



Cold War Times®

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Cold War Museum 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 Associations and/or respective Boards.

THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – FALL/WINTER UPDATE 2006

By Francis Gary Powers, Jr.

Over the past ten years, the Cold War Museum has made great strides in honoring Cold War Veterans and preserving Cold War history. I am writing to provide you with a brief update on the Museum’s activities. If you know of friends or family that would like to assist, please let them know that we welcome their support.

The museum is at a critical stage in its development. Fairfax County Park Authority is reviewing the museum’s second phase proposal to locate at the former Nike Missile Base in Lorton, Virginia and a lease could be signed as early as April 2007. The Museum is working with the International Spy Museum in Washington, DC and the Atomic Bunker in Harnepkop near Berlin, Germany to temporarily display some of its artifacts. The Cold War Museum is an affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution and has pledges of support for artifact loans from Smithsonian Air and Space, American History, National Portrait, and US Postal Museums.

The mobile exhibit on the U-2 Incident, the “Spies of Washington Tour,” and related activities continue to generate interest and support. The mobile exhibit recently finished a display at the Southwest Virginia Museum in Big Stone Gap, Virginia. It will be at the March Airfield Museum in California in 2007. If you would like to reserve the exhibit, please contact the Museum. The educational Spy Tour of Washington (www.spytour.com) is now booking private tours online.

On October 14, 2006, we hosted an international conference to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the 1956 Hungarian and Polish Crises. Dr. Sergei Khrushchev, the son of Nikita Khrushchev, and David Eisenhower, grandson of President Eisenhower participated with VIPs from Hungary and Poland and well renowned scholars. The Hungarian and Polish Embassies, American Hungarian Federation, Fairfax County Economic Development Authority, the Hungarian Technology Center, as well as the Cold War Museum and the South County Secondary School were hosts for the program. A big thank you to our sponsors that included EnviroSolutions, Inc., Handyman Concrete, K. Hovnanian® Homes, Marriott Fairfax at Fair Oaks, Northern Virginia Community College, Verizon, and Vulcan Materials Company. There are a variety of sponsorship opportunities available in conjunction with Cold War Museum events and activities. Please email gpowersjr@coldwar.org for additional information.

I am pleased to announce that Mr. David Eisenhower, grandson of President Eisenhower, has agreed to serve on the Museum's Advisory Board. He will join Fairfax County Board of Supervisor Chairman, Gerald Connolly; Gordon Lunn from the Nike Historical Society; former Secretary of the USAF, Tom Reed; Sergei Khrushchev; Congressman Tom Davis; and Joe Lentini, USS Liberty Survivor on the Museum's Advisory Board.

The museum continues its involvement with the Combined Federal Campaign, which allows Federal and military employees to donate to the Museum directly through payroll deduction. **(COLD WAR MUSEUM 2006 Workplace Campaign Numbers** - Central MD CFC #7537 - Central VA CFC #8631 - National Capital Area CFC #5430 - Peninsula CFC #9027 - Quantico CFC #6371 - South Hampton Roads CFC #3005 - Southwest Central VA CFC #5004 - St. Mary's County CFC #4652 - VA State Campaign CVC #706 - Western MD CFC #6129)

If you know of friends or family members that would be interested in our efforts, please share this update with them or encourage them to visit www.coldwar.org. Please consider a year end tax-deductible contributions or artifact donations to the Museum. Your gift will help 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. For more information, to ask a question, or 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

On Friday September 16 the Des Plaines, IL Rotary Chapter gave monetary support to the Midwest Chapter of the Cold War Museum.

(Photo: Richard Cortez, CWM representative, is given a \$200 donation by Rotary Chapter President Sharon Lynch. Also pictured are Sandra Norlin, Dennis Oster and District 6440 Governor David C. Waring.)



On Saturday October 7 the Rotary Chapter took a day trip to visit the former Nike missile base at Hillcrest Park in Waukesha, WI.

(Photo: Former active duty radar operator Colin Sandell (far left, back) acted as tour guide for the group. We are very thankful and appreciative of their support for the Cold War Museum effort.



On Tuesday August 29 Werner Juretzko represented the Cold War Museum commemorating the 15th anniversary of the Independence of the Ukraine. (www.coldwarhistory.us/Exhibitions/History/UKRAINIAN_INDEPENDENCE/ukrainian_independence.html).

(Photo: The event was hosted by the Consul General of the Ukraine and Mrs. Vasyl Korzachenko pictured with Werner Juretzko at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Chicago.)



Midwest Chapter Reps Werner Juretzko and Chris Sturdevant attended the Cold War Conversations conference Lorton, VA on Saturday October 14. Werner presented on the topic of "Espionage and the Cold War" to four groups of students at South County High School, host of the conference. On Saturday evening a reception was held at the Polish Embassy for members of the conference. The reception was also sponsored and attended by members of the Hungarian Embassy.

(Photo: Chris Sturdevant, Sharon Lynch, President Rotary Club Des Plaines, IL, Hungarian Ambassador Andras Simonyi, and Werner I. Juretzko at the Embassy reception)



For more information on the Midwest Chapter and its activities please visit: www.coldwar.org/MidwestChapter [Midwest Chapter](#), [Midwest Chapter Press](#) [WAUKESHA MISSILE SITE](#)

BERLIN CHAPTER UPDATE

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

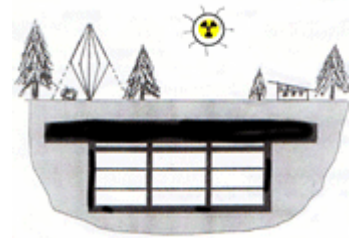
English –Translation: Dr. David G. Tompkins and Baerbel E. Simon German Affairs

Photos by Horst Simon – The Cold War Museum

Dear Friends and Supporters of the Cold War Museum:

I am pleased to offer the following report about the activities and developments of the Berlin, Germany Chapter of the Cold War Museum. The home page Berlin Chapter is now ready at www.coldwar.org/berlinchapter.

We continue to have many interesting invitations. On November 4th, 2006 we will place the symbolic cornerstone of the Cold War Museum's Cold War Information Center at the Atomic Bunker in Harnekop (see artist sketch), and have organized a small ceremony to commemorate the event. The Cold War Information Center will occupy a portion of the Atomic Bunker site.



I have sent many invitations to friends and supporters of the Cold War Museum Berlin Chapter. The first contacts with the bunker at Harnekop took place with Mr. Francis Gary Powers, Jr. in September 2005. We look forward to seeing you at this event. All are invited!

(Photo: Baerbel Simon talks to a visitor about The Cold War Museum's Information Center at the Atomic Bunker)



On, October 28th, 2006, the Atomic Bunker Association commemorated the 30th anniversary of the bunker's opening. The protection complex 16/102 received its orders from the East Germany Ministry of National Defense in October 1976. In case of an atomic attack it was to protect the Army leadership and carry out mobilization orders.

Since 1999, members of the association have fought to preserve this historical monument so as to demonstrate the unusual features of the bunker's engineering mastery. For more information on the site, visit www.atombunker-16-102.de.

On October 20th 2006, 7:00 pm The Allied Museum hosted a talk by John Bessette under the sponsorship of the Berlin Historical Association (www.pinnow.com/bha.htm) for an English-speaking group of mostly British and Americans, but including a good representation from the German community.

According to John Bessette, “When World War II ended in Europe in 1945, the four victorious Allies occupied defeated Germany and Austria, splitting the territory into zones. Relations between the three western Allies and the Soviet Union deteriorated in the first few years, resulting in 1948 in the Soviet blockade of West Berlin and the subsequent Allied airlift to that cut-off city. However, there had been signs of a split between the secretive Soviets and the West long before the airlift. Danger signs pointed to possible renewed war on German soil as early as late 1945, and US occupation forces desperately needed intelligence information. US Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) had to scramble to collect intelligence on Soviet and satellite military forces.

USAFE's reconnaissance operations began 1946 (at least) and did not end until German reunification in October 1990. Missions were flown from bases such as Wiesbaden, Rhein-Main near Frankfurt and Fuerstenfeldbruck near Munich. Throughout their long life, using a mix of bombers and transports covertly modified with cameras and other detection devices, these units produced vital current and basic intelligence for both theater and national customers. Their aircrew had many brushes with their Soviet adversaries (some fatal). Collection activities extended all along the Iron Curtain, from the Baltic through the Black and Caspian Seas, and occasionally to Africa, Cuba, and even Southeast Asia. However, the main, most detailed, and most lucrative collection occurred in the Berlin Corridors and Control Zone, with missions flown almost daily throughout the long Cold War. The aircrews who flew these missions called themselves the "Berlin for Lunch Bunch" and grew to love the city and admire its people. This talk will explore the nature and history of the various units and programs, including especially the intelligence collected how used and its impact on the Cold War.”

(John Bessette is a retired US Air Force lieutenant colonel who, among other assignments, flew reconnaissance missions with USAFE's 7405th Support Squadron 1965-68. As an intelligence officer in Defense Intelligence Agency 1970 -73 he supported the Joint Chiefs of Staff with assessments on reconnaissance missions worldwide. After a military tour in NATO, at Ramstein, Germany he retired from the Air Force and joined DIA as a civilian intelligence analyst, where he specialized on the Soviet Air Force. In this line of work, he used intelligence products from all sources, but especially loved the material from airborne recon, including his old flying outfit.)

On September 28th, 2006 the Association Atomic Bunker Harnekop hosted a group of nine US Veterans. They had a guided tour, talked about the developments of the Cold War Information-Center, and viewed a documentary film about the U-2 spy plane. Before they went back to Berlin, they had a delicious meal of pea soup and frankfurters. By all accounts, it was really a successful day.

On September 18th, 2006 recruits of the Bundeswehr (Federal Armed Forces) visited the Bunker Wollenberg. Colonel Ret. Joachim Kampe attended and wrote the following passage for the Cold War Times.

The Association of the “Armed Forces Historical Special Site 301” in Wollenberg hosted 50 Recruits of the Air Force VI Battalion in Strausberg. The organization is a member of the Bunker Alliance of Berlin/Brandenburg. www.bunkerallianz.de

In the context of their political education, the recruits visited the former troposphere radio headquarters 301 in Wollenberg, the coordinating message center for the Ministry of National Defense. It was responsible for the relationship to the general staffs and leadership of the armies of the Warsaw Pact, and served as an auxiliary message headquarters. The troposphere radio headquarters 301 is on Brandenburg's list of monuments and offers training and pedagogical opportunities.

Before the young recruits looked around the bunker grounds, they introduced to the complex background of Cold War military history by the association's advisor, Joachim Kampe Col. Ret. Since the recruits had not personally experienced the Cold War, it is strange to them. They attentively followed the explanations about the military potential of the armed forces of the two blocs and the military scenarios of a possible war worked out by the general staffs and political advisers of the respective governments. These included the horrifying scenarios of selective or massive use of nuclear weapons. The young recruits of the Federal Armed Forces were unsurprisingly relieved to not have seen or experienced the Cold War and to serve other interests today.

The troposphere radio headquarter 301 primarily served the aim of being able to command the troops after the use of nuclear weapon, and was a component of the strategic troposphere message system with the name "Bars" which included all the participant states of the Warsaw Pact. The specific conditions of the electric magnetic waves of this system would have maintained communication in the event of a nuclear attack.

If you would like more information, please get in touch with Joachim Kampe Col. Ret. or visit the homepage www.hauptnachrichtenzentrale.de.

