



# Cold War Times®

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

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## *In This Issue: Sponsored by - [www.Spy-Coins.com](http://www.Spy-Coins.com)*

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**About The Cold War Museum**

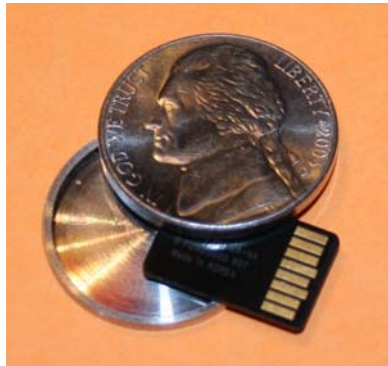
*Founded in 1996 by Francis Gary Powers, Jr. and John C. Welch, The Cold War Museum is dedicated to preserving Cold War history and honoring Cold War Veterans. For more information, call 703-273-2381, go online to [www.coldwar.org](http://www.coldwar.org), or write The Cold War Museum, P.O. Box 178,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

*To contact the Editor of The Cold War Times or to submit articles for future issues, email the editor at [editor@coldwar.org](mailto:editor@coldwar.org) or visit [www.coldwartimes.com](http://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](http://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, and carry this data unfettered through airports and across International borders. The complete line of these items can be found at [www.Spy-Coins.com](http://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. This code is good through June of this year.)

## **THE COLD WAR MUSEUM**

### **SPRING / SUMMER UPDATE 2009**

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 writing to provide you with a brief update.

After more than three years of working with The Cold War Museum in their effort to locate at the former Lorton Nike Missile Base, on March 13, 2008 Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA) imposed an April 1 deadline on the museum to show financial capability for phase one. The Museum requested a ninety-day extension in order to set up meetings with donors who had pledged six and seven figures once a lease was in place. Fairfax County Park Authority denied the museum's request for a 90-day extension and on April 1 denied their application for use of the former Lorton Nike Missile base. All options are now back on the table including partnering with a museum or university interested in adding the most comprehensive Cold War collections to its holdings. These recent developments have opened channels of communication with Prince William County and Isle of Wright County to explore the benefits of locating the museum in their municipalities.

The Cold War Museum continues to work with the Diefenbunker Museum in Ottawa, Canada, the Atomic Bunker in Harnekop, Germany, and the International Spy Museum in Washington, DC to display some of its artifacts until the museum finds a permanent home. The mobile exhibit on the U-2 Incident, the "Spies of Washington Tour," and related educational activities continue to generate interest and support. The mobile U-2 Incident exhibit recently concluded a six-month display at the New Berlin Library ([www.newberlin.lib.wi.us](http://www.newberlin.lib.wi.us)) in WI. Dates are now being scheduled for 2010, which corresponds to the 50th Anniversary of the U-2 Incident. The educational Spy Tour of Washington ([www.spytour.com](http://www.spytour.com)) is booking group tours online.

The Cold War Museum is pleased to announce the formation of its Caribbean Chapter. I would like to thank volunteer Raul Colon of Puerto Rico for all the hard work he has done to establish this chapter, which compliments the museum chapters in Berlin, Germany and Milwaukee, Wisconsin staffed by volunteers. Our Berlin Chapter is making excellent progress as part of the coordinating committee for the 60 Anniversary of the Berlin Airlift. Our Midwest Chapter recently helped to open channels of communications with the Des Plaines Rotary Club near Chicago for support from Rotary International. For more information on our chapters, please visit [www.coldwar.org/museum/museum\\_chapters.html](http://www.coldwar.org/museum/museum_chapters.html).

Please consider a 2009 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](http://www.coldwar.org). Together we can make this vision a reality.

Francis Gary Powers, Jr. - Founder  
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### **MIDWEST CHAPTER UPDATE**

By Chris Sturdevant, Midwest Chapter President

The Midwest Chapter received a unanimous endorsement of our museum plans from the Waukesha Allied Veterans Council on Thursday April 9. The council is represented by chapter members of the VFW, American Legion, Marine Corps League, Disabled Veterans, Vietnam Veterans, and the Purple Heart. Each post has been asked for further support and a foundation has been laid to further our museum and preservation efforts at Hillcrest Park.

The U2 Incident exhibit will run through April 29 at the New Berlin Public Library Veterans Room. Francis Gary Powers, Jr. will give a lecture at the library that evening about the 49th anniversary of the U2 Incident of May 1, 1960. This event will conclude the six month exhibit run in southeast Wisconsin. Werner Juretzko spoke at the exhibit opening in December 2008.

The Association of Former Intelligence Officers (AFIO) has extended an invitation to the active members of the CWM - Midwest Chapter - to participate in their annual Meeting at the Great Lakes Naval Station, on April 24 & 25.

The Midwest Chapter has also been invited to participate at the 2009 annual EAA AirVenture July 27- August 2. We are slotted to speak at the daily EAA Museum forum during the week and will provide museum information to its many of its 100,000+ visitors. 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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## **BERLIN CHAPTER UPDATE**

By Baerbel E. Simon – The Cold War Museum – Berlin Chapter

Photos: Horst Simon, Berlin Chapter

Dear Friends and Supporters of the Cold War Museum-Berlin Chapter,

I am glad to offer the following report about the activities and developments of the Cold War Museum/Berlin Chapter. We have had a number of interesting invitations and events.

A special event took place on March 08, 2009 when we hosted over 60 guests at the Memorial Site Bunker Harnekop. Our guest speakers included: Assoc. Prof. (Ret.) Harold E. Schwartz, South Carolina, USA; Translator: US Air Force Major (Ret.)/Asst. Prof. (Ret.) Arik K. Komets, Berlin; Moderation: Bärbel E. Simon, The Cold War Museum / Berlin Chapter.

### **My experiences in Berlin: What a Story.....**

Harold (Hal) Edward Schwartz Jr. was born in Washington DC. His father was an American Diplomat who was also stationed in former French Indochina, now Vietnam. Mr. Schwartz attended school there and learned to speak fluent French.

After graduating from high school Mr. Schwartz attended Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. Before graduation he enlisted in the US Army and was assigned to military intelligence. He was sent to the US Army Language School in Monterey, CA, to learn Russian.

In January 1961 he was assigned to West Berlin. Due to his language skills (English, French, and Russian) he had duty assignments to several US military and Allied offices/departments where his language skills were required. In October 1964 another soldier introduced him to several “Free University” students in West Berlin. He was asked by them, if he could help in the infiltration of several Humboldt University students from East Berlin to West Berlin. He agreed. Out of altruistic conviction, he did not receive any money for it.....

I am pleased to announce that Mr. Kevin Flecknor who is living Kettering in the United Kingdom, has agreed to serve on the Cold War Museum / Berlin Chapter as British Liaison. It is really a great honor and a step forward for the Berlin Chapter.

### **The British Liaison of the Cold War Museum / Berlin Chapter**

By Kevin Flecknor

My name is Kevin Flecknor and I live in the town of Kettering in Northamptonshire, England. I have many historical interests, which include: Collecting memorabilia from WWI- WWII to present, which includes many books as well as items of clothing etc. I have an interest in making DVD's as well as collecting archive footage, I am thinking of showing some archive footage to the general public to gain funding to help maintain some war memorials that are in need of repair. The memorial at Kings Cliff in Northamptonshire is one in need of repair. I cut the grass and maintain the hedges but more is needed. The RAF was there at first and then the 20th Fighter

Group (USAAF) took over. I assisted an ex-work colleague on [www.airfieldsofww2.co.uk](http://www.airfieldsofww2.co.uk) & [www.airfieldsofww2.info](http://www.airfieldsofww2.info).

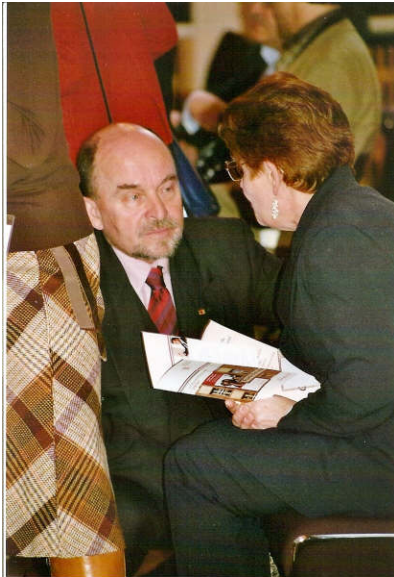
The first web-site takes you to Grafton Underwood and the second takes you to Kings Cliff. We are looking at Polebrook (351st) USAAF, as our next project, this was the airfield that Clark Gable was stationed at.

I have spent many hours with my cam-coder at Grafton Underwood, I made a DVD and sent it to the USA to Frank Schick, his family was on some of the footage, and Frank has since died and is remembered on the web-site.

I am a member of Huntingdonshire Aviation Group (HAG) we meet on the last Wednesday of the month. We meet at a pub between Huntingdon and Cambridge, it is a 75 mile round trip for me but it is worth it. Two of the members have bought a Cambra Cockpit and after renovating it they plan on taking it to shows/events.

I visit shows/events throughout the year and try to capture as much as I can onto DVD or photographs. I have contact with RAF Alconbury (USAF) the Wing Commander said she thought it an honor and said that they would work with me where they could.

I have introduced myself to RAF Cosford and I hope to link up with them, at present I am trying to find a Trabant (GDR) car a home either with Cosford or another museum that their curator can get me in touch with.



(Photo: Mr. Rainer Eppelmann former first free voted secretary of defense and disarmament of the GDR talks with Baerbel Simon)

I also set up the displays for The British Berlin Airlift Association. This is where I met Baerbel and Horst Simon in 2007; I made a film on DVD, of their visit and gave them a copy to take back to Berlin with them. I have remained friends with them ever-since. If I spot anything that I think is of any interest to them, I either let them know or even post it on to Berlin. I helped set up the display for the 60th Anniversary at Peterborough as well as Duxford a week or two earlier.

I was honored to have been invited to become an official co-worker, for the CWM, and accepted immediately. As you can see, I did start off by saying "I have many historical interests." As the UK Liaison, I will give it 100% and do the best I can for the CWM.

(Editor's Note: Many thanks go to Mr. Kevin Fleck for readiness to help to preserve the history of the Cold War.)

**The Cold War and the Peace Movement: The NATO Double-Track Decision in Inner German and Transatlantic Perspective Conference  
Berlin, 26-28 March, 2009**

This conference was hosted by: German Historical Institute, Washington, DC (GHI) and the Institute of Contemporary History Munich-Berlin (IfZ) Philipp Gassert (GHI), Tim Geiger (IfZ) and Hermann Wentker (IfZ). The location was at Hertie School of Governance. A Forum of Surviving Witnesses was held in conjunction with the conference.

(Photo: Mr. Genscher former Secretary of State, Federal Republic of Germany).



In this year of marathon commemorations (2009), an important milestone in the Cold War unjustly gets overlooked: the NATO Double-Track Decision of December 12, 1979. At that time, NATO decided that, in case arms control negotiations with the USSR should fail, the intermediate nuclear forces of the West should be modernized to provide a counterweight to the new Soviet SS-20 missiles. This directly affected international relations as well as domestic developments in European and North American societies: Alongside the almost simultaneous Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the NATO decision marked a shift from an era of reduced tension in international politics to a newly heightened East-West confrontation in the "Second Cold War."



In many Western societies, the decision mobilized domestic political protest movements. Societal resistance manifested itself on a scale hitherto unseen: protesters organized human chains, sit-ins, and mass demonstrations. But east of the "Iron Curtain," as well, the idea of peace moved a lot of people.

(Photo: Dr. Karsten Voigt Federal Foreign Office, Coordinator USA.)

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the NATO Double-Track Decision, this conference, jointly organized by the Institute of Contemporary History Munich-Berlin and the German Historical Institute of Washington, DC, aims to illuminate this historic landmark on the basis of the most recent research and newly accessible sources. In order to internationalize contemporary history, it addresses not only the central role of West German-American relations in this decision, but also the greater European picture. It focuses on the politics and societal reactions in Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, France, and Poland in addition to the rival superpowers, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. With this focus, the NATO Double-Track decision becomes embedded in its transatlantic, intra-European,

and social contexts. We are interested in connecting state and society, as well as global and domestic politics.

Moreover, we aim to highlight transnational cooperation among the peace movement(s) and the elite networks of the so-called strategic community. What long-term consequences followed from the confrontation between the political "establishment" and the peace movement? In the final analysis, did the Double-Track Decision, perhaps, paradoxically set the stage for ending the Cold War? At this conference, leading experts from Germany, Europe, and the U.S. will try to find answers to these questions.

In addition, in a roundtable discussion, prominent surviving witnesses will reflect on the questions that were so hotly debated in their day, including

Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; Karsten Voigt, coordinator for German-American cooperation who was the spokesperson on foreign affairs for the SPD faction in the Bundestag at that time; Rainer Eppelmann, minister "moved by peace" in East Berlin and the last defense minister in the GDR; and Marieluise Beck, a founding member of the Green Party and a parliamentary member of the Auswärtiger Ausschuss [Committee on Foreign Relations].

