

Cold War Times

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and Cold War Veterans Association

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About the Cold War Museum

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

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

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

THE COLD WAR MUSEUM - FALL UPDATE 2005

By Francis Gary Powers, Jr.

Over the past eight years, the Cold War Museum has made great strides in honoring Cold War Veterans and preserving Cold War history. However, the work has just begun and we need to continue our fundraising efforts to raise the funds necessary to build The Cold War Museum and Memorial. I am writing to provide you with a brief update on the Museum’s activities and to ask that you consider making a year-end tax-deductible donation to the Cold War Museum.

Recently, the Commonwealth of Virginia allocated a \$125,000 matching grant for the Cold War Museum. We need your financial help now in order to receive the full grant award. If you know of friends or family that would like to assist, please let them know that we welcome their support. You can donate online now through "[GuideStar](#)" or "[Just Give](#)". Both portals are secure and designed to assist nonprofits and donors find a match.

We are at a critical stage of our development. Recently, Fairfax County Park Authority accepted our proposal to locate at the former Nike Missile Base in Lorton, Virginia and negotiations are underway to occupy the site. In February 2005, Fairfax County Public Schools signed a partnership agreement with the Museum to collaborate on education grants, museum programs, and student projects.

Earlier this year, the Cold War Museum renewed its affiliation with the Smithsonian Institution. As a result, it has pledged support for artifact loans from Smithsonian Air and Space, American History, National Portrait, and US Postal Museums. The Cold War Museum is working with the Historical Electronics Museum in Maryland, the International Spy Museum in Washington, DC, and the Wings over the Rockies Museum to display artifacts from its collection.

The mobile exhibit on the U-2 Incident, the “Spies of Washington Tour,” and book signing lectures continue to generate interest and support. The mobile exhibit is currently on display at

the Wings over the Rockies Museum in Denver, Colorado. The educational “Spies of Washington Tour” (www.spytour.com) now includes an optional stop at the International Spy Museum in Washington, DC. The next public tour is scheduled for Saturday November 26. Visit www.spytour.com for details. Our next book-signing lecture will take place on November 15 at the Richmond Public Library (101 E. Franklin St. - Richmond, VA 23219) and will feature Francis Gary Powers, Jr. who will lecture on the U-2 Incident and creation of the Cold War Museum. Visit www.richmondpubliclibrary.org for more information.

Former Secretary of the USAF, Tom Reed; Sergei Khrushchev, son of the former Soviet Premier; Dino Brugioni, renowned photographic interpreter; Joe Lentini, USS Liberty Survivor; and Virginia State Delegate for Lorton, Dave Albo, serve on the Museum’s Advisory Board. We are grateful to the Springfield VFW (Post 7327) who in response to our last matching grant campaign donated \$20,000 to the Museum. Our Congressman, the Honorable Tom M. Davis, III (11th Virginia), is working to assist the museum at the Federal level. The museum continues its involvement with the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC# 7475), which allows Federal government and military employees to donate to the Museum directly through payroll deduction.

Please consider making a year-end donation to the Cold War Museum. Your gift will help us plan for the new year and the new physical location. Tax-deductible contributions and artifact donations to the Museum will ensure that future generations will remember Cold War events and personalities that forever altered our understanding of national security, international relations, and personal sacrifice for one's country. Please help spread the word about the Museum. Together we can make this vision a reality. If you should have any questions, want additional information, or would like to subscribe to our *Cold War Times* email newsletter distribution list, please contact:

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MIDWEST CHAPTER UPDATE

By Chris Sturdevant
Chairman, CWM Midwest Chapter

The Midwest Chapter of the Cold War Museum has been working with Sydney Miller, former Waukesha Nike Missile veteran and the Friends for Hillcrest Park, in providing for a joint effort in preserving the former radar base in Waukesha. The City of Waukesha has conducted a study indicating that \$150,000 worth of infrastructure repairs is needed to bring the park in line. This does not include the Crew Quarters/ Blast Building that we wish to use as an internal local museum. The building itself is in great shape however.

Over the summer, the Midwest Chapter received several containers of civil defense supplies that had been stored at Carroll College since the early 1960's. Portable commodes, crackers, hard candy, and even medical supplies were part of the donation to the Midwest Chapter.

On Wednesday October 19, 2005, Carroll History Professor and chapter board member Kimberly Redding and Chris Sturdevant taped an interview about the Midwest Chapter at the University of Wisconsin- Milwaukee for Milwaukee Public Radio. The interview was featured on the "At 10" program. Station info can be found online at www.wuwm.com.

Waukesha American Legion Commander and chapter board member John DeQuardo attended the Legion's national convention in Hawaii this past August as a delegate. He reported that the membership did not act on the issue of extending an invitation to include Cold War Veterans within its ranks.

I am continuing to look for participants for an oral and written Veterans History Project. The Cold War Veterans Association is a full partner in the Library of Congress program of the same name. No matter how small your part was in America's longest and costliest conflict in history please share your Cold War experiences so current and future generations will not forget.

BERLIN CHAPTER UPDATE

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

In the last several months, the German Chapter of the Cold War Museum has made great progress. Through two visits to Germany in April and September 2005, the Founder of The Cold War Museum, Francis Gary Powers, Jr., helped us to achieve public renown. Because of Gary Powers visits, we met with private persons, museum officials, and memorial advocates.

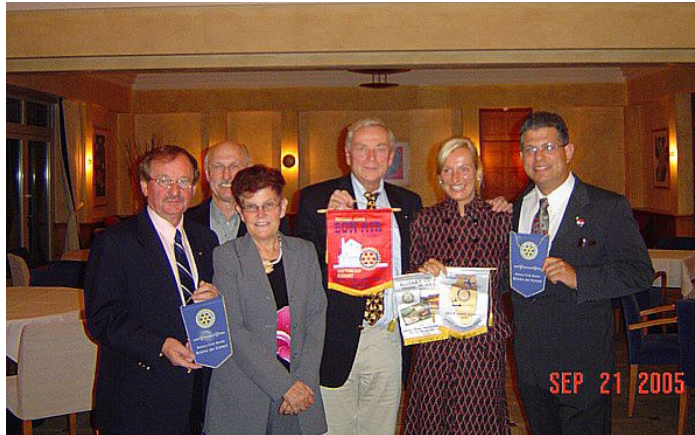
The last visit of Gary, from September 18 to 21, was particularly interesting. In preparation, on August 31, 2005, I visited the atomic bunker Harnekop for a press statement about the Cold War Museum. The article appeared in the Maerkische Oder Zeitung on September 6, 2005 (www.moz.de/index.php/Moz/Article/id/81180).

After Gary's arrival, on September 19 we went to the atomic bunker in Harnekop, Brandenburg, a top-secret site built for the protection of the GDR's leadership (www.atom-bunker16-102nd.de). The visit was full of highlights and included a large reception with the press and the RBB/Brandenburg TV station. The expert guide was Mr. Kirchner, a member of the Bunker Allianz/Brandenburg. The public came from the neighboring region and included people who did service as National People's Army (NVA) soldiers during the Cold War. They were interested in Gary's presentation about the U-2 Incident and Cold War Museum.

After a delicious lunch of hot pea soup with sausages, we drove to Kolkwitz near Cottbus in Brandenburg, where there are former air force strategy bunkers of the NVA. The visit was impressive, and we felt transported into the time of the Cold War (www.bunker-allianz.de, then click Kolkwitz). Heartfelt thanks to Mr. Hartmut Mehland and Mr. Bernd Jakob as well as a special thanks to Mr. Paul Bergner, the "bunker pope." Through their involvement, this day was an excellent experience.

