

Cold War Times

***The Internet Newsletter for the Cold War Museum and
Cold War Veterans Association***

November / December 2003



Volume 3, Issue 6: November / December 2003

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***On the Cover: President Harry S. Truman,
December 1952. (from the Truman Presidential Library)***

The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of *Cold War Times*, the Cold War Museum, the Cold War Veterans Association, and/or their respective Board of Directors. As is the case with all history, the history of the Cold War is subject to some degree of interpretation.

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.

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Cold War Museum Update

Gary Powers Jr., Cold War Museum Founder

Dear Friends and Supporters of The Cold War Museum,

I am pleased to report that Dr. Stephen Fuller from GMU has completed the feasibility and market analysis study of the Lorton Nike Missile Base. Shortly, we will present this to Fairfax County Park Authority as additional documentation that "if we build it, they will come." I would like to thank our area Verizon and Dominion Virginia Power offices for making donations to The Cold War Museum in 2003.

On October 2, 2003 the Atomic Testing Museum held their building dedication at their new state of the art facility in Las Vegas, Nevada. As part of the opening festivities The Cold War Museum unveiled their mobile U-2 Incident Exhibit. During the festivities I was honored to sit on stage with Dr. Sergei Khrushchev and discuss various aspect of the Cold War to a packed audience. I would like to thank my good friends, Jon, Bob, and Topher, and our Midwest Chapter colleagues, Werner, Christopher, and Dave for making the trek out to Las Vegas to show support for our activities. I would also like to thank our Smithsonian supporters, Roger Launius, curator, Space History Division, National Air and Space Museum and Lonna Seibert, Program Coordinator, Smithsonian Affiliations, for attending the festivities.

There have been a few changes with our Board of Directors. We recently nominated Linda McCarthy, Founding Curator of the CIA Exhibit Center to serve on our board. Cofounder John Welch recently moved to North Carolina but will continue to serve as Vice-Chair and will focus on Grant and Foundation requests. Our volunteer newsletter Editor, Bryan Dickerson, will be missed as his personal and Navy obligations will make this his last issue. We are currently looking for a replacement to fill his shoes. If you or someone you know would be interested in serving as our Volunteer newsletter Editor, please let me know. Our next issue is do out on January 1, 2004.

We will soon be reprinting our museum brochure. There is a space available on the brochure for a sponsor's logo. We are also looking for a tile sponsor for our 2004 golf tournament. If you are interested in sponsoring our brochure or golf tournament, please email me at gpowersjr@coldwar.org for more information.

In closing, I would like to dedicate this issue of the Cold War Times to Roy Jonkers, Executive Director of AFIO, who recently passed away as a result of a heart attack he suffered while at the Pentagon Officers Athletic Club on October 16, 2003. Roy was instrumental in promoting and managing the day-to-day activities of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers (AFIO). He was a supporter and friend to The Cold War Museum. During a book signing reception held at the National Archives in September 2002, Roy arranged for AFIO to be a cosponsor of the book signing and provided some opening remarks, in which I learned of his association with the United States Military Liaison Mission (USMLM) in Potsdam Germany during the Cold War. Roy was a man of integrity, a dedicated worker, and a patriot to his country. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

Very truly yours,

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A Few Words from the Editor

Bryan J. Dickerson, CWT Editor

In 1998, I began working with Col. Dee Paris, USA (Ret.), formerly of the 9th Armored Division, on a Masters thesis project examining the U.S. Army's liberation of western Czechoslovakia and the emergence of the Cold War in that country. About three years later, Dee met Gary Powers, Jr. at a Memorial Day ceremony. Soon after, Dee put me in contact with Gary and to make a long story short, I started editing *Cold War Times* – the online newsletter for the Cold War Museum.

Serving as Editor of CWT has been a fun and rewarding experience. Over the last 2+ years, CWT has been fortunate to publish many interesting stories about the Cold War, many of which were written by the actual participants themselves. Along the way we formed a partnership with the Cold War Veterans Association and have been able to work together in our common goal of commemorating the sacrifices and heroism of those who served during this tumultuous time in our planet's history.

