Dear Members of The Cold War Museum® (CWM), Cold War Veterans, and Friends! As we progress through 2021, we hope that you and yours continue to be safe and well. You may remember when NPR reported in the results of their survey of museums that about one third might not survive the COVID 19 pandemic. While many have indeed closed, our wonderful museum persists through the pandemic and continues to endure! No easy task!

This past May, The Cold War Museum® participated in “Give Local Piedmont,” the regional fundraiser for nonprofit charities. You helped us exceed expectations! In one day, we raised almost \$18,000 to preserve Cold War history! Even so, our treasurer reports that our revenue streams from donations have diminished from last year, and we continue to need your support! We look forward to our next major fundraising event with “Giving Tuesday” in November. [Do follow our announcements and donate!](#)

We continue to be open for visitors on weekends with our volunteer Docents welcoming hundreds of visitors into our facility, and open for private tours by arrangement during the week. Our presentation series continues to be popular with many exciting guest speakers who include: Colonel “Buz” Carpenter, former SR-71 pilot who described the most important mission he ever flew in his SR-71—one ordered and monitored by the President; Chris Pocock, world renowned U-2 historian, who briefed us in detail on the “Enduring Legacy of the U-2 Dragon Lady,” and Olga Sheymov, widow of Victor Sheymov, on the “Tower of Secrets: Inside the KGB, and How We Escaped to the West.” We continue to have an exciting lineup of speakers scheduled this year so do review the schedule at this link: [Cold War Presentation Series](#).

The sun is shining on The Cold War Museum®. Our Board of Directors continues to be refreshed and is undergoing realignment enabling it to focus on museum growth. Planning is currently underway to develop the land behind the Old Lorton Prison into the *Laurel Hill Sportsplex*, with the adjacent Lorton Nike Missile facility. Two of the 4-story-deep underground missile magazines are planned to be opened and the two barracks and administration buildings are to be renovated to become a part of The Cold War Museum®. With over 2000 square feet of Cold War artifacts in storage we continue to plan on expansion. See the Lorton Nike Missile Site article in this issue. We need your help in raising the funds for this tremendous opportunity!

As you know, our vision is “To inform the present and influence the future through an understanding of the past, with exhibitions of artifacts, documents and events related to the Cold War Era.” In doing so we do need your continued support. Do visit our wonderful museum frequently, do attend our presentation series of Cold War speakers (all on Zoom, so you can attend from your home no matter where located), and do continue to donate to this worthy endeavor to preserve the history of the Cold War!

Thank you so much for all that you do for us!



Museum Staff

Jason Hall, Ph.D., CAE
Executive Director (Historian)

John DePerro, Chief Curator & Key
Tour Guide
(Army veteran)

Bill Rinehart, Collections Chief &
Chief Exhibit Builder
(Air Force veteran)

Paul Schaya, Imagery Intelligence
Collections/Exhibits
(Marine veteran and former CIA imagery veteran)

John Suter, Imagery Intelligence
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Stan Manvell, Chief Fabricator
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Officer & Key Tour Guide
(Vint Hill Army veteran & former
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Private Tour Arrangements &
Presentation Series staffing
(Vint Hill Army veteran)

Karen Zwanzig, *Cold War Times*
Lead Staffer

John Welch, CWM Co-Founder &
Vice-Chair Board of Directors,
Membership Records, Website

Joseph Felice, *Cold War Times*
Editor

Clayton Vieg, Imagery (Intelligence
Community)

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 our organization.

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

Cold War Service Birthdays

U.S. Army 245th Birthday
June 14, 2021



U.S Air Force 74th Birthday
September 18, 2021



The U-2 Made Its First Flight Sixty-Six Years Ago on August 1, 1955



[On August 1, 1955, a prototype of the U-2 spy plane sped down a runway at Groom](#)

[Lake in Nevada](#), and its massive wings quickly lifted it into the sky. But that wasn't exactly how it was supposed to go.



No, it was planned for a high-speed taxi test, but "Article 341's" highly efficient wings

pulled it into the air unexpectedly. *The plane's first flight was not scheduled until August 4th.*

On that of August 1, 1955, Lockheed's test pilot, [Tony LeVier](#), was conducting taxi tests in preparation for the planned first flight a few days away, [when at 70 knots the U-2 unexpectedly became airborne](#). This surprised LeVier as he struggled to get the U-2 back on the ground. [He was unable to land on the first attempt](#), in as the U-2 bounced back into the air.



LeVier's second attempt to land was successful. Upon touchdown on the hard-dry lakebed, the U-2's tires blew out with the brakes catching fire. A strut was leaking. The damage was not severe with Tony LeVier was back in the air on August 4th.

LeVier said, ["I had no intentions whatsoever of flying. I immediately started back toward the ground](#), but had difficulty determining my height because the lakebed had no markings to judge distance or height. I made contact with the ground in a left bank of approximately 10 degrees."

[Lockheed's designation for the proposed aircraft was CL-282.](#)

Its fuselage essentially came from the XF-104 Starfighter with its tooling that could also be used for building that new aircraft. The reconnaissance airplane was produced under the code name Operation AQUATONE.

[Today the Lockheed U-2](#) is a single-seat, single-jet engine aircraft, used for high-altitude intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance. Over the last 66 years, the U-2 has been modified, redesigned, and rebuilt. [Currently, the U-2S](#), is the Air Force's only manned, strategic, high-altitude, long endurance ISR platform and is capable of SIGINT, IMINT, and MASINT collection. The aircraft's modular payload systems allow it to carry a wide variety of ad-



vanced optical, multispectral, EO/IR, SAR, SIGINT, and other payloads simultaneously. Its open system architecture also permits rapid fielding of new sensors to counter emerging threats and requirements.