The next day we visited the German-Russian Museum in Berlin-Karlshorst and viewed their exhibits with the museum director, Dr. Jahn. Before 1989, the museum contained exhibitions that exclusively featured a Soviet perspective, including information about Russian heroes. Today there is a balanced, objective representation of the war on the eastern front that highlights the German and Russian experience. (www.museum-karlshorst.de).

On the evening of September 20, we attended the Berlin "Bridge of Unity" Rotary meeting near



Potsdam. "Bridge of Unity" refers to the well-known Glienicker Bridge used in the 1962 Spy exchange of Francis Gary Powers, Sr. for KGB Colonel Rudolf Abel.

(Photo) Cold War Museum Representatives Werner Juretzko, Baerbel Simon, and Francis Gary Powers, Jr. pose with members of the "Bridge of Unity" Berlin Rotary club near Potsdam, Germany.

On September 21, we went to the watchtower of the former headquarters of Kiel Eck, today the memorial site "Günter Litfin e. V." Günter Litfin was shot on August 24, 1961, and was the first victim of the new wall on the border of East and West Berlin. His brother Jürgen Litfin set up this memorial site with private money. On August 24, 2003, the 42nd anniversary of his brother's death, this memorial site opened. The guard watchtower is classified as a historical monument today (www.berliner-mauer.de).

In the evening, we attended a reception with the legendary Berlin Airlift Pilot, Col. Gail Halvorsen (Ret.). He talked about his experiences and discussed the newly published German translation of his book "Kaugummi und Schokolade" (original English title "The Berlin Candy Pilot", ISBN number 0-88290-616 X). I was happy to see Gail Halvorsen, as we had met him in Utah in May. Gary Powers welcomed Gail Halvorsen warmly; he is a wonderful supporter to the Cold War Museum as a contemporary witness.

On the last day in Berlin, we had an appointment in the Schoeneberg City Hall, the famous site where President John F. Kennedy held his legendary speech that included "Ich bin ein Berliner." During our first visit in April, we discussed a possible loan of artifacts for the Cold War Museum, and now the loan was official. Gary Powers signed a contract for a loan of related petitions of those Americans who wrote and donated money for the placement of the Liberty Bell in Berlin. The Liberty Bell is in the tower of the city hall and it still rings every day at noon. It was donated in 1948 as a gift of American citizens to the Berliners in East and West as a sign of friendship and a symbol of the liberty for all times and for all peoples. General Clay spearheaded the program (www.dradio.de/dlr/sendungen/feuilleton/335161).

(Editor's Note- I am in touch with the Utica, NY School District. They are helping to locate some of the 2nd grade students who signed one of the petitions. The goal is to collect oral and written histories of their Cold War memories and incorporate into an exhibit. FGPjr)

We also had the opportunity to visit the Willy Brandt exhibition in the city hall and meet the Director, Dr. Wolfram Hoppenstedt, who gave a private tour with expert explanations (www.willy-brandt.com).



(Photo) CWM German Liaison, Baerbel Simon; Francis Gary Powers, Jr.; Director of the Willy Brandt Museum, Dr. Wolfram Hoppenstedt; and Werner Juretzko at the Willy Brandt expo at the Schoeneberger Rathaus in September. This is the place where President Kennedy told demonstratively to the world: “Ich bin ein Berliner”

Then we went to the memorial site of Hohenschoenhausen, the former Stasi prison and interrogation center of the state security of the GDR. We had a short reception with the memorial site management. Our Midwest Chapter organizer and well-informed guide, Werner Juretzko,



was incarcerated there in the 1950s. Werner happened to be in Berlin at the same time and told us of his memories while standing in his former cell. This site still has something depressing even after many years. It is difficult to believe what people did against people who did not accept the regime. They were tormented, interrogated, or condemned to long imprisonment or death. They disappeared to Bautzen, Hoheneck, Brandenburg and other places, in special camps and prisons (www.stiftung-hsh.de).

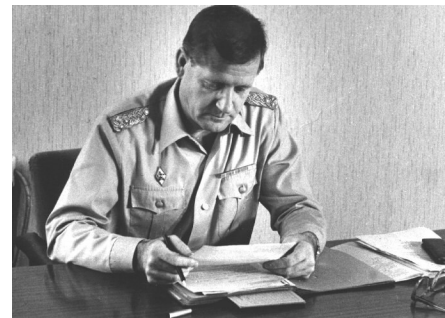
(Photo) Midwest Chapter Executive Director, Werner I. Juretzko and Francis Gary Powers, Jr. pose in the “ICE Cell” in Hoschenhausen where Werner spent 6 years as a political prisoner during the 50’s. A highlight during the Berlin visit was to walk thru and stay in some of the underground KGB/ Stasi interrogations prison cells. It was the final stay for over 46 western agents who were marched off to the guillotine from here. That is according to Werner who recounts the time he spends here in 1955 as a political prisoner.

On our final day, we went to the "Haus am Check Point Charlie" with a warm welcome from museum Director, Ms. Alexandra Hildebrandt, as had been the case in April. We discussed a close cooperation and exchange of exhibits. The first priority was support for placing memorial crosses in close proximity of the Check Point Charlie Museum. Ms Hildebrandt had to dismantle the original memorial crosses on July 5, 2005 because the lease had run out. Her idea to erect a memorial site at the prominent spot of the "Check Point Charlie" has not yet garnered support from politicians and the public (www.mauer-mesum.com).

I also would like to thank Mr. Joachim Kampe, who served as radio message officer at the NVA/GDR from 1968 to 1989, as adjutant of the secretary of the National Defense of the GDR, and later as commander of the Radio Message Headquarter of the GDR. He donated copies of his publications to the library of the Cold War Museum. He has also donated his uniform and his true life history (www.hauptnachrichtenzentrale.de).



(Photo Left) Picture of Mr. Joachim Kampe's uniform recently donated to the Cold War Museum.



(Photo Right) Picture of Mr. Kampe at his desk in East Germany during the Cold War.

A warm thank you to everyone who made this visit so successful. I am pleased about the people who have had the courage to tell about the experiences they had when Germany was divided. The iron curtain fell and we want to preserve this epoch in world history. Only through contacts, conversations, and financial support can we help preserve this incredible time in which many of us grew up for future generations to learn from and study.

I am excited to continue my work for the Cold War Museum, for which there is still so much to do. I will further report on progress and activities in February 2006.

COLD WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION, CHAIRMAN'S CORNER

By the Chairman, Vince Milum

As we near the end of 2005, it is appropriate to reflect on where we stand with respect to a few key issues of concern to Cold War Veterans and their loved ones.

COLD WAR VICTORY MEDAL

In our effort to secure medallic recognition for the brave men and women who fought and won our nation's longest war, we are working arduously with members of Congress to secure inclusion of a provision for the Cold War Victory Medal in the **National Defense Authorization**

Act for 2006. As of the writing of this article, the **House of Representatives** has passed its version of the NDAA with the medal provision in tact. (NOTE: A special thanks is owed to Congressman Robert Andrews and his staff for this initial success.) It appears, however, that some members of the **Senate** are reticent to follow the lead of the House and allow the medal to stay in the reconciled bill. Accordingly, we need each and every one of you to contact your senators to let them know how important this issue is for all of us. To assist in this effort, the CWVA (in conjunction with AMVETS) has developed an online **contact form**, which can be accessed via the CWVA Forum at: <http://cwva.aimoo.com>.

In addition to the support of AMVETS (cited above), many other fellow members of the VSO community have lent their support to us on the Cold War Medal issue. Among these are the American Legion, VFW, the Reserve Officers Association, and the Combat Infantrymen's Association.