The National Air Force Museum, Dayton, Ohio



We got very interesting material for our exhibition from the National Air Force Museum in Dayton, Ohio. Thank you very much again. When you have the opportunity to visit near Dayton, take time to visit this worthwhile museum. More information is available online at www.nationalmuseum.af.mil.

(Photo: Two types of U-2 flight suits on display at the USAF Museum)

The director of the office of the George C. Marshall Foundation also provided documents and photos for the exhibition. The Marshall Museum in Lexington, VA; is a very good place to learn more about history. More info is available online at www.marshallfoundation.org.

The Churchill Archives Center, Cambridge, England.

The Churchill's Centre College and Archives will send copies of documents of Churchill's Telegrams between Stalin and President Truman as well as of the famous "Iron Curtain" speech given on March 1946 in Fulton, Missouri. Visit www.chu.cam.ac.uk for more information.

Thank you very much to all of you; all these materials will add to the success of the Cold War Information Center and Cold War Museum.

The 45th anniversary of the building of the Berlin Wall

With prayers and wreaths, politicians and victims' associations commemorated the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961. On Sunday, August 13th, Interior Minister Wolfgang Schäuble (CDU), Berlin's mayor Klaus Wowereit (SPD) as well as the Berlin CDU mayoral candidate Friedbert Plueger put wreaths to remember the victims of Germany's division at the central memorial on Bernauer Street in Berlin.

In the morning, memories of sorrow and resistance were mixed with prayers in the Berlin chapel of reconciliation on the site of the earlier "death strip." Brandenburg's Interior Secretary Jörg Schönbohm did urged people not to forget the victims of the wall in Potsdam/Brandenburg on the Glienicke Bridge between Berlin and Potsdam.

The GDR undertook the division of Germany August 13th, 1961 by sealing off the western party of Berlin; this division only ended after 28 years with the fall of the wall on November 9th, 1989.

The Berlin Chapter is requesting an authentic post WWII/ 1950's era American GI uniform for permanent display at their local museum. If you would like to donate please contact Baerbel Simon at tinkadonald@hotmail.com.

For more info on the Berlin Chapter visit www.coldwar.org/BerlinChapter. If you have any questions or you want additional information, please contact:

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(Editor's note: Visit www.inforadio.de/static/dyn2sta_article/355/133355_article.shtml to listen to Baerbel's recent German language radio interview, "Cold War Museum in Brandenburg".

COLD WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

Vince Milum, Chairman

THE FORGOTTEN VETS

By Matt Davison, CWVA Chaplain

In 2003, the Department of Labor and Department of Veterans Affairs went forward in funding a pilot program called the 'Incarcerated Veterans Transition Program.' After all the submissions

were received and examined, four non-profit community-based agencies were selected nationwide. Joint Efforts, Inc. of San Pedro, CA was one of the four.

I had already been working with Veterans Incarcerated at the Federal Correctional Institution of Terminal Island as an extension of our 'Homeless Veterans Transition Project' in order to prevent homelessness upon release from incarceration. Since being funded, we now serve four Federal Correctional Institutions twice monthly, in three California counties, traveling 1,400 miles a month.

The primary purpose of our program is to prepare Veterans Incarcerated for employment. We do this through a curriculum developed by the National Veterans Training Institute of Denver, Colorado. We also partner with Employment Development Department Veteran Representatives nationwide, who help place these veterans into employment. In addition, we provide support services ranging from transitional housing to healthcare, recovery programs for substance abuse, educational opportunities, and informational forms regarding military service. We've also expanded our program to include PTSD and Relapse Prevention workshops.

The great majorities of veterans served through this program have become employed and have a place to live. They've been enrolled into nearby VA hospitals for healthcare, and some have entered college. Of the over 200 veterans we've served, there is only one that we are aware of who has been re-incarcerated. The veterans we serve range from WWII (Iwo Jima) to Vietnam (Ia Drang) and the Gulf War. Many are decorated for bravery on the battlefield. All answered the call to serve.

Among these veterans are Cold War Vets who served around the world in what could rightly be called the most dangerous time in history. Some Cold War Vets don't think of themselves as Vets because they served in an era referred to as 'peace time', even though lives were lost during surveillance flights overseas. This was a time of extreme vigilance and readiness, and now is the time for recognition of those who served bleak outposts 24/7. We make no distinction between the combat vet and the Cold War vet in the services we provide. All took the oath. All put on the uniform. And the rest was left to destiny.

When you think about Veterans Incarcerated, remember that they may have had your back in Vietnam or the Gulf War. Remember that circumstances of service may have related to why they are now incarcerated. Remember that all of us make bad choices from time to time, and we need not be judgmental. And as we approach Veterans Day, remember these forgotten vets and finally welcome them home.

COLD WAR VICTORY MEDAL UPDATE

By Dr. Frank Tims, National Legislative Affairs Director and
Paul V. Dudkowski, National Director of Public Affairs, Cold War Veterans Association

As one of many organizations that have among its stated goals, creation of a Cold War Victory Medal, we were disappointed that the 109th Congress has again let the Veteran community down. We can talk about our progress or we can talk about why we were unsuccessful in our

campaign during the current Congress. Since we have covered those issues in the past, let's examine the facts.

Fact 1. Despite bipartisan support in the House Armed Services Committee, efforts to include a Cold War Victory Medal in the FY 2007 National Defense Authorization Act were stymied in the House-Senate Conference. This marks the third time the medal was passed by the House of Representatives, only to vanish from the NDAA after conference.

Fact 2. Several veterans service organizations, including AMVETS, American Legion, Reserve Officers Association, Korea Defense Veterans Alliance, and the Cold War Veterans Association appealed to the House-Senate conference members to keep the medal provision in the final NDAA for 2007. In the end, two factors seemed to have contributed the most to this failure of the Congress to properly recognize Cold War service and the victory that it enabled - lack of Republican support in the Senate, and DOD opposition.

The lack of support by Republicans in the Senate appears to be purely political and is difficult to understand – Senator Lindsey Graham previously cosponsored a Cold War Victory Medal bill in the House, and Senator John Warner introduced such a bill in 1999 with powerful cosponsors. Senator Hillary Clinton introduced a Cold War Medal bill in the Senate (S.1351), which still languishes in the Armed Services Committee, and did not make it into the final NDAA for want of a Republican cosponsor. Though the medal had passed the House, it was quietly stripped out by committee staff, who did not want to go against the Pentagon's wishes.

DoD Objections: As was the case in previous efforts, the Defense Department opposed the medal, giving two reasons for its opposition: Cost and duplication of recognition previously given. The “Cold War Recognition Certificate” was also cited. DoD's cost objections put potential cost at “In excess of \$250 million,” based on 26 million veterans potentially eligible. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) scored the cost at \$32 million over the life of the medal, and only \$2 million in first year costs. Independent analyses using data from procurement sources placed the maximum likely cost at \$11.4 million. DoD's estimate assumed a unit cost of \$10 per medal, compared to an actual cost of \$1.41 to \$1.60 for a boxed set of such medals as Korea Defense Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal, and similar awards.

Fact 3. The Korea Defense Service Medal, which DoD also had opposed on cost and duplication grounds, has not been the costly item DoD had predicted. As of last April, DoD had purchased a total of 192,000 KDSM medal sets, at an estimated cost of \$271,000. In the three years the KDSM has been authorized, some 114,000 individuals have earned the medal through service in theater. Because these troops received their medal through normal Armed Forces supply channels, additional administrative costs of distribution were minimal. Assuming that the remaining 78,000 medals in inventory were awarded upon application, unit cost for procurement was approximately \$110,000. Current estimates of annual demand for the KDSM were placed by DoD supply sources at 38,000 units, with the great majority of this earmarked for in-theater awards.

Based on DoD's own numbers, it is clear that legacy costs (i.e., those eligible but not currently serving) for the KDSM have been minimal. Fewer than 2 percent of those eligible even bothered

to apply for the medal. Even using the Office of the Secretary of Defense's \$10 unit cost (including postage and administrative costs), this amounts to \$780,000 – about three quarters of a million dollars.

What happened to the Pentagon's expectation that the KDSM would be costly and duplicative? It was a false assumption. Anyone eligible who did not care to go through DoD's time-consuming paperwork could spend twenty bucks and buy their own. And the 192,000 KDSM awards could hardly be said to diminish the 320,000 AFEM awards for Korea service during 1966-74.

Fact 4. Regarding the Cold War Victory Medal, the assumption that fewer than two percent of those eligible would apply is borne out by DoD's experience with the "Cold War Recognition Certificate" and the KDSM. Even using DoD's bloated \$10 unit cost number; this experience leads to an estimate of 5.2 million dollars. The Cold War Veterans Association (CWVA) estimates that an efficient process could reduce the DoD's realized cost to less than half that number. DoD currently places the cost of their Cold War Recognition Certificate at \$2.50 plus postage and handling. The obvious solution to the cost argument is to rescind the certificate program, and substitute a more fitting Cold War Victory Medal! That would zero out the cost argument, and recognize the contribution of active military service to America's victory in the Cold War.

Fact 5. The Cold War was very real. Beginning with the Truman Doctrine, born from the ashes of World War II, it became quite clear that Roosevelt and Churchill gave away too much to the Soviets. With a design on protecting their own borders, the Soviets embarked on a mission to bring all of Eastern Europe into and under their sphere of influence despite the cries from these nations to remain free and democratic. The Domino Theory or Principle said if one nation falls to communism, its neighbors would be in jeopardy and the next to fall. Both Truman and Eisenhower saw the need to project America's determination to defend free nations, and to give others the resolve to resist Soviet pressures in Europe and other places around the globe. Truman dispatched a fleet to the Mediterranean and pledged our support to the Turks and the Greeks. Then General Eisenhower said "America's line of defense is the Elbe River." MacArthur said it was at the Yalu.

In 1951, Truman sent four additional Army divisions to defend Europe, as requested by Eisenhower, to provide the equivalent of six divisions. General J. Lawton Collins wrote that if we failed to stand in Korea, Europe would not have the will to defend itself. More than once, America had to prove to the Europeans that we would fight to defend Europe against the Soviets, just as we were willing to fight in Korea, Vietnam, and other places around the globe.

Eisenhower said it best – "There is but one way to avoid global war, and that is to win the Cold War." So is there a bottom line? Was there a war, and did we win it? How will history, and future generations regard what happened, and the service of those who did their gritty and sometimes lonely duty in places and circumstances today's youth know nothing about? The veterans who served will be relegated to the dusty realm of forgotten history.

Fact 6. In a State of the Union speech, President Bush said it – “We won the Cold War.” His father said the same thing to Congress and the American People. Former CIA Director Woolsey said it. Defense Secretary Rumsfeld said of the Cold War, “It was a war, and we won it.” Time and time again, the Administration and the Congress have evoked the Cold War in speeches designed to make a point to the American people. They continue to hold up the Cold War as an example of American determination and use it to compare that determination with today’s Global War on Terror. Is our “war” and shining moment (our victory) nothing more than a convenient catch phrase? Something to be rolled out when trying to keep our interest and support for today’s conflicts?

Why should it have to be repeated -- Who would be offended by a Cold War Victory Medal? The Supreme Soviet? The Council of Ministers of the USSR? The Soviet Union? The Red Army? These entities no longer exist since the dismantling of the Soviet Union. Much of the world lives in freedom today because America cared beyond its own borders. Some have said that there were no winners – or that both sides won by avoiding annihilation. We came very close on a number of occasions, and it was America’s determination to maintain strength and a large military force that prevented a nuclear holocaust, and stopped Soviet expansion.