The U-2 connects with the Air Force Distributed Common Ground System ([AF DCGS](#)), that is the Air Force's primary intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) collection, processing and exploitation, analysis and dissemination system.

Currently the U-2S is operational worldwide with a GE F118 engine, state of the art sensors, glass cockpits, and a service life that could reach into the 2040's or more. Since the U-2 is still flying, the exact altitude is classified. The U-2 flies so high that the pilot must wear a full pressure suit (space suit). Today's U-2 pilot can only admit to 70,000 feet.

[Tony LeVier](#), who passed away in 1998, would be proud to know of the continuing legacy that he was instrumental in "getting off the ground."

[U-2 Pilot Chuck Wilson](#) (author) returning from a 9-hr mission at an undisclosed location in the Middle East in 1987.



For more on the U-2 and Cold War, checkout The Cold War Museum ® website at: [Cold War Museum ® Webpage](#)

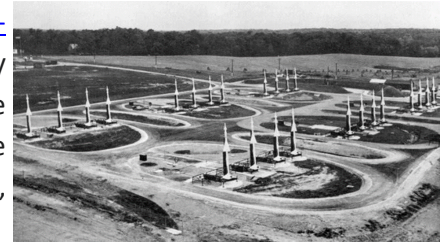
[Support The Cold War Museum® by clicking here.](#)

"W-64" Nike Missile Site of the Cold War Lorton, Virginia



The [Nike Missile site "W-64"](#) located in Lorton Virginia was one of an array of 13 Cold War Nike Missile sites surrounding Washington DC. It was part of the first nationwide U.S. air defense system designed to protect against a Soviet nuclear attack. In the 1950s, Nike Missiles were highly visible, powerful symbols of U.S. military power as well as the Soviet threat.

The background goes back to 1945, where [Project Nike](#) was a [U.S. Army](#) project, proposed by [Bell Laboratories](#), to develop a [line-of-sight](#) anti-aircraft missile system. The name "Nike" is after the Greek goddess of victory, Nike, from Greek mythology. The project delivered the United States' first operational anti-aircraft missile system, the [Nike Ajax](#), in 1953.



Nike Ajax Missiles at the Lorton site



Nike Ajax Missiles

In 1954, when the site at Lorton was opened, it was equipped with Nike Ajax missiles. Not long after opening, in 1955, the Lorton Nike Missile site became a national showpiece and was the site chosen for the public announcement of the nationwide Nike Missile program. Due to its proximity to Washington DC and its size, it was named as the "National Nike Site" by the then [Secretary of the Army, Charles C. Finucane](#). This "National Nike Site" hosted foreign dignitaries, along with local and national politicians.

In 1958 the Nike Ajax missiles were upgraded to [Nike Hercules](#) missiles that improved accuracy, range, and speed with the capability to intercept [ballistic missiles](#).



Nike Hercules Missile

In the 1960s, as the Soviet Union increased the numbers of their ICBMs, the US Defense strategy shifted and focused on strategic nuclear weapons. By 1973, [Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger](#) decided to close all but four of the Nike Missile sites with the site at Lorton among those to close. The Lorton site was decommissioned in 1973 and closed in 1974.

The Lorton Nike Missile site generally encompassed 30 acres with a launch area that still has elevators, hatches, and other underground structures that have been capped in concrete or welded shut over 50 years ago. Many of the original buildings have been razed, but still standing are two 4,800 square foot buildings that were used for barracks and administration.



Sealed underground elements



Remaining buildings

Cont. on page 7

“W-64” Nike Missile Site cont. from page 7



Four members of the Cold War Museum® Board of Directors visited the Lorton Nike Missile Site on July 9, 2021. Pictured left to right, are Chad Manske, Buz Carpenter, Chuck Wilson, Gary Bottorff, and John Breheny who is CEO of Laurel Hill Sports. A fifth CWM Board Member, Jason Hall, was also present and taking the picture.

Planning is currently underway to develop the land behind the Old Lorton Prison into the *Laurel Hill Sportsplex*, with the adjacent Lorton Nike Missile facility, with two of the 4-story-deep missile silos to be opened and the two barracks and administration buildings to be renovated to become a part of The Cold War Museum®



Help preserve Cold War History!

Donate today!!

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Our Lecture Series

The Cold War Museum's Presentation Series, where we present eyewitnesses to, and 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 of these events including the question-and-answer sessions), and a significant source of income for our operations.

As we reported in the Winter 2020 issue of *The Cold War Times*, with the support of Museum Members we were able to present four Presentation Series events in 2020 before the COVID-19 pandemic forced the closure of our venue, Old Bust Head Brewery—and, for a time, the closure of the Museum itself. Those events had to end for a while after the 2/23/20 event.

I'm very happy to report that also thanks to our Museum Members, and to the many others to whom we reached out who also like and appreciate what we're trying to do, we were able to open our doors again in a few months, unlike many other museums, AND to resume our lecture series on 8/30/20, after a 6-month hiatus, in the Zoom Room that the Museum acquired over the summer.

Finding that attendance was very good in the Zoom format, with an average of about 40-50 attendees per session, and now from around the country and some from overseas, we increased the number and topics for our lectures, with five additional lectures in Fall 2020 and four more in the first three months of 2021, as reported in the Spring issue of the *Cold War Times*.

