



Cold War Times®

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

November 2010
Volume 10, Issue 4

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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 The Cold War Museum, P.O. Box 861526 – Vint Hill, VA 20187. To contact The Cold War Times or to submit articles for future issues, email the editor at editor@coldwar.org or visit www.coldwartimes.com.

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

A WORD FROM OUR SPONSOR (www.Spy-Coins.com)

OLD SCHOOL SPY GEAR MEETS HIGH TECH STORAGE MEDIA

New Hollow Spy Coins Will Encapsulate the Micro SD Memory Card. A local firm (Dereu Manufacturing & Design) has brought back the Cold War hollow spy coin with a new twist.

Back in the days of the Cold War, hollow coins were used to transfer and hide secret messages and microfilms. While the data holding capacity of a small microfilm was very generous, it holds no candle to micro memory cards available today. A Micro SD Memory card has capacities of up to 16 GB of data.



The Dereu Manufacturing Company produces these hollow coins in their own shop in Missouri, one at a time using manual metal working machinery. When assembled, these coins are absolutely indistinguishable from a solid coin to the naked eye. They can be safely handled without danger of separation, and a special tool is included to take them apart.

With this marriage of old and new technology, the bearer of one of these hollow coins can conceal in his pocket change enough government, corporate or personal data to fill several hundred volumes, and carry this data unfettered through airports and across International borders. The complete line of these items can be found at www.Spy-Coins.com.

(Editors Note: Enter the Code Word "powers" without the quotes and readers of The Cold War Times will receive a 20% discount on any order.)

THE COLD WAR MUSEUM

Fall / Winter Update 2010

By Francis Gary Powers, Jr.

Over the past decade, the Cold War Museum has made great strides in honoring Cold War veterans and preserving Cold War history. I am pleased to report work has begun on the remodel of the museum building at Vint Hill, 40 miles from Washington, DC. Design firm, Studio Ammons (www.studioammons.com), has completed the artist renditions as part of their \$70,000 in-kind donation of architectural and design services. However, we need to continue with our fundraising efforts in order to be within budget for the museum build out. Now is the time I truly need your help and support to make sure that we are debt free when we open our new facility. Please consider a year-end tax-deductible donation to The Cold War Museum.

In preparation for our new home, The Cold War Museum recently updated its website online at www.coldwar.org. The website update was made possible by a grant from the Virginia Tourism Corporation (www.virginia.org) and was done by C. Liston Communication (www.cliston.com).

The Cold War Museum continues to work with the Diefenbunker Museum in Ottawa, Canada, the Atomic Bunker in Harnepkop, Germany, and the International Spy Museum in Washington, DC to display some of its artifacts until the Vint Hill site is ready. The mobile exhibit on the U-2 Incident, the "Spies of Washington Tour," and related educational activities continue to generate interest and support. The EAA Museum (www.eaa.org) in Oshkosh, WI will host the mobile U-2 Incident exhibit through December 31, 2010. The educational Spy Tour of Washington (www.spytour.com) is booking group tours online.

The Cold War Museum has implemented a yearlong fundraiser. When you dine at any Glory Days Grill, the restaurant will contribute 10% of your total food purchases to The Cold War Museum. Bring your neighbors, friends, and relatives, because the 10% applies to the total food bill. Ask your server for a copy of your check (not credit card receipt) and mail it to the museum.

The Cold War Museum continues to expand its efforts through the creation of Museum Chapters staffed by volunteers. Visit www.coldwar.org/museum/museum_chapters.html for additional information. If you would like to help open up a museum chapter in your state or country, contact museum@coldwar.org. The Cold War Museum recently stepped into the "social networking age" and created The Facebook Cold War Museum Group (FBCWMG).

May 1, 2010 marked the 50th Anniversary of the U-2 Incident. To commemorate this anniversary, Coin Force produced a limited edition of 300 Cold War Museum Challenge Coins. Coins are \$19.95 each, which includes shipping. 100% of the proceeds go to The Cold War Museum. There are under 25 left. Order now, while supplies last.



Please consider a tax-deductible contribution. Your gift will help ensure future generations remember Cold War events and personalities that forever altered our understanding of national security, international relations, and personal sacrifice for one's country. For more information, or to subscribe to our quarterly newsletter list, please visit www.coldwar.org. Together we can make this museum a reality.

Thank you for your support.

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THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – BERLIN

By Baerbel E. Simon – German Affairs
Photos by Horst Simon

Dear Friends and Supporters of The Cold War Museum – Berlin:

I am pleased to offer the following report about the activities and developments of the Cold War Museum - Berlin. From the 1st of August to the 5th of September, we visited the USA. We met close friends again for hosting, talking, and dinning but we had occasion to present and bring forward the goals of the Cold War Museum - Berlin.

“Good Will Tour in the United States of America”

Many thanks go to our friends and organizer who made this trip perfect.

Charlestown Retirement Community, Maryland

On Wednesday, August 11 The Cold War Museum – Berlin gave an interview with the local newspaper and the local TV Channel. Organized and arranged by John A. Fahey.



Lake of the Woods Veterans Club, Locust Grove, Virginia



On Thursday, August 12 at 4 pm in the Clubhouse Lower Level: Guest Speakers were Baerbel and Horst Simon, organizers of The Cold War Museum – Berlin. Their presentation detailed the Museum's exhibition's on the Berlin Airlift, 1948-1949; The Erection of the Berlin Wall on August 13th, 1961; and 1960's U-2 Incident over Russia.

