



Cold War Times

The Internet Newsletter for the Cold War Museum

May 2002
Volume 2, Issue 3

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Cold War Museum Update

Francis Gary Powers, Jr.

Dear Friends of the Cold War Museum,

I am pleased to write this introduction for the May 1, 2002 issue of the Cold War Times, which is produced for the Cold War Museum (www.coldwar.org) and Cold War Veterans Association (www.coldwarveterans.org).

As a result of working with the Cold War Veterans Association, I was recently invited to serve on their advisory board. One of my first duties was to conduct an interview with COX News in Washington, DC in support of the issuance of a Cold War Medal for members of the Armed Forces that served between September 2, 1945 and December 26, 1991. It was a great honor for me to represent the Cold War Veterans Association in such a worthwhile cause.

The Cold War Times is continuing to generate interest in the preservation of Cold War history. Bryan J. Dickerson, our Volunteer Editor, has done a superb job for the Cold War Times. He is always on the look out for articles and advertisers for publication in our online magazine. To submit an article or inquire about sponsorship opportunities or ad rates, please contact Bryan Dickerson at editor@coldwartimes.com. Additional information and back issues of the Cold War Times can be found online at www.coldwartimes.com.

2002 is turning out to be a very good year for the Cold War Museum. The Museum continues to gather momentum. I invite you to enjoy this issue of the Cold War Times.

MUSEUM UPDATES

Museum Location – In March the Virginia General Assembly passed a budget amendment that allocated \$28,000 in seed money to the Cold War Museum. This money will be used to help offset the cost of our feasibility study, architectural plans, and fundraising campaign. In addition, the Commonwealth of Virginia passed a Resolution in support of the Cold War Museum locating at the Nike Lorton Missile base. We will present this as part of the formal proposal that we plan to submit to Fairfax County in the near future.

The Cold War Museum is in talks with several other groups across the United States and in Europe to partner on the creation of additional Cold War Museum sites to help preserve local and regional Cold War history. If you know of any other groups that are working to establish museums or memorials dedicated to the Cold War, please contact the Cold War Museum so that partnerships can be developed. As progress develops, additional information will be distributed.

CWM Golf Tournament - On June 26, 2002 the Cold War Museum will host their second annual charity golf tournament at Fort Belvoir to raise money for the museum. There are several sponsorship opportunities available. If you are interested in playing, sponsoring a hole, or providing bag stuffers, please email me at gpowersjr@coldwar.org.

Artifact Donations - During the last year we had several significant contributions to the Cold War Museum collection including but not limited to a Stasi prison door and bed, the United States mailbox used by Aldrich Ames to contact his Soviet handlers, and a 6 foot replica of the U-2 that was flown in glider competitions in Germany. Currently we are in negotiations with a government agency to secure a donation of artifacts from the Washington, DC Civil Defense headquarters that is located one-mile from the Lorton Nike Missile base.

HR-107 Update – HR 107 passed the House last year and is now before a Senate subcommittee on Energy, The new Bill # is S1257. Please write your Senators and let them know that you support S1257. To read the testimony that Francis Gary Powers, Jr. gave on March 8, 2001 visit www.coldwar.org and click on "Congressional Testimony."

Cold War Board Members – At the March 2002 board meeting Mr. Steven Berkowitz, CPA, and Major General Tiiu Kera (USAF, Ret.) were approved to serve on the board of directors. For more information on General Tiiu Kera visit <http://www.af.mil/news/biographies/kerat.html>. Information on Steven Berkowitz may be found at <http://mywebpages.comcast.net/stevenb-cpa/indexcpa.html>.

USS Liberty - On June 8, 2002, at 11:00 am at Arlington National Cemetery a memorial service will be held to commemorate the 35th Anniversary of the attack on the USS Liberty. For more information on the event, please call No Greater Love at (202) 783 4665.

We are working with the NRO to exhibit the USS Liberty display at their facility in the near future. We are looking for a model of the USS Liberty to include in the display. If you have any suggestions on where to find a USS Liberty model, please let us know.

Mobile U-2 Incident Exhibit - The U-2 Incident exhibit will be displayed at the EAA in Oshkosh, WI through March 1, 2003. We are currently looking for other locations to exhibit our U-2 incident display. If you know of any museums in your area that would like to host our mobile exhibit, please contact the Cold War Museum for dates and availability.

In addition to the mobile exhibit, the Cold War Museum has permanent exhibits at the Fort Meade Museum in Fort Meade, Maryland and the Freedom Museum in Manassas, Virginia.

Smithsonian Affiliates Conference - In June 2002, Cold War Museum representatives will attend the Smithsonian Affiliates Conference in Washington, DC. During the conference Museum representatives will take a behind the scenes look at the Smithsonian collection and meet with other affiliate members from across the country.

Tax-Deductible Contributions and Artifact Donations - Please consider making a donation to the Cold War Museum. Financial and artifact donations to the Museum will ensure that future generations will remember Cold War events and personalities that forever altered our understanding of national security, international relations, and personal sacrifice for one's country. Together we can make this vision a reality. Your support is greatly appreciated. If you should have any questions or want additional information, please visit www.coldwar.org or contact:

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Random Thoughts on the Cold War...

By Bryan J. Dickerson, Editor, *Cold War Times*

I begin this issue with a bit of sad news. Our Cold War Forum experiment has failed [see CWT March 2002 issue]. I received exactly ZERO submissions for that proposed new feature. So, we won't be doing that anymore.

Other than that, the May 2002 issue looks pretty good. Former Chinook helicopter flight engineer Kip Goldsberry tells us about a secret nuclear weapons transport program that he was involved with in the 1980s. Contributing Editor Bill Craig brings us up to speed on efforts to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War. Amy Edgar, a student at Westminster College, writes about the Churchill Memorial and Library on her campus. Cold War Tourist visits the U.S. Navy's last diesel attack submarine *USS Blueback* (SS-581), which had a distinguished career during the Cold War and appeared in the movie "The Hunt for Red October." I visited *Blueback* late last February and would like to thank guide Ed N. for a very informative and entertaining tour of the boat.

In fact, the issue has a bit of a Caribbean / Latin American flavor to it. Contributing Editor Bill Craig writes about Communism in Guatemala. Patricia Hale Feeney allowed us to re-print an excerpt from her soon-to-be-published book *An Indefinite Period*. In her book, Ms. Feeney recalls her experience as a civilian / Marine's wife at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba during the October 1962 missile crisis.

The month of April marked the 50th Birthday of one of the most recognizable symbols of the Cold War: the B-52 Stratofortress. We have three items in this issue dedicated to BUFF in honor of its turning the big "5-0." In **Cold War News and Notes** is an article about the U.S. Air Force and Boeing's celebrations of the milestone event. In our Features section, there is a short history of the famed bomber. Also, retired USAF Col. Phil Rowe shares with us one of his experiences as a B-52 electronic warfare officer.

I would also like to reiterate the new alliance between Cold War Museum / *Cold War Times* and the Cold War Veterans Association (CWVA). Being that we all share the common goal of preserving and passing on the history of the Cold War and honoring those who served in it, such an alliance is only natural. As part of this new alliance, CWT will now include news and information about CWVA and issues affecting Cold War vets.

Lastly, I have to get a plug in here for one of my alma maters... the former Glassboro State College (now Rowan University). Late June marks the 35th Anniversary of the Hollybush Summit between President Lyndon Johnson and Soviet Premier Alexey Kosygin held at the college. This current issue of CWT ends with a brief overview of the summit. Our July issue will feature a more in-depth article about the summit.

***Cold War Times* Format Change**

Beginning with this issue, CWT will no longer be e-mailed in its entirety to CWT subscribers. In the past, a text-only complete version was e-mailed to subscribers and a full-graphics version was posted on the Cold War Museum website. Since CWT has now grown to approximately 30 pages per issue, it has been decided that this is too much data to be sent out via e-mail.

Instead, a condensed CWT issue will be e-mailed to subscribers. This new e-mail version will summarize the full-graphics version and direct readers to the website to view the full-graphics version. The full-graphics version will continue to be posted on the Cold War Museum website.

News From the Cold War Veterans Association

Dear Fellow Freedom Lovers,

The Cold War Veterans Association (CWVA) is proud to announce our alliance with the Cold War Museum. Our two organizations stand together in preserving the heritage of freedom fought for and won through the efforts of millions during the Cold War.

