

Cold War Times

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and Cold War Veterans Association

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About the Cold War Museum

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

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

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

THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – SPRING UPDATE 2006

By Francis Gary Powers, Jr.

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

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

The mobile exhibit on the U-2 Incident, the “Spies of Washington Tour,” and book signing lectures continue to generate interest and support. The mobile exhibit is currently available for display. If you would like to book the exhibit, please contact the Museum. The educational “Spies of Washington Tour” (www.spytour.com) now includes an optional stop at the International Spy Museum in Washington, DC. Public tours will begin again in March 2006. The Cold War Museum is in negotiations with the National Archives to produce a Cold War lecture series in the near future. On June 8 the Cold War Museum will co-host an event with the International Spy Museum on the USS Liberty.

Plans are underway for “1956: The Hungarian and Poland Crises.” Sergei Khrushchev and VIPs from those countries are invited. Coordinating sponsors include Fairfax County Economic Development Authority, Lorton’s South County High School, and the Hungarian Technology Center. The conference, scheduled to coincide with the Museum’s groundbreaking, will take place in October. Sponsorship opportunities are available.

Former Secretary of the USAF, Tom Reed; Sergei Khrushchev, son of the former Soviet Premier; Dino Brugioni, renowned photographic interpreter; Joe Lentini, USS Liberty Survivor; and Delegate Dave Albo, who represents Lorton serve on the Museum's Advisory Board. Our Congressman, the Honorable Tom M. Davis, III (11th Virginia), is working to assist the museum at the Federal level. The museum continues its involvement with the Combined Federal Campaign, which allows Federal government and military employees to donate to the Museum directly through payroll deduction.

Over the past nine years, the Cold War Museum has made great strides in honoring Cold War Veterans and preserving Cold War history. However, the work has just begun and we need your continued financial help now in order to build The Cold War Museum and Memorial. I am writing to provide you with a brief update on the Museum's activities and to ask that you make a tax-deductible donation to the Cold War Museum.

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

Francis Gary Powers, Jr. - Founder
The Cold War Museum
P.O. Box 178 - Fairfax, VA 22038
P-(703) 273-2381 / F-(703) 273-4903
www.coldwar.org / gpowersjr@coldwar.org

MIDWEST CHAPTER UPDATE

By Chris Sturdevant

Chairman, CWM Midwest Chapter

The Midwest Chapter has received two invitations for presentations to area schools this spring. The Midwest Chapter also invites students and community members to tour the Nike facility when the Wisconsin winter dies down and allows for warmer weather.

Werner Juretzko gave a presentation at Carroll College in November on the topic of espionage and its use during the Cold War. About 45 history students and several professors attended the presentation, which included a remarkable power point presentation on the history and aspects of espionage since biblical times.

Werner will be guest speaker at the International Spy Museum in Washington, DC on Wednesday February 8 at 6:30pm. The topic of discussion will be "An American Spy in the Hands of the Stasi". Werner has taped audio commercials for the museum and his story is part of the collection there as well. More information can be found online at www.spymuseum.org.

A letter was sent to the Waukesha Parks and Recreation Board reaffirming our commitment to preserve the Nike missile radar facility at Hillcrest Park. However, the city has found itself in a budget bind again and the Parks department was number one on the list of budget cuts in 2005. They are looking at a \$150,000 infrastructure upgrade for Hillcrest Park before we can move forward.

Ideas have come out in favor of a Cold War Veteran's convention in the near future. I have offered to help host such a convention in 2007 here in Wisconsin. In the meantime, I plan to travel to neighboring states this summer and meet with members of both the Cold War Veterans Association and Cold War Museum to build support in the region. If you reside in the Midwest region, please contact me. I will go as far west as the Dakotas and Ohio in the other direction.

The Midwest Chapter is working on bringing together stories of Cold War era submarines and deep-water submersibles. The presentation will center on local connections of the Glomar Explorer (Howard Hughes recovery vehicle) and the rogue K-129 Soviet submarine, along with the top-secret NR-1 deep submersible vehicle. Information will be forthcoming in the near future on this exciting topic.

Finally, I was honored to have an upstanding member of our Waukesha American Legion Post cosponsor a lifetime membership in that organization. I will be attending the state legion bowling tournament in Plover, WI this April and hope to visit their outstanding Korean War Memorial while there.

BERLIN CHAPTER UPDATE

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

The Berlin Chapter wishes all its friends and supporters a peaceful and prosperous New Year. Thank you all very much for the many Christmas and New Year greetings.



Do you remember? In 1959, the mayor of West Berlin, Willy Brandt, asked the citizens of West Berlin to place candles in the windows as a symbolic act against the division of Germany.

In November and December, I represented the Cold War Museum at several events, established new contacts, and strengthened existing relationships. I am pleased to report the following.

12/09/2005, 8:00 pm Wuensdorf/Brandenburg – Attended a lecture by Mr. Joachim Kampe (Colonel Ret.) NVA (former East German Army) on "The Complex Message Connection System of the NVA for the Eventuality of a War." (www.hauptnachrichtenzentrale.de).

08/12/2005, 7:00 pm, Berlin-Mitte, Landesvertretung (Regional Representative) of the Freistaat Thuringia (State of Thuringen) – Attended an event of the Gedenkstaette (Memorial Site) Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen. Viewed “The short life of Robert Bialek,” a film presentation with special guest Ms. Freya Klier, a civil rights activist from the former GDR (www.stiftung-hsh.de).



12/02/2005, Invited by Mr. Ralf Gruender, a popular media journalist in Germany, who created an extensive presentation about the Berlin Wall (www.berliner-mauer.de). Perhaps it would be possible to integrate this presentation in Lorton in the Berlin/Germany section of The Cold War Museum.

11/22/2005, Visited Mr. Kirchner who works as a historian for the Bunker Allianz Brandenburg -- Atom Bunker Harnekop (see photo). Mr Kirchner submitted to me extensive material for the Cold War Museum (www.atombunker-16-102.de).

11/21/2005, Memorial Deutschland - During the first visit in Berlin in April 2005 Gary Powers, Jr., visited the (Memorial Site) Gedenkstaette KGB Gefaengnis (Prison) (See photo) in Potsdam (www.kgb-gefaengnis.de). This is where Gary's father stayed there the night before his exchange on the Glienicker

Bridge on February 10, 1962. According to "Operation Overflight," Gary Powers, Sr. was not held in the prison cells in the basement, but was on the upper floors with the Soviet officers. “Memorial Deutschland” includes Francis Gary Powers, Sr. in their contemporary witness index. I sent the president, Gisela Kurze, information material on November 21, 2005. The institution has agreed to pursue research about Francis Gary Powers, Sr. Gary Powers, Jr. met Ms Kurze personally in April (see photo).



“Memorial” was to set up a monument for the victims of the Stalinism and was founded by civil rights campaigners associated with Andrei Sakharov in 1988. The project soon expanded to include the search to find the survivors of the Soviet camp system (the gulag), to interview them, and to give them a voice. Memorial associations have been formed in approximately 70 cities of the Soviet Union. Today, “Memorial” is an international society with over 80 associations in the former Soviet Union, Poland, and Germany.



The goals of “Memorial” are to social care for the survivors of the Soviet Camp Systems (Gulags) and the historical refurbishing of political tyranny, for the victims of political tyranny by current human rights work.

“Memorial” unites people of different political views, religious beliefs, and social backgrounds. The basic idea is the rejection of every form of tyranny. The aim of “Memorial” is an intensive connection with and care for the victims through the engagement for a democratization of society. It also strives to document of human rights abuses as well as the pursuit of historical research. For more information, please see www.memorial.de.



10/22/2005 – I was invited to lay a wreath at the Gedenkstaette (Memorial Site) Berlin Hohenschoenhausen. On Monday, October 24th a commemoration for the dead people of the Soviet Special Camp in Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen took place. In 1945-46, the Soviet Occupying Force also had more than 20,000 people taken into custody, including women, children, and teenagers on the area of a former canteen kitchen at the Genslerstraße. More than 2,000 prisoners are estimated to have died at this time. Today, on this area, the Gedenkstaette Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen is located.

In the name of The Cold War Museum - Chapter Berlin/Germany we laid down a wreath, which included the imprint: “THE COLD WAR MUSEUM - CHAPTER BERLIN/Germany -- in honor of all people who suffered under the division of the world and were not allowed to experience liberty” (see photo). The commemoration took place at the cemetery on Gaertner Strasse. There were also former prisoners and representatives of victims’ associations among the guests. The remains of at first 127 bodies, which had been found during excavations after 1990 found their final resting-place at the nearby cemetery on October 24th, 1995. Four years later the remains of 132 more people were buried there. In 1998 the grounds were designated a memorial site and indicate the nameless dead from this special camp. Students of the special educational center at Doberaner Strasse have taken over the maintenance for a number of years.

The Chapter Berlin/Germany is very pleased by this intensive cooperation. I am still searching for an original segment of the Berlin Wall, as the previous offers were too expensive. I am hoping to find a sponsor or a donation, so please let me know if you would like to help or if you know of anybody who might be interested in underwriting the purchase of a Berlin Wall segment for The Cold War Museum. If you have any questions or you want more information, please send an email or call me at:

Baerbel E. Simon
German Affairs
Skarbinastrasser 67
D 12309 Berlin/Germany
Tel. fax 030.745.1980
tinkadonald@hotmail.com

COLD WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION, CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

By the Chairman, Vince Milum

As we enter a New Year, it is time to embrace new challenges. Among these are (i) continued growth of the CWVA, (ii) expanding recognition of May 1st as Cold War Victory Day, and (iii) fostering stronger relationships with both the broader veterans' community and the general public. To help achieve these ends, the CWVA announces the following leadership appointments for 2006:

Dr. Frank Tims is our **National Legislative Director**

Paul Dudkowski is our **Director of Public Affairs**

Lloydene Hill is our **Membership Director**

Chris Sturdevant is our **Eagles Club Director**

David Fofanoff is our **Director for Applied Technologies**

Chuck Rysticken is our **Quartermaster**

In addition to the above appointments, the CWVA has a number of **Zone Directors** who oversee **operations on a regional level**. To find out what opportunities exist at the state and local level, contact your Zone Director who can be found online at www.coldwarveterans.com/cwva_zones.htm.

Due to your ongoing support, the CWVA has emerged to be a major veterans' voice in just a few short years. Together, we will continue to forge a legacy all of us can (and should) be proud of!

Yours truly,

Vince Milum, Chairman
Chairman, Cold War Veterans Association
www.coldwarveterans.com

2005, THE YEAR THAT ALMOST WAS

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

As we begin another year at the Cold War Veterans Association, it is important to look back at 2005 to review the successes we have achieved. The fact that once again the Congress was unable to approve a Cold War Victory Medal with DoD resistance playing a part in that decision does not mean we did not have our share of successes.

We are now a respected member of the VSO community and have made some important contacts on a national level. Our relationship with Amvets is growing and they are squarely in our corner. From the VFW, Richard Kolb's book, "Cold War Clashes" became a sort of bible in describing the losses suffered in the cause of vigilance. The VFW has also over the years written many articles in support of the Cold Warrior and the impact they played on our Nation's security. The American Legion has had a resolution on the books enacted at their 86th National Convention (resolution # 10) calling for the creation of a Cold War Victory Medal. This resolution will remain in effect until the issuing of that Cold War Victory Medal is finally realized. Other VSOs

including the Reserve Officers Association, National Association of Chaplains, Korean Defense Veterans and a host of others are on board and continue to help.

We have established relationships with members of the Congress and we have their ear. Every year since 2002 including 2005 has seen legislation introduced for a Cold War Medal. 2006 will be no different. We have also had 16 states over the last two years proclaim May 1st as Cold War Victory Day or Cold War Veterans Day.

Our membership has grown in 2005 and the number of contributors to our exchange of ideas on the Cold War Veterans Association Forum has grown. With their input and the vision of the leadership, 2005 has seen the beginning of a growing agenda for the future. Education in our schools, education of the public and a need for a National Memorial are now our stated goals as is equity for all VSOs regarding the tax exempt status some enjoy.

In 2005, we became aware of Mrs. Joanne Wheeler who lost her son to cancer caused by over exposure to nuclear radiation as a US Navy sailor charged with the repair of nuclear exposed machinery. She has put a face on the plight of the Cold War Veteran and their families. We can talk first hand of our hardships away from family and the dangerous work that was performed in the name of National Defense but that pales in comparison to Mrs. Wheelers loss and she is not alone. She has put a face to the tragic losses suffered during the Cold War.

Many will remember 2005 as the year we “failed” to achieve our goal of a Victory Medal but trust me, 2005 was far from a failure. Now we move on to 2006 and promise to be even more aggressive in our quest for recognition long overdue. Please join with us and together the Veterans and citizens of the United States can make a difference and together we will achieve our goal.

CWVA LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

By Frank M. Tims, Ph.D. - National Legislative Director

In the FY 2006 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), a provision in the House version (SEC 565 of H.R. 1815) would have mandated creation and award of the Cold War Victory Medal for members and former members of the Armed Forces who served on active duty during the period September 2, 1945 – December 31, 1991. This provision was introduced by Representative Robert Andrews of New Jersey, and was passed by the House of Representatives last May.

In June, S.1351, The Cold War Medal Act of 2005, was introduced in the Senate by Hillary Rodham Clinton, who is a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. This was Senator Clinton’s second attempt to provide recognition for Cold War veterans. The final NDAA produced by the House-Senate conference omitted any cold war medal, though both the Andrews bill and the Clinton bill are still alive in Congress. The Cold War Victory Medal, passed by the House, was scored by the Congressional Budget Office as revenue-neutral *(i.e. zero cost) during FY 2006 and \$13 million over a five-year period.

The Defense Department actively opposed inclusion of a Cold War medal, citing cost and a DOD policy against “duplication of recognition already given.” AMVETS and the CWVA sent an appeal to the conferees, and the House and Senate leadership, rebutting the DOD appeal and asking Congress to keep the Cold War Medal provision in the final NDAA. The AMVETS-CWVA appeal disputed DOD cost estimates, and pointing out that (1) a victory medal by definition does not duplicate a campaign or service medal, and (2) DOD itself has not consistently followed this stated policy, presenting duplicate and even triplicate recognition for reservists mobilized for the Global War on Terror. Moreover, commanders had no authority to adequately recognize Cold War service and deployments during the late 1940s and (except for Korean War service) the 1950s.

Two bills currently before the Congress, HR2568 for the Cold War Victory Medal and S.1351 are in need of co-sponsors from both parties. S.1351 (introduced by Senator Clinton) is co-sponsored by Senators Durbin (D-IL), Johnson (D-SD), and Lincoln (D-AR). We hope to persuade as many senators and representatives as possible to add their names to the bills still before Congress, and to include provisions in the FY 2007 NDAA. This should be done in a bipartisan spirit, with both Democrats and Republicans acting as co-sponsors. While no one expects this issue to dominate politics in the 2006 elections, we do think it is time for all members of Congress to show respect for cold war service.