**SA-2 Missile at the Memorial site Bunker Harnekop**

On April 30 there will be a ceremony for VIP'S and on May 1, the official ceremony for the general public. May 1, 2009 corresponds with the 49th anniversary of the shoot down of Francis Gary Powers and the U-2 Incident. The missile is a permanent artifact of the missile museum in Pinnow and the Commune Oder- Welse.

**The Berlin Airlift: When The Nations United: The Miracle of Berlin**

I am pleased to announce that the Cold War Museum Berlin Chapter and the Cold War Museum / Berlin Chapter - British Liaison, in cooperation of the Library Kettering, Mrs. Andrea Pettingale would like to invite you to a special event on Wednesday May 20, 2009 at the Kettering Library commencing at 7:30 pm.





## Speaker & Special Guests

- Mrs. Andrea Pettingale Historian / Kettering /England
- Mr. Kevin Flecknor The Cold War Museum / British Chapter
- USAF Commander Timothy Cashdollar / 501st Air Base at Alconbury / UK
- Mrs. Baerbel E. Simon The Cold War Museum / Berlin Chapter
- Mr. Bernard Howard, Kings Cliff, UK



We would like to present, in addition of the talks, a slide presentation and photo exhibition at the Library.

A special thanks to Helmut Kirchner, The Cold War Museum / Berlin Chapter, who helped design the posters.

Please help spread the word about the Berlin Chapter. Together we can make this vision a reality. For more information, please visit either [www.coldwar.org/BerlinChapter](http://www.coldwar.org/BerlinChapter), [www.atombunker-16-102.de](http://www.atombunker-16-102.de), or contact:

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## NEW CARIBBEAN CHAPTER UPDATE

By Raul Colon, Director

This has been a hectic time for all involved with the Caribbean Chapter of the Cold War Museum. Starting in early February 2009, our organization has been involve, along with many veterans organizations such as the Military Officers Association of America (M.O.A.A.) PR1, the American Legion Post 48, National World War II Memorial Chapter, The Retire Enlisted Association (TREA) Chapter 64; in the planning and organization of this year's Memorial Day activities.

As part of our organization's role in the activity we were able to present and suggest a numbers of ideas with the head of the Oficina Del Procurador del Veterano of Puerto Rico, Mr. Jorge Mass and Mrs. Blanca Benitez of the Oficina Del Veterano del Municipio de San Juan. We will update our members about the official role of the organization within the activities' framework on April 29th. Memorial Day will occur on May 25th, 2009 at the Puerto Rico National Cemetery in Bayamon, Puerto Rico.

Aside the Memorial Day event, the Chapter has become involve with the Missile Defense Advocacy Agency (MDAA) in promoting Cold War issues. Recently (April 4th, 2009), Riki Ellison, founder and president of MDAA was attending the dedication of the Kauai Veteran's Eternal Memorial and Missile Defense Viewing Site which is located at Barking Sands Pacific Range Missile Facility in Kauai, Hawaii.

The new site is a permanent tribute and memorial to those that have served and those that will continue to serve our Armed Forces and an embedment of missile defense to defend and protect our nation and armed forces. Senator Daniel Inouye, senior Senator from Hawaii participated in the ground breaking ceremony on Friday along with Rear Admiral Joe Horn, Deputy Director of the Missile Defense Agency, Captain Aaron Cudnohufsky, Commander of the Pacific Range Missile Facility, Turk Tokita, Kauai's oldest veteran. We are please to have been able to contribute in a small form to this important development.

Another project the Chapter is close to finish its developmental phase is the "Care Package Drive" initiative. As part of the organization's continuing effort to pay tribute to our young men and women currently deployed in the country's war zones, we had design a basic Care Package for our soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen. The "Package" consists of several magazines (currents issues), books, an mp3 player, batteries, two t-shirts and a several consuming items.

As it set up, the "Packages" will be sent to ten servicemen or women every tenth of the month. Work is underway to provide a basic "Package" to our veterans as well. More information regarding this program will be forthcoming in the weeks to come.

After several months of stockpiling information, the Chapter is happy to announce that coming in May we will have our own interactive data base with hundreds of newspaper articles, magazine clippings and stills photos of Caribbean area sites and bases.

Places such as the Ramey Air Force Base in Puerto Rico, Sub Base in St. Thomas, US Virgin Island and several important locations around the Island of Aruba will be profiled in our first interactive data base. Also part of the data available to our guess and visitors are like will be sound and video clipping of the military preparations in Puerto Rico as part of the US-USSR standoff in early the 1960s.

During the period between January and April 2009, the Chapter has seen its membership grow to up to forty seven people. Because of this, unexpected but totally welcomed development we are in the process of finding a small office area to operate from. This is one of our many goals for the months ahead.

In June, the Chapter will be represented in a Veterans of Missile Defense Association activity in the Condado Plaza Hotel. The forum will feature the role of the Cold War veterans in the air defense of North America. The Caribbean Chapter will provide logistical information regarding NIKE missile sites and operational status during the 1960s.

Also in “our plate” this June will be a tour of High Schools Summer Camps to promote awareness of the Cold War era and its profound influence on the events we live today.

In summary, this has been a very exciting period for our organization. For more information regarding the Chapters’ activities, please visit us at <http://caribbean.coldwar.org> or you can write us at [Caribbean@coldwar.org](mailto:Caribbean@coldwar.org)

Regards,

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[www.coldwar.org/caribbean](http://www.coldwar.org/caribbean).

## **COLD WAR ASSOCIATIONS**

### **COLD WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION**

#### **Chairman’s Update**

By Vince Milum - Chairman - CWVA



(1) Thanks to the intervention of Veterans Service Organizations\* (and also Comedy's Central's John Stewart), the V.A. has shelved its plan to require disabled veterans to use their private insurance to help cover service-connected disabilities. This was frankly a bone-headed idea from the get-go and as educated analysts pointed out, individual and family policies have both appreciable deductibles as well as policy limits which can be exhausted. (\*Note the CWVA is a federally recognized VSO and can be found in the 2008-2009 Directory of Veterans and Military Service Organizations published by the Office of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.)

(2) The entire CWVA/CWVI Board recently met to discuss the continuing negative impact of the current financial downturn. One focus item was the Missouri legislature's unsound declaration that a veteran who heads a family of four and earns more than \$4,410 a year is considered "too wealthy" to qualify for Medicaid. The four members of the CWVA/CWVI Board who live in Missouri will look into ways to remedy this misguided attempt to resolve the state's budgetary battle between the legislature and the governor.

(3) Congressional staff have forwarded to us the proposed VA budget of the Obama Administration. The bottom line is that we are on a trajectory to see a significant increase in

gross benefits to the Cold War Veterans community despite the budgetary pressures facing American lawmakers.

(4) Photos are now posted of the CWVA Commemoration of Veterans Day 2008. See: [www.coldwarveterans.com/veterans\\_day\\_2008.htm](http://www.coldwarveterans.com/veterans_day_2008.htm)

(5) CWVI/CWVA hosted an Open House on Inauguration Day (January 20th). There were numerous guests including many (Kansas City-area) Cold War Veterans.

(6) Once again we would like to thank everyone for your continued support. To reiterate: Because of the support of our Honor Roll members, we are able to accept members who cannot afford their dues at this time of economic hardship.

Sincerely,

Brian Lawrence, Vince Milum, Lynn Norris, Connie Curts, Lynne Milum, and Rusty Norris

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

[www.coldwarveterans.com](http://www.coldwarveterans.com)

[www.coldwarveterans.com/cwva\\_news.htm](http://www.coldwarveterans.com/cwva_news.htm)

[www.coldwarveterans.com/cwva\\_board\\_statement.htm](http://www.coldwarveterans.com/cwva_board_statement.htm)

## AMERICAN COLD WAR VETERANS, INC.

### CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

By Sean Eagan

American Cold War Veterans are set to meet May 1, 2009 in Washington DC for the 2nd annual "Day of Remembrance for Heroes of the Cold War." Join us on May 1 for a Congressional Continental Breakfast 8:00-10:00 - Room 902 of the Hart Senate Office Building FOLLOWED BY visits to your senators and representatives. The at 11:30 travel to Arlington National Cemetery for the "Remembering Forgotten Heroes of the Cold War" Ceremony sponsored by American Cold War Veterans. The Ceremony begins at 12 noon, followed by visits to Korean War, Vietnam War, USS Thresher, and Laos Memorials.

Hotel info: Best Western Rosslyn/Iwo Jima  
1501 Arlington Blvd. Arlington, VA 2209  
Phone 703-524-5000 or 800-424-1501  
Rate 159.99

(Photo: May 1 remembrance at Arlington National Cemetery.)



American Cold War Veterans Inc. was featured in the April 2nd issue of Mcleans magazine, the largest Canadian news magazine with 2.5 million readers. The article featured interviews with Scott L'Ecuyer from ACWV and Tony Morland who represents a group of UK veterans fighting for a National Service Medal. Link : [www2.macleans.ca/2009/04/10/%E2%80%98well-it-wasn%E2%80%99t-really-a-war-was-it%E2%80%99/print](http://www2.macleans.ca/2009/04/10/%E2%80%98well-it-wasn%E2%80%99t-really-a-war-was-it%E2%80%99/print).

For more information, visit [www.americancoldwarvets.org](http://www.americancoldwarvets.org).

## **FEATURED ARTICLES**

### **AN OVERLOOK OF THE AIR DEFENSE OF GREAT BRITAIN: 1946-1985**

By Raul Colon ([rcolonfrias@yahoo.com](mailto:rcolonfrias@yahoo.com))

With the end of World War II, there were a sense in most political and society circles inside Great Britain that the country could gradually scale down its high military alert status. Unfortunately for them, the Berlin crisis of 1948 and the Korean War just two years later, rekindle in the country the spectrum of Hitler's Blitz of 1940. As a direct result of those two crises, the Royal Air Force (RAF) Fighter Command strength remained about the same levels of WW II through much of the 1950s. Fighter Command achieved its pick in total air assets in 1957. Total inventory that summer topped 600 operational fighters augmented by a powerful network of airfields and radar arrays. That year also marked a major policy shift inside the Ministry of Defense. This "shift" would drain Great Britain of its air defense independency in a couple of decades.

In the autumn of 1957, policymakers began evaluation the Soviet Union's nuclear missile capacity and the threat it actually represent to the U.K. At the time, the United States enjoyed an overwhelming nuclear deterrence force. This overwhelming arsenal will lead Britain's leaders to adopt a new policy. A policy referred to as Trip-Wire. As part as of the policy review, it was decided that from 1957 onward, the biggest threat facing Britain was the vulnerability of its nuclear delivery force: the newly developed V-bomber fleet, to the USSR's ever increasing nuclear ballistic missile force. It was suggested that a fighter shield, augmented by a powerful detection network ringing the V-bomber's bases could provide the force enough time to take-off and to commence its retaliatory profile. The "tripe-wire" strategy was coupled with Britain's ability to deliver a massive nuclear strike deep inside the USSR. It was because of Britain's leaders strong believes in trip-wire that Fighter Command did not proceed with many advance research and development projects. It also did not saw the necessity to invest high amounts of money into fighter concepts and/or procurement of new systems. But as the Soviet's ballistic missile capacity grew, both policies began to show their flaws. Because of the projected parity between American and Soviet nuclear arsenals, leaders in the UK began to understand that the next conflict will most likely be fought on a mix (conventional and nuclear) environment. Britain's whole defense posture will now be asked to operate in a non-nuclear environment as well as an atomic one. This change in position destroyed the operating assumption of the tripe-wire strategy and, to a lesser extend, that of massive retaliation.

In the mid 1960s it was recognized by the MoD that a Soviet conventional air threat was larger than their nuclear one. Unfortunately for Britain, years of following “tripe-wire” have reduced its operational air defense structure to a bare minimum. It was not just a matter of the numbers of available airplanes it was also the matter of the shortness of men and material. Years of budgetary constraints and of neglecting available systems left Britain’s once powerful radar and control network in a state of flux. Adding to this problem was the lack of operational airfields. By the end of 1945, the UK possessed one airfield per every twenty kilometers. A ratio that held true for most of the 1950s. But by the late 1960s there were only a handful of them. Most of the decommissioned airfields were handed over to municipalities for land development.

The arrival of the new air-deployed stand-off weapon platforms in the early seventies forced air defenses specialist to think on a wider band range. Air defenses operational ranges were now pushed out hundreds of kilometers in order to engage the launching aircraft in time. By now the British were assigned by the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT) and Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) a much wider air defense sector. Beside the Home Islands sector, the UK was now responsible for the vital Eastern Atlantic area which extend from the Channel to the North Norwegian Sea in the north and out very nearly to the coast of Iceland in the west. This was a tall order for any country to assume. If NATO’s fears were ever to be realized then Britain’s air resources in the mid-seventies would prove inadequate for the task because as a rearward base for SACEUR and a forward base for SACANT, roles that were assigned to England because of its geographical position rather than by air defense strategies, they would be a prime target for the numerical superior Soviet Red Air Force.