Please join me in thanking the entire staff of the *Cold War Times* for providing a first-class contemporary publication dedicated to preserving the history of the Cold War.

1. CWVA Merchandise is now available. Please click on http://www.idsardar.bizland.com/cold_war.htm or go to our web site -- www.coldwarveterans.com - - and click on the appropriate link.
2. Kudos to Joe Martin for the Wenatchee (Washington State) World newspaper article which profiled his military career and included several promotional lines for the CWVA.
3. THANKS to Francis Gary Powers, Jr., for representing the CWVA and our efforts to secure the Cold War Victory Medal during his recent TV interview with a Washington, DC TV station. Look for the broadcast segment to appear on your local Cox TV affiliate.
4. The CWVA application is now available online at <http://www.coldwarveterans.com/application.htm>.
5. HELP WANTED: We are looking to promote a defense-related PDA DAILY NEWS link on our web site. If you have knowledge in this area, please contact us at pda@coldwarveterans.com.
6. Keep an eye out for the May issue of The Cold War Times which is due to feature more from the Cold War Veterans Association: http://www.coldwar.org/education/coldwar_magazine.html

7. MEMBERSHIP BENEFIT: If you are a Platinum, Gold or Silver Club member, you may now submit your military-related web site to be added as a link with your name on our Honor Roll: http://www.coldwarveterans.com/honor_roll.html

8. If you are interested in STARTING A CWVA CHAPTER, please submit to us a n ACTION PLAN which will include (among other things): (a) membership requirements, (b) place(s) and time(s) of meetings, (c) sample meeting agenda, and (d) liability insurance arrangements. Submit the above to chapter@coldwarveterans.com.

Sincerely,

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

CWVA: Fighting for the Cold War Veteran

By Vince Milum

Chairman, The Cold War Veterans Association

Per the recently enacted National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002, Congress has specifically called upon Defense Secretary Rumsfeld to authorize “the issuance of a **campaign medal**, to be known as the **Cold War Service Medal**, to each person who while a member of the Armed Forces served satisfactorily on active duty during the Cold War.” Unfortunately, this clarion call is falling on deaf ears in a Defense Department where the #2 man is a Vietnam draft dodger.

If you believe that Cold War Veterans deserve recognition for fighting and winning the Cold War, please call, write or email [Secretary Rumsfeld's office](mailto:Secretary_Rumsfeld's_office@defenselink.mil) <<http://www.defenselink.mil/faq/comment.html>> and tell him you want him to “authorize” the Cold War Service Medal as provided for in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002.

To ensure success, we also ask that you contact your congressman and both your senators and ask that they support H. R. 3417 which was introduced in the House of Representatives on December 5, 2001. If enacted this law will mandate that all Cold

Warriors will receive their medals (i.e., the Secretary of Defense will be forced to award us our medals — whether he likes it or not).

By finally receiving our campaign medals, Cold War Veterans will be able to insist on parity when asserting our rights and applying for benefits.

To learn more about the Cold War Veterans Association, please visit our web site at www.coldwarveterans.com or send us an email at inquiries@coldwarveterans.com.

The Cold War Veterans Association: *“Because of Us, America is Free!”*

Do you know a Cold War Veteran?

By Jeff G. Mack, Membership Coordinator, CWVA

Most Cold War veterans, the millions of men and women who served between September 2, 1945 and December 26, 1991, are ineligible to join either the American Legion or the Veterans of Foreign Wars. In essence, the majority of Cold Warriors have been “left out in the cold.”

No longer. In November 2001, the Cold War Veterans Association (CWVA) was incorporated. The organization was formed to:

- (1) Fight for the rights and benefits that Cold War veterans deserve.
- (2) Educate people as to why the Cold War was fought and won and why vigilance must be maintained, and
- (3) Provide a fraternal community for men and women whose patriotism binds them together.

I am a Cold War Army vet. I served in West Germany with the 202nd Military Police Company in the early 1980s. The unit provided security for the LANCE missiles at NATO site 4, and supported the 42nd Field Artillery Brigade in the forests west of the Fulda Gap.

With the end of the Cold War and the elimination of his old company, I began a website for the vets. I soon began to receive comments from vets on their ineligibility to join Veterans Service Organizations (VSO) and their growing support for a Cold War campaign medal. Their comments gave me cause to reflect on all Cold War veterans, including my father, Mr. Gordon Mack, a Navy air crewman who served in the mid-1950s, who was likewise not eligible to join a VSO.

My father made donations, but lamented the fact that he could not join despite his years of tracking Soviet subs at sea from his helicopter. It seemed a sad fact that my father could serve and not be eligible, while a clerk could serve for 30 days in West Berlin, or in Korea, and join a VSO, but others who served on the frontiers of freedom could not.

So I began lobbying for the Cold War medal in hopes of raising recognition for Cold War vets, and began assisting the CWVA in getting the word out to the vets. If you know a Cold War vet, please refer them to the CWVA. The organization was founded by Chairman Vincent Milum, and is incorporated in the State of Kansas.

To learn more about the CWVA, please visit our web site at coldwarveterans.com or write: Cold War Veterans Association, P.O. Box 13042, Overland Park, KS 66282-3042. I may be contacted by e-mail: Coldwartowerrat202@yahoo.com.

The Truly Forgotten Veterans

☆Bringing Cold War Veterans in from the Cold☆

Compiled by Jeff G. Mack, CWVA

Since November 2001, Cold War veterans, the millions of men and women that served between 2 September 1945 and 26 December 1991, have been coming in from the cold to join the newly incorporated Cold War Veterans Association (CWVA). The organization was formally incorporated as a Veterans Service Organization (VSO), in the state of Kansas,

under Chairman Vince Milum. Before November, only vets that served in/during Korea, Vietnam, Lebanon, and Grenada etc., were eligible to join most VSOs. Most Cold War warriors were left out ... in the cold. No longer. The CWVA welcomes all Cold War vets who served honorably.

America's Cold War – the struggle against international communism – produced more veterans than any other war in its history. Yet they remain the least recognized by society. For them, attaining a prominent place in American culture is a continuing battle in itself (1). Have you ever heard that the Cold War was won without the loss of a life or even the firing of a shot? Nothing could be further from the truth. American graves bear silent witness to the mission against the Evil Empire (2).

The Cold War was a 'Real' War

Lourna Berg, the sister of one of 17 airmen killed in action by the Soviets over Armenia in 1958, had a message for those who believe there were no deaths. "People don't really understand and know that the Cold War was a real war with real casualties," she said at her brother's belated 1997 Arlington National Cemetery ceremony. "Real people died." Indeed they did: 357 Americans to be precise. They were killed as a result of hostile Communist action – one-third by the Soviets alone (3). Add the 94,794 American dead of Korea and Vietnam (4). Then there are the over 10,000 still Missing in Action (8,146 from Korea, 126 Cold War, 1,936 SEA) (5).

From the Berlin Airlift, and action in Korea and Vietnam, the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Union, Americans served on the frontier of freedom. If the Cold Warrior's theaters of operation were officially recognized, they would include places like Germany's Fulda Gap, Italy's Trieste, Turkey, Iceland, Greenland, the Aleutian Islands, Guantanamo Bay, Ethiopia, Morocco, the Congo, Philippines and Korea's DMZ. We did not win every battle, but we won America's longest war, *the Cold War* (6).

One American remains the symbol of U.S. sacrifices in Europe during the Cold War: Maj. Arthur D. Nicholson, Jr., a member of the U.S. Military Liaison Mission in East Germany. He was shot dead by a Soviet sentry in 1985 while photographing a Russian tank

unit during maneuvers. He was left to bleed to death. By all accounts, he followed proper procedure as a liaison officer. Maj. Nicholson was posthumously awarded the Legion of Merit and the Purple Heart (7).

Second only to the rampage that Hitler embarked upon in Europe in 1939, the Cold War was the most terrible conflict of the terrible century. Harry Truman and Ronald Reagan had it right: at bottom the Cold War *was* a colossal battle between good and evil, between freedom and slavery, between democracy and totalitarianism (8).