Now as 2003 comes to an end, I regret that I must step down as Editor of CWT. Due to mounting professional, personal, and Navy Reserve obligations, I no longer have sufficient time to devote to this publication. I am grateful to Gary and the Cold War Museum for giving me this opportunity and I am grateful to Col. Paris for having facilitated my contacts with Gary.

I have thoroughly enjoyed serving as Editor for *Cold War Times* and will miss it.

Anchors Aweigh!

News from Cold War Veterans Association

CWVA attends Heartland War Summit

CWVA Chairman Vince Milum was a VIP delegate to a Heartland War Summit convened by Congressman (and CWVA Member) Dennis Moore and Midwest-area veterans' groups and military families. The summit took place September 20th in Olathe, Kansas (a suburb of Kansas City). Dozens of families of military service members gave unanimous testimony to a lack of adequate government support for the troops and their families. Examples include inadequate food and supplies being provided to the troops; supposed short-term combat deployments now being extended to 24-month theater assignments; troops not receiving their mail for months; inadequate hygiene provisions; and Pentagon arrogance in dealing with military families and threats of retribution for service member complaints. Leaders of national veterans' service organizations gave voice to a consensus that the aftermath of "major combat" appears poorly conceived and lacks articulate coherence. There was also outrage expressed by all - and emphasized by Congressman Moore - that the Administration's plan to reduce the combat pay of our American warriors by \$225 a month is morally unconscionable.

Position Available: Editor

Cold War Times and the Cold War Museum are seeking a volunteer Editor for Cold War Times. For more information, please contact Gary Powers, Jr. at 703-273-2381 or e-mail gpowersjr@coldwar.org

The Cold War Memorial Calendar 2004 Edition Available

The Cold War Memorial Calendar is a compilation of major events and losses of American ships, planes, and personnel in the Cold War 1945-1991. Each personnel loss (hostile fire, non-hostile causes, etc.) is bracketed with a black border on the Month/day of the loss, and the year shown. Losses of Cold War freedom fighters (East Germany 1953, Czechoslovakia 1953 and 1968, Poland 1956, 1981, and Hungary 1956) are also featured. Richly illustrated with photographs of aircraft, ships, and Cold War units in action, this document vividly makes the point that the Cold War was not just a war of ideas, but a global conflict in which American servicemen and women risked their lives, and sometimes lost them “ with little or no recognition. Illustrations include *USS Pueblo*, P2-V lost over Yellow Sea in 1954, F-86 Sabre jet (numerous combat engagements after official end of Korean War), US Army border patrol East Germany/ Czechoslovakia, Berlin Airlift, *USS Liberty*, *USS Thresher*, *USS Scorpion*, Francis Gary Powers U-2 aircraft, Berlin Wall, troops in atomic bomb test, Korean DMZ losses, RB-50 shot down, RB-66 shot down, RB-47 shot down, C-130 shot down, EC-121 shot down, U-2 shot down in Cuban Missile Crisis, B-52 flying “Chrome Dome” (nuclear alert) mission, PBY-4, *USS Cochino*, many more. Calendar cites numbers of casualties to make its point. This calendar is both a living document and a memorial, a keep sake that should be used in schools and that can be used to show your grandchildren what the cold war was really about. Copies priced at US \$12 postpaid. Discounts for orders of 10 or more.

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Cold War News & Notes

Robert Lochner Passes Away at Age 85

Submitted by David Greer

Robert Lochner served as the translator for General Lucius D. Clay during his time as military governor for Germany in 1947-1949. During his career he also was the translator for the US Olympic Team at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin where Robert Lochner stood next to Hitler when he (Hitler) had his fit of rage about Jesse Owens' famous victory. Far more important was the speech which Robert Lochner wrote for President Kennedy for his 26 June 1963 visit to Berlin, stating: "Ich bin ein Berliner"!

CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON INTERPRETING, PRESERVING COLD WAR PHYSICAL LEGACY

Bill Craig, Contributing Editor

"Will the Cold War be remembered...as a necessary struggle of freedom-loving, defense-minded peoples against an aggressive, reckless foe intent on rapidly reconstructing its economy and mobilizing its technological and military capabilities for world domination, or...an exaggerated response to a cautious adversary whose economy was in shambles and whose capacity for technological innovation was severely circumscribed?"

That was one of several hypothetical questions asked by Melvin Leffler, historian from the University of Virginia, who chaired a panel discussion on historical interpretation of the Cold War during an international conference September 8 and 9 at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington.

An answer seemed to come the next day from Rep. Joel Hefley, Republican from Colorado, who said, as he discussed the significance of the era, "For 40 years this country stood more or less united against a mysterious foe that we thought might attack us at any time with weapons of mass destruction."

The conference brought together scholars, veterans, curators, government officials and others to discuss the problems of preserving and interpreting the physical legacy of the War. The Cold War Museum was a co-sponsor, with Francis Gary Powers, Jr., acting as moderator of a panel examining approaches to Cold War museums.

All agreed that the Cold War was a defining period in 20th-century world history whose record needs to be preserved for future generations.

Opening the conference, former Rep. Lee Hamilton, President and Director of the Center, said that the conference was bringing together for the first time representatives of the various parties charged with preserving and interpreting the physical legacy of the War. He noted that over a decade ago the Center had initiated the Cold War International History Project, "serving as the preeminent intellectual forum on the history of that era, gathering archival materials from all over the world and disseminating them to scholars, and opened to all historical interpretations."

Craig Manson, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, told the audience of the poignant moment he experienced when he heard on the radio 12 years ago that President Bush had ordered the Minuteman missile force off alert. As a former missile officer, he was aware of the profound significance of the move, signaling as it did the end of an era. A year ago, he added, he stood at the South Dakota missile site where he had served as the launch facility was handed over to the National Park Service. "We have always commemorated the history of America as it has been played out through wars...", he said. "The Cold War was not simply a discrete set of battles. It was a state of mind that permeated American life and the lives of millions around the world for more than half a century. It was the defining and most significant event of the latter half of the twentieth century and not to recognize and preserve the sites at which that event was played out would be nothing less than a crime against history itself." Time passes quickly, he remarked, and we are already commemorating the events of September 11, 2001. Preserving such sites will help young people know and understand the Cold War.

Carole D. Shull, Keeper of the Park Service National Register of Historic Places, related how her daughter had held in her hand a piece of the Berlin Wall and asked her what it meant.

"We in the National Park Service hope that not just the records and the history and the documents will be preserved, because to really understand the Cold War the missile sites, the military facilities, the airplanes, the silos need to be preserved...."

She said the Park Service has been documenting sites for some time, and that the knowledge and insight of those at the conference are needed to help in the effort. Leffler said that in the past 10 to 15 years extraordinary breakthroughs have been made in the history of the Cold War, as evidence from Russia and eastern Europe has become available and "transformed our perspective." These included a memo from Molotov about his meeting with President Truman, the effect of the Marshall Plan on the Kremlin, the involvement of Russia and China in Indochina, the Cuban missile crisis, the role of the Cubans in Africa, and the motives of the Soviets in Afghanistan and how

that conflict contributed to the end of the Cold War. He then related some of the questions historians have raised as a result and their effect on how the War will be remembered.

Some of this new knowledge was related by Chen Jian, of the University of Virginia. He said an examination of documents showed that the Chinese participation in the Korean War began earlier than had been realized, before the landing of Americans at Inchon, South Korea, and that the presence later of 320,000 Chinese in North Vietnam freed soldiers from that nation to fight. He said it was apparent that Mao Tse Tung repeatedly used international events to mobilize the Chinese population and establish the legitimacy of Communism. Today, he remarked, China is "anything but Communist."