SACLANT called for a British operational profile that beside air defense included anti-submarine warfare and air patrols in support of maritime shipping operations in the Eastern Atlantic and Channel areas. SACLANT’s command also viewed the UK as its home base for mounting flank support for its strike fleet in case it needed to fight its way against the Soviet sea and air assets deployed on the North Norwegian Sea. The other command, SACEUR planned to use the UK as a mounting base for much of the deeper air penetration effort just inside the forward edge of the Soviet’s battle sector in Continental Europe. In the case of war, the UK bases would have also served as the “world” largest air bridge. Much as it happened during World War II, Great Britain would act as a gigantic aircraft carrier. Heavy lift aircrafts and jumbo commercial planes carrying thousand of troops and supplies would make the UK its staging area before deployment to the Continent. It was in this area where the British Air Defense Commander asserted its independence, because it was his Command that was assigned the task of defending the air bridge.

Thank God war never erupted in the mid to late 1960s because the RAF was woefully unprepared for it. Years of attrition and budgetary constraints have left the RAF Fighter Command a “shell of its former self”. Gone was the force that once could blank most of the sky above Europe. But the situation began to improve in the mid 1970s. By the fall of 1976, the RAF as a whole was beginning to rise from the ashes. That same year the RAF added two additional air defense squadrons fitted with upgraded Lighting interceptors. The RAF was also in the process of making the F-4 Phantoms the backbone of its air defense component. It had re-deployed the vaunted Bloodhound surface-to-air missile system (SAM) to the south east corner of the country for low level protection. Riper SAMs were deployed to the country’s northern

areas to guard the vital bomber bases. If the present looked good to the RAF's top brass, the future was looking even better. In the pipelines laid the much anticipated Tornado air superior platform which was schedule to replace the Phantom by the mid 1980s. The force was also expecting delivery of its coveted Nimrod Airborne Early Warning aircraft. Major improvements were also performed to the extremely important radar and communication network. The RAF was also planning the deployment of a new and flexible jamming resisting data link connecting the United Kingdom Air Defense Ground Environment (UKADGE) with fighter base control centers and early detection platforms. UKADGE was a control and communication interface system that worked through a mutually supporting hardened control centers and accepted digitized data from all sensors (ground, early warning stations, sea bases sensors and airborne radar platforms) British, French and NATO. The system gave Air Defense Commander an immediate profile of the air threat and resources available to counter it.

The mid 1970s also produce another, equally important, development; a shift in the political environment in Great Britain. The massive Soviet expansion of the early 1970s brought the threat of conventional destruction to the UK's door step. In this climate, the RAF was able to find many influential allies inside the House of Commons who were able to push forward a very ambitious air expansion program. Of course, any major rearmament effort not only needs monetary support but a more boarder production base that not only include production lines, but also the training of thousand of skill workers and their support facilities. Nevertheless, rearmament began in the late 1970s at a frantic pace. By the summer of 1985 delivery of Tornado units were considerable thanks to the efforts of around-the-clock production lines. That same year, the Nimrod began entering front line service replacing the aged Shackleton (AEW). New SAM batteries were deployed to every operational airfield. New systems, such as the EUROSAM, a joint British-French venture, were also in the process of being incorporated into the RAF's air defense structure. For air-to-air refueling, the RAF began to utilize the recently converted V-10 transport aircraft as well as a small number of converted Boeing jets.

Despite these and other measures taken by the RAF in during the first half of the 1980s, the force was still short of the skilled manpower needed to run its new and sophisticated systems. As the seventies gave way to the eighties, more and more RAF pilots and specialized ground personnel began to emigrate into the more profitable private sector. Despite several pay increased, such as the one of 1978, RAF retention rates began decrease dramatically. By the middle of the decade, turnover rates in the RAF began to stabilize and, in some areas (ground support personnel) it actually stopped. It's safe to say that by 1985 the RAF's operational capabilities were back to its immediate post WW II levels. Total number of available aircraft by 1985 fluctuated between 850 and 1,100 (including the Royal Navy) with more (around 200) on reserve alter status. Its once vaunted radar detection system was again one of the world's top technological marvels and its active and reserve manpower was increasing in ratio with the country's population for the first time in three decades. Not small feats considering the turmoil of the 1960s and 70s.

#### **SOURCES:**

The Encyclopedia of 20th Century Air Warfare, Editor Chris Bishop, Amber Books 2001  
The Classic Book on Military Strategy, BH Liddell Hart, Penguin Book 1991  
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## **SALVADORIAN WARS**

By Raul Colon ([rcolonfrias@yahoo.com](mailto:rcolonfrias@yahoo.com))

In 1969, the small Central American country of El Salvador engaged its neighbor, Honduras, in what is referred to as “The Soccer War” in 1969. Both countries were at odds over many issues, but everything seems to have come into play right after the nations played three, very hard fought, World Cup qualifying matches. The results and subsequent claims of foul play went on to ignite the conflict.

Because both countries were in the midst of social, economical and political strife; their armed forces were mostly fitted with obsolete and broken down World War II-era equipment and system. This level of unsophistication was more clearly visible in the air arms of each nation. The main offensive platform for each air force was the US-supplied F4U-5 Corsairs fighter. Beside the Corsair, Honduras boosted one of the last remaining P-51 Mustang air superiority fighter squadrons to have operational status attached to it. Unfortunately for Honduras, their Corsairs pilots proved to be no match for their more sophisticated Salvadorian counterparts, who downed a number of them in a three month span in 1969. One of the most relative facts to come out of the Soccer War was the shoot down of the sole Honduran P-51 by two Salvadorian Corsairs on July 17th 1969. It would be the last P-51 lost due to combat operations. Two months after the incident, peace negotiations commenced culminating with an uneasy peace.

After the war, the Salvadorian government began a rearmament drive, especially on its air force, in order to achieve air dominance over their perceived enemy. So did their former enemies. In 1981, and after officially signing a peace treaty with Honduras, the Salvadorian government, riddled by political and corruption scandals; began to implode. Several rebel groups were formed and an unofficial civil war erupted in this poor Central American nation. At the time of the “civil conflict”, Salvador boosted one of the most complete, in comparison to several in-area countries, air forces in the region. The air force was able to field one squadron of Dassault Ouragans, a squadron of Fouga Magisters, twelve US-supplied UH-1Hs helicopters plus several obsolete transport and support aircrafts. This force will be augmented in the 1982, when US policymakers decided to make El Salvador a pivotal asset in their fight against Cuban intervention. From the summer of 1982 onward, the Americans would deliver twelve additional UH-1Hs plus eight Cessna O2-As and three Fairchild C-123 troop transport planes.

Supplementing the air force was a ground component of approximately 40,000 combat troops and supporting personnel. Align against this force were roughly 15,000 rebel troops under the banner of the Frente Farabundo Marti de Liberacion Nacional or FFMLN, attached with Cuban and Nicaraguans “advisers” and equipped with Soviet-designed small arms and systems. Although relatively small in numbers, the rebels did control around 30 percent of the Salvadorian territory. It was the mission profile of the air force, the pounding and destruction of the FFMLN’s supply and communication lines. Since the spring of 1983, up to the summer of 1991; the air force ran interdiction sorties every other day. The most valuable asset in the Salvadorian effort against the rebels were the UH-1H helicopters. Helicopter operations in the remote parts of the country became the backbone of the air force combat operations. Fitted with heavy, .50 caliber, machine guns, the UH-1Hs loitered for hours over rebel-controlled territory, pounding away their slow moving trucks and horses.



On every other day, the Ouragans and Fouga Magisters would appear to bomb the rebels from low altitudes. Although the result of the bombing campaign was less than stellar, their physiological effect should not be underestimated. The slow, but constant bombing campaign, the promise of the pending delivery more advance American equipment and the disintegration of the vast Cuban network in the country, forced the FFMLN to the negotiation table in 1984. By 1992, more than ten years after the civil war erupted, both sides finalized a binding peace treaty officially ending the last Salvadorian War.

## **THE FLIGHT OF THE HOGWILD**

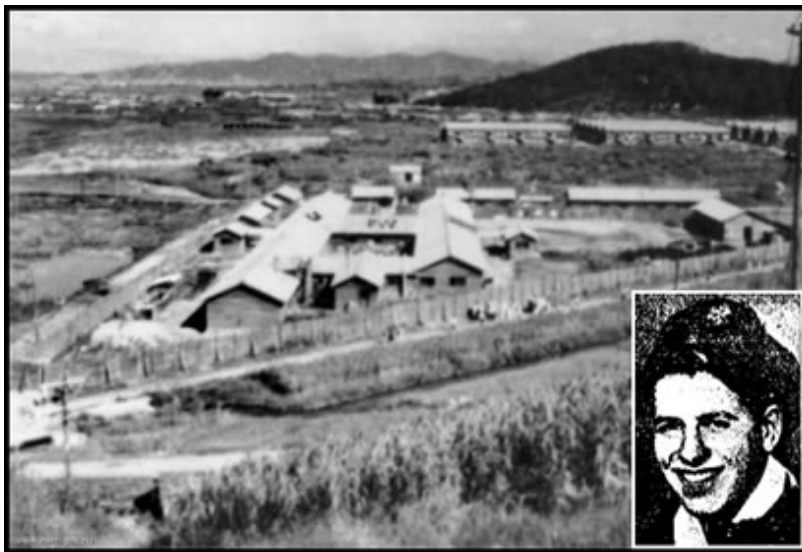
By Bill Streifer and Irek Darvishevich Sabitov

(Editor's Note: Research on HogWild is ongoing. I am aware of other opinions as to the details of this particular incident and readers are welcomed to contact Bill directly to assist with his research at: Bill Streifer, Long Beach, NY (USA), (516) 608-0094, [photografr7@yahoo.com](mailto:photografr7@yahoo.com). FGPjr)

On August 29, 1945, on the very day that General Douglas MacArthur became Supreme Commander of Allied Forces after the Japanese had surrendered, and coincidentally on the day known by Koreans as a “day of national shame,” the U.S sent three B-29s on a mission to Konan in northern Korea, a city now known as HamHung.

Under the guise of a “mercy mission” to a former Japanese POW camp, now under the control of the Soviet Union, three B-29s with supplies for 600 men, were sent to the Konan POW camp which the Americans believed housed only 156 British and Australian prisoners. In reality, the camp had 302 British and 52 Australian prisoners, a fact the crew learned at a later time.

It is now apparent that the true mission of the third B-29 to arrive at Konan that day, was not as it appeared, or had pretended to be. In actuality, the Hog Wild was on a photo recon mission over an area of the Korea peninsula which the American military had never seen before. The Airplane Commander was under orders to “forget dropping supplies and return to Iwo Jima if the plane encountered trouble.” Trouble was an understatement.



(Photo: Rare photo of the Konan POW camp in North Korea, where the crew of the Hog Wild was interned courtesy the Australian War Museum archives.)

(Photo Insert: Staff Sgt. Arthur Strilky, the Hog Wild's radio operator and sole surviving crew member - Chicago Daily Tribune - Sept. 21, 1945)

After the Hog Wild had suspiciously circled the area once too many times, four Russian Yak fighters were sent up to force the B-29 to land. According to a Soviet report, one of the Russian pilots, "on his own initiative" fired on the B-29, causing engine #1 to burn fiercely. B-29 engines, made partly of light-weight magnesium, can not be extinguished by the automatic fire-extinguishing system on board, and despite their best efforts, the fire continued to burn out of control.

Seven members of the crew were instructed to remain in the plane as it crash landed - badly damaged and on fire - on a Russian airfield. Six others had bailed out into the cold, East Sea. The Airplane Commander, who "thought the plane would explode," managed to land the B-29, and despite a published report to the contrary, not a single crewman died in the incident.

The Hog Wild was a late-model bomber, equipped with the most sophisticated radar system available, a portable K-20 camera which the Soviets had never acquired through lend-lease, and an over-qualified crew, the Its true mission may never be discovered, but in the opinion of Lieut. Col. Earl J. McGill (Ret.), the Hog Wild was a "spook," a spy plane whose mission was known by a select few. If questioned, the crew would have used their "mercy mission" cover story, and any accusation of spying would be denied.

According to Professor Cumings of the University of Chicago, a Korean history expert, spy missions over North Korea prior to the Korean War were not uncommon. The Hog Wild may simply have been one of the earliest.

According to Cumings, there was no written agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union after V-J Day, only an understanding between the parties. General MacArthur's General Order #1, dated August 15, 1945, unilaterally decreed that the Soviets would control the north half of the Korean peninsula above the 38th parallel, and the United States would control the southern half. "The Soviets never publicly agreed to it, never signed anything... they just agreed to it de facto." In early August, a Soviet communiqué prohibited firing on American aircraft, but by late August, that ban had been lifted.