CWVA says “Thank You”

The Cold War Veterans Association (CWVA) extends a THANK YOU to each and every veteran for his or her service to our nation. Thank you. Simple words to be sure. The sincere gesture is, however, both heartfelt and well received by the vets. Support and recognition have been a long time in coming. The CWVA is growing as more and more veterans learn about it. Exemplifying the brotherhood/sisterhood of arms, the CWVA is reaching out to those Cold War Veterans who have so long been ignored. While major wars are usually identified with distinct generations, the struggle against communism spans three. When we honor participants of the Cold War, we are paying tribute to veterans ranging in age from their 30s to their 70s (9).

A Simple Medal is all we ask

Recognition for Cold War veterans? A service medal remains in doubt. Calls for a medal have continued from veterans, veterans' groups, grateful citizens, and elected officials since the 1990s. In 2001, Congress called upon Defense Secretary Rumsfeld to authorize the CWSM, within the National Defense Authorization Act for 2002. Refused by Secretary Rumsfeld in January, it is now under a doubtful “review” again.

Just what do Cold War vets want? The answer is valid recognition for their multi-generational war – not in that nondescript piece of paper known as a “Recognition Certificate,” but in the form of a justly deserved medal. Our nation has historically recognized service with a Campaign Medal and the National Defense Medal. It is my belief

that the United States should at least provide the CWCM to the men and women that deserve them, and bear the monetary cost stoically.

In January, the DoD announced that it would not be creating a Cold War Service Medal. "Throughout the Cold War years, commanders used a full spectrum of individual, unit and service awards to recognize the achievements and sacrifices of service members," said Brad Loo, deputy director of Officer and Enlisted Management Personnel for the Office of the Secretary of Defense. In response to Mr. Loo, a Marine Corps veteran wrote: "Perhaps Mr. Loo would like to propose the abolishment of the World War I and II Victory Medals, the WWII Campaign Medals, the Korean War Service Medal, and the Vietnam War Service Medal... He should have given the real reason...the cost." (10)

Cost has had a lot to do with not issuing the Cold War medal. However, greater still is the specter of politically correct revisionist history that has served to rob all Cold War vets and the American people. An accurate understanding of the Cold War may just be what Cold War vets want – and deserve. Columnist Charles Krauthammer in his essay "The End of Heroism" wrote:

"After all, some say, Russia is now our ally. (So is Germany, but who would dare deny veterans of WWII their rightful place in history.) More important, though, are the revisionists who have a vested interest in relegating the Cold War to history's dustbin to the detriment of those who won it." (11)

Will the Revisionists Win?

CNN's "brain-washing" 24-part, \$15 million documentary on the Cold War was primarily directed at the nation's schoolchildren. Its theme was that America and the U.S.S.R. behaved like two equally demented gorillas threatening the world with a nuclear-tipped Armageddon. If the Cold War victory is something to be ashamed of, then, obviously there is no need to create a medal. That would smack of "triumphalism," a no-no in politically correct circles...So didn't America win the Cold War? When the Berlin Wall came down Nov. 9, 1989, followed by German reunification, was that not a victory? (12)

Absolutely it was a victory! A victory made possible by the millions of men and women that served these United States. An Air Force vet wrote:

“I must realistically recognize the years and years of service that THOUSANDS of vets gave to ‘winning’ the ‘Cold War.’ I remember when the Berlin Wall went up, and it was repugnant to me. I was overjoyed when it finally ‘fell.’ This was a realization of my dreams... To know that my family will not be dragged out of my home and summarily executed in the street is a feeling that can NOT, and MUST not be ignored. But, there is a PRICE to be paid for this security. And, thousands and thousands have, over the years, dutifully paid that price.” (13)

Krauthammer said of the Cold War: “It was real and dangerous. Though often clandestine and subtle, it ranged world wide, cost many lives, evoked much heroism and lasted what seemed like forever.” Many vets would certainly agree. After the end of the Cold War, victorious GIs were denied glaring bands, ticker tape parades and laudatory speeches. **“Our war, the war we hardly recognize, was the long twilight struggle that ended as no other great war in history -- with utter silence.”** (14)

In terms of receiving much-deserved recognition, they [Cold War vets] are facing what President Abraham Lincoln called “the silent artillery of time.” As former national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski pointed out, “Some of the younger generation doesn’t even remember the existence of the Soviet Union.” He might have added that apathetic members of the older generation couldn’t care less. Many of us who faced Communist forces have difficulty understanding why the great victory of seeing the Soviet Union fall has not been celebrated. But then, even the Defense Department once rejected the idea of a victory medal for veterans because it was “politically inappropriate since the Cold War represented only an ideological battle against communism and not a clear victory for any one nation.” This despite the fact that President George Bush, in his last State of the Union address, proudly proclaimed: “the Cold War is over, and we won.” (15)

Sacrifice Never Forgotten

What does all this mean to veterans in a tangible sense? Very little so far. Former U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gordon Sullivan summed it up best when he said: “ There is a victory for which there is no battle streamer –victory in the Cold War –America’s longest war.” (16)

Thanks to the Cold War Veterans Association, Chairman Vince Milum, and the Cold War Museum, the accomplishments of **ALL** Cold Warriors will never be forgotten and will be heard. A considerable debt is also owed to the Veterans of Foreign Wars. For evidence thereof, check the citations in this article. The VFW has actively published outstanding, and numerous, pieces on Cold War vets, while struggling themselves with the issue of Cold War vets and eligibility requirements.

To learn more about the CWVA, please visit their web site at coldwarveterans.com or write: Cold War Veterans Association, P.O. Box 13042, Overland Park, KS 66282-3042.

Endnotes

1. Richard K. Kolb, “VETERANS OF A SURREAL WAR,” VFW Magazine, November 1999, p 12.
2. Richard K. Kolb, “VFW COLD WAR MEMORIALS, MEDALS & MUSEUMS,” VFW Magazine, May 1998, p 22.
3. Kolb, Nov. 1999, p. 13.
4. Arnold Beichman, “Victory Denied, America Won the Cold War,” Los Angeles Times, September 23, 2001.
5. All Pow-Mia, www.allpowmia.com/, March 14, 2002.
6. Kolb, Nov. 1999, p 13.
7. David Colley, “SHADOW WARRIORS,” VFW Magazine, September 1997, p 29.
8. Gabriel Schoenfeld, “Twenty-Four Lies About the Cold War,” Commentary Magazine, March 1999, pp 12-13.

9. John Smart, "Recognizing Cold War Vets/America's Veterans Won the War," VFW Magazine, November 1999.
10. Dale Leppard, Letter, Cold War Veterans Association, February 2002.
11. Kolb, May 1998, p 22.
12. Beichman.
13. Jim Pixley, Letter, Cold War Veterans Association, February 2002.
14. Kolb, May 1998, p 22.
15. Kolb, Nov. 1999, p 13.
16. Ibid., p 16.

Jeff G. Mack is the Membership Coordinator for the CWVA. He is a Cold War veteran and member of both the CWVA and American Legion Post 57 (a Lebanon/Grenada Era Vet). Mr. Mack served as a sergeant in the 202nd Military Police Company, V Corps, in West Germany, in the 1980s. The unit protected LANCE missiles at NATO site 4, and supported the 42nd Field Artillery Brigade in the forests west of the Fulda Gap. He is a career Defense Contractor employee, and the Webmaster for the veterans of the 202nd MP Company. Send comments to the CWVA at coldwarveterans.com or to Mr. Mack at Coldwartowerrat202@yahoo.com.

COLD WAR NEWS AND NOTES

www.RB-29.net News by Chuck Stone

Dear Recon Veterans, Family and Friends:

Your attention is invited to these recent additions to our RB-29.net web site:

Introducing: The Recollections and Stories of Bill Baumer, Operations Officer, 91st SRS, during the Korean War, Early Cold War Period

<http://www.RB-29.net/HTML/76BBaumerStory/01.bbintro.html>

Notations on the History of the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron

<http://www.RB-29.net/HTML/91stSRSHistory/00.25.91stsrshist-cvr.htm>

We will publish a report on the March 2002 91st SRS Reunion in the near future.

