



Cold War Times®

The Internet Newsletter Produced for The
Cold War Museum and Cold War Veterans

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About The Cold War Museum

Founded in 1996 by Francis Gary Powers, Jr. and John C. Welch, The Cold War Museum is dedicated to preserving Cold War history and honoring Cold War Veterans.

For more information, call 703-273-2381, go online to www.coldwar.org, or write The Cold War Museum, P.O. Box 861526 – Vint Hill, VA 20187. To contact The Cold War Times or to submit articles for future issues, email the editor at museum@coldwar.org or visit www.coldwartimes.com.

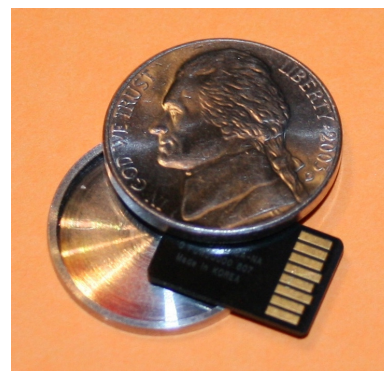
The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of Cold War Times, The Cold War Museum, and/or their respective Boards.

A WORD FROM OUR SPONSOR (www.Spy-Coins.com)

OLD SCHOOL SPY GEAR MEETS HIGH TECH STORAGE MEDIA

New Hollow Spy Coins Will Encapsulate the Micro SD Memory Card. A local firm (Dereu Manufacturing & Design) has brought back the Cold War hollow spy coin with a new twist.

Back in the days of the Cold War, hollow coins were used to transfer and hide secret messages and microfilms. While the data holding capacity of a small microfilm was very generous, it holds no candle to micro memory cards available today. A Micro SD Memory card has capacities of up to 16 GB of data.



The Dereu Manufacturing Company produces these hollow coins in their own shop in Missouri, one at a time using manual metal working machinery. When assembled, these coins are absolutely indistinguishable from a solid coin to the naked eye. They can be safely handled without danger of separation, and a special tool is included to take them apart.

With this marriage of old and new technology, the bearer of one of these hollow coins can conceal in his pocket change enough government, corporate or personal data to fill several hundred volumes. The complete line of these items can be found at www.Spy-Coins.com.

(Editors Note: Enter the Code Word "powers" without the quotes and readers of The Cold War Times will receive a 20% discount on any order.)

THE COLD WAR MUSEUM

Winter/Spring Update 2011

By Francis Gary Powers, Jr.

Over the past decade, the Cold War Museum has made great strides in honoring Cold War veterans and preserving Cold War history. I am pleased to report work is nearing completion on the remodel of the museum building at Vint Hill, 40 miles from Washington, DC. Design firm, Studio Ammons (www.studioammons.com), has completed the artist renditions as part of their \$70,000 in-kind donation of architectural and design services. However, we need to continue with our fundraising efforts in order to be within budget for the museum build out. Now is the time I truly need your help and support to make sure that we are debt free when we open our new facility. Please consider a tax-deductible donation to The Cold War Museum.

In preparation for our new home, The Cold War Museum recently updated its website online at www.coldwar.org. The website update was made possible by a grant from the Virginia Tourism Corporation (www.virginia.org) and was done by C. Liston Communication (www.cliston.com).

The Cold War Museum continues to work with the Diefenbunker Museum in Ottawa, Canada, the Atomic Bunker in Harnepkop, Germany, and the International Spy Museum in Washington, DC to display some of its artifacts until the Vint Hill site is ready. The mobile exhibit on the U-2 Incident, the "Spies of Washington Tour," and related educational activities continue to generate interest and support. The EAA Museum (www.eaa.org) in Oshkosh, WI will host the mobile U-2 Incident exhibit through the Spring of 2011. It will then be set up at the American Museum of Science and Energy in Oak Ridge, TN through the Fall of 2011. The educational Spy Tour of Washington (www.spytour.com) is booking group tours online.

The Cold War Museum continues to expand its efforts through the creation of Museum Chapters staffed by volunteers. Visit www.coldwar.org/museum/museum_chapters.html for additional information. If you would like to help open up a museum chapter in your state or country, contact museum@coldwar.org. The Cold War Museum recently stepped into the "social networking age" and created The Facebook Cold War Museum Group (FBCWVG).

May 1, 2010 marked the 50th Anniversary of the U-2 Incident. To commemorate this anniversary, Coin Force produced a limited edition of 300 Cold War Museum Challenge Coins. Coins are \$19.95 each, which includes shipping. 100% of the proceeds go to The Cold War Museum. There are under 10 left. Order now, while supplies last.



Please consider a tax-deductible contribution. Your gift will help ensure future generations remember Cold War events and personalities that forever altered our understanding of national security, international relations, and personal sacrifice for one's country. For more information, or to subscribe to our quarterly newsletter list, please visit www.coldwar.org. Together we can make this museum a reality.

Thank you for your support.

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

THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – BERLIN

By Baerbel E. Simon – German Affairs
Photos by Horst Simon

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Friends and Supporters of The Cold War Museum – Berlin:

The Berlin local office wishes all the friends and supporters a peaceful and prosperous New Year. Thank you all very much for the many Christmas and New Year's greetings. I am very pleased to offer the following report on the activities and developments of the Berlin Branch of the Cold War Museum.

Special thanks go to Mrs. Suzanne Campbell and Mr. Kevin Flecknor, British Liaison of The Cold War Museum - Berlin-; they did a great job to preserve the history of the Cold War. In addition I send my appreciation to the Amtsdirector of Barnim- Oderbruch, Mr.Birkholz and the volunteer Mayor of Proetzal/Harnekop Mr. Schlothauer for their great support.

2010 has been a very successful year for the Berlin Branch we have made significant progress, the new exhibition of the Berlin Branch was opened in June at the Memorial Site Harnekop. The Project was sponsored by Bundesstiftung zur Aufarbeitung der SED Diktatur.

Review 2010:

February: Geschichtsmesse in Suhl –History Convention in Suhl, presented the new project.

March: The Cold War Museum – Berlin joined the European Union Educational Program High School: Cold War of both Sides of the Wall

April: High School Student Tour “The Cold War Museum - Berlin and Bunker Harnekop and Questions & Answers.

May: 2010 marked the 50th anniversary of the U-2 incident. A new exhibition in cooperation with the Luftfahrtmuseum Finowfurt former Soviet Airfield opened on May 1, 2010, at the Luftfahrtmuseum Finowfurt.

June: The Cold War Museum- Berlin hosted high school students from USA; Poland and Germany in Harnekop. Three Nations United – Touching History

Opening of the New Exhibition at the Memorial Site Harnekop, Als alles begann – Die Berliner Mauer (The erection of the Berlin Wall). The photo exhibition displayed more than 100 photos - the inner city border photos have never been published before. Documents and life experiences relating to the Western Allies and military orders of the NVA (National People Army) were also on display.

August “Good Will Tour in the United States of America”:

We have held interviews, talks and special events at the following places:

- Charlestown retirement Community, Maryland,
- Lake of the Woods Veterans Club, Locust Grove, Virginia.
- The United Methodist Church of the Resurrection in Leadwood, Kansas.
- WWII Living History Series to Focus on Berlin Airlift, Kansa City, MO
- Gretna High School, lectures to 500 high school students.

Many thank goes to all people who made those events possible.

October 2010

The second student conference took place at the Memorial Site Bunker at Harnekop on the 8th of October 2010, hosted by the Association Atombunker Harnekop and the Cold War Museum - Berlin. The students came from Germany and Poland. The first steps regarding the building an internet portal between high schools in Germany, in the USA and British Schools were taken.

The year has flown past and at last very good news. I am delighted to announce that the Cold War Museum - Berlin has received a federal grant for a new project in 2011 “**The Western Allies Military Liaison Missions in Focus of the State Security of the GDR**”. The grant was awarded by the “Stiftung Aufarbeitung der SED Diktatur” (a government-funded organization devoted to the examination and reappraisal of the Communist dictatorship in East Germany www.stiftung-aufarbeitung.de). This is great recognition of our past and future work.

Die Westalliierten Militärverbindungsmissionen im Fokus der Staatssicherheit der DDR oder MfS contra MVM
The Cold War Museum - Berlin 2011



Foto: BRIXMIS Association Archive, UK

I received an invitation to present the new project at the History Fair, in February 2011 in Suhl; support by Bundesstiftung zur Aufarbeitung der SED dictator. I would like to pass on my grateful thanks to the Foundation Committee and to all former BRIXMIS-, USMLM and FMLM Mission Officers for their kind help with fabulous material. The opening of the exhibition will take place beginning August 2011 and is sponsored by Bundesstiftung zur Aufarbeitung der SED Diktatur.

For more information, visit www.coldwar.org/BerlinChapter, www.atombunker-16-102.de, or contact:

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THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – MIDWEST

By Chris Sturdevant

(Photo: Terry Rainey, at right with Chris Sturdevant, visits the Nike base at Hillcrest Park in Waukesha on December 28)

Exhibit Opening: The Midwest Chapter opens an exhibit entitled "Origins of the Cold War" on Thursday February 3, 2010 at the New Berlin Library Veterans Room. A program on the fate of American soldiers in North Russia and Siberia during WWI will headline at 6:30pm. The exhibit will run through summer of 2010 and features a timeline of events from 1917-1938, such as:

- British led intervention into the Russian Civil War, in which nearly 13,000 American soldiers served.
- The American Red Scare of 1919 and its repercussions.
- Story of the "Soviet Ark", the ship that carried 249 persons deported into Russia in 1920.
- Espionage rings of the era, including recruitment of the Cambridge Five and Whittaker Chambers.
- Famine in Russia, and the American Relief Administration response.

Future Exhibit, Hog Wild Incident: The Hog Wild was a B-29 shot down over North Korea on August 29, 1945 delivering supplies to a POW camp in that country. It is perhaps the first hostile incident of the post WWII clash between the Soviets and Americans. On a bitter cold December day Terry Rainey and I spoke about a future exhibit commemorating the event for the Midwest Chapter. Terry is the son of B-29 Hog Wild crew member Bob Rainey.



Chicago location: We are grateful to DANK Haus German American Cultural Center for its offer to accommodate our needs for an Illinois headquarters in Chicago, IL. Its address is:

The Cold War Museum- Illinois/Chicago
4740 North Western Ave
Chicago, IL 60625-2013

WWI Program at the Des Plaines Public Library: Submitted by Werner Juretzko

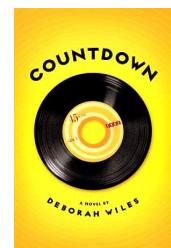
The following is an excerpt of a presentation entitled “Dawn of the Cold War: Fighting the Soviets in WWI,” which I co-hosted at the Des Plaines Public Library on November 10, 2010, with my good friend and colleague, Chris Sturdevant. Chris is a librarian at the Waukesha Public Library in Waukesha, Wisconsin, and a fellow board member of the Cold War Museum’s Midwest Chapter.

My segment of the presentation, “The Philosophy of Global Communism,” was given in the context of Chris’s discussion about what came to be known as “the Polar Bear Expedition,” when President Woodrow Wilson dispatched a contingent of approximately 5000 U.S. Troops Arkhangelsk, Russia, during WWI. President Wilson sent this contingent, later dubbed “The Polar Bears,” at the behest of the Allies (Britain and France), to Russia in the midst of the Russian Revolution, which pitted the Red Army (Bolsheviks) against the White Army (those loyal to the Emperor), during a period in which the Bolsheviks had yet to seal the fate of the Russian Nation.

The event was well attended and we had a visitor by the name of Richard Kuensler. Richard’s father served in the Siberian theatre on the Trans-Siberian Railway and shared pictures of his service during the intervention.

Recent Children’s Books on the Cold War: Here are two fictional works based on events of the era published in 2010. Both authors wrote loosely on their own experiences.

“Countdown” by Deborah Wiles, who grew up at Andrews AFB in the early 1960’s. As eleven-year-old Franny Chapman deals with drama at home and with her best friend in 1962, she tries to understand the larger problems in the world after President Kennedy announces that Russia is sending nuclear missiles to Cuba. Features historic quotations and photographs



HISTORY

Dawn of the Cold War: Fighting the Soviets in WWI

Presented by Chris Sturdevant and
Werner Juretzko of the Cold War Museum

**Wednesday
November 10
7 p.m.**

Come hear fascinating, historical insight by Chris Sturdevant and Werner Juretzko.

Clips of the documentary *Voices of a Never Ending Dawn* will be shown. The film details the story of soldiers fighting the Red Army in North Russia and Siberia well after WWI was settled.

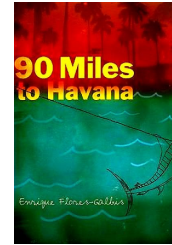
Sponsored by the Friends of the Library.

Please register at the 1st floor Information Desk, 847-376-2788, or register online at www.dppl.org. Click on *Events* and follow the directions.

Des Plaines Public Library
Work • Learn • Play

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847-827-5551 • www.dppl.org

“90 Miles to Havana” by Enrique Flores-Galbis, who was a boy sent to Cuba under Operation Pedro Pan. Julian's parents, hoping to protect him from the dangers of the turmoil in Cuba, send him to the United States in 1961 as part of Operation Pedro Pan, not realizing that life in a Miami refugee camp holds its own perils.



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

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THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES (NIS)

Jason Smart - Director

Our Facebook group now has 781 people! We need everyone to encourage more friends and family to join in order to beat our objective of 1,000! If some people could translate the introduction (which is only a couple of paragraphs long) into foreign languages, perhaps we could get more internationals to join!

www.facebook.com/home.php#!/group.php?gid=81117532053

The Cold War Museum - NIS (Chapter of the Countries of the Former Soviet Union) continues to progress. Anyone with information regarding parties in Russia and the surrounding independent states that may be interested in working with CWM-NIS, should contact Jason at jasonjaysmart@gmail.com.

COLD WAR ASSOCIATIONS

COLD WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

Chairman's Corner

By Vince Milum, CWVA Chairman



1. National, state and local elections.

Though some local “enclaves” were exempt, the November 2010 elections have caused a major shift “to the right” in all levels of American government. This will most likely mean a “downsizing” of government services with proposals for new discretionary spending met with heightened skepticism if not open hostility. What this means for Cold War Veterans is yet to be

revealed but here are two potential fiscal outcomes: (a) spending items (e.g., a Cold War Victory Medal) will be frowned upon while (b) tax breaks for Cold War Veterans will find a more receptive audience.

As to “Who’s Who” (if you will) of the newly-elected congress, Army Times magazine has issued an article profiling the new majority (i.e., Republican) representatives on the House Armed Services Committee. Almost invariably the new members are veterans with many being veterans of the current wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. This is long-overdue for those of us who have tired pleading our case to men who evaded service during the Vietnam War.

2. Gays allowed to openly serve in the United States military.

Irrespective of whether one supports or opposes the new policy, it is a fact that Defense Secretary Robert Gates and Joint Chiefs Chairman Admiral Mullen ensured that the concerns of service personnel were taken into consideration into how this new policy will be implemented. They did so by conducting an exhaustive study of attitudes, perceptions, and “what ifs.” As some of you may recall, our board issued the following statement on December 18, 2008:

"The CWVA joins with Retired General Colin Powell in calling for a review of the US Military's "don't ask, don't tell" policy, regarding gays in the military (which is enshrined in statutory language). Our only difference with General Powell is that we believe senior enlisted personnel should play a role in crafting any revision as they would be responsible for the implementation of any such revised policy."

In short, Secretary Gates and Admiral Mullen were much more respectful of the military in this policy shift than the Clinton Administration which attempted this shift as its first executive action upon taking office.