During the opening session September 9, Rep. Hefley described the confusion on Capitol Hill following the September 11 events. He noted that the terrorists' plane that crashed in Pennsylvania was apparently headed for the Capitol. In contrast, he said, for 40 years until 1989, there was an evacuation plan for the Hill, including the unrealistic preparations for housing Congress in a bunker at the Greenbrier resort in West Virginia. In March 2001 he introduced H.R. 107 providing for a survey to locate and consider how to preserve Cold War-related sites around the country – sites ranging from the Cheyenne Mountain strategic command center in his district to the Colorado bakery that baked biscuits for fallout shelters. He asked for the support of the group for that and companion legislation in the Senate. "The Cold War was one of the most significant, formative events in our history," he said, shaping world view, our defense, educational and social structures and it "deserves to be studied and studied deeply."

Powers opened the panel discussion on museums by reviewing his personal interest in preserving the history of the U2 incident and pursuing research into that and other events of that era, and the subsequent founding of the Cold War Museum with state and regional chapters. Dan Holt, from the Eisenhower Presidential Library in Abilene, Kansas, described the problem created by housing thousands of documents that are still classified. He advised museum curators to know their audience. Museum goers' attention spans are limited, he said, and the Cold War is not an easy concept to explain. He said the museum attempts to pique the interest of the attendees so that they will hopefully do more research into the subject. He noted that the Cold War was an ideological one, and that civil rights and personal liberty in this country were tied into the "us versus them" foreign policy of the time.

Sue Lamie of the National Park Service described and showed slides of the Minuteman site preserved in South Dakota. Jeffrey Engel, of the University of Pennsylvania, read letters received arguing whether the site should be preserved. He said many individuals regarded themselves as participants in the War, not only veterans, but peace

activists and others such as the ranchers on whose land the sites were located.

Doug Lantry, of the United States Air Force Museum in Dayton, Ohio, described the ongoing major expansion at Wright Patterson Field, where the mission is to tell the story of the Air Force. He described how the museum solved the problem of bringing the story down to human scale, contrasting with the large-scale artifacts on display.

Art Wolf, of the new Atomic Testing Museum in Las Vegas, explained how his facility is solving the problem of condensing the 50-year history of a huge testing site into meaningful exhibits.

Conferees also heard panelists discuss preservation and interpretation of Department of Defense, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Department of Energy properties. Other attendees described museums dealing with the era in Germany, Russia, Norway and Romania. The group was also treated to the Spy Tour of Washington offered by the Cold War Museum.

Pictured from left to right are: Mr. Cargill Hall (Cold War Museum Board member and Chief Historian for the National Reconnaissance Office), Mr. Francis Gary Powers, Jr. (Founder, Cold War Museum, Fairfax, Virginia), Mr. Christian Friedrich Ostermann (Director of the Cold War



International History Project, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars), Mr. Keith Allen (Public Policy Scholar, Cold War International History Project, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars), and Mr. Arthur H. Wolf (Executive Director, Atomic Testing Museum, Las Vegas, Nevada). Note: The Cold War Museum and the Atomic Testing Museum are Smithsonian Affiliates. Photo submitted by Lonna B. Seibert, Affiliations Coordinator Smithsonian Institution Affiliations Program.

CWM Midwest Chapter Update November 2003

The Midwest Chapter has been very proactive in promoting Cold War history over the last couple of months. We have involved ourselves in several events both in the community and at large in Washington, DC and Las Vegas. We are keeping abreast with the City of Waukesha on developments for Hillcrest Park, the former radar base we seek to preserve and promote for a local Cold War Museum. We have also received cold war artifact donations that will bide well in our collection development.

Local Events

In September I organized a golf outing for the Waukesha Nike veterans who returned for a 40th reunion on Labor Day weekend. I talked to many of the veterans, numbering about 30 or so, during a banquet that was held that weekend. I learned much about their thoughts on being Cold War veterans and their service to this country and community. The Nike group will be a key supporter in preserving the former radar base at Hillcrest Park in Waukesha in the future.