2002 Conference of Army Historians
"The Cold War Army 1947-1989" Update
6-8 August 2002

This year's Conference of Army Historians will focus on the Cold War Army. The three day event is scheduled to be held from 6 - 8 August 2002 at the Crowne Plaza Washington on Jefferson Davis Highway in Arlington, Virginia. Registration options include \$45 for presentation panels and workshops for all three days to \$90 for the panels, workshops and two evening events. Registration information may be found on the Center of Military History website www.army.mil/cmh-pg/CAH2002. Hotel accommodations are available by calling the Crowne Plaza at 1-703-416-1600 or 1-800-227-6963. For more information, contact Dr. Robert Rush at 1-202-685-2727 or e-mail Robert.Rush@hqda.army.mil

USAF, Boeing Celebrate BUFF's 50th Birthday

CWT Staff Report

In a ceremony held on April 12th, 2002, at the Wichita, Kansas assembly plant, U.S. Air Force and Boeing officials celebrated the 50th birthday of the timeless B-52 Stratofortress bomber. Also in attendance were several thousand special guests including many of the Boeing employees who designed and built the bomber, current and former US Air Force personnel, B-52 pilots and crewmen, and retired Brig. Gen. Guy Townsend - test pilot for the first B-52.

First flown on April 15th, 1952, the B-52 Stratofortress has proven to be an extremely versatile and resilient weapons system serving in both conventional and nuclear missions all across the globe. Though originally designed to deliver nuclear weapons, fortunately the B-52 Stratofortress was never called upon to perform that mission in combat. Rather, the

bomber has flown tens of thousands of conventional missions in south-east Asia, the Middle East, the Balkans, and Afghanistan. The massive bomber -- affectionately known as "BUFF" for Big Ugly Fat Fellow -- is scheduled to remain in service until 2042.

Attendees of the 50th Birthday celebration were able to view the last B-52H ever built, the two B-52Hs that NASA uses for testing, and a low-altitude fly-by by another of the famed bombers.

Want To Own A Piece of the Berlin Wall? Here's Your Chance...

For Sale - Piece of the Berlin Wall.

There are not a lot of segments available in the U.S. It is illustrated on both sides. The section itself is 12-12.5 ft High x 8 ft Long at the base x 4 ft Wide . It weighs 11,000 pounds. It was originally near the Brandenburg Gate. It is housed in a museum-quality display case of enameled steel and plexiglas, with 230-volt recessed lighting in the ceiling. The dimensions of this case are 13-13.5ft High x 8.5 ft Long x 5.5- 6 ft Wide. For more information including price and photos, contact Mark Klaus via e-mail: meklaus@earthlink.net

Do You Have News of Cold War Events / Programs / Organizations?

Send submissions to

editor@coldwartimes.com

Deadline: 15th of the Month Preceding Issue Publication

Feature Articles



Official US Air Force Photo

What Was Airborne Alert Like?

by Col. Phil Rowe, USAF (Ret.)

Unlike our normal practice of reporting for training missions four and one-half hours before take-off, we didn't have to show up for our airborne alert flights but one hour early. That's because fellow crews performed the B-52 pre-flight checks for us. It sure helped. Ordinarily, an eight-hour routine flight meant a 14-hour day or longer, with preflight, the mission itself and then post-flight debriefings. For a 24-hour airborne alert flight, normal practice would have made for 30-hour days. Much too much.

A dozen B-52's, fully loaded with weapons, armament and fuel, headed down the taxiway for a noon lift-off. We couldn't be airborne any too soon for our sister ships, still aloft. If we were delayed, our counterparts could not land, so that the alert force would not be degraded by missing airplanes.

At intervals of two minutes, we took the active runway and roared off into the Washington skies. Soon, lined up in a loose trail formation, one-mile apart and stacked up 500-feet, the lead ship flew slightly below optimum cruise altitude and the last one slightly above, for our gross weights. We turned west and headed out over the Pacific, a string of birds loaded with nuclear destruction we hoped would never be needed.

Our crew flew 28 of the noon-to-noon missions over a seven-month period. The first half dozen missions were really tiring, for we hadn't yet mastered our pacing. None of us got much sleep, until the routine became more comfortable after several flights.

Down on the lower deck, we stored quite a bit of stuff. Three wooden footlockers were stowed in the galley area. One, double-locked with two combination padlocks, held the war-

mission folders. We'd not open that box, unless we got an authentic GO-CODE radio message.

Another footlocker held spare parts of the K-System radar bombing equipment. In those days, of vacuum tube electronics and analog electromechanical computers for navigation and bombing calculations, spare parts were the order of the day. Many times we'd have to remove and replace circuit boards or vacuum tubes to keep the system running.

The third box was the most important, to us at least. It was full of inflight meals especially created for Strategic Air Command's (SAC) finest aircrews. There were meals for all five in the forward cabin, sort of like today's TV dinners, but much more deluxe. The steak meal was my favorite.

In the aft compartment, way back where the tail gunner rode, all alone 100 feet from the rest of us, was another food and beverage supply. The gunner had a galley in his lonely little world that faced backwards.

On the upper deck of the forward crew cabin, just to the right of my seat, and about eight feet aft of the pilots, was the only bunk on the plane. On the early alert missions, I was able to get to the bunk before any of the others. But, after about the tenth mission, I had to be really quick to beat the co-pilot to it, or I slept on the cold floor, atop an air mattress.

We were required to keep two people awake at all times in the forward cabin. That meant one of the two pilots, plus one of the remaining three, which included the radar bombardier, the navigator and me. I was the electronic warfare operator (EWO). Back in the tail compartment, our gunner could sleep whenever he wanted, though he was frequently interrupted by intercom checks to make sure he was still alive and kicking.

During take-off, landing and the two aerial refuelings, we all had to be awake and in our seats. Out of the 24-hours aloft, then, it was common for us to each get a full eight hours of sleep, once we got the routine down.

Some one in headquarters had the bright idea to give EWO's, like me, enough training in the pilot's flight simulator to be able to monitor the fuel, electrical and hydraulic systems in the front cockpit. The plan, intended when one pilot was asleep, was that one non-pilot

could sit up front to keep the other pilot awake, and help monitor things. But since they never asked the two navigators to participate, that usually meant that the EWO did that job.

On one of the 28 missions, my limited pilot training came in handy. Our auto-pilot failed, just after climb-out, and the bird had to be hand-flown for the full 24 hours. I got about five hours at the controls on that flight. For a guy who'd only flown light planes, that 52 seemed like a Mack truck and about as responsive.

Toward the latter third of that seven-month period, another bright soul in headquarters decided we should accomplish some elements of routine training. Avoiding anything that dealt with the bombing or arming equipment, we were told to fly practice navigation legs and electronic countermeasures (ECM) activities. Headquarters felt that we were getting lazy just boring holes in the sky. We could do celestial work and exercise the ECM gear against North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) ground radars.

Most of the missions were pretty routine, even boring at times. But, we occasionally had a little excitement and experienced a few interesting things. The excitement came with an engine fire shortly after climb-out. Things got pretty tense for a while, but after burning off fuel for four hours to get light enough to land, we got home okay.

One of the strange and interesting things occurred on two successive missions, along the same part of the west coast, just off the Queen Charlotte Islands. We were flying south, parallel to the Canadian coast, over water. Our B-52's were in trail formation. It was routine for the radar operator to monitor the one-mile spacing of planes ahead of us on his scope. B-52's looked like bright dots on the radar screen, clearly visible against the blackness of the ocean below.

Suddenly, and unexpectedly, another radar return appeared off to our two o'clock position. It was about 50 miles away, when first spotted, and headed straight for the formation. The radar operator alerted his pilot to be on the lookout for another plane, but none could be seen.

The target flew diagonally across our string of bombers, passing just ahead of our plane and then disappearing to the rear. Nobody ever got a visual sighting, just the radar image. Even our tail gunner turned on his radar, but he never saw anything. Strange.

The phenomenon visited us on the next flight, down the same part of the coast. That time, the radar operator turned on his scope camera to successfully capture the images. He wasn't seeing things. We radioed our sister ships to verify the target. They, too, only saw it on radar. We never learned what it was, but there was much speculation about it.

Another interesting, though far less strange, thing took place while we flew alert missions north of Alaska. It was late Spring and the ice near the shore, not far from the mouth of the Mackenzie River in Canada, began to break up. Supply ships headed for the coastal radar site at Tuktoyaktuk (Tuk Tuk, for short) stood off awaiting gradual ice melt.