Fact 7. Now, about that “Certificate.” Read it. It simply says “Certificate of Recognition.” The words “military service,” “defense,” or similar terms are not there. You might have been working as a janitor at the post office (no offense to janitors or the postal service – they can get a certificate just like ours, just by applying, even if they quit and went to Canada to avoid the draft). When legislation is introduced in the next Congress, DoD will no doubt object again. They don’t really believe their own cost argument, that’s just a red herring. And they don’t really believe a Cold War Victory Medal will detract from or cheapen the AFEM, any more than the World War II Victory Medal cheapened the ETO or Asia-Pacific Medals. It’s a “Hollow Argument”. In 1951, General MacArthur, in his farewell speech to a joint session of the Congress said, “Old soldiers never die...” Of course, they do, more of them every day. Many men served with the American Expeditionary Force in France during World War I. They never really knew how the French appreciated them, because they had died by the time the French government got around to bestowing the Legion of Honor on the still surviving 120 or so veterans who served with them. Some say, “Better late than never.” But for almost all of those AEF vets, it was and will always be, “Never.” For veterans of the Cold War, “never” is unacceptable.

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

FEATURED ARTICLES

NOTES ON LOCKHEED U-2 DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE 1960S:

By RAF U-2 Pilot (Ret.) Martin Bee

One morning in the mid 1960s our Commander Lt Col Miles Doyle called me to his office. He said “Tomorrow, we have the Senate Armed Services Committee and some Royal Air Force VIP visitors arriving at Edwards AFB to be briefed on our operation. I want you to fly a short demo

flight demonstrating the high performance of the U-2 and finish with some FCLPs – (Field Carrier Landing Practice touch and go landings).”



The aircraft available was a U-2G, a modified U-2C fitted with a slightly beefed up landing gear, a flap setting increased from 35 to 50 degrees and a tail hook. With a standard training fuel load of 400 US gallons the aircraft would weigh a little less than 16,000lbs and have a thrust available of 17,000 pounds at full throttle. However, full throttle cannot be used at take off as it is far too much oomph for a fragile aircraft and airspeed and ‘g’ limits can be exceeded in seconds.



For the Senate demonstration a normal ‘gated’ reduced power take-off was made lifting off at about 90 knots while accelerating quickly. The aircraft was rotated to about an 80 degree climb angle, ‘gust control’ was selected, full power was slowly added, and fuel dump was activated to produce an air show style twin contrail of fuel vapor from the mid-wing fuel dump points. Airspeed was held at about 170 knots going nearly vertical in a corkscrew climb. In about a minute the aircraft reached 10,000 feet - and without the fuel dump vapor trail would have been barely visible to the onlookers at the runway edge.

So much for climb performance. Now the aircraft had to be brought back to the airfield before interest was lost by the onlookers. A quick mandatory stall check was made at 10,000 feet to ensure that both wings stalled symmetrically and that wing tank fuel was balanced evenly. Back in gust control with landing gear down and airbrakes out for maximum drag, the U-2 was descended at 220 knots IAS into the circuit. Checks were made for a FCLP ‘touch and go’ using the USN deck landing mirror system set up on our runway. On finals at 90 knots with flaps at 50 degrees, the mirror meatball was picked up and held as a glide path reference. Speed was slowly reduced to 82 knots approaching the runway threshold. At about 20 feet the LSO (USN Landing Safety Officer) called “Cut one” at which point the throttle was retarded to idle. Moments later the LSO called “Cut two”, and the pickle



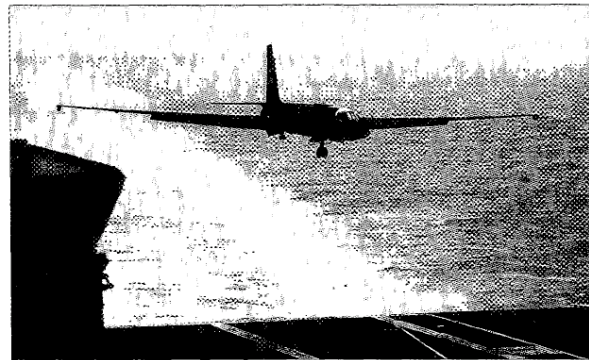
switch on the throttle was activated by the thumb to deploy the spoilers. The yoke was eased back a little further and the U-2 stalled at about a foot above the runway and settled simultaneously onto the twin main gear wheels and the twin small solid rubber tail wheels.

Now the fun started, wings had to be kept level for the ‘touch and go’ without the aid of ‘pogos’ by using deft aileron movements. Spoilers are retracted, flaps are raised to the take off position, elevator trim is reset and then the throttle is opened slowly to take off once more, this time in a sedate fashion to turn downwind for a final FCLP.

The final landing was again made from a standard mirror approach with height above runway calls from the LSO in the mobile chase car. Instead of using spoilers this time, the tail parachute was deployed at a foot or so above the runway. The U-2 immediately slowed and settled on to the runway and thanks to a light headwind rolled quickly to a stop with the wings level and both wing tips off the ground. The ground crew refitted the bright orange pogo wheels and with one man sitting on each wing to keep the wings bent down slightly to ensure that the pogos made contact with the runway, the U-2 was taxied back to the ramp.

Author Reflections some 40 years later:

Am glad that I was a young pilot in my 20s at the time these demos were flown. Such sheer power, spectacle and fun are unlikely to be permitted these days. In the climb, feet and eyes are level, the view ahead is non-existent and pitch attitude is obtained from peripheral vision with much time spent looking at the airspeed, rpm and tgt. The controls feel decidedly slack as the U-2 sits in a close to vertical attitude on 17,000 lbs of thrust. 10,000 feet approaches in seconds, power is reduced



U-2 on the USS Kitty Hawk,
5 August 1963

involved in seeking permission to base U-2s in other nations. Kelly Johnson began working on changes to the aircraft, and Office of Special Activities Deputy Director James A. Cunningham, Jr., a former Marine Corps aviator, asked the Navy for assistance

together with pitch and a more comfortable 200 knots is then held in level flight while the descent checks are made. The stall check procedure using the mechanically activated stall strips were introduced after one of our senior pilots was killed doing FCLPs. The U-2 goes up quickly, but comes down slowly, as like a glider, it has little drag. Landings require attention to detail as the undercarriage track is less than a meter and the U-2 requires a two point ‘tail dragger’ style attitude at touchdown to avoid porpoising back into the air. Popping the drag chute just above the runway at Vref sets up a perfect landing attitude!

Lockheed U-2 Notes:

Is there another jet powered aircraft in service today:

1) that lands on an aircraft carrier and requires power to be cut to idle before the round out and before engaging a wire?

- 2) that takes off on 8 wheels and lands on 4 wheels?
- 3) that is a 'tail dragger'?

U2-C/F/G/H – P&W J75
17,000 lbs thrust at sea level

Manual flight controls, except wheels, flaps & spoilers. Electric trims in pitch and roll only.

Gust mode ailerons shift 10 deg up, flaps 4 deg up. Retractable stall strips introduced.

U2C Time to Height Records

Set at Edwards AFB on 17 Apr 89 and recorded by FAI observers - by airframe '349' on retirement to a museum, 34 years after the first flight of this airframe.

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0 |
| 9,842 feet | 52 seconds |
| 49,212 feet | 6 mins 15 secs |
| 65,617 feet | 12 mins 13 secs |
| 73,700 feet | 16 mins |

The record aircraft.....U-2C article 349
(ex CIA, donated to NASA) built mid 1950s
fuel 395 US gallons, tow 15,589 lbs

Airframe limits: Crosswind 15 kts normal, p156, 32 kts dem by Lockheed wing low. Normal 0.80 M & 220 kts, reducing to 150 kts in rough air. In Gust Control, 170 kts rough air /260 kts smooth air.

26 Apr 65 Buster Edens killed during FCLP session.

All pictures in this article are from the world wide web.

THE COLD WAR IN THE 70'S AND 80'S - A GDR PERSPECTIVE

By Joachim Kampe Col. Ret.

In the 1970s, military and political tensions between the two world powers reached a high point. A spark was all that would have needed to turn the cold war into a hot one.

Huge reserves of military might were concentrated in Central Europe. NATO forces, including army groups north and central with 5,000 airplanes, numerous artillery weapons, as well as the 56th Missile Brigade with 108 strategic Missile Type „Pershing 2“ rocket launchers faced off against the armed forces of the Soviet Bloc with 9 powerful armies, including 30.000 Tanks, roughly 23,000 artillery weapons and other weaponry. After a mobilization by both sides, upwards of three millions soldiers could be engaged in battle.

The strategies of both sides are well known, and would have included the use of nuclear weapons in both limited and full use. A hot war would have meant a nuclear war, and would have caused unimaginable destruction. The ability to communicate with the armed forces in the event of a nuclear attack taken into account by the leadership of the Warsaw Pact forces, and the relevant communications systems expanded and supplemented by new systems. These included the troposphere long-distance communication system "BARS", which included all the member states of the Warsaw Pact and made up of stations located in bunkers. These stations all connected centrally, and made available to the military leadership. During the 1980s, this system put together despite enormous economic and financial difficulty. It considered so important since communication could continue in this way despite a nuclear attack.

Three of these stations built in the former East Germany, and integrated into the communications network of the National People's Army (NVA) in the event of war. The entire system was made up of diverse communications systems, including wire, directional radio, radio, satellite, and courier methods. Their usage was both open and secret.

The long-distance communications system of the NVA anchored on the basic structure of the East German state communications net, which already in the 1960s subordinated to the needs of the NVA and the Warsaw Pact armies. For example, the wired network was part of a much larger system, and included 1900 distant reporting channels, which switched only during the execution of maneuvers and training.

The last commander of the head office of the department for National Defense of the GDR, Joachim Kampe Col. Ret., gives a detailed description and representation of all distant reporting systems in his publication on CD in PDF file under the title, "Wostok" - the message headquarter office in the center of the military power of the GDR ".

Further notes are on the internet page of the Author at www.hauptnachrichtenzentrale.de.

MR. E

A mystery still surrounds the identity of an American citizen, recruited to spy for the KGB during the Cold War period of the late 1970s. After months of dealing with the Russians he got scared, and from May 1980 decided to act as a double agent for the US and British Secret Services. The case came to light after KGB officer Viktor Oshchenko defected to the UK in July 1992, and during his debriefings by the British Security Services he described how he had recruited the American back in 1978. It was decided that this American could prove to be a useful witness at the 1993 trial of Michael John Smith, another person who was alleged to have been recruited by Oshchenko in the 1970s.

From Security Service reports of the early 1980s it was apparent the American had acted dishonestly, and he had waited about 15 months before he decided to contact the American Secret Service about his KGB recruitment. The American citizen was petrified of having his identity revealed, and would only agree to be a witness at Smith's trial if the UK prosecuting authorities agreed to preserve his anonymity; they did so and referred to him only as Mr. E. All

that is known about his identity is the mention of the name "Linnell", which may have been his real name or possibly a codename used by the American Secret Services.