In 1951 and 1952, Eisenhower said “America’s line of defense is the Elbe River.” As President, he said “There is but one way to avoid global war, and that is to win the cold war.” In his 1993 State of the Union speech, President George H.W. Bush said, “By the grace of God, we won the Cold War.”

We agree with these distinguished Americans. It is time to adequately recognize the men and women who made that victory possible. Secretary Rumsfeld has the authority to order the establishment of the Cold War Service Medal, but has declined a Congressional recommendation in the 2002 Authorization Act that he do so. We ask Secretary Rumsfeld to remedy this oversight, and, at the same time, we are pressing on with our campaign to get the award established by Congress.

FEATURED ARTICLES

GHOSTS OF THE EAST COAST: DOOMSDAY SHIPS

By Karl C. Priest



In the early stages of the Cold War an impending "Doomsday" weighed heavily upon the minds of Americans. President Truman instituted the Federal Civil Defense Administration which began issuing brochures, films, and radio advertisements to prepare citizens to survive a nuclear attack. Dog tags were issued to many school children who also went through "duck and cover" drills as they were trained to curl up under their school desks after a nuclear bomb detonation flash of light. Siren

tests sounded at regular intervals and national and local publications ran articles about the imminent danger of nuclear war. Radios were marked with triangles at stations that would be used by CONELRAD broadcasts which would kick in as soon as all regular broadcasts ceased after the alarm sounded. Some American citizens were building backyard bomb shelters while local government, as well as private corporations, established larger shelters under various buildings. Many believed the best of these efforts were hopeless in the event of a nuclear nightmare.

The military kept strategic bombers in the air and submarines at sea. The subs carried ballistic missiles (SBLMs--Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles) which provided a mobile and stealth means of carrying powerful nuclear firepower. Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) were developed to detect missile launches coming in from Russia. A DEW2 line consisting of enormous radar structures was established to warn against nuclear attack coming across the North Pole. Each side raced to gain nuclear superiority with Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs). The United States developed Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry (MIRV) weapons. Although not an official strategy of the military, a concept that emphasized neither side would survive a nuclear war was known as Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD).

Nevertheless the United States government made contingency plans for Continuity of Government (COG) in the event of a nuclear attack. Several Command Posts were developed as part of a Doomsday Plan to relocate the President (with his Emergency Action Documents--EADs), Joint Chiefs, Cabinet, Supreme Court, and Congress to secure locations. These Alternate Joint Communication Centers (AJCC) were part of the National Military Command System (NMCS). There were three factors that were crucial in determining the likelihood of AJCC success: (1) arriving safely at the location, (2) avoiding bomb effects, and (3) attaining important communications links.

Seeking to be victorious, in a potential nuclear war, authorities developed a plan for using the United States nuclear arsenal and designated it the Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP). Goals of the Doomsday Plan (a gruesome term that included SIOP, COG, and various sub-strategies) were to make sure order was preserved in society, the economy was not destroyed, food was rationed, and cultural artifacts (such as the Declaration of Independence) were rescued. There were nuclear flash sensors placed around the country. Code words were provided for selected officials and phone numbers were given that bypassed the normal phone systems. A broadcasting center was set up under the name Wartime Information Security Program (WISP) to control what information went to the public, including pre-recorded messages from the President. However, the ultimate goal was to make sure government survived and was able to maintain adequate information for decision making based on surveillance and analysis of world events. To do that it was necessary to establish communications between the President and commanders of military forces as well as with leaders of allied and enemy governments.

Although government certainly consisted of several entities, the President was probably the top priority of COG for obvious political and symbolic reasons. Therefore, the President needed to be transported safely to a location that had maximum bomb avoidance and communication capabilities. Logically more than one option was made available.

Obviously, a presidential “bomb shelter” was a necessity. Code-named "Site R", and built deep under Raven Rock mountain, a Deep Underground Communication Center (DUCC) was coordinated by the Army from Ft. Ritchie near the Maryland-Pennsylvania border a few miles from Camp David. To disperse other governmental leaders and functions other bunkers were located at Berryville, Virginia under Mt. Weather (code-named "High Point"); Culpepper, Virginia (Mt. Pony); and White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia under the Greenbrier Resort (code-named Casper).

Some of the underground Command Posts had several hundred full time 24-hour support personnel and a capacity for maintaining about 3000 "guests". The bunkers had thick walls of steel reinforced concrete and some had barbed wire and armed guards with dogs. Besides communications activities the centers had individual priorities that included Federal Reserve computers, billions of dollars in currency, and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) national emergency coordinating equipment. There were sleeping quarters, war rooms, amphitheaters, kitchens, dining areas, infirmaries, briggs, psychiatric cells, barbershops, storage rooms, sewage treatment facilities, body storage/disposal areas, gun ranges, and decontamination showers. These were located in buildings up to four stories high. There were detailed plans in place for every conceivable scenario including keeping a current database of medications for members of Congress.

Regarding the relocation of the President, a weakness of the DUCC was the vulnerability of the antennas needed for communication. Also, there was the danger of sabotage (including attacks upon officials attempting to enter the bunkers) from enemy agents already inside the country. Since the projects were so monumental when they were constructed, many people had some knowledge about the sites.

Another variable to increase the odds of the President surviving Doomsday was a moveable location which made targeting more difficult. The National Emergency Airborne Command Post (NEACP), code-named “Night Watch”, consisted of several shielded and configured Boeing airplanes (stationed at Andrews Air Force Base near DC) with at least one plane ready for take-off within 15 minutes after an attack alert. When the president traveled on Air Force One, a NEACP plane often flew to a nearby location.

Weaknesses of NEACP, for presidential relocation, were getting off the ground in time, jet intakes getting fouled, and the limited amount of time the planes could stay in flight.

A National Mobile Land Command Post (NMLCP) was proposed at one point. Declassified documents indicate it was not recommended for implementation, but the documents found by this writer do not say why. A submarine Command Post was also planned, but there were problems, at that time, with getting evacuated personnel aboard and having good communications abilities. Both of these alternatives may be more viable today (2006) and are probably highly classified.

Beginning in late 1950 there was a special unit of helicopter teams (code-named "Outpost Mission") stationed at Olmstead Air Force Base in Pennsylvania. Their duty was to fly to the

White House and relocate the president to one of the sites briefly described above or to a National Emergency Command Post Afloat (NECPA). Although the DUCC and NEACP options still exist (2006), as the "Doomsday Clock"³ moved closer to midnight during the highly volatile 1960's, the NECPA ship was very likely the most workable choice for assurance of presidential survival had the United States been the target of a nuclear attack.

Two ships were specially configured and assigned the NECPA duties.⁴ The NECPA ships had had good maneuverability to assure safe arrival, a reasonable probability of bomb effect avoidance, and were capable of state-of-the-art communications. The sister ships USS Northampton (CC-1)⁵ and USS Wright (CC-2) alternated the alert duty every two weeks as a potential floating White House/Pentagon. The NECPA strategy was to keep one of the ships somewhere off the East Coast. With only the customary naval acknowledgements, just outside of Norfolk, the ships would silently sail past each other as the alert ship was relieved in order to enter port for replenishing and much needed rest and recreation for the crew.

Both the Wright and the Northampton had a huge dish-like structure used for Troposphere Scatter Communications (TROPO.)⁶ There were land based TROPO dish sites located in Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Delaware⁷. The alert ship usually operated within a few hundred miles of one of those land sites. The gyro-stabilized TROPO equipment provided the capability for access to commercial and military telephone networks. To maintain operational security the ships took steps to decrease radio direction finding activities from hostile sources attempting to trace the location of the alert ship. The TROPO system provided, difficult to zero in on, telephone, teletype, and data circuits with top priority for the Command Posts. The NECPA ships used voice radio call signs Zenith (Wright) and Sea Ruler (Northampton) were used during communication with other ships, aircraft and shore stations.

The mission of the two ships was to handle world-wide communications and command data for the strategic direction of military operations world-wide. The ships, operated under the SIOP, and were always ready for the president (with special presidential quarters). Both ships had access to White House Situation Room classified information. If a nuclear war had erupted the alert ship was third in line behind the Strategic Air Command (SAC) and the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD), for full command to maintain Continuity of Government and control of the United States Armed Forces and nuclear weapons.

The Wright and Northampton had interior spaces capable of pressurization to prevent contamination from nuclear fallout. The Northampton had an exterior salt-water wash down system. Each ship had a smaller replica of the Pentagon's War Room. The Wright's command compartments had projection equipment with large screens and a wall of status boards and maps mounted on tracks which could be rolled into view. One entire space was filled with teletype printers. The crew totaled over 1,200 with 200 of those with duties just to operate and maintain the communications equipment.

Life aboard ship⁸ was tedious and stressful, mixed with friendship and macho mischief. Men from each branch of the military service, as well as CIA personnel, were assigned to both Wright and Northampton. Also, many government officials and high ranking military officers from all branches of service frequently visited each ship. The command ships were kept "spit-shined"

from stem to stern, but the crews enjoyed excellent chow since the cooks requisitioned the same supplies to prepare meals for all of the ship's company and guests. In 1968 the Wright received the prestigious Ney Award⁹ for the best Large Mess Afloat for the entire fleet worldwide.

The USS Wright was the newer of the two ships both of which had been converted from previous designations (Northampton from CLC-1cruiser in 1961 and Wright from CVL-49 aircraft carrier in 1963). She had, for that era, the most elaborate and powerful communications equipment ever installed aboard a ship. Her "voice of command" could reach any ship, aircraft, or station in the world. Two antenna masts were 114 feet tall (156 feet above the water) and able to withstand 100-mph winds. The Wright had satellite communications (SATCOM)) and carried a specially designed helicopter¹⁰ that pulled a wire cable nearly two miles high to serve as an antenna for SVLF (Very Low Frequency) communication with submarines.

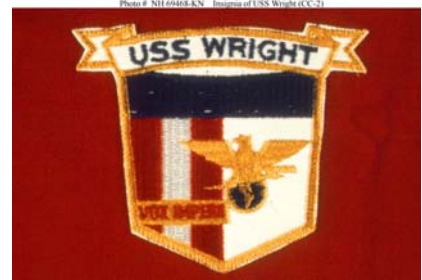
Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson went aboard the Northampton before the Wright was commissioned. In April of 1967, the Wright accompanied President Johnson to the Latin America Summit Conference held in Uruguay. In January 1968, the Wright was urgently called back from the Florida area and placed on high alert when the USS Pueblo was captured by North Korea. President Johnson traveled to Central America in July of 1968 for a meeting of the Presidents of Central American Republics. The Wright was in the shipyards and was unable to get underway. With short notice, the Northampton left port at about 0200, traversed the Panama Canal, and lay off the Pacific Coast of Latin America while President Johnson met with the leaders of El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala.

The NECPA ship, which was on alert, often sat just off the East Coast of the United States while running helicopter and communications operations. Coastal residents would go to bed with nothing on the horizon and awaken to see a dark, strangely shaped, ship silhouette materialize through the morning fog. The ship would be there for a day or so and then "disappear" out to sea leaving an empty horizon. This experience probably had the aura of a mysterious, even ghostly, occurrence. Although it was rumored that a submarine shadowed the alert ship, as far as the eye could tell the NECPA ship cruised all alone. At the top of each daily Deck Log for the duty ship was this entry: "00-04 Wright is alert ship NECPA operating independently in accordance with COMCRUDES LANT¹¹ message 171840Z of Feb 1968".

The NECPA mission was a vital part of the Cold War for ten years. The men who served aboard the NECPA ships served their country well and contributed to keeping the world from a nuclear holocaust. The USS Northampton and the USS Wright were decommissioned a few weeks apart in the spring of 1970 when communication capabilities became more sophisticated. The NECPA ships also became susceptible to satellite surveillance and Soviet aircraft based in Cuba. Also, Soviet submarines had become more improved and numerous in the Atlantic. Both the Wright and Northampton were scrapped long before the United States won the cold War in 1991. Now, only memories remain of the East Coast "Ghost Ships" that waited for a Doomsday that did not happen on their watch.



(USS Northampton and
USS Wright patches.
URL for archive photos)



<http://www.navsourc.org/archives/02/49.htm>
<http://www.navsourc.org/archives/04/125/04125.htm>

(Ed note: For a complete list of citations, credits, references, and a Bibliography, email gpowersjr@coldwar.org).

THIRD BATTLE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC 1962 - 1991

By Larry Robideau, AWCS USNR, Ret.

A little heralded, but long-running campaign in the Cold War was waged by the U.S. Navy and NATO Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) forces against submarine forces of the Soviet Union. The adversaries in this contest were Ballistic Missile Submarines (SSBNs) of their Northern Fleet headquartered on the Kola Peninsula and ASW forces of Task Force 84 and Maritime Patrol Aircraft from Canada, Norway, and the United Kingdom. Although keeping the sea lanes open to Europe was a very high priority in any conflict with the Soviet Union, the main focus of this “Third Battle of the North Atlantic” was the Soviet Union SSBNs and their threat to North America.

The U.S. Navy instituted routine patrols of our SSBNs, beginning with the USS George Washington (SSBN-598) on November 15, 1960. The U.S. SSBNs carried 16 Polaris missiles and were eventually deployed to the northern Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic Oceans. Initiation of these patrols completed the third leg of the “Triad” of Sea-Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs), Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs), and the U.S. Air Force strategic bomber force. This Triad was the foundation of the U.S. strategic defense policy during the Cold War; the policy required that any individual leg of the Triad could deliver unacceptable damage to an enemy even if the other two legs of the Triad were destroyed.

In April 1962 , a Soviet Union Hotel-class SSBN (K-19) made its first deployment from the Northern Fleet headquarters. It was a 70-day patrol that took it south of Greenland into the North American Basin. The Hotel class was a nuclear submarine armed with three SS-N-4 Sea Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs). Unlike the solid-fuel U.S. Polaris missiles, the SS-N-4 missiles were liquid fueled and were unstable with a limited shelf life. The shelf life of liquid-fueled Soviet SLBMs varied from 6 months in the beginning to 2 years as their technology improved. With the start of these regular patrols by the Soviet SSBNs, what could be considered the Third Battle of the North Atlantic had begun.

U.S. forces in this campaign were led by Commander, Submarine Forces, US Atlantic Fleet (COMSUBLANT) who was responsible for ASW operations in the Atlantic Ocean. He directed these operations from his homeport in Norfolk, VA through Commander, Task Force 84 (CTF-84). CTF-84's resources were assigned by the Atlantic Fleet and included surface ships, Attack Submarines (SSNs), and Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA). CTF-84 also directed the Undersea Surveillance Systems (fixed and towed) and ASW Operations Control (ASWOC) centers at the forward operating bases that ringed the North Atlantic.

The Soviet Union SSBNs in this campaign were deployed from their Northern Fleet, through the Third Flotilla. Their patrol boxes were in the Western Atlantic within striking distance of the North American mainland. In the early 1960s, the SSBNs deployed were Hotel-class nuclear boats with three Sea Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs) located in the submarine's sail. These were followed in the late 1960s and early 1970s by nuclear boats of the Yankee class with 16 SS-N-6 ballistic missiles. The Yankee-class boats were the Soviet Union's attempt to emulate our U.S.S. George Washington class SSBNs. During the late 1970s, the Delta class with 16 longer range SS-N-8 missiles began their patrols. Attack Submarines (SSs and SSNs) and Guided Missile Submarines (SSGs and SSGNs) also deployed out of the Northern Fleet but they were generally in transit to the Mediterranean theater or operating in the eastern Atlantic where they stalked U.S. Naval Units and patrolled sea-lane choke points.