We gave the radio operator at Tuk Tuk daily ice reports and baseball scores, as we passed by. Eventually the ships made it ashore with the eagerly awaited provisions. And we were there, or at least overhead at 35,000 feet.

After each mission, we still had to attend maintenance de-briefings, to report on the condition of the plane and its systems. That took about 45 minutes, unless extensive equipment write-ups had to be explained.

In the early part of the seven-month period, crews were offered the chance, after de-briefing, to head for the base gymnasium for a relaxing steam bath and a rub down, all free of course. Some took advantage of the treatment, but most headed for home and their families, for in 48 hours they'd have to take off again.

After a string of four missions, crews were given a week of free time. Because our schedules were stable, most of us enjoyed a rare opportunity to plan ahead for family or personal activities. My copilot and I took a couple of fishing trips to northern Washington, though getting a "kitchen pass" was easier for some than others.

SAC eventually discontinued the airborne alert missions. They were horrendously expensive, wore out planes and equipment, and really only protected a fourth of the bomber fleet. It was limited nuclear deterrence at best.

An Indefinite Period

By **Patricia Hale Feeney**

In a CWT exclusive, we are re-printing a sample chapter from Ms. Feeney's soon to be published book *An Indefinite Period*. At the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis, Ms. Feeney was the wife of a Marine stationed at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Her book presents a unique perspective on this epic event during the Cold War when the U.S. and Soviet Union stood poised on the brink of nuclear war.

6

Tibbs

About a month after our arrival, my neighbor, Claire Seibert, asked if I might be interested in buying a horse. She suggested the naked ambience of this place we were calling home, the flora and fauna that was the essence of Cuba, was really only available aboard a horse. A short ride into the foothills afforded a glimpse of this foreign country without the military trappings the U.S. Government had imposed when they converted this corner of the country into a Naval Base.

Knowledge of a horse for sale at the Family Corral was usually passed by word of mouth. Claire told me about the availability of a seven-year-old roan gelding with a white diamond on his forehead. Tibbs was not very large . . . just under 14 hands, and a perfect size for my entry into the equestrian world.

Even though I'd never owned a horse and my only experience with them was at riding stables, Claire promised to show me the ropes (literally and figuratively). The corral bill for stabling and feeding a horse was \$15 per month. I recognized this as another of those once-in-a-lifetime opportunities, and for an exchange of very little money, Tibbs became mine.

As a new owner, I was directed to a locker in the tack room containing the "dowry" of my animal. It included a horse brush, a rope, a screwdriver, and a few lacy cobwebs. Claire graciously showed me what to do with all this paraphernalia, since she hailed from Texas and had grown up with horses.

The screwdriver puzzled me. Claire grabbed her screwdriver and demonstrated how to clean manure and rocks out of Tibbs' hoofs. She just tapped him near the hoof and he bent his knee and daintily picked up his hoof for her. She balanced it on her knee and proceeded to dig and scrape. When she next showed me how to look for ticks in his ears, I wondered what I'd let myself in for. But I soon realized these chores were a small price to pay for encountering fields of giant cacti in full bloom or meandering through grass that hid all but the horse's neck. As we'd sail by the Base golf course, Claire would often say, "Remind me to take up golf some day!"

None of these Cuban horses was for inexperienced riders. They were exciting mounts who knew the trails better than their riders and were not hesitant to take advantage if the rider did not have proper control. I soon learned a firm grip on the reins gave Tibbs a sense that someone was in charge. His bolting about like a teenager stemmed mostly from insecurity, not malice. I also learned he would 'spook' at anything white such as an old paper towel on the trail or a white blossom on a bush. I came to realize these sudden sideways jerks were caused by his fear, not any desire to unseat me. After a few trips, we developed a comfortable rapport and he stopped fighting me and rather seemed to enjoy the outings as much as I did.

Along with Claire, two other women, Chick, (the wife of Marine Colonel George W. Killen), and Helen, (the wife of Public Works Corps employee, Robert H. Work) were already deeply entrenched in a delightful routine which they invited me to share. Once a week, we would leave the stable about 9:00 a.m., ride to Kittery Beach, and have a swim and some lunch before riding back again. The round-trip on horse-back was about 17 miles.

While on the trail, Helen Work would often tell us about life in Gitmo 'before Castro'. She and her husband, Bob, were almost Base legends. They had come to Gitmo from their native state of Colorado eight years before. During that time, Bob had been a civilian worker employed by the Public Works Corps, and Helen served as a volunteer Girl Scout leader. When Helen first arrived (1954), there were no complaints about lack of styles or sizes in women's clothing, as there were none available. The tour for civilians was 18 months (Bob had extended his tour several times), and those coming were told in advance

to bring enough women's and children's clothing for their entire tour of duty. Any additional needs would have to be ordered from catalogs.

The 'closing of the gate', when Castro had ordered searches and passes, had been a difficult adjustment for the Work family. It had meant a whole change of lifestyle. In previous years, they had developed friendships with many Cuban Nationals. A three-day weekend often included a drive to Havana to visit one of them. Parties were never held on base. There were Cuban-style beach events with roast pig and all the trimmings, or more formal affairs at a night club on Brooks Island, not far from the Base.

On other interesting trips to Manzanillo, and Cienfuegos, the Work family would visit with acquaintances who were farmers. These friendly, generous people would present the family with the cream of their crops before sending them home. Helen told us with obvious relish about how much richer Scouting had been when the Cuban and the Base scouts could combine for special events and march in parades together, carrying the Cuban and American flags side by side. "It's so sad," she said, "that the current situation has changed all that." We, who had never experienced the advantage of open exchange with our host country, were not aware of how much we had missed.

It was 91 degrees on October 17, 1962 when Chick, Helen, Claire and I set out for our regular Wednesday ride to Kittery Beach. After arrival, we were unrolling our squashed sandwiches from the saddle bags, when our attention was drawn by the reflection of glinting metal from the neighboring cliff. As we turned to exchange our customary wave with the Cuban guards, we couldn't help but notice some glaring differences. We saw five guards and we'd never seen more than two previously. Three of these guards had climbed up a tree, and were waving a white cloth and yelling something. This was a complete departure from the norm. None of the guards on previous occasions had ever tried to call out to us. This, and the increase in numbers, weren't the only changes. The three guards up in the tree had on different colored uniforms and different shaped hats than we'd ever seen before.

Friday evening of that week, October 19, 1962, the siren sounded, alerting us to the beginning of another Naval Emergency Ground Defense Exercise (DefEx). These drills required Military personnel to spend the weekend in defensive positions. They had been a

regular feature of the Base training schedule for the past two years. No one was alarmed by the prospect of yet another one. For we Marine wives, it only meant we would not be seeing our husbands that weekend.

I did not know it then, but this particular weekend marked the beginning of the most extensive DefEx ever conducted at Guantanamo Bay. For 36 hours, the Sailors, Marines, and SeaBees of the emergency defense forces were the **only** troops available to defend the Base. In an article about it in an issue of *Leatherneck* Magazine, a SeaBee reported when he was told he could have all the ammunition he wanted instead of having it carefully counted out, he knew things might get serious. He said he and his comrades-in-arms were in those defensive positions for two days before the Marines landed. In the article, he is quoted as saying, “When the transport planes started landing at Leeward Point and the Marines came streaming out, I never felt better in my life.” (1)

(1) *Leatherneck* – Magazine of the Marines – February 1963 in an article by SSgt Charles Kester, p. 31.

From the forthcoming book, *An Indefinite Period*, a memoir about life on Guantanamo Bay Naval Base during the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, by Patricia Hale Feeney, due to be published early Fall 2002, and available from Amazon.com or Barnes & Noble. Re-printed with the permission of Ms. Feeney.

Patricia Hale Feeney, a Ford Scholar, graduated from Stanford University in 1956 with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in History. Her by-line newspaper columns have appeared in The Gitmo Review (Guantanamo Bay, Cuba), the Beaufort Gazette (Beaufort, South Carolina), and the Rocky Mountain Review (Salt Lake City, Utah). Her other professional experience includes 15 years as a Technical Writer for Martin Marietta and TRW in Washington, D.C. This is her first book.

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Communists in Guatemala

By William O. Craig, Contributing Editor

What the United States described as a Communist attempt to establish a base in the Western Hemisphere was defeated on June 29, 1954, when a Red-friendly government in Guatemala was overthrown by a U.S.-backed rebel force.