3. ROTC back on campus.

On the night President Obama was elected, we issued an announcement via email that was misconstrued by many who read it. Across the country, college students gathered in the evening to pledge allegiance to the American flag and sing our national anthem. As we were “graduates” (one might say) of the cultural wars of a previous generation or two, we praised the young Americans for restoring the honor of patriotism on our nation’s campuses. Unfortunately, many members read their own personal objections about the newly-elected president into the document which was intended to recognize young Americans (not make a partisan statement).

Risking the wrath of our members again, we would like to affirm our gratitude to the young generation for their recent successes in getting ROTC back on campus. For example, Harvard and Yale had used the restrictions on gay military service as an excuse to ban ROTC from campus. Hours after the congress lifted the ban, young men and women were able to get commitments from both universities to bring back ROTC. Once again, this is NOT an endorsement of the President or the new policy. Rather, it is an endorsement of the young people who are making patriotism cool again.

4. WikiLeaks.

The CWVA is one of a handful of veterans’ organizations that is actually grateful for the disclosure of duplicitous government activities revealed by the (so-called) "WikiLeaks"

documents. If ours is truly to be a great Republic, then (as a country) "we must mean what we say and say what we mean." For generations, people from around the world trusted America to be an "honest broker" and a "fair dealer." The continuing erosion of respect for America abroad is leading to increased risk to our assets — be they military, corporate, or inter-governmental consultation and cooperation. Perhaps more damaging to our image abroad is American politicians and talk-show hosts taking to the airwaves to demand the assassination of PFC Bradley Manning and Julian Assange, the two most prominent figures linked to the WikiLeaks disclosure — neither of whom has been charged with a capital crime. (For the sake of national peace, cannot those with a "bully pulpit" please set a better example?)

5. Way to go Matt and Jim!

Congratulations to CWVA member and advisor to the Chairman, Matt Davison, for being selected as Employee of the Year by New Directions, an organization recognized by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Mullen, for its service to veterans who are homeless, addicted, and/or incarcerated. And finally, another hat tip goes out to former (long-time) CIA agent James Everett for the soon-to-be-released publication of his memoirs, "The Making and Breaking of an American Spy." Jim has conducted several town halls for the CWVA and helps guide the CWVA Chairman on our policy positions.

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

AMERICAN COLD WAR VETERANS

Report submitted by:

Jerry Terwilliger, Chairman, ACWV

Frank M. Tims, Ph.D., Historian, ACWV

As we go to press, we begin planning for our May 1, 2011 Memorial Services for our Cold War heroes buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Dr. David Clevenger, our Chaplain, is in charge of organizing the 2011 ceremony, which will take place right after our annual membership meeting in Washington, DC. We invite all interested persons to attend and participate in these annual events, after which roses will be placed on graves of Cold War heroes – including Francis Gary Powers, General James A. Van Fleet, and numerous men killed in Cold War operations and attacks.



News item: the Cold War Service Medal

Our efforts to have a Cold War Service Medal included in this year's National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) had mixed results. We were successful in getting the Cold War Service Medal included as Sec. 566 of the Senate version of the NDAA, S.3454, but the final authorization passed by Congress was based on the House version, which did not include the CWSM. The best explanation of this result seems to be that the Senate schedule was congested by debate of the tax cut extension and SALT treaty ratification. These ran into December, leaving no time to debate the NDAA, nor for a House-Senate Conference on the NDAA. The calendar simply ran out and a Defense Authorization was needed – thus the House version, with modification, was agreed upon as a substitute for the Senate bill.

For the 2010 stand-alone CWSM bills in the House of Representatives had 45 co-sponsors. The CWSM bill authorized by Senator Olympia Snowe had 9 co-sponsors. We will be asking them to join us again in 2011.

We fully expect that bills for a Cold War Service Medal will be introduced in 2011. We will also appeal to the White House for support. After we craft our strategy for 2011, we will provide suggested language for letters and postcards. For further information, please check with www.americancoldwarvets.org and navigate to Discussion Forum page.

Other Developments

Our Legislative Director, Frank Tims, is scheduled to present a history course “Origins and Development of the Cold War, Part I (1945-56)” at the OLLI Program of Eckerd College, St. Petersburg, FL. The course is scheduled to begin March 3, and will include six two-hour lectures, including the Truman Doctrine, NATO, the Tito-Stalin split, Berlin Airlift, Succession crisis after Stalin’s death, the Khrushchev “Secret Speech” of 1956, and the uprisings in Eastern Europe.

Membership

The ACWV is discussing the possibility of making lifetime membership available. More on this as a decision is reached by the Board of Directors. Meanwhile, membership information can be found at the website www.americancoldwarvets.org.

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



THE INDOCHINA WARS (1946-1975) REMEMBRANCE ASSOCIATION (IWRA)

By Michael W. (Mick) Stewart, IWRA Secretary

We are proud to announce the formation of a new historical society dedicated to the study, research and commemoration of the French Indochina War (1946-54) and the Vietnam War (1955-75). Formerly the Allied Forces Cold War Veterans (AFCWA), we have changed our name and our mission statement in order to actively recruit civilians into our group, as well as maintain our liaison with both Vietnamese and American veterans organizations and groups around the country. Please visit our website located here:

We are honored to have MAJ J. Robert van de Grift serve as the IWRA Honorary Commanding Officer, 2009-2011. Van is a Vietnam War veteran who served as Camp Commander of A-104 (Ha Thahn) Son Ha District, 1969-70. Van was later tapped by the Carter Administration and served as an Observer/Advisor with the Sinai Field Mission in Egypt, a product of the Camp David Peace Accords, 1980-82. We are honored to have his participation.

Membership in our organization is free and open to anyone who wishes to come out and commemorate and honor the sacrifice of all American, Vietnamese and French soldiers; the uniqueness of our organization is that it straddles both the military and civilian communities by working closely with local Vietnamese-American groups in the greater Houston area as well as American and ARVN veterans groups. We are honored to be able to take part in the annual Vietnam Veterans Reunion.

Come join us while we honor our fathers and forefathers who fought Communist aggression, 1946-1975. Visit our website online at:

www.legionetrangere.us/indochina_wars_remembrance_association_1946_1975.html

Regards,

Michael W. (Mick) Stewart, IWRA Secretary
The Indochina Wars (1946-1975) Remembrance Association (IWRA)
5909 Fairdale Lane, Suite 3 * Houston TX 77057 * 713.785.5126

THE FORGOTTEN DUTCH UNITED NATIONS VAN HEUTZ BATTALION OF THE COLD WAR

Sixty years ago, on June 25, 1950, communist North Korea attacked the south inside. The conflict resulted in an extremely bloody war involving North Korea and China who fought against South Korea and UN forces, led by the United States. The Netherlands also sent troops. Of the 4748 Dutch soldiers came to 121 dead and many wounded. Missing in action 3. POW1(died in camp) A total of 91 men were permanently disabled.



With great reluctance the Netherlands admits to the UN appeal to all Member States for acting in Korea. The Netherlands is war-weary and desperately needs money for reconstruction purposes of their country. When the Americans put on the pressure to the Royal Netherlands Army, they agree to contribute with an infantry battalion. The Netherlands Army starts to recruit hundreds of volunteers. On October 15, 1950 the Dutch Detachment United Nations (NDVN) is established, trained and well ready to go. Insufficiently armed and poorly equipped the battalion moves than to Korea by troopship. Commander in charge is Major Marinus Den Ouden. After arriving in Korea the NDVN/Van Heutz regiment is assigned to the 28th U.S Infantry Regiment "Rock of the Maine". This was one of the regiments of the U.S 2nd Infantry Division "indian head patch".

Netherlands believe that their contribution to the "police action" in Korea will be symbolic. "For Christmas back home 'sounds around. In reality, the men of the NDVN are faced with a bitter very heavy uphill battle. The battalion is severely understaffed and every time again to be called on to close holes in the defense lines. The enemy force majeure and bad weather conditions demands extreme and enormous strains on the military.

Combat activities of the NDVN:

1951 Hoengseong, Wonju, Hill 325
1952 Silver Star Hill, Sagimak
1953 Samichon valley, Iron triangle
and many more

For gallantry in battle the following decorations have since been awarded to members of the NDVN van Heutz Regiment

Military Order of William: 3 (of which 2 posthumous)
Bronze Lion: 5
Bronze cross: 19. cross of Merit 4
American awards: 120
Korean awards: 43

In the Netherlands, after initial press coverage, little concern for the fate of the Korea-goers. Only one Member of Parliament takes the courage to visit the men on the front lines. No more than an independent reporter is there for a spot on coverage report. Most news comes from military correspondents. Their messages are carefully censored. Instead newspapers rather prefer to use their rapid foreign press agencies. The media does pay a little attention to the war, but hardly for the Dutch military.

One of the army of correspondents is called Wim Dussel. His reporting is little resounding, but his pictures are without doubt the most impressive which are made of the Dutch troops.

Today not many of those men are still alive. It's a disgrace and a shame, those who served in Korea received only after 50 years their appropriate deserved medal of the Dutch MoD. I am proud to have some of those warriors amongst our Dutch cold war association KOVOM and Wapenbroeders Maastricht.

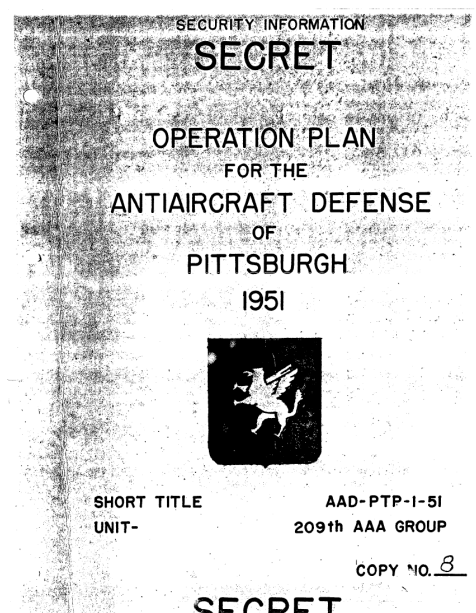
Cold War Veteran
Rob Vaneker
Neerbeek, Netherlands

FEATURED ARTICLES

THE COLD WAR AIR DEFENSE OF PITTSBURGH: BEFORE THE MISSILES, THERE WERE GUNS IN THE CORNFIELDS

By Thomas A. Koedel

In the early days of the Cold War, Soviet long range missiles had not yet been developed and the biggest fear was from their long range bombers. Those were the Tupolev Tu-95 Bear and the Myasishchev M-4 Bison bombers. In order to protect the major cities of the United States and especially the larger industrial cities, like



Pittsburgh, an air defense system had to be developed. As such, those cities deemed important enough were “ringed in steel”. These “rings” consisted of antiaircraft artillery sites that surrounded these cities.

From 1952 until 1958 there were twelve (12) such sites commanding hilltops around the City of Pittsburgh. These sites contained an array of 90 mm or 120 mm antiaircraft artillery guns and sufficient troops to man and maintain the guns and their facilities.

One such site was Battery B, 74th Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion. Battery B was located on Schramm’s Farm, just off McKnight Road in Ross Township. This site was chosen for its commanding view of the northern aerial approaches to Pittsburgh. At the time this area was mostly rolling farm land and was only starting to develop into a suburban area. Aside from the major steel production in the area, Pittsburgh was also an important center for machine tools, coal and natural gas production, and a transportation center. Many of the highway and railroad systems came through Pittsburgh which was necessary for transportation of goods and products, public and military conveyance and for use in evacuation, if it became necessary. The situation of the river systems was also important. The rivers were used extensively for the transport of materials, both raw and finished.



(Photo: Troops practicing on the M-2 90 mm gun)

Regular United States Army troops were stationed at this location from June of 1952 until December of 1956. During this time the need for regular army troops was increasing for service in Europe and Korea. As a result of this and the introduction of the NIKE-Ajax missile system, many of the AAA Gun Battalions were deactivated or sent to other units in the army. Troops from Battery B, 74th AAA Gun Battalion were sent for training as missile troops and reassigned to other sites or to other than antiaircraft units.

The antiaircraft site on Schramm’s Farm was turned over to the Pennsylvania Army National Guard and re-designated as; Battery B, 708th AAA Gun Battalion. This was then manned by Pennsylvania Army National Guard troops that had been federalized. This unit remained at the Schramm Farm site until it was deactivated in October 1957. Then the air defense of Pittsburgh was turned over completely to NIKE surface to air missile sites. Because of their extended range, fewer sites were needed for even better coverage.



(Photo: Schramm’s Farm is visible in the center of this 1957 aerial photo with McKnight Road to the West)

Battery B, with four gun revetments, barracks, HQ, mess hall, communications and maintenance buildings are also visible. This site is now occupied by Ross Park Mall.

This 1957 aerial photograph of part of Schramm's Farm, which clearly shows the U S Army site when it was in operation. Judging from the foliage in the photo, this shot would have been taken several months before the site was deactivated. The photo shows the four (4) gun revetments on the Northwest corner of the site, barracks, headquarters, mess hall, communications shack and maintenance buildings. There also would have been underground storage facilities for the live ammunition. With an average gun crew of ten (10) soldiers, the unit strength would have been in the area of 100 officers and enlisted soldiers at any given time. The anti-aircraft guns were considered the "Last Line of Defense" in the event of a Soviet air attack. The United States Air Force was tasked with deterring and defending against these attacks but there was always the



thought that one or two bombers might "leak" through our fighters. If that happened, our cities, industrial centers and transportation centers would be totally without protection. That is where the guns came in.

(Photo: SFC Earl Close, left, working with other U. S. Army personnel. These soldiers were preparing the Pittsburgh Air Defense Program. This was prior to SGT Close being commissioned as a Second Lieutenant)

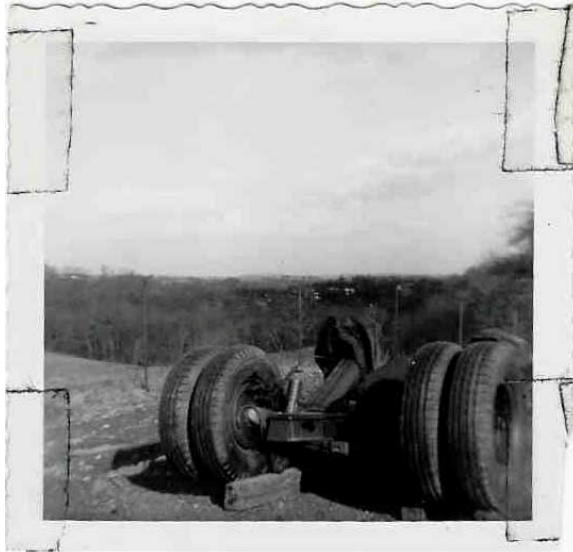
After the site was deactivated, the property was returned to the Schramm Family until they sold the property for the development of Ross Park Mall. The former artillery site is now occupied by the J. C. Penny Department Store and the surrounding area.

NOTE – the spelling on McKnight Road.

Leonard Snavelly is seen posing in front of the barracks. These buildings were on the East side of the compound. Behind these buildings you would be looking toward Woodsdale Road and Crestvale Drive. SSG Snavelly arrived, as a Private, at Battery B about 6 months after it was established and stayed until it was turned over to the PA National



Leonard F Snavelly at North McKnight road
Btry B 74th AAAgun Bn future B Btry
3rd Missile Bn Herminie, Pa. 1956 Oct



Bogie wheels for 90 MM Gun



90 MM Gun Camp Perry

Guard. He then trained with NIKE missiles and was transferred to Hermitage, PA.

Every year the soldiers would convoy to Camp Perry, Ohio, for “live fire” gunnery practice. Camp Perry is between Sandusky and Toledo, on Lake Erie. No live artillery ordnance was ever expended at Schramm’s Farm.

Several units of the 176th Artillery of the Pennsylvania Army National Guard were re-designated to form the 708th Anti Aircraft Artillery Battalion after training at Fort Stewart, Georgia and transfer to Pittsburgh sites. This unit was known at the “Duquesne Greys”.