With the advent of the Yankee class SSBNs, the patrol sequence settled into a busy routine for both the hunter (NATO ASW forces) and the prey (Soviet SSBNs). The Soviet SSBNs would depart their Northern Fleet bases into the Barents Sea and, round North Cape in Norway, transit the Norwegian Sea, clear the Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom (GIUK) gap and break out into the North Atlantic. South of Iceland, the SSBNs would cross the Mid-Atlantic ridge and enter the North American basin. They would continue southwesterly until they reached their patrol box east of Bermuda. At this point, the SSBNs would slow to a speed of about 4 knots and begin a meandering southerly course toward the south end of their patrol box. Normally, there were two SSBNs in the patrol box at any one time. When one SSBN exited the box at the north end to transit home, another SSBN entered the box; the second SSBN at the southern end of the box would turn and start north on a more-easterly track. The patrol box east of Bermuda was like a barometer forecasting potential trouble. If more than two Soviet SSBNs were in the box at any one time, or were in transit at any given time, it raised apprehension among U.S. intelligence analysts.

To counter the SSBN threat, the U.S. used two strategies. First, when each Soviet SSBN left port, they were closely trailed by U.S. Attack Submarines (SSNs); these SSNs stayed with their target throughout their patrol. They developed intelligence about Soviet SSBN tactics, procedures, and acoustic signatures. Not much has been revealed about the exploits of our SSN crewmen, but they were heroic, to say the least, and they wear many combat decorations that they cannot talk about. Second, ASW Maritime Patrol Aircraft (MPA) (P-3 Orions, CP-140 Auroras, and Nimrods) maintained a constant on-top presence over the Soviet SSBNs during their entire patrol, both in transit and on station in their patrol box. These MPA, along with the SSNs, allowed commanders a choice of two options to neutralize the Soviet SSBNs in the event that hostilities had begun.



A series of technical breakthroughs during the 1960s greatly enhanced the U.S. capabilities in countering submarine threats. The integration of the airborne computer, digital signal processing, signal integration/time compression, miniaturization of electronics, and directional sonobuoys gave the U.S. MPA the ability to track submerged Soviet Union SSBN Patrol Track in the Western Atlantic

targets passively from high altitudes without those targets knowing they were being tracked. These new

devices also enabled detection and tracking of contacts whose sound levels were well below the ambient noise levels of the ocean. Many of these devices were perfected at the Lockheed Rye Canyon R & D Center in California and tested at the Naval Air Development Center (NADC), Warminster, PA. They were then incorporated into P-3 Orions and S-3 Vikings. Deployment of an extensive sound underwater system provided a long-range surveillance capability that worked in concert with MPA.

The task of maintaining a constant presence on top of all Soviet SSBNs once they left port and until they returned after their patrol was a daunting responsibility. When the SSBNs transited the Barents Sea and rounded North Cape, they were kept under close surveillance by the Norwegian Air force and their P-3s based at Bodo and Andoya in northern Norway. When the SSBNs were in the Norwegian Sea, P-3s from NAS Keflavik Iceland and British Nimrod aircraft from RAF Kinloss Scotland joined in the tracking. When the SSBNs cleared the GIUK gap and crossed the mid-Atlantic ridge, they continued to be tracked by U.S. P-3s from NAS Keflavik and British Nimrod aircraft from RAF Kinloss Scotland and RAF St. Mawgan, Cornwall. Canadian CP-140s from CFB Greenwood, N.S. joined in the surveillance as they passed east of Newfoundland.

When the Soviet SSBNs reached the mid latitudes and their patrol box east of Bermuda, they were then tracked by U.S. P-3s from NAS Bermuda and NAF Lajes, Azores. With an operational radius of approximately 1200 miles (and an on-station endurance of at least four hours) the MPA were able to cover the SSBN transit route and patrol box from their North Atlantic bases.

Keeping aircraft on top of the Soviet SSBNs constantly was a grueling job. A 24-hour day was divided into 4-hour periods and aircraft were scheduled to fill these periods. If a scheduled aircraft could not launch to meet its scheduled period, and a back-up aircraft was not available, the aircraft on station would remain two extra hours on station and the next aircraft would launch 2 hours early to cover the missed period. While the Soviet SSBNs were in their patrol box, ASWOCs in both Bermuda and Lajes would coordinate operations to maintain the on-top status. The aircraft that were on station continued their passive tracking and practiced tactics that would place the aircraft in a position to deliver a weapon within an envelope that could destroy the

target if a state of war existed. Everything went according to the war-time tactics except that the bomb bay doors were not opened and no weapon was dropped. When an aircraft's on-station time expired, they passed the target on to the relieving aircraft. Aircrews were briefed before each mission, debriefed after the mission, and graded on their performance individually and as a crew.

A 4-hour on-station evolution for MPA involved a flight of from 8 to 10 hours or more. Combine that with a three-hour preflight, a tactical briefing, then a post flight debrief of an hour or two and the aircrew completed a long, tedious day of about 16 hours. During high-tempo operations, a crew rest period of 15 hours minimum between flights was mandated. As you can imagine, after a squadron completed its deployment, it returned home with aircrews and support personnel burned out and aircraft and equipment badly in need of refitting.

An analysis of the air operation reveals the magnitude of the effort. Maintaining a MPA constantly on top one Soviet SSBN required six sorties per day. To spend 4 hours on top, each sortie averaged about nine hours; that comes to 54 flight hours per day. With the squadrons having a complement of 10 aircraft and 12 flight crews, the math comes to a mission about every other day for each aircrew. Deployed squadrons were often helped out by Naval Reserve Force Squadrons (RESFORONS) who deployed for their Active Duty for Training periods. The reserve aircrews flew sorties interleaved with the regular Navy squadrons as tasked by the ASWOCs in both Bermuda and Lajes. Even with support from the RESFORONS, the USN VP squadrons returned from deployment fatigued, with thousands of flight hours and a remarkable safety record of accident-free operation. During the period of July through December 1976, RESFORONS (VP-62, VP-64, VP-66, and VP-68) flew 50% of the ASW missions out of NAS Bermuda in support of fleet operations.



VP squadrons assigned to CTF-84 were provided by Patrol Wing 5, NAS Brunswick, ME; Patrol Wing 11, NAS Jacksonville, FL; and Reserve Patrol Wing Atlantic, Norfolk, VA. The Patrol Wing 5 and Patrol Wing 11 squadrons were deployed for 6-month periods and returned to their Air Wings for a 12-month refitting and training period. The six Reserve Patrol Wing Atlantic squadrons were each deployed for one-month periods over the course of a year.

Squadrons from the Pacific Fleet also periodically sent detachments (DETs) to participate in the North Atlantic ASW operations.

P-3 Orion ASW Aircraft, VP-64 Condors

The squadrons deployed to bases around the North Atlantic under CTF-84 were:

Patrol Wing 5

VP-8 Tigers VP-10 Red Lancers * VP-11 Bandits
* VP-23 Sea Hawks VP-26 Tridents * VP-44 Golden Pelicans

Patrol Wing 11

VP-5 Mad Foxes VP-16 Eagles * VP-24 Batsmen
VP-45 Pelicans *VP-49 Woodpeckers * VP-56 Dragons

Reserve Patrol Wing Atlantic

** VP-62 Broad Arrows * VP-64 Condors ** VP-66 Liberty Bells
* VP-68 Black Hawks ** VP-92 Minutemen ** VP-94 Crawfishers

- * Squadrons currently disestablished.
- ** Squadrons scheduled to disestablished by FY 2008.

NATO squadrons that were active during this period included:

Country	Squadrons	Home Bases
Canada	VP-405 Squadron VP-415 Squadron	CFB Greenwood, N.S. .
Norway	333 Squadron	Bodo AB, Norway Andoya AB, Norway
Great Britain	120 Squadron 201 Squadron 206 Squadron 42 (R) Squadron	RAF Kinloss, Scotland and RAF St. Mawgan, Cornwall
Netherlands	320 Squadron	RNLNAS Valkenburg, Netherlands

RAF Nimrod ASW Aircraft - Kinloss, Scotland

The U.S. Navy bases in the North Atlantic covered the SSBN transit routes and the patrol box. Squadrons and detachments from Patrol Wing 5, Patrol Wing 11, and Reserve

Patrol Wing Atlantic were sent to overseas bases and operated under task groups of CTF-84. These bases included:

NAS Keflavik - Iceland	CTG-84.1
NAS Bermuda	Deactivated September, 1993
NAF Lajes, Azores - Portugal	CTG-84.2 Deactivated June, 1995
NS Rota - Spain	CTG-84.3
NS Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico	

ASW forces from Norway, Canada, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the U.S. achieved a remarkable level of coordination and cooperation during the Third Battle of the Atlantic. MPA

from NATO countries and the U.S. flew sorties that often took them to each other's bases. Squadron detachments (DETs) were also assigned temporary tasking away from their deployment site when situations in a particular area heated up and a high level of ASW activity was required.

Over the 29-year period of the Third Battle of the North Atlantic, an estimated 26,000 men and women of the USN and USNR were deployed with their patrol squadrons. On any given day, there were elements of three USN squadrons and part of a RESFORON (approximately 1000 VP personnel) engaged. Patrol Wing 5 and Patrol Wing 11 each had two squadrons deployed; three were in the Atlantic attached to CTF-84 and one was in the Mediterranean attached to CTF-67.



British Nimrod at RAF Kinloss Courtesy of AO1 Pete McCaughley

During the Cold War, the ASW tactical expertise reached its zenith. Virtually every CAC in the U.S. Navy and Naval Reserve had “on top” time on a Soviet submarine. Fortunately, for the U.S., the Cold War ended in 1991 just as the Soviet Union was perfecting a series of ultra-quiet submarines; the balance had just begun to tilt in their favor in 1985 after capitalizing on information from the Walker Espionage Ring about U.S. ASW capabilities. The stealth technology passed from the Soviet

Union to its heir, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) of which Russia was the major member. After the Cold War ended, ASW capabilities stagnated while U.S. national interests went in other directions. Notwithstanding the use of weapons systems trainers and other training devices, ASW tactical expertise declined because U.S. did not have the opportunity to face an adversary on the scale of the Cold War. The U.S. Navy has recently shown a renewed interest in ASW by creating the Fleet ASW Command, headquartered in San Diego, CA. One of their major challenges is the new generation of conventional (diesel-electric) submarines that are very quiet and that have a long submerged-endurance capability.

With respect to ASW operations in the campaign against the Soviet Union's SSBNs, the only recognition given some squadrons was through infrequent awards of the Meritorious Unit Commendation (MUC). Units also earned competitive awards given among squadrons involved such as the Navy “E” and the ISBELL Trophy for ASW Excellence.

* * * * *

About the Author: Larry Robideau, AWCS USNR (Ret.) served as an aircrewman in MPA Combat Air Crews (CACs) for over 18 years. He flew in SP-2E (P2V-5), SP-2H (P2V-7), P-3A DIFAR, and P-3A TACNAVMOD aircraft as an acoustic systems operator. He was a NATOPS Evaluator for the acoustic seats on SP-2H and P-3A DIFAR aircraft. His CAC deployed overseas

with Patrol Squadron 64 (VP-64) ten times between 1974 and 1984.. He is a life member of Levittown Post 6496 of the Veteran's of Foreign Wars (VFW), a member of Hardee Mills American Legion Post 135, Naples, FL, a member of the Fleet Reserve, and the Naval Enlisted Reserve Association (NERA), He is also a plank owner in the U.S. Navy Memorial and is a member of the Naval Historical Foundation.

AIR AMERICA: THE ADMINISTRATION'S SECRET AIR FORCE

By Allen Cates and Martha Gregory

The United States government owned a secret air force for 25 years, according to a recent announcement by former president of Air America Association, Allen E. Cates. During the Cold War from 1950 to 1975, the U.S. government needed a hidden air force that could conduct military operations in parts of Asia. Because of trade and treaty considerations, public display by the U.S. military was not an option. So the administration secretly formed a corporation and made arrangements for U.S. military aircraft to be loaned to what they hoped the public would view as a commercial enterprise with mercenaries as employees. This organization began as CAT, Inc. Its name was later changed to Air America. The CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) was used to front the operation because some missions were required by circumstance to be clandestine in nature.

Air America flight crews and personnel have been the victims of a negative image ever since, according to Cates, who maintains that evidence shows this public image was fostered by the government as part of a CIA cover. Distortions about Air America were further propagated by the film, Air America, starring Mel Gibson. Cates says it is time to set the record straight. He and others in the Air America Association believe the public should be told the truth.

Cates said Air America Association asked the CIA for assistance with its application for veteran status, but were given the cold shoulder. So he and his colleagues crafted the application on their own after two years of extensive research. The application was approved for review, but the Civilian/Military Service Review Board (C/MSRB) turned it down and reported their reasons in the October 18, 2005 issue of the Federal Register.

Cates was urged by the C/MSRB to apply for reconsideration due to new evidence with potential support for their claim. The Board suggested that Cates review a biography of Brigadier General H. C. Aderholt, who worked with Air America in Laos during the 1960's, called Air Commando One, by Warren A. Trest, and Search and Rescue Operations in Southeast Asia, a U.S. Air Force report by Earl H. Tilford.

Cates said that after reviewing those sources plus other materials available through the Vietnam Project at Texas Tech University, and interviewing individuals present at the time, he realized that Air America came under a third layer of ownership and control. Telegrams exchanged in the 1960's between Department of State, Department of Defense, the Ambassador to Laos and the President of the United States indicate that the Executive Branch of the U.S. government created CAT/Air America.

Additional resources used by Cates and his colleagues included the Johnson Library and Department of State Central Files. Cates says the written record shows that CAT, Inc. and Air America employees were used by the United States government as part of its grand plan to stifle the flow of communism from 1950 to 1975. This plan was successful as attested by the fact that communist aggression came virtually to a standstill after 1975.

Air America forces were instrumental in saving the lives of many downed airmen in Laos during the Vietnam War. Their contributions in the early stages of the Vietnam conflict gave the military time to put rescue and support operations in place. Air America continued to assist the military throughout the war until the service was shut down in 1975.

Later, the government revealed that the CIA owned the airline, but Cates' research shows direct links to the Executive Branch that bypassed the CIA on many occasions. According to Cates, "It looks like we were soldiers more than most of us realized." Cates is now near completion of the reconsideration request, which includes proof of direct support by Air America to the U.S. military in Vietnam and Laos. "The truth is, Air America employees were soldiers doing military work along side the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force." says Cates.