Since that prior issue appeared, we have presented the following:

- 4/11/21** Dr. Boria Sax on *Stealing Fire*, his book on a Cold War childhood in the U.S. where his father was an atomic spy for the Soviets who was NOT caught, and how he learned the truth as result of his documentary research much later.
- 5/16/21** Buz Carpenter on *his* most important Cold War SR-71 mission—a faster-than-a-speeding-bullet flight over the Middle East during a crisis that was ordered and monitored directly by the President.
- 6/6/21** Chris Pocock, the world *authority* on the history of the U-2, from its Cold War origins to present day continuing operations—the story of one of the successful and adaptable airborne intelligence platforms ever created.
- 6/27/21** Dori Jones Yang, former *Business Week* Hong Kong bureau chief for eight years in the 1980's, on the effects of Deng's radical economic changes in *the* 80's that created the modern Chinese economic powerhouse. Fluent in Mandarin, she witnessed those changes on the ground in Hong Kong, Beijing, and elsewhere on the mainland.
- 7/18/21** Olga Sheymov on *Tower of Secrets*, the story of how her husband, Victor Sheymov, a high-ranking KGB officer, became *disenchanted* with the Soviet system and started working for the West, with the two of them being exfiltrated as the KGB closed in.
- 8/8/21** Col. Bud Traynor (USAF, Ret.), the pilot of the C-5A that crashed in South Vietnam during Operation Babylift, on that mission. Half the *hydraulics* and all controls to the tail surfaces failed at 23,000 ft.—with hundreds of Vietnamese orphans onboard. Astonishing courage, ingenuity, and teamwork saved most from certain death.

There are MANY MORE ALREADY SCHEDULED FOR THE REST OF THE YEAR AND BEYOND; as I write this, we have them scheduled through March 2022. Please see the Upcoming Events article in this issue for access to those events.

If you are interested in accessing the digital videos of any of our prior events,
please contact Exec. Director Jason Hall (jason@coldwar.org); there is a modest charge for that.

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

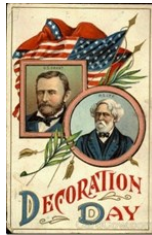
Memorial Day – To Honor Our Fallen



Memorial Day this year falls on Monday, May 31. This is a special day where we take time from our busy professional lives to

remember our fallen. Those men and women of our Armed Forces who gave their all, died in the line of duty, for us to be free. It is this day that we must recognize an unfortunate fact of life: our beloved country was formed and is protected by the blood of warriors. But when did we first begin this special day?

Memorial Day was originally called Decoration Day, as the holiday was centered on decorating the graves of those who had fallen in the Civil War. There is much debate about the first location where Memorial Day was celebrated. Sometime during the late years of the Civil War (1861 – 1865), groups began decorating the graves of their loved ones who had died in battle. Depending on the source, there are perhaps over a dozen locations that claim to be the town where the practice began being observed—the birthplace of Memorial Day. Some of these towns include Columbus, Mississippi; Macon, Georgia; Richmond, Virginia; Boalsburg, Pennsylvania; and Carbondale, Illinois.



Today, cities and towns, both in the North and the South, claim to be where this tradition began. *The Veterans Administration page* states that on April 25, 1866, in Columbus, Mississippi, a local group of women went to decorate the graves of Confederate soldiers. They

noticed barren graves of Union soldiers and decided to place flowers there in remembrance.

Wikipedia says that by 1865 the practice was already widespread in the North. It is likely that the tradition began in many locations independently, with many variations on the same idea. Over time, as word spread, these traditions could have expanded from town to town. *General Logan's General Order #11* Washington DC May 5, 1868



stated: "The 30th day of May, 1868, is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion, and whose bodies now lie in almost every city, village, and hamlet church-yard in the land..."



In 1866, in a town in New York called Waterloo, a drugstore owner named Henry Welles suggested that the town shops close on May 5 to commemorate the soldiers buried at Waterloo Cemetery who had died during the Civil War. *Wikipedia* also states that On May 26, 1966, President Lyndon B.

Johnson designated an "official" birthplace of the holiday by signing the presidential proclamation naming Waterloo, New York, as the holder of the title. In 1882, the name of the holiday was changed from Decoration Day to Memorial Day. After World War I, the holiday was expanded to remember soldiers from all American Wars. In 1971, Richard Nixon made Memorial Day a national holiday that was to be celebrated on the last Monday in May.

Today Memorial Day is celebrated across the United States. Regardless of where it originated, it is an important holiday that remembers those who died for the country and serves to remind people of the costly price of war. There are many formal ceremonies that take place in observance. Most of these are held in local communities and can be found by contacting a local Veterans of Foreign Wars Post or Office, or local city government agency.

Laying of the wreath at Arlington Cemetery – Often, the President of the United States will lay a wreath at Arlington Cemetery on the annual observance of Memorial Day. This will usually be accompanied by a speech.



Remembrance and Moments of Silence – People nationwide participate in parades and still partake in decorating graves with wreaths or flowers.

Many people will pause for moments of silence in memoriam. The **NATIONAL MOMENT OF REMEMBRANCE** encourages all Americans to pause wherever they are at 3 p.m. local time on Memorial Day for a minute of silence to remember and honor those who have died in service to the nation.

So, this Memorial Day, let us take time out to pause to remember and honor those who have died in service to our nation.



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Flag Day – June 14



JUST WHAT IS FLAG DAY? *Flag Day is a celebration of the American flag* that occurs each year on the anniversary of the flag's official adoption, June 14.

What we know fondly as the "Stars and Stripes" was adopted by the Continental Congress as the official American flag on June 14, 1777, in the midst of the Revolutionary War. American Colonial troops fought under many different flags with various symbols and slogans: rattlesnakes, pine trees, and eagles; "Don't Tread on Me," "Liberty or Death," and "Conquer or Die," to name a few. The Gadsden Flag below is an example.