So, technically, an invasion into Soviet airspace by the Hog Wild on August 29, 1945 was not a violation of any agreement since no agreement existed. Rather, it was General MacArthur asserting his authority as Supreme Commander, declaring that his own decree two weeks earlier need not be adhered to under all circumstances. If not for a secret cable (in no uncertain terms) which MacArthur sent to the Soviet High Command, objecting to the August 29 downing of an American B-29 by Russians (our ally), the incident may well have faded into history.

The Hog Wild was a secret plane on a secret mission, but the Konan camp at HamHung, and the surrounding area, was an even greater, well-guarded secret. No American had ever visited the camp, and the Red Cross, which had inspected the other POW camps on the Korean peninsula, had never inspected Konan (also known as Chosen Branch #1 by the U.S. Army Air Corps)

Miraculously, one of the crew who had bailed out into the East Sea, floated 30 miles north along the shore, and was rescued by a Korean fishing boat and tended to by a Korean doctor. When he requested that he be returned to the POW camp at HamHung, accompanied by the doctor, the

Russians denied his request. By this time, the rest of his crew had been rounded up and returned to the camp, but he was informed by a Russian officer, "There's no POW camp at HamHung. Go south to Seoul where the Americans are in control." After a change of heart, the last crewman was returned to the camp, accompanied by high-ranking Soviet officers.

Once reunited, and permitted to roam freely within the POW camp and the surrounding city, the crew uncovered numerous secrets which, until now, have remained buried in secret Army documents. They discovered why North Koreans had accepted Communism so readily, why the plan to divide Korea into North and South would not work, and would inevitably lead to a "civil war." They discovered that Soviet fighters were made of wood, and that British POWs were forced to manufacture the "precursor" of chemical weapons under inhumane conditions, the production of which some believe are still being carried out to this day.

This information was acquired through conversations with Russian engineers, officers, pilots, British POWs, a Korean doctor, and a Korean professor - a former student of Albert Einstein in Germany, many of whom they befriended in the end.

Despite the most sophisticated radar available, and a crew capable of operating it, the Russians bought the American version of the story that they were simply unable to locate a POW camp due to bad weather and deficient maps. Interrogated by high-ranking Soviet officers and flight engineers, they repeated their "cover story" of a POW mission gone bad, and were permitted to return to their plane and radio for help.

One possible explanation of these events is too incredible to be true, and is due partly to an underestimate of Russian intelligence and know-how. After the crew miraculously survived their ordeal, and were interrogated, the Russians commanders naively accepted their explanation and permitted the thirteen-man crew to roam freely about, allowing them to make some of the most remarkable discoveries of the post WWII-era. The Russians and the Americans eventually became friends of sort, sharing food, drink, dance and song. Eventually, they were offered free passage home, which they graciously declined after being forewarned by a Russian pilot that by doing so they may be placing their lives in jeopardy.

A more plausible explanation is that the Russians knew precisely the Hog Wild's mission, but when General MacArthur sent a top-secret cable to the Soviet High Command warning them that their actions were unacceptable, the Russians were in a bind. Not returning the crew would have likely resulted in an international "Cold War" incident like that of Francis Gary Powers U-2 downing some fifteen years later.

According to David Snell, a future LIFE Magazine investigative reporter, the Russians had secretly occupied a nearby Japanese nuclear facility, kidnapped and tortured six nuclear scientists inside, and returned the scientists to Moscow. By befriending the crew, destroying the photos that their K-20 camera on board may have taken, and safely returning them into American hands, the Russians mistakenly believed that the incident might quickly go away, and be forgotten. But now, for the first time, the suspicions of nuclear and chemical research facilities near HamHung can now be supported. The true identity of the Japanese "counter-intelligence" officer Snell interviewed, the names of the six, Japanese nuclear scientists captured and tortured

by the Russians, as well as the Cecil Nist (head of G-2 Army Intelligence, XXIV Corps) interview of the Hog Wild crew will be revealed for the first time.

By the end of WWII, the Americans had the atomic bomb and a plane to deliver it to its target, and the Soviets had neither. Stalin had seen with his own eyes the Americans use the atomic bomb with great success on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, just a few weeks earlier. According to Sergei Khrushchev, Nikita's son, after the success of the Enola Gay and other B-29s, Stalin's interest in acquiring an American strategic bomber was renewed. Stalin's written order (dated June 1945) confirms this. The Americans possessed the B-29 "Superfortress," the greatest bomber in history, and yet were quite unwilling to share it with their new allies, the Soviets.

Relying on American secret reports, Russian and American newspaper and magazine articles, documents, and consultation with numerous American and former Soviet scholars, as well an interview with the sole survivor of the B-29 crew, this author has managed to piece together the details of a mission which, according to many "experts," never happened.

What began as a scholarly analysis of a military confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union on August 29, 1945 in northern Korea during peacetime has evolved, quite unintentionally and unexpectedly, into significantly more. This is a unique examination of American-Soviet relations, Japanese-Korean relations, Stalin's attempt to acquire Japanese nuclear and chemical weapons technology, as well as a Soviet nuclear delivery system. And - for the first time - a look at the infancy of North Korea's chemical and nuclear weapons programs, as seen through the eyes of thirteen American airmen and three British POWs. It may also shed new light on one or more top-secret missions during the Korean War.

It is not surprising to what extent the U.S. Army and Air Force has gone to bury this incident in history. When the navigator, Eugene Harwood, was asked during an un-aired interview by Iowa Public Television, if he had been a POW himself, he responded "in a manner of speaking." When I asked the same question of Arthur Strilky, the B-29's Radio Operator, I received a similar response with the additional caveats, "I don't want to risk my POW status and benefits," and "I never knew why we were shot down (by the Russians)"

I believe the POW camp that the Airplane Commander Queen, Harwood, Strilky and the others remained at for about two weeks was intentionally misidentified as being, not in extreme North Korea but rather, in South Korea - near Seoul.

When the Air Force was asked what had become of the plane, they responded, "It appears that the aircraft was lost as missing after a collision on 19 Sept 1945," when in fact there had never been a collision, and the plane (or at the very least its top-secret components) were examined by Soviet military engineers. Their purpose was to reverse-engineer a Soviet version of the B-29, called the Tupolev Tu-4, named after Russia's greatest aircraft designer.

Most experts believe that process had begun in 1944 when the Russians acquired the Ramp Tramp and other B-29s soon afterward. But, in fact, all B-29s acquired by the Soviets had been fired upon, and serious development of the Tu-4 (according to a Soviet document) didn't begin until early 1946 - long after the downing of the Hog Wild.

Also, in direct violation of Army Air Corps protocol, no MACR or lost Aircraft Report had ever been filed, mistakenly believing that would end the paper trail. But the military had failed to destroy the crew's detailed account of the incident, a newspaper account of an Air Force news briefing, and other documents. Perhaps now they will wish they had done so.

And for those who find a spy mission during the summer of 1945 unlikely - a mission which has remained a tightly-held secret for so long - a possible explanation is provided by Jay T. Young in the "afterword" of Arthur Boyd's book, *Operation Broken Reed*. "Since North Korea remains a potential adversary of the United States, and one with a growing inventory of missile-delivery systems, large stocks of chemical and possibly biological weapons, and perhaps a small nuclear arsenal, Washington may still be reluctant to release details about how much and what kind of intelligence it obtained on North Korea and its Chinese and Soviet allies in the past."

In reality, according to Lieut. Col. Arthur L. Boyd, *Operation Broken Reed* had used precisely the same scenario as the *Hog Wild* to collect much-needed intelligence. In January 1952, during the heart of the Korea War, the CIA used the "fake" downing of a B-29 and crew to infiltrate North Korea.

### **A Brief Bio of the Authors**

**Bill Streifer** is currently writing the biography of the investigative reporter David Snell, entitled *Plausible Deniability*. Born in northern Louisiana, Snell was drafted two weeks prior to V-J Day, assigned to the Criminal Investigation Detachment (CID) of the XXIV Corps, and stationed in Korea. He began his career as a reporter for a small Louisiana newspaper. He later wrote for the Atlanta Constitution, the New York World-Telegram & Sun, and eventually became a Senior Editor for LIFE Magazine during the heart of the Cold War. David Snell wrote (Oct. 3, 1946) the first newspaper account of the downing of a B-29 called *Hog Wild* to spark national attention.

**Irek Darvishevich Sabitov** is a resident of Ufa, Bashkiria, South Urals, Russia. Mr. Sabitov is an editor of the Bashkir Regional Supplement of *Trud-7*, one of Russia's largest-circulation weekly Russian newspapers. His father, Lieut. Colonel Darvish Sabitov, took part in commanding an anti-aircraft artillery section in 1944-45 during WWII.

### **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)

### **91ST STRATEGIC RECONNAISSANCE WING ASSOCIATION**

The 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Wing Association is soliciting experiences and memories of anyone who served with the wing in any capacity. The stories are being collected for a book to be printed and ready for purchase by September 2009. You can email your interest in participating to Linda Bromley who heads up the project. Her email address is [bromleylr@gmail.com](mailto:bromleylr@gmail.com). Her snail mail address is: 12410 Keepers Trail, Cypress, TX 77429. Phone number 281-955-9483.

## **SANDY HOOK ORAL HISTORY PROGRAM**

I just posted 2 more oral history interviews to our website. They are both with Al Zwięzak who served at Fort Hancock in the 1930s. You can view all the interview transcripts at [www.nps.gov/gate/historyculture/sandyhookpeople.htm](http://www.nps.gov/gate/historyculture/sandyhookpeople.htm)

This increases our total of interviews transcribed and posted to the web to 26. Thank you to our volunteer JoAnne Carlson for completing both of these transcriptions. JoAnne, along with student interns, volunteers and summer staff has transcribed all of these.

Also, thanks to the Sandy Hook Foundation for allowing us to get these interviews transferred onto CD.

Mary Rasa  
Museum Curator  
Gateway NRA/Sandy Hook  
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## **INTREPID DOCUMENTARY PROJECT**

[www.intrepidjournal.org](http://www.intrepidjournal.org)



We need your help. Our goal: to tell the real story of the *USS Intrepid* and the brave men who served on her. I am writing to all Navy folk who always know when to step up. This is one of those times: our chance to make sure that history accurately and faithfully records the stories we know.

My name is Philip Marshall. I'm an experienced and accomplished filmmaker and documentarian. For the last two and a half years, I have been immersed in all things NAVY. I'm working on a new film for national public television that encapsulates and honors not only the more than 100,000 men that served on this one carrier but also the millions more that served and continues to serve on other carriers and support vessels since WWII.

Our film is almost complete -- but we need your help. Please take a few moments to view a short video about this project, where you will learn more about what I and many of your fellow Navy vets have been doing, and find out how you can help get the program finished and broadcast on public television!

Just click on this link, or cut and paste it into your browser, and have a look at this short video: [www.intrepidjournal.org](http://www.intrepidjournal.org).

Once you are done, please forward this e-mail to your family and friends. We owe it to history to see this story told -- and told right. Please consider this a duty to your fellow Navy vets and your own personal history.

If you don't make sure this story is told right, who will? Thanks in advance for taking the time and for your consideration.

Philip Marshall  
Filmmaker  
Maryland Public Television

## **COLD WAR EVENTS, REQUESTS, AND RELATED ITEMS**

### **U-2 INCIDENT POSTED ON GOOGLE EARTH**

May 1, 2009 marks the 49 anniversary of the U-2 Incident. To commemorate this historic flight, I am pleased to announce that Sue Bunch, (moderator on the Google Earth Community) has created an extensive Google Earth entry dedicated to my father's flight as outlined in his book "Operation Overflight". In order to view the flight path, historical photos, and excerpts from the book, you will need to download a free copy of Google Earth at [www.googleearth.com](http://www.googleearth.com). After you install Google Earth, visit Sue's overview located at <http://tinyurl.com/6nacwc> or <http://bbs.keyhole.com/ubb/ubbthreads.php?ubb=showflat&Number=1185352>, where you will be able to download the U-2 Incident template to view on Google Earth.

Sue Bunch is a stay-at-home mom with two teenagers. She's been interested in Eastern Europe for many years because her paternal family was originally from Warsaw, Poland. She likes to read spy novels and was fascinated by the story of my fathers' experiences that I related to her in June 2007. According to Sue, "I was keen to read about Mr. Powers' treatment in prison and as I read his book I began to visualize doing a post about it for Google Earth. My plan was to visit each location mentioned in the book and provide photos to bring the areas alive. The beauty of Google Earth, in my opinion, is that you can travel the world without leaving the comfort of your armchair, and I wanted to bring alive Francis Gary Powers' story, and I think I have done that with my project, which became very much a labor of love. I finished my project with huge admiration for Francis Gary Powers, and wish that I had had the chance to meet him in person....I was lucky to meet his son though, and he was a great help to me throughout the project."