Mr. E played a key role at Michael Smith's trial and effectively helped to convict him. The prosecution claimed, on only circumstantial evidence, that Smith had been involved in similar practices to Mr. E - Mr. E had used telephone booths to contact Oshchenko, and was sent on a trip to Portugal. Mr. E was asked to take part in a training mission to Lisbon on the weekend of 21/22 July 1979, to deliver a sealed package to a KGB contact; this was compared to Smith's driving and camping vacation with a friend in 1977. The UK Special Branch police also deliberately set up Smith's entrapment by phoning him and asking him to go to a phone kiosk (the communication method Mr. E used with Oshchenko) - the names Viktor and George were used in this phone call, the two KGB officers who handled Mr. E ("Viktor" was Oshchenko, and "George" was Yuriy Gennadyevich Pokrovskiy - who was later expelled from Britain).

So who was this Mr. E? He was born in Yorkshire; his mother was an English nurse and his father a retired US Army O-6. He had spent some time in the US Navy, leaving as a Petty Officer (electronics technician (radar) III class), and it seems the Russians were interested in Mr. E's background as well as his relatives - his father-in-law worked with one of the US House of Representatives subcommittees. One reason for targeting Mr. E was the KGB's plan to groom him as a long-term "mole", so he could work against 'the main enemy' when he returned to the United States. When he was recruited he was working as a salesman in a Hi-Fi store in London's Tottenham Court Road, a job he had taken after deciding to live in England with his family. He had also worked as a musician previously.

While he worked for the KGB, Mr. E attempted to procure some sensitive integrated circuits, which were proscribed to the Russians under COCOM. He was also trained in KGB tradecraft methods, and he sought to improve his professional position with Russian help and money, which might gain him access to information useful to Russian Intelligence.

Information about Mr. E's activities make it clear that he was very foolish in the way he allowed himself to be groomed as a KGB agent, but he willingly went along with the instructions he was given by his Russian masters. He seemed to be intrigued by the glamour of playing a sort of James Bond role, and he was quite happy that the Russians were prepared to pay him significant amounts of money, equivalent to the mortgage repayments on his home. The worrying aspect in this case is what would have happened if this guy had carried on with his career as a KGB agent - what damage could he have done to US interests?

Do you have any idea who this Mr. E is? If so please contact Mike Smith at parellic@googlemail.com.

VICTIMS OF TERROR: HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN?

Commentary/Opinion by Randy Gaddo

“Have you forgotten how it felt that day, to have your homeland under fire, and her people blown away?”

So goes the refrain of a popular country song by Darryl Worley about the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. Those attacks killed thousands, devastated the lives of thousands more, and changed the world forever.

But the words can also apply to another terrorist attack that happened 20 years ago, on Oct. 23, 1983, in Beirut, Lebanon. That attack left hundreds dead, and changed the worlds of hundreds of families and friends forever. That was the day a terrorist truck bomb carrying thousands of pounds of dynamite wrapped around gas cylinders killed 241 servicemen in Beirut, Lebanon. The truck slammed into the atrium of a four-story building where 400 servicemen slept, bringing it down to a story and one-half of rubble.

FBI investigators would later declare it was the largest non-nuclear explosion they'd ever investigated. Some would say it was the largest-ever-terrorist attack on Americans up to that time. Still others insist it was the opening volley in the current War on Terrorism.

The big difference in the two attacks is that one was on a military target in a recognized foreign battle zone; the other was on unsuspecting civilians on American soil. A similarity between the two is that both attacks represent a deliberate tactic employed by people who see themselves as combatants in a long-running, perpetual holy war.

Another similarity in the two is that as time passes, people forget. The fact is that both incidents are subject to the danger of the American public's selective amnesia. In our world of TV sound bites, instant gratification and questionable values, as a people we tend to forget things and move on with our lives. We have a short attention span. But, in this War on Terrorism, we can't afford to forget.

In 1983, the bombing of the Marine barracks was headline news, for about two weeks or so. Then the media, and the American public, moved on to other pressing issues. Over time that event in Beirut became a fading, then disappearing, historical footnote.

But the servicemen, friends and families who were so closely touched by its magnitude have never forgotten it. This year, on October 22 and 23, hundreds of them will gather at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, in Jacksonville, N.C., to remember. It was mostly Marines, 268 total, who were killed in Beirut during their two-year "peacekeeping" mission from August 1982 to August 1983. There were also soldiers and sailors killed.

A citizen's committee in Jacksonville, called the Jacksonville Beautification Committee, will host the 20th Beirut Remembrance. A servicemen's group, the Beirut Veterans of America (BVA), will co-host the event, staying true to their motto, "Our First Duty Is To Remember." A family group, the Beirut Connection, comprising families of those killed in 1982 and 83 in Beirut will bring its members to the event to help sponsor it.

There will be a candlelight vigil, and a formal Remembrance with former Commandant of the Marine Corps, General Al Gray, as guest speaker. There will be a banquet for 400 guests.

But most of all, there will be remembering, and camaraderie. There will be men there who have been living with the event for the past 20 years, some who have never quite dealt with it. The September 11, 2001 terrorist bombings brought it all back for them.

There will be now-grown children of servicemen killed in the bombing, who were infants when their fathers went off to a “peacekeeping” mission never to return. They want to meet people who knew their fathers, to hear about them, to know them through others because their chance to know them was cut short by terrorists.

There will be mothers and fathers, now older and grayer, who lost their young sons 20 years ago to terrorists, who still remember, still carry the pain, and still miss their child.

There will be friends of men who were killed, now 20 years older but still keeping their buddies alive...by remembering.

It’s good to remember. It’s not good to let a memory stop you from progressing beyond it. But it’s good to look back and recall the lessons that past events should have taught us.

Take terrorism for instance. The people who will be remembering in October have known for the past 20 years, in their hearts if not in their minds, that an event the magnitude of 9-11 was possible, maybe inevitable. They learned the lesson because the evil hand of terrorism personally touched them. Once it touches you, it’s like a plague; it won’t go away unless you kill it.

“Some people say, we don’t need this war. I say there is some things worth fighting for,” continues the country song. “What about our freedom, and this piece of ground. We didn’t get to keep them, by backing down.”

Terrorism is not going away any time soon, at least not all by itself. That’s a new reality that free people of the 21st century must accept. Terrorism is an affront to humanity. It is a threat to basic human freedom just as surely as a dictator who rules through intimidation and violence; there is no room in this modern world for either of them.

Whether we like to admit it or not, it has already taken a great deal of our freedom from us. We don’t move so freely around the world as we did before 9-11. We don’t stand in a crowded public place anymore without looking over our shoulders, or suspiciously eyeing anybody who looks different. Some have quit flying entirely, while others do so only when they have to.

Isolationists would say leave it alone; if we don’t bother them, they won’t bother us. But it’s gone beyond that now, way beyond.

Terrorism is a cheap, cowardly tactic, but it is effective. It does kill people and it does disrupt the flow of life. And it spreads like a cancer, from cell to cell, each one mutating into a different strain of disease. Like a cancer, it must be isolated and destroyed one cell at a time, until they’re all gone.

It won't be cheap and it won't be quick to kill this cancer; it's ugly, but it has to be done. The last thing we as a people should do is forget; go on with life, yes, but never forget.

Remember September 11th. Remember October 23rd.

(Editor's note: Randy Gaddo is a retired Marine who served in Beirut at the time of the bombing and is now Director of Leisure Services in Peachtree City).

COLD WAR EVENTS, REQUESTS, REUNIONS, AND RELATED

COLD WAR CONVERSATIONS: THE UPRISINGS AND REVOLUTIONS OF 1956

The Cold War Museum in cooperation with the Hungarian and Polish Embassies convened a distinguished gathering of diplomats, officials and historians on Saturday, October 14 in Fairfax County to discuss the 1956 Polish and Hungarian uprisings against the Soviets and Communism.



(Photo: Viktor Szederkényi, the Hungarian Deputy Chief of Mission, opens the conference with officials of the Polish Embassy and Fairfax County)

(Photo: The first panel: Polish historians Dr. Padraic Kenney, Dr. Krzysztof Persak, and Dr. Marek Chodakiewicz)



The daylong conference titled "Cold War Conversations: the Uprisings and Revolutions of 1956" was hosted by South County Secondary School in Lorton, Virginia. Despite of being held on a Saturday, hundreds of students as well professors, senior researchers and participants of those glorious events attended. The event was opened by Fairfax County Supervisor Chairman, Gerald Connolly, Hungary's Deputy Chief of Mission Viktor Szederkényi and Poland's Cultural Counselor Mariusz M. Brymora.



(Photo: Júlia Vásárhelyi, Prof. Charles Gati, and Dr. Emery "Imre" Toth on the second panel)

Conference attendees heard from three panels. The first panel included noted Polish historians: Dr. Padraic Kenney, Dr. Krzysztof Persak, and Dr. Marek Chodakiewicz, talking about the Polish Uprisings.

The second panel focused on Hungary during the 1950s and in particular the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. Dr. Imre L. Toth, the surviving Secretary of the Revolutionary Committee for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Imre Nagy Government, joined Dr. Charles Gati, author of “Failed Illusions: Moscow, Washington, Budapest, and the 1956 Hungarian Revolt” on the Hungarian panel.

(Photo: Dr. Emery “Imre” Toth, Dr. Sergei Khrushchev, Zoltán Fehér of the Hungarian Embassy, and 1956 freedom-fighter Frank Kapitan at the conference)



Ms. Julia Vasarhelyi, whose father was the Head of Information in the Nagy government in 1956, recounted her family’s experience and exile to Rumania after the uprising. Both panels were moderated by Christian Ostermann of the Cold War International History Project the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

David Eisenhower, grandson of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Dr. Sergei Khrushchev, son of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev discuss international reflections of the 1956 events on the third panel chaired by Francis Gary Powers, Jr, Founder of The Cold War Museum.



(Photo: Dr. Sergei Khrushchev, Francis Gary Powers, Jr, and David Eisenhower shake hands at the conclusion of the conference)

Breakout sessions included the collection of oral histories from Cold War veterans and family members by South County students. Ms. Linda McCarthy, Founding Curator of the CIA’s Exhibit Center and Mr. Werner Jurtecko, a Cold War G-2 operative imprisoned by the East German secret police (Stasi), talked about their experiences and the importance of preserving Cold War history. U.S. Representative from Fairfax and Prince William Counties, Tom Davis, provided closing remarks.



(Photo: The organizers and panelists of the conference)

Following the conference, the Polish and Hungarian Ambassadors in Washington co-hosted an evening reception for invited guests at the Embassy of Poland. Ambassadors Janusz Reiter and András Simonyi underlined the historical friendship and solidarity of the two nations, as well as their common resolution in fighting for freedom and building democracy.

(Photo: Hungarian Ambassador Reiter and Polish Ambassador Simonyi at the Polish Embassy reception after conference)

The Hungarian and Polish Embassies, American Hungarian Federation, Fairfax County Economic Development Authority, the Hungarian Technology Center, as well as the Cold War Museum and the South County Secondary School, were conference hosts. Sponsors included EnviroSolutions, Inc., Handyman Concrete, K. Hovnanian® Homes, Marriott Fairfax at Fair Oaks, Northern Virginia Community College, Verizon, and Vulcan Materials Company.



MENDING FENCES

A month-long festival of Russian Arts, Culture, History, Religion, Politics & Trade Development at Gallery5, 200 West Marshall Street, Richmond, VA. 23220 – November 1-25, 2006.