The **Gadsden flag** is an *historical American flag* with a yellow field depicting a *timber rattlesnake*^[1]^[2] coiled and ready to strike. Beneath the rattlesnake resting on grass are the words: "Dont Tread

on Me". The flag is named after American general and politician *Christopher Gadsden* (1724–1805), who designed it in 1775 during the *American Revolution*.

THE HISTORY OF FLAG DAY –

The first celebration of the *U.S. Flag's birthday was held in 1877 on the 100th anniversary of the Flag Resolution of 1777*. However it is



believed that the first annual recognition of the flag's birthday dates to 1885 when schoolteacher, BJ Cigrand, first organized a group of Wisconsin school children to observe June 14—the 108th anniversary of the official adoption of The Stars and Stripes as the Flag's Birthday. *Cigrand, now known as the 'Father of Flag Day,'* continued

to publicly advocate the observance of June 14 as the flag's 'birthday', or 'Flag Day' for years.

Just a few years later the efforts of another schoolteacher, *George Bolch, led to the formal observance* of 'Flag Day' on June 14 by the New York State Board of Education. Over the following years as many as 36 state and local governments began adopted the annual observance. For over 30 years Flag Day remained a state and local celebration.

In 1916, the anniversary of the Flag Resolution of 1777 became a nationally observed event by a *proclamation by President Woodrow Wilson*. However, it was not designated as National Flag Day until August 3rd, 1949, when an Act of Congress designated June 14th of each year as National Flag Day.



Today, Flag Day is celebrated with parades, essay contests, ceremonies, and picnics sponsored by veterans' groups, schools, and groups like the *National Flag Day foundation* whose goal is to preserve the traditions, history, pride, and respect that are due the nation's symbol, Old Glory. True Americanism.

Let's display our flag with pride on this historic day!



Sources Military.com, US Veterans Affairs, US Flags.com, Farmers Almanac, Wikipedia

Fourth of July

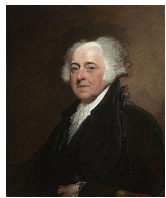


HAPPY INDEPENDENCE

DAY! Saturday July 4th, we celebrate America's 245th birthday. America has much to be proud of! Americans pioneered the establishment of modern democ-

racy, experienced both domestic and global wars, and paved the way for the digital age. Throughout this period, we have been blessed with the dedication of our Armed Forces. Yes, for these 245 years, our military has worked to preserve the freedoms which were dearly valued by our Founding Fathers.

On July 2, 1776, the Continental Congress voted in favor of independence from Great Britain and its king, and two days later delegates from the 13 colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence, the birth certificate of America.

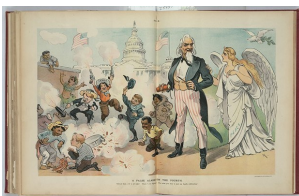


In a letter from John Adams to his wife, Abigail, dated July 3d, 1776, Adams refers to that day as "the most memorable epoch in the history of America." He continued: "I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated, as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with

pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward, forevermore."

Adams concludes his letter with this stirring paragraph: "I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure, that it will cost us to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States. Yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of ravishing light and glory. I can see that the end is more than worth all the means, and that posterity will triumph in that day's transaction, even although we should rue it, which I trust in God we shall not."

This Independence Day, may we celebrate the birth of our nation proudly, resolutely determined to preserve our freedom, just as our Founding Fathers proclaimed so boldly over 245 years ago.



American children of many ethnic backgrounds celebrate noisily in a 1902 Puck cartoon.

"Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. We didn't pass it to our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same." Ronald Reagan

GOD BLESS AMERICA!



4th of July Fun Facts –Parade Daily

The Declaration of Independence was not signed on July 4, 1776. That's actually the day it was formally adopted by the Continental Congress, but it wasn't signed by most signatories until August.

American typically eat 150 million hot dogs on Independence Day, "enough to stretch from D.C. to L.A. more than five times," according to the National Hot Dog and Sausage Council.

Three presidents have died on July 4: Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, and James Monroe.

John Adams believed that American independence should be celebrated on July 2, as that's the actual day the Continental Congress voted for independence in 1776.

Annoyed that Independence Day wasn't celebrated on July 2, Adams reportedly turned down invitations to July 4 celebrations throughout his life.

Massachusetts became the first state to make the 4th of July an official state holiday in 1781.

President Zachary Taylor died in 1850 after eating spoiled fruit at a July 4 celebration.

The famed Macy's fireworks show in New York City uses more than 75,000 fireworks shells and costs about \$6 million.

Nathan's Famous Hot Dog Eating Contest is held annually on July 4. In 2018, champion Joey Chestnut ate 74 hot dogs with buns in just 10 minutes.

Independence Day became a federal holiday in 1870.

As of 2016, July 4 was the number one holiday for beer sales in the U.S., according to the National Beer Wholesalers Association.

In 1778, George Washington gave his soldiers a double ration of rum to celebrate the July 4 holiday.

Every July 4, descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence tap the Liberty Bell 13 times in honor of the original 13 colonies.

Eating salmon is a July 4 tradition in parts of New England.

Small towns in the U.S. typically spend between \$8,000 and \$15,000 on their fireworks displays.

President Calvin Coolidge was born on July 4, 1872.

About 16,000 July 4 fireworks displays happen around the country each year, according to the American Pyrotechnics Association.

With many fireworks shows canceled in 2020 due to COVID-19, the American Pyrotechnics Association is asking for financial help from Congress to keep family-run fireworks businesses afloat.