Sue created seven different folders to tell the story of the U-2 Incident. The first folder shows various locations from Francis Gary Powers' early life, where he took his first airplane ride, where he went to college and where he did basic training in the United States Air Force. The second folder concerns the build-up to the U-2 Incident, when Powers was based in Turkey. The third folder deals with the fateful flight on 1 May 1960. The fourth folder deals with Francis Gary Powers' capture, arrest and trial. The fifth folder deals with life in prison at Vladimir, Russia. The sixth folder details what happened after Francis Gary Powers was freed by the Russians. The seventh, and last, folder talks about Francis Gary Powers' new life, his new family, and new jobs, up to his untimely death. I am thankful to Sue for all of her hard work and the countless hours of work she put in to posting this project.

Google Earth is a free-to-download program which lets you fly anywhere on Earth to view satellite imagery, maps, terrain, 3D buildings, from galaxies in outer space to the canyons of the ocean. You can explore rich geographical content, save your toured places and share with others. You can download the program at <http://earth.google.com>.

Sue is a moderator on the Google Earth Community which you can visit at <http://bbs.keyhole.com>. As a moderator, Sue helps to keep the message boards free from spam and inappropriate content. She helps new members and welcomes queries. Her user name there is BeadieJay.

## **FAIRFAX COUNTY WALKS AWAY FROM LEASE NEGOTIATIONS WITH COLD WAR MUSEUM**

After more than three years of working with The Cold War Museum in their effort to locate at the former Lorton Nike Missile Base, on March 13, 2008 Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA) imposed an April 1 deadline on the museum to show financial capability for phase one of the project. The Museum requested a ninety-day extension in order to set up meetings with donors who had pledged six and seven figures once a lease was in place. Fairfax County Park Authority denied the museum's request for a 90 day extension and on April 1 denied their application for use of the former Lorton Nike Missile base.

According to Museum Chairman Francis Gary Powers, Jr, "I am deeply troubled by the FCPA Board's decision to walk away from these lease negotiations after everyone involved has expended so much time and effort. We were close to achieving a mutually beneficial interim signed lease agreement that would have enabled the museum to bring donors to the table with check books in hand." A signed interim lease agreement would also have given the museum the ability to bring engineers, architects, exhibit designers, and other professionals on site so that a detailed construction budget could be compiled, Powers said.

The Cold War Museum was founded in 1996 by Powers to honor Cold War veterans and preserve Cold War history. Over the past ten years the museum has collected over three million dollars in Cold War artifacts including items from the Berlin Airlift, the Bay of Pigs, Cuban Missile Crisis, USS Liberty, the USS Pueblo, overhead reconnaissance missions, USMLM, Nike Missile battalions, the Berlin Wall, and related Cold War events. The Museum boasts one of the largest collections of Civil Defense items in the nation having salvaged the entire Washington DC Civil Defense Headquarters once located in Lorton.

A partnership agreement with Fairfax County Public Schools was established in 2005 and South County Secondary School worked with the museum to organize their annual Cold War Conversations symposium. Powers indicated that it was an "educational blow for the students of Fairfax County that will now miss out on speakers the like of Sergei Khrushchev, David Eisenhower, former Eastern Bloc County Ambassadors, and other prominent Cold War personalities." Other educational programs operated by the museum include a Spy Tour of Washington, a mobile exhibit on the U-2 Incident, book signings, lectures, and [www.coldwar.org](http://www.coldwar.org), the museum's educational website.



Negotiations were going well, Powers said, "until the FCPA indicated that the museum would have to pay for the utilities to be brought to the site, which in the beginning FCPA indicated they would be responsible for. In addition, FCPA wanted to have control over museum building naming rights, exhibit content, programs, and other museum components that would limit the museum's ability to operate." Powers went on to say that, "one of the very points of the Cold War was its controversy. The Cold War Museum Board was unanimous in its support for the Lorton Nike Missile Site but the Museum Board instructed their lease negotiations team to oppose any censorship or control of process from naming rights to exhibits to speakers that the FCPA brought to the negotiations table." In the end, Powers indicated that, "County budget deficits, the inability to get the county to sign a lease that would bring donors to the table, and the control that FCPA wanted over museum operations caused a negotiations roadblock that resulted in the FCPA walking away from the table with no planned use of the site."

When asked what he plans to do next, Powers indicated that, "all options were back on the table including partnering with an area university interested in adding the most comprehensive Cold War collections to its holdings." He went on to say, "As a result of these recent developments, channels of communication have been opened with Prince William County and Isle of Wright County to explore the benefits of locating the museum in their municipalities." In conclusion, Powers noted, "Everything happens for a reason. The museum is a functional museum in all aspects except for brick and mortar. Eventually, we will find a suitable partner with a permanent location that we can call home."

## **NAVY CHANGES GULF WAR SPEICHER STATUS TO 'MISSING-IN-ACTION'**

Secretary of the Navy Donald Winter determined today that the status of Capt. Michael Scott Speicher is changed from "Missing/Captured" to "Missing-In-Action" (MIA).

This determination was made after a review of available information; including the report and recommendation of a Status Review Board and comments provided by the Speicher family, as well as a Defense Intelligence Agency assessment.

Speicher was the first casualty of Operation Desert Storm. His F/A-18 Hornet was downed by hostile action on January 17, 1991, during the first manned air strike of the war, and he was declared "Killed-In-Action/Body-Not-Recovered" in May 1991.

His status was changed in 2001 to MIA, and then to Missing/Captured in 2002 based on sighting reports in Iraq. Those sightings have since been discredited.

In October 2008, the intelligence community concluded that Speicher is deceased, though his remains are unlocated. Based on that assessment, the Secretary of the Navy convened a Status Review Board to consider whether Speicher's status should remain Missing/Captured or should be changed.

Media may direct queries to the Navy Office of Information at 703-697-5342.

Public Contact: <http://www.defenselink.mil/faq/comment.html> or +1 (703) 428-0711 +1

## **KHRUSHCHEV IN IOWA 50TH ANNIVERSARY**

Commemorating Agriculture's Contributions to International Understanding

More than 30 Iowa organizations are planning a state-wide commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's historic visit to Iowa—a visit that helped ease cold war tensions and created a new era of positive Iowa-Russia relations. The centerpiece event will be a conference and banquet at the Hotel Fort Des Moines on August 28 followed by the celebration of Agricultural Progress Day in Coon Rapids, site of the historic Garst Farm, on August 29.

A citizen-led planning group is inviting high level officials from both countries to participate in the celebration and is arranging for the Russian visitors to meet with agribusinesses leaders and tour Iowa farms, factories, and research centers.

### **BACKGROUND**

September 2009 will mark the 50th anniversary of the 1959 visit of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev to Iowa, a visit that showcased the power of agriculture, trade, and citizen diplomacy to reach across borders and thaw Cold War tensions. During the icy depths of the Cold War—a time when diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States were at a frightening impasse and personal relationships were almost non-existent—Iowa farmer and seed corn pioneer Roswell Garst and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev forged an unlikely friendship built on their mutual interest in agricultural technology and in growing food for hungry people. The personal and business relationship the two men developed was the start of more than 40 years of citizen diplomacy carried on by Roswell Garst, his two sons, and especially his nephew, banker John Chrystal. These relations shocked many people in both countries. To those scandalized by the idea of a capitalist Iowa farmer talking and trading with the head of the communist USSR, Garst provided a very simple explanation: “Hungry people are dangerous people.”

Soviet Premier Khrushchev, who rose to power after Stalin, had embarked on a program to strengthen Soviet agriculture and food production that included a massive “Corn Campaign.” Garst lived and breathed to promote Iowa's technological advances in corn production and livestock feeding. Theirs was a “match made in heaven.”

Soviet-Iowa relations were first kindled by a 1955 Pulitzer Prize winning editorial in the Des Moines Register inviting the Soviets to come to Iowa to learn about the state's agricultural technology, no strings attached. The US State Department was wary, but the Iowa Farm Bureau organized a private tour of Iowa for a first-ever agricultural delegation from the Soviet Union. The Soviets met Roswell Garst, were impressed, and Garst was invited to the Soviet Union. On a return visit in 1958, during a visit to Khrushchev's dacha, Elizabeth and Roswell Garst invited the Soviet Premier and his wife Nina to visit the Garst Family Farm and the Garst & Thomas Hybrid Seed Corn plant in Coon Rapids, Iowa.

The next year, in early 1959, the first high-level US-Soviet contact since the end of World War II occurred when Vice-President Richard Nixon traveled to Moscow to inaugurate a US technology exhibit. There, Nixon and Khrushchev famously engaged in highly publicized verbal jousting matches. Tensions were high, but President Eisenhower invited Premier Khrushchev to visit the US. His famous two week tour in September 1959 included stops in New York, California; Washington, DC; and at Khrushchev's request, Iowa.

In contrast to the icy reception Khrushchev received in other parts of the country, Iowans gave a friendly and open reception to the Soviet Premier. They were proud to show off and share new agricultural technologies--mechanized agriculture, hybrid seed corn, nitrogen fertilizer, livestock feeding innovations, etc.—that were creating explosive production increases. In Iowa, Khrushchev and his family were honored with a banquet at the Hotel Fort Des Moines and given tours of Iowa State University, the Bookey meat-processing plant, a John Deere factory in Ankeny, and most famously, the Garst Farm in Coon Rapids, Iowa.

The historic visit of a Soviet leader to an Iowa farmer in the American Heartland has long been regarded as a shining moment in the midst of the Cold War—an act of agricultural goodwill that had positive repercussions for decades. Many believe that this personal contact may have helped ease tensions during that fearful time when two rival world powers seemed to teeter on the brink of nuclear holocaust.

Fifty years after Khrushchev's famous visit to Iowa, the people of the United States and Russia continue to face each other across a divide of foreign policy tensions. And, once again, the people of Iowa wish to extend a hand of friendship and respect to our Russian counterparts. Our hope is that agricultural technology exchanges, trade relations, and personal relations can help to promote mutual understanding, mutual economic benefit, and peaceful coexistence—just as it did 50 years ago.

Iowans believe that food, agriculture, and farmer-to-farmer citizen connections, have been and will continue to be an important force in forging human bonds across political and ideological differences. The citizens of all nations share a common interest in agricultural production, environmental stewardship, food security, and peace. Today, when international tensions continue to swirl around a hungry world, the agricultural arena can once again offer new avenues for trade, increased food production, and mutually respectful relations.

Iowans are particularly proud of their long history of positive relations with the people of Russia, Ukraine, and other former Soviet states. This history includes more than 30 agriculture-related trips made by Garst's nephew, agricultural banker John Chrystal, right up until his death in 2000. It also includes many other Russia-Iowa bonds forged throughout the years by Iowa State University, Iowa's Sister State program with Stavropol, the Iowa Council for International Understanding, and many others. Organizations that celebrate Iowa's traditions of seeking international understanding through food and agriculture include the prestigious annual World Food Prize celebration and the US Center for Citizen Diplomacy, both based in Des Moines.

More than 30 Iowa organizations are working together to hold a 2009 state-wide commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Nikita Khrushchev's visit to Iowa. The centerpiece

event will be a conference and banquet at the Hotel Fort Des Moines on the afternoon and evening of August 28. August 29th, the celebration will travel to the farm community of Coon Rapids to commemorate the Garst Farmstead as a historical site, celebrate “Agricultural Progress Day,” and honor the work of citizen diplomats.

Participating in this event will be Premier Khrushchev’s son, Sergei Khrushchev, and Khrushchev’s Pulitzer-Prize winning biographer, William Taubman. Also invited are Iowa Senators Tom Harkin and Chuck Grassley, US Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, and Iowa Governor Chet Culver as well as Russian Ambassador Sergey I. Kislyak and Russian Minister of Agriculture Yelena B. Skrynnik. The Russian government has been invited to send a high level agricultural delegation to be given tours of Iowa’s most cutting-edge farms and factories.

The goals of the commemoration are to: celebrate and honor Iowa’s traditions of citizen diplomacy and agricultural innovation; emphasize the common interest of all people in food security; honor and recognize Iowa’s long tradition of positive relations with Russia and Eastern Europe; and promote current US-Russian trade and positive foreign relations.

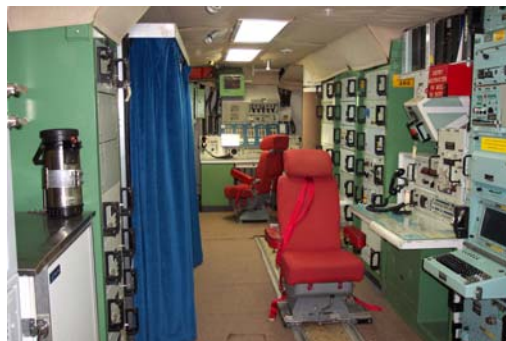
For more information, to become involved, or to send memories or advice, please contact:

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Co-Chair, “Khrushchev in Iowa” Planning Committee,  
401 5th Avenue South  
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### **MINUTEMAN MISSILE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE SUMMER RESERVATIONS**

Park rangers at Minuteman Missile are thrilled to announce that they will begin taking reservations for the site’s 5th summer season on Monday, April 6th. The 2009 summer season (Memorial Day – Labor Day) will see yet another significant increase in visitor services. Guided tours will now take place twice daily, Monday through Saturday, at 9 A.M. and 1:30 P.M. The Saturday tours will be the first time in the site’s history that such an option has been offered to the public on a weekend. “We want to give our visitors as many opportunities as possible to visit the site and learn about the outstanding efforts of Air Force personnel to safeguard the nation during the Cold War” said Chief Ranger Pam Griswold.