Contact: Martha Gregory, Tulsa, OK. 918-637-3699
Allen Cates [setac@bellsouth.net]

ARMY SPECIAL ACTIVITIES DETACHMENT ONE & THE NAVY EA3B SKYWARRIOR

By Bill Crane (billcrane@new.rr.com)

This is a tale about a very small Army group that officially didn't exist for several years. The story is the best that I can piece together from many sources and may have some errors but I believe is essentially accurate. In some cases I have had to read between the lines to figure out what was really or probably going on. It has only been in the last couple of years with recent books and the Internet that my research has been possible.

Background

I have heard from several sources that in the late 1950's there was a small Army group flying with Fleet Air Reconnaissance Squadron (VQ-1). I don't know what their mission was but understand that they flew in P4M's. I had contact with a Navy guy who indicated they flew out of Shemya Alaska. In the early 1960's there was intense interest by our government in Soviet missile development. At that time, the Air Force had primary focus on Air to Air and Air to Ground missiles. The Navy's primary responsibility was to study Ship to Ship missiles and likewise the Army had the primary mission to study Ground to Ground Missiles.

"The Soviet ICBM test project involved launching missiles from Plesetsk (1), Kapustin Yar (2) and Tyuratam / Baikonur (3). When the missile's re-entry vehicle (RV) entered the atmosphere and streaked toward the Klyuchi test range(4) on Kamchatka the peninsula on the Far Eastern edge of the Soviet Union."

Story continued online at www.coldwar.org/museum/ea3b.asp.

THE UNITED STATES CONSTABULARY: 1946 – 1952

What's the United States Constabulary? The answer to that question goes back to January 10, 1946. It was on that date that Lt. General Joseph McNarney, American military commander in Europe said to Major General Ernest N. Harmon, "Harmon, you are going to be the head of the Constabulary. Harmon's blunt response was, "What's that?"

Quite simply, The United States Constabulary was a unique organization designed and created specifically to be the occupation force in Germany and Austria following the end of World War II tasked with restoring order and maintaining the peace. **Today, there is virtually no one in our nation and few in our Army aware that such an organization actually existed.**

To fully understand and appreciate the responsibilities and accomplishments of the United States Constabulary you need to gain a perspective of the European continent following World War II. War had again devastated much of the continent. Major cities were in shambles, and many rural areas were badly ravaged. Travel between most areas was difficult, if at all possible. Civil government was totally fragmented with no local government authority. Europe's law enforcement agencies were totally disabled. Germany was in desperate need of help as much of the economy, manufacturing capabilities, and local governmental infrastructure were in ruins. At the end of the war, the people of Germany had no leadership, no law or order, and there were nearly a million displaced persons in the country.

On June 5, 1945, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and France assumed supreme authority of the territory of the former Reich. The country was divided into four occupational zones. Berlin, the capitol, was divided into four sectors. Normal local governmental duties and responsibilities, including law enforcement became the obligation of the occupying forces. The zone occupied by the United States contained over 40,000 square miles of area, and included nearly 1,400 miles of international and inter-zonal boundaries, extending from Austria in the South to the British zone in the north, and from Czechoslovakia and the Soviet zone in the East to the Rhine River and the French Zone in the West. This area, approximately the size of the State of Pennsylvania, had similar contours, with flat lands, hills, mountains and forests, crisscrossed by many streams. More than sixteen million German people lived in this area, which included many cities of considerable size. More than half a million displaced and undocumented persons also existed in the area occupied by the United States. Many had fled from the advancing Russian Army. There were criminals, smugglers, black marketers, thieves, war criminals and others simply seeking a better life in the US zone of occupation, as well as the Berlin sector, and did their best to evade U.S. sentries and patrols set up by combat units occupying the varied sectors.

From the beginning it was clear that the size and scope of the military occupation was beyond what the planners of the occupation had envisioned. They had thought that establishing a military government would consist of finding undamaged buildings, summoning the mayor, and issuing directives. Instead, all of Germany was in a state of general misery and confusion. Civil government had ceased to exist. The United States and the United Kingdom still assumed the Soviet Union would be cooperative during the occupation, follow suit and complete a large-scale

demobilization as well. In addition to disarmament and denazification, the Western Allies agreed that local self-government should be developed at once. Almost from the beginning the Soviet Union had begun a systematic conversion of the Soviet occupied areas into a communist dictatorship.

During the remainder of 1945 combat units were being returned to the states or being sent to the Pacific Theatre in preparation for the invasion of Japan. The few remaining combat units with their heavy fighting equipment and training were not accomplishing the job as envisioned by the planners of the occupation. Senior officers finally determined that to have a successful occupation the United States required an entirely different military force that would have to be created almost from scratch. The force had to be lighter, faster and more mobile – able to move quickly and cover more ground with less personnel.

The new organization would have a strength of 38,000, (32,000 were available when organized and strength never was much higher), and its mission would be incredibly challenging and demanding. It would have to control the population by maintaining general security of the U.S. occupied zone of Germany. This meant restoring and maintaining order within the zone as well as patrolling the borders to prevent more displaced persons from entering the zone. It would be organized along the lines of a state police organization. As plans were being developed in the Fall of 1945, the names used in the planning phase were, “State Police”, “State Constabulary”, “Zone Constabulary” but before becoming operational in 1946 the name chosen was ‘United States Constabulary.’ Their motto would be, “Mobility - Vigilance – Justice.”

The plans called for three brigades, each with three regiments. Each regiment would have three Squadrons (Cavalry terminology for a battalion size unit) and Troops instead of companies. There would be one regiment in Austria with two squadrons and their third squadron would be separate, assigned to Berlin and operate under Berlin Command. The target date to become operational was July 1, 1946. Personnel were assigned to the varied Constabulary units and training along with occupation patrol and guard duties commenced in February and March 1946. However, almost immediately the ranks of the Constabulary units started to become depleted when experienced personnel with sufficient points were sent back to the United States for discharge. During the first two months of operations, the Constabulary lost 14,000 men. Their replacements were 18, 19 and 20-year old enlisted men and officers with little military service and experience outside of basic training. Basic training that emphasized Japanese Village fighting and indoctrinated with the mind set – ‘Kill or be Killed’. After fighting in the Pacific ended, these were the men sent to Germany and were to become the backbone of the Constabulary on whose shoulders would rest the success or failure of the Constabulary mission and a successful occupation of their assigned zones and sectors.

They faced a situation that had never existed before and were confronted with unbelievable demanding challenges and temptations. They had no preparation for their jobs. There were no precedents or field manuals that they could study. They were given tremendous responsibilities and very little direction or supervision. Basically, they ‘flew’ by the seat of their pants and made it up as they went. The entire effort was dependent on the good judgment and sensitivity of the individual Trooper. They operated in a variety of motorized patrols that carried them long distances from their headquarters and to virtually every corner of their zone of responsibility.

As they carried out their duties, these young, impressionable men, often naïve were confronted with every temptation known to man. They were exposed to a whole new world, which to them were beyond comprehension. An ingenious black market flourished. Germany was filled with desperate people eager and willing to pay high prices for permission to cross borders illegally and to escape detection in the black market. These young men resisted all temptations and did not wilt under the pressures to look the other way. While the Allies had defeated Germany, we did not consider ourselves conquerors. History shows that conquerors in the past had pillaged, looted, raped and burned the villages of their enemy. While this was true in Berlin when the Russians conquered the city where they did pillage and loot the city, including those areas marked for occupation by American and British forces. As to rape, no woman, young or old was safe. Maddened by alcoholic binges, the Red Army mop-up troops, many of the conscripted from Soviet prisons, attacked women in their homes, raped them as their children, horrified, looked on, then looted the premises. If a woman's husband protested, the offending soldier pulled out his pistol and shot him. The fabled order "Frau komm," became a nightmare to all Berlin women. Historian Norman Naimark reported that, "Even as they entered bunkers and cellars where Germans hid from the fierce fighting, Soviet soldiers brandished weapons and raped women in the presence of children and men. In some cases soldiers divided up women according to their tastes; in others, women were gang raped. During the period that the Soviets occupied Berlin alone, they attempted to make themselves appear as the 'good guys' and warned of the terrible treatment they would receive from the Americans. However Berliners as well as Germans living in the American Occupied Zone found that Americans were not cast from the same barbaric mold.

While it is true that, as in all societies, there were a few overzealous Americans, it paled by comparison to that of the Soviets. The primary problem was that there were many soldiers 'sitting' around with nothing to keep them occupied when the fighting ended. Many became unruly and did cause problems and was one of the factors that signaled planners that a change in operations was needed. First they had to ship the bulk of the troops back home, then reorganize the remainder into the new Constabulary structure. As noted above, Constabulary units were barely organized when many men with sufficient points were eligible to be returned for discharge. The replacements were to be Regular Army and the bulk were the 18, 19 and 20-year old troops with limited service and experience. Virtually all of them had never been away from home before and when they arrived in Germany, there were some who for lack of proper upbringing or having read too many stories did consider themselves 'victors.' That didn't last long. While the Soviet leaders looked at their troops looting and rape as 'having a little fun,' American officials did not tolerate these actions by their troops. Germans were pleasantly surprised when American Officials court-martialed their own troops for committing a criminal act. All officers down to Troop and Platoon level were ordered to evaluate each man in their command. A Constabulary Trooper will be a first class soldier dedicated to doing the task outlined. Anyone that did not fit the mold was immediately – and I mean in an instant – that man was transferred out, not only the unit, but out of the Constabulary and sent to a unit far removed from occupation duty with German civilians.

Constabulary training consisted of 'retraining' all Troopers to forget their 'Kill or be Killed' combat training and concentrate on policing and restoring order and bearing in mind they were

there to help a devastated people and country rebuild their country and lives. They performed their duties in a responsible manner and toward the defeated, demoralized Germans they were sensitive, caring and compassionate. When the German people saw the yellow colors and the Constabulary insignia, they did not recoil in fear and run and hide. Rather they watched the approach of the Troopers with gratitude and respect, for they knew they were there to help. They called us the 'Lightning Police' because of the lightning bolt on our shoulder patch. Although the Constabulary Trooper was primarily concerned with law enforcement working with German police units, they were also trained to fight a delaying action against 'any' invading forces. Frequent alerts kept all Troopers at the ready.

The Constabulary restored order and working with newly formed German Police units re-established law enforcement. They were the first non-combat troops to man the borders and described as 'the First Cold War Warriors.' They set up patrols and maintained control of the borders to keep displaced persons from entering the US Zone, conducted raids on Black Markets and continued the hunt for former Nazi war criminals. Early in the planning stage it became evident that a school had to be established for the new Troopers. The Constabulary Trooper not only needed to know the customary duties of an American Soldier, but also proper police methodology; how and when to make an arrest and how to deal with the varied foreign population. They would also be taught the geography of Germany, its history and politics. Technical and specialist training included criminal investigation, police records, self defense and apprehension of wanted persons.

Generally, in the early days, the Russians were friendly, and Soviet and American patrols occasionally chatted as they passed each other in Berlin. This was also true of the Russian and American patrols along the border in Czechoslovakia. Tensions between the Soviets and the Allies slowly became strained. Russian and American patrols now passed each other in silence. It was especially noticeable in Berlin and along the border between the Russian zone and that of the United States. The Russians used to move the barrier markers back several yards from the actual demarcation line. When Troopers patrolling the area came too close they would arrest (actually kidnap) them for trespassing. The 'prisoner' was released when they were exchanged for some American cigarettes and whiskey.

Tensions were further aroused in 1948 when the Russians imposed a blockade of Berlin shutting off all land and water routes. There was a plan to have the Second Constabulary Regiment lead a force up the autobahn with supplies, but that action was cancelled by Washington. It then fell to the Air Force to fly in supplies to Berlin to sustain the city and let the Russians know 'WE' were staying in Berlin. Thus began the famous Berlin Airlift. There were Constabulary Troops at Templehof in Berlin and Rhine Main to assist in loading and unloading planes and maintaining the manifests. German volunteers working side by side with the Allied forces later took over the loading and unloading. The Airlift went on from June 1948 till September 1949. The Berlin Airlift was more a test of national resolve. The Berlin airlift was a defining moment in the struggle for the heart of Europe. A critical time in world history when for 462 days, the future of Berliners and Germany would hang in the balance.

During the Berlin Airlift and immediately thereafter Constabulary units were converted to Armored Cavalry Regiments and were retrained in combat operations. While they still wore the

Lightning Bolt patch of the Constabulary, they were reorganized into battalions and companies. Tanks now moved up and took their position on the borders. The Russians also moved their tanks up on their side of the border. I am sure that tank commanders on both sides had their tank gun trained on their opposite number on the other side of the border. It was a great temptation to load a round and fire it off, but thankfully cooler heads did prevail and that did not happen – at least as far as we know. The three Armored Cavalry Regiments continued to stand guard till 1952. One Armored Cavalry Regiment, under the Seventh Army banner, remained on the border till 1991.

The United States Constabulary existed and served for a brief six and one half years. Why such a short period of time? Was it a failure? Absolutely not. The United States Constabulary was a great success story. It had completed its mission of ensuring the success of the American responsibility of occupying Germany and restoring order and maintaining the peace as the Cold War started to warm up. They stood eye ball to eye ball with much superior forces and didn't blink. Those young Troopers who served at a critical time in World History are proud of their service and we should all be thankful they did the job that seemed impossible.

The Constabulary's history extended a mere six and a half years. 2006, will mark the 60th anniversary of the creation of this unique force that restored order and maintained the peace after World War II. While the title did not exist at that time, the Constabulary Troopers are in effect the 'original Cold War Warriors.' The Constabulary veterans are justifiably proud of what they and their organization accomplished. They completed their mission without fanfare and is most likely the reason they are unknown and unrecognized by the American people they served.

Robert Strand summed it up best in his report in the New York Herald – European Edition on September 6, 1952.

"Circle C" to vanish from Germany: Last Units of Elite U. S. Constabulary Forces Will Be Deactivated This Month After 6 Years of Standing Guard Over A Disorganized Country

STUTTGART: 2952 - When the last units of the United States Constabulary, one of the most colorful commands in Army history, is deactivated this month, its disappearance from the German scene will mark the end of an era.

The border patrol duty of its two remaining units, the 15th Squadron at Welden and the 24th Squadron at Bad Hersfeld, will be assumed by three armored cavalry regiments. The "Circle C" patches and colorful uniform accessories marking the crack Constabulary Forces will be only memories.

Organized in 1946, the Constabulary functioned as a fast, hard-hitting police force providing protection for a disorganized Germany. It controlled displaced persons over which Germans had no authority, watched borders and frequently was involved in dramatic raids breaking up black-market and smuggling operations. It also served as a mobile striking force giving military protection to the German zone.

Now that the signing of the contractual agreement with Germany is at hand, the United States

Army will abandon most police duties. The Constabulary has continually encouraged German authorities to assume more of their own police functions.

For more than six years, however, striped helmets with "Circle C" patches on front, Sam Browne Belts, yellow leather shoelaces, yellow scarves, yellow gloves and Thompson Sub-Machine Guns commanded instant respect. Germans named the force the "Blitz Polizei," or lightning police, as they dashed over the 40,000 - square - mile area of the American Zone in brightly decorated armored cars and tanks.