Regardless of the totality of our success this go-around, the fact remains, the Cold War Veterans Association (CWVA) is now a respected member of the VSO community whose voice is both heard and respected on Capitol Hill. To have gotten so far so soon is a testament to the loyal support of members of the Cold War Veterans Community. Indeed, the biggest asset of the CWVA is our membership.

MORE THAN A ONE-ISSUE VSO

While one topic has dominated our discussions of late, let me remind everyone that the CWVA is not a "one trick pony." We are, in fact, the primary Veterans Service Organization fighting for all the rights and benefits that Cold War Veterans have earned. While the Cold War Medal is important, it is not our *raison d'être*. We also are working to establish:

- **A Cold War Memorial** in Washington, D.C.
- **Full V.A. benefits** for all Cold War Veterans
- **Cold War Victory Day** throughout the United States.

On this last point, let me emphasize that we have already been successful in having proclamations issued by 17 State Governors / Legislatures naming May 1st as Cold War Victory Day. We are working to expand this to all 50 states and, eventually, a National Day of recognition.

GROWING PUBLIC AWARENESS

On the public relations front, numerous newspaper, magazine, and encyclopedia articles have recently profiled the Cold War Veterans Association and our work to secure proper recognition for America's unheralded heroes. Our special gratitude goes out to the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) for a series of articles on the importance of the Cold War and the service of those who fought and won it. In the concluding article, the Chairman of the CWVA cited the necessity of ensuring that "our side" is presented in the history books so that future generations will understand and appreciate (a) why the war was fought, (b) what sacrifices were made, and (c)

what victory has come to mean in terms of individual and societal liberties now taken for granted.

IN SUMMARY

The bottom line is that while we are still relatively new as a National Veterans Service Organization, we have made significant inroads towards our ultimate goal of being fully recognized for having fought and won America's longest war. With your continued support, we will ensure a legacy that befits our great service to our nation. A special thanks goes out to Paul Dudkowski for his able assistance in helping me craft this piece.

(Editor's Note- In November 1997, Northern Virginia Congressman, Tom Davis, introduced Bill HR 2885 on behalf of The Cold War Museum for the creation of a National Cold War Memorial. At that time, the Bill got stuck in subcommittee and died. In the coming months, I am looking forward to working with the CWVA and other VSO groups to resurrect HR 2885 and build additional momentum for the creation of the National Cold War Memorial-FGPjr).

FEATURED ARTICLES

THE FREEDOM MEMORIAL ON CHECKPOINT CHARLIE SQUARE

By Alexandra Hildebrandt, Managing Director, The Checkpoint Charlie Museum

Titus Livius, 1st Century B.C.: "There are times, people and events which can only be definitively judged by history; it is only for the individual contemporaries to report the events."

Checkpoint Charlie means being responsible for each other, for freedom and for human rights. When people tell about a visit to Red Square, everyone knows that this square is in Moscow. When they talk about the Square of Heavenly Peace, everyone knows that this square is in Peking. When someone says, "I was at Checkpoint Charlie," that means they were in Berlin.

A list of all the prominent people who have visited Checkpoint Charlie from the construction of the Berlin Wall to the present day would fill the calendar of Berlin with important events on each day of the year. Prominent people came to Checkpoint Charlie during their visit in Berlin to remember the victims and to honor the Allied commitment to the freedom of Berlin, to breathe in some history and to reflect upon it.

After the end of the Second World War, Germany was divided into four zones and Berlin into four sectors: American, British, French, and Soviet. On 13 August 1961, the GDR closed its borders and built the Berlin Wall. The world looked at a divided city where the victorious powers and both Germanys faced each other. Checkpoint Charlie, a border crossing point for foreigners and diplomats, became the absolute centre of this confrontation and is marked by the Allied checkpoint barracks built on 22 September 1961.

A dead-end street was the result of the division of Friedrichstrasse at Checkpoint Charlie. Several shops and restaurants closed, one after the other. Only a few tried to survive, including the Café Köln in the last building on the right before the border.

Since the Wall was built, the café had hardly any visitors except photographers and journalists. The reporters did not want to miss the events at Checkpoint Charlie and therefore spent hours a day sitting around in the Café Köln. It was warm sitting there and they did not have to risk their lives. The press was very grateful for this possibility after a tragic occurrence in the house across the way, in ruins since the end of the war: a photographer fell whilst taking a picture, seriously injuring himself.

In December 1962, the founder of the Berlin Wall Museum – Museum Building at Checkpoint Charlie, Dr. Rainer Hildebrandt, moved into the rooms of the Café Köln, which had to be discontinued at this time. There he built up an exhibition about “The Wall” with former political GDR prisoners and West Berlin students. The helpful, short-term tenants, a television company, reserved the right to be allowed in at any time of day or night in order to film through windows and holes that they had made in the walls.

Two events influenced daily life at the border crossing in the middle of the city of Berlin for years: the tank confrontation and the death of the refugee, Peter Fechter.

During the third week in October 1961, the GDR check-posts (the Soviets did not make an appearance) stopped the Western military administration’s civilian cars, only allowing them to proceed on the conditions that the occupants would show identification. However, Berlin’s special status implied that members of the military administration, including the Soviets, could travel freely and without inspection into other parts of the city. The protective powers were not willing to accept this grave infraction of Berlin’s special status.

The USA drove heavy tanks right up to the borderline. A military administration civilian car – occupied by a high-ranking US officer – tried to drive past. Before the GDR check-posts’ halting could take effect, six GI’s with drawn bayonets had surrounded their superior’s car, thus forcing its unchecked entrance. One week long, about every three hours, the GDR checkpoint had to accept that the Americans were defending a basic right of the Allies in this way. It was the same with exits. If the car was halted, the GI’s would drive in and surround the car, securing its unchecked return. When Soviet tanks drove in, the protective powers were themselves confirmed in their view that Moscow had not transferred the responsibility for the city’s status onto the GDR, although GDR troops had been stationed in East Berlin since 13 August 1961, contrary to the terms of the agreement.

In order to further clarify the right of unchecked access to East Berlin, the members of the protective powers from now on drove or walked into East Berlin, day and night. Individuals from the GDR who had decided to flee took advantage of this, trying to flee with the help of homemade uniforms. Those in West Berlin helping them to flee now had to do their best to obtain genuine pieces of uniforms. It was dangerous when the refugees did not know that the members of the protective powers had orders to ignore the GDR border residents, to treat them “like air” and not greet them.

Some of the GDR border residents fled into freedom at Checkpoint Charlie, too. This was easier during the first two years after the Wall was built because the posts stood directly on the white

borderline, just one meter from the entrance to one of the oldest apothecaries in West Berlin, on which location the Café Adler stands today. Later, GDR border residents were only allowed to come within 30 meters of the white borderline.

Because helping refugees with fake passports was also punishable by Western courts, due to “document forgery,” Albert Schütz, a restaurateur by profession, smuggled invented passports. Instead of “Corps Diplomatique,” the passport would read “CONFEDERATION DIPLOMATIQUE.” Or else he made up United Nations passports. Those traveling with these were treated especially politely, since the GDR wanted to be accepted into the UN. If a flight method came to nothing – approximately 1200 refugees came over the east checkpoint Friedrich-Zimmerstrasse to Checkpoint Charlie during the first two years of the Wall – people were aware of the constant presence of the State Security spies. Nevertheless, the solidarity between those who knew and trusted each other also grew during this time.