The Midwest Chapter also hosted Wesley Adamczyk at a function held at Carroll College in September. As a child in 1940 Wes was deported along with his family from Poland to work camps in Siberia. Stalin ordered many towns and villages cleared out in Poland to make way for Soviet occupation and expansion. Wes' journey was similar to several other thousand Poles who were on a "Forgotten Odyssey", a journey which would see Wes travel from Poland to Siberia, Iran, Britain, and finally the United States to Chicago. It was a very heartfelt remembrance of Polish history and involvement with the Soviet Union and the Cold War that would be part of the post war experience.

Conferences and Dedications

Also in September I traveled to Washington DC to take part in the Cold War Memory Conference hosted by the Cold War International History Project and cosponsored by The Cold War Museum. I enjoyed meeting many others who are involved with promoting cold war history through various museum projects and efforts all over the world. I was grateful to be a part of the conference and took many ideas back to Wisconsin with me.

Executive Director Werner Juretzko, David Baldwin and I attended the dedication of the Atomic Test Site Museum in Las Vegas, NV earlier this month. It was an interesting experience to see the effort undertaken to promote the history of Atomic Weapons, let alone visit Sin City for the first time myself. We have discussed loaning the Stasi prison cell door display to the test museum in time for their grand opening next year.

In the interim period the cell door has been moved from the Safe House in Milwaukee for display at the Wisconsin Veterans War Memorial on the lakefront in the city. We will host a function TBD for a dedication involving Werner and possibly another former Stasi prisoner.

Local Museum Update

We are awaiting word on the radar base plans from the city. The parks department is determining what use Hillcrest Park should have in the future, and we will continue to press them on preserving the radar base as a viable local Cold War Museum with support from the community. They have estimated a decision in place by January 2004.

As a matter of getting our word out at the chapter level we are promoting ourselves in a brochure that has been designed for information and inquiries on how to help, including financial donations. In addition, I have enlisted an attorney for pro bono work to help organize our legalities in the state such that we can be in good shape when a final determination will be made by the city.

Collection Development

I have obtained two sets of Cold War artifacts for our local collection. One set entails radiation detection equipment and civil service materials and manuals from a local emergency management employee. We have also received a set of shells from the former Amron Corporation, a producer of shell casings and other military equipment. They will both be a key part of our local cold war history collection. Several people have approached me about artifact donations once we have a suitable location set up.

Chris Sturdevant
Werner Juretzko
Midwest Chapter Officers

We Gave Peace a Chance

Robert D. Martin

In the closing years of the 1960's, I was a university student. Like all students, I was aware of the conflict raging in Southeast Asia, but I was focused on my schooling and the adventure of starting my adult life, so I was not troubled. It was not until the spring of 1971 that I realized fully that young men might still be asked to serve their country, possibly in dangerous places in the world. When I received my notice from the Selective Service, I did some research and found that if I chose the right MOS [Military Occupation Specialty], I might be spared participation in a shooting war and might instead be sent someplace "peaceful." With that in mind, I enlisted in the US Army for a three year term and chose the MOS of Pershing Missile Crewman. I endured Basic Combat Training at Fort Campbell KY, living in barracks vacated by the 101st Airborne Division, which was serving in Vietnam. I then went on to Ft. Sill OK for my Pershing training at the Field Artillery Training Center there. It was only then that I began to understand the mission of the US Army in Europe, and its commitment to the defense of the western way of life.

When I arrived in Germany in the summer of 1972, I had no idea what to expect. The United States was trying to achieve an honorable resolution in Vietnam where the last ground troops were preparing to leave and the draft was winding down to a projected 50,000 for all of '72. I knew that there was a long-standing US military presence in Europe where I was headed, but had little understanding of what it meant.

I quickly learned that although the US still had a strong and enduring commitment to the defense of Europe, they had committed 10 years' worth of emphasis and resources on the conflict in Vietnam. What I found in Germany was aging equipment and worn out facilities. My unit fielded vehicles that had been made during the Korean War, 20 years earlier. The physical facilities were in many cases dilapidated relics of WWII and in dire need of repair.