The “Bogie Wheels” were removable and used only for transport purposes. Once a site had been established for the guns, the wheels would be removed and the gun secured. Seen behind the wheel assembly is a draw leading downhill toward McKnight Road, looking toward Siebert Road.

Cold War AAA Defenses of Pittsburgh (1952 - 1959), Pittsburgh area several permanent sites were established for the Army's Anti-Aircraft Artillery (AAA) Gun Site Program, the precursor to the NIKE missile defense program. Four 90mm AA guns were positioned at each site, with troop barracks and other support buildings. Known sites include: Pittsburgh (East) (1952 - 1955): at Frick Park.

Blawnox (1952 - 1958): at former Allegheny County Jail farm, now RIDC Complex. Etna (1952 - 1958): at Middle Road in Shaler Township above Rt 8 and Saxonburg Blvd. Pittsburgh (North) (1952 - 1958): at McKnight Road. (Schramm’s Farm) West View (1952 - 1958): at West View Park. (Actually just off Gass Road in Ross Twp) Kenmawr (1952 - 1958): at Phillips Road. Moon Run (1952 - 1958): at Planet Way. Heidelberg (1952 - 1958): at Collier Street. Bridgeville (1952 - 1958): at Cook School Road. Broughton (1952 - 1955): at South Park. Brentwood (1952 - 1955): at Brentwood Road. West Mifflin (1952 - 1955): at Kennywood Park.

For security reasons, most of the sites did not indicate their exact location, only a landmark in the area of the site. The Schramm’s Farm site was also known as Millvale, for example.

These sites were hastily planned, procured and built, because of the real threat from the Soviets. The United States Army, Corps of Engineers picked these sites because of their elevation and

ability to cover the aerial approaches to Pittsburgh. It has been said that the haste to find the sites were worked out on a Gulf Oil Company road map, using as a priority, their close proximity to the Red, Orange and Green Belts. Once located, the Corps of Engineers began construction immediately. Because of the number of sites to be built, most of the soldiers stationed in these sites spent their first winter in tents. Even after the buildings were completed at the McKnight Road site, soldiers still continued trucking water onto their site, for two (2) years before they put in a permanent water line.

This map shows the types of targets in the United States. Note the cluster of targets in the Pittsburgh area; metropolitan, petroleum and steel. The SAC targets indicate Strategic Air Command bases.

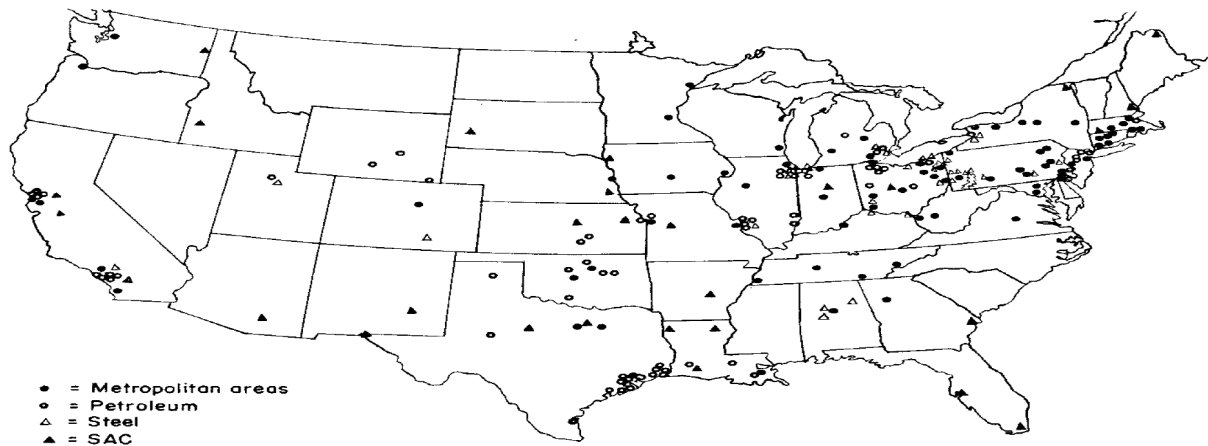
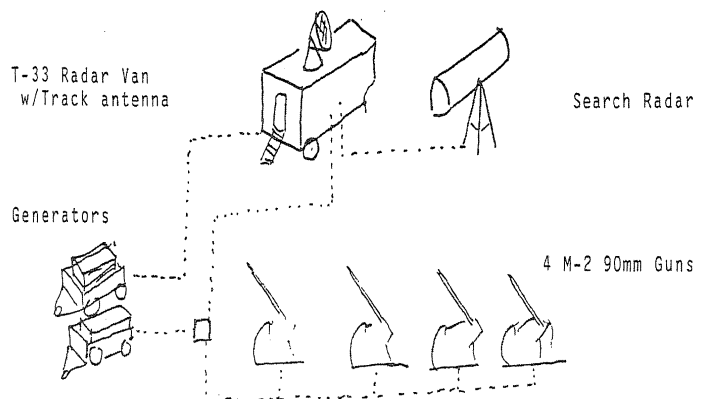


Fig.2 — Target system

Initially the army relied on the original farm road to gain access to and from the site. Because of the weight and size of their vehicles and equipment, it became necessary to build a proper road. This was partly due to the death of a soldier during a crash while trying to negotiate a large truck on the narrow, winding farm road.

The last of the Anti-Aircraft Artillery sites were completely deactivated in 1958 and the air defense of Pittsburgh became the responsibility of the NIKE missile sites.

This diagram shows how the Search Radar and the T-33 Radar Van work together with power supplied by the generators to feed information to the guns.

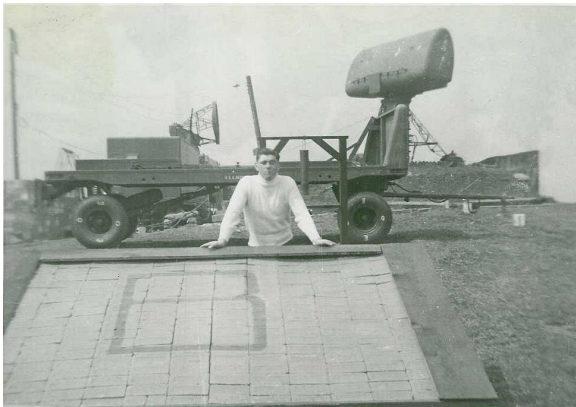


Once the NIKE missile sites were

established, they were normally set in pairs, a Control Site and a Launcher. They were close, but separate sites.

A 1952 U.S. Army National Guard report outlined the threat to Pittsburgh, noting its vulnerabilities. "It can be approached from all directions with no protection from the mountains," read the report, now on file at the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania. "Critical industrial areas strung out along the Monongahela, Ohio and Allegheny Valleys, though well dispersed, are suited for pinpoint landing but not mass or atomic bombs. River patterns excellent landmarks for navigation."

The same report also catalogued Pittsburgh's strengths as an industrial power, calling this area of the country "probably the most important section of the United States." The region's bituminous coal mines were producing most of the nation's soft coal; the steel mills were providing the steel for most of the nation's buildings, bridges and warships; and its shops were producing most of the country's machine tools. The report listed 16 steel plants that needed to be protected, along with a litany of electric manufacturing plants, highway tunnels, railroad yards and railroad tunnels.



Btry B 74thAAA Gun BN, forunner of the 3 rd Msl Bn

(Photo: A Battery B soldier is standing in front of a mobile radar unit. These mobile units were used to acquire targets for the guns, prior to more permanent radar facilities being constructed. This photo is facing North, at the highest point of the compound. The later model radar units worked in conjunction with the gun directors for better accuracy.)



OVM cabinet for 90 M M Gun

The Army also built a command center in Oakdale, where technicians monitored radar and maps amid the glow of blue neon lights. Supplementing the new missile system was a ring of 90 mm gun batteries in such places as Connellsville, Greensburg, Freeport, Brownsville, New Kensington, Carnegie, Amity and Claysville.

(Photo: The OVM cabinet, or Operational Vehicle Maintenance cabinet was used to store tools and other items necessary for securing and maintaining the guns. This area would be near where the baseball field is now located)

In the early 1950s, "Pittsburgh was one of the more heavily defended cities in the U.S.," said former Army National Guard SFC. Earl Close, co-author of the 1952 "Operation Plan for the

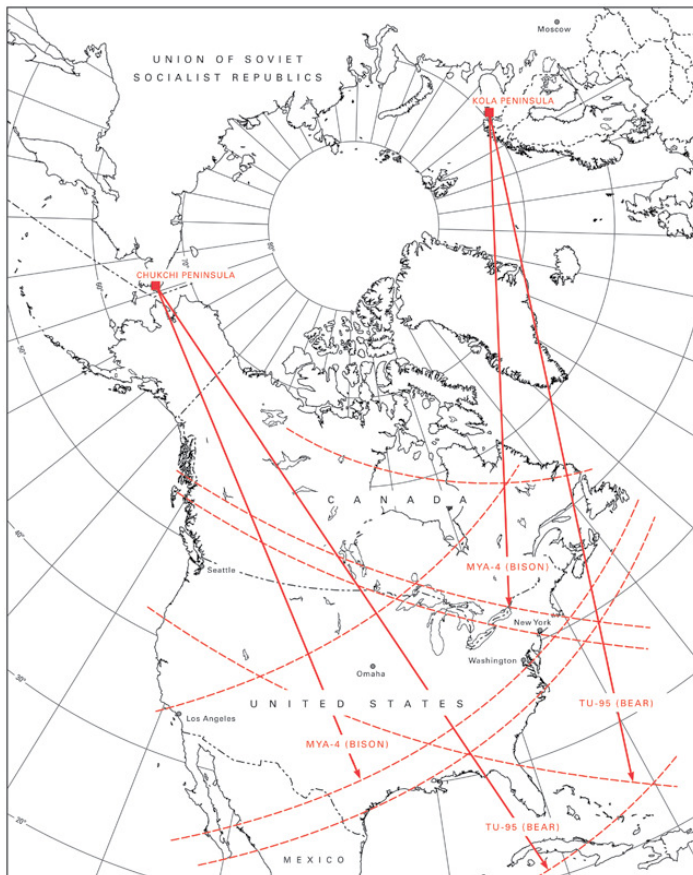
Anti-aircraft Defense of Pittsburgh." Due to a shortage of officers, at the time, SFC Close received a direct commission as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army. Major Earl Close is now retired and living in Arizona. - source: Pittsburgh Post-Gazette



Leonard F Snively & "Susie" gun #3 circa 1956

From gun #3, "Susie", you are looking north, towards the high ground, near the terminus of Pittview Road. The "Bogey Wheels" for the guns were kept close, even with the guns were deployed to a permanent site. In the event of an emergency, the guns could be made mobile and moved at short notice.

Headquarters and Battery A for both the 74th AAA Gun Battalion and the 708th AAA Gun Battalion were located just off Gass Road at Valley Hi Drive. Battery A also mounted four (4) 90 mm guns. With the deactivation of the gun sites, this location became Site Pi-93, part of the NIKE missile defense system. Site Pi-93 was a radar control station for a group of three (3) NIKE missile launchers. These launchers were located across the valley, off Joseph's Lane, near the present Avonworth High School.



Pittsburgh was well within the range of both the "Bear" and "Bison" bombers flying out of the Soviet Chukchi Peninsula bases and the "Bears" coming out of the Kola Peninsula. This map shows the extent of their range for a "round-trip" mission. If friendly bases were established in Latin America, then their range could effectively be doubled.

The radar control station remained active throughout the NIKE missile defense of Pittsburgh. When the NIKE missiles were deactivated, Site Pi-93 became an armory for the Pennsylvania Army National Guard, Company A, 28th Signal Battalion, until it was transferred to Grove City, PA in 2008. This location is currently occupied by the United

States Army Corps of Engineers and is used as a communications hub for their radio system that links the Locks and Dams on the rivers in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio.

I want to thank Mr. Peter Schramm, SSG Leonard F. Snively (Ret.) and Major Earl Close (Ret.) for their assistance in this project. Mr. Schramm started this off and provided information and insight about his personal life on the farm and with the AAA gun site.

Numerous photos in this paper have been provided by SSG Leonard F. Snively, U. S. Army (retired), from his personal collection. Mr. Snively currently lives in Jonestown, Pa. near Harrisburg. Mr. Schramm, ironically, lives right across the street from me. Major Earl Close, U. S. Army (retired) has also provided valuable information for this report. Major Close resides in Tucson, AZ.

The remainder of these, are file photos found on the internet.

(Editor's Note: Because of formatting problems, several photos and charts were removed)

Author's Info

Thomas A. Koedel is a retired police officer serving with the Ross Township Police Department for 31 years. A self proclaimed student of military history, Eagle Scout, former United States Army ROTC cadet, Armory Board Member of Company A 28th Signal Battalion Pennsylvania Army National Guard and a retired Major from the United States Air Force Auxiliary, the Civil Air Patrol.

PRELUDE TO THE 1965 INDIA-PAKISTAN WAR

By Colonel George L. Singleton, USAF, Retired

In my previous article you read about how I was wounded in the Rann of Kutch on January 31, 1965. Now let me proceed to share little known facts of how we at the US Embassy then in Karachi, West Pakistan coordinated with the US Embassy in India to try to have a semblance of a "wartime" plan to try to deal with stopping the 1965 India-Pakistan War and an evacuation plan for the US intelligence base, the 6937th USAF Security Service Communications Group located just outside Peshawar in northern Pakistan.

The Indians noticed for the first time in January 1965 that Pakistani security forces were patrolling below the Indian claimed border line in the Little Rann of Kutch near the Arabian Sea coast. Pakistan patrolling south of Kanjarkot seemed to have been going on for a while without the Indians being aware. This sudden Pakistani occupation of Lanjarkot upset a long-standing status quo. Thus when Indian patrols discovered that Pakistani posts had been established in the area claimed by India, Pakistan was accused by India in January 1965 of aggression in the Rann of Kutch.

On Sunday January 31, 1965 two Pakistani friends of mine who were cousins to each other, one with the Pakistani Foreign Office and the other with Pakistan International Airways (PIA) were my hosts for a boar hunt in the Little Rann of Kutch. We were traveling in a PIA Land Rover open truck. We drove right into a totally unknown to any of us hot spot where Pakistani security

forces should not have been and where Indian forces had decided that day to fire on the Pak interloping forces. We drove into that hot firing area quite innocently...and of course never got to the boar hunt area my hosts had hoped to find. Indian fire blew another Pakistan truck into our oncoming toward it Land Rover Truck, wounding all of us in our vehicle.

To review further historic background: India had lodged unbeknownst to us a protest during January, 1965 against Pakistan for increased patrolling activity throughout January 1965 within the Indian sector of the Little Rann of Kutch. By mid-February 1965, Pakistani forces had dug themselves in around Kanjarkot which was previously unoccupied although President Ayub Khan of Pakistan “claimed” that Pakistan had “long” occupied it. India moved large forces into the disputed territory during the months of January–April 1965, established forward military posts therein and carried out full-scale land, sea and air maneuvers in the vicinity, thus forcibly demolishing the status quo. Both sides built up the forces available to them in the area, manned strong points, and shifted defense responsibility from border units to the army. The Indian response of occupying new posts near the frontier and, reportedly, building a “bare base” airstrip nearby brought the crisis to a head.

As further background President Kennedy’s India policy according to later day Pakistani military historians resulted in disturbing the military balance in the sub-continent to Pakistan’s disadvantage and had consequently strained Pakistan-America relations. In any event, Pakistan sought closer relations with Communist China.

Pakistan’s deteriorating relations with the US and India were very closely watched by both communist powers. As far back as 1960 Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan Mihail Kapitsa reportedly told the Pakistanis: “We support India and Afghanistan against you because they are our friends, even when they are wrong. But your friends do not support you, even when they know you are right.”