The death of the 18-year-old refugee, Peter Fechter, on 17 August 1962, who had been shot in the lung after having climbed the Wall, the last border obstacle, shocked the world. Until the rescue party finally arrived 50 minutes later, protesters and desperate people gathered on this side of the Wall. Police dared to climb onto the Wall and throw packets of bandages to the man lying on the Wall to stop the bleeding. On this night and during the next two years, the Wall had to be protected by West Berlin police every 13 and 17 August. The demonstration processions, which came from all parts of West Berlin with the chants “The Wall Must Go!” had Checkpoint Charlie as their goal; already Kochstrasse had to be closed off by chains of police.

The mass demonstrations stopped in 1965 almost all at once. A Berlin visitor – perhaps a political scientist or sociologist – made the deeper reasons for this visible by balancing on the white borderline. He wanted to sense the “world historical balance of powers,” as well as the “balance of peace,” also called the “balance of terror.” The “cementing of the division” and the beginning student revolts created new political points of emphasis and a reluctant acceptance of the division. Checkpoint Charlie remained the ideal forum for individual demonstrations. There were demonstrations here for the unity of Europe, freedom for political prisoners, family reunions and against the Wall.

For US citizen John Runnings, Checkpoint Charlie was the most suitable spot for demonstrating against the Wall; he walked along it and knocked out a piece of the pipe system. The most frequent individual demonstrators were relatives of prisoners in the GDR or those who had been refused emigration for years. One of the demonstrators received a phone call from his relative in the cafeteria of the Wall Museum – Museum Building at Checkpoint Charlie: “I am at the State Security Service and am negotiating. You must leave Checkpoint Charlie at once. Then I can emigrate in a few days.”

One of the successful escapes was by three young people, all under twenty. One worked in a border building of an electric company, only 50 meters from the border. The rooms facing towards the Wall were sealed off, but the key to the doors hung in the porter’s lodge. They built a tunnel during the Christmas and New Year’s holidays in 1970/71 with hammers, shovels, and knives, even keeping a journal.

The loudest border breakthrough occurred in 1986, when a lorry filled with sand broke through, occupied by three persons: the driver, his companion, and their child. Without losing any speed, he broke through the first toll bar and two further barriers. An automatic mechanism set the final obstacle – a massive iron gate – in motion. But it was just possible to get through.

Checkpoint Charlie also remembers the most original flight. A GDR citizen succeeded in reaching the final checkpoint unnoticed. He was an Austrian, so he said breathlessly to the officer. He had just received a telegram that his mother lay dying in West Berlin. He had forgotten his passport in the excitement. The inspector fetched another and then went into the checkpoint-house, in order to make inquiries. The “Austrian” now told the same story to the new inspector and guard, only this time that his mother was in East Berlin. “Do you think they’ll let me through without a passport?” The answer he got was pessimistic. “I live very close by, I’d rather go back and get my passport,” he said, and was in West Berlin.

Today everyone feels at home at Checkpoint Charlie. People are at a place of which they are proud. People engage themselves for a history that they regard as their own history. The Americans, British, and French remember the time when they were responsible for Berlin’s freedom here. The citizens of East European countries think of the end of the Wall when they think of Checkpoint Charlie, and of the end of the Iron Curtain, and of the sacrifices made in fighting for freedom. People who still live in divided countries today – in Israel, Palestine, North and South Korea, Ireland, Cyprus – dream of a peaceful co-existence. For all of them, Checkpoint Charlie is a place of freedom and a place where world history is manifested.



On the anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall on November 09, 1989, we want to commemorate the 1065 victims of the GDR border regime and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the SED, to whom we owe today's freedom in unity.

(Photo) Colorado NBC News Correspondent, Leanne Gregg; Cold War Museum German Liaison, Baerbel Simon; Checkpoint Charlie Museum Director, Alexandra Hildebrandt; and Francis Gary Powers, Jr. discuss issues of mutual interest at the Checkpoint Charlie Museum in September.

MEMORIAL PLACE CHECKPOINT CHARLIE – SAVE THIS HISTORIC GROUND Charlie! By Alexandra Hildebrandt, Managing Director, The Checkpoint Charlie Museum

In 1990, the senate of Berlin sold this most important plot in the free world to private investors. The investors were told to erect a monument in a central place, which was supposed to keep the spirit and historical importance of the location alive.

Until today, the people in charge have done nothing to meet this demand. We, the citizens, do not want to accept this reality 15 years after the fall of the Wall.

The citizens' action committee "Arbeitsgemeinschaft 13 August e.V.", founded in 1962 by Dr. Rainer Hildebrandt – son of the world famous art historian Prof. Dr. Hans Hildebrandt and the Jewish painter Lily Hildebrandt – who headed the committee until his death on January 09, 2004, worked 80 meters away from Checkpoint Charlie.

With the Wall Museum, the Museum Haus am Checkpoint Charlie and the museum of the global non-violent struggle for human rights, Dr. Hildebrandt protested against the recognition and acceptance of given realities – against the violation of human rights in all of Eastern Europe for 42 years!



Here at Checkpoint Charlie is where the division of both worlds started and ended.

Here is where a border was opened 15 years ago, which not only divided Germany into two separate states, but also the European people into an eastern and a western hemisphere.

There is no other place in the world where the division between east and west was more apparent than here at Checkpoint Charlie. Here is where a wall divided an entire city.

Here is where the people of the United States of America effectively vowed to stand up for basic rights like human rights, democracy, and freedom.

Many heads of state visited Checkpoint Charlie over 28 years and gave rise to the hopes of the people for freedom and peace. Here is where Ronald Reagan decided to change reality and tear down the "Iron Curtain".

With his initiative "Save the historical ground at Checkpoint Charlie", Dr. Rainer Hildebrandt protested against the leasing of this historical site of post-war history to a market operator still in March 2003 and received a lease contract from Berliner Volksbank in August 2003. Since the beginning of the lease period in January 2004, "Arbeitsgemeinschaft 13 August e.V." has paid 116,000 Euro to Berliner Volksbank.

With this memorial, "All they wanted was freedom", designed by Dr. Rainer Hildebrandt in 2003, we want to show the next generation how the world as it is today was created. This generation inherited a greater heritage than any other generation before it – freedom and peace.

To make a financial donation for the Checkpoint Charlie Memorial, for more information, or to assist with this effort to create the Checkpoint Charlie Memorial contact:

Alexandra Hildebrandt
Managing Director
MAUERMUSEUM - MUSEUM HAUS AM CHECKPOINT CHARLIE
Friedrichstraße 43-45
D-10969 Berlin
phone +49 (0)30 2537250 fax +49 (0)30 2512075
e-mail info@mauermuseum.de
www.mauermuseum.de



THE DAY THE BERLIN WALL WAS BREACHED

By Ruth Baja Williams (Reprinted with permission of the Author)

(First appeared in The Chronicle Newspapers www.chroniclenewspapers.com Aug 05)

November 9, 1989 is counted as one of the most memorable dates of the twentieth century. Who can forget the image of a smiling Tom Brokaw, standing in front of the Berlin Wall as joyous Berliners climbed on the Wall or sat astride it. On that historical day, I was in a plane, heading for Virginia. I had just spent two weeks in the city, visiting our daughter in West Berlin. As soon as we were allowed to unfasten our seat belts, the plane's passengers were huddled in little groups, talking about events in Berlin.

A week before, I had visited friends in East Berlin. Would their grown sons be joining the people who had begun to reach the West via Hungary? Yes. No. Maybe just to look. Friends in the West said, "We've hated that Wall for years, but now it seems to be protecting us from what lies ahead. It's all unknown."

My husband and I arrived in Berlin in 1962 and twenty years later in 1982, we moved to Alexandria. We had friends on both sides of the dividing wall. We could visit our friends in the East but understood that we could not return their hospitality, for they could not cross the

barriers and come to visit us in the West. However, a concrete wall could not stop electronic beams from sending images from the West into the East. When they were small, our children sometimes sat on the living-room floor of a small apartment in East Berlin with other children, watching *The Muppet Show* and *Little House on the Prairie*. Both shows were beamed from the West. The voices of all the characters, Miss Piggy, Kermit, Mrs. Olsen, and Laura had been dubbed into German.