Among the troops was a somewhat less than vivid understanding of why we were there. Such was the Cold War, as I entered it in 1972. The Cold War, to most Americans, appears to be a remote and distant period having something to do with ICBMs, submarines, and the Berlin Wall. The history in schoolbooks says little about it. Even popular slick pictorial histories written today tend to gloss over and minimize the events. One such recent publication seems to suggest that the US Army participated in WWII, Korea, Vietnam and Grenada and the Gulf War, with only a page or two was devoted to the ongoing continental European conflict that lasted from 1945 until 1991. Even then, the pictures shown are the usual ones; the Berlin Wall and the Soviet army parades in Red Square being reviewed by grim-faced Soviet officials.

What goes unacknowledged in the pages of books and the minds of Americans today is the arduous service of hundreds of thousands of Americans in military posts large and small throughout Europe for almost 5 decades. Without their service, the Soviet Union would probably not have been brought to the bargaining table, communism might not have

collapsed, and the western world would not be the one we live in today.

Going back to the 40's

At the end of WWII the US Army found itself occupying a defeated Germany, and facing a dubious ally in the east. As the work of rebuilding Europe under the Marshall Plan got underway, many units simply took over former military installations built and used by the defeated Germans. Names like Bismark Kaserne, Merrill Barracks, Goepingen, Hohenfels and Grafenworh are a few among the many names of places where three generations of American soldiers served. Installations that were once used by the German Wermacht became the homes for US Army units for decades on end. Some installations saw a succession of units housed there which reflected the change in weapons and military philosophies.

The Army in Europe

As the mission in Europe changed over the years, so did the weapons and the tactics by which they were used. The direction in which they faced, however, never changed. Attention always focused east toward what were considered to be the logical invasion routes to be used by the Warsaw Pact: the Fulda and Hof Gaps on the border between east and west Germany and the heavily fortified Czech border. Technological changes brought a succession of new weapons, from the M1 rifle of the 1940's to the M-16 of the 70's and 80's.

Also present was a succession of guided missile systems, each designed to be more accurate, more powerful and longer ranging than its predecessor. From the early days of the Corporal, Sergeant and Redstone missiles, technology and research brought forth Hawk, Honest John, Pershing, and the Lance missiles. Each had a distinct mission in the theater, and each was represented and served by hundreds of trained servicemen and women. These thousands of veterans are thought by many to have been given an "easy" tour, when in fact the tour of duty was arduous to the soldiers and critical to the nation.

The US Army never felt as though it had been *defeated* in Vietnam, but at the same time there was certainly no "flush of victory" among the men and officers being reassigned from there or from stateside posts. Low morale was a severe problem, as were the drugs that seemed to be everywhere in the 70s. Among the lower enlisted ranks at least, the defense of democracy meant far less than the desire to go home. Reenlistment NCOs had the daunting task of retaining trained soldiers, who clearly understood that "re-upping" meant more service in the same dreary posts. Many of the officers felt their careers were grinding to a halt.

To make matters even worse, in 1973 the US Dollar was devalued against the West German Deutschmark, and suddenly everyone's income was cut nearly in half. Many families were sent back to the states, simply because it was too expensive to remain. Those that remained were among the poorest people in Germany. The standing joke in the town where I was stationed was that it had *two* slums: the two US Army Kasernes. But the soldiers "soldiered on". Through the tough tours, separated from family, the extended stays at Grafenworhr or Hohenfels ranges, the soldiers endured. There were month-long stays at

CAS (Combat Alert Status) sites for missile battalions and endless road marches and tactical problems for armored units, who drove tanks and armored vehicles requiring almost endless maintenance. There were experiences with strange experimental equipment, such as the ill-conceived "Gamma Goat", the Shillelagh missile-firing M60A2 tanks (mockingly nicknamed "Starships" by the soldiers because of their technical complexity and frequent breakdowns) and the XM551 Sheridan tank, which were so mistrusted by the soldiers who used them in Vietnam that they rode *outside* on the hull whenever possible.