The stage was set in 1944 when Gen. Jorge Ubico's dictatorship was overthrown by the "October Revolutionaries," a group of dissident military officers, students and liberal professionals. A civilian president, Juan Jose Arevalo, was elected in 1945 and held the presidency until 1951. Social reforms initiated by Arevalo were continued by his successor, Col Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, who permitted the Communist Guatemalan Laobr Party to gain legal status in 1952. By the mid-point of Arbenz's term, Communists controlled peasant organizations, labor unions and the governing political party, holding some key government positions. In a newspaper interview in February 1954, the Guatemalan foreign minister denied that the government was Communist, but conceded that the aims of he Communist party and the Guatemalan government ran "parallel." Land reform measures by the Arbenz government had a heavy impact on the U.S.-owned United Fruit Co., and some private sector leaders in Guatemala and the Guatemalan military viewed Arbenz's policies as a menace.

The Central Intelligence Agency recruited a force of Guatemalan exiles in Honduras, led by Col. Carlos Castillo Armas. When the force invaded, the army would not fight for Arbenz and the government was overthrown on June 29. The revolt succeeded without any major land battles, but rebel planes were credited with speeding the fall of the regime. However, years of unstable governments and guerilla warfare followed, pitting left-wing groups against right-wing vigilantes and resulting in many deaths.

Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, had warned the Soviet delegate on June 20 to stay out of the Western Hemisphere, after the Russian had accused the U.S. of aggression in Guatemala. On June 22 Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson introduced a

resolution in the Senate to reaffirm the Monroe Doctrine and make clear that American nations would act to prevent "further Soviet interference."

On Aug. 7, 1954, a U.S. State Department White Paper on Guatemala was issued which said the deposed Arbenz regime was "product of a bold and sustained effort to establish a Communist-controlled state in the Western Hemisphere." It detailed how Russian-trained agents had infiltrated Guatemalan organizations and warned that Kremlin strategy toward Latin American countries was aimed at promoting anarchy in that region to divert attention from Communist maneuvers in Europe and Asia.

Sources: U.S. State Department background paper on Guatemala; *Facts on File*; *Academic American Encyclopedia*; *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*.

Playing Nuclear Chess in Europe

By Kip Goldsberry

In the mid-1980's, I was a flight engineer for a CH-47 Chinook helicopter of the U.S. Army's 180th Aviation Company ("Big Windy") and a member of the highly secret "Prepared Readiness Program." This program was a small group of highly trained Chinook crews with secret security clearances that did highly vulnerable, dangerous missions moving nuclear warheads across Europe in helicopters. We did this so that the Soviets and their Eastern Bloc satellites did not know our nuclear strengths at any one location at any time. As you can imagine, this had many inherent risks and possible political fallout if there was a mission failure or accident. Only the best Chinook crews were asked to volunteer. To be in the "PRP" group was an all-voluntary proposition and everyone had to pass a stringent background investigation.

In addition to the mission hazards, PRP crews had other dangers to deal with. At that time, they were targeted by the "Red Army Faction," a Communist-backed terrorist group.

We had to be very careful of bombs under our cars when we were off base, and shots at our aircraft from small arms fire and hand held missiles during missions. We were also targeted by spies from the Soviet bloc trying to extract information from us. We were a tight-knit group.

Most missions were planned with three Chinooks (one carrier and two decoy/backup birds), one Huey helicopter as a command and control bird, and two F-16's for air-to-ground protection support. It was a Cold War chess game. Some missions we moved the actual nukes; other times we just pretended, but all missions looked alike. It was a high level deadly cat and mouse game that the Americans won. There was no room for mistakes even to a higher degree than a "normal" aircraft mission. The consequences of failure were catastrophic, both militarily and politically, but we were the best, and we knew it.

These "PRP" crews were the "Best of the Best" and never had an incident or did not complete a mission unsuccessfully. Yet due to the secret nature of this program, no citations or honors were awarded. Today these crews are very proud of their missions and their contributions to the victory in the Cold War.

The Cold War and Beyond: The B-52 Stratofortress at Age 50

By Bryan J. Dickerson, Editor, CWT

One of the most enduring icons of the Cold War was the B-52 Stratofortress strategic bomber. For most of the Cold War, B-52s stood guard as an integral component of America's nuclear deterrent. Now at age fifty and having outlasted the Cold War, the B-52 continues to soldier on as a vital part of America's military force.

The B-52 Stratofortress is one of the largest aircraft ever to see active service. Affectionately nicknamed "BUFF" for "Big, Ugly, Fat Fellow," the H-model is 159 feet, four inches long, and has a wingspan of 185 feet. BUFF weighs 185,000 lbs. empty and can weigh as much as 488,000 lbs. at take-off. Up to 70,000 lbs. of ordnance can be carried. Its eight jet engines can propel the B-52 to speeds up to 650 miles per hour and to a range of

8,800 miles unrefueled. With aerial refueling, the bomber's range is limited only by the endurance of its crew.

When the concept of a heavy long-range jet strategic bomber was first conceived in 1946, few could have imagined the versatility and longevity of the bomber which was ultimately produced. During its long and distinguished service, the B-52 has been used for tactical bombing in support of ground troops, maritime and anti-shipping missions, both high- and low-altitude strategic bombardment employing conventional and nuclear weapons, and photographic reconnaissance. A wide variety of weapons systems have been employed from the B-52 including unguided conventional 'dumb' bombs, nuclear bombs, precision guided 'smart' bombs, air launched cruise missiles, and anti-ship missiles. The B-52 has proved its dependability across the globe in such widely varied environs as the windswept plains of North Dakota, the jungles of south-east Asia, the deserts of Iraq and the mountains of Afghanistan and the Balkans.

The concept for what became the B-52 was conceived by the U.S. Air Force in early 1946. Later that year, Boeing was awarded a contract for design studies. Two prototypes were ordered in 1947 and the first one (XB-52) rolled out from Boeing's Seattle plant on 29 November 1951. Damaged during testing, XB-52 never flew. The second prototype (YB-52 Serial Number 49-0231) first flew on 15 April 1952 with pilots A.M. 'Tex' Johnston and Guy M. Townsend at the controls.

Three A-models were produced but were only used for testing purposes. The remaining 10 A-models were built instead as RB-52Bs. Following that, the B-model went into production with 50 aircraft being constructed. The first aircraft -- an RB-52B --- entered service on 29 June 1955 with the 93rd Bomb Wing at Castle Air Force Base in California. Between 1955 and 1962, the B-52 went through C, D, E, F, G, and H models rather quickly. During this time, the B52 grew in capabilities and performance. The 744th and last B-52 was built and then delivered on 26 October 1962. Since 1962, the B-52 has also undergone significant upgrades, overhauls, and modifications to meet changing threat conditions, utilize new weapons systems, and enhance performance and survivability. Currently only H-models are in service with the U.S. Air Force.

The B-52 was originally intended as a high altitude strategic bomber to deliver nuclear bombs against targets in the Soviet Union. However, the Soviet Union proved able to shoot down aircraft at high altitude when it downed the U-2 spy plane piloted by Francis Gary Powers in May 1960. So the B-52 was re-configured for low altitude penetration of Soviet air defenses.

In June of 1965, the B-52 entered a new era of service by flying tactical bombing missions in support of ground forces in Vietnam. Flying from bases in Guam and Thailand, a single B-52 was able to deliver upwards of 60,000 lbs. of bombs per mission. B-52s played prominent roles in defending the besieged Marine base at Khe Sanh in 1968 and in the Linebacker II raids on Hanoi and Haiphong in December 1972 which forced the North Vietnamese to resume peace negotiations at Paris. The versatile bomber flew over 126,600 sorties during the Vietnam War.

Following Vietnam, the nuclear deterrence role again became the mainstay of the B-52. Though a new replacement (B-1) was developed and deployed, repeated improvements enabled the B-52 to continue as an important weapon in the U.S. arsenal.

The Cold War ended in 1991 and with it came significant changes for the B-52. As part of the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), 365 B-52s (C- through G-models) were scrapped at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base in Arizona. The U.S. Air Force's Strategic Air Command was inactivated and its B-52Hs were transferred to the newly formed Air Combat Command. Ninety-four of the 744 B-52s produced remain on active duty today. The B-52 is scheduled to remain in service until 2042.