Starting in 1818, new stars and stripes were added to the American flag each July 4 to mark the creation of new states.

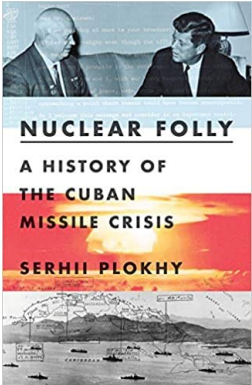
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Book Reviews



The following book reviews reflect the views of the authors and are not official opinions of the Cold War Museum



Nuclear Folly: A History Of The Cuban Missile Crisis
by Serhii Plokhy
[Reviewed by Gregory Johnson]

This book was written by Serhii Plokhy, a professor of history at Harvard. Plokhy was

born, raised, and educated in the USSR but has lived in the US and Canada for a quarter century.

The book's thesis is stated explicitly in its title but not in the book itself. This thesis is that both the US and USSR were engaged in "folly," that is, taking risks with nuclear weapons completely disproportionate to the strategic gains that could be achieved by such risks. It was as though knowledge of nuclear weapons was hardly a factor in the calculations of the political and military leaders of the two nations. This led both sides to an extreme degree of recklessness, like they were still living in the world that existed before the Manhattan Project.

This view is one with which I largely agree. The US and other NATO countries were fully justified in apportioning vast amounts of human and material resources to the struggle against the tyrannical, dysfunctional system of Soviet Communism. Yet they didn't seem to fully understand the need to balance that goal with the paramount objective of reducing as far as reasonably possible the chance of nuclear war. This book is filled with many examples of people on both sides of the conflict taking extreme risks without hope for meaningful gain.

Nuclear Folly begins with key events leading up to the crisis. These include President Kennedy's (JFK's) failed invasion of Cuba in April 1961 and his getting bullied by Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev at a summit in Vienna later that year. It also describes the eighteen hours that US and Soviet tanks faced each other in Berlin with orders to fire if fired upon in October of that year.

It then depicts Operation Anadyr, Khrushchev's plan to install nuclear missiles in Cuba. This was done carefully to prevent US discovery. After the missiles were in place they were photographed by a U-2 on October 14, 1962. JFK met with his advisers two days later and they decided not to use an airstrike immediately. This proved fortunate as Soviet General Issa Pliev, commander of Soviet troops in Cuba, had already been granted authorization without Moscow's direct orders to use nuclear missiles in Cuba in the event of a US invasion.

JFK met with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who saw the missiles as a justification for an invasion and advocated airstrikes. On Monday, October 22, JFK gave a televised address to the American public announcing the existence of Soviet missiles in Cuba and the creation of a naval blockade to stand between Cuba and the Soviet ships delivering missiles to the island. A few days later, October 27, Air Force pilot Rudolph Anderson was shot down in Cuba by a surface-to-air missile and another US pilot became disoriented and accidentally flew into Soviet airspace, nearly creating an aerial dogfight with the Soviet Air Force. Though reports are sketchy, it appears that on that same day Vasily Arkhipov, on board Soviet submarine B-59, persuaded the submarine's captain not to launch a nuclear torpedo at the US blockade ships (an event described in an exhibit at the Cold War Museum). This was in response to the US

Navy's dropping of practice depth charges, noisy but largely harmless, signaling for the submarine to surface.

Late on the night of October 27, the President's brother, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, met Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin and agreed to the deal that ended the crisis. The USSR would withdraw their missiles from Cuba and the US would secretly remove their missiles from Turkey.

Like *A Brotherhood of Spies*, this book reads like a newspaper article. The reader is led through a meticulous and carefully-crafted description of events from the preliminary developments leading to the crisis through the political actions that came about after the Soviet withdrawal of missiles. Every important action, speech, or meeting during the crisis is described in detail. This provides the reader with a comprehensive understanding of the confrontation. Every fact adds a more complete and nuanced understanding of the event. Virtually anything someone might want to know about the crisis is found in this book and described in depth.

Probably the best part of this high level of detail is that it prevents the emergence of false narratives. The greater the level of fact, the more difficult it becomes for readers to project their presuppositions onto the story. A reader assuming that one or both leaders were monsters, for instance, is challenged by the clear humanity displayed by both leaders in the text. Similarly, someone given to belief in a Soviet conspiracy is forced to witness the careful description of Khrushchev's removal of the missiles.

This prevention of the construction of false narratives is particularly important because it runs counter to everyone's natural tendencies. All people project their worldviews and perspectives

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onto everything they read, discover, or encounter. Without a great amount of factual information readers will create interpretations of events not supported by the facts and in opposition to other more accurate interpretations. A great amount of detail prevents this by limiting the range of reasonable perspectives.

A strength carried too far, however, can become a liability. The book's only serious weakness is a relative lack of appraisal. The large amount of detail provides the reader with a thorough understanding of the material. However it doesn't help the reader put the crisis into historical perspective. Many questions remain unanswered and unaddressed. Was the Cuban Missile Crisis a turning point in the Cold War or just another event, albeit an unusually hazardous one? Would the crisis have been avoided if the 1961 meeting between JFK and Khrushchev had been more amicable? Can nuclear states coexist indefinitely without a nuclear war? An attempt to answer these types of questions would have added a much greater depth of understanding to the story.