Constabulary troopers not only sped to trouble spots in columns of speeding armored equipment, but used horses as well, especially in the rugged terrain along some borders. Horse units were broken up in 1951.

Although the troopers were primarily concerned with police work, they were equipped and trained to fight a delaying action against invading forces almost from the force's inception. Frequent alerts kept them prepared.

From 1947 to 1950 there were only two major American forces in the zone, the 1st Infantry Division and the Constabulary Forces. They constituted America's only defense against attack in the area. Competition between these two groups was keen and they frequently matched abilities in maneuvers and on the athletic field.

The Constabulary was organized by Maj. Gen. Ernest Harmon, wartime commander of the 1st and 2nd Armored Divisions and a leader in the Ardennes campaign. He designed the shoulder patch, combining the gold of the cavalry as background color, the blue of the infantry and a central blue "C" crossed with a lightning bolt of artillery red. Motto of the command was "Mobility, Vigilance, Justice."

Constabulary headquarters were located at Bamberg, Bavaria. The organization included three brigades, nine regiments and 27 line squadrons, all mechanized cavalry. Later, headquarters were moved to Heidelberg.

Soldiers assigned to the units were picked men, screened by special boards. They included battle-trained veterans of the 3rd and 7th Armies who were trained at a school at Sonthofen, which emphasized high standards of personal appearance, and taught geography, German history, theory and practice of investigation, police records, self-defense and apprehension of wanted persons.

It was the Constabulary that organized the present tank-training center at Vilseck, now operated by the 7th Army, and the Non-Commissioned Officers' Academy at Munich, which also has been taken over by the 7th Army.

Gen. Harmon was succeeded in 1947 by Maj. Gen. Withers A. Buress, present 7th Corps commander. He began building up the military potential of the Constabulary, since some of the police missions were dropped that spring. As the German police, organized by military

government, gained strength, they assumed border control of civilian traffic and more local security work.

The forth and last "top trooper" was Maj. Gen. I. D. White, who succeeded Maj. Gen. Louis Craig in 1948 after Gen. Craig had commanded for less than a month before becoming Inspector General of the Army. It was while he headed the organization that the Constabulary changed from a fast, light armored command to a thick-skinned armored force.

It was built around three strong armored tank forces, including artillery to reinforce infantry and service units. The organization was kept flexible and mobile although many of its police missions had been dropped.

When the 7th Army was reactivated in 1950, Constabulary Headquarters, then at Stuttgart, provided a nucleus of officers and men for the new unit. Most Constabulary units then adopted the "pyramid A" patch of the 7th Army. These later were assigned to 5th and 7th Corps.

Throughout this period, the Constabulary Forces maintained extraordinarily high morale. Its men were proud to be troopers. Replacements from the United States came in small numbers, but re-enlistment rates in the Constabulary were often unusually high. Recruiting quotas gave credit for voluntary extension and enlistment even when a man was not due to leave. Under these provisions, quotas were over-subscribed by 500 to 600 percent. Some battalions had 1,000 to 1,500 percent of their quotas.

High morale also was reflected in assistance to the German Youth Activities Program, which was designed to help teach young people to think for themselves. Almost all units assumed responsibility for aiding local programs for youth.

Troopers were quick to participate in local welfare work of all kinds. The 24th Squadron, one of the two now being deactivated, has raised \$40,000 in the last year by donations and moneymaking efforts for aid to worthy projects in its community.

The Constabulary, which never saw its homeland, has now completed its missions, but it will always have claim to be ranked among the elite organizations in American Military History.

REFLECTIONS

The Constabulary's tasks were not the kinds which soldiers enjoy doing; Police work is not glamorous, especially to men who never planned to be policemen. Nonetheless, the Constabulary, beset with personnel problems as it was, performed its duties well -- so well, in fact, that it has been easy to forget its contributions to the peace and safety of twenty million people. This contribution should not be forgotten, General Harmon, wiring in early 1948 to the commander of the Constabulary School, expressed a prophetic and accurate evaluation of the United States Constabulary:

"It is my opinion that as time goes on, you will see the Constabulary gradually fade out of the picture and be turned back into some combat unit, possibly an armored division, and the police of the zone completely turned over to the Germans. When that times comes, we will have to look

upon the Constabulary as a brief interlude when a special force was developed for a certain definite purpose which had a great effect on establishing law and order in the zone and the revision of standards of discipline and appearance of American troops in Germany."

One Final Note: In 1996 a group of former Troopers and their spouses returned to visit those places where they served 50 years before. The German people and government officials at all levels, including Mayors and Police Chiefs welcomed us warmly. They did remember us and the service we rendered. Several presented us with plaques and certificates to honor and thank us.

A former Police Commissioner of Berlin escorted us on a tour of the city. He told us, "We older people remember what you did for us and we thank you." That was a sentiment that was echoed at every stop we made. The general feeling of the people, repeated many times, seemed to be, "If you weren't here then, we wouldn't be here now." In fact, those were the exact words of one German woman.

This introduction to the United States Constabulary is a composite of many articles written about the service of the Constabulary Troopers during the period of their existence. They include: The Unheralded "Men and Women of the Berlin Blockade and Airlift." By Edwin Gere; Mobility – Vigilance – and Justice: The US Army Constabulary in Germany 1946-1952; Global War On Terrorism Occasional Paper 11; Combat Studies Institute, Fort Leavenworth Kansas by Kendall D. Gott; Army Magazine article January 2003 Excerpts of comments by Albin F. Irzyk BG USA Ret; Contributions of the United States Constabulary by Joseph E. (Bud) Groner; Cold War Clashes Confronting Communism, 1945 – 1991 Richard K. Kolb, Editor VFW Magazine; Article 62nd Highway Patrol (MP) – Germany; The Lightning Police of the U.S. Army - A condensed history of the U.S. Constabulary of Germany and Austria after WWII; New York Herald – European edition Sept 6, 1952 - Deactivation of the U.S. Constabulary

COLD WAR EVENTS, REQUESTS, REUNIONS, AND RELATED

COLD WAR PRIZE COMPETITION 2005-2006

The John A. Adams Center at the Virginia Military Institute is pleased to announce that it will again award prizes for the best unpublished papers dealing with the United States military in the Cold War era (1945-1991). Any aspect of the Cold War is eligible, with papers on intelligence, logistics, and mobilization especially welcome. Please note that essays on the Korean War, on Vietnam, on counterinsurgency and related topics are all open for consideration.

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

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

Questions:

Professor Malcolm Muir, Jr., Director
John A. Adams '71 Center for Military History and Strategic Analysis
Department of History
Virginia Military Institute; Lexington, VA 24450
muirm@vmi.edu
540-464-7447/7338
Fax: 540-464-7246

HISTORY CHANNEL'S "MEGA MOVERS"

44 Blue Productions is looking for historical structures that are going to be moved to profile for its new hour-long series for the History Channel called "Mega Movers. This exciting new series chronicles the challenges of moving historical and interesting structures. Anything from a Frank Lloyd Wright home to a historic locomotive, covered bridges to barns, military aircraft to decommissioned battleships.

Are you moving a historical lighthouse or a former president's house? Are you opening a new museum with a submarine? We want to hear about it! We are not looking for structures that have already been moved. Please email Niccole Beuoy at nbeuoy@44blue.com or call (818) 760-4442x 185 for more information.

MISSING PERSON – COLD WAR CASUALTY NOVEMBER 1962

ANNABLE, Harrison "Harry"...Age 23 of Pocasset, MA. Lost in the sinking of the M/B Revenge, 10 miles south of Riding Rock, Grand Bahama Bank between 17 & 21 November 1962 possibly either by Cubans intercepting fleeing Cubans or by anti-Castro forces. [Boston Globe 22 Dec 1962]

My brother, Harrison Annable (under Soldiers of Fortune) disappeared on an alleged fishing trip to the Bahamas in November 1962. The "Revenge" was found sunk from gunfire with no sign of the crew of three. Something was so strange about the incident that many people wanted to forget it. Dad forced a full-scale inquiry by the Miami Coast Guard. It lasted nine months and testimony was taken under oath from 18 involved individuals in Miami and The Bahamas. The conclusion, cleared through D.C., was the crew of "The Revenge" was presumed dead and likely killed while poaching fishing traps.

The FBI now states that Harrison's file is classified under "foreign counterintelligence" and the CIA after numerous denials of having documents now won't release any further documents due to "national defense" and "protecting CIA sources and methods." Please help me find the truth. Any information on the following individuals would be helpful; Spencer B. Meredith and Hugo Gorday of Florida Caribbean Fisheries, Rafael Hugueta of Alpha 66, Fernando Cabeza, Bruce Althoff, Gil Martin Rahm, and, boats named The Revenge, Sylvia and Freskito. Knowledge of raids on Cuba between November 17 - 27, 1962 would also be helpful. There must be answers out there. I am not looking for retaliation, nor retribution, just what happened to a loved one. More information available online at http://216.97.42.106/doc_351-375/doc0357a.html. Please

contact me via e-mail treetopfarm@bellsouth.net, or Robert Annable, P.O. Box 654 Scottsmeer, FL 32775.

PROGRESS AT THE DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission recently received site approval from the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission. This was a major step in the site approval process that is ongoing at this time. You may be interested in the following recent news accounts on this subject. You can also find information on the site approval process in our website <http://www.eisenhowermemorial.org/site-details.htm>.

THE COLD WAR INTERNATIONAL HISTORY PROJECT INVITES YOU TO:

February 01 2006, 4:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Book Discussion: Mitterrand, the End of the Cold War, and German Unification: From Yalta to Maastricht with author Frederic Bozo, Professor of Contemporary History, University of Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris III

Dr. Frederic Bozo will discuss France's role in ending the Cold War, with special emphasis on Mitterrand's views toward Europe's emancipation from communism, the unification of Germany, and the disintegration of the USSR. Dr. Bozo's book, newly published in France and soon to be translated into English, seeks to shed light on the scholarly debate regarding France's role at the end of the Cold War: did Paris seek to resist changes in Europe, or was it an eager participant, playing a significant role in the transition from the Europe of Yalta to the one of Maastricht? In Mitterrand, the End of the Cold War and German Unification: From Yalta to Maastricht, Dr. Bozo pieces together a framework for understanding the choices of Mitterrand as well as French politics in this decisive period.

Frederic Bozo is Professor of Contemporary History, University of Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris III and an associate researcher at the French Institute of International Relations (IFRI).

February 02 2006, 10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.

A Director's Forum with John Lewis Gaddis: Reconsidering the Cold War. Author will discuss his new book *The Cold War: A New History*

John Lewis Gaddis is the Robert A. Lovett Professor of History. He received his PhD from the University of Texas in 1968, has published numerous books, including: *The United States and the Origins of the Cold War, 1941-1947* (1972); *Strategies of Containment: A Critical Appraisal of Postwar American National Security* (1982); *The Long Peace: Inquiries into the History of the Cold War* (1987); *We Now Know: Rethinking Cold War History* (1997); *The Landscape of History: How Historians Map the Past* (2002); and *Surprise, Security, and the American Experience* (2004). Professor Gaddis teaches courses in Cold War history, grand strategy, international studies, and biography. In 2005 Professor Gaddis, a former Woodrow Wilson Center Fellow and founding chairman of the Center's Cold War International History Project's Advisory Committee, was awarded the National Humanities Medal by the National Endowment for Humanities. can Experience (2004). Professor Gaddis teaches courses in Cold War history,

grand strategy, international studies, and biography. In 2005 Professor Gaddis, a former Woodrow Wilson Center Fellow and founding chairman of the Center's Cold War International History Project's Advisory Committee, was awarded the National Humanities Medal by the National Endowment for Humanities.

From the Publisher: The Cold War. A New History (Penguin, 2005) In 1950, when Joseph Stalin, Mao Zedong, Ho Chi Minh and Kim Il-Sung met in Moscow to discuss the future, they had reason to feel optimistic. International communism seemed everywhere on the offensive: Stalin was at the height of his power; all of Eastern Europe was securely in the Soviet camp; America's monopoly on nuclear weapons was a thing of the past; and Mao's forces had assumed control over the world's most populous country. Everywhere on the globe, colonialism left the West morally compromised. The story of the previous five decades, which saw severe economic depression, two world wars, a nearly successful attempt to wipe out the Jews, and the invention of weapons capable of wiping out everyone, was one of worst fears confirmed, and there seemed as of 1950 little sign, at least to the West, that the next fifty years would be any less dark. The first significant distillation of cold war scholarship for a general readership, The Cold War contains much new and often startling information drawn from newly opened Soviet, East European, and Chinese archives. Now, as America once again finds itself in a global confrontation with an implacable ideological enemy, The Cold War tells a story whose lessons it is vitally necessary to understand.

February 15 2006, 4:00 to 5:30 p.m.

Book Discussion: Kim Il Sung in the Khrushchev Era with author Bal*zs Szalontai, Department of Political Science, National University of Mongolia

Moderator: James Hershberg, George Washington University

Commentators: Hyung-ki Kim, Kyungnam University
Kathryn Weathersby, CWIHP

Concentrating on the years 1953-64, this history describes how North Korea became more despotic even as other Communist countries underwent de-Stalinization. The author's principal new source is the Hungarian diplomatic archives, which contain extensive reporting on Kim Il Sung and North Korea. The book is thoroughly informed by research on the period in the Soviet and Eastern European archives and by recently published scholarship.

Much of the story surrounds Kim Il Sung: his Korean nationalism and eagerness for Korean autarky; his efforts to balance the need for foreign aid and his hope for an independent foreign policy; and what seems to be his good sense of timing in doing in internal rivals without attracting Soviet retaliation. Through a series of comparisons not only with the USSR but also with Albania, Romania, Yugoslavia, China, and Vietnam, the author highlights unique features of North Korean communism during the period. Szalontai covers ongoing effects of Japanese colonization, the experiences of diverse Korean factions during World War II, and the weakness of the Communist Party in South Korea.

Bal*zs Szalontai received his PhD in history from Central European University, Budapest, with a dissertation on the domestic and foreign policy of the North Korean regime, 1953-1964. Having researched mainly Hungarian archives, his interests cover the modern history of Korea, Vietnam, Mongolia, China, and Albania.

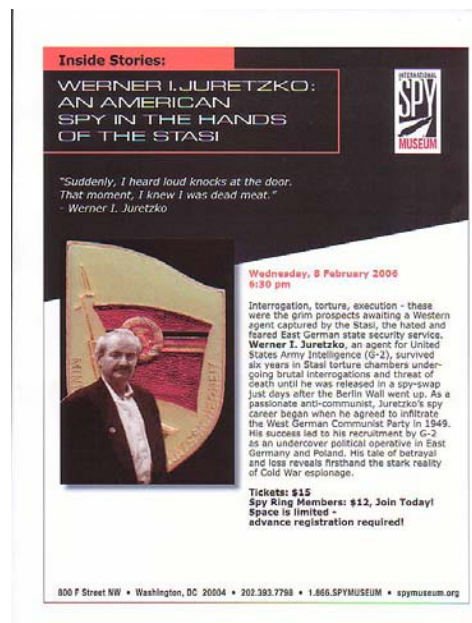
February 28 2006, 10:30 am - 11:30am

Breaking Ranks: Andreas Papandreou, American Liberalism, and Neo-Conservatism with Professor Stan Draenos, Stanley J. Seeger Visiting Fellows, Program in Hellenic Studies, Princeton University

While the ideology of the foreign policies pursued by Andreas Papandreou, Greek prime minister from 1981-89 and 1993-96, was antithetical to the ideology of American neo-conservatism, the two perspectives also shared a common root in the collapse of Cold War liberalism. The roundtable presentation will explore the nature of this common root and its implications.