I have been back to Berlin numerous times since 1989 because our family's ties to the city run deep, and Berliner friends are like family. Both of our children were born in Berlin and both now live and work in that vibrant metropolis that was the very symbol of the Cold War.

Ruth Baja Williams is the author of the book "Detour Berlin" a memoir of her experiences over two decades in Cold War Berlin. It is available at www.xlibris.com. To reach her directly, email ruthcharles@verizon.net.

COLD WAR REQUESTS, REUNIONS, AND RELATED INFORMATION

COLD WAR MUSEUM SEEKS GRANT WRITER

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

ALASKA'S COLD WAR ON FILM

by Clarus Technologies, LLC, Anchorage, Alaska

The Alaska Army National Guard is looking for source material for an up-coming documentary about the role of the National Guard in defending against Soviet aggression between Siberia and North America during the Cold War.

The project will focus on the achievements of the National Guard, particularly those of Alaska Native guardsmen at the Bering Sea outposts of Wales, Point Hope, Little Diomed Island, and St. Lawrence Island. The film-makers plan to produce a 50-minute video/DVD featuring interviews with Cold War veterans, first-hand accounts from Bering Sea residents, with historic photographs and film clips to be accompanied by printed pamphlets for distribution to museums, Alaska Native organizations, and tour groups.

The project's organizer, Alaska Army National Guard Cultural Resource Manager, Jerry Walton, plans to interview veterans and Cold War historians for the next two years, gathering stories about Soviet political defections, airplane interceptions, and incursions by Soviet agents on American territory between 1946 and 1989. This Cold War era of military and political tensions transformed both the United States and the U.S.S.R.

“What really did happen out there in the dark of the arctic night? That’s what we’re researching,” Walton told the Associated Press recently. “There are stories here to be told.”

The project is funded by the Legacy Management Resources Program. Jerry Walton can be reached at 1-888-248-3682 or jerry_walton@fmd.dmva.state.ak.us.

USAF 1964 THUNDERBIRD REQUEST

I wonder if anybody has a program from the 1964 Thunderbirds show season, which might show the names of the team's pilots. I am trying to identify the pilots and the serials of the aircraft they flew (which plane had which name painted on the canopy rails).

Interestingly, the USAF Aerial Demonstration Team (The Thunderbirds) have not retained such information in their files, which once again reinforces on the rest of us that if we want to ensure US aviation history is retained and accurately characterized, we MUST do it ourselves rather than depend on the government.

If you can help, please let me know.

David H. Klaus [dave@meteorprod.com] 703-966-6900 (cell)

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGIST REQUEST

A possible Cold War structure commonly referred to as the "bunker" (see photo) is currently being investigated by Miami-Dade County archaeologist, Jeff Ransom. The structure is located within the R. Hardy Matheson Preserve within feet of a 2,000-year-old Tequesta archaeological site, known as Snapper Creek.



The Tequesta thrived in South Florida from 500 BC to 1750AD. The archaeological site was being investigated for designation by Miami-Dade County as a significant site and the "Bunker" became part of the investigation. Miami-Dade County Parks and Recreation personnel have stated that the structure was used as a listening

station during the Cold War Era. The Preserve will open soon and tours will be planned for the public. Mr. Ransom has contacted the Cold War Museum in an effort to obtain information about the structure. Anyone who can assist can reach Jeff at:

Jeff B. Ransom, Archaeologist
Office of Historic Preservation
111 N.W. First Street Suite 695

Miami, Florida 33128
Direct Line: (305) 375-3412
Main Office: (305) 375-4958
Fax: (305) 372-6394
E-Mail: jransom@miamidade.gov

JFK, RFK, AND MLK ASSINATIONS RESOURCES

Any one interested in books, manuscripts, and videos pertaining to the assignation of JFK can request a FREE catalog by sending their mailing address to:

M and A Bookdealers
P.O. Box 2422
Waco, Texas 76703 USA

PINE TREE RADAR LINE INFORMATION REQUEST

In July while attending a reunion of Pinetree Radar Line personnel in Sault Ste. Marie Ontario I visited with a Canadian counterpart who is interested in putting together a list of all the persons that served on the various, 44 to be exact, sites across mid Canada. This list would include both American and Canadian military and civilian personnel. I agreed with him to attempt to locate as many sources of names as possible and to work with him to put the lists together by Site.

I contacted one of the Senators from South Dakota to see if they could provide any help and his office contacted the National Archives and Records Administration. The results were not good as they felt that they were staff limited and were therefore unable to research records locations on our behalf.

Subsequent to receiving the Senator's letter, I learned about a site doing WW2 research and contacted him seeking ideas that might have worked for him. He suggested several websites including yours. As I am unaware what all you folks are planning to put in your museum, would a listing of members of the various military units be a part of the collection. If so, it would be foolish for us to attempt to duplicate your records on our own. Just guessing, I am sure that the numbers of persons that served our country during the Cold War Era is huge and assembling such a list would be a major project. With the 44 Radar Sites in our search, the list will be quite large as well.

Should you have any thoughts on websites or other locations we might search I would certainly appreciate any assistance received. There is no doubt that somewhere there are records that would provide the answers we seek. Finding the locations of the records seems to be the largest part of the problem.

Thank you for any assistance you are able to provide. The Pinetree Radar Group is most appreciative of any help received.

Richard E. Sievert can be reached at randbsie@sio.midco.net.

PERSONAL COLD WAR STORIES SOUGHT FOR POETRY BOOK

My current project is a book of poetry inspired by the Cold War and illustrated with many of my own photographs of relevant scenes, together with photos taken by others. I am aiming for the work to be striking and original, since it is aimed at 14 to 18 year-olds in schools, many of whom have little or no knowledge of what your father and his comrades went through and why.

What I'm looking for are memories of moving/humorous/monotonous moments or times, practice alerts and missions, living conditions at various military bases, recollections of friends, memories of working in extreme weather conditions, humorous anecdotes about people, places, aircraft, what it was like to fly the U2, memories of encountering people from the other side of the divide, memories of incidents during the Cuba crisis, Berlin Airlift, Able Archer, recollections of working in submarines or missile silos, and thoughts whilst on leave.

Richard Gibbons can be reached at Richard.Gibbonsrfc@btinternet.com.

ONLINE PETITION SEEKS TO RECOGNIZE COLD WAR VETERANS

There were a substantial number of American military personnel that died, were injured, or who participated in the early occupation of West Germany and Berlin. A total of 380 incidents of which 48 Americans soldiers were killed, and 189 injured during the period 9 May 1945 to 31 December 1948.

There were members of the military assigned as aircrew with the United States Army Air Corps, and USAF that performed an untold number of classified missions over, and near the Soviet Union. Numerous aircrews were killed, MIA or injured. Records reveal many American military aircraft were shot down or damaged by Soviet MIG fighters. Because the missions were classified, information was not revealed to the public for many years, sometimes as many as 50 years after the fact. Records reveal six USN aircraft were lost, and seven damaged by hostile fire during the period 1950 to 1959. There were approximately 147 aircrew members killed, 10 probable, 10 MIA, and 17 wounded during the period, 1946 to 1961.

Records reveal the number of killed, MIA from hostile action experienced during the early period, (9 May 1945 to 25 April 1962) exceeds 56.5% of the total fatalities during the Cold War.