Soldiers prepared for the worst, training in fallout prediction, decontamination procedures and poison gas defense, trying to learn to survive on what was all but *promised* to them: the nuclear battlefield. None of this was "peace" the way many understood it, it was an almost-shooting war. In a very real sense it nearly became one when all of USAREUR was thrown on to full alert status on October 6th 1973, at the outset of the Yom Kippur War between Egypt and Syria and Israel in the Middle East. It has always been feared that such a conflict might spill over into southeastern Europe. With that in mind, we were "loaded out," everything necessary was packed, and everything mission non-essential was to be abandoned or destroyed. The message to stand-down did not come for over a week. We were scared, but we were ready to go.

I once described that time to a Marine Vietnam veteran friend, who asked me how anyone could endure such an event. "At least in Vietnam the action had a beginning and an end. For you, there was only the beginning." And so it was, the beginning of conflict, over and over. We trained for what might just be, for us, the unsurvivable war. The troops in Europe knew what the mission was; to buy time for the western nations to fully mobilize and react to a Soviet invasion. To those of us in Pershing, it was called "Fire and Fry", because we knew that by the time we got our rounds fired, our adversaries' missiles would be headed back at us.

In the 1970's, the US Army struggled with the low morale and lack of resources resulting from the emphasis on the Vietnam War. In the 1980's they endured protest movements and agitation at the very gates of the posts where they were stationed. The protests were generated by improvements in the Pershing Missile system, bringing about far greater capabilities than Pershing previously had in terms of range and accuracy. But these increased capabilities resulted in the talks that resulted in the INF Treaty in 1987. The INF brought about the elimination of an entire class of medium-range missiles including the Soviet SS-20 and the Pershing II.

This "cold" war went on in Europe from 1945 until 1991, when the Soviet Union finally abandoned their territorial ambitions and collapsed; a period of 46 years which, in the minds of many Americans, merits only a footnote. In the minds of the many veterans who added their service to that huge, unsung effort, they can take satisfaction in the knowledge that they help create a better world. Those who served during that time are thought of today as either peacetime/noncombat veterans, or in some cases, "Vietnam Era veterans" as though the Cold War did not actually take place. For myself, I do not lay claim to any association with that shooting war, or of the honor gained by the brave men and women who served in Vietnam. By the same token I do not think for a moment that that period

should be labeled “peace.”

In April of 1999 Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen approved the issuance of a Cold War Recognition Certificate to those who served in the armed force or Federal civilian agencies during the period of Sept 1945 to December of 1991. The press release stated that “from the end of WWII until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the United States and the Soviet Union engaged in a global military rivalry,” and acknowledges the “Many...personnel performed their duties while isolated from family and friends and served overseas under frequently arduous conditions in order to protect the United States and achieve a lasting peace.” The Cold War Recognition Certificate is a step in the right direction in acknowledging what the Cold War actually was.

There are many who believe that the CWRC program doesn't go far enough, and that a Cold War Service Medal should be issued. In the Defense Authorization Act of 2002, Congress recommended that the Secretary of Defense consider the issuance of a Cold War Service Medal. In October of '02 however, the Secretary of Defense declined to authorize the Cold War Service Medal, and pointed to the Certificate as being enough. The battle will continue.

I haven't worn the uniform since 1974 after my three years were served, so a Cold War Service Medal would only be added to my box of remembrances. Instead I would like to see an increased awareness of what the Cold War was and how important winning it was to the survival of our nation and the western way of life. Most importantly, call us what we are, Cold War Veterans. Among the Pershing Missile veterans there is a motto: “We Gave Peace a Chance.”

Robert D. Martin served in the U.S. Army on active duty from January of 1972 to December of 1974. He was assigned to Service Battery, 1st Battalion, 41st Field Artillery (Pershing) in Schwaebisch Gmuend, Federal Republic of Germany.