RSVP and further information at <http://cwihip.org> or contact CWIHP at (202) 691-4110.

SPY MUSEUM PRESENTS:- AN AMERICAN SPY IN THE HANDS OF THE STASI



What: "Suddenly, I heard loud knocks at the door. That moment, I knew I was dead meat." -Werner I. Juretzko, Cold War Museum International Liaison

Interrogation, torture, execution-these were the grim prospects awaiting a Western agent captured during an authorized espionage mission behind the Iron Curtain by the Stasi-the hated and feared East German state security service. Werner I. Juretzko, an agent for United States Army Intelligence (G-2), survived six years in Stasi torture chambers undergoing brutal interrogations and threat of death until he was swapped to safety just days after the Berlin Wall went up. As a passionate anti-communist, Juretzko's spy career began when he agreed to infiltrate the West German Communist Party in 1949. His success led to his recruitment by G-2 as an undercover political operative in East Germany and Poland. Relive his nightmare of betrayal and loss, when

he reveals the stark reality of Cold War espionage.

When: Tuesday, 8 February 2006
6:30 PM

Where: International Spy Museum
800 F Street, NW, Washington, DC
Gallery Place/Chinatown Metro Station

Highlights: Photo opportunities and interviews with Werner I. Juretzko

Tickets: \$15; Members of The Spy Ring: \$12; Advance Registration required. Tickets are non-refundable and do not include admission to the International Spy Museum.

To register, call Ticketmaster at 202.397.SEAT, 800.551.SEAT or the Museum at 202.393.7798; order online at ticketmaster.com; download an order form from spymuseum.org and fax to 202.654.0935; or purchase tickets in person at the International Spy Museum Ticket Office located inside the 9th Street Group Arrivals Entrance.

RAF (USAF) UPPER HEYFORD OXFORD UK

On 12 & 13 August 2006 there will be a reunion of any serviceman who served at Upper Heyford between 1950 and 1994 as an opportunity to meet old friends (and foes). This enterprise is the brainchild of Joe Schell who is collecting the names of those intending to make the trip (joe.schell@LAKENHEATH.AF.MIL).

The Oxford Trust for Contemporary History (OTCH) is helping Joe Schell with the organization of this event and sees the men and women who served in the UK/Europe and at Upper Heyford as an important part of the history of the Cold War. Upper Heyford itself will be preserved as a monument to the Cold War and a site of a Cold War museum. The visit by between 250 and 500 ex-servicemen should be an opportunity to record their experiences at Upper Heyford and elsewhere. Plans are being made to see whether recording facilities can be made available over the weekend and OTCH is also looking at the possibility of holding a witness seminar where experiences can be shared in a structured discussion and on a specific aspect of their service in the USAF on which the participants have first hand knowledge. Any interest in taking part in this part of the proceedings should be referred directly to OTCH (Rippington@waitrose.com). If there are people wanting to take a role in assisting to organize such a witness seminar their help would be very welcome.

OTCH is also thinking about using oral testimony in a TV documentary and possibly mixing this with some of the extensive existing footage taken at Upper Heyford and possibly testimony from military from the Warsaw Pact. Again, any contacts to these people who could help build the Cold War story would be welcome. Any TV companies in the US who can see the potential of this idea could also get in touch with OTCH.

By Daniel Scharf

SPIES, LIES AND INTELLIGENCE - 3-8 SEPTEMBER 2006 CHRIST CHURCH LECTURE SERIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLD WAR MUSEUM SEEKS GRANT WRITER

The Cold War Museum is looking for a qualified grant writer to assist with the submission of grant applications on the Museum's behalf. Candidates should send by email a copy of their resume, references, and any other supporting documentation to gpowersjr@coldwar.org. Please be prepared to answer a SpamArrest question for your email to go through. For questions or additional information, please call 703-273-2381.

MEETINGS AND REUNIONS

- Association of Air Force Missileers - 27 Sept - 1 Oct 2006 - plan now to attend the seventh National Meeting at the Little America Hotel in Cheyenne, with great tours at Warren AFB. Registration form is part of the September 2005 newsletter and online at www.afmissileers.org. For more information, contact Charlie Simpson, Colonel, US Air Force (Retired), Executive Director, Association of Air Force Missileers - 970-453-0500.
- 556SMS (Plattsburgh Atlas) will be AT AAFM Conference. Contact Mel Driskill at e-mail dgser@earthlink.net or Bruce Raleigh at braleigh@wideopenwest.com
- 548SMS (Forbes Atlas) will also be at AAFM Conference. Contact Don Peoples at njpeeps@att.net.
- Strategic Air Command Reunion - 24-27 May 2006, Tucson, AZ. Contact Toby Romero, 4918 E Cooper St, Tucson, AZ 85711-3620, 520-327-2224, e-mail jtrome-25@excite.com

(Editor's Note: Organizing a reunion? Looking for squadron or unit members? Send us your Cold War reunion or unit info for posting in future issue. Reunions above courtesy of the AAFM newsletter, www.afmissileers.org, FGPjr)

COLD WAR ARTICLES, TOURS, AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

MOM CONTINUES FIGHT FOR VETERANS OF COLD WAR

by Kathy Anderson (First appeared in The Canton Citizen in Massachusetts)

Joanne Wheeler gets up every morning with a mission: to ensure that her son is finally recognized as the war hero she knows he was. And despite bureaucratic lip service to the contrary, she won't rest until the fight is over.

James Wheeler loved his country. He served in the U.S. Navy for four years, helping fight one of the longest-lasting wars this country had ever fought. Although he passed away from a service-related illness the United States government does not recognize him or thousands of veterans like James as being wartime casualties because they are veterans of a different kind of war: the Cold War.

His mother is continuing the battle for her son and scores of Cold War veterans who seek the passage of House Section 565, which would authorize the Secretaries of the Military Departments to award a Cold War Victory Medal to eligible persons who performed active or inactive duty training during the Cold War from 1945 to 1991.

A bill has recently passed in the U.S. House of Representatives, and this week the Senate will decide the fate of Section 565, which, if adopted, will then go to President Bush.

"Cold War veterans deserve the recognition from this government," Wheeler said. "Then people will realize that these men and women served their nation and many gave their lives defending it. My son gave his life because of Naval duty during this time. The Cold War is not considered by some to be a "war" in the classic sense because there was no on-the-ground combat, but the Cold War was fought at the bottom of the ocean. We were on the brink of nuclear war, and many people don't understand a lot of what went on during those years."

James, a 1979 graduate of Canton High School, was a nuclear submarine ship fitter and welder whose job it was to repair parts of the vessel and keep it in pristine operation. During his years of service, from 1981 to 1985 — 15 months of which were spent at the Naval Nuclear Submarine Support Facility in Groton, CT — he was continuously exposed to ionizing radiation and was diagnosed with acute lymphocytic leukemia three years after his discharge. He died in November 1989.

James' son, Greg, who was born during his father's stint at Groton, suffered childhood ailments that Wheeler believes are the direct result of in utero exposure at the base. Sadly, Greg lost his life in a motorcycle accident in 2002 when he was only 19.

“Ionizing radiation is a known cause of his type of leukemia,” Wheeler said. “In 1988 [Jim’s] illness was fully manifested with symptoms that came on very quickly. After he passed away, his widow applied for survivors’ benefits — she had asked me to handle it because she hadn’t known him while he was in the service — and I’ve been handling it for 15 years, now.”

Wheeler said it took her eight years through the Veterans’ Administration to get to the appeals court, since survivors’ benefits were not granted to Cold War veterans with the same availability as other war veterans.

“After eight years the request was remanded, which means they can’t deny it but said they ‘needed to look into it further before making a decision,’” Wheeler said. “It was remanded a total of four times.”

“When I got into office about five years ago, Joanne came in and told me how Jimmy had died and her journey to get his death service-connected,” said Canton Veterans Agent Tony Andreotti. “Cold War veterans have always had a problem in that if you didn’t serve in a ‘war’ you were unable to get benefits such as admission into the VA system and state benefits. Recently the state changed that so the gaps between the wars have been eliminated, but the federal government continues to not honor those veterans. They should, because these men and women showed up and served to maintain the peace; it was during the Cold War that we defeated communism and these laws need to be changed. I don’t think I’ve ever met a mother so dedicated [as Wheeler]. I admire her.”

Wheeler did her homework, learning about VA bureaucracy and advocating for veterans’ rights. She attended seminars, read literature, exchanged emails with the Cold War Veterans Association (CWVA) and searched the Internet for any and all information she could get her hands on to help ensure passage of Section 565, including contacting Senators John Kerry and Ted Kennedy. Opposition to the bill, however, comes from a surprising foe: The Department of Defense.

“The fight is on in earnest for adoption by Congress of the Cold War Victory medal, and the Defense Department is contacting members of the House and Senate Armed Services Committee with their opposition to a Cold War medal,” said David Fofanoff, CWVA forum administrator. “The time is critical for action.”

Fofanoff says the DOD asserts that a victory medal would create duplicate recognition for all service medals already authorized during the Cold War period and bestowing a generic medal or ribbon would lessen the significance and prestige of other decorations awarded during the same period.

“Additionally, cost was a critical factor in the original Congressional decision to issue the Cold War certificate instead of a medal,” Fofanoff said. “The DOD’s assertion that cost would be prohibitive is not backed by analysis, nor is it consistent with the Congressional Budget Office’s estimate that there would be zero cost for FY 2006 and \$13 million over a five-year period. We expect that the cost will be significantly less.”

“Even if the Senate does not pass 565 the fight is not over,” Wheeler said. “It is crucial to continue contacting Senators Kerry and Kennedy for support. My son was not classified as a nuclear worker, but he did do repairs on nuclear subs and in the repair shop and was directly exposed to ionizing radiation. I have all of Jim’s Naval medical records; one in particular states all the classic symptoms of radiation exposure. Cold War veterans deserve recognition, especially the ones who lost their lives.”

DÉJÀ VU ALL OVER AGAIN

By Mark Morgan

Well, the time has finally come: with the replacement of the 23-year-old AN/FYQ-93 Joint Surveillance System (JSS) by the FYQ-156 Battle Control System-Fixed (BCS-F) we’re about to see the merger of the Southeast Air Defense Sector at Tyndall AFB, Fla. into the Northeast Air Defense Sector at Rome, N.Y. The merger will result in the creation of the new Eastern Air Defense Sector (EADS) – mirroring 1995’s consolidation of the Southwest (March AFB, Calif.) and Northwest (McChord AFB, Wash.) Air Defense Sectors into WADS – and will also result in the effective division of the nation’s air defense/air sovereignty mission into two parts under the auspices of First Air Force/Continental US NORAD Region(CONR) at Tyndall.

It’s been a long time coming but that’s technology for you. When you compare the pending air sovereignty network to the glory days of the old Air Defense Command (ADC), the stats are startling. Two sectors with the latest equipment, working with a combination of FAA-manned and operated radars and Air National Guard fighter squadrons – plus Regular Air Force units as the situation warrants – will do the work formerly performed by four numbered air forces, multiple air divisions and hundreds of radar sites and interceptor squadrons.

However, early in the Cold War our national air defense effort looked remarkably similar; two major units covered the entire country, albeit with fewer assets. It was from these small beginnings that the Air Force and ultimately the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) progressed, from limited all-weather manual air defense operations through the legendary SAGE (Semi-Automatic Ground Environment) network to JSS and now the BCS-F.

Those small beginnings, as the saying goes, provide “the rest of the story.” Or, as noted philosopher Yogi Berra put it, in some ways the coming two-sector operations mark “Déjà vu all over again.”

On 5 March 1946 former British Prime Minister Winston Spencer Churchill gave a speech at Westminster College in Fulton, Mo. During the course of his presentation he stated, “From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an iron curtain has descended across the Continent.” His use of the phrase “Iron Curtain” concerning the political and military situation in Europe marked the beginning of the Cold War.

However, in the United States the Army Air Forces and War Department remained in their post-World War II stand-down mode. Millions of men had demobilized at the end of the war and returned to their civilian lives while aircraft either went into storage, were scrapped or – in the case of the US Navy – were literally dumped over the sides of ships. Air defense? Not important; the United States had a monopoly on nuclear weapons and could handle all comers. On 21 March 1946, roughly two weeks after Churchill’s speech at the small college town in

America's heartland, the Army Air Forces established Strategic Air Command and tasked it with developing the nation's nuclear deterrent using a few groups of B-29 bombers. Concurrently, Air Defense Command activated at Mitchel Field, Long Island, N.Y. while Tactical Air Command stood up at Langley Field, Va.

Despite its "air defense" title, ADC's initial efforts revolved around closing down, packing and shipping out the remaining World War II-era radar, filter (fighter direction) centers and HF/DF (high-frequency/direction finder) sites around the perimeter of the country. Obviously they weren't going to be needed again, right? Along the same lines, upon activation ADC received operational responsibility for five numbered air forces. While First Air Force at Mitchel Field and Fourth Air Force in San Francisco for the most part continued their World War II mission of continental air defense, the others – Tenth AF, Brooks Field, Texas; Eleventh AF, Olmstead Field, Pa.; and Fourteenth AF, Orlando Army Air Base, Fla. – wholly busied themselves with training and administration of the air reserve components, including national guard aviation.

This all changed in March 1948. In response to heightened international tensions – chief among them a Soviet coup in Czechoslovakia in February, followed by the Berlin Blockade in April – the newly independent US Air Force directed Air Defense Command to reverse the shut-down of the radar and C2 sites and start manning them again. ADC immediately responded at the two extreme ends of the country.

At McChord Field the 505th Aircraft Control & Warning Group (AC&WG) – the only air defense command and control organization in the entire western United States – received orders from Fourth Air Force to go on 24-hour operations with the intention of providing an "air defense radar net" in the Pacific Northwest (in other words, protect the Hanford Works). The group responded quickly with the personnel it had ("Uh, better stop crating those radars and radios Lt Schmuckatelli and get them set up and operating again") and within a few days the 505th operated a limited surveillance capability from sites in Neah Bay, Spokane, Pasco, Seaside, Walla Walla and Portland through the 634th Air Control Squadron and 635th Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron. By 2 August 1948 the regional Air Defense Direction Center at Silver Lake (Everett), Wash. was up and operating; concurrently the group's 636th and 637th AC&WS took similar actions to guard the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles, respectively.