In the last eleven years, B-52s have been called upon three times to once again perform combat missions. During Operation Desert Storm in 1991, B-52s dropped more than 25,000 lbs of ordnance on Iraqi troops and strategic targets. In 1999, B-52s flew 270 sorties against Yugoslav Army units in Kosovo. More recently, B-52s have been flying missions against Taliban and Al-Qaeda forces in Afghanistan.

Few weapons systems have contributed as much to America's defense as the B-52 Stratofortress. Fortunately, ol' BUFF never has performed the mission for which it was originally intended: delivering nuclear weapons. In a long and distinguished career that

spanned most of the Cold War, the B-52 more than ably performed its mission of deterring nuclear war.

Sources: U.S. Air Force Fact Sheet: B-52 Stratofortress; Boeing Fact Sheet: B-52 Stratofortress; Federation of American Scientists website www.fas.org; Walter J. Boyne, "Fifty Years of the B-52," *Air Force Magazine*: December 2001; MSgt. Louis A. Arana-Barradas, "BUFF and Tough," *Airman*: June 2001.; TSgt. Ray Johnson, "The BUFF Rolls On," *Airman*: May 1997.

Korean War 50th Anniversary Committee Makes Sure It's Not 'Forgotten'

By Bill Craig, Contributing Editor

The "forgotten" Korean War is being well remembered these days.

In fact, "forgotten" is a misnomer, in the opinion of the general in charge of making sure that it is adequately commemorated.

"It was never a forgotten war," emphasizes retired Maj. Gen. Nels Running, Executive Director of the Department of Defense 50th Anniversary of the Korean War Commemoration Committee. "It was never forgotten by the veterans who fought in it, and it certainly was never forgotten by those who lost loved ones."

But some Korean War veterans have been recognized and brought together for the first time during the wide variety of events that have taken place since the 50th anniversary opening ceremony in Washington, D.C. on June 25, 2000.

In an interview, Gen. Running explained that the Committee was organized around a small group of staff who had worked on the World War II commemoration. They were continually called on by veterans and others who wanted the "ruptured duck" pins awarded to those who fought in that conflict, and for other material left over from that observance. In the Fiscal Year 1998 defense budget Congress authorized a three-year commemoration and provided \$7 million in funding for the period. Committee members needed to organize quickly to do such things as designing a logo and taking care of the myriad details to mount

an impressive opening-day program that featured a wreath-laying ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery, an afternoon program attended by 7,000 on the National Mall at which President Clinton spoke, and an evening reception hosted by the Korean ambassador.

The Committee works closely with “commemoration partners,” now totaling 8,500 local civic and veterans’ groups and businesses (including the Cold War Museum), who sponsor events and help with fund-raising that the Committee is legally barred from doing.

A look at the Committee’s newsletter *The 38th Parallel* (<http://www.Korea50.mil>) shows the many ways in which the war is being remembered. Along with formal programs, there are recollections by Korean War veterans, historical notes, and information about exhibits and the great variety of upcoming events. One article featured a 15-year-old high school student, Katie Ferlisi, of Simpsonville, S.C., who won state honors for her 10-minute video about the war.

Gen. Running noted that 22 nations joined the United States in sending troops or support Personnel under the United Nations flag to repel the Communist invasion, an action that was unprecedented before and has not been matched since. Some of those nations, particularly the South Koreans, but also the British, Australians and New Zealanders, Benelux countries and France have had or are planning observances.

The Committee has been especially active in developing and providing educational materials. Gen. Running took a personal interest in this effort after one youngster told him he was studying the Korean War in school, but there were only two paragraphs about it in his textbook. The Committee sponsors workshops, sends representatives to educational conferences, and has produced study books and teachers’ guides. An account of her experiences written by a Korean woman caught up in the war, *Peace Bound Train*, has been adapted and licensed by the Committee for distribution. *Cobblestones* magazine has published an issue on the war that was also helpful. For older groups a number of military histories are available.

“We have done the preparatory work that teachers would have to do,” Gen. Running said.

One commemorative program took place on April 6 in Savannah, Georgia, drawing veterans from Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas, many of whom were being recognized for the first time. As is customary, there was a military honor guard and band, with an interservice flyover. The keynote speaker was retired Gen. Raymond Davis, a Medal of Honor recipient. Another recent program at Tuba City, Arizona, was requested by the Navajo nation to recognize 270 Native American veterans. Other events are being planned for Phoenix and Oklahoma City.

“The veterans very much enjoy the opportunity to see the active duty folks at these events,” Gen. Running said. “They are pleased as punch to see the honor guards and they like mixing it up with the kids in uniform.”

And now the “big push,” as the general describes it, is on to organize the July 27, 2003 program commemorating the armistice of 50 years ago. The morning will begin with a wreath-laying and hour-long program at the Korean veterans’ memorial on the Mall in Washington. There will be the annual meeting of veterans, with a formal dinner and an evening concert at DAR Constitution Hall. Applications for tickets have already been received from 100 veterans. The Committee is hoping to have the President and Secretary of Defense host the concert at which the Marine Band will play and a national celebrity will be master of ceremonies. An important part of the day’s activities will be an update by the Department of Defense for relatives of servicemen missing in action during the war.

U.S. forces in Korea are planning a ceremony at Peace Village on the Demilitarized Zone boundary between the two Koreas, where, Gen. Running said, “we are still staring down the barrel.” He noted that the U.S. side has lost 88 service members to hostile action in that area since the armistice.

If past experience is any indication, even though the official commemoration period will end next year, the Committee will be busy for a long time afterward filing requests from veterans and others for information about the conflict that many believe was a turning point in the Cold War.

Where the Cold War Began: The Winston Churchill Memorial and Library at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri

By Amy Edgar

“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent...”

With these words Sir Winston Churchill alerted the world to the beginning of the 50-year long Cold War on March 5, 1946 on the campus of Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri. In his speech *The Sinews of Peace*, the once and future British Prime Minister publicly offered his observation that the Soviet Union under Josef Stalin, only recently an important ally in the defeat of Nazi Germany and Japan in World War II, had now become our adversary. Barbed wire, anti-tank obstacles, and machine-gun towers were rapidly becoming the most notable features of the long boundary between the Soviet-dominated ‘East’ and the American-led ‘West’. Later, in August 1961, the Iron Curtain’s most notorious and most recognizable section was raised when Nikita Khrushchev ordered the Moscow-controlled East German regime to build what would be known as the Berlin Wall. From then until its physical collapse in November 1989, the Berlin Wall represented Churchill’s Iron Curtain to most Western observers.

Churchill’s *Sinews of Peace* speech was delivered as the 7th John Findley Green Lecture, an event established in 1936 as a memorial to John Findley Green, a St. Louis attorney who graduated from Westminster College in 1884. The foundation provides for lectures designed to promote understanding of economic and social problems of international concern, and it specifies “the speaker shall be a person of international reputation.” Churchill was persuaded to deliver the 1946 Green Lecture when he received the College’s invitation with a personal, hand-written notation at the bottom by US President Harry S Truman. Since Truman had promised, “I’ll be there to introduce you,” Churchill could be assured his speech would receive national and international publicity. As an out-of-office politician in

1946, he had had time to devote to writing his war memoirs and to contemplating the future of East-West relations. The Westminster College invitation, endorsed by President Truman, gave him the opportunity to present his views at the center of attention. Although his speech was early on met with suspicion and criticism by the major world media and downright hostility in the “Soviet sphere”, its subsequent vindication by the actions of the USSR and the ensuing half-century long Cold War have made it one of the most important international speeches of the twentieth century.

Subsequent to Churchill’s speech, Westminster College became a political podium throughout the Cold War, as world leaders such as Harry S Truman, Hubert Humphrey, Gerald Ford, Edward Heath, and George H. W. Bush gave speeches on the small campus. In 1990, one year after the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the dismantling of the Iron Curtain throughout most of the line “from Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic”, the old ‘Cold Warrior’, Ronald Reagan followed in Churchill’s footsteps and came to Westminster College. The former US President came to dedicate a section of the wall that Churchill’s granddaughter, artist Edwina Sandys, had turned into a sculpture entitled *Breakthrough*. During his speech, Reagan also paid tribute to the spirit and sacrifice of millions of people who had endured decades of Communist oppression in the years before Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev presided over the dismantling of the Soviet Empire. In May 1992, out of both office and favor in his own country but nevertheless held in high esteem by those in the West who credited him with ensuring that the USSR ended not with a bang, but a whimper, Gorbachev completed the Cold War’s “full circle” that had begun with Churchill’s speech on Westminster campus forty-six years prior. He delivered his own John Findley Green Foundation Lecture, standing at the same podium Churchill had used, and speaking in front of a 32-foot segment of the Berlin Wall--the Wall that President Reagan had so dramatically urged him to “tear down!” only a few years earlier.