Pakistan wanted to reconcile her relations with the Soviet Union so that the USSR encouragement to Afghans for Pashtunistan might be stopped. The Soviet Union conversely wanted to improve relations with Pakistan in order to weaken the SEATO and CENTO alliances constructed by the US on the Soviet Union Southern flank.

Concurrently Pakistan also turned towards China. Pakistani Foreign Minister Z.A. Bhutto (who had become an internal political threat and rival to Pakistan President Ayub Khan) declared that “We will not barter or bargain Chinese friendship away for anything.” During 1963-64, China became the largest importer of Pakistani cotton. Ironically USAID in Pakistan had helped fund and provided technologists to enable Pakistan to develop cotton as a cash crop.

I well remember a young man named Bennie Dietimier from Prattville, Alabama, then a major cotton textile city. Bennie’s job was to import Pakistani cotton to his employer’s textile mills in Prattville. Since I was born in Montgomery, which is very near the textile town of Prattville in Alabama I became friends with Bennie, who was as a German orphan adopted and taken to Alabama from Germany by a US Air Force Captain and his wife after WW II.

On March 1, 1963 it was announced that Pakistan and Communist China had reached agreement about their common border. According to this treaty about 750 sq. miles of territory under the actual control of China was ceded to Pakistan while Pakistan had to do nothing in return. On May 17, 1963, Chou En-lai declared that China "Would defend Pakistan throughout the world" for "Pakistan defended China in SEATO and CENTO." This statement by Communist China is baffling to say the least as our 6937th USAF Security Service Communications Group mission was to collect intelligence related to both the Soviet Union and Communist China, our two major Cold War adversaries. Perhaps China's statement reflected the episodic border clashes which the Soviets were periodically having with Communist China on their common border between Siberia and Mongolia.

What is generally believed to have led to great unhappiness between the US and Pakistan was the move for an air link between China and Pakistan. An agreement was signed in 1964 between China and Pakistan wherein Pakistan was given air traffic rights at Canton and Shanghai in exchange for air traffic rights for China at Karachi in West Pakistan and Dacca in East Pakistan. **This was the first air agreement signed by China with any non-Socialist country.** Pakistan said this agreement merely was a business proposition. China was happy with this air accord because she then was engaged in a campaign to win over the Afro-Asian countries in her stand against India regarding the China/India border clash dating from 1960.

Pakistani Airline flights provided a quick means of transport between China and many countries in the Middle East and Africa. The United States seemed to be losing patience with Pakistan over this new air accord in 1964 and held up a pending \$ 4.3 million loan for Pakistani airport improvements.

But, in fact, at the same time the United States intelligence gathering program inside Pakistan was able to get the Government of Pakistan, as owner/operator of Pakistan International Airways, to allow the US to install some wind sampling equipment on the surface of some PIA flights newly going into China. Wind sampling was and still is used today to check fall out from nuclear tests for national security purposes.

Whatever we Americans thought in 1964/65 about Pakistan relations with Communist China, our government was not then prepared to reconcile itself to the new Sino-Pakistan friendship. Another example of Pakistan's deteriorating relationship with the US was demonstrated by the Pakistan attitude at the SEATO Council Meeting held in Manila in mid April, 1964.

Pakistan due to its obsession and preoccupation with their perceived Kashmir/Indian threat refused to make a military contribution to SEATO. Pakistan President Ayub Khan complained: "Now Americans do not hesitate to let down their friends. Today their policy is based on opportunism and is devoid of moral quality." I must note that at this time the US was refusing demands from Pakistani Foreign Minister Z. A. Bhutto to be shown the "inside" of the US intelligence operations at our Peshawar base. And the US was refusing to schedule missions of the RB-57F to over fly Kashmir for Pakistan to gather anti-Indian military intelligence. It seemed to me then that the leadership of Pakistan was the rawest of "opportunists." ***Looking at how the US and the rest of the world in a post Cold War sense today deal in a free enterprise sense with a less strident China one can of course today view past history differently if you choose to.

But at the time, in the 1960s, the Cold War was a hot, hostile process which also included the start up of the then long running Vietnam War.

It is important to note that after CIA Pilot Gary Powers was shot down in a U-2 over the USSR in May 1960, which U-2 flight originated from the Pakistani Air Base in Peshawar, President Eisenhower had subsequently suspended indefinitely use of the U-2 from inside Pakistan. Instead the US and Pakistan began using the B-57 as a replacement intelligence gathering platform. In June, 1964, two specially built and adapted to over 100,000 foot high altitude flight RB-57F aircraft were loaned, at no cost, absolutely free, to the Pakistan Air Force for use in our joint intelligence gathering over the USSR and Communist China. The two RB-57F aircraft were maintained and repaired in Pakistan entirely by the US at this time. Two Royal Air Force pilots were trained in Texas to fly the RB-57F. These same two RAF pilots in turn helped train Pakistani Air Force pilots to fly the RB-57F. These same two RAF pilots also from time to time flew Pakistan reconnaissance missions for the US in these RB-57Fs. Remember that various versions of the B-57 had long been in the Pakistan Air Force air fleet, starting with the RAF English Electric Canberra B-57. Thus some Pakistan Air Force pilots mainly needed upgrade training to fly the uniquely built and adapted RB-57F. Critical differences the Pakistani pilots had to newly deal with to fly the RB-57F were the state of the art high altitude pressure suit they had to wear and the very large wing span used to gain very high altitude, in excess of 100,000 feet.

Now to the heart of the joint meeting of the US Pakistan and Indian Embassy staff held at the US Embassy in Karachi during March, 1964. I attended these meetings over several days together with my commanding officer, Colonel Thomas C. Hyde, USAF, who came down from our intelligence base at Peshawar.

Both US Ambassadors to Pakistan Walter P. McConaughy, Jr. and Chester Bowles, US Ambassador to India, felt that their staff and related military aid mission teams needed to do some face to face “what if” scenario planning as in early 1965 India and Pakistan hostilities were episodically flaring up from the Rann of Kutch up to the disputed Kashmir northern in common border.

Certainly I was not allowed to take notes so this reminiscence is from memory alone. Among those attending the joint US Pakistan and Indian team meeting in Karachi were US Air Attaché to Pakistan Colonel Williams; US Naval Attaché to Pakistan Captain Miller; and Major General George Ruhlen, Chief of the US Military Advisory Assistance Group to Pakistan; Mr. Jack Schaffer and Commander Howard Amrine, USN, Retired, the CIA Team Chief and Deputy Chief for Pakistan at the US Embassy. I cannot recall the names of the US counterparts from the US Embassy in New Delhi. What I do recall is the senior ranking US Embassy in India official at the Karachi US Embassy meeting was the First Secretary from the US Embassy in New Delhi, India.

The meeting focused on two near term issues:

1. How could the US even handedly dampen the then on going military hostilities between Pakistan and India, which were stopping and starting irregularly at that time? I recall a partial

answer was to cut off both nation's resupply of US military parts and ammunition, which was done in due course.

2. What would be the evacuation plan for the civilian personnel and families as well as US forces stationed at the US Air Base at Badabur, just outside Peshawar, the 6937th USAF Security Service Communications Group. This topic was what brought my commanding officer down from Peshawar with me already permanently stationed at the US Embassy as his base USAF Liaison Officer. My official identification was as Commander, Detachment 2, 6937th USAF Communications Group based at Karachi. I was promoted while serving in Pakistan from Second to First Lieutenant in February 1963, but for better or worse I was filling a Lt. Colonel's slot with broad based US duties with Pakistani military and government agencies throughout Karachi as well as with three air fields I did business with: Maripur Pakistan Fighter-Bomber Air Base, where our USAF RB-57F reconnaissance aircraft were based most of the time; with the Karachi Civil Airport, where we had broad relations with Pakistan International Airways; and with Drigg Road Pakistan Air Base, which was the equivalent of our Wright Patterson US Air Base in Ohio. Drigg Road PAFB was a "technology and maintenance/repair" base of in common use and benefit at that time.

After this long historic background introduction and the brief description of our two US Embassies 1965 emergency meeting, I will summarize the 6937th Base evacuation plan/outcome. The US CIA Country Team Chief, Mr. Jack Schaffer, who attended this emergency series of meetings, together with his CIA in country deputy, retired Navy Commander Howard Amrine, had been working with me to update and rewrite the evacuation plan for the US Air Base in Peshawar. We had planned for an airlift from Peshawar down country and out through Karachi. But, at and during our meetings the US Embassy teams for both Pakistan and India concluded that we all had to admit that things were already greatly "out of control" and unlikely to be tamed soon. Thus the plan was "reshaped" on the spot during these meetings (which lasted a few days within one week) and a different route USAF airlift was agreed upon. The USAF airlift was to come directly to Peshawar from and directly return to Turkey.

Looking at the map of SW Asia as it existed then we had the ability to negotiate quietly with the Pakistan Air Force directly in Peshawar (the PAF HQ was then based in Peshawar, near our 6937th Base) the over flight from within Turkey, a key CENTO ally, through/over Iran, then also a key CENTO ally into Peshawar where American civilians and family members and some military personnel were air evacuated out of country back to Turkey.

My US Embassy in Karachi USAF job ended May 28, 1965 when I rotated after 18 month back to the States. The evacuation airlift occurred in mid-summer 1965, after a particularly ferocious Indian Air Force vs. Pakistani Air Force battle over Peshawar, during which "some" Indian Air Force bombs fell in the vicinity of our US non-flying base at Badabur. I heard from several friends who were still at the 6937th Base outside Peshawar that they had dug slit trenches for air raid purposes and had to use them on the day of this summer, 1965 heavy air engagement.

Some GI humor to help conclude this article, my fourth of twelve planned articles. The slit trenches on the grounds of the 6937th USAF Security Service Communications Group Base in

Peshawar were filled with rain water at the time of the air battle. The air raid siren went off and my friends dashed outside and dove into the trenches...to discover a great deal of mud. My mental picture of these several friends coming up for air from several inches of water covered in mud then and now makes me chuckle. However the circumstances at that time were certainly no laughing matter.

In my future fifth of twelve Cold War Era contributions to THE COLD WAR TIMES I will delve into background events and circumstances which to my knowledge are unlikely to have ever been made of record. "Stay tuned."

***Lieutenant George L. Singleton, regular USAF, Commanded Detachment 2, 6937th USAF Security Service Communications Group, based at the US Embassy in Karachi, then West Pakistan. Lt. Singleton held one of the most unique overseas assignments then in existence in the Air Force. His unique work as an undergraduate college Student Intern with career US Civil Service status in the Bureau of Northwest African Affairs in the US Department of State writing country briefing papers on Tunisia, Morocco, and Libya gave him unique exposure to Muslim culture and events which played into his very junior rank assignment into a Lt. Colonel's billet at the US Embassy in Karachi in 1963. Today Colonel George L. Singleton, USAF, is retired from 6 years active and 25 years reserve service. Among his major reserve years duty was being the reservist mobilization assistant to the J-4, with overlapping duties with the J-5, at HQ US Special Operations Command Headquarters in Tampa, Florida. Mr. Singleton is also retired from 25 years in US Civil Service where he worked for the US Department of State; the US Public Health Service; and the US Department of Veterans Affairs. Mr. Singleton helped found the first ever National Defense Medical Service (NDMS) program statewide in Alabama as the US Department of Veterans Affairs Manager for all of Alabama, in conjunction with local hospitals statewide; with various Alabama fire and police departments; with the US Public Health Service; with the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and in conjunction with the US Department of Defense both active duty and reserve/National Guard forces inside Alabama. Singleton is also a former New York City based International banker, having served as a Senior Territory Assistant in the Asia Section of the old Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, since merged into JP Morgan Chase Bank. Mr. Singleton did his undergraduate degree at the University of Alabama and did MBA graduate business studies at New York University and the University of Tennessee. He is a graduate of the USAF Air War College and a graduate of the National Defense University Armed Forces Staff College Reserve Components National Security Course in Norfolk, Virginia. Numerous reserve active duty tours were with HQ US Commander in Chief Atlantic Fleet (CINCLANT) where his active duty Orders tours were on weekends spread out over a period of two years working the then NATO War Plan as Officer in Charge of an all reservists, all services J-4 Joint Services Combat Logistics plan writing team; with the Office of the Commanding General, then Lt. General Colin Powell, USA, at HQ US Forces Command at Ft. McPherson, Georgia, in J-4/J-5. Colonel Singleton went back on active duty January 1, 1991 as Assistant Deputy Commander for Airlift for Desert Storm I out of Charleston AFB, SC. Colonel Singleton's Desert Storm War experiences included running with the first ever call up of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) whereby commercial airlines federally subsidized planes and their in place federalized civilian crews were used to augment the surge airlift to move numerous divisions, their weapons, and their tanks promptly to Dhahran, Saudi Arabia for use in the invasion and freeing of Kuwait from the invading Iraqi Army of Saddam

Hussein. Toward the end of Colonel Singleton's active and reserve military career he was called onto short active duty to help organize and run a National Test Mobilization Recall of USAF, all ranks, enlisted and officers, who had remaining Inactive Reserve Status service obligations. This short active duty tour was designed to test fill on paper key military skill needs from this then little used or paid attention to military manpower pool. This test USAF Mobilization Recall from the Inactive USAF Reserve has since been used repeatedly to fill key skill need slots for the Air Force in both Iraq and Afghanistan.

COLD WAR MEMORIES

(Editor's Note: Have a Cold War Memory you would like to share? Send us your written history, experience, or anecdote for posting in future issue. FGPjr)

THE LINGERING COLD WAR: WHY DO CUBA AND THE U.S. STILL HARBOR OLD SECRETS?

by Karen Hughes

This article first appeared in The Miami Herald on October 31, 2010



Unidentified man puts the final touches on bombs bearing the names of three Americans executed for their part in the Navas Bay incursion into Cuba, October 1960.

Fifty years ago this past Halloween we Hughes kids were readying our costumes for an evening of happily collecting candy door to door. At the same time my father was busy down a dirt road in South Florida loading improvised explosives onto a small plane. By the time he lifted off into the night sky and headed toward Cuba I was sound asleep, unaware that from that day on we would never see or hear from him again. The mission, dubbed "Operation Trick or Treat," was a secret plan to drop bombs on Havana's main

power plant, presidential palace. My father, a former U.S. Air Force pilot and expert flyer, was confident he could fly the mission and be back in Fort Pierce by daybreak.

Right the author, dressed for trick or treating.

When my father, Paul Hughes, did not return rumors and speculation began to circulate about his fate. The next day the Fort Pierce News Tribune did a story on a Beechcraft Bonanza missing from the St. Lucie County Airport since Halloween night, after that an article linking my father and the missing plane appeared on the front page of the Miami News (the evening paper at the time, The Miami Herald was the area's morning paper). The reporter that broke the story, Hal Hendrix, was known in certain circles as a news source for disseminating approved U.S. Intelligence on Latin America. He wrote, "Whether their plane went down at sea, fell into Castro hands, crashed or landed in a remote area of Cuba or some other island is a question still to be answered." That was in 1960. Fifty years later there is still no answer.



Learning from LIFE

My family first learned about my father's disappearance from an issue of LIFE Magazine. The article, complete with photos of my father as a "Castro Supporter" and a "Castro Hater," made my father out to be a lone nut, someone consumed by anger and a personal vendetta against Fidel Castro. It was not the man who took me flying and sang songs through my co-pilot's headset. The message to me at the age of seven was that this Paul Hughes was a dangerous and foolhardy man, someone to be ashamed of, not to be missed or mourned.