Throughout the entire month of November, Gallery5 will hold Richmond’s first Russian Arts Festival devoted to the arts, culture, history and trade of Russia. These events will be in collaboration with Capital One, Richmond’s Department of Economic Development, Virginia Economic Development Partnership, The Eurasia Center in D.C., The Lazare Gallery, The Department of Commerce “BISNIS”, The Russian Embassy, The Embassy of Belarus, The Russian Cultural Center, The Russian Art Project of Maryland and many others.

These events will begin with a private reception on Wednesday, November 1, for the Ambassador of Russia to the United States, Ambassador Yuri Ushakov, The Ambassador of Belarus to the United States, Ambassador Mikhail Khvostov, The Mayor of Richmond, L. Douglas Wilder, and numerous other civic, business and political leaders of Virginia.

Selected works from the collection of The Russian Art Project will be on display throughout the month for sale. A final Art Auction will take place on November 18 for the sale of remaining works on display. This collection encompasses over 200 works by 60 established, well-known, and emerging artists from Russia, Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia and other countries of the region, demonstrating centuries of rich historic art traditions. The collection of artwork ranges in style from impressionism, nonconformist, constructivist, social realism, contemporary, expressions, Soviet and Cold War era, political propaganda, avant-garde and religious iconographic paintings from the early 19th century.

A few showcased artists include: Ernst Neizvestny, Zurab Tsereteli, Revaz Kvaratskheliya, Konstantin Makovsky, Andrey Vereshagin, Chingiz Abassov, Fedor Lykov, Elnur Babayev, Rasim Babayev, Natalya Vovk, Aleksei Bazanov, Mikhail Gubin, and Nikolai Lysak.

Gallery5 will also showcase Soviet WWII, black & white film reels and photography on loan from The Russian Cultural Center, a series of 30 color photographs made for Reuters depicting Russian Orthodox Patriarch Alexiy II, by Nationally renowned photographer, Yuri Gripas, who's work has been published by Reuters, The Washington Post, The New York Times, Time Magazine and Newsweek, numerous sculptural works by the award winning Russian ceramicist Natalia Pavlova on consignment from The Russian Cultural Center, as well as authentic Russian ornaments, crafts, sculptures, Matryoshka dolls, jewelry and religious icons to be sold in Gallery5's new in-house merchandise store.

We are very pleased to present our special guest Francis Gary Powers Jr, son of the U-2 spy plane pilot Francis Gary Powers, in Gallery5's Fireside theater. Powers will showcase Cold War and Soviet/U.S propaganda of that era, throughout the month of November, from his private collection as well as other items on display courtesy of the Cold War Museum of D. C. Powers will conduct a presentation on the Cold War and Soviet/U.S. Propaganda as well book signings of his father's highly-acclaimed book "Operation Overflight: A Memoir of the U-2 Incident" Tuesday, November 14 at 7PM.

Lectures on Russian Realism, Christian Personages in Russian Folk Belief, The Cold War Propaganda, and the Chernobyl Disaster will be given by notable speakers on different evenings throughout the month of November. For details and times, please read the following Mending Fences Events Calendar.

Wednesday, November 1

To celebrate the opening of their latest exhibit, Gallery5, in cooperation with The Eurasia Center, is holding a private opening reception for the Ambassador of Russia to the United States, His Excellency Yuri Ushakov, The Ambassador of Belarus to the United States, His Excellency Mikhail Khvostov, The Governor of Virginia, Tim Kaine, The Mayor of Richmond, L. Douglas Wilder, and numerous other civic, business and political leaders of Virginia.

The Ambassadors will have a One-on-One and speak on the importance of maintaining healthy relationships between the U.S., Belarus and Russia. This event will be catered with traditional Russian dishes and beverages from The European Deli, a Russian business in Richmond's West End. Also featuring traditional and contemporary Russian entertainment and gifts from CanCan Brasserie. For a complete calendar listing of November events please visit www.gallery5arts.com or call 804 644 0005.

BRICKWORKZ LEGO ARTWORK OF COLD WAR MUSEUM LOGO

The Cold War Museum logo in LEGO bricks is mounted and framed. View photos of the build, along with a fun time-lapse video at www.brickworkz.com/coldwar. Click on the Cold War Museum Logo arrow button to start the video.

Brick artist Brian Korte founded Brickworkz to create LEGO artwork for people with fun and tasteful surroundings. Thousands of tiled LEGO squares comprise the unique art commissioned by Brickworkz customers.



(Photo: Cold War Museum Logo made out of Legos)

Since 2004, Korte has created dozens of pieces for art and LEGO fans across the country. Your Mosaic can be based on your favorite photo or portrait, your organization's brand or logo, or anything else you can think up! Examples of this creative medium are online at www.Brickworkz.com. Contact Brian at (804) 915-8725 or info@brickworkz.com for more information.

The Cold War Museum Logo piece will be on display at Gallery5 in Richmond, Virginia from November 1 - 25 with other collections from the Cold War Museum.

FORMER NIKE-AJAX MISSILE SITE N-75, CARROLLTON, VA DEDICATED

On September 2, 2006 the public was invited to observe the dedication of the four Cold War history markers recently erected at Carrollton Nike Park and the Jones Creek Boat Ramp by the Parks and Recreation Department of Isle of Wight County. These markers explain the historical significance of this former US Army Nike-Ajax anti-aircraft missile launch base and its role in the Cold War. This event also commemorated the contribution of veterans of all US Armed Forces services and branches who served their country during the Cold War period. American Legion Post 49, Smithfield, provided an honor guard and the Virginia Military Preservation Association displayed authentic period military vehicles.

Thanks to all who made the dedication of the new Cold War historical markers at Nike Park and Jones Creek Boat Ramp a success. Our very own 64th District Delegate Bill Barlow contributed a heartfelt and moving statement about his own experiences during the Cold War. Newport District Supervisor Stan Clark called for a renewed search for an actual Nike-Ajax Missile for display at the former anti-aircraft missile launch site in Carrollton. Representing American Legion Post 49 was Army anti-aircraft artillery veteran Henry Richter who engaged the audience with his own personal account of service as an Army missileer at Carrollton Base "N-75" in 1954. His Cold War bride Mary was at his side to claim credit for having Henry settle here in Isle of Wight County.

Special thanks to Parks & Recreation Director Alan Nogiec for supporting the event and also for not using the word "bulldozer" in any of his comments. A petition is available for all who wish to express support for preservation of the buildings at Isle of Wight County's only surviving, completely-intact military facility built since 1862.

For more info contact Albert Burckard at 357-6685. Also mark your calendars for Saturday, 1 September, 2007, for the second annual Cold War Veterans Day at Nike Park.

EUROPE DEFENSE VETERANS OF AMERICA (EDVA)

Due to extraordinary personal and family circumstances beyond my control I have to take personal leave of absence for some time as the EDVA National Commander. I will stay "In the mix" of EDVA things only sporadically as an advisory EDVA Founder during this time I am absent from my post as current EDVA National Commander.



Please welcome my EDVA replacement for the time being and into the near future I introduce to you now Mr. Bob Padilla from CA ACKACK1@aol.com recognized EDVA 1st Vice Commander. Bob is in command of EDVA activities and operation until such time as I return. Bob is capable to carry on for EDVA for Cold War ETO recognitions.

It is the EDVA desire to continue to positively step forward toward our goal of equal recognition and services for Cold War ETO/Europe Defense Vets, forge strong affiliations, and stand together on issues.

The EDVA's Europe Defenders Conference, a sober-smoke free event, is still to be held in Gettysburg PA Saturday-Sunday 02-03 December 2006. I plan to attend myself. There is room on the conference schedule for an un-reimbursed guest speaker from your association if one could make the trip to speak to us share with us. I thank you for your past present and continued support of our EDVA ideal and cause.

Joe Martin, Founder
Europe Defense Veterans of America
1936 Saranac Ave., Suite 2-149
Lake Placid, NY 12946
Phone: 518-327-5201
URL: www.edva.us
Email: edvafounder@yahoo.com
Group Site: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/EDVA>

MEETINGS, REUNIONS, AND UPDATES

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

- "Acts of State: Assassination as a Tool of Politics" COPA Annual Regional Meeting November 17-19, 2006. Hotel Lawrence, 302 S. Jackson, Dallas, TX (near the Grassy Knoll). Registration at the event \$45.

- 455SMW (Minot) - 3-8 April 2007, Austin, TX, contact dsmith5331@aol.com or eduardkat@yahoo.com.
- TAC Missileers, 2-4 May 2007, Tucson, AZ, contact Joe Perkins at perkster@fcol.com.
- SAC IN/544th Strategic Intelligence Wing - Planning is in progress. It will be held In Omaha May 17-20, 2007 at the Embassy Suites, located in the Old Market (www.embassysuitesomaha.com). Banquet in their facility on Sat May 19 with General Mike Hayden as key note speaker. Contact Marv Howell, Col,(RET) at marvh@cox.net or 1305 Red Fern Circle, Papillion NE 68133 for further details.
- The "real" 20th Anniversary of 308SMW Deactivation, 12-16 September 2007, Little Rock, AR, contact William Leslie, 937-255-2783, info at www.308smw.com or e-mail william.leslie2@wpafb.af.mil.
- SAC 2008 - 30 April - 4 May 2008, Dayton, OH, reunion and dedication of the SAC Memorial.

C-SPAN LOOKING FOR COLD WAR ORAL HISTORIES

C-SPAN is interested in any organized oral history projects involving participants in the Cold War era. If you know of any such projects or have contributed an oral history yourself, please contact C-SPAN'S history producer, Delia Rios. You may reach her at drios@c-span.org or 202-626-4365.

CLEAR CHANNEL RADIO IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA SUPPORTS MUSEUM

Clear Channel Radio in Richmond VA is proud to work with the Cold War Museum. Partnering with an important project such as the Cold War Museum solidifies Clear Channel continued commitment to community involvement throughout Virginia. We look forward to working with any businesses or individuals who commit to work with the Cold War Museum. This project will be a standing reminder of our history and a wonderful addition to Virginia's historical preservation landscape.

Contact Sloan Phillips with Clear Channel Radio, 804-474-0086 or email sloanphillips@clearchannel.com.

HELP NEEDED TO IDENTIFY RADAR EQUIPMENT

I have a piece of radar equipment that is portable and I would like to know more about it. Attached is a picture of it. This is on the drawers:

Control unit.....BC1293-BCWQ
 Indicator.....1-221-A
 Col Radio Rec & Tran BC1267 CQC

Power SuppCDL 105A

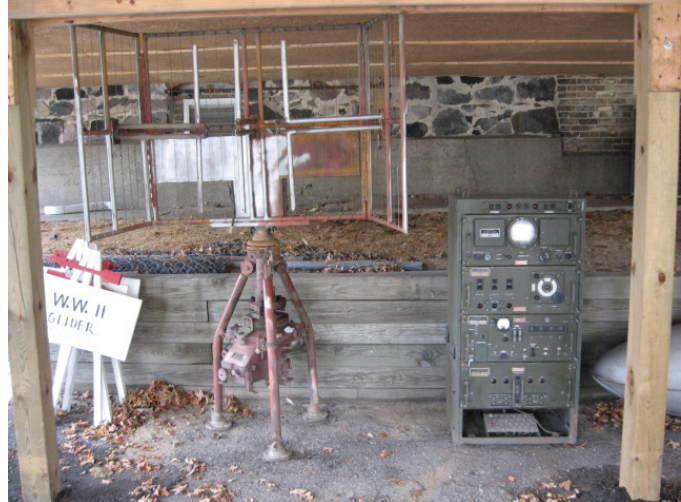
(Photo: Unknown Radar Equipment)

Any one with information, please contact:

Ed Finch
President
The Fighting Falcon Military Museum
Greenville, MI
mjfinch@chartermi.net

LETTERS TO THE LOST - KOREA

By Hal Barker, Founder - Korean War
Veterans Memorial, Washington, D.C.