President John F. Kennedy signed Executive Order 11016, Authorizing Award Of The Purple Heart, dated 25 April 1962. It identifies circumstances that authorized award of the Purple Heart without a formal declaration of war.

President Ronald W. Reagan followed by signing Executive Order 12464, Award of The Purple Heart, dated February 1984. A number of circumstances were retroactive from March 28, 1973, including while serving outside the territory of the United States as part of a peacekeeping force, and as a result of an international terrorist attack.

Because of the two Executive Orders, members of the Armed Forces were recognized after 25 April 1962 for their ultimate sacrifice, and wounds. While others met their fate or wounded were not during the early part of the Cold War because there was no official "enemy" other than during the Korean War.

There is an attempt to generate an additional Executive Order, and signed by President George W. Bush. The status of the request, it was submitted to the Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs for appropriate consideration, dated 17 May 2005.

In the meantime, there has been an attempt to gain support through a petition: (www.petitiononline.com/ColdWar/petition.html). There is no doubt the next-of-kin, and surviving wounded would appreciate all the support provided.

Best Regards,
Robert E. Johnson
MSG, USAF, Retired
RobertIsabell@aol.com

EUROPE DEFENSE SERVICE MEDAL

As a new association we have started a petition for a Europe Defense Service Medal (EDSM) at <http://www.petitiononline.com/edsm/petition.html> - If interested, please sign the petition and then circulate. We would certainly appreciate that.

This is not the same as the petition for the Cold War Service Medal. The EDSM is for Overseas Cold War service in the European Theater.

Thank you very much for your time. For mor information please contact:

Joe "Mongo" Martin
Europe Defense Veterans of America
Post Office Box 263
Saranac Lake, NY
12983-0263
<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/EDVA>
www.edva.us

NIKE-AJAX MISSILE SITES N-75L, CARROLLTON, VA

Isle of Wight County Parks and Recreation Director Mr. Alan Nogiec recently approved \$3800 for historic signage marking the remaining buildings and grounds of this 1954-1961 Nike-Ajax anti-aircraft missile base near Smithfield, VA. Four ground-mounted markers will have the following themes:

(1) "1954 Nike-Ajax Missile Base N-75" at the Site N-75L entrance will portray a general overview of the base and a short history of the Cold War.

- (2) "People and Places" in the barracks/PX area will portray the soldiers, their families and the various functions of the extant buildings including the still complete family housing area.
- (3) "Missile Magazines and Launch Operations" overlooking the three underground magazines near the still standing missile assembly building.
- (4) "Nike-Ajax Missile Radar Control Site" at the former Site N-75C, which is now a county recycling center.

Since this base appears to be one of the best preserved Nike-Ajax missile bases on the US east coast (the only missing structure at N-75L is the "guard post" building which was at the entrance) it is hoped that the remaining structures may be rededicated in the future as The Virginia Cold War Museum. Further information contact, Albert Burckard at albert.b@charter.net.

(Editor's Note- I look forward to working with the Virginia Cold War Museum as a partner and possible National Cold War Museum Chapter in our mutual efforts to honor veterans and preserve history, FGPjr.)

MEETINGS AND REUNIONS

- Association of Air Force Missileers - 27 Sept - 1 Oct 2006 - plan now to attend the seventh National Meeting at the Little America Hotel in Cheyenne, with great tours at Warren AFB. Registration form is part of the September 2005 newsletter and online at www.afmissileers.org. For more information, contact Charlie Simpson, Colonel, US Air Force (Retired), Executive Director, Association of Air Force Missileers - 970-453-0500.
- 556SMS (Plattsburgh Atlas) will be AT AAFM Conference. Contact Mel Driskill at e-mail dgser@earthlink.net or Bruce Raleigh at braleigh@wideopenwest.com
- 548SMS (Forbes Atlas) will also be at AAFM Conference. Contact Don Peoples at njpeeps@att.net.
- Strategic Air Command Reunion - 24-27 May 2006, Tucson, AZ. Contact Toby Romero, 4918 E Cooper St, Tucson, AZ 85711-3620, 520-327-2224, e-mail jtrome-25@excite.com
- "ICBM Gang" Reunion, 30 Jan-2 Feb, Cocoa Beach area, for those involved in ICBM test and development. Contact pwaitel@cfl.rr.com.

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

COLD WAR ARTICLES, TOURS, AND ITEMS OF INTEREST

AAA RUSSIA TOUR! TRAVEL TO HELSINKI / ST. PETERSBURG / MOSCOW

Mysterious, rich in culture, and overflowing with exotic sights, sounds and people, Russia offers an unforgettable travel adventure at an exceptional value. Your trip will show you the very best these cities have to offer, from spectacular Winter Palace and Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg to the famous Red Square, St. Basil's Cathedral and the Kremlin in Moscow. First class hotel, coaches and sleeper trains as well as wonderful meals and plenty of opportunities to explore on your own make this a journey not to be missed!

(Editor's Note: This trip is in the planning stages. Several people have expressed interest in traveling with me on this trip. I am looking to make some side visits in Moscow to The Central Armed Forces Museum, where the U-2 is displayed, the KGB Museum, and the Boarder Guard Museum. For those interested in going, send me an email and I can let you know some of the Cold War side excursions in the planning stages: FGPjr).

Space is limited! Departs April 6, 2006 - 10 day from 2600.00

Call Colleen at AAA Centennial for additional information - 702-868-3447

HOW TO APPLY FOR YOUR COLD WAR RECOGNITION CERTIFICATE

WASHINGTON -- Up to 22 million former and current service members and DoD civilians can apply for certificates honoring them for their role in winning the Cold War. Those qualifying for the certificates can apply via:

FAX to 1-800-723-9262

US Mail to:

CDR, AHRC

Cold War Recognition, Hoffman II

Attn: TAPC-CWRS, 3N45

200 Stovall Street

Alexandria, VA 22332-0473

Applicants must present proof of service. Army officials caution applicants not to send original documents because they cannot be returned. Applicants must use FAX or US Mail to submit supporting documents.

Persons are eligible for the recognition certificate if they have military or civilian service with the War, Navy, or Defense Departments between Sept. 2, 1945, and Dec. 26, 1991. Military or civilian personnel requesting the award must certify that they served honorably and faithfully at any period during the Cold War. Each mailed or FAXed request must have official documents verifying their service. Acceptable documents include any government form that includes the applicant's name, Social Security or service or foreign service number and the date of service. Military personnel can also use any of the following documents as proof of service: DD Form 214 (Certificate of Release/Discharge from Active Duty); WD AGO Form 53-55 (War Department Separation Document); or Oath of Office -- Military Personnel or Letter of Appointment.

Qualifying civilian service also can be proved with a Standard Form 50 (Notification of Personnel Action); Standard Form 2809 (Health Benefit Registration Form); an award certificate with employee's name, name of service or agency, and dates; or retirement forms with the employee's name, service or agency and dates.

The Total Army Personnel Command is the executive agent for the recognition project.