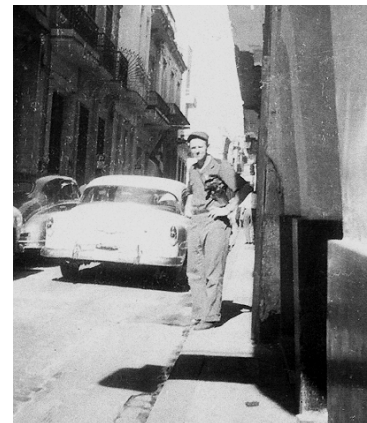
*Paul Hughes, 1948
U.S. Air Force cadet*

In the months before the Halloween disappearance my family knew nothing of what was going on down in Florida. We had last seen my father that summer and were still in the early stages of recovering from our time in revolutionary Cuba. We were uncomfortably aware that my father was taking great risks for inexplicable reasons. When he had dropped out of aeronautics courses at Georgia Tech in 1958 to join the revolution down in Cuba, my mother tolerated his choices. The following year when we were evicted from subsidized housing in Atlanta after a series of articles on my father as a "soldier of fortune" ran in the Atlanta Constitution and Journal, my mother agreed to move to Havana with my three sisters and I. Back then our dad was optimistic about our future and certain there was a place for him in the new Cuban order. In April 1959 we moved into a large home in the posh Biltmore neighborhood of Havana after my father was awarded the position of Captain in Cuba's Rebel Air Force for his service to the revolution, supplying guns and aircraft to the cause. It was the spring of 1959, just four months since Batista had fled. I remember being taken to a stadium to see the bearded Fidel Castro speak before thousands of cheering Cubans and being awed by the experience. He was the same age as my father and the two seemed like dashing heroes. Only one year later, by the time of the Halloween mission, my father would have fallen very far from this height.

Havana 1959, Hughes in Cuban rebel fatigues

American Hero to Enemy of the Revolution

By the summer of 1959 our situation in Cuba had gone rapidly downhill. My father was arrested after a raid on our house revealed a stash of weapons in our basement, the area that had been strictly off limits to my sisters and I. We took oranges to my dad in the Jefetura where he and other American and Cuban men stood accused of plotting a revolution in Nicaragua. An American pulled my mother aside that day and told her, "You have to get out of Cuba. Paul is in too deep." My mother tells me that from that moment on she knew she was on her own. She determined she had to protect her children and find a way out of the country. We girls survived on cornflakes and hope for days then suddenly were told we were leaving. There was no packing, just a hurried choice of a toy to bring along. Guards keeping us under house arrest were yelling in Spanish but my mother walked out the door with us and into a waiting car.



She did not look back until a gunshot rang out. I remember turning to see a young man holding a rifle, pointed at the back window of our car as we sped off. My mother says the scene at the airport was chaos with men dressed in all kinds of uniforms, “I just kept moving forward with you four girls, praying we would get on that flight.” We did not stop running until we reached my mother’s hometown in South Jersey where Cuba and guns and my father seemed very far away.



A visit from my father, New Jersey 1960

My father visited us several times in New Jersey after he was released from prison in Cuba. We did not know that his U.S. citizenship had been revoked or that Raul Castro, soon to be appointed Minister of Defense, had accused him of being an American spy. We kids wanted to believe our dad when he took us to tour model homes and said he would make good on his promises for a normal life someday. But something kept drawing Paul Hughes back to danger. Was it an addiction to adventure? Was he so disillusioned with his part in aiding the communist consequences of the revolution that he would stop at nothing to redeem himself? Was he furious that the U.S. was going to allow the situation to continue so close to our shores? And why was he so willing to risk losing his family for a country and cause that was not his own? The Hughes family back in Atlanta may have known more than they would say. His father Major Francis Hughes, an early aviator and veteran of both World Wars, knew about sacrifice. He was shot down over Germany during World War II. Paul’s sister, Helen Frances, also dedicated her life to American military service. She served with the U.S. Air Force/NATO in Turkey and later was posted to U.S. Embassy duty in Ethiopia, Cameroon, Finland and Russia. She subsequently served on the Nuclear Regulatory Commission with a top level “Q” security clearance, permitting access to nuclear secrets. Additionally, there was the Hughes family’s close connection with the Senator from Georgia, Richard Russell, powerful chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee during these years.



My brother was born in January 1960. Paul returned to New Jersey a few times to see his newborn son. He begged my mother to move us all to his parents’ home in Atlanta but she no longer trusted his judgment. In October of that year, in a final note sent to my mother days before his disappearance, my father ends with the cryptic message, “I intend to take no chances.”

Hughes pilots B-26

The story of the Halloween mission appeared on front pages across the country in the early days of November. Hendrix described the mission as one intended to be a “dramatic stroke of revenge for the summary execution of three Americans and 15 Cubans by the Castro government” referring to the armed invasion near Guantanamo by a small group of Cubans and

Americans. Three American men were shot by firing squad for their part in the invasion, Tony Zarba, Dale Thompson and Bobby Fuller. (A Miami-Dade court recently awarded Fuller's heirs \$100 million from Cuba's frozen assets for his "wrongful death.") It was their names that were carefully stenciled on the military surplus bomb casings by a young Miamian, now in his seventies who recently confided to me that, "Paul had to have had connections. He just knew too much." Although the Trick or Treat bombing plot came just weeks after the executions and was widely reported to have been the impetus for the mission, questions remain. Was the Halloween bombing plot actually planned long before the executions, as a member of the Bobby Fuller family, whose garage was used as the workshop for preparing the explosives for Operation Trick or Treat, claims? Did the executions provide a convenient excuse for the timing of the mission? Was Hendrix' assessment that the mission, had it been successful, "could have shaken the hemisphere far beyond the explosive power of their homemade bombs" hyperbole? Keep in mind that the last debate between Nixon and Kennedy in final days of the presidential contest centered on what to do about Cuba and Kennedy, knowing Nixon could not reveal information he was privy to as vice-president, took a hard stand against communism in Cuba, making Nixon appear ineffective. Could the mission have been planned to serve as some sort of pre-election October surprise to help Nixon and the architects of the full-scale invasion of Cuba already planned for April 1961 remain in power?

In all my years investigating my father's disappearance I have come up with as many questions as answers to his motivation. The simple story is about a hot-headed pilot bent on revenge. The truth may go deeper, only full disclosure from both the U.S. and Cuba can reveal the whole story. For now, the Hughes family remains caught in the ongoing Cold War between America and Cuba, both denying knowledge of Paul Hughes, both accusing the other of withholding information. I know now that Paul Hughes was definitely serving a role as an intelligence informant for the U.S. military but at the same time could he have been an "adventurer" peddling his flying skills and insider knowledge to the highest bidder?

Burying the Past

Although I have not been able to solve the Halloween mystery in its entirety I have succeeded in being one small stone in the big shoes of both the U.S. and Cuban governments. Asking tough questions, never giving up on the liberating power of plain truth exemplifies the best of American freedom. I traveled to Cuba a few years ago, the first time since my stay as a child in 1959. As an American woman, alone, defying authority and asking only for honesty I served as an unofficial representative of the best of our country for people in place where disinformation still rules the day.



Christmas 1960. Karen, far right, with mother and sisters

The morning I was shown the story of my father's disappearance I headed off to my second grade class, unaware how my life would be altered from that day on. John Kennedy had just been elected president and the Bay of Pigs was six months away. Perhaps my father was a man guilty of what we today we would call terrorism, time and truth may tell. As his daughter, I honor him by continuing to search for the meaning of his actions and his short life. I do not ask for pity or notoriety. What I wish on this fiftieth

anniversary is for light to finally be shown on the dark places in the story; that from Miami to Washington those in the know will come forward and reveal their truth. Every Halloween the simulated graveyards and gory reenactments of death remind me my father's remains have never been recovered. As a Catholic he would have wanted a consecrated burial, maybe some day there will be enough generosity and reconciliation between us to afford this one small thing.

LÜBECK, GERMANY

By Jim Miller

Lübeck, Germany was a small detached outstation (Co B) of the 319th USASA Battalion at Rothwesten (near Kassel) Germany and was operational from 1954 through 1965. Located near the current day Lubeck/Blankensee airport and within a few kilometers of the former Iron Curtain, it's mission was to "eavesdrop" on our friends of the East Bloc (mainly Russian and Polish), for the purpose gathering information vital to NATO combat readiness (V Corps). Also assigned were personnel from 184th USASA Co. and the 318th USASA Bn. Various other "TDY" personnel were also there from time to time on specific missions.

The unit was composed mainly of Russian and Polish voice & manual intercept operators, transcribers, and analysts. Also co-located during part of this period was a high frequency direction finding unit, and other specialized short term missions. In support were Comcenter, motor pool, supply, and 1stSgt/admin staff. Officers assigned included a CO, XO, and Ops Officer.

Because of size and distance, personnel subsisted mainly "on the economy", and received BAS/BAQ food/quarters allowances. Troops were billeted for of the time in two large mansions right in the middle of the city, and later in Blankensee. Lübeck was and is a unique and historical city, and at the time of its existence, was considered "one the best duty stations in the Army."

Veterans of the unit still have get-together's every two years, as can be observed on our Web Site www.lubeckers.com. Anyone who was stationed there may contact Jim Miller at jimrisk@cox.net for further information about the Association and activities.

MINUTEMAN MISSILE MAINTENANCE BUSINESS

By Dr. Tracy M. Baker, M.D.

I sent this story to Kingdon Hawes after I read "A Tale of Two Airplanes" and thought The Cold War Museum might find it interesting enough to publish. I was a "Cold Warrior", but my venue was the Minuteman Missile system, first as a Missile Maintenance officer(Combat Targeting Team Chief and then other jobs), then briefly as a Missile Launch Officer.

In the Minuteman Missile maintenance business, the missiles usually broke in awful weather and the middle of the night. One summer night in a Northern tier state, I was called and told myself and my assistant would be going out to a missile site over 100 miles away(all the sites were way out in the boondocks-people don't like those things near their homes/businesses). The weather was unusual in that it was raining the proverbial cats and dogs-unusual for this state. The sites were usually located on gravel roads far away from paved ones. This was no exception. The trip

out there was uneventful but as we were heading back, the gravel road we were on turned to a sloppy, slippery mess and even at slow speeds we were sliding all over the road. My Targeting Assistant was Sgt. Terry Munden, who I referred to as "Mad Man Munden" due to his propensity to go a little crazy when things went wrong-which was often. He was driving.

As we came over the crest of a slight hill, we could see that the road took a sudden dip way down into a valley. In our headlights, seen at the bottom of the road, was the Semi-Truck of the team that had changed the Missile Guidance Set(computer and etc.)of the missile we had worked on. The Semi and its trailer, which was always close to the ground anyway, were sunk up to their axles in the mud, obviously stuck and partially blocking the road. At this point, we were going downhill and, on the slick road, stopping and turning around was not an option. The tension in the cab of our truck was high and Terry said "When I get up beside them, I'm going to punch it (the accelerator)and try to get by them. The hope was, with our much lighter vehicle (a six-pack pickup)we could get far enough past them that we would not get stuck. He did so and we made it about 50 feet past them and then stopped abruptly. One look outside the doors and it was painfully obvious we weren't going anywhere without help. The mud was up to our axles also.

Out in the boondocks like this, we were usually on our own, so local help was not an option. To further complicate this issue, we had classified components in our possession and had to contact Job Control every 15-20 minutes, notify them of our position and security status via radio. The radios we had were not in the best condition to put it mildly and contacting them on schedule was often dicey at best. And they tended to get a tad excited if we lost contact for an extended period. The weather made it more difficult since the radios did not work well in bad weather.

After getting stuck we contacted Job Control and notified them of our problem. They advised us that it would take 4-5 hours for them to get help out to us. After sitting for about 10-15 minutes, Sgt. Munden got impatient and said "I'm going to try to dig us out." I tried to convince him that this was destined to be a fruitless endeavor, but he was not to be dissuaded. He took off his gun and holster (soon to be an important issue in my mind!), placing them on the seat. Then he got out, got our shovel out of the back of the truck and began shoveling mud out from the fronts of all the tires.

Because it was pitch dark and still raining hard, I could not even see him. He worked for about 15 minutes doing this and then I heard him begin screaming like a maniac at the top of his lungs and he began throwing shovels full of mud all over the truck. The "Mad Man" had emerged!!! I quickly locked all the doors of the truck and waited for his psychosis to subside. After a while, the screaming and sounds of mud hitting the truck subsided. Then I heard him jiggling the door handle trying to get in the locked door. At that point, I was glad his gun was inside the truck, since otherwise there might have been some gun play over the locked doors. There was silence for a minute, then I heard him say in a plaintive voice "Please let me in, I'm ok now." I unlocked the door and he got in, sitting quietly for a few minutes. Then he said "I went crazy for a while."

No kidding! Hours later, a tow truck showed up and to our chagrin, they began pulling the Semi out first. Naturally, we thought we should have priority. Another hour or so later, another tow truck from the Base showed up and towed us out far enough so we could get traction and drive back to Base. But the drama was not over! You would think we would have had enough. As we

headed back to Base exhausted from our night's adventure, in the daylight (by this time it was light)we could see that Terry (Sgt. Munden) had done an admirable job of slinging mud all over the truck during his bout of insanity. Every level surface on the truck (and some that weren't) was covered with about 2 inches of sticky mud. The drive back to Base did not shake much of it off. As we got close to the Base, I pointed out that the Vehicle Assembly Building folks expected us to bring the truck back "clean". Terry said "If they want me to wash this truck, they can kiss my a**!"

I expected fireworks as we pulled in the VAB, but the reaction was priceless. Their jaws hit the floor and one of them said "Where in the H*%% have you guys been?" The best smart aleck answer I could come up with on the spur of the moment was "Hey, we drove through a mud puddle!" Any idiot could see that explanation was total nonsense, but nobody questioned my veracity. Amazingly, there was no hue and cry for the truck to be washed (by us anyway).

This story is not as poignant as the stories of Rivet Ball and Rivet Amber, but shows that "Cold Warriors" in other venues had trying times. And frequently humorous. I hope you find it interesting enough to put on your web site. I have some other dramatic/humorous stories I may send you sometime.

COLD WAR NEWS, EVENTS, REQUESTS, AND RELATED ITEMS

GARY POWERS TO ACCEPT POSITION AS MUSEUM DIRECTOR OF MILITARY AVIATION MUSEUM IN VIRGINIA BEACH

Gerald Yagen, Founder and CEO of the Military Aviation Museum (MAM) (www.militaryaviationmuseum.org), announced on January 16 that Gary Powers has been hired as the Museum Director effective January 18, 2011. "This is a wonderful addition to our museum staff and Gary will bring extensive experience to our organization," said Yagen. "He will be an active member of our team and will provide valuable guidance, direction, and advice as we enter our next phase of planning."

Born June 5, 1965, in Burbank, California, Gary is the son of Francis Gary and Claudia E. "Sue" Powers. Gary holds a Bachelors' of Arts Degree in Philosophy from California State University, Los Angeles, and a Master's Degree in Public Administration / Certification in Non-profit Management from George Mason University (GMU), Fairfax, Virginia.

During his career Powers has held a variety of positions including Assistant Registrar for the City of Fairfax, Executive Director of a small nonprofit dedicated to the historical revitalization of Old Town Fairfax, marketing representative for home inspection company US Inspect, and President/CEO for The Vienna Tysons Regional Chamber of Commerce.

In 1996, Gary founded The Cold War Museum (www.coldwar.org) to honor Cold War veterans and preserve Cold War history. Over the past fifteen years he led that museum forward as founding chairman, which recently located at Vint Hill Farms, a former Army communication base in Fauquier County, VA. Because of his efforts to establish the museum between 1996 and

2001, the Junior Chamber of Commerce selected him as one of the “Ten Outstanding Young Americans” for 2002. Gary lectures internationally and appears regularly on the History, Discovery, and A&E Channels. He is married and has one son.

Plans are underway to expand the Military Aviation Museum and grow membership. The MAM possesses an impressive collection of vintage War Bird airplanes from WWI and WWII and a large variety of artifacts pertaining to the era. “Chuckie”, a vintage fully restored B-17 bomber arrive at the MAM on Saturday, January 22.