On the Eleventh Day, On the Eleventh Hour, on the Eleventh Month, in this year 2006, a small group of DMZ War Veterans will be at the Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C., to give Memorial to those who served in Korea, and give Memorial to Those Who Were Lost Forever in Korea.

We are asking you to help with that Memorial Service on Veterans Day 2006, in Washington, D.C. At 12:01 AM, November 11, 2006, in the darkness at the Memorial, we will begin to read Letters To The Lost. No bands, no honor guard, no cameras, no politicians, just one person at the Memorial reading Letters To The Lost until the DMZ Veterans Ceremony at 11 AM.

Those Letters will come from you. Please help. Each one of you has someone you lost in Korea.

You are a veteran who lost a friend you can't forget. Write him a letter and tell him how you have lived your life. Tell him about your successes and your failures like you would tell him if he had lived and you were sharing a sunset in peace on a lake in Minnesota.

You are a wife who lost her husband. Write him a letter and tell him what happened to you. And how you have lived your life.

You are a son or daughter who never met your father. Write him and tell him how you have lived your life without him.

You are a grandchild who only knows your grandfather from pictures on the mantel. Tell him how are today.

You are a son or a daughter or a husband of a woman who died. Tell her about your life and what happened to you.

Make this a Veterans Day like no other in our history. Write a Letter To The Lost. We will publish every letter on the Korean War Project. Please help us to Remember. We don't have time to waste.

Send your letter to:

Korean War Project
P.O. Box 180190
Dallas, TX 75218-0190

INFORMATION ON PRESIDENTIAL BUNKERS NEEDED

We are making the next series of Lost Worlds – the highest-rated show on the History Channel. One of the subjects of this new series is US Presidential Bunkers. Do you know of any bunkers that were used or designed to be used by any President (Presidential Emergency Facilities) or Government officials during the Cold War in the Washington or East Coast area? They might be in disrepair now, in private ownership or used for another purpose. Any information would be gratefully received. Please contact Tom St John Gray, Associate Producer, Lost Worlds, Atlantic Productions at tomg@atlanticproductions.co.uk.

INFORMATION ON KEFLAVIK WANTED

I was a member of the 932nd AC&W Squadron stationed at Keflavik from Sep 1952 through Sep 1953. I am interested in any information regarding that unit or station during that period. Also, trying to determine what base hospital was present there then?

The 932nd had a large number of personnel from the 103rd AC&W Squadron (CT ANG) who had been attending the University of Connecticut prior to call-up to active duty. Thus, a 'yearbook' of our stay at Keflavik was published. I still have my copy and occasionally browse through its pages. Also have many photos that I took there, including some awesome color slides of the midnight sun over Keflavik on 21 June 1953.

James R. Boucher
Former member 101st ACS (MA ANG)
jrbreading@yahoo.com

COLD WAR ITEMS OF INTEREST

FORMER CIA SPY BRANDED A TRAITOR WANTS TO CLEAR HIS NAME
by Tracy Johnson October 23, 2006, Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Edwin Wilson began this quest from a solitary-confinement cell, where he wrote letters seeking top-secret documents to show that his own government betrayed him.

The notorious ex-spy once traveled the world, gathering intelligence while playing the role of global businessman. He later was tied to shipping a planeload of explosives to Libya, sending

him to prison for decades. He was hurtling into history as one of this nation's most infamous traitors until three years ago -- when a federal judge concluded he'd been buried with the help of government lies.

Now 78 and paroled, Wilson works in his Seattle office, a scrupulously tidy room in his attorney's high-rise building, to prove he didn't earn the spectacular fall from skilled CIA agent to despised federal prisoner.

(Photo by Scott Eklund/P-I: Former CIA spy Edwin Wilson, 78, spent 22 years in prison before he was freed in 2004 after a judge found that government officials hid evidence and lied in order to convict him of treason).



He studies his documents over cup after cup of black coffee and charts his latest mission: a federal lawsuit against the high-ranking people who helped lock him away.

"The bottom line is I want to clear my name," Wilson said. "My situation hasn't been explained."

It could be the most difficult task of his movie like life. In books about his downfall, he is the villain: a ruthless renegade who left the CIA and made himself rich by selling arms and training terrorists for Libyan leader Moammar Gadhafi. And though he's made headway on new appeals, he remains convicted of some grim crimes, including shipping several guns to Libya and plotting to kill prosecutors and witnesses.



But three years ago, a federal judge in Texas threw out a major conviction -- that Wilson conspired to ship 20 tons of a powerful plastic explosive known as C-4 to Libya in 1977 -- and blasted the government for covering up the truth.

(Photo: The Washington Post / 1982 / Edwin Wilson, center, is escorted from the U.S. Courthouse in Alexandria, VA., by U.S. Marshals in 1982, when he was convicted of illegally shipping guns to Libya).

Wilson had finally gotten documents to help support the claim he had made all along: That despite his 1971 retirement, the CIA was still secretly using him to gather intelligence and knew about many of his activities in Libya.

The government had denied it for years. His attorney, Steve Berman, said the CIA didn't want to be publicly connected to anything it had authorized Wilson to do, so it simply "hung him out to dry."

The people Wilson is suing -- former officials in the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Justice Department and the CIA, including two men who are now federal judges -- contend they can't be held liable for doing their jobs, even if his rights were violated.

Wilson spent 22 years in prison. He was freed two years ago. Now the Edmonds man, once labeled a terrorist, "death merchant" and even "Great Gatsby of the spook world," is determined to reclaim his fortune and his name.

Visit http://seattlepi.nwsourc.com/local/289584_fallenspy23.html to read the rest of the story.

DAVID EISENHOWER TO JOIN COLD WAR MUSEUM BOARD

David Eisenhower, grandson of former President Eisenhower, will join the advisory board of the Cold War Museum under development in Northern Virginia, Francis Gary Powers, Jr., Museum founder and director, announced today.

“We are delighted that he will be participating in our plans to develop a memorial and educational center about the Cold War years,” Powers commented. “His grandfather was one of the shapers of that era and he himself is a distinguished historian whose knowledge will be a valuable addition to our board.”

Eisenhower was one of the scholars and officials who participated in a daylong program sponsored on October 14 by the Museum to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Hungarian uprising against the Communists

Eisenhower is a Fellow in the Political Science Department at the University of Pennsylvania, a Public Policy Fellow at the Annenberg School for Communication, and a Fellow of the American Society of Historians. He is a former editor of Orbis magazine, published by the Foreign Policy Research Institute in Philadelphia, and is the author of numerous articles and reviews, as well as Eisenhower at War: 1943-1945, a two-volume work on the Allied leadership in World War II. He is the recipient of seven honorary degrees and a number of other awards, including the 2003 Provost's Award for Excellence in University Teaching at Penn. He sits on numerous non-profit boards and advisory commission, is a former naval officer, a former syndicated sports columnist, and a former employee of the Washington Senators and Philadelphia Phillies baseball teams.

Plans are underway to locate the Museum headquarters at a former Nike missile site in the Lorton area of Fairfax County. Powers originally established the museum in 1996 with a traveling display of memorabilia of his father, the U2 “spy plane” pilot who was shot down over the Soviet Union in 1960. The incident was a major Cold War event during the Eisenhower administration. The Museum, an affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution, possesses an impressive collection of artifacts and documents pertaining to the era, and has established branches in the Midwest and in Europe. In addition to exhibit areas, the permanent facilities will include a library, an auditorium, and educational facilities with programs developed in cooperation with the Fairfax County school system.

EISENHOWER MEMORIAL SITE APPROVED!

The U.S. Commission of Fine Arts [CFA] recently approved a site for a memorial to President Dwight D. Eisenhower, adjacent to the National Mall. The CFA's action is the final step in a three-year search by the Eisenhower Memorial Commission, established by Congress in 1999. The CFA vote was unanimous in favor of the site.

The memorial will be situated at the intersection of Maryland and Independence Avenues, SW, between 4th and 6th Streets, across Independence Avenue from the Mall. It is surrounded by federal institutions created or directly influenced by Eisenhower's presidency, including the Department of Education, the Federal Aviation Administration, the National Air and Space Museum, and the Voice of America.

A dramatic vista to the U.S. Capitol stretches along Maryland Avenue, which bisects the site diagonally. EMC proposes diverting the sparse Maryland Avenue traffic around the site to unify the disparate parcels into a distinct memorial space.

A Pre-Concept Design Architectural Program will precede design of the memorial. This program is an analysis of the considerations and possibilities for the memorial and will form the basis of design. Development of the program is scheduled to start in the beginning of 2007 with design of the memorial to follow in the fall.

CFA is one of three congressionally created commissions with site review or approval authority. The other two are the National Capital Memorial Advisory Commission [NCMAC] and the National Capital Planning Commission [NCPC]. NCMAC voted unanimously in favor of the proposed site on November 8, 2005, and NCPC approved the site with ten votes in favor and two abstentions on September 7, 2006. The site approval process is now complete. EMC plans to hold a site dedication ceremony in the next year.

THE TRANSATLANTIC STUDIES ASSOCIATION 2007 CONFERENCE

I would like to put together a panel for this conference to be held in Cork, Ireland in July 2007, and have a couple of ideas. 1. U.S.-West German relations in the Cold War and 2. U.S.-European relations during the Carter administration. (This could be broadened to include the Ford and Reagan administrations as well.) With either panel, I would like to present a paper on U.S.-West German relations during the Carter years. If anyone else is interested in joining one of these panels, please contact Scott Kaufman, Associate Professor, Department of History, Francis Marion University, Florence, SC 29506 - (843) 661-1550.

MINUTEMAN MISSILE GARNERS INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION

On Monday, October 16th Minuteman Missile National Historic Site was proud to host Flashback Television filmmakers from Great Britain who are producing a documentary film about tensions between the United States and Soviet Union in late 1983. The documentary will be based around a NATO military exercise of that year, code named "Able Archer."

Both Launch Control Facility Delta-01 and missile silo Delta-09 provided a backdrop for the filmmakers. Director/producer Henry Chancellor and researcher Morris O'Brian interviewed former Colonel Charlie Simpson. The filmmakers shot footage of Simpson describing missile launch procedures with intimate detail. These procedures were unknown to the general public during the Cold War. He also informed the filmmakers on such intriguing aspects as the Launch Control Center escape hatch. This bizarre concept would have involved those missileers that had survived a nuclear attack, attempting to dig their way out of a sand filled tunnel. The footage was shot in such a fashion that the viewers will see Mr. Simpson coming back to the underground capsule for the first time in decades. They will then hear his first hand impressions of stepping back into the past after decades away from this stressful mission.

(Photo: Visitors look into the glass enclosed silo at the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site)



Mr. Simpson also spoke at length about operations pertaining to the Minuteman in a career which spanned three decades. Simpson has a wealth of experience working in missile operations. His assignments have included working as a missileer at Grand Forks Air Force Base (AFB), a missileer evaluator at Vandenburg AFB, on missile test and reliability for Strategic Air Command at Offutt AFB and finally as Base Commander at Ellsworth AFB in western South Dakota. Simpson is currently the president of the Association of Air Force Missileers, a group that continues to tell the story about the role of nuclear missile's and missileers in Cold War history.