(Photo: Underground Launch Control Center at Minuteman Missile National Historic Site.)



Visitors wishing to take the reservation tour should

reserve their spots as soon as possible. The opening week of reservations in April 2008 filled over half of the summer season tour spots. Reservations can be made by calling the Minuteman Missile headquarters office at 605-433-5552 between 8 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. MST, Monday - Friday.

Visitors on these tours are escorted through the topside structure and launch control capsule 30 feet below at Delta-01, a former launch control facility that housed missile crews from the 44th Missile Wing at Ellsworth AFB. They will also travel to Delta-09, a missile silo containing a Minuteman II training missile. A reserved tour takes approximately one and a half hours and the service is free.

In addition, the site will once again be offering its very popular weekly open houses each Thursday 9:00 a.m. to noon throughout the summer (with the exception of August 6th). The Open House tour is a shorter version of the Reservation Tour at Delta-01. On this tour visitors get a quick Ranger-guided tour of the topside, including viewing of the living quarters and the security control center. Visitors then take an elevator down to the underground Launch Control Center where they learn how the missiles would be launched in the event of a nuclear attack.

In 2008 there were 21,000 visitors to the visitor contact station at exit 131, Interstate 90. Of these 21,000 visitors over 9,300 were able to tour the site either on the reservation tour or at an open house.

More information about the site can be found on the internet at [www.nps.gov/mimi](http://www.nps.gov/mimi). The park film Partners For Peace, which includes a virtual tour of the site, is also available for viewing on the home page.

## **BRITAIN'S COLD WAR**

Britain's Cold War is a major documentary production that covers how the Cold War affected Britain, its citizens and the Governments Actions during the time. Since the Freedom of Information act came into force in the UK thousands of documents relating to the Cold War and the Governments plans have come to light. Our research team have been, and still are, trawling these documents and slowly but surely we are piecing together the real story of the Cold War in Britain.

During the program production we have visited or are visiting some amazing locations including the huge underground government bunkers across the UK, the sites of Britain's Nuclear Missile development and Testing and the site of US missiles in the UK. We also look at Britain's Defense systems including the Royal Observer Corp and the ROTOR project. We will explain the thinking behind Britain's Protect and Survive policy and through re-enactment drama we see what would have happened should the balloon have gone up.



Since the last update we have been busy on the research side of things, updating our new website ([www.britaincoldwar.info](http://www.britaincoldwar.info)) raising funds and talking to broadcasters. We are pleased to announce that we have had significant interest from several high profile channels in the UK and also in the US. We have also been in touch with many organizations in the US with a view to their involvement with the production.

### **Britain's Cold War Needs You Campaign has been launched.**

The "Britain's Cold War Needs You" campaign aims to get more people involved in the program whether it's by contribution, technically or financially. Visit the Get Involved section of the web site to find out more about how you can get involved.

Under this campaign we are also offering a Crowd Funding option which gives individuals and companies a unique opportunity to be involved with the program and profit from it. It also makes a fantastic unique gift as you Crowd Funders get their name in the credits.

[www.britaincoldwar.info/getinvolved.php](http://www.britaincoldwar.info/getinvolved.php)  
[www.britaincoldwar.info/crowdfunding.php](http://www.britaincoldwar.info/crowdfunding.php)

#### Programme Makers Contact Information

Atomic Flex Media – [www.atomicflex.co.uk](http://www.atomicflex.co.uk)

Atomic Flex are an independent media company based in Bristol, England.

### **NIU ROCKFORD CENTER COLD WAR SYMPOSIUM**

The final symposium for the 2008-2009 **Freedom Project** coordinated by Betsy Homewood focused on the era of The Cold War. The event was held on Saturday, April 4th at the NIU Rockford Center with keynote speaker Gary Powers, Jr., Founder of The Cold War Museum.

Powers, the son of Francis Gary Powers whose U-2 plane was shot down by the Russians in 1960, provided a "Son's Perspective of the Cold War." In addition to accounts of his father's ordeals as a prisoner who faced serious charges as a spy, Powers provided an overview of the Cold War.

(Photo: Werner Juretzko, Dr. Sarah Blue, Francis Gary Powers, Jr., and Dr. Richard Fried after the event)



Also participating in the event was Werner Juretzko, former Stasi prisoner who now makes his home in Chicago. A G-2 undercover espionage agent for the US Army Intelligence, Werner was captured while on a mission in 1955 and spent over six years in East German prisons, mainly in solitary confinement. His power point highlighted his experiences as well as sharing information on other aspects of Cold War espionage.

Providing content for the symposium was Dr. Richard Fried of the University of Illinois-Chicago who spoke about “The Home Front during the Cold War.” Using old black and white slides, Fried shared information about the Red Scare and McCarthyism, as well as about the life-styles and trends which occurred during this time period, from huge fins on the cars in 1954 to the Loyalty Parades which took place in many cities drawing huge numbers of patriotic citizens.

Following an enjoyable lunch with lots of conversation, the final speaker for the day, Dr. Sarah Blue of Northern Illinois University, shared a power point which provided content on “Cuba: Then and Now.” She gave historical background for the island nation, then shared some exciting new information on the Cuban Missile Crisis regarding the near disaster which occurred between a Russian submarine and four of our navy’s destroyers which had discovered the sub. Fortunately cool heads prevailed or the Cold War history would be vastly different than what we know today.

After Dr. Blue’s presentation, JD Bowers opened a document sharing session with the presenters which allowed them to share special resources which could be used in teaching the Cold War. Each also shared the event they felt most impacted the Cold War. Attendance at the Cold War Symposium was approximately 50 participants which included the speakers. Rave reviews were given by all participants in their evaluations of the day!

## **VIRGINIA WAR MEMORIAL TEACHERS 2009 INSTITUTE**

The Virginia War Memorial is pleased to announce their schedule of Teacher Institutes for Summer 2009. Listed below are the opportunities with dates and locations from which you may choose. These Institutes are being presented by the Memorial with our partners - the National D-Day Memorial, the Virginia Historical Society, the U.S. Army Women’s Museum, the Women in Military Service to America Memorial, the Cold War Museum, the U.S. Navy Museum at Navy Yard, and the George C. Marshall Foundation. We begin at 10:00 a.m. and end at 3:00 p.m. with a complimentary lunch and no registration fee.

Attendance at any of the Institutes will also be eligible for relicensure points in the Commonwealth. Each of the venues will have representatives and a presentation during their particular Institute. Please find the invitation and registration form attached. You may also register online at our website, [www.vawarmemorial.org](http://www.vawarmemorial.org). All registrations need to be received by June 10, 2009.

- Vietnam: Their Stories Still Echo – Richmond, VA (June 24)
- Army Women – Ft. Lee (June 30)
- Artifact Preservation –Lexington (July 29)
- D-Day - The Mighty Endeavor - Bedford, VA (July 28) and Richmond (July 30)
- Cold War – Facts, Fiction and Fables – Richmond (August 4) and Washington, D.C. (August 6)
- Women in Military Service – Arlington (August 5)

We hope you will be able to join us on one of the above days. For more information, please visit [www.vawarmemorial.org/schools/teacher-institutes](http://www.vawarmemorial.org/schools/teacher-institutes).

If you have any questions, please give us a call.

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## 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)

### FIRST NATIONAL NIKE VETERANS REUNION - SEPT. 11 TO 13, 2009

The Friends of Nike Site Summit ([www.nikesitesummit.org](http://www.nikesitesummit.org)) will host the first National Nike Veterans Reunion in Anchorage, Alaska, from Sept. 11 to 13, 2009. Reunion coordinator Greg Durocher said, "The summer tourist rush will be over, fall colors should be at their prime, the weather will be cool but not cold, and it will still be fishing season without the crowds!"

"We're planning to have the event held at the Sheraton Anchorage," Durocher continued. "They are giving us fantastic rates and perks if we get the numbers. I've asked for a block of 50 rooms, not knowing how many will want to come up. The price quoted is \$119 a night, plus tax." Room rates extended to Sept 08 to the 15<sup>th</sup> for those who want to extend their stay.

(Photo: Service Practice - Nike missile live firing from Site Summit)



Activities will depend upon response, but the following events are tentatively planned:

- Meet and greet icebreaker
- Historical photos/film clips session
- Personal anecdotes session
- Friends of Nike Site Summit (FONSS) session

Keynote luncheon

- Tour of Site Summit (Bravo Battery) up Arctic Valley Road, with lunch at Alpenglow Ski Area lodge.



- Tour of Anchorage (perhaps out to Portage Valley along the Seward Hwy. a National Scenic Byway), to include showing how the Alpha Battery site was converted into Kincaid Park and Chalet.

- Salmon bake.

- Native Heritage Center tour

“Both the week preceding and following the reunion would be good for hiking, fishing, gold-panning, scenic drives,” Durocher said.

“At this point, I'm looking for the possible number of attendees. “Please reply if you are interested in attending. We're almost a year and a half out, so there's plenty of time to save some pennies and plan for a great bash. Make sure your old Nike buddies get this message. The grapevine is strong, and we don't want to miss anyone,” Durocher added.

To register for the Nike National Reunion or request more information, email Greg Durocher at [gfdurocher@usgs.gov](mailto:gfdurocher@usgs.gov) or write to him at Friends of Nike Site Summit, c/o Alaska Association for Historic Preservation, 645 W. 3rd Ave, Anchorage Alaska 99501, (W) 907-786-7009 / 907-337-2553 (H). You can also visit [www.nikesitesummit.org](http://www.nikesitesummit.org) for more info on this reunion.

(Editor's Note: Efforts are underway to preserve the Nike site on Site Summit in Alaska. The meeting notes from September 10th are available on the USAG Alaska's Site Summit webpage at [www.usarak.army.mil/conservation/CR\\_Nike.htm](http://www.usarak.army.mil/conservation/CR_Nike.htm) under “Meetings” - FGPjr)

## **ASSOCIATION OF AIR FORCE MISSILEERS**

Fall 2010 in Tucson 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. Contact us soon if you want to join us - dates will be finalized soon.

Charlie Simpson  
Executive Director  
Association of Air Force Missileers  
PO Box 5693, Breckenridge, CO 80424  
970-453-0500  
[www.afmissileers.org](http://www.afmissileers.org)  
[afmissileers@msn.com](mailto:afmissileers@msn.com)

## **MEETINGS AND REUNIONS**

\*351 SMW Maintenance Reunion\*, 16-17 May, 2009, Whiteman AFB, MO. Contact Bill McEachern at 970-493-1006 or email [mrwilliam44@comcast.net](mailto:mrwilliam44@comcast.net) or (Archie) Bunker at 660-826-4183.

\* 455 SMW/91 SMW Minot Minuteman I Reunion, \*19-23 May 2010, Dayton, Ohio, contact Dave Schuur at [djschuur@verizon.net](mailto:djschuur@verizon.net) or Joe White at [lojo361@columbus.rr.com](mailto:lojo361@columbus.rr.com).

\*485 TMW (Florennes),\* 4-7 June 2009, Florennes, Belgium, contact John Rudzianski, [jrudz@epix.net](mailto:jrudz@epix.net) or write to 485th TMW Alumni Association, P O Box 339, South Montrose PA 18843-0339

\*Nuclear Weapons Technician Association,\* 8-10 May 2009, Albuquerque, NM, For info [www.usafnukes.com](http://www.usafnukes.com) or contact [rrieker2@comcast.net](mailto:rrieker2@comcast.net).

\*OCS CLASS 56B Reunion\*, 13-18 June 2009 at the Cobblestone Inn, in Branson, MO, contact Glynn McCoy at [gmccoy22@centurytel.net](mailto:gmccoy22@centurytel.net) or 210-573-6413.

\*OCS Class 58A\*, 14-17 September 2009, Las Vegas, NV. Contact Mort Friedlander, 702-6745 1288, or [mortnsal@cox.net](mailto:mortnsal@cox.net).

\*TAC Missileers\*, 15-18 July 2009, Dayton OH, contact Joe Perkins at [perkster@fcol.com](mailto:perkster@fcol.com).

\*Association of Air Force Missileers\* – 6-10 October 2010 in Tucson, registration to be available in September. 2012 in Great Falls, Montana to commemorate 50 years of Minuteman.