FRANCIS GARY POWERS CINDERELLA STAMP PLANED

In cooperation with The Cold War Museum, T.H. Hill has designed a Cinderella Stamp to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the U-2 Incident on 1 May 1960. In the foreground, the stamp depicts Francis Gary Powers suited up for a flight in the "Dragon Lady." In the background, a U-2 can be seen climbing to altitude for a mission. The stamp is denominated 50, recalling the fifty years that have passed since the U-2 Incident. The first day of issue will be 1 May 2011, to coincide with the anniversary of the Incident.

The stamp itself is 1 X 1.75 inches. It comes in a sheet of 15, with fine (7 perforations/cm) and correctly perforated stamp corners on high-quality glossy, water-activated gummed paper. Cinderella Stamps are not valid for postage.

Stamps will be available from The Cold War Museum Gift Store once the museum is opened. If you are interested in advanced orders, for \$9.95/sheet, plus \$2.50 shipping, please contact Gary Powers at gpowersjr@coldwar.org. As of the first day of issue, the stamps will be \$14.95/sheet, plus shipping.



FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

Saturday, 27th October, 2012 is the fiftieth anniversary to the day of the Saturday that marked the height of the Cuban Missile Crisis. It was the day on which a Soviet SAM missile battery shot down an American U-2 spy plane over the Island. Declared American policy in such an event was to retaliate by launching an attack on an least one SAM site.

The shoot down occurred at the height of the Crisis. Had President Kennedy responded according to the agreed policy, it could well have been the spark that ignited a world war.

I am working with Rod Siebert, the Director of Hack Green Cold War Nuclear Bunker Museum in Cheshire, to put together a day we are calling the UK national commemoration of the Cuban Missile Crisis. It will be a public event on 27th October, 2012 that will include talks, presentations, video footage related to the Crisis and will be held in the nuclear bunker itself.

Currently we are seeking people who would like to contribute in some way to the day. Full publicity will be arranged by the Museum.

We are hoping to make the day one to remember, and are looking for as wide a variety of inputs and activities as possible. If you might be interested in contributing a speaker or another input for the event, please would you contact me? Please also pass on this e-mail to anyone else who may be interested.

With best wishes

Richard Gibbons
C20 Studies
rigibbons@tiscali.co.uk

INFO SOUGHT ON MGM-1 MATADOR CRUISE MISSILE

My name is Elmer Lee Bechdoldt and I am conducting research into the basic functionality and launch procedures concerning the MGM-1 Matador cruise missile for a novel taking place in 1960's Germany. The MGM-1 uses an IFI (in flight insertion) system for the W-5 warhead. This is a safety procedure to prevent nuclear detonation during a crash. The D type plutonium-Uranium Composite core was placed into a storage area in the nose of the missile before launch. At a predetermined point the remote pilot would initiate IFI and the Core was automatically inserted into the explosive package of 92 explosive lenses, thus arming the warhead.

I need the following data:

1. What is the diameter of the Type D core? I have conflicting information. the core is listed as having anywhere from 3-5 inches across. I have a size of 39 inches for the whole warhead but that includes the explosives and the depleted uranium tamper.
2. When was the point IFI was used.? The pilot had to maintain control until attack. some say that it made the pilot and launch crew vulnerable to counter battery fire.
3. Could the pilot set the weapon on final attack and then leave the launch area? The units involved in the novel are the German units issued MGM-1's. The German Air force controlled the missiles and their launch vehicles. US units maintained control of the nuclear warhead until release for launch.
4. When was the "warhead" released? When the core was placed in the storage area or when it was IFIed?
5. Were American attached to each launcher or to the parent unit or was this all just a book keeping exercise for legal reasons?
6. What was the yield of the warheads? I have sources that state it is anywhere from 6 to 120 kilotons.
7. Was there cores for each yield? This is years before dial a yield. One sources states that all missiles were issued 50 kilotons.
8. How was the core transported? I have sources that state that each mobile launcher had a warhead van.

9. What was stored in the van.

I want to thank The Cold War Museum for all of their help.

Elmer Bechdoldt
noblebrightwood@aol.com

LANDSCAPES OF SECRECY: THE CIA IN HISTORY, FICTION AND MEMORY

We are writing to let you know about our major forthcoming conference Landscapes of Secrecy: “The CIA in History, Fiction and Memory” to be held 29-30 April 2011 at East Midlands Conference Centre, University of Nottingham, UK.

The overall purpose of this conference is to allow many of the world’s leading scholars in the field to explore and debate the history of the Central Intelligence Agency and its place within the wider realms of post-war American politics and culture. There will be a focus on the place of the CIA in the post-war of American diplomacy and foreign policy, and also the more general public reception of the subject through the medium of memoirs, film and fiction.

The conference coincides with the 50th anniversary of the Bay of Pigs episode, when the CIA’s failed attempt to overthrow the Castro regime in Cuba placed the Agency under the public spotlight and triggered debates over its role in US foreign policy that have never really subsided. The conference seeks to integrate international and cultural approaches to provide a comprehensive approach to CIA history. In addition to examining the treatment of the CIA within American diplomatic history and national security policy, it also views history as a form of cultural production. Accordingly, this is an inter-disciplinary conference brings together a wide array of distinguished experts from the fields of history, international relations, American studies, film studies and literature. Overall, this conference represents a unique opportunity to examine and debate the multi-faceted development of the CIA within post-war American and international history.

Further details about the conference and booking can be found at - www.nottingham.ac.uk/American/Landscapes/intro.aspx. Enquires about the conference can be directed to AA-landscapes-of-secrecy@exmail.nottingham.ac.uk.

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BOHAUSA 3" AND 4" IRON-ON TIGER PATCH FOR SALE

The 3" and 4" iron-on tiger patch is being mailed today. And as I have said in the past, every member has at least one of the awards shown on it.

The Chinese characters read from L to R and from the bottom to the top: Protect the country and guard the people. The 14" patch is in the works, just a few more wrinkles to iron out.

3" \$10 and 4" \$20.

To place an order contact LLOYD Evans at [BOHAUSA@peoplepc.com] or send check to: BOHAUSA
125 Lochmoore Ct., W-S, NC 27127-8815, Attn.: Phyllis Adams.



GRANT TO SUPPORT DISSERTATION RESEARCH DURING THE COLD WAR ERA

For the academic year 2011-12, the John A. Adams '71 Center for Military History and Strategic Analysis at the Virginia Military Institute will offer a grant to support dissertation research in the history of the U.S. military during the Cold War era. Entitled the Adams - Collins Dissertation Prize, the award of \$3000 recognizes the generosity of VMI alumni John A. Adams and George Collins, Jr., in furthering Cold War studies.

To be considered, eligible graduate students should submit a brief proposal delineating their doctoral research, its relevance to the U.S. military during the Cold War, a proposed time-line, and their credentials.

Deadline for submissions is March 31, 2011. Direct materials electronically to:

Dr. Malcolm Muir, Jr., Director
John A. Adams '71 Center for Military History and Strategic Analysis
Department of History
Virginia Military Institute
540-464-7447/7338
muirm@vmi.edu

NSA 2011 SYMPOSIUM ANNOUNCEMENT AND CALL FOR PAPERS

The National Security Agency's Center for Cryptologic History sponsors the Cryptologic History Symposium every two years. The next one will be held 6-7 October 2011. Historians from the Center, the Intelligence Community, the defense establishment, and the military services, as well as distinguished scholars from American and foreign academic institutions, veterans of the profession, and the interested public all will gather for two days of reflection and debate on topics from the cryptologic past.

The theme for the upcoming conference will be: “Cryptology in War and Peace: Crisis Points in History.” This topical approach is especially relevant as the year 2011 is an important anniversary marking the start of many seminal events in our nation’s military history. The events that can be commemorated are many.

Such historical episodes include the 1861 outbreak of the fratricidal Civil War between North and South. Nineteen forty-one saw a surprise attack wrench America into the Second World War. The year 1951 began with the fall of Seoul to Chinese Communist forces with United Nations troops retreating in the Korean War. In 1961, the United States began a commitment of advisory troops in Southeast Asia that would eventually escalate into the Vietnam War; that year also marked the height of the Cold War as epitomized by the physical division of Berlin. Twenty years later, a nascent democratic movement was suppressed by a declaration of martial law in Poland; bipolar confrontation would markedly resurge for much of the 1980s. In 1991, the United States intervened in the Persian Gulf to reverse Saddam Hussein’s aggression, all while the Soviet Union suffered through the throes of its final collapse. And in 2001, the nation came under siege by radical terrorism.

Participants will delve into the roles of signals intelligence and information assurance, and not just as these capabilities supported military operations. More cogently, observers will examine how these factors affected and shaped military tactics, operations, strategy, planning, and command and control throughout history. The role of cryptology in preventing conflict and supporting peaceful pursuits will also be examined. The panels will include presentations in a range of technological, operational, organizational, counterintelligence, policy, and international themes.

Past symposia have featured scholarship that set out new ways to consider our cryptologic heritage, and this one will be no exception. The mix of practitioners, scholars, and the public precipitates a lively debate that promotes an enhanced appreciation for the context of past events. Researchers on traditional and technological cryptologic topics, those whose work in any aspect touches upon the historical aspects of cryptology as defined in its broadest sense, as well as foreign scholars working in this field, are especially encouraged to participate.

The Symposium will be held at the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory’s Kossiakoff Center, in Laurel, Maryland, a location central to the Baltimore and Washington, D.C., areas. As has been the case with previous symposia, the conference will provide unparalleled opportunities for interaction with leading historians and distinguished experts. So please make plans to join us for either one or both days of this intellectually stimulating conference.

Interested persons are invited to submit proposals for a potential presentation or even for a full panel. While the topics can relate to this year’s theme, all serious work on any aspect of cryptologic history will be considered. Proposals should include an abstract for each paper and/or a statement of session purpose for each panel, as well as biographical sketches for each presenter. To submit proposals or form more information on this conference, contact Dr. Kent Sieg, the Center’s Symposium Executive Director, at 301-688-2336 or via email at kgsieg@nsa.gov.

EDGEWOOD AND NIKE MEDALS AND LAPEL PINS FOR SALE

Currently, commemorative medallions and pins are in the process of being donated to the museum for future sale in our gift store. Please see the photos. The donor stipulated the following criteria for distribution of the 50 medals and 80 lapel pins:

"Medals will only be issued to former Military Edgewood Medical Research Volunteer Subjects or their survivors, who can furnish evidence of said service between 1955-1975. There are no restrictions on the sale of pins."

The commemorative medal has been given to a handful of eligible recipients. The pin is the symbol of the Chemical Research Development Laboratories at Edgewood. Under the R-Research V for Volunteers was added.

Overall there were some 7,000 Volunteers who served at the Edgewood Arsenal between 1955-1975 testing various agents. Less than 4,000 survive today. In 1962 the army published a document terming these volunteers as "Peacetime Heroes" and most were cited in letters of commendation for exposing themselves above and beyond the call of duty.

Regarding the Nike medal and lapel pin (see photo), the donor stipulated the following criteria for distribution of the 50 medals and 80 lapel pins: "They need to send a copy of a set of orders that shows they were in the Army Air Defense Command [ARADCOM] preferably a document that includes the words AJAX and/or Hercules. Other missiles like Hawk, Zeus, etc. do not qualify."



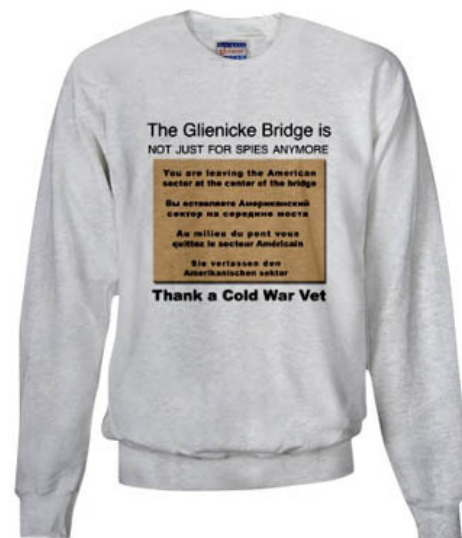
The museum plans to sell the medals for \$25 and the lapel pins for \$10, which includes postage. To order a medal, please email The Cold War Museum at museum@coldwar.org.



COLD WAR GRAPHIC ART BY T.H.E. HILL

In addition to being an author, T.H.E. Hill is a graphic artist. His work includes a variety of specifically Cold-War Berlin designs on T-shirts, mugs, clocks, and even iPhone cases.

The Glienicker Brücke, across which Francis Gary Powers Sr. was exchanged for Russian spy Colonel Rudolf Ivanovich Abel is commemorated on a T-shirt with the text: "The Glienicke Bridge is not just for spies anymore : Thank a Cold War Vet." Between these two



blocks of text is an image of the sector border sign that was in front of the bridge on the American side to announce: "You are leaving the American Sector at the Center of the Bridge" in four languages: English, Russian, French and German.

To order, please contact Mark Hooker [makruchkov@yahoo.com]

COLD WAR INTERNATIONAL HISTORY PROJECT

As part of our partnership with the Cold War Museum, the Wilson Center's Cold War International History Project is making a special free offer to send subscribers of the Museum Listserv CWIHP publications (including its much acclaimed CWIHP Bulletin) at no charge. Interested parties should send their name and full address (!) to coldwar@wilsoncenter.org, listing the specific publications (from the list below) they would like to request. We will send the materials at no charge by February 28. Stock is limited, so we will disseminate on a first-come-first-serve basis. Limit is 10 publications per person. No mailing without complete address. Overseas and PO addresses are fine. For more information, please visit <http://cwihip.org>.

Best,
Christian Ostermann
Director

[Cold War International History Project Bulletin](#)

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[| Issue 11 |](#) [| Issue 10 |](#) [| Issue 8/9 |](#)
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[| Issue 3 |](#) [| Issue 2 |](#) [| Issue 1 |](#)

For contents, visit <http://cwihip.org>, click on publications on the right-hand menu.

AMERICANA PICTURES LOOKING FOR PATRIOT FUNDING FOR NEW FILM ON USS LIBERTY ATTACK, COVER-UP

By John Tiffany

Americana Pictures has been founded to develop, produce and market quality motion pictures that promote fresh talent and the best of traditional American ideals. The company's president, Merlin Miller, believes that Hollywood and the mass media have been intentionally destroying these ideals. "We need to promote real heroes again and great stories, respecting truth and honor."

Miller's hero was Walt Disney, who he believes had no equal in inspiring and entertaining Americans to greatness. The company is seeking donors and equity partners and plans to grow its capabilities, one project at a time. The company can



produce motion pictures for a small fraction of the Hollywood costs, but it must also overcome existing media barriers to successfully distribute its films. Miller believes controversy may be the company's best enabler, so the company plans to produce a timely political-thriller, False Flag, as its first release. (See proposed movie poster above)

False Flag is a powerful, contemporary story of action, intrigue and romance, which connects the little-known but devastating 1967 assault on the USS Liberty, a defenseless intelligence ship, with current Zionist intrigues. This sneak attack killed 34 Americans and wounded 173 others in a botched Israeli operation that was to be blamed on Egypt. The massacre was covered-up by top U.S. government officials and, with media complicity, altered America's role in the Middle East. Since then, our nation's representatives have consistently placed the interests of Israel above our own, endangering every American—while replacing peace and justice with war and tyranny. This story introduces a potential franchise character, "The Echo"—a popular journalist who must go underground to prevent the "war on terror" from becoming World War III.

With funding success, the production is planned for next summer with release in early 2012. The company anticipates a non-conventional marketing campaign, but believes the film will grow into the mainstream with the help of diverse support groups, independent theaters, and the Internet.