The filmmakers also will be interviewing a former Soviet missile commander who will go through similar descriptions at a former Russian missile silo. With both Simpson and his Soviet counterpart telling their respective stories in the same film, the documentary hopes to make a very powerful impression upon the audience, concerning this intense proud of world history.

The facilities at Minuteman Missile National Historic Site were sought by the filmmakers due to their pristine state. Both Delta-01 and Delta-09 have the highest historic integrity of all deactivated Minuteman sites. These sites help the public understand the role nuclear weapons such as the Minuteman played during the Cold War in acting as a deterrent to keep the Soviets from launching a nuclear strike against the United States. They also act as an excellent avenue for those seeking to study the Cold War and its 45 year influence on both American and world history.

THE JOHN A. ADAMS '71 CENTER ESSAY CONTEST:

The John A. Adams '71 Center for Military History and Strategic Analysis is pleased to announce the following prizes for its second Cold War essay contest:

First prize: \$2000 - "Learning From Allies: The U.S. Army and the Bundeswehr in the Cold War" by Ingo Wolfgang Tauschweizer, Norwich University

Second prize: \$1000 - "Eisenhower and Nuclear Transformation: an (Abortive) Revolution in Military Affairs" by David M. Walker, Boise State University

Third prize: \$500 - "The Sanctuary That Wasn't: The Myth and Reality of the Communist Sanctuary during the Korean War" by Kenneth P. Werrell, Radford University (emeritus)

Honorable mentions (in alphabetical order):

"Recovering the Korean War Dead, 1950-1958: Graves Registration, Forensic Anthropology, and Wartime Memorialization" by Bradley Lynn Coleman, Department of State

"Our equivalent of guerrilla warfare:" Walt Rostow and the Bombing of North Vietnam, 1961-1968" by David Milne, Nottingham University

"Relegated to the Backseat: Farm Gate and the Failure of the Air Advisory Effort in South Vietnam, 1961-1963" by Edward B. Westermann, United States Air Force Academy

We are also happy to announce that the Adams Center will sponsor a third round, with submissions due 31 May 2007. For information, contact

Dr. Malcolm Muir, Jr., Director
John A. Adams '71 Center for Military History and Strategic Analysis
Virginia Military Institute
Lexington, VA 24450
540-464-7447
muirm@vmi.edu

COLD WAR BOOKS, BOOK REVIEWS, AND VIDEOS OF INTEREST

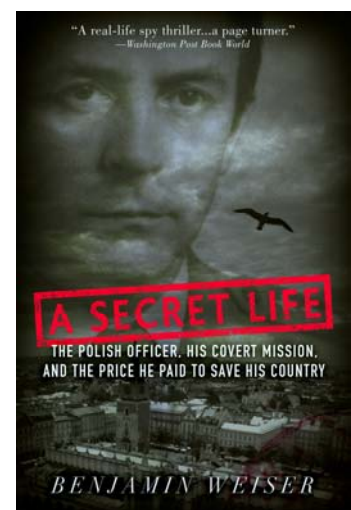
(Editor's Note- Authors and Publishers – Send your book announcement to editor@coldwar.org for consideration. If you would like to send an advanced copy for review, let me know. FGPjr)

A SECRET LIFE:

Author-Benjamin Weiser (New York: Public Affairs)
383 pages; paperback 2005, \$16.00.

Book Review by Brigadier General, Walter Jajko (USAF Ret) AFIO Board of Directors. Reprinted with permission from AFIO's Intelligencer Journal, Spring 2004 (www.afio.com)

Weiser has written a lucid, tightly organized book that can be read at several levels. Foremost, this is an inspirational, but sad yet glorious, personal story of heroism, nobility, morality, sacrifice, and patriotism.



This is a magnificent tale that merits revelation from the obscurity of clandestine history. It is a tale that illustrates the often instrumental and sometimes decisive importance of hidden acts that shape history; acts that, if credited at all, are known only decades later.

Colonel Ryszard Kuklinski's nine years of nerve-wracking espionage on behalf of, firstly, Poland's independence and, secondly, the victory of the West over the Soviet Union, seen by him as civilization over savagery, ought to serve, but almost certainly won't, as an exemplar to generations of Americans as to the ultimate demands of citizenship. The book also can be read simply as a narrative of one of the most important espionage operations of the Cold War and as one of the greatest, but purely fortuitous, successes of United States Intelligence, specifically the Central Intelligence Agency.

The book can be read also as an exemplar of extraordinarily patient, careful, cautious, and correct tradecraft by Colonel Kuklinski and his case officer team, foremost Dave Forden. It was the constant, meticulous, and unremittingly rigorous attention to the details of tradecraft, the reliance on instinct, experience, and intuition, the profound understanding of the operational milieu, and a genuine, deep sympathy for the asset and his condition, physical, political, and psychological, that enliven this history with excitement and admiration. The book can be read simply as a tale of almost unbearable danger, courage, and dedication to country and culture as Colonel Kuklinski's own life and the lives of his wife, two sons, and one of the son's fiancée were in continuing jeopardy. The book also can be read as the story of a brilliant army staff officer, certain to attain the very height of his service, who sacrificed his ambition, talent, and prodigious labor and his own and his family's comfort in recognition of the utter evil, the negation of humanity, and the absence of morality of the cause he served.

Colonel Kuklinski came to realize that the Polish Army that had embodied Poland's independence, sovereignty, and valor had become the very instrument for denying them. The book also is a record of the Russians' absolutely vicious, ruthless, scornful, and humiliating treatment, even unto genocide, of the civilized captive nations held by force in its uncultured, savage, criminal, evil empire. Colonel Kuklinski, to preserve his honor and his soul, as a deeply moral and patriotic soldier had no choice but to spy for Poland, not for the USA and CIA. Weiser's narrative flows smoothly, explaining clearly and concisely all the main events of Colonel Kuklinski's double life without descent into tedious detail; yet, it misses nothing of importance or interest of the case. What Weiser leaves out and, presumably, leaves to some other book or to the knowledge of the reader are all the tragic historical events that preceded and paralleled – and impelled – Kuklinski's choice.

This book would not have been possible without the unprecedented arrangement in which the CIA opened all of its operational archives on this case to Mr. Weiser and without his choice of Peter Earnest, a former clandestine service officer and former President (and current Chairman) of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, who brilliantly selected and synthesized the archival material to allow this story to be told so well. As Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski told Colonel Kuklinski, "Sir, you indeed have served Poland well.", so Mr. Weiser proves that Colonel Kuklinski indeed also served the United States well.

AK-47: THE WEAPON THAT CHANGED THE FACE OF WAR

By Larry Kahaner

ISBN: 0-471-72641-9

Hardcover with photographs 272 pages

Pub. Date: November, 2006

John Wiley & Sons

US \$25.95

Book Review by Bill Adler



By the late 1950s, the Soviet Union was employing the AK-47 rifle as a key component of its doctrine to spread Communism throughout the world. In these early years of the Cold War, both the Soviet Union and the United States tried to curry favor with undeveloped and uncommitted countries through sales and gifts of arms. Compared to the United States' offering of the M-1 and later the M-14, the AK proved vastly superior for countries aligned with the USSR.

Because of the AK's ruggedness, it was well suited to severe environmental conditions and the lack of local gun repair facilities in poorer countries. In addition, because the AK was designed with a lot of play and looser tolerances it could fire ammunition with wide variations including cheap knock-off cartridges produced locally or ammunition that had deteriorated in humid, jungle-like conditions without misfiring or jamming.

The AK quickly became the weapon of choice among poorly-trained Communist-inspired rebel groups especially in Africa and East Asia. These groups were supplied by Soviet Bloc countries instead of the Soviet Union to avoid direct confrontations between the world's superpowers. The weapons also were inexpensive enough to be sold to money-strapped Third World nations who could save face by paying for the arms themselves.

All of this is well told in "AK-47: The Weapon that Changed the Face of War," by journalist and author Larry Kahaner. Kahaner tells how, to further distribute the rifle, the Soviets offered technical expertise to build the AK as a so-called "Gift To Fraternal Countries." These fraternal countries included Soviet Bloc nations such as Bulgaria and East Germany, which began producing their own AK's in 1959. Hungary began a year earlier; China and Poland got an early start with production in 1956. North Korea started in 1958 and Yugoslavia in 1964. The Soviets allowed wholesale production of AK without payments or licensing fees. The guns were easy and cheap to produce in large numbers further extending its deployment.

When the two superpowers met in Vietnam for the largest proxy war of the Cold War era, a bureaucratic blunder (although some say done purposely by those at Army Ordnance in cahoots with the Springfield Armory) showed how superior the AK-47 was compared to the M-16 mainly because the Army insisted on going against the M-16's inventor's wishes and used the wrong type of ammunition. This, coupled with the mistake of not sending along cleaning kits, led to wholesale jamming and misfiring that left GIs killed while breaking down their weapons. This elevated the AK to cult status among Soviet bloc countries and those sympathetic to their doctrine.

Kahaner does an excellent job of showing how the AK became one of several defining weapons of the Cold War era and indeed, has killed more people than the atomic bomb. He also offers readers a website with more information about the AK along with updated news at www.AK-47book.com.

Bill Adler is a former foreign policy lobbyist, turned writer. He received his MA from Columbia University's School of International Affairs, where he specialized in Soviet foreign policy.

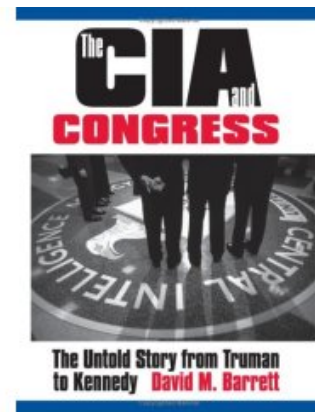
**THE CIA AND CONGRESS: THE UNTOLD STORY
FROM TRUMAN TO KENNEDY**

By David M. Barrett

544 pages, 6-1/8 x 9-1/4

Cloth ISBN 0-7006-1400-1, \$39.95

From its inception more than half a century ago and for decades afterward, the Central Intelligence Agency was deeply shrouded in secrecy, with little or no real oversight by Congress—or so many Americans believe. David M. Barrett reveals, however, that during the agency's first fifteen years, Congress often monitored the CIA's actions and plans, sometimes aggressively.



Drawing on a wealth of newly declassified documents, research at some two dozen archives, and interviews with former officials, Barrett provides an unprecedented and often colorful account of relations between American spymasters and Capitol Hill. He chronicles the CIA's dealings with senior legislators who were haunted by memories of our intelligence failure at Pearl Harbor and yet riddled with fears that such an organization might morph into an American Gestapo. He focuses in particular on the efforts of Congress to monitor, finance, and control the agency's activities from the creation of the national security state in 1947 through the planning for the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.

Along the way, Barrett highlights how Congress criticized the agency for failing to predict the first Soviet atomic test, the startling appearance of Sputnik over American air space, and the overthrow of Iraq's pro-American government in 1958. He also explores how Congress viewed the CIA's handling of Senator McCarthy's charges of communist infiltration, the crisis created by the downing of a U-2 spy plane, and President Eisenhower's complaint that Congress meddled too much in CIA matters. Ironically, as Barrett shows, Congress itself often pushed the agency to expand its covert operations against other nations.