## REUNION WEBSITES

Visit these following websites for additional reunion information:

- [www.radomes.org](http://www.radomes.org)
- [www.vets.org/airforce.htm](http://www.vets.org/airforce.htm)
- [www.thewall-usa.com/reunion](http://www.thewall-usa.com/reunion)
- [www.uasf.com/reunions.htm](http://www.uasf.com/reunions.htm)
- [www.reunionsmag.com/military\\_reunions.html](http://www.reunionsmag.com/military_reunions.html)
- [www.military.com/Resources/ReunionList](http://www.military.com/Resources/ReunionList)
- [www.navweaps.com/index\\_reunions/reunion\\_index.htm](http://www.navweaps.com/index_reunions/reunion_index.htm)
- [www.usaf.com/reunions.htm](http://www.usaf.com/reunions.htm)
- [www.leatherneck.com/links/browselinks.php?c=23](http://www.leatherneck.com/links/browselinks.php?c=23)
- [www.jacksjoint.com/cgreunion.htm](http://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 [editor@coldwar.org](mailto:editor@coldwar.org) for consideration. If you would like to send an advanced copy for review, let me know. FGPjr)*

### NO SENSE OF DECENCY: THE ARMY-MCCARTHY HEARINGS

By Robert Shogan

Reviewed by Frank DeBenedictis

Historians discussing McCarthyism's impact traditionally viewed its main legacy as one of political repression and fear. Cold War anti-Communism was augmented by Senator Joseph McCarthy's ruthless ambition adding to his demagogic mystique. Author Robert Shogan's new book readily acknowledges this traditional interpretation, and for good reason. "McCarthyism" as terminology survived well beyond the 1950s. However, the author of No Sense of Decency:

The Army-McCarthy Hearings: A Demagogue Falls and Television Takes Charge of American Politics argues that McCarthyism's most important legacy was television's introduction into the political debate.

Joe McCarthy did not create the Red Scare of the late 1940s and early 1950s. It was well underway in 1950 as McCarthy spoke in Wheeling, West Virginia charging Communist influence in the State Department. Robert Shogan's book focuses on McCarthy's charges being further aided by television reporting.

Television launched McCarthy's rise. And as if the law of gravity took hold, his fall came just as dramatically. Shogan argues it directly resulted from his televised battles with the US Army. Consequently No Sense of Decency emphasizes the Army-McCarthy hearings, which started in April 1954, lasted 36 days over a two months period, and consumed 188 hours of television time.

Famed broadcast journalist Edward R. Murrow is given his due by Shogan for defusing the fearful campaign of the Wisconsin Senator. Murrow, who was an ardent anti-Communist, more importantly functioned in this episode as consummate broadcast professional. He pointed out inaccuracies in McCarthy's diatribes, and courageously exposed his bullying tactics. Murrow's contribution in getting America out of this dark era is worthy. However, the author feels television's impact went beyond Murrow, as the Army-McCarthy televised hearings revealed.

By June 1951 McCarthy's anti-Communism went beyond the pale as he described General George Marshall, the World War II and Cold War hero, as being part of a "conspiracy so immense." McCarthy extended this criticism to former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, President Harry Truman, and finally in 1954 to the Army. Shogan's Army-McCarthy narrative includes McCarthy's encounter with witness counsel Joseph Welch, who echoed a growing sentiment when he said, "Have you no sense of decency sir?" The questioning was related to Fred Fisher, a young attorney, who had been a previous member of the left wing National Lawyer's Guild. Welch's acidic comeback froze McCarthy, and this TV segment began his downfall.

George Clooney's film Goodnight and Goodluck musical score featured jazz singer Diane Reeves, singing a tune titled TV is the Thing This Year. It could have been a signature song for Shogan's book as well as Clooney's movie about Edward R. Murrow's McCarthy era story. Shogan writes, "With the passage of time, the condemnation of McCarthy, and the unraveling of his career, it became evident that while there may have been a number of losers, the biggest one by far was McCarthy himself. And just as clear was that there was one big winner. And that was television."

The author turns to television's continuing influence in the Vietnam War. Television's early war support, contrasted with its later opposition again called attention to this medium. What he doesn't do is write in detail about the persons hurt by McCarthy, which is arguably beyond the book's scope. Vietnam and television coverage has a similar story as Vietnam veterans were slandered, and associated in general with individual atrocities. This treatment was in fact worse than McCarthy era witch hunt victims. Revelations about veteran's atrocities and Vietnam War deterioration was largely made possible by television coverage.

Shogan also writes about the war in Iraq and television's role. He closes convincingly; persuading the reader that the Army-McCarthy hearing's television coverage, along with Edward R. Murrow's broadcast may well have been the most significant events of the McCarthy era. In bringing up Vietnam and Iraq, the author strengthens his argument on the McCarthy era, and establishes the continuity of television's importance for the decades to come.

## THE SOVIET STORY

[www.sovietstory.com](http://www.sovietstory.com)

The film was released on March 25 in DVD format. The film is in English and the DVD has subtitles in 15 languages, including Czech, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish and Ukrainian). The DVD also contains new interviews not previously seen, a director's statement, plus a color film booklet. The DVD is available for purchase at [www.sovietstory.com/buy-dvd](http://www.sovietstory.com/buy-dvd).

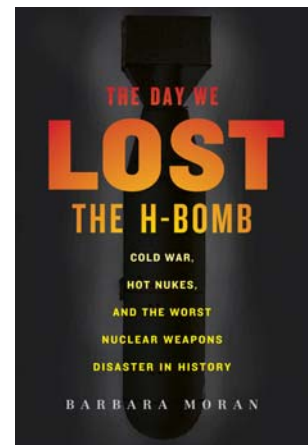
## THE DAY WE LOST THE H-BOMB

By Barbara Moran

Published by Random House

In *The Day We Lost the H-Bomb*, science writer Barbara Moran marshals a wealth of new information and recently declassified material to give the definitive account of the Cold War's biggest nuclear weapons disaster: the U.S. Air Force's loss of four hydrogen bombs over the coast of Spain. On January 17, 1966, a U.S. Air Force B-52 bomber exploded over the sleepy Spanish farming village of Palomares during a routine airborne refueling.

The explosion killed seven airmen and scattered the bomber's payload—four unarmed thermonuclear bombs—across miles of coastline. The book tells the riveting true story of the nuclear buildup that led to this deadly accident, the far-reaching consequences of the crash, and the massive search for the missing bombs. *The Day We Lost the H-Bomb* is a singular work of military history that effortlessly and dramatically captures Cold War hysteria, high-stakes negotiations, and the race to clean up a disaster of unprecedented scope. At once epic and intimate, this book recounts in detail the fragile peace Americans had



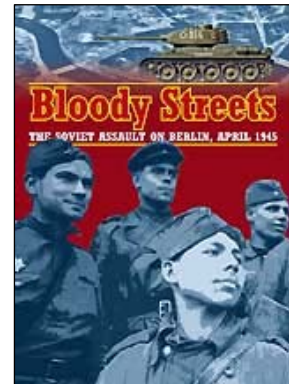
made with nuclear weapons—and how the specter of imminent doom forced the United States to consider not only what had happened over Spain, but what could have happened.

The publicist for the book is David Moench, [dmoench@randomhouse.com](mailto:dmoench@randomhouse.com), (212) 782-8282. Moran can be reached through her website, [www.WrittenByBarbaraMoran.com](http://www.WrittenByBarbaraMoran.com).

## **BLOODY STREETS: THE SOVIET ASSAULT ON BERLIN, APRIL 1945**

By A. Stephan Hamilton  
ISBN 978-1-90603-312-5  
368 pages, \$89.95, hardback

On 16 April 1945 the Soviet Army launched the fourth largest offensive of WWII with the goal to capture Berlin in five operational days. The Soviet Army took four days just to breach the prepared German defenses along the Seelow Heights, followed by another four days to reach Berlin. Berlin's fall occurred after another eight days of bloody street fighting—sixteen days after the operation began and eleven days longer than planned.



The backbone of Berlin's defense was the German LVI Panzer Corps, newly formed and under strength. This corps bore the brunt of the Soviet attack along the Seelow Heights by the 5th Shock, 8th Guards, 1st and 2nd Guards Tank Armies and now was faced with holding Berlin against the combined weight of seven separate Soviet Armies from two competing Soviet Fronts. Supporting the LVI Panzer Corps were various formations of the Volkssturm, Hitler Youth, and SS, as well as smaller ad hoc formations of foreign volunteers and locally formed units.

The Battle of Berlin precipitated the death of Adolf Hitler and the fall the Third Reich—at a high cost. Soviet operational daily casualty rates were among the highest of the war, and they lost more than the equivalent of a Tank Army in armor and self-propelled guns in the streets of Berlin.

Bloody Streets is a massive new work that uses previously unpublished German, Russian, and Allied first person accounts, as well as previously unused primary sources and photographs, including aerial imagery, to bring to life the largest urban assault in military history. All aspects of this battle are covered with new insights into how it was planned, shaped, and executed.

This book uniquely presents a day-by-day account of the tactical fighting throughout the city's ruins in greater detail than previously published. German and Soviet units come to life through vivid first person accounts and insightful analysis that are interwoven to provide a complete picture of the brutal urban combat that ensued in the bloody streets of Berlin.

For more info please contact Tara Lichterman via telephone at 610/ 853-9131 or via email at [tara.lichterman@casematepublishing.com](mailto:tara.lichterman@casematepublishing.com).

## **PARTNERS AT THE CREATION**

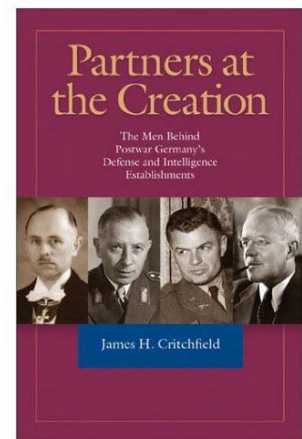
The Men Behind Postwar Germany's Defense and Intelligence Establishments

By James H. Critchfield

Publisher: Naval Institute Press; 243 pages; ISBN 1-59114-136-2

Reviewer: Richard Stolz

In the Spring of 1945 with the U.S. Army closing in on the so-called Redoubt area of Bavaria., a senior German officer was waiting to surrender to someone who would recognize the value of the secrets he possessed. Brigadier General Reinhard Gehlen and his small group of followers carried the entire files of the Fremde Heere Ost intelligence unit with priceless details of the status and capabilities of the Soviet Army on the Eastern Front. In this fascinating book we learn that more than a year passed before US authorities fully realized Gehlen's value.



This is the story of two men of widely differing backgrounds and personalities, who, it can plausibly be said, changed the course of the Cold War in a major way. They were instrumental in the creation of a post war West German intelligence service which was both civilian and accountable. This book should be read by everyone interested in the details of this remarkable achievement. James H. Critchfield, the author, was a major player in these events. He was the son of a country doctor, grew up in a North Dakota frontier farming community and became a cavalry officer in the United States Army (in the days when there was still a horse cavalry). He rose to the rank of Colonel, eventually entered the Central Intelligence Agency and finished his career as a senior officer there. Reinhard Gehlen was a man of modest background, born in Erfurt, Germany, who became a Brigadier General in the German General Staff with responsibility for the Fremde Heere Ost (FHO) or intelligence branch for the Eastern Front. After the war he eventually became the first president of the German Federal Intelligence Service (Bundesnachrichtendienst or BND).

The early post-war years were difficult, not only because of the chaos and misery that existed throughout Europe, but also because the Americans had little experience with or interest in "nation building." Critchfield makes an important observation when he describes the role of a number of German Jews who emigrated or escaped to the United States in the 1930s and contributed expertise and knowledge sadly lacking in U.S. Government circles. They provided background information and help in interrogating German POWs and former political figures with a surprising objectivity and lack of vindictiveness. Henry Kissinger, although not mentioned in the book, was a prime example.

Gehlen had a difficult and suspicious personality, but he knew what he wanted: a national intelligence service under the control of a sovereign West Germany. Critchfield was given the task to assess Gehlen and his budding organization and advise the newly created CIA and the U.S. Army G-2 as to whether or not to support him.

Despite numerous critics and a furious KGB propaganda operation run out of their Karlshorst headquarters, Critchfield determined that Gehlen's group did not include Nazis or war criminals. He concluded that Gehlen should receive financial and substantive support. Richard Helms, later to become Director of Central Intelligence, accepted this recommendation.

Critchfield was put in charge of the CIA oversight of the Gehlen organization, which was set up in Pullach, a village near Munich, where he remained until 1956. One of the key CIA officers who assisted Critchfield in handling dealings with Gehlen during these years was Henry Pleasants. Many British readers will remember him as the distinguished music critic for the International Herald Tribune who lived for many years in London and who died there in 2000. U.S. Ambassador David Bruce later described him playfully as "the only professional music critic who successfully used the CIA as cover for 30 years".