If you would like to help fund this film, or get involved in others ways to help ensure the success of this project, please contact:

Merlin Miller merlin@americana-pictures.com
Americana Pictures
www.Americana-Pictures.com with PayPal

NATIONAL HISTORY CLUB

Why history?

History is the only topic taught in every secondary school that can engage students of any interest in understanding and tackling human problems in the real world. In history there is truly something for everyone. History is political, artistic, social, economic, military, athletic, scientific, cultural, religious, technological, literary, philosophical, geographic, ethnic, and mathematical. History can be as contemporary as yesterday and as ancient as Mesopotamia, as near as the city one lives in and as far away as Pluto. History can be seen and touched, read and written, made and remembered. Everyone is a part of history. Through the study of history students build reading, research, communication and other critical skills.

What does the National History Club do?

The National History Club (NHC) is a national non-profit organization that encourages high schools, middle schools, and other student programs to establish local history club chapters. Students and teachers in NHC history club chapters can participate in our programs and have access to resources and services that will help them increase the activity and impact of their history club. To date, the NHC has founded history club chapters at more than 400 high schools and middle schools in 43 states.

What does it take to become a NHC chapter?

Any student of middle school or high school age or any interested teacher can apply for a National History Club charter and start a local history club for students. All NHC history club chapters must be sponsored by an adult advisor and a school or other organization such as a local historical society. To find out how to start a chapter please visit: www.nationalhistoryclub.org

MEETINGS, REUNIONS, AND UPDATES

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

MEETINGS AND REUNIONS

91 SWRA (includes 91st Missile Wing), 19-24 May 2011, North Myrtle Beach, SC, contact Jim Bard, JimBardJr@comcast.net or 410-549-1094.

351 SMW Operations Group, Whiteman AFB, 23-26 June 2011 in Lompoc, CA near Vandenberg AFB. Contact Kevin Pollock, LTCKLP2000@yahoo.com or join our yahoo group at http://groups.yahoo.com/group/351_SMW_Ops_Group_Reunion

455th/91st SMW Reunion, 21-25 September 2011, Bountiful, UT. Contact Dave Schuur, djschuur@verizon.net, (410) 987-7520

Association of Air Force Missileers - 10-14 October 2012, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the first Minuteman on alert and the Cuban Missile Crisis. We are encouraging units or other groups looking at a reunion to consider joining us - we make all the arrangements, help you get the word out and make sure you have meeting space or fill any other special requirements. Registration will begin in mid-2011

REUNION WEBSITES

Visit these following websites for additional reunion information:

www.raymack.com/usaf/buddies.html

www.radomes.org

www.vets.org/airforce.htm

www.thewall-usa.com/reunion

www.uasf.com/reunions.htm

www.reunionmag.com/military_reunions.html

www.military.com/Resources/ReunionList

www.navweaps.com/index_reunions/reunion_index.htm

www.usaf.com/reunions.htm

www.leatherneck.com/links/browselinks.php?c=23

www.jacksjoint.com/cgreunion.htm

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

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

BOOK SIGNINGS

SECRETS OF THE COLD WAR

By Lee McCaslin

Mark your calendar! Book signing February 26, 2011 from 2 – 5 pm at Borders Pentagon City, 1201 Hayes Street, Arlington, VA 22202. Book, “Secrets of the Cold war”, highlighted in the last issue of The Cold War Times. For more information contact Lee McCaslin at lmccaslin1@charter.net.

CORPS VET AND THE WARRIOR AMONG US

By Dick Hrebik

A book signing will take place May 28 at 12 noon at Vint Hill Craft Winery next to The Cold War Museum. Dick will give a talk about “Secrets and Spies down through the Ages”, and will sign books after the talk. Dick will donate \$1 from every book sold to The Cold War Museum. Contact Dick at dick@dickhrebik.com for more information.

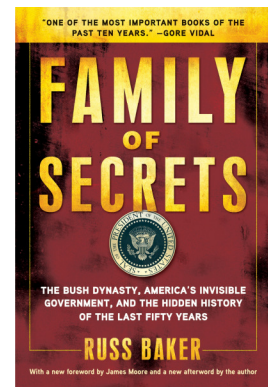
FAMILY OF SECRETS

The Bush Dynasty, America's Invisible Government, and the Hidden History of the Last Fifty Years

By Russ Baker

www.youtube.com/familyofsecrets and www.familyofsecrets.com

How did Bush happen? How did George W. Bush, of all people, rise to the most powerful position in the world? This simple question sparked a five-year investigative odyssey by Russ Baker. What he found will force us to rethink virtually everything we thought we knew about the Bush family and its role in shaping recent American history.



In FAMILY OF SECRETS, Baker reveals that Bush, the people around him, and his policies are but an extreme, very public manifestation of what his family and its circle have always been about: an interlocking web of covert and overt machinations on behalf of a small cluster of elites—social, financial, industrial, military, intelligence—that enabled the Bush dynasty and propelled George W. Bush to the top.

Russ Baker's deep background profile of the Bushes reveals a family with ongoing connections to the shadow world of intelligence, utilizing the dark arts of the trade to achieve their positions at the pinnacle of America's political elite. Baker lays bare the stealth substructure that created

the Bush dynasty, powered its rise, and brought America to its current state of crisis. Given the disastrous results of the last eight years, the story Baker has uncovered is must reading today—because the forces that shaped the Bush dynasty remain powerful and capable of exerting enormous influence on the fate of the country and the world

FAMILY OF SECRETS reads like a spy thriller. At the center stands George W.'s father, George H.W. "Poppy" Bush, whose public persona has always been that of a bland, patrician "genial bumbler." In chapter after chapter, Baker unveils another "Poppy," this one a ruthless master of elaborate covert operations and perception-management campaigns. Although the Bushes went to great lengths to create the notion of a substantial divide between father and son, the truth is that W. was essentially a bumptious and indiscreet version of his father.

Baker's meticulously researched investigative history includes these revelations:

- George H.W. "Poppy" Bush's role in covert operations that profoundly affected America's history long before he became CIA Director or President.
- Personal secrets that George W. Bush and his handlers worked for decades to suppress.
- The untold story behind George W. Bush's religious "awakening."
- Why Bush Sr. cannot recall where he was the day John F. Kennedy was assassinated.
- The little-known Russian émigré who was linked to Bush Sr., the CIA, Lee Harvey Oswald, and the Kennedy assassination and who met an untimely demise.
- The most authoritative case ever presented that George W. Bush walked away from his US military obligations, an act with potentially serious legal consequences and no statute of limitations.
- How the CIA monitors the White House and its occupants.
- The story of the Bush family operative who graduated from babysitting an adult W. to fronting for a vast Saudi money pipeline into Texas.
- The hidden connections between the investment funds of America's most prestigious universities and covert intelligence operations connected to Bush family businesses.

Baker systematically follows previously invisible threads that reveal Watergate to be a bloodless coup in three parts: creating the crime, implicating Nixon, and then ensuring that an aggressive effort would be mounted to use the 'facts' of the case to force him from office. Baker provides gripping new information about how Poppy Bush, Bob Woodward and White House counsel John Dean were connected to this still-mysterious American epic.

Baker's research led him into even deeper waters. While reporting on Bush Sr.'s activities in the early 60's, Baker discovered curious inconsistencies in Poppy's account of his activities on the day John F. Kennedy was shot. "At 1:45 pm on November 22," Baker reports, Bush Sr. "called the FBI to identify James Parrott as a possible suspect in the president's murder, and to mention that he, George H.W. Bush, happened to be in Tyler, Texas." As Poppy was making the call, Baker writes, Poppy's own assistant was visiting Mr. Parrott at home. Baker goes on to describe what appears to be a virtuoso performance on Bush Sr.'s part at the time, creating a misleading paper trail regarding his own whereabouts that day while protecting his business interests and political future.

But Bush Sr.'s biggest operation was engineering his son's rise to the presidency. Baker's reporting presents Bush Jr. as an unruly scion who nevertheless relied heavily on his father's extensive contacts and CIA expertise to erase all records of his misdoings and build a resume befitting a future president. Digging deep into Bush Jr.'s still-murky National Guard service record, Baker provides the most thorough account yet of what really happened. He also documents how W's long track record as a womanizer and party animal was sanitized via a carefully calculated born-again Christian conversion that few dared question. Baker interviews the man who wrote the memos to the Bush family on how to gain the vast evangelical vote that put him in the White House.

When George W. Bush decided to invade Iraq in 2003, one Texas journalist, Mickey Herskowitz, was not surprised. "He was thinking about invading Iraq in 1999," Herskowitz told Baker. "He said to me, 'One of the keys to being seen as a great leader is to be seen as a commander in chief... My father had all this political capital built up when he drove the Iraqis out of Kuwait, and he wasted it. If I have a chance to invade...I'm not going to waste it. I'm going to get everything passed that I want to get passed, and I'm going to have a successful presidency.'"

Russ Baker is an award-winning investigative reporter with a track record for making sense of complex and little understood matters. He has written for the New Yorker, Vanity Fair, the Nation, the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Village Voice and Esquire. He has also served as a contributing editor to the Columbia Journalism Review. Baker received a 2005 Deadline Club award for his exclusive reporting on George W. Bush's military record. He is the founder of WhoWhatWhy/the Real News Project, a nonpartisan, nonprofit investigative news organization, operating at whowhatwhy.com.

For further information, please contact Peter Miller, Director of Publicity, Bloomsbury: Peter.miller@bloomsburyusa.com or 646-307-5579

HONORABLE HEART – MEMOIRS FROM COLORADO TO B-29S TO IOWA

By Eugene R. Harwood and Barbara (Harwood) Hartwig

This is the fascinating biography of Gene Harwood as he was growing up in Colorado Springs and seeing and describing many of the things that he did there which includes several photographs. He lost his parents at an early age, but he and his sisters became wards of the State of Colorado and remained in their family home. He even got to meet Babe Ruth at the Broadmoor.

During WWII, he was a B-29 Army Air Corp navigator in the Pacific and has extensive personal military photos included in this book. He was on the "Hog Wild," the last B-29 shot down during Armistice while delivering supplies to a POW camp in North Korea and was the first B-29 shot down during the Cold War. He was shot down by the Russians, not the Japanese. General MacArthur had to intervene to get them released from the POW camp that they had been taking supplies to. Newspaper articles



about this incident from the New York Times and his hometown paper in Colorado Springs are featured.

Book Review:

http://wfcourier.com/news/local/article_4807077e-beac-511e-a0a7-b3a9ecda8a54.html

He made his home in Waterloo, Iowa, where his six children were born and raised. He started up several businesses in Waterloo and had worked at the Post Office there until his retirement. He restored and showed antique cars, and his love of travel took him and wife, Donna, on many motor home adventures until getting a winter home in Mesa, Arizona, where they would meet up with the Waterloo snowbirds. The Waterloo Courier did several articles about him and his war experiences.

The life and memoirs of Gene Harwood, in his words as he remembers them, growing up and living life is a touching story. He passed away in 2005 at the age of 83 and never got to see his words put into a book.

THE DAY BEFORE THE BERLIN WALL: COULD WE HAVE STOPPED IT?

— An Alternate History of Cold War Espionage

By T.H.E. Hill

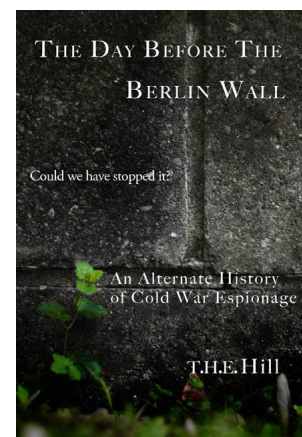
Available from Amazon.com in Trade Paper format, and as an eBook for the Kindle

The new novel by former Field Station Berlin veteran-turned-author T.H.E. Hill — “The Day Before the Berlin Wall: Could We Have Stopped It?”—was released on 9 November, the twenty-first anniversary of the Fall of the Berlin Wall.

The plot of Hill’s novella is based on a “legend” that was still being told by U.S. Army soldiers in Berlin in the mid-1970s. According to the legend, we had advance knowledge of the wall, and we knew that the East-German troops who were going to build it had been told to halt construction if the Americans were to take aggressive action to stop them.

In Hill’s version of the tale, a young American sergeant is the one who gets this piece of intelligence, but he is in East Berlin and has to get back to his unit to report it. The Stasi (the East German secret police) are prepared to kill to keep him from reporting it. They have killed his postmistress, and framed him for her murder. Now it is not only the Stasi, and the Vopos (the East-German “People’s” Police), but also the West-Berlin municipal Polizei and the U.S. Army MPs who are after him. It’s the day before construction is scheduled to start, and time is running out, so the sergeant is running as fast as he can.

The key question of the novel is “even if he is lucky enough to make it back across the border, will anybody in the West believe what he has to say and take action on it before it is too late?” History says that he either didn’t make it, or they didn’t believe him.



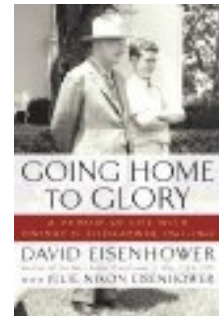
This is Hill's second book. A reviewer on BlogCritics calls Hill's "The Day Before the Berlin Wall," "an even better story than his highly lauded first novel." His first novel, "Voices Under Berlin," has thus far garnered six book awards.

For more information on "The Day Before the Berlin Wall," please visit the novel's website: www.voicesunderberlin.com/DayBefore.html.

GOING HOME TO GLORY

By David Eisenhower

Book Review By David R. Stokes



The snow had fallen in massive quantities the night before and the temperature had plummeted to single digits. And the man who had provided steady and unruffled guidance to the United States of America during a potentially turbulent time, likely found himself watching the weather every bit as much as his sense of duty drove him to keep an eye on the very world itself. He had a trip planned that day-one he had been looking forward to for a while. It was more than an excursion from one place to another; it was a journey from glory to glory.

Ultimate glory.

That ever fascinating periodic juncture involving the peaceful national transfer of power from one American president to another becomes its own unique moment chiseled in storied stone. This was certainly the case on January 20, 1961 as John F. Kennedy took the oath of office and spoke eloquently about demands of the times. As he delivered his memorable address in the frigid air, his words accented by his Boston timbre and wisps of fleeting vapor, his predecessor, Dwight D. Eisenhower, likely felt the burdensome power of that great office leave him and attach itself to the new man in charge. Another man sitting nearby and watching, absorbed in his own thoughts, was the outgoing Vice President, Richard M. Nixon, who had lost his race to succeed Eisenhower by a controversial whisper-thin margin.

No one knew it at the time, but within a few years a bridge would connect the Eisenhower and Nixon families, as Ike's grandson, David and Nixon's daughter, Julie, would marry and become a potential power couple tempered by cerebral grace and quiet dignity. And as we watch the already well-formed media circus surrounding the impending nuptials of Prince William and Catherine Middleton, it is not hard to imagine what the courtship and marriage of the grandson of one U.S. President to the daughter of another would mean in our age of 24/7 saturation media-bombing.

David was President Eisenhower's only grandson, and no doubt the apple of his eye. He even renamed the Maryland Presidential retreat for the boy-Camp David. He has shared a fascinating story with us in a new book called, *Going Home To Glory-A Memoir Of Life With Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1961-1969*, written with Julie Nixon Eisenhower. Just 12 years old when the 34th President of the United States retired to the pastoral confines of his beloved Gettysburg,

Pennsylvania farm, David Eisenhower was uniquely positioned to observe what it was like to become a former President of the United States.