Similar actions took place in the northeast between March and May 1948 later when the 503rd AC&WG departed the Panama Canal Zone under emergency circumstances and relocated to Mitchel AFB. Upon arrival the group relocated to Camp Kilmer, N.J. and started building its own radar and C2 network to cover the northeastern approaches to the country. The immediate result placed radars, radios and personnel at Camp Indiantown Gap, Pa. under the 648th AC&WS and Camp Kilmer under the 646th AC&WS, with radar detachments at Twin Lights and Palermo, N.J. and Camp Hero on Montauk Point, N.Y. Mirroring Fourth Air Force's approach, First Air Force subsequently assisted the 503rd in spreading the radar network south along the Atlantic coast, north into New England and east to the Great Lakes with the primary regional ADDC at Roslyn Air Force Station, Long Island.

The next leap forward came on 25 October 1948 with the activation of the 25th Air Division (Defense) at Silver Lake; it was the Air Force's first division-level unit created specifically for the air defense mission. Three weeks later, on 16 November, ADC activated its second air defense division at Mitchel Field, the 26th AD(D). From these small beginnings, pushed by 1949's Communist victory in China and explosion of the first Soviet atomic bomb and June 1950's North Korean invasion of South Korea, the air defense network grew substantially with more air divisions, more radar sites and more interceptors.

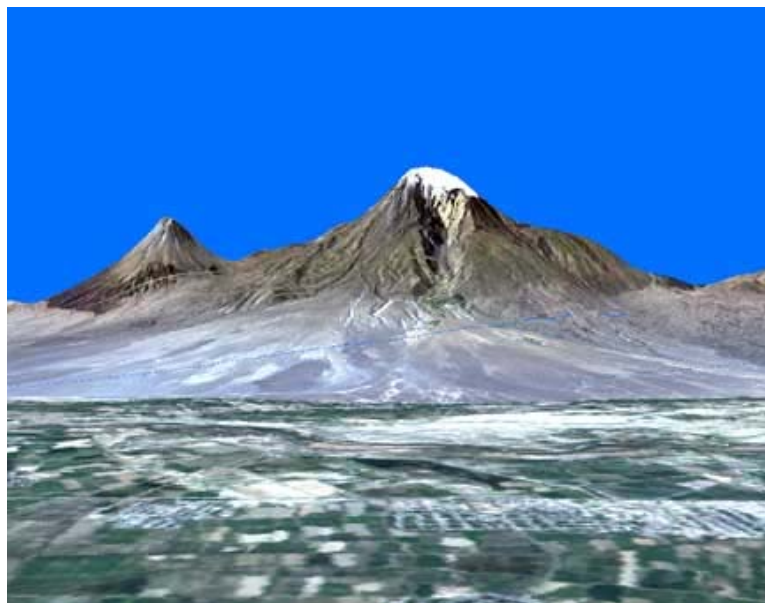
Over the intervening six decades the effort's had its ups and downs, expansions and cutbacks but obviously no one can realistically compare today's F-15s, F-16s, radars and command and control systems to ADC's original P-61s, F-51s, limited-range radars and communications equipment and those classic Plexiglas manual plotting boards. Still, as we move into the next era of air sovereignty with its two sectors, it's important to look back at the "good old days" from 1948 to 1950 when two air divisions, two aircraft control and warning groups and a handful of aircraft control and warning and fighter squadrons held the line for liberty.

A 25-year veteran of the regular and reserve US military, Mark Morgan served as the historian for the Western Air Defense Sector, McChord AFB from 2002 through 2005. He's currently an Air Force civilian historian at Scott AFB, Il. and is working up the "ultimate" Air/Aerospace Defense Command history.

COLD WAR SECRETS OF EASTERN TURKEY

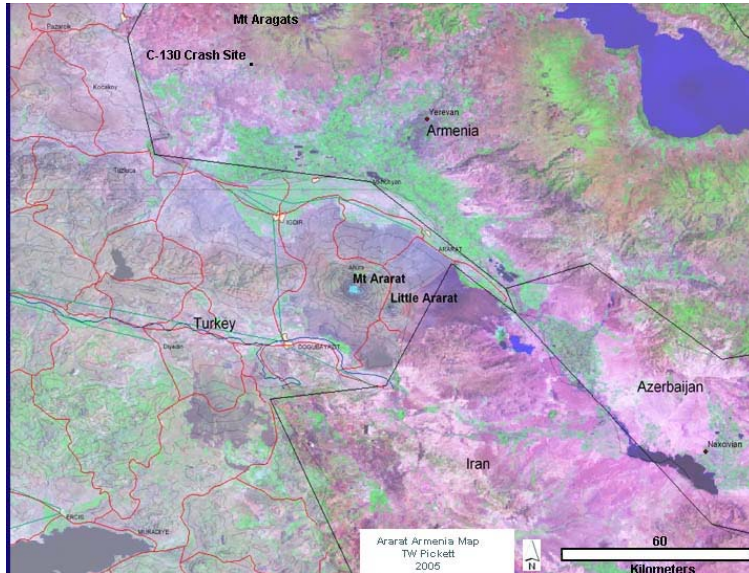
By Tom Pickett

Mt Ararat - Viewed from Armenia



As the Cold War heightened, the US rushed to fill an intelligence gap resulting from secret Soviet ICBM missile and air defense development. The most publicly noted players of this era were the U-2 and CORONA satellites, providing critically needed intelligence. Turkey became a focal point for intelligence operations to uncover Soviet military intentions along the Turkish and Soviet Armenian border. Flying conditions in this area were hazardous due to poor navigation aids including interference on Radio Navigation

Beacons. Additionally, the Soviets maintained a policy of "shoot first, ask questions later" if a plane happened to stray into their airspace. These conditions made airborne reconnaissance extremely hazardous and lead to the shoot down of a US Air Force C-130 reconnaissance plane that strayed into their airspace on September 2, 1958.



Map of Mt Ararat and Vicinity

As efforts to collect intelligence intensified, new technologies and methods became available, including the use of satellites and remotely controlled collection sites. Mt Ararat is a mountain that rises 17,000 feet above sea level. From a monitoring perspective, it would be an ideal location to monitor activities in Soviet Armenia. A collection site(s) could provide continuous intelligence for this area.

So, were monitoring stations placed on Mt Ararat? Since the late 90's I have provided remote sensing assistance to groups searching for Noah's Ark on Mt. Ararat. After analyzing numerous photos and eyewitness accounts, two things are apparent: There are several photos of interesting anomalies on the mountain and apparently, on a number of occasions, classified photos have been taken. According to eyewitnesses, these photos seem to just disappear and are never heard of again. Some believe there is a conspiracy by the US government to cover up or prevent the discovery of Noah's Ark. This also brings into question why the mountain would even be a target for photo reconnaissance and why have photos been so highly classified. The most noted classified photograph of Mt Ararat, was shot in 1949. It remained classified until released in the 1990's as a result of the freedom of information act (FOIA). The object in the photo has become known as the "Ararat Anomaly". The photo shows a large object that is no longer visible in modern imagery (see Declassified DIA Photo of Ararat Anomaly taken in 1949).



Declassified Photo of Ararat Anomaly taken in 1949 - Courtesy DIA

I have consulted with climbers of Mt Ararat who date back to early climbs including those with Apollo Astronaut Jim Irwin (circa late 80's). These climbers have been aware of numerous rumors of intelligence operations conducted on Mt Ararat during the Cold War. Irwin, himself was even detained by Turkish authorities who thought

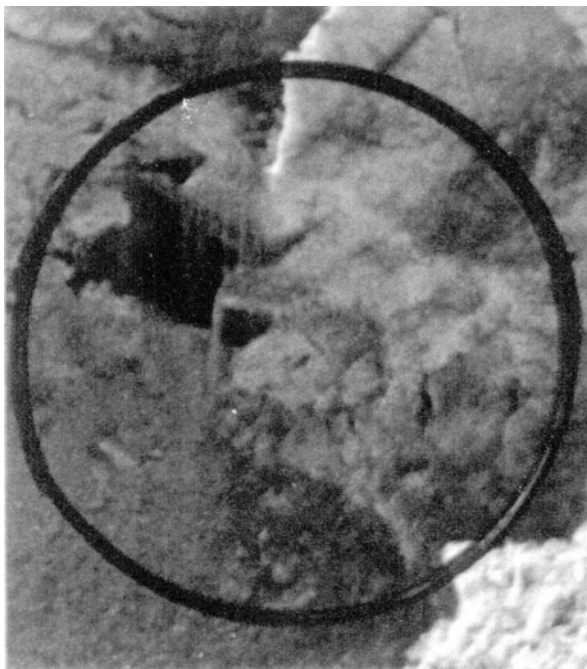
he was using the search for Noah's Ark to collect intelligence on the Soviets.

Several interesting photographs have been taken of mysterious objects on the mountain. Some of these objects are found on the eastern facing slopes of the mountain. I have used modern commercial (.6 meter) satellite imagery and remote sensing software to locate and analyze these objects. It turns out that they are much too small to be Noah's Ark. Could it be possible, that these objects are actually the remains of Cold War era intelligence collection efforts? One of the objects reveals a shelter like object and measures about 3 meters wide. It appears to be partly consumed by ice in a glacier. A second nearby object appears fully consumed by the glacier and in a somewhat crushed condition.



Object of Interest 1 - Courtesy Robin Simmons

Having a collection capability on Mt Ararat would have provided continuous intelligence coverage of Armenia, particularly around Yerivan. Even in the 1960's such a site could have been remote controlled. Radar and communications out of Armenia could then be monitored. This would best explain why such secrecy has shrouded the mountain during the Cold War era and why extreme measures would have been taken to protect photos taken by reconnaissance efforts. The existence of any collection



activities on the mountain would most certainly have been highly classified. To be that close to Soviet territory and have a capability to intercept radar and communications to ranges of well over a hundred miles would provide the US with an extraordinary intelligence capability.

Object of Interest 2 (in Glacier) – Courtesy Robin Simmons

So, just what are these mysterious objects on Mt. Ararat? Are they ghosts of the Cold War or could it really be an Ark? Until better imagery can be obtained or climbers are able to reach and photograph the objects, we will just have to wait and see.

I would be very interested if anyone could shed any light into Cold War era collection activities

on or around Mt Ararat. A collection effort such as this would have greatly aided the US in Cold War intelligence and if it continues to go on undocumented, its historical benefit to the Cold War could be lost forever. If these objects turn out to be relics from the Cold War, they should be recovered and placed in a Cold War museum.

KGB ANTI-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA LIVES ON

By Bill Craig

The American defeat in Vietnam was hailed by the head of the KGB as its most significant success and its disinformation program vilifying American forces has lived on despite the demise of the Soviet Union.

That was one of the startling revelations in an article by Ion Mihai Pacepa, former Romanian spy chief and general, whose account was carried by National Review Online on February 26, 2004. His words have become pertinent today, as Leftists worldwide repeat some of the same lies about American troops in Iraq and Afghanistan. The antiwar campaign that the KGB nurtured has had a lasting influence on a whole generation, demonstrated by the widespread antipathy toward the military evident throughout the nation's newsrooms and academic community.

Pacepa wrote that the KGB's priority number one in the Vietnam era was to damage American power, judgment, and credibility.

"One of its favorite tools," he stated, "was the fabrication of such evidence as photographs and 'news reports' about invented American war atrocities. These tales were purveyed in KGB-operated magazines that would then flack them to reputable news organizations."

Pacepa said a paid KGB agent who was chairman of the KGB-financed World Peace Council created the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam as a permanent international organization to aid or to conduct operations to help Americans dodge the draft or defect, to demoralize its army, to conduct protests, demonstrations and boycotts, and to sanction anyone connected with the war.

"The KGB campaign to assault the U.S. and Europe by means of disinformation was more than just a few Cold war dirty tricks," he said. "The whole foreign policy of the Soviet-bloc states, indeed its whole economic and military might, revolved around the Soviet objective of destroying America from within through the use of lies. The Soviets saw disinformation as a vital tool in the dialectical advance of world Communism."

Pacepa said KGB Chairman Yuri Andropov "managed our anti-Vietnam War operation. He often bragged about having damaged the U.S. foreign-policy consensus, poisoned domestic debate in the U.S, and built a credibility gap between American and European public opinion through our disinformation operations. Vietnam was, he once told me, 'our most significant success.'"

Pacepa said the KGB gave birth to the antiwar movement in America and that he recognized the words Sen. John Kerry used in testimony before Congress in 1971 as Soviet sloganeering.

“Many ‘Ban-the-Bomb’ and anti-nuclear movements were KGB-funded operations too,” Pacea wrote. “I can no longer look at a petition for world peace or other supposedly noble cause, particularly of the anti-American variety, without thinking to myself, ‘KGB.’”

THE FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SUBMARINE

There was a time when all the children of our Country were aware of "duck and cover." All were fearful in those times, of radiation, and blast effect, there seemed little chance we would recover. The bombs we faced, or felt we faced, became more menacing each year. Many citizens built their fallout shelters, and it mattered not what they said, it was out of fear.

The future in those days, from all points of view, was bleak at best, none at worst, with most folks in-between. This went on from year-to-year, and life went on despite the fear, would that huge flash be our last scene? In time the powers that be, said they had the answer, if there was an answer to be had. They would combine our mighty military force; Navy, Air Force and Army into an effort known as TRIAD.

The Air Force had Strategic Bombers, the Army developed impressive ICBMs, the Navy built, manned and trained the crews for the Submarines that were known as FBMs. All these Warriors combined performed the jobs they were assigned, and due to their efforts over numerous years, the people of the great United States were beginning to lose their all out fears.

I have no real knowledge of those B 52s that carried the bombs, which would protect our Land. The Soviet SAMs could defeat them before they reached their goal, and the latest MIG fighter would be their last very last stand. Land based ICBMs, with their mighty power were probably targeted before they were ever on line. This made them a first strike target, they could not hide, they could not move, and were far away from our cities by design.

Then there was the Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine and She became the ultimate answer to the problem of the time. She went to sea on nuclear power with missiles at the ready, Her crew trained and in their prime. The plan to launch and man these Submarines was something to behold. The best of the best enlisted men were picked to man these boats, and that plan was always bold.

The ol' Diesel Boats were the main source of the officers and crew to staff each Man-of-War. With Dolphins earned, they knew Trim, Drain and Depth Control and every ship system to its core. The FBM was huge, compared to that Diesel Boat; no man had to hot bunk, no smell of diesel in the air. These Submariner's, both forward Sailors and Nucs, could take the Boat to sea and bring Her home, they would always do their share.

These great Submarines, these FBMs, each had a famous name, well known in our great land; WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, JOHN ADAMS, PATRICK HENRY and TECUMSEH each had made their stand. These Boats did their job, in full, but could never make that claim. They could neither confirm nor deny. That was the order of the day. And these patriotic Submariners would never question why. They were 41 in number and patrolled the oceans that encompassed all the

enemies land. They kept our enemies in range and insured they always would receive the orders from the highest Command.

I must list a few more Boats; each one had a vital role, as our nation certainly must have seen; EDISON, JAMES MADISON, LAFAYETTE, SAM RAYBURN, ULYSSES S. GRANT, JEFFERSON and NATHANEAL GREEN, as well as BEN FRANKLIN, SAM HOUSTON, KAMEHAMEHA, SIMON BOLIVER and JOHN C. CALHOUN, ETHAN ALLEN, LEWIS AND CLARK, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JAMES K. POLK and DANIEL BOONE.