The CIA and Congress provides a much-needed historical perspective for current debates in Congress and beyond concerning the agency's recent failures and ultimate fate. In our post-9/11 era, it shows that anxieties over the challenges to democracy posed by our intelligence communities have been with us from the very beginning.

DAVID M. BARRETT is associate professor of political science at Villanova University and author of Lyndon B. Johnson's Vietnam Papers and Uncertain Warriors: Lyndon Johnson and His Vietnam Advisers.

CIA SPY MASTER

By Clarence Ashley

288 pp. 6 x 9 39 photos Notes Index

ISBN: 1-58980-234-9 \$26.95

Drawing upon newly released CIA files, conversations with KGB defectors, and interviews with key operatives of the CIA and Secret Intelligence Service, "CIA SpyMaster" is the inside story of an Agency legend, George Kisevalter.

This authorized biography is the true tale of the man who engineered the CIA's most dramatic successes in the darkest days of the Cold War. The book takes readers behind the scenes of Kisevalter's extraordinary espionage, including the six-year running of agent Pyotr Popov, the first major source inside Soviet military intelligence. The account explores Kisevalter's instrumental role as case officer in the most successful operation in CIA history: the penetration of the Soviet military hierarchy by GRU colonel Oleg Penkovsky, "the spy who saved the world," during the Cuban missile crisis. And the book explores Kisevalter's fascinating role in the extraction and interrogation of controversial KGB defector Yuri Nosenko, who supervised the KGB file of purported JFK assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

More than a biography, "CIA SpyMaster" is a behind-the-scenes look at spycraft in action, a rare view of what it takes to "live in the black" for years at a time under a fictitious identity, isolated from friends and family.

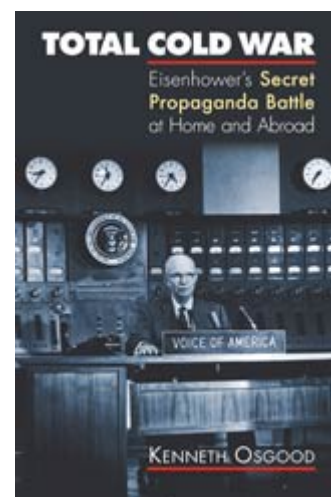
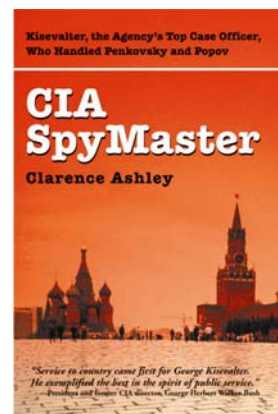
About the Author - Clarence Ashley's first career was as a mechanical engineer, developing and analyzing missile programs. He later worked for the Central Intelligence Agency, assessing Soviet strategic missile capabilities and preparing national intelligence estimates. He met George Kisevalter when he began a new career in commercial real estate. Working together for years, the two became close friends and remained so after Kisevalter's retirement from the small real-estate firm until his death in 1997. Currently, Mr. Ashley is the owner and principal broker of a commercial real-estate firm in northern Virginia and is an active member of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers.

TOTAL COLD WAR: EISENHOWER'S SECRET PROPAGANDA BATTLE AT HOME AND ABROAD

By Kenneth Osgood (506 pages. Illustrations)

Book Review by Frank S. DeBenedictis

A famous Cold War era photograph shows a friendly confrontation between Vice President Richard Nixon and Soviet Premier Nikita



Khrushchev. It shows an exhibition of a model American kitchen with shiny appliances and amenities created by American know how and the consumer culture. A smiling vice president showed a Soviet leader the advantages of the American way of life.

Few would describe glowing portrayals of an opulent America as psychological warfare, but in his recent book *Total Cold War: Eisenhower's Secret Propaganda Battle at Home and Abroad*, Florida Atlantic University history professor Kenneth Osgood does just that. Psychological warfare [or psywar] is best known, particularly in the recent past, as something murkier, secretive and even sinister. It has been written about by authors such as James Bamford in his narrative of *Operation Northwoods*, and is embedded in government documentation of covert black ops related to assassination plots and sabotage. Covert operations surfaced when government records of anti-Castro CIA programs such as *Operation Mongoose* were released in the 1990s JFK Records Collection Act and earlier in the 1975 Church Committee.

Osgood's study concentrates on the Eisenhower Administration's propaganda program which emphasized, among other things, the benevolent use of atomic power in the *Atoms for Peace* program. This program, aside from its scientific ramifications, attempted to counteract horrific foreign perceptions of America's destructive weaponry. *Total Cold War* shows many other examples.

Among the responsible people implementing what Osgood occasionally refers to as "a different kind of war" was former World War II psywar specialist CD Jackson, who with Dwight Eisenhower advised the Truman Administration in setting up *Radio Free Europe*. As president, Eisenhower became his own administration's chief proponent for both psywar and a domestic and international public relations campaign. Eisenhower's own successful psywar involvement in World War II made the allied commander a convert.

During the Cold War, the Soviet Union entered the public relations fray, granting visas for American citizens in 1953. American efforts countered the Soviets with the United States Information Agency and its *Voice of America*. Both superpower propaganda efforts spread to the fine arts, music, and consumerism. Propaganda was present in the 1960 U-2 incident, and in reaction to the Soviet's 1957 Sputnik launch, which Osgood demonstrates, represented a direct propaganda [as well as scientific and technological] challenge for Dwight Eisenhower and the US.

One area of disagreement for this reviewer was the author's writings about music -- particularly jazz--which Osgood describes as "America's Sonic Weapon." Jazz defined as a means of propaganda doesn't cover the full meaning of this music form. The author correctly identifies an Eisenhower era "jazz ambassadors" program, which did make friends for the US abroad. Several months ago National Endowment of the Arts chairman Daniel Gioia wrote about jazz in the Cold War in a Spring 2006 issue of *The National Interest*. His article was an interview with jazz piano legend Dave Brubeck. It is an unwavering truism that jazz is a vital element in the American way of life. But Osgood doesn't seem to understand the improvisational nature of the art, which is an expression of freedom that goes beyond mere propaganda. Osgood sees propaganda, rather than natural expression, everywhere. Hence the title, "Total Cold War."

On the upside is Osgood's exhaustive research, his delving into archival records that were formerly classified, and the author's interpretation. Throughout the book his interpretation sometimes gives the reader a feeling of circumlocution. In the end this seeming discrepancy paradoxically imparts a learning experience of America in the 1950s, and a sense of craftsmanship of the author. Keeping Osgood's interpretation in mind, this read turns out to be a good educational experience.

THE STAR WARS ENIGMA

By Nigel Hey (Potomac Books, September 2006)

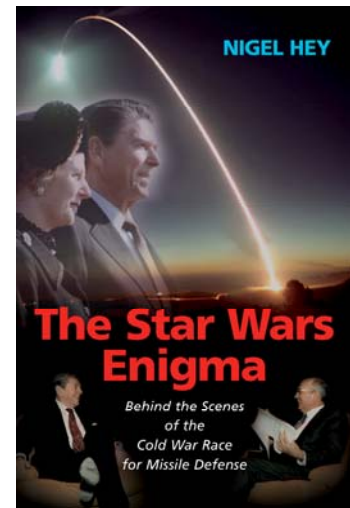
In his new book *The Star Wars Enigma: Behind the Scenes of the Cold War Race for Missile Defense* (Potomac Books, September 2006), Nigel Hey tells the story of a bold presidential stroke, the Strategic Defense Initiative, that was at first seen as a high-tech "umbrella" to protect the United States against Soviet missile defense, but then emerged as a profound psychological strike against the masters of the communist Kremlin.

Hey suggests that SDI was responsible for bringing President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev into substantive discussions at the Geneva and Reykjavik summits of 1985 and 1986, rather than the propaganda exchange that Reagan expected. The Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces Treaty, agreed 20 years ago at Reykjavik, he says, ended the missile race between the two superpowers. Despite widespread skepticism for SDI's feasibility, many in the Kremlin feared that "Star Wars" would render its nuclear stockpile impotent and obsolete, as Reagan promised. This aggravated the apprehensions of a weakened Soviet Union and may have been responsible for ending the Cold War relatively early.

The Star Wars Enigma draws on numerous discussions with key participants in the SDI saga, held in the U.S., Britain, and Russia over six years of research. The result is a book that contains a wealth of previously unpublished information, including new insights into the secretive Soviet space defense program.

This is not a scientific book. Most of it is about the genesis, development, and outcomes of the overall SDI concept. Hey concurs that Ronald Reagan was briefed by scientists on their concepts for space defense many times, but argues that the Strategic Defense Initiative was more than this, quoting Reagan's line from his book *An American Life*: "SDI wasn't conceived by scientists."

Hey is intrigued by the deft use of America's scientific reputation to nudge the Soviets into doing things that they may not otherwise have done. But he also shows his admiration for the SDI scientists, whose ABM mission is being continued through today's Missile Defense Agency, and for Lt. Gen. James A. Abrahamson (USAF ret.), who led SDI during its first eight years. "Surely he was the most idealistic of cold warriors," Hey writes. He praises Abrahamson for his steadfast commitment to "a continuing requirement for strategic defense, and a never-ending need for the technological creativity that will ensure the continuation of a society based on democratic principles."



Nigel Hey joined Sandia National Laboratories as a science/technology writer in 1967, and was a senior administrator (internal consultant) at the time of his retirement in 2001. His writings include five published books, several reference works, and hundreds of articles in publications ranging from Smithsonian to the London Sunday Times. His books include three out-of-print popular-science titles, plus Solar System (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 2002) and The Star Wars Enigma. He was a contributing author for The Science Book (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 2001) and The McGraw-Hill Homeland Security Handbook (2005).

Brief information on the book, and a link to the amazon.com listing, is posted at www.nigelhey.com.

COLD WAR WEBSITES OF INTEREST

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

www.luftbrueckenmuseum.de – Berlin Airlift information.

www.Gefechtsfuehrungsbunker-Erndtebrueck.de - Projekt Bunkermuseum Börfink und Bunkermuseum Erndtebrück.

www.hbpg.de - Haus der Brandenburgischen und Preußischen Geschichte.

www.ArmchairGeneral.com/articles.php?p=2785&page=1&cat=59 – Memories of Vietnam.

www.beirutveterans.org – The Official Beirut Veterans of America Web Site.

www.beirutveterans.info – Information for/about Beirut Veterans.

www.BeirutStamp.com - Beirut Stamp Initiative.

www.brightstarsound.com - Story of Stanislav Petrov, the Soviet officer who averted a worldwide nuclear war in 1983.

www.ThisDayInThe60s.blogspot.com - This Day in the 1960s. Most news items focus on the Cold War.

<http://webs.lanset.com/aeolusaero/Articles/Sleds%20Over%20Sinai.htm> - An SR-71 flight in the 1973 Yom Kippur War.

www.1-33rdar.org – Defenders of the Fulda Gap.

<http://cloudworth.com/coldwar/> - Cold War in the News is an edited review of hand-picked Cold War related news and articles.

www.007magazine.co.uk - OO7 Magazine Online.

<http://home.teleport.com/~boelling/titan.html> - Titan II ICBM Web Page.

www.aksuperstation.com/news/local/3415606.html - Scouts Honor Fallen Airmen in Alaska.

www.nsarchive.org - The National Security Archive.

www.CWIHP.org – Cold War International History Project.

“THE END”

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Thank you for your continued support.

Francis Gary Powers, Jr.
Founder
The Cold War Museum