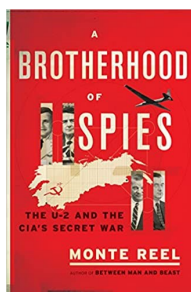
Almost certainly the strongest part of the book is the short epilogue. For it is in the epilogue that an attempt to frame the story within a historical narrative is made. The author reminds us that the widespread view that the dangers of nuclear war ended with the Cold War is false. As the author states, "We are entering a new stage of nuclear rearmament." The prevailing view, common with academics and the general public until recently, was that nuclear weapons were relics of a bygone era, no longer a serious threat. This book demonstrates how easily nuclear war can occur by mistake. In addition to Khrushchev's decision to place nuclear missiles in

Cuba, there was Captain Savitsky's initial determination to launch his nuclear torpedo at the US before being persuaded not to do so by Vasily Arkhipov. There was the accidental flight by an American pilot into

Soviet airspace at the height of the crisis and there was the provocative shooting down of Rudolph Anderson's U-2 over Cuba.

The "folly" alluded to in the book's title isn't just the folly that led to the Cuban Missile Crisis. It is the incalculably vast range of strategic errors, limitations of knowledge or communication, or technological malfunctions that could lead to an accidental launch of missiles or turn an otherwise conventional military conflict into a nuclear war.

That we've entered a "new stage of nuclear rearmament" is, of course, extremely unfortunate. It does, however, have one advantage. Not only does it help rid us of the delusion that nuclear weapons were just a Cold War problem; it also gives us the incentive to come to grips with how easily nuclear war can occur without conscious deliberation or intent. Plokhly shows us just how thin is the partition between the actions of even well-meaning actors and a nuclear conflagration. This advice is as relevant today as it was in the 1960's. This book helps the reader see how timely are the lessons of the Cuban Missile Crisis.



***A Brotherhood of Spies:
The U-2 And The CIA's
Secret War by Monte
Reel***

**[Reviewed by Gregory
Johnson]**

A Brotherhood of Spies is a story about the most dangerous phase of the Cold War. The book begins by describing an ordinary day in New York City in 1960. The day's normalcy underscores one of the book's primary themes: ordinary life in the U.S. in the 1950's and 1960's took place within a security crisis where civilization was constantly on the brink of nuclear destruction. The contrast between the routine of daily life and civilization hanging on a knife's edge provide a powerfully illuminating

backdrop to the story.

After describing a typical day, the book continues with the shootdown of Gary Powers' airplane over the U.S.S.R. in 1960 and President Eisenhower's failed attempt to cover it up. The book then backtracks to the early 1950's to describe the efforts of the scientist Edwin Land to create a new form of espionage based on technology rather than human spying. This effort was supported by Eisenhower's approval of the use of U-2 planes, designed by legendary aircraft engineer Kelly Johnson, to spy on the U.S.S.R. Initially the U-2s flew too high for Soviet planes to reach and uncovered a tremendous amount of intelligence. After being shot down by an advanced ground-based missile, Powers admitted to working for the CIA but altered his story to keep the U-2 program under wraps.

Meanwhile, back in the U.S., CIA officer Richard Bissell briefed President-elect Kennedy on the CIA's plans for the Bay-of-Pigs invasion. He also told him of the vast quantity of Soviet intelligence U-2 flights had uncovered.

The book concludes with the discovery of Soviet missiles in Cuba leading to the Cuban Missile Crisis, former President Truman's 1965 op-ed denouncing CIA tactics, and the public disclosure of CIA secrets with the 1974 Church Committee.

One of the best parts of this book is the amount of detail it provides. Every aspect of every story is comprehensively described with an abundance of information. This provides the reader with a thorough and precise understanding of the material. This is particularly important because most of this information was once top secret and is still unfamiliar to much of the public. The large amount of detail helps the reader better understand material to which he has often never been exposed.

Another strength of the book is the vivid description of personalities. Whether the description is of the hard charging Kelly Johnson, the attempt of Gary Powers to

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In the News



The Museum's Civil Defense expert, Doug Harsha, recently learned of a cache of military-grade stretchers that had once been stored for Cold War Civil Defense in DC but found their way into the foundations of a pedestrian bridge in DC and that could come to the Museum as artifacts.

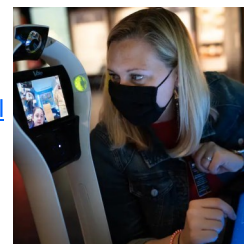
When the bridge collapsed, the construction workers in the reconstruction crew discovered the stretchers and reached out to us. Of course we were delighted to take them for the Museum's collections, and Doug, accompanied by another of the Museum's Key Staff, Mike Washvill, drove to DC to pick them up.

The discovery of the stretchers and the donation to the Museum made the evening news on DC TV station NBC 4.

Have a look at the YouTube posting of that TV news segment to get the full story. Doug and Mike did a great job representing your Museum: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SEJnOlqSdTs>.

The Robot At The Cold War Museum

We've been having conversations with the young Johns Hopkins medical students behind the WeGo Foundation, who've been testing out museum tours, with a museum tour guide, by simple robots controlled by hospitalized kids. The robots have been tested at the Spy Museum, the Maryland Science Center, and the National Aquarium in Baltimore. For more information on how this technology works, please click on this link to a recent *Washington Post* article on that topic: https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/spy-museum-robot-hospital-kids/2021/05/14/ddef6a5c-b4fb-11eb-a980-a60af976ed44_story.html



CWM wants one of these, to allow us to do this kind of distance learning with people who couldn't otherwise visit, so after some back and forth, one of the WeGo people came to the Museum with one their robots and another of them remotely operating the joystick, and we tried things out. We need a stronger internet connection to operate the robot reliably on the internet in some spots in the Museum but as a backup, they can set up a hotspot on the robot as a workaround. We're actively working with a provider to get that stronger connection.

The good news is the WeGo folks loved both the content of CWM and that it's compact size since that greatly reduces travel time between exhibits—a problem they've been having with the Spy Museum and other large museums. I recently emailed them to check on next steps.