COLD WAR PRIZE COMPETITION - 2005-2006

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

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

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

If you have any questions or need additional information, contact:

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

2004-05 COLD WAR ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS

First prize:

“Decentralization and Democracy in the U.S. Zone of Occupied Germany after World War II”
LTCOL Walter M. Hudson, U.S. Army
Leavenworth, KS
(LTCOL Hudson is a PhD candidate at Kansas State University)

Second prize:

“The SAC Mentality: The Development of Organizational Culture within Strategic Air Command, 1948-51”
LTCOL Melvin G. Deaile, III, U.S. Air Force
Hillsborough, NC

(LTCOL Deaile is a PhD candidate at the University of North Carolina--Chapel Hill)

Third prize:

“A Comparative Study of Military Spending in the Soviet Union under Nikita Khrushchev and in the United States under Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1953-1961”

Mr. Joshua Andy

Washington, PA

(Mr. Andy is a MA/PhD student at the Centre for Russian and East European Studies, University of Birmingham, UK)

Honorable mentions (in alphabetical order)

“Past Experience Merges with Current Circumstances during Two Cold War Interwar Periods”

MAJ Neil Allen, USAF

HQ USFK CJ35 Plans

(When submitting his paper, Major Allen was a student at the School for Advanced Air and Space Studies, Maxwell AFB)

“Promise and Reality: Beyond Visual Range (BVR) Air-To-Air Combat”

LTCOL Patrick Higby

Langley AFB

(At the time of his paper submission, LTCOL Higby was a student at the Air War College, Maxwell AFB)

“Pitfalls in Knowing Your Enemy”

Dr. John Prados

National Security Archive

The George Washington University

FAIRFAX COUNTY’S FIRST ANNUAL HISTORY CONFERENCE

Save the Date!! You are cordially invited to Fairfax County’s First Annual History Conference “People, Places & Preservation” featuring Ron Maxwell, Feature Film Maker of epic Civil War motion pictures, “Gettysburg” & “Gods & Generals.”

There will also be a Panel of Presenters including Jean Federico, Director, Historic Alexandria; Francis Gary Powers, Jr., Founder of The Cold War Museum; and others. Group discussions will address current issues. Learn about history groups’ plans for 2005-2006! Network and learn of more historical places in the county! Address preservation issues with a collective voice!

When: Saturday, November 12, 2005

Time: 9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Where: Ellmore Farm Center - Frying Pan Park, 2739 West Ox Rd., Herndon, VA

Price: \$10.00 includes catered lunch; all tax-deductible proceeds go to the FCHC for this & future conferences (payable in advance-attendance limited to first 100) please make checks payable to “FCPA, History Conference”

Send check(s) to Michael C. Rierson, Resource Mgmt. Division, FCPA,

12055 Gov't. Ctr. Pkwy., Suite 936, Fairfax, VA 22035-1118

Historical groups are invited to bring displays. For details, call Yvonne Johnson, FCPA (703) 437-9101. Please RSVP ASAP to Lynne Garvey Wark, lghassoc@erols.com or (703) 322-1811.

Sponsored by the Fairfax County History Commission & Architectural Review Board, Fairfax County Park Authority, and Fairfax City Museum & Visitor Center.

WHISKY-VODKA-LINE

September 17, 2005 marked the 60th anniversary of the Wanfried agreement, also referred to as the Whisky-Vodka-Line agreement, signed between the United States and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics at the end of WWII. This agreement followed the Potsdam Agreement and centered on 2.7 miles of rail line track, which connected the American enclave of Bremerhaven with the American zone of occupation located in the southwest of Germany. The 2.7 miles of railroad track ran thru Russian occupied territory, which led, immediately to friction in the early days of the Cold War.

To commemorate the event, our Midwest Chapter Executive Director, Werner I. Juretzko was the main speaker at an event that took place at the original site at the Kalkhof Estate at Wanfried located in the Fulda Gap. The United States was represented by Donald H Zedler, Defense attaché, US Embassy and LTC Darryl A. Owens, Director, DPTMS, Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security. Russia was represented thru the 1st Secretary, Consulate of Russia, Leipzig. This German MDR history channel will air a 90 Minutes special about this event on December 28, 2005. For more information, visit [www.coldwarhistory.us/Cold War/The Whisky-Vodka-Line/the whisky-vodka-line.html](http://www.coldwarhistory.us/Cold_War/The_Whisky-Vodka-Line/the_whisky-vodka-line.html).



(Photo) Pictured are the following individuals in the actual room where the Whiskey Vodka Line Agreement was signed. From L to R - Richard Baier, event eyewitness, Harald von Scharfenberg, Andreas von Scharfenberg, Valeska von Hagen and Ilse von Scharfenberg, descendants of the Kalkhof estate, Werner I. Juretzko, Cold War Museum Midwest Chapter, Col. Donald H. Zedler, Defense Attaché US Embassy, Mayor of Wanfried

Otto Frankand, Wolfgang Ruske, Wilfried Wegener, and Viktor Speiser all from the Iron Curtain Border Museum Schiffersgrund.

UKRAINE'S FIRST LADY MEETS WITH MIDWEST CHAPTER REP IN CHICAGO



(Photo) After a visit to the United States, Madame Yuschenko is homebound from Chicago's O'Hare International Airport. She is receiving her official send off by Chicago airport officials Mrs. Nellie Stefanski, Assistant to the Commissioner O'Hare International Airport and Airport Ambassador Werner I. Juretzko. Standing next to her is Consul Oleh Shevchenko, Consulate General of Ukraine in Chicago. Pictured next to Werner I. Juretzko, who is the Cold War Museum - Midwest Chapter Executive

Director, is Vice Consul Olena Dzhelmach, also from the Consulate General of the Ukraine. Together they spent some pleasant recollections of Madam Yuschenko's visit in the States before boarding the plane.

COLD WAR BOOKS OF INTEREST

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

THE MOST DANGEROUS YEARS: THE COLD WAR, 1953-1975

Edited by Malcolm Muir, Jr. and Mark F. Wilkinson. Lexington, VA:
Virginia Military Institute, 2005.

The fruits of conferences sponsored by the McCormick Tribune Foundation, the Virginia Military Institute, and the Cold War Museum, this collection of thirty-seven essays treats such disparate matters as national strategy, diplomacy, armed forces, intelligence, covert operations, alliance partners, and Cold War repositories. Among the contributors are noted scholars and participants like Alistair Horne, Paul Gorman, Mark Clodfelter, John Prados, Peter Grose, and Francis Gary Powers, Jr.

For a complimentary copy of the work, send a request by e-mail to Malcolm Muir: muirm@vmi.edu.

50 YEARS OF THE U-2

by Chris Pocock

A new book, 50 YEARS OF THE U-2, by renowned U-2 historian, Chris Pocock, was released at the Dragon Lady Association reunion on 8-10 September in Sacramento, CA. Many favorable comments were received. The book is available from:

Schiffer Publishing Ltd
4880 Lower Valley Road, Atglen, PA 19310, USA

tel 610-593-1777 www.schifferbooks.com

Size: 8 ½ x 11", over 450 b/w and color photos, 440 pages, hard cover, \$69.95

Chris Pocock has written 50 YEARS OF THE U-2 (newly published, August 2005), THE U-2 SPYPLANE - TOWARD THE UNKNOWN (published in 2000), and DRAGON LADY - THE HISTORY OF THE U-2 SPYPLANE (out-of-print).

"CHOPPER: A HISTORY OF AMERICAN MILITARY HELICOPTER OPERATIONS FROM WORLD WAR II TO THE WAR ON TERROR."

by Robert F. Dorr

"Chopper" is a beautiful, new hardbound book (100,000 words and 100 photos) that covers U.S. helicopter pilots and crews in combat from the very beginning straight up to today's headlines. The cover price is \$ 24.95. Bookstores and amazon.com are offering "Chopper" at discounted prices. (New York: Berkeley Caliber Books, 2005)

www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/0425202739/002-8693979-7766448?v=glance

What's different about this history of rotary wing combat is that the story is told in the first-person, in the words of the men (and one woman) who were there --- from the first, primitive Air Commando R-4 combat rescue in 1944 to a battle between Marine AH-1W Cobras and Iraqi tanks in 2003.

There's a new and different look at the battle of Ia Drang Valley in the words of men who flew UH-1D Hueys, and it covers events This is a story of helicopter pilots and crews in rescues, in covert operations, and in straightforward, point-blank fighting. There are extended segments on Medal of Honor missions. The first-person memoirs in this book cover all military service branches.