[Read the FULL COLUMN now by clicking:

http://townhall.com/columnists/DavidStokes/2010/11/21/going_home_to_glory

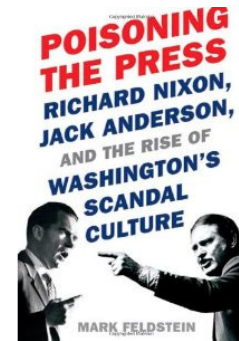
Cold War Museum Podcast with David Eisenhower: <http://coldwarpodcast.com>

POISONING THE PRESS: RICHARD NIXON, JACK ANDERSON, AND THE RISE OF WASHINGTON'S SCANDAL CULTURE

By Mark Feldstein

Reviewed by Frank DeBenedictis

Pope John Paul Cuban visit in the late 1990s, created hope that another Cold War hotspot would come to an end. But this important story was eclipsed by a seedy sexual liaison involving President Clinton and a White House intern. The press corps forgot Cuba, while lapping up this half- investigative/half-celebrity news story. In *Poisoning the Press: Richard Nixon, Jack Anderson, and the Rise of Washington's Scandal Culture*, journalism professor Mark Feldstein writes how this investigative style was rooted in three decades of muckraker Jack Anderson's Merry-Go-Round column. Anderson's main target: President Richard Nixon.



World War II veterans Nixon and Anderson were both anti-communists in the 1950s. But the aspiring vice president's underhanded campaigning style riled the Washington muckraker, who in turn exposed some of Nixon's early misdeeds. Nixon, in turn developed an intense dislike for Anderson, and alluded [correctly in some cases] to illegal and unethical means of deriving information about him and his later administration in the 1970s.

Nixon's presidency was a Cold War hot spot in a number of different areas with sensitive diplomacy regarding India and Pakistan. Vietnam, China, Chile, and eventual fallout with Watergate added to Nixon's docket. Anderson through his sources disclosed that "Nixon staged his own nuclear showdown with the Soviets," over the tense Cold War issue of Pakistan and India. With Vietnam, Anderson found a disillusioned Army Sergeant who idealistically served in order to fight communism. He was a source for classified documents that Anderson disclosed. Nixon's outrage grew. He never had good press relations, but Anderson was a special nemesis. Nixon would go on to form a White House special investigative unit [The Plumbers] to stop leaks.

Paradoxically, Watergate's relation to the Nixon/Anderson wars was enigmatic. One Watergate burglar, G. Gordon Liddy expressed fury at Anderson that even surpassed Nixon's. Liddy felt that an Anderson story resulted in the death of a US intelligence asset abroad. It creating an internal White House rationale for an assassination plot against Anderson. But Anderson had not been a major player in investigating Watergate. A new generation of journalists backed by the Washington Post and New York Times gave more written reportage than the 750 word Anderson column.

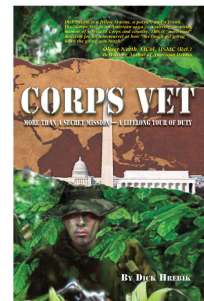
In a hilarious moment in the presidential-ending scandal, Anderson literally tripped over Watergate, as he coincidentally was in the airport when the burglars arrived from Miami. Anderson had been a friend of burglar Frank Sturgis, who had fed him unrelated information for earlier columns, and was even an overnight houseguest at the muckraker's Washington home. When Sturgis saw the unwitting Anderson at the airport, he wanted to hide, thinking the reported had gotten info on his upcoming burglary. But Anderson recognized him, and with a broad grin yelled "Frankie!" Watergate was both the culmination and the beginning of the end of Anderson's investigative career. His efforts over the next several decades lost their importance.

While Anderson's was at his peak in the early 1970s, the film Cabaret played in movie theatres. Cabaret's theme was social decay in the form of third rate entertainment and musicianship in early 1930s Germany. However, what was third rate in the 1930s, became superb cinema in the 1970s...as the Nazi takeover foreshadowed the Cabaret culture. Anderson's fate was a reversal of Cabaret. His best days came early, exposing Washington's public corruption. His influence later declined, as he was supplanted by younger investigative reporters. One Anderson story on Vietnam not talked about by the author, described American servicemen on R&R from Vietnam passing classified material for a few caps of heroin. Anderson's style, minus the worthy investigative stories unfortunately was emulated by later reporters, culminating in scandals more akin to Clinton's. Jack Anderson, as Mark Feldstein reported, walked a fine line in the Cold War [particularly in the 1970s] where he and Richard Nixon both served and damaged the public trust.

CORPS VET: MORE THAN A SECRET MISSION—A LIFELONG TOUR OF DUTY

By Dick Hrebik

Corps Vet is a story of hope, determination, and courage. Dick Hrebik was born to first-generation Czech immigrants who worked the coal mines in southern Illinois. His story provides insights into a recent by-gone era of what it meant to achieve the American Dream. Dick's inspiring personal story demonstrates how one can overcome adversity and embrace life changes to create a happy and fulfilling life.



His core principles of putting family first, accepting everyone regardless of their ethnicity or religion, and loyalty to God and country were entrenched by age 12 when his mother died. Joining the Marine Corps at age 18 expanded Dick's family and became the beginning of a life-long tour of duty. His 23 year tenure with the Corps was simply the start of a life of service to his country and helping others. His military adventures took him on secret missions during the Vietnam War and he had the opportunity to serve with many influential military figures.

There is much to be gleaned from this member of the Silent Generation. His experiences, knowledge, and commitment can serve as a bridge in fostering understanding between different generations. Corps Vet allows one to peer into the window of the military and better understand the making of a Marine. It provides insight into the motivations, courage, pride and grace of a

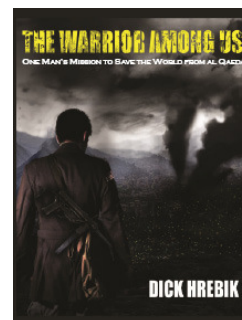
soldier that still ring true for young men and women who choose to proudly serve our country today.

(Editor's Note: A book signing will take place May 28 at Vint Hill Craft Winery next to The Cold War Museum. Dick will give a talk about "Secrets and Spies down through the Ages", and will sign books after the talk. Dick will donate \$1 from every book sold to The Cold War Museum. Contact Dick at dick@dickhrebik.com for more information.)

THE WARRIOR AMONG US

By Dick Hrebik

After the destruction of their home planet Sarnificus, Deke and his followers migrate to Earth where they find a politically charged planet in the midst of its own violent upheaval. Led by Deke (who later becomes a U.S. Marine), the Sarnifikans live secretly among us, actually morphed inside many of us, while studying our warlike behavior and using their advanced knowledge to prevent the disaster that happened on their planet from happening here. But can they?



It seems Deke's nemesis, Ali Khan, has followed him to Earth, along with his Sarnifikite followers, aligning themselves with al-Qaeda, bent on world dominance. Instead of bringing peace, they hasten our destruction through the onslaught of several wars. Can Deke stop them? Can he save Earth?

(Editor's Note: A book signing will take place May 28 at Vint Hill Craft Winery next to The Cold War Museum. Dick will give a talk about "Secrets and Spies down through the Ages", and will sign books after the talk. Dick will donate \$1 from every book sold to The Cold War Museum. Contact Dick at dick@dickhrebik.com for more information.)

KH601: AND YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE

By Richard G. Irwin

"KH601" is the astonishing true account of a veteran CIA covert operations officer who witnessed the rise of global terrorism first hand.

It is a fascinating, behind the scenes, riveting book that details some of the most successful operations in the annals of the Agency; stories told, until now, only within the hallowed halls of the CIA. The book races from stories about the CIA supported Contra Program in Central America (including the only photographs ever taken of Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) William Casey's visit to Honduras in 1986), to the newly established Counterterrorism Center, to the first Iraq War, to the war in Bosnia.



KH601 paints a chilling picture of the rise of al-Qaeda and the events leading up to 9/11, provides a firsthand account of CIA operations inside Afghanistan, and shares details of the worldwide plan to fight terrorism. Enthralling and compelling, KH601 reveals, for the first time, the behind the scenes story surrounding the creation, initially, of the Office of Homeland Security soon after 9/11, the Homeland Security Council, and then the creation of the Department of Homeland of Security as part of the largest U.S. government reorganization in the past 50 years.

About the Author

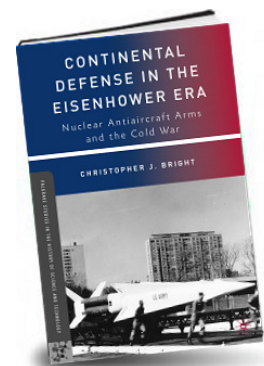
Richard Irwin is a former Senior Special Operations Program Officer with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). He served in several Central American and European posts, gaining extensive experience in dealing with foreign governments. His skills in this arena were further honed through his work with US federal, state and local law enforcement departments and agencies. These include the Department of State, Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, the Homeland Security Council and the National Security Council at the White House. Mr. Irwin is fluent in Spanish, Italian, and French.

CONTINENTAL DEFENSE IN THE EISENHOWER ERA

By Christopher Bright

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This book tells the interesting and little known story of the thousands of nuclear antiaircraft weapons which were deployed in more than one hundreds locations around cities and defense installations in the United States during most of the Cold War. Beginning in Dwight D. Eisenhower's presidency, these Army Nike-Hercules missiles, Air Force Genie rockets, and BOMARC and Falcon missiles were meant to destroy Soviet planes over (or near) U.S. airspace before they attacked America with atomic bombs.

Based upon once-secret government documents (including some declassified especially for this study) from the White House, Pentagon, and elsewhere, Continental Defense in the Eisenhower Era reveals that:

- the existence of these arms was well known to the American public, and they were widely accepted;
- military officers had the authority to use them in certain circumstances without further approval;
- extensive plans were made to test some versions over the Gulf of Mexico in 1958; President Eisenhower quashed the effort just a few days before in a tense Oval Office meeting;
- details of some of these weapons were allegedly provided to the Soviet Union by an Army officer who is believed to be one of the highest ranking spies in the U.S. military; and

- TV's Lassie, Hollywood insiders, a Massachusetts industrialist, a beauty pageant contestant, and others, including officials who worried these weapons might harm local television reception, played roles in promoting the arms to Americans.

COLD WAR WEBSITES OF INTEREST

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

Facebook is nothing more than a CIA Profile Database -

www.youtube.com/watch?v=74GCH0DVGDA

CIA Reveals Cold War Secrets - CBS News Video:

www.cbsnews.com/video/watch/?id=2985018n

CIA-Lawsuit: Implanted Electrodes In Brains Of Unsuspecting Soldiers:

www.rawstory.com/rs/2010/11/cia-allegedly-implanted-electrodes-brains-unsuspecting-soldiers/

PDF Of CIA-Lawsuit:

www.vawatchdog.org/09/nf09/nfjan09/jan09files/Edgewood_Complaint%20.pdf

CIA must produce records and testimony regarding the experiments conducted on thousands of soldiers from 1950 through 1975 -

www.courthousenews.com/2010/11/17/31924.htm

Berlin Orientation Tours - www.cdeis.com/americana08.html

National History Club - www.nationalhistoryclub.org/documents/Spring10.pdf

The Soviet Army: Operations and Tactics Field Manual –

www.fas.org/irp/doddir/army/fm100-2-1.pdf

Psy Warrior - www.psywarrior.com/301stRadioBroadLeaflet.html

The Jfk Case: The Twelve Who Built The Oswald Legend (Part 4: When The U-2 Goes Down, Oswald Is Ready To Return) By Dick Russell - www.opednews.com/articles/THE-JFK-CASE-THE-TWELVE-W-by-Bill-Simpich-101001-277.html

NRO Film - www.nro.gov/videos/Eyes_Ears_open_captionNEW_320x180.wmv

Signal Corps 150th Commemorative Site: <http://signal150.army.mil/default.htm>

Center for Intelligence Studies: www.centerforintelligencestudies.org

Interview with original U-2 pilot, Marty Knutson -
www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/coldwar/interviews/episode-8/knutson1.html

A real good video explaining supersonic flight and shock waves -
www.avweb.com/avwebflash/exclusivevids/ExclusiveVideo_SupersonicFlight_202736-1.html

Army Security Agency (ASA) History –
www.asaaancr.org and www.nasaa-home.org/users1.html

WWII Ace Bud Anderson's Home Page - www.cebudanderson.com

Virtual Tour USAF Museum - www.nmusafvirtualtour.com

"A Cold War Casualty in Jerusalem, 1948: The Assassination of Witold Hulanicki," -
<http://israelcfr.com/documents/4-3/4-3-8-IsabellaGinorandGideonRemez.pdf>

"The Tyranny of Vested-Interest Sources: Shaping the Record of Soviet Intervention in the Egyptian-Israeli Conflict, 1967-1973," -
www.asmeascholars.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1289&Itemid=76

20 Minute War - www.20minutewar.com

Fallout Shelter Signs – Cold War History in Your Neighborhood -
<http://districtfallout.wordpress.com>

200 Countries and 200 Years In 4 Minutes -
www.talkingpointsmemo.com/archives/2010/12/200_years_in_4_minutes.php?more%3Fref=fpb%26lg

Immigration, World Poverty and Gumballs - Updated 2010 -
www.youtube.com/watch?v=LPjzfGChGIE

China and Russia Continue Cold War Backing of North Korea -
www.americanthinker.com/blog/2010/12/china_and_russia_continue_cold.html

Cold War's B-1 Bomber Emerges as Effective Weapon in Afghanistan:
www.politicsdaily.com/2010/11/21/cold-wars-b-1-bomber-emerges-as-effective-weapon-in-afghanistan/?icid=main%7Chtmlws-main-n%7Cd11%7Csec1_ink3%7C185601

Next Stop Is Vietnam', A War In Song: www.npr.org/2010/11/11/131242902/-next-stop-is-vietnam-a-war-in-song

Do You Remember the Pueblo? -
[www.personalliberty.com/conservative-politics/government/do-you-remember-the-pueblo/?eiid=&rmid=2011_01_21_PLA_\[BEL1788\]&rrid=243807132](http://www.personalliberty.com/conservative-politics/government/do-you-remember-the-pueblo/?eiid=&rmid=2011_01_21_PLA_[BEL1788]&rrid=243807132)

Former Ambassador Donald P. Gregg's talk to the Crew of the USS Pueblo at the 40th anniversary reunion - Not only does he go into his background in Asia since the mid 50s but his connection to North Korea and how long the Koreans have been discussing the return of USS Pueblo - www.usspueblo.org/Aftermath/Reunion_2008.html.

London's Cold War Warren Gives up its Final Cold War Secrets | UK news | The Guardian - www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2008/oct/18/london-underground-secret-tunnels

A Secret Landscape - America's Cold War Infrastructure - <http://coldwar-c4i.net>

The Evolution of American Military Intelligence (1973) - www.fas.org/irp/agency/army/evolution.pdf

Government Attic - (provides electronic copies of hundreds of interesting Federal Government documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act) - www.GovernmentAttic.org

“THE END”

Thank you for your continued interest in The Cold War Times and support of The Cold War Museum. It has been an honor and privilege for me to move the museum forward over these past 15 years. I want to thank everyone who has supported this effort from the time of its inception on July 16, 1996 till now.

I could not have moved the museum forward to this point without the assistance of the board of directors, financial supporters, artifact donors, oral history providers, and numerous volunteers. I am excited about our new home at Vint Hill and I am sure that the board of directors and our Operations Manager will continue to build about the solid foundation that has been established.

I am also excited about my new position as Museum Director of the Military Aviation Museum in Virginia Beach, Virginia. I assumed this leadership position on January 18 and as a result will not longer be able to handle the day to day operations of The Cold War Museum. I will also no longer be able to be the Editor for The Cold War Times and I am looking for a volunteer newsletter editor to keep the publication moving forward. Should you have an interest in assisting with this publication, please email John Welch at john.welch@coldwar.org.

Now is the time that the museum needs your help the most. Please consider a contribution. Your gift will help ensure future generations remember Cold War events and personalities that forever altered our understanding of national security, international relations, and personal sacrifice for one's country.

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

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

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

If you actually just scrolled down to the bottom of the page to see “The End,” send an email to john.welch@coldwar.org. and let John know.

Thank you for your continued support.

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