One of these robots would put us on the cutting edge of distance learning at museums. The potential for this idea is immense; every museum in the world would like to be able to host customized tours for people who are hospitalized, too old and infirm to travel to the physical location, thousands of miles away (since distance is no bar for a real-time visit in this way), etc. We'll let you know of further developments in this area.



The Cold War Times

The official newsletter of The Cold War Museum

Editor: Jason Hall
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Production Staff:
Karen Zwanzig



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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 issue: October 15, 2021

To request publication guidelines, please contact the editor.

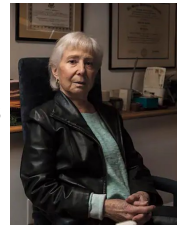
In Memoriam

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



Colonel Robert Gibson "Bob" Bradshaw Jr. "He served for 30 years, from 1958 to 1988, in the Air Force as a career military officer and pilot. He was a Cold War veteran in the B-47 medium bomber with the 100th Bomb Wing at Pease AFB, NH, including 13 nuclear-alert deployments to Torrejon Air Base, Spain; and a 1966-67 Vietnam War veteran with 108 combat missions, 100 of which were into North Vietnam against heavily concentrated air defenses in the F-105D fighter-bomber with the 354th Tactical Fighter Squadron at Takhli RTAFB, Thailand. His military awards include USAF Command Pilot Wings; the Legion of Merit; two Distinguished Flying Crosses with "V" for valor; the Defense Meritorious Service Medal; fifteen Air Medals; a Distinguished Presidential Unit Citation; four Air Force Outstanding Unit awards, two with "V" for valor; the Vietnam Service Medal with two battle stars; honorary Royal Thai Air Force pilot wings; and others." <https://quattlebaumfuneralhome.com/tribute/details/2863/Colonel-Robert-Bradshaw-Jr/obituary.html>.

Janine Brookner "Ms. Brookner was still in her 20s when she had her first CIA assignment in Manila. She learned an old spy's trick of befriending bartenders, telling them to leave the gin out of her gin and tonics as she met potential sources. She persuaded several people to become undercover informants and infiltrated the Communist Party of the Philippines, which her boss called "an almost impossible task" in a 1994 report in the New York Times." https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/obituaries/janine-brookner-dead/2021/05/14/98b87320-b406-11eb-9059-d8176b9e3798_story.html



James W. Coursey "James Coursey, 79, died on June 13. After graduating from Niles Township High School in 1959, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy. He rose to the rank of second-class petty officer and served as a radioman/aircrew on a Radar Super Constellation during the Cold War, part of the Distant Early Warning (DEW) line against Soviet aggression. He traveled the world and served with distinction. He survived a 1962 plane crash in inclement weather." <https://www.journal-topics.com/articles/obituaries-for-june-23-28-2021/>

Wayne Decker, former Army Intelligence in the Cold War, dies at 86. <https://obituaries.thedailystar.com/obituary/wayne-decker-1082863219>

Jack Downing, Cold War spy who came out of retirement to help CIA, dies at 80. https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/obituaries/jack-downing-dead/2021/07/03/c5a8630c-db40-11eb-bb9e-70fda8c37057_story.html



Bill Fox Bill attended Orchard Consolidated Schools for 12 years graduating from high school in 1951. After graduation, he immediately enlisted in the U.S. Navy's Naval Aviation Branch, where, after a year of special training, he served in Korea aboard the aircraft carrier USS Oriskany.

Bill attended the Iowa State College of Engineering and, later, the University of Minnesota. He then went to work for Honeywell in the Engineering Flight Test Division, developing requirements and testing programs for autopilots and control systems for the most advanced military aircraft. This work soon took him to St. Louis, White Sands, and California for various ongoing aircraft test programs. While in California, he participated in the highly classified Blackbird program, still in the concept phase, developing the Flight Control Simulator. Then assigned to Area 51, he managed the YF-12's Autopilot and Stability Augmentation System along with nearly every system on the aircraft, including the Inlet Control System, Instrumentation, Fuel Quantity, and CG System, and pilot survival equipment.

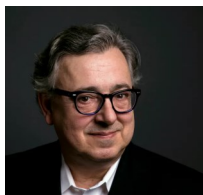
Following that program, he became Engineering and Program Manager for the Lockheed/NASA/Airforce YF-12 Blackbird Research Program. Then as stealth programs began in the late 1970s, it was back to Area 51 as Lockheed's Site Manager and Engineering Flight Test Manager for various stealth programs. Following these programs, Bill was assigned as Test Manager for the Blackbird and U2 aircraft follow-on development programs in Palmdale, CA.

When Lockheed started a division in Texas, Bill transferred to that division as Engineering Flight Test Manager for the Aquila, an uncrewed aircraft used as a battlefield overhead target designator for the U. S. Army. <http://roadrunnersinternationale.com/fox.html>.