About the book's price: For weeks, amazon.com has been offering "new" and "used" copies for different prices. In fact, ALL of the copies available on amazon.com are in mint, new condition. It is a new book and there are no used copies. This is a \$ 24.95 book sold by amazon.com for prices as low as \$ 12.

You can also get a personally inscribed copy by contacting Bob ---robert.f.dorr@cox.net, or (703) 264-8950) --- and sending him a check for \$ 28.80 (that is the undiscounted cover price plus priority mail postage). If you are planning to do that, send Bob an e-mail message first.

CONGRESS AND THE COLD WAR

By Robert David Johnson

This book challenges the popular and scholarly image of a weak Cold War Congress, in which the unbalanced relationship between the legislative and executive branches culminated in the escalation of the U.S. commitment in Vietnam, paving the way for the passage of the War Powers Act in 1973. It evokes a more flexible conception of the congressional role in foreign policy, focused on three facets of legislative power: the use of spending measures; the internal workings of a Congress increasingly dominated by subcommittees; and the ability of individual

legislators to affect foreign affairs by changing the way that policymakers and the public consider international questions.

Visit www.cambridge.org/us/catalogue/catalogue.asp?isbn=0521528852 to order.

Contents

1. Constructing a bipartisan foreign policy; 2. Legislative power and the congressional right; 3. Redefining congressional power; 4. The consequences of Vietnam; 5. The transformation of Stuart Symington; 6. The new internationalists' congress; 7. The triumph of the armed services committee.

Reviews

"For decades, historians and political scientists have ignored the pivotal role of Congress in shaping the politics of the Cold War. They will no longer be able to do so. By redefining congressional power, and revealing the numerous ways through which legislators pushed and pulled national defense policies, Johnson offers an exciting, well-researched, and first-rate piece of political history. This outstanding work should be on the bookshelves of everyone who is interested in the story of American politics since WWII." Julian Zelizer, Boston University and author of *The American Congress: The Building of Democracy*

"Robert David Johnson explodes the myth that Congress took a backseat to the presidency during the Cold War. His sweeping panorama of second half of the twentieth century portrays a feisty institution that seriously questioned and challenged the diplomatic and military policies of a succession of presidents. Here is an astute analysis of our system of checks and balances." Donald A. Ritchie, author of *Reporting from Washington: The History of the Washington Press Corps*

Brooklyn College, City University of New York Paperback
(ISBN-10: 0521528852 | ISBN-13: 9780521528856)

Also available in Hardback. Not yet published - available November 2005

\$25.99 (G)

1932 BONUS ARMY MARCH ON WASHINGTON

By Frank DeBenedictis

(Editor's Note: Paul Dickson "Sputnik" and Thomas B. Allen "The Encyclopedia of Espionage" are supporters of The Cold War Museum and have written extensively on Cold War topics).

Living in an era of politicking by Swift Boat Veterans and their veteran counterparts leads to amnesia about past veteran's movements which were concerned with veteran's welfare. The aftermath of the Revolutionary War left many veterans angry when rumors spread that promised bonuses would be withheld. Newly victorious soldiers marched on Philadelphia demanding their bonus. By the time of the Civil War, veterans were better organized, and created a powerful group called the Grand Army of the Republic. Among the membership of this first veteran's organization were five US presidents and a number of governors.

Authors Paul Dickson's and Thomas B. Allen's book *The Bonus Army: An American Epic* contends the Twentieth Century quest to improve veteran's health, educational and readjustment benefits had its roots in the Great Depression, when 15,000 World War I ex-Doughboys converged on Washington DC demanding early payment of a promised bonus passed by Congress in the 1920s. This book details the origins of the bonus march, its cross-country travel by foot and boxcar, and its final encampment in Washington DC. The authors, who have written extensively on Cold War topics, digress into an area somewhat out of their genre', but rectify this digression by pointing to this march as a historical precedent for securing later benefits.

A Republican Party under Presidents Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover acknowledged the contributions of the Doughboys, but were also emboldened to corporate interests worried about the impact of tax increases slated to pay for the bonus. Passage of the bill was difficult and encountered stiff opposition from the Speaker of the House Champ Clark, who compared the veterans to convicts. But a youthful World War I veteran and congressman Wright Patman courageously stood up for the ex-troops and aided in getting it passed, and in the 1930s led the effort for an early payout.

Dickson and Allen write about these legislative battles, and provide detail about the conditions of the Bonus Army's 1932 "Hooverville" settlement in Washington. Supporters for this cause came from the ranks of a newly organized Bonus Expeditionary Force, and the self-serving Moscow oriented Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. Notable locals such as *Washington Post* publisher Ned MacLean and his wife the heiress Evalyn Walsh MacLean gave both moral and material support for the Bonus Army. Many others provided food for the veterans and their families, and met with their leaders.

The authors also report the antagonist side, writing about how the military was brought in to guard against a feared insurrection and implement the Bonus Army removal from Washington park sites. Responsibility for removal of the bedraggled veterans included ominously, future World War II figures General Douglas MacArthur, Major Dwight Eisenhower, and Major George Patton. Amusingly the book recollects Patton's World War I experience of having his life saved by Joe Angelo, who happened to be a bonus marcher. Angelo went to visit Patton during the encampment. When confronted by Angelo, the red-faced Patton angrily declared that he did not know the man and ordered a sergeant to remove him from Patton's Army kitchen location.

One of the author's most cogent points is the Bonus Army's legacy in setting the stage for later passage of the post-World War II GI Bill. Some of the earlier bonus supporters--- both in and out of Congress--- felt that much more was needed for the newly returning GIs. Again, they ran into resistance. This time opposition came from unlikely bedfellows. Agreeing in opposing this issue was white supremacist Mississippi Congressman John Rankin and Harvard President James Conant. Conant sniffed at the idea of providing education for the returning GIs, and felt the GI Bill would allow those least intelligent and suitable to attend colleges. He later backtracked from this elitist position as the legislation proved enormously successful.

The GI Bill proved historic for the GIs and transformed the country. With its passage, many World War II veterans had the opportunity to better their lives. Its legacy continued through the

Korean War and Vietnam, even though its generosity eroded for those later veterans. One short-coming of this book is that the authors failed to talk about the current state of Congress as veterans make up a small segment of the legislative body in spite of the huge global military commitment that became part of the American social and political landscape since 1945. For current veterans, our current era is hardly like the post-Civil War and World War II era with regards to veteran's benefits and participation in the national debate. However, Dickson and Allen provide a blueprint in history for veterans, and the neglect from their leaders.

Paul Dickson and Thomas B. Allen.
The Bonus Army: An American Epic.
Walker and Company. New York. 370 pages with illustrations.

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U.S. Army of Occupation - Germany and Austria - 1946 - 1952

www.afmissileers.org – USAF Missileer Association

www.aviationcadet.com – Aviation Cadet Museum

www.goerigk-jever.de/baumholder.htm -Former US Nike Missile Unit in Germany

www.friendsoftheblackbird.com - Video of Edwards Air Force Base 1997 Air Show

www.k-77.com – Soviet Submarine web page

www.coldwarveterans.com – Cold War Veterans Association

www.wingsmuseum.org – Colorado Aviation Museum where U-2 Display is on exhibit

www.firstdivisionmuseum.org – History of the Big Red One, the famed 1st Infantry Division of the United States Army on the estate of the late Colonel Robert R. McCormick

www.loc.gov/folklife/vets/stories - Veterans History Project web presentation of 21 veterans' stories--in audio, video, letters, photos, and memoirs

“THE END”

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