Gehlen's difficult personality aside, there were other factors that proved to be significant obstacles initially. Konrad Adenauer had no real interest in the intelligence field nor was he comfortable working with former German General Staff officers, and Generals Eisenhower and Clay were initially opposed to any cooperation with any future German intelligence service. The British and especially the French did not have much taste for it either.

In the immediate post-war period, there were several years of unproductive bureaucratic infighting between the CIA, Gehlen and the U.S. Army G-2, as well as the devastating penetration of the Gehlen organization by the former SD officer and East German/KGB spy Heinz Felfe. Nonetheless the BND finally became the official intelligence arm of a sovereign West Germany under Chancellor Konrad Adenauer on February 20, 1956.

Richard Stolz is a former Deputy Director for Operations of the CIA and a former Station Chief in London. He lives in Williamsburg, Virginia, and is active as a lecturer at the Christopher Wren Association of the College of William and Mary.

## **RED DREAMS**

By Bob Biderman

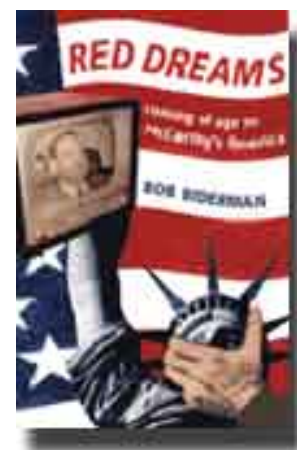
Black Apollo Press

RRP £12.00, \$15.00, €13.00

Paperback ISBN 1900 355 31 0

Set in the political turmoil of McCarthy's America, a young man searches for his father gone into hiding to escape the witch-hunts. Red Dreams is a coming-of-age adventure that leads from the straight-laced provinces of the American Midwest to the anarchy of 50's Hollywood. A compelling story, warm and humorous.

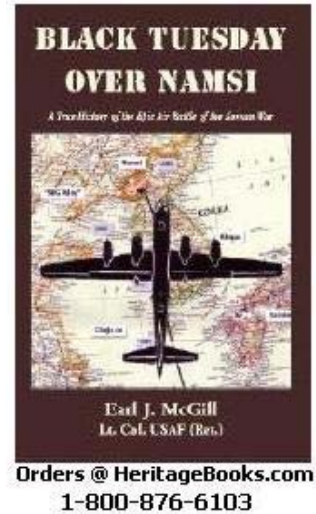
<http://germinalproductions.com/blackapollo/dreams.htm>



## **BLACK TUESDAY OVER NAMSI**

A True History of the Epic Air Battle of the Korean War  
By Earl McGill

The book chronicles the calamitous B-29 daylight-bombing mission flown by the 307th Bombardment Wing on 23 October 1951 against Namsi Airfield. What many experts consider the epic air battle of the Korean War and perhaps the greatest jet engagement in the history of aerial warfare has largely become another forgotten battle in a forgotten war. I present the facts and circumstances of the mission from first briefing to final landing. The book records, from verifiable historical documents, the broader events and conditions that led up to the confrontation, plus the first-hand accounts of aircrew members and ground personnel who were there (including my own).



Both the Allied and the Soviet perspectives are examined; statements made by MiG pilots describe the attack; and eyewitnesses to the event have supplied never before published photographs of the mission and its aftermath, including the aerial photo of the Namsi Airfield that was used to plan the mission. This thoroughly researched narrative history is enhanced by numerous photographs, a bibliography, and an index to full names, places and subjects.

I'm pleased to report that Black Tuesday has received five, five-star ratings by independent reviewers that can be read on the Amazon web site. One reviewer wrote this about Black Tuesday, "Its presentation is riveting. To say its 'top shelf' is both accurate and an understatement. There's comparatively little written on the Korean War; this battle is completely covered and a must read. From the background to the aftermath, you can't put it down."

Additional ordering information has also been posted on "B-29s in the Korean War."  
<http://home.comcast.net/~b29sinthekoreanwar/b29koreanwar.htm>

Earl McGill (mcgilwe@comcast.net)

## **THE B-45 TORNADO**

An Operational History of the First American Jet Bomber  
By John C. Fredriksen

ISBN 978-0-7864-4278-2

Hardcover: \$55.00

The North American B-45 Tornado was America's first jet bomber and was used in a number of vital missions for nearly a decade. Drawing from declassified secret documents, this history explains the bomber's use in strategic reconnaissance and atomic-weapon strike missions from its 1944 development to its role in the Cold War. The book includes numerous





photographs and more than 100 interviews with pilots, navigators, and ground personnel. John C. Fredriksen, is the author of more than 20 books about military history. He lives in Smithfield, Rhode Island.

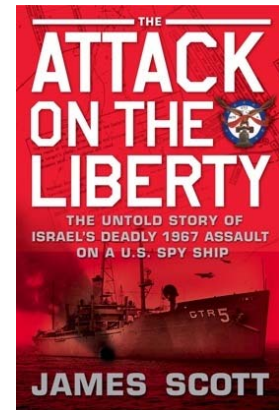
### **THE ATTACK ON THE LIBERTY**

The Untold Story of Israel's Deadly 1967 Assault on a U.S. Spy Ship

By James Scott

978-1-4165-5482-0

\$26.00 hardcover



On June 8, 1967, as war raged between Israel and its neighbors, an American spy ship, the U.S.S. Liberty, eavesdropped on communications off the coast of Egypt. When Israeli fighter jets and reconnaissance planes flew overhead, the Liberty's crew assumed that the ship's identifying markings and American flag would be visible to the pilots in the clear skies above. After as many as eight passes over a period of nearly nine hours, fighters suddenly opened fire and began strafing and napalming the Liberty, which had only four machine guns for defense. When the air attack ended, Israeli torpedo boats appeared and scored a direct hit. By the time the assault was over, 34 crewmen had been killed and 171 wounded, two-thirds of the crew. Only heroic efforts by the officers and crew saved the ship from sinking.

Back in Washington, news of the attack on the Liberty was received with a mixture of shock and outrage. Many in the Pentagon, State Department and in Congress demanded that Israel be held accountable for the unprovoked assault in international waters. The Johnson Administration initially responded by threatening Israel but soon softened its attitude. Israel's stunning victory in the Six-Day War, as it became known, was a source of pride to many American Jews, whose support was crucial to an administration mired in an increasingly unpopular war in Vietnam. With the death toll mounting daily in Vietnam, the attack on the Liberty was pushed to the back pages of the nation's newspapers, and ultimately all but forgotten.

James Scott is a journalist and the son of a surviving Liberty officer. In this riveting book, he recounts the story of the horrifying attack and the tremendous impact it had on the lives of the crew. He puts the attack in context, showing how political considerations trumped the demands for justice from the survivors and their supporters in the military and in Congress. Drawing on new interviews and recently declassified documents in both the United States and Israel, he demonstrates that Israel's initial insistence that the attack was a mistake caused by misidentification of the ship is implausible. He documents, for the first time, the fact that at least one Israeli pilot correctly identified the Liberty during the attack and that others inside Israel's chain of command were aware of the ship's identity as the assault unfolded. His descriptions of the crew under fire and their frantic work to save the ship are dramatic and unforgettable. Scott takes readers into the conference rooms at the White House where the most senior officials in the government debated how to respond to the attack and then eventually devised a plan to protect Israel from public outrage.

The Attack on the Liberty is the finest account yet of this tragedy and a remarkable tale of men under fire in an incident that remains bitterly disputed after more than forty years. James Scott is

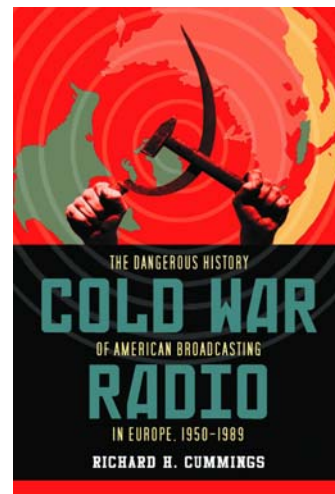
an award-winning reporter. He was named Journalist of the Year by the South Carolina Press Association in 2003 and was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University in 2006-2007. He lives with his wife and daughter in Charleston, South Carolina.

## **COLD WAR RADIO**

The Dangerous History of American Broadcasting in Europe, 50-89

By Richard Cummings

McFarland & Company Publishers



During the Cold War, the Munich-based radio stations Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty provided clandestine broadcasts to thousands of individuals living behind the Iron Curtain. As American-sponsored radio stations, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty were two critical elements in the CIA's early covert activities directed against the communist regimes in Eastern Europe. While the importance of these stations in the Cold War cannot be denied, accurate information on the stations' history and years of operation can be hard to come by. Most early corporate and government records either no longer exist or cannot be located, and most persons who were responsible for the stations' initial development have long since died, leaving only fragmentary documentation of the stations' critical formative years. This book, written by a former Director of Security at Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, describes the dangerous Cold War world of the Munich stations, focusing on the security and intelligence problems which plagued the stations between 1950 and 1989.

After an initial chapter providing a succinct history of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, later chapters focus on particular moments in the stations' history, including the murder of Radio Free Europe scriptwriter Georgi Markov, the February 1981 bombing of the stations by 'Carlos The Jackal', and the subversive activities of Oleg Tumanov and other KGB agents who infiltrated the stations. Several appendices provide copies of security reports and other documents which have never appeared in print, along with an overall summary of the hostile intelligence activities directed against the stations and their émigré personnel during 45 years of operation in Munich.

Author Richard H. Cummings became the Director of Security for Munich's Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty in 1980. For the next 15 years, Cummings was responsible for security not only at the headquarters building in Munich, but also at the transmitting sites in Germany, Spain, and Portugal. He currently lives in Dusseldorf, Germany

## **COLD WAR WEBSITES OF INTEREST**

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

**Website for Turkey Veterans -** [www.merhabaturkey.com](http://www.merhabaturkey.com)

**U2 drops in for gas and a fix-up –**  
[www.mysteriesofcanada.com/Saskatchewan/u2\\_drops\\_in.htm](http://www.mysteriesofcanada.com/Saskatchewan/u2_drops_in.htm)

**The Diefenbunker** - [www.mysteriesofcanada.com/Military/diefenbunker.htm](http://www.mysteriesofcanada.com/Military/diefenbunker.htm)

**The Airplane that flew but never took off –**

[www.mysteriesofcanada.com/Canada/Canada\\_Car/ccf\\_part\\_3\\_CBY3.htm](http://www.mysteriesofcanada.com/Canada/Canada_Car/ccf_part_3_CBY3.htm)

**CIA on-line searches of its CREST system collection of declassified documents -**  
[www.foia.cia.gov/search\\_archive.asp](http://www.foia.cia.gov/search_archive.asp)

**Geneva Summit of 1985** - [www.geocities.com/fineyoungsocialist/fp.a.html](http://www.geocities.com/fineyoungsocialist/fp.a.html)

**Too Many POWs** - [http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20090411/ap\\_on\\_re\\_us/too\\_many\\_pows](http://news.yahoo.com/s/ap/20090411/ap_on_re_us/too_many_pows)

**Cold War US Military Planned “entomological warfare target analysis”**

- [www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/comment/columnists/guest\\_contributors/article5634450.ece](http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/comment/columnists/guest_contributors/article5634450.ece)

**Area 51** - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WGU-20>

**Honest John Missile** - [www.youtube.com/watch?v=spaUBbNyeac](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=spaUBbNyeac)

**Cold War Cinema: Revealing the Cracks in Communism –**

[www.spiegel.de/international/zeitgeist/0,1518,609419,00.html](http://www.spiegel.de/international/zeitgeist/0,1518,609419,00.html)

**The Machiavelli Center for Cold War Studies** - [www.machiavellicenter.net](http://www.machiavellicenter.net)

**Saint John Hunt’s Home Page** – <http://www.saintjohnhunt.com>

**“Last Testament of E. Howard Hunt”**- [www.saintjohnhunt.com/ehh-dvd.html](http://www.saintjohnhunt.com/ehh-dvd.html)

**Glienicker Bridge** - [www.glienicke-bridge.com](http://www.glienicke-bridge.com) and [www.glienicker-bruecke.de](http://www.glienicker-bruecke.de)

**U-2 Landings** - [www.youtube.com/watch?v=eamnTyfkUBY](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eamnTyfkUBY)

**VQ-1 Shootdown** - [www.willyvictor.com/History/Korean\\_Shootdown/Korea.html](http://www.willyvictor.com/History/Korean_Shootdown/Korea.html) and  
[www.dean-boys.com/shootdown/shoot.htm](http://www.dean-boys.com/shootdown/shoot.htm)

**Public Lands Bill Becomes Law** - [http://reid.senate.gov/newsroom/pr\\_033009\\_publiclands.cfm](http://reid.senate.gov/newsroom/pr_033009_publiclands.cfm)

**“THE END”**

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

If you actually just scrolled down to the bottom of the page to see "The End," send an email to [editor@coldwar.org](mailto:editor@coldwar.org) and let me know.

Thank you for your continued support.

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