The Cold War's Most Memorable Statements

Even more so than bombs and bullets, words were weapons during the Cold War. The Cold War was not just a clash of regimes and nations; it was a conflict of ideas and beliefs: freedom and tyranny, democracy and communism, capitalism and state economic-control, faith and state-worship. There were moments during the Cold War when a few well chosen or impromptu words defined the essence of the struggle. Whether instantly or over time, such statements have become embedded in our collective memory of the Cold War. In this collaborative effort, the staff of *Cold War Times* and members of the Cold War Museum and the Cold War Veterans Association have compiled some of the Most Memorable Statements from the Cold War. This is by no means an exhaustive list but a representation of the words that came to define the Cold War. Special thanks to Gary Powers, Jr., Dr. Frank Tims, Vince Milum, and Bill Craig for their assistance in this section.

---- Bryan J. Dickerson, Editor, CWT

“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an Iron Curtain has descended across the Continent.”

---- Winston S. Churchill, 5 March 1946, Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri

“Our goal is not the victory of might, but the vindication of right- -not peace at the expense of freedom, but both peace and freedom, here in this hemisphere, and, we hope, around the world. God willing, that goal will be achieved.”

---- President John F. Kennedy, from his television address to the American People about Soviet missiles in Cuba, 22 October 1962

"We are in Berlin as a result of agreements between the Governments on the areas of occupation in Germany, and we intend to stay."

----- U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall, on the Berlin Crisis, 30 June 1948

**“All free men, wherever they may live, are citizens of Berlin, and, therefore, as a free man, I take pride in the words
‘Ich bin ein Berliner.’”**

---- President Kennedy, West Berlin, 26 June 1963

“The sovereignty of each socialist country cannot be opposed to the interests of the world of socialism, of the world revolutionary movement.”

---- Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev, 13 Nov 1968, Speech before Fifth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party justifying the invasion which crushed the Prague Spring

“In these circumstances I have ordered United States air and sea forces to give the Korean Government troops cover and support. The attack upon Korea makes it plain beyond all doubt that communism has passed beyond the use of subversion to conquer independent nations and will now use armed invasion and war.”

---- President Harry S. Truman, Statement on the Situation in Korea, 27 June 1950

"There is but one sure way to avoid total war--and that is to win the cold war."

---- President Dwight D. Eisenhower, 2 February 1953

“A specter is haunting Europe: the specter of what in the West is called ‘dissent.’ This specter has not appeared out of thin air. It is a natural and inevitable consequence of the present historical phase of the system it is haunting.”

---- Vaclav Havel, *The Power of the Powerless*

"It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures."

---- President Truman, 12 March 1947 address to Joint session of Congress

“Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!”

--- President Ronald Reagan at the Brandenburg Gate, West Berlin, 12 June 1987

“At bottom of Kremlin’s neurotic view of world affairs is traditional and instinctive Russian sense of insecurity.”

---- George F. Kennan, ‘The Long Telegram’, 1946

“We will bury the West.”
---- *Nikita Khrushchev, 1956*

“It is quite clear from Soviet theory and practice that the Kremlin seeks to bring the free world under its dominion by the methods of the cold war.”
---- *National Security Paper No. 68, 1950*

“In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military – industrial complex.”
---- *President Eisenhower, Farewell Address, 17 January 1961*

“I have in my hand 57 cases of individuals who would appear to be either card carrying members or certainly loyal to the Communist Party, but who nevertheless are still helping to shape our foreign policy.”
---- *Sen. Joseph McCarthy, Lincoln Day Address, 20 February 1950*

“No one wants another Pearl Harbor. This means that we must have knowledge of military forces and preparations around the world, especially those capable of massive surprise attack.”
---- *President Eisenhower, News Conference on the U-2 Shootdown, 11 May 1960*

“You see to what Stalin's mania for greatness led. He had completely lost consciousness of reality; he demonstrated his suspicion and haughtiness not only in relation to individuals in the USSR, but in relation to whole parties and nations.”
---- *Nikita Khrushchev, The Secret Speech, 25 February 1956*