The COs and the XOs of these Boats, were the best officers that Admiral Rickover could deploy. This Submarine was their Boat. They made it so. They used all the skill and knowledge, each one could employ. We, the men of this Submarine, and all FBMs, had to be together. There could be no other way. Our COs and our XOs were masters that provided the guidance and the course that we would stay.

Machines, even magnificent machines, as were these 41, must eventually meet their end. They were replaced by new FBMs that had more missiles, more power, and later technology on which they could depend. These Trident Submarines relied on the skills of those that manned the original 41. The names of the Boats may have changed, and the weapons too, but the same mission still remained to be done.

These new proud Boats mostly took the names of states of this great land; ALABAMA, ALASKA, MICHIGAN and TENNESSEE along with RHODE ISLAND, NEBRASKA and MARYLAND. There is also the OHIO, WYOMING, NEVADA, LOUISIANA, PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY and MAINE. Some took names of old Battleships, they are the Battleships of new, and in the minds of Sailors young and old they always will remain.

Many of these Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarines are still engrossed in doing upkeeps and patrols, and even to this day there are many that do not comprehend these FBMs, let alone their roles. I must state this fact: these FBMs saved the world from nuclear war, because they did the job intended. No other force could bely the records of these FBMs. The Soviets tried but their efforts were upended. This Sailor that I am, or rather that I was, is proud to have played a minor part in this effort that won that long Cold War, and I hope my Grandchildren's Children will never understand "duck and cover "or even what those words were for.

E. A. Hughes, FTSM (SS)
USN (Retired), © 2005

Mr. Powers; I have spent the better part of the last five nights reading the information that you have accumulated on the "Cold War Museum" web site. I found much material that I was unaware of and I also found that this site lacked any information on the true reason that the Soviets gave up on their conquest of world domination; the reason for the Soviet capitulation, after many years of Cold War operations, was primarily due to the "Major Deterrent to Nuclear Weapons" that the Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarines, her crews and weapons presented to the Soviet Communists.

I dedicated 24 years service to the Navy and to the defeat of the Soviets. Of those years 15 were directly concerned with the FBM Submarine; crew training, research and development of weapons systems and missile technology and making deterrent patrols. As you can probably visualize I do have considerable experience and knowledge of the Cold War atmosphere that existed for my entire Naval career. I could go on and on but I would like to think that my work "The Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine" speaks for the many thousands of Submariners that manned their stations and gave their best effort to help the free world remain free by their efforts.

Mr. Powers, you have my permission to present "The Fleet Ballistic Missile Submarine " on your web-site. I would hope that you will also present the words that I have written in this e-mail.

E. A. Hughes, FTCM (SS)
USN (Retired)Hughes235@aol.com

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(Editor's Note: This trip has eight people signed up. Several other people have expressed interest in traveling with me on this trip. I am looking to make some side visits in Moscow to The Central Armed Forces Museum, where the U-2 is displayed, the KGB Museum, and the Boarder Guard Museum. For those interested in going, call Colleen Kidwell: FGPjr).

COLD WAR BOOKS OF INTEREST

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

I ALWAYS WANTED TO FLY: AMERICA'S COLD WAR AIRMEN

By [Wolfgang W. E. Samuel](#)

Retired air force colonel Samuel was born in Germany, and the oral history he has assembled comes from fellow air force men of the generation that inspired him to immigrate and sign up. They were men who started flying during World War II and constituted the backbone of U.S. air power up to the early stages of the Vietnam War. Samuel's book covers the Berlin airlift, Korea, strategic reconnaissance, and Vietnam, and in each section even the fairly widely read aviation buff will learn something new. The airlift section includes material on the SAC backup and the ground crews. The Korean War segment has tales of the B-29s. The part concerned with strategic reconnaissance relays practically all new-to-the-public information because of the top secret status of such missions during the cold war (many were flights over Soviet territory). Even the Vietnam coverage opens up a few new perspectives. A valuable addition to any collection serving students of post-World War II military aviation. Roland Green, Copyright © American Library Association

THE WAR OF OUR CHILDHOOD: MEMORIES OF WORLD WAR II

By [Wolfgang W. E. Samuel](#)

These poignant memories by 27 German survivors of World War II relate how as children--ages 3 to 12--they endured air raids, hunger, terror, invading armies, and deprivation. Samuel tells of their resilience under the most trying circumstances and the critical role their mothers played in their lives. Samuel, a survivor himself and author of *German Boy: A Refugee's Story* (2000), relates that during the course of his interviews he encountered no one wanting revenge, and no one expressing a hate or dislike of people of other nations or ethnic groups because of events that happened long ago. He found that many of them are still troubled by the sounds, sights, or smells that remind them of war, bringing back the dark moments of childhood, and that few have shared completely their memories with their children. George Cohen. Copyright © American Library Association.

<http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/157806399X/104-8651228-2677503?v=glance&n=283155&%5Fencoding=UTF8&v=glance>

Speaking Schedule 2006

Feb 27 10:00 Hollin Hall Military History Discussion Group. Topic: *The War of Our Childhood: Memories of WWII*.

Mar 21 19:30 National Museum of the USAF, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, OH. Contact: Dawn Price, 937-255-8046 Ext 312. Topic: *American Raiders: The Race to Capture the Luftwaffe's Secrets*.

Mar 31 10:00 Falls Church Military History Forum. Topic: *The War of Our Childhood: Memories of WWII*.

May 07 14:00 College Park Aviation Museum, College Park, MD. Contact Ms Susan Fite, 301-864-6029. Topic: *American Raiders* with emphasis on Bob Strobell, one of Watson's Whizzers, who in his last years of life devoted much of his time to the museum.

NOTE: Presentations are based on my books *German Boy; I Always Wanted to Fly; The War of Our Childhood*, and *American Raiders. Coming to Colorado*, the sequel to *German Boy*, is scheduled for release in August 2006.

SURVIVOR'S GUILT: THE SECRET SERVICE & THE FAILURE TO PROTECT THE PRESIDENT

by Vincent Michael Palamara

The primary, first-hand accounts of over 70 former Secret Service agents, White House aides, and family members, many of whom have never spoken publicly before. No other author or government investigative body has successfully interviewed and contacted as many of these men as has author Palamara. No other book has ever examined the conduct of the Secret Service in such voluminous and authoritative detail. The long-standing and wide-reaching myth that President Kennedy was difficult to protect and somehow, directly or indirectly, made his own tragic death easier for an assassin or assassins is exploded for the first time in devastating and authoritative detail. The fraudulent notion that JFK had ordered the agents off the rear of his limousine in Dallas is conclusively debunked. Agents on or near the rear of JFK's car would have thwarted his death. The popular and widespread myth that President Kennedy personally ordered the bubbletop off his limousine in Dallas is likewise shown to be a convenient exaggeration. An impossible multiplicity of responsibility is painstakingly demonstrated, as are multiple options involving the bubbletop that were not used in Dallas. Whether one views the assassination as the work of a lone unaided assassin---Lee Harvey Oswald---OR the work of a deadly secret cabal, the powerful information in "Survivor's Guilt" holds up in any case. In fact, it is conclusively demonstrated that, regardless of who or what was ultimately behind the assassination, it was the agents of the Secret Service who bear the heavy burden for President Kennedy's tragic and untimely murder.

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SKY WALKING: AN ASTRONAUT'S MEMOIR

By Tom Jones

"SKY WALKING is a 'tell it like it is' flight crew report of living and working in space--from the space shuttle to the International Space Station. . . . An inside story—well told!"

--Neil Armstrong, first man on the moon, Commander, Apollo 11

SKY WALKING: An Astronaut's Memoir by Tom Jones (Smithsonian Books/Collins; February 1, 2006; \$26.95, hardcover) tells the story of the modern space program as experienced by a veteran astronaut who flew four space shuttle missions and helped construct the International Space Station.

Veterans of the Cold War will recognize that one arena of competition between the U.S. and the Soviets was “off the planet,” in the high-tech space race. Former B-52 pilot and Air Force veteran Tom Jones has written Sky Walking: An Astronaut's Memoir, published by Smithsonian Books – Collins on 1 Feb 06. Sky Walking is the story of Jones’s 11 years with NASA, flying four space shuttle missions, leading three crucial spacewalks, and helping build the International Space Station. Jones says that his experience as a copilot and aircraft commander in the B-52D Stratofortress during the height of the Cold War, maintaining a nuclear vigil against a Soviet surprise attack, was key to his becoming an effective space shuttle crewmember. The end of the

Cold War and its enemies' rapprochement in the 1990s are a consistent theme in *Sky Walking* as NASA attempts to work with its newest Space Station partner, Russia. Stubborn and suspicious, the Russian space establishment nearly sinks the infant station, but after the Columbia accident in 2003, they rescue NASA and the station program. Beyond geopolitics, *Sky Walking* is a story of astronauts and their families, space science and technology, the history and future of our space program, and of course, aviation and the joy of stepping into the cosmos.

Sky Walking: An Astronaut's Memoir, by Tom Jones, is now available at bookstores, Amazon.com, BarnesandNoble.com, and through the author's website, www.astronauttomjones.com

www.harpercollins.com/global_scripts/product_catalog/book_xml.asp?isbn=006085152X

About the Author

Born and raised in Maryland, Tom Jones was a Distinguished Graduate of the United States Air Force Academy. During his career, he has piloted B-52s, earned a doctorate in planetary science from the University of Arizona, and worked for the Central Intelligence Agency. He entered the NASA astronaut program in 1990 and flew four missions on the space shuttle. Jones is the coauthor of two books on space and history for young people, co-wrote *The Complete Idiot's Guide® to NASA*, and writes for a number of periodicals. Now a space consultant, author, and speaker, he also enjoys the outdoors, flying, and reading. He is active in the debate over the nation's future in space, and he lives with his family in northern Virginia.

THE COLD WAR: A MILITARY HISTORY

Robert Cowley, ED.

BOOK REVIEW By Frank DeBenedictis

If war results from failed diplomacy, then it could be argued that an arms race in preparation of war is also the result of diplomatic failure. A grinding conclusion to World War II in Europe was spectacularly matched in Japan with the dropping of the atomic bomb. The world emerged beneath the mushroom cloud with a realization that future wars may reap total destruction.

Robert Cowley, founder of *MHQ: The Quarterly Journal of Military History*, edited a comprehensive book on Cold War history titled *The Cold War: A Military History*. His own credentials as a military historian are excellent, being the author and editor of ten books and anthologies ranging from the Civil War to World War II. Chapters written by historians include the likes of Stephen Ambrose, Victor Davis Hanson and David McCullough. Interspersed among the historian's articles, Cowley's *Cold War* includes memoirs of journalists' and military participants.

Dean Acheson biographer James Chace, wrote about President Truman's suspicion of Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin's demands for a joint Soviet/Turkish defense of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits. The president rejected the offer on August 19, 1946. Chace sees this event as the first day of the Cold War. Harris Greene, of US Army Counter Intelligence Corps disagrees. He writes about an edgy January 20, 1946 incident with Soviet NKVD (Soviet secret police) in

Austria regarding custody of a World War II Austrian intelligence officer. This tense encounter, Greene feels, was the earliest skirmish. *First Skirmishes* is the title of this section, and includes chapters on the Berlin Airlift, and little known hostile encounters with insurgent Chinese communists.

This book's other sections receive similar treatment. The Korean War (*Police Action*), the highly secretive U-2 Russian overflight in the late Fifties, U-2 Cuban flights during the missile crisis (*The Deep Cold War*), and Vietnam (*The Long Goodbye*) are given both retrospective and first hand accounts. Near the book's end the story of an underreported 1983 scare caused Cold War tensions not seen since the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Atomic science is inextricably linked to Cold War origins, and *The Cold War* shows the continuity of technological advancement present at every crisis over the decades. Each technological advance, along with every strategic move, was answered by the adversary. In a Korean War chapter, American fighter plane technology was pitted against the Soviets in rare skirmishes with Soviet pilots. Soviet MiGs fared well against the American planes. Technological themes are also present in the chapters on the U-2 (and other) spy planes. The U-2 could fly over 70,000 feet above sea level, and was untouchable from hostile fire. That was until Soviet missiles later were able to shoot spy planes down.

Vietnam was a Cold War enigma. Was it---in the context of the technology theme---a backward nation stiffening its resistance against a technologically advanced nation? Even General William Westmoreland expressed doubts about US Vietnam policy. His in-book interview is one of the high points of this anthology. For all his doubts about US policy direction, Westmoreland sounded certain when he told the interviewer that Vietnam veterans did not get their due credit. His Vietnam legacy fares better when one reads about early mishaps in successful Cold War operations such as the Berlin Airlift.

In *The Cold War's* last chapter, Ohio State University Professor John Guilmartin, posed a question, "Does technology drive tactics, and thus strategy? Or rather, do strategic imperatives dictate the pace at which key technologies are developed and fielded?" He concludes that the ICBM missile, in its departure from early wars, put technology in the driver's seat. Dramatic technological advances created the Cold War pillar of mutual deterrence. Then in the 1990s technological advances changed war further. The effect of precision air power in Kosovo became apparent by the late 1990s. And this points to one shortcoming in the book in that it needed a sub-chapter on post-Cold War air power. Yet even this doesn't detract from editor Cowley and the other's obvious intent in showing this forty-six year conflict in both strategic and technological legacies.

William Blum is the author of several books on US foreign policy. His website www.killinghope.org contains links to all of them. "Killing Hope: US Military and CIA Interventions Since World War II" is his book which deals mainly with the Cold War. It recounts numerous US interventions in that period in the name of fighting something called "the international communist conspiracy", which, we were all taught, sought to take over the world and subvert everything decent and holy. In actuality, as the book documents, what there was was

people all over the Third World fighting for economic and political changes that didn't coincide with the needs of the American power elite, and so the US moved to crush those governments and those movements, even though the Soviet Union or China was playing hardly any role at all in the great majority of those scenarios.

COLD WAR WEBSITES OF INTEREST

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

Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission: www.eisenhowermemorial.org/

Armed Forces Museum in Moscow: www.armymuseum.ru/Central (May 1, 1960 U-2 wreckage).

KGB Prison in Potsdam: www.memorial.de

Roadrunners International: <http://roadrunnersinternationale.com/newsarchives.html>

Mary Ferrell Foundation: www.maryferrell.org (Assassination of John F. Kennedy)

Cuban Information Archives: <http://216.97.42.106/menu1/%21menu.html>

United States Constabulary official home page: www.geocities.com/usconstabulary/index.html

“THE END”



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The above photos are from a recent donation by Mr. David Spetrino, President of Plantation Building Corp in Wilmington, NC.

Thank you for your continued support.

Francis Gary Powers, Jr.
Editor
The Cold War Times
P.O. Box 178
Fairfax, VA 22038
703-273-2381 Phone
703-273-4903 Fax
gpowersjr@coldwar.org