Michael Herman, Oxford professor and formerly with Britain's SIGINT facility GCHQ during the Cold War, dies. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/02684527.2021.1893002>

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Dennis Delos Lambert, Cold War Navy Submariner in the Cuban Missile Crisis blockade. Dennis D. Lambert was born on 5 1937 in Goodland, Kansas, the youngest of two sons to Wilber and Bernice Lambert. His family moved to Twin Falls, Idaho in 1941 where he subsequently graduated from Twin Falls High School in 1956. Dennis then immediately joined the U.S. Navy and became an Electricians Mate. He was stationed in Key West, Florida aboard the USS Grenadier, a diesel class submarine. He and his crew were a recipient of the Jerald Wright award because of their noteworthy performance during an encounter with a Russian Submarine in the depths of the Atlantic Ocean during the Cold War. [Obituary](#) | [Dennis Lambert](#) | [Hawker Funeral Home](#)



Jason Matthews, spy novelist who drew on his experience in the CIA, dies at 69. https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/obituaries/jason-matthews-dead/2021/04/29/8d575f28-a91b-11eb-8c1a-56f0cb4ff3b5_story.html

Brig. General Gerald “Jerry” McIlmoyle, U-2 pilot who flew missions over Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis, dies. <https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/heraldtribune/obituary.aspx?n=gerald-mcilmoye&pid=198152933&fhid=18692>

Ralph McGehee, CIA officer who became an agency critic, dies at 92 of coronavirus. https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/obituaries/ralph-mcgehee-cia-officer-who-became-an-agency-critic-dies-at-92-of-coronavirus/2020/05/13/de39aff8-945a-11ea-82b4-c8db161ff6e5_story.html

James Russell “Russ” Moseley “During the Vietnam War he served in the U.S. Navy. He fought the Cold War quietly in the Arctic Circle as a radio operator and cryptologist” <https://www.heraldmillmedia.com/obituaries/p0118407>

William Joseph “Joe” Melvin, Air Force K-135 refueling tech in the Korean War and the Cold War era, dies. <https://www.torbertfuneral.com/obituaries/William-Joseph-Joe-Melvin?obid=20823410>

Larry Paine, Army Cold War veteran, dies. <https://www.sweetwaternow.com/larry-paine-july-17-1943-july-1-2021/>

Lt. Col. Larry Seals (USA, ret.) “A career Army man since 1966, he served in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos as a highly-decorated COBRA helicopter pilot and military policeman. Besides his service in Vietnam, he served during the Cold War behind the Iron Curtain in Berlin, Germany, as the Public Information Officer from 1980 – 1983. In his press position, he managed media coverage of the Solidarity Movement, of five Polish airline hijackings, and of defections of citizens from East to West Berlin. He was also deployed with the U.S. Marines to Beirut in 1982. <https://www.arenbergpruett.com/obituary/7527074>



Book Reviews cont. from page 12

prevent the Soviets from learning about the U-2 program, or the humiliation of Richard Bissell after the Bay-of-Pigs invasion, the book's primary characters come alive in a way the reader can understand. This isn't just a story of people who once played a role in an increasingly forgotten chapter of history. It is a human story that everyone can understand, identify with, and relate to their own experiences and to people they know.

This vivid description of people is connected to the book's only significant shortcoming. In describing the personal element, Reel occasionally takes the reader on a tangent too far removed from the book's primary narrative. For instance, the description of Gary Power's wife's psychological problems adds a poignant touch to an otherwise impersonal description of power politics. Nonetheless, the amount of attention paid to such matters is confusing and distracts the reader from the book's primary themes. This tendency is evident in other passages as well. These include details of Edwin Land's ancestry and Richard Bissell's childhood.



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>

8/29/21 – Former USAF Generals David Deptula and Al Mink on the air war during Desert Storm, the last major conflict of the Cold War period—they oversaw the strategic and the operational sides respectively.

9/19/21 – TD Barnes on his new book on Area 51 as a CIA station. TD served with the Agency on special projects at Area 51.

10/10/21 – John Schell on his *Air Power History* article presenting and commenting on Soviet source information never published in English on the shoot-down of Francis Gary Powers on 5/1/60.

10/24/21 – Marvin Kalb on his time as a major Cold War Moscow correspondent for network TV, drawing from his recent book *Assignment Moscow*.

11/7/21 – Naval aviator and Vietnam veteran Don Stanton on how we got into and got out of the Vietnam War—a event he’s researched, taught, and lived.

12/5/21—Jim Goodall on the history of Lockheed’s Skunk Works in the Cold War.

1/16/22—Don Smith on a neighborhood in Cold War Berlin that was caught between East and West, from his book *Steinstuecken: A Little Pocket of Freedom*.

2/6/22 (TENTATIVE DATE)—Aden Smith on his book on the history of the Military Liaison Missions.

2/27/22 (TENTATIVE DATE) – Tom Scott on the Law and the Glomar Explorer—what the Glomar was and what it did for CIA, then the legal case around it and the ongoing issue of getting a just result on the merits in a legal case when much of what’s at stake is classified.

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, and we are still much constrained now that we can do them again, needing to keep to 50% visitor capacity, 100% masks, and social distancing at the time I’m writing this. Operating within those rules, we have still been able to go ahead with some tours.

CWM Key Staff Member Donates 100 Challenge Coins to the Museum

While Executive Director Jason Hall is chiefly responsible for raising the funds needed to keep the Museum operating, all our Key Staff (the people who operate the Museum every weekend for the public) give thought and attention to this as well.

For example, some time ago Bryan Zwanzig, who served at Vint Hill when it was an operational Top Secret signals intelligence base during the Cold War, devised the idea of creating a CWM Challenge Coin and designed a coin for a test run of production and sales in the Museum’s store.

He thought they might sell well, and that the Museum could raise some noticeable funds with them, and he was right on both counts.

We sell quite a few of them as souvenirs, so much so that we’ve needed to reorder them several times. Recently Bryan did a reorder for us and decided to not seek reimbursement from the Museum, simply donating all of them to CWM for additional sales.

This is the kind of ingenuity AND generosity that makes it possible, with your help as a Member, both to do new things and to sustain continuing operations. Thank you, Bryan!

The 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

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

No cost for active duty military personnel ever!



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 fully deductible in accordance with IRS guidelines for contributions to 501c3 organizations.

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