The leadership of Westminster College, especially College president RLH Davidson, had worked diligently early on, even during Churchill’s lifetime, to create a Memorial at the site of his famous speech. Former President Harry Truman participated in the groundbreaking ceremony for the Memorial in 1964. At first intended as a Memorial to the Iron Curtain speech, it assumed the mission of memorializing Churchill himself after his death in 1965.

A fitting structure was located to house the Memorial when a 1677 Christopher Wren church in London, gutted by Nazi bombs in 1940 during the Blitz, was moved to the College campus, completely reassembled, and restored to its original Wren glory. *The Winston Churchill Memorial and Library in the United States at Westminster College* was formally dedicated in 1969. The guest speaker at the ceremony was Lord Mountbatten, and attendees included members of Churchill's family as well as national and international leaders. In the undercroft of this centuries-old London church are the offices, library and museum honoring Winston Churchill. Visitors to the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library can explore the intriguing life of Churchill as a political leader, family man, artist, and Nobel Laureate author among the many other things he mastered during his long life of public service. The museum is filled with artifacts, busts and sculptures, as well as documents that tell the story of Winston Churchill's life. The museum also records and presents the history of Westminster College's involvement in the Cold War. Inside the museum, one can find Churchill's family lineage, exhibits on his involvement in world politics, his books, art, and much more. Pieces of history that symbolize the numerous contributions Churchill made to the entire world line the walls, fill display cases, and cover the floors. Among some of the most prized pieces in the museum are an Epstein bust of Churchill that is also found in the Oval Office in the White House, several original Churchill paintings, and many artifacts and memorabilia that have been donated by his family and those who knew him. Tributes to some other important figures who have contributed to the College's Cold War history, such as Gorbachev, Truman, and Margaret Thatcher, can also be found exhibited, including several brand new interactive video kiosks. Outside the memorial, like a cover to the book that Westminster has become, stands a thirty-two foot section of the destroyed Berlin Wall--*Breakthrough*, Edwina Sandys' sculpture using this massive section of the wall, and depicting a man and woman breaking through the physical symbol of the Iron Curtain her grandfather spoke about.

The library inside the Memorial has one of the largest collections of books on or about Winston Churchill, or that contain topics pertaining to Churchill. It contains extensive archives on the history and development of Churchill's visit to Fulton and his *Sinews of Peace*

speech. "One of the things about the memorial that we are most proud of is our library collection. Our resources pertaining to Winston Churchill would be extremely beneficial to any researchers and, likewise, we encourage any interested researchers to visit the library and use them," says museum curator-archivist John Hensley.

Aside from preserving the campus' involvement in the Cold War, the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library also houses the Anson Cutts Gallery, which hosts several art shows and visiting museum exhibitions throughout the year. Our next featured traveling museum exhibition is "The Korean War," presented by the government of the Republic of Korea and beginning at the end of July, 2002. The Memorial gift shop provides the opportunity for guests to purchase books by or about Churchill, prints of his paintings, even busts of Churchill.

The Christopher Wren church above the memorial --- The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, whose foundation in London dates back to the 12th century --- was rebuilt by Wren in 1677 after being destroyed by the Great Fire of 1666. Moved to Fulton and reassembled stone by stone to serve as the Churchill Memorial and Library, it is also open for guests to tour. Westminster College students and guests attend weekly chapel services, and participate in other College functions hosted by the Memorial. Couples may book the church for their wedding, and it is the site of about 40 weddings each year. Information regarding booking the Church is found on our website.

Despite the large amount of purely public and strictly historical interest in the Winston Churchill Memorial, perhaps its most important role is the one it plays in the Westminster College community. The Memorial's library and its museum exhibits support the liberal arts college and the students' pursuit of a well-rounded education in all aspects of leadership. In fact, the Churchill Memorial is currently in the process of planning and installing renovations that will put an even greater emphasis on leadership in order to create a closer relationship with the students. These renovations, which will re-create the museum's main exhibit gallery as "The Churchill Leadership Gallery" will include bringing in new exhibits on Churchill and his leadership and will also incorporate the outstanding history of leadership of Westminster College and its alumni. "The Churchill Memorial

really serves as the ‘bricks and mortar’ representation of the outstanding heritage of leadership here at Westminster College,” said Dr. Jerry D. Morelock, Churchill Memorial Executive Director. “Our plans for new exhibits will help us serve the mission of Westminster College to educate leaders of character dedicated to lives of success, significance and service. We have also conceived these plans to augment and invigorate this living Memorial – a Memorial that Winston S. Churchill called ‘an imaginative concept’ – in fresh, imaginative, and effective ways,” said Morelock.

The Winston Churchill Memorial and Library on the campus of Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri is open daily from 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (Closed Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and New Year’s Day Admission is \$3.50 for adults, \$2.50 for Senior Citizens, AAA Members, and tour groups, and \$1.00 for students. For more information, call (573)592-5369, or visit their website at www.churchillmemorial.org.

[About the Author: Amy Edgar recently completed her sophomore year at Westminster College, where she is studying Communications with an emphasis in Public Relations. During the spring semester of 2002 she was an intern for the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library. Amy writes for the campus newspaper *The Columns* and assists in writing press releases and event news articles for the Memorial.]



Cold War Tourist: *USS Blueback* SS-581

**Oregon Museum of Science & Industry,
Portland, Oregon**

Berthed in the Willamette River in Portland, Oregon is the Cold War veteran and movie star *USS Blueback* (SS-581). Having served her nation for over thirty years, *USS Blueback* is now a part of the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry (OMSI) and open to the public.

USS Blueback was launched in April 1957 and placed in commission in October of 1959. In addition to being the last boat of the *Barbel*-class, she is also the last diesel-powered attack submarine built for the U.S. Navy. Her "teardrop" shaped hull was innovative at the time and enabled her to attain a submerged speed of 21 knots.

USS Blueback served in the Navy for over thirty years. She was decommissioned in October 1990. In February 1994, the OMSI acquired her and moved her to Portland. Three months later, she was opened to the public. In addition to appearing in television commercials and a Discovery Channel documentary, *USS Blueback* appeared in the movie *The Hunt for Red October*. In this film adaptation of Tom Clancy's Cold War-inspired bestseller, *USS Blueback* played the part of the *Los Angeles*-class nuclear attack boat *USS Dallas*.

USS Blueback's original screw (propeller) was removed and placed near her as the centerpiece of the U.S. Submarine Memorial. Surrounding the screw are 67 bricks; each one is inscribed with the name of a U.S. submarine lost at sea.

Tours - Regular Tours are given daily 10 am to 5 pm and cost \$4 per person.

Techno tours are given on the first Sunday of the month and cost \$15 per person.

Directions - The Oregon Museum of Science and Industry is located on the east bank of the Willamette River just south of downtown Portland. It is accessible via Interstates 5 and 84 and Highways 30 and 99E.

For More Information - Call 503-797-4624 or visit www.oms.edu

35th Anniversary of the Hollybush Summit

Just a couple weeks after the June 1967 Arab-Israeli War, the Cold War came to the sleepy little college town of Glassboro, New Jersey. On 23 June and again on 25 June, the leaders of the two Superpowers --- U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson and Soviet Premier Alexey Kosygin -- met at Glassboro State College in Hollybush, the home of college President Thomas E. Robinson. Located 18 miles south-east of Philadelphia, Glassboro was chosen as the site for the summit because it was half-way between Washington and New York. Around this time, Kosygin was in New York meeting with the United Nations. Among the topics discussed by Johnson and Kosygin was anti-ballistic missile systems, strategic arms limitations, the Middle East, and the Vietnam War. *Cold War Times* will feature an in-depth look at the Hollybush Summit in the July issue.