It was appropriate that the day after their LOW Veteran's presentation, August 13 marked the 49th Anniversary of the Erection of the Berlin Wall. Organized and arranged by

Donna and Lincoln Landis, Ed Kessler – President of LOW Vets.

The United Methodist Church of the Resurrection, Leawood, Kansas

On Sunday, August 22, at 9 am, Roe Avenue, Leawood, KS: Guest Speakers were Baerbel and Horst Simon, organizers of The Cold War Museum -Berlin. Their presentation was on “The Divided City – Berlin”. Organized and arranged by Pat and Ed Robertson



WWII Living History Series to Focus on Berlin Airlift

On Monday, August 23 at 7 pm, at the Trailside Center, Kansas City, Mo.: Guest speakers Mrs. Baerbel Elisabeth Simon, Executive Director of the Cold War Museum - Berlin, and her husband Horst Simon presented a program on the Berlin Airlift as part of World War II Living History. The Berlin flag permanently display at the Trailside Center. Organized and arranged by Pat and Ed Robertson, Gary Swanson - Program Chairman, World War II Living History.

Gretna High School

On Wednesday, August 24 at 9 am to 3pm, history lectures were given to the students at Gretna High School. Presentation: Power Point presentation and talks by Baerbel & Horst Simon: “The Cold War in Berlin and Germany “Gretna High School is located in the center of the Midwest of the United States and just ten miles from the city limits of Omaha is the small community of Gretna, Nebraska. The village of Gretna created its first school district in 1888. Currently there are three elementary schools, one middle school and one high school. The high school has a student population of some 720 students. We are a four year college preparatory high school with a graduation rate nearing 100%. Though the German language program is small, it is active in providing students with an international perspective. Organized and arranged by Ms. Kellye Deane and colleagues.



October 2010

The second student conference took place at the Memorial Site Bunker at Harnekop on October 8, 2010 hosted by the Association Atombunker Harnekop and The Cold War Museum - Berlin. Guests came from two high schools in Neutreppin and Seelow in the province of Brandenburg, Germany. Additionally, students attended from two high schools in Bogdaniec and Cedynia located in Poland. We shared a wonderful "Golden October Day". Our goal was to present the history of the Cold War in Germany as well as celebrating the service and friendship between the three Western Allies which enabled the Berliners to be very successful. Ninth-grade students were most impressed and were able to informally learn as well as understand The Berlin Airlift and the erection of the Berlin Wall which divided the nation for forty-five years.



In cooperation with teachers from Neutreppin and Seelow we have begun building an internet portal between high schools in the USA. This shall be a new "bridge of friendship" between youth in the USA and in Germany. "Tell Me About Your Country" has become the theme between the high schools of Neutrebbin and Seelow and The Cold War Museum - Berlin. Our goal is to join British Schools at the program as soon as possible. With joy the partnership between Poland and Germany shall continue to grow.

2010 Marks the 20th Anniversary of the Reunification of Germany

From November 1989, the mood on the streets changed. Hopes that the GDR could be reformed began to decrease. More and more demonstrators were chanting, "We are one nation", instead of the earlier slogan "We are the folk". By the first free parliamentary elections in the GDR in March 1990 the population took a decision in favor of German Unification.

In January 1990 GDR Prime Minister Hans Modrow, concerned that the situation would become increasingly unstable, proposed that opposition parties and civil rights alliances should participate in government. Elections for the GDR parliament were due in May, but due to public pressure for action the date was put forward to 18 March. The question was the Unification - yes or no and when and how?

Firstly, a rapid reunification was not the aim of the Federal Republic of Germany policy: in late November 1989 Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl proposed a ten-point plan for a gradual union process. West German politicians were subject to growing pressure from the population when they visited the German Democratic Republic. At late January 1990 concrete plans for rapid reunification were in motion.

On March 18, 1990 the citizens of the GDR were able to vote in free elections for the first time in 40 years. The number of people voting was unusually high, more than 90% of the citizens voted, and the result was clear. The Alliance won just over 50% of the votes, which meant the majority of the population had voted for rapid reunification.

The people of the GDR considered themselves part of the people, part of the German people, which must grow together once again. The voters gave the clear expression of their political intention by the election. The task was given to the Government by the voter's demands for the establishment of German Unity in an undivided, peaceful Europe. This demand included conditions regarding speediness and quality.

On April 19, 1990 the first and last free voted Prime Minister Lothar de Maizière of the CDU, Lothar de Mazière headed a coalition of CDU, DSU, DA, SPD and FDP. He presented his Government program to the freely elected Volkskammer. His focus was rapid unification and he also insisted that West Germany must share its wealth. This was the first time that the Volkskammer did justice to its name.

These goals, immediate action and quality, can be best guaranteed if our way to unity is based on a treaty in accordance with Article 23 of the *Basic Law*.

The Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany Article 23

Article 23

For the time being, this Basic Law shall apply in the territory of the Länder Baden, Bavaria, Bremen, Greater Berlin, Hamburg, Hesse, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Schleswig-Holstein, Wuerttemberg-Baden and Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern. It shall be put into force for other parts of Germany on their accession.

On May 8, 1949, and with the signatures of the Allies, it came into force on May 23, 1949 as the Constitution of Federal Republic. The word

constitution was not used, because the Basic Law was a provisional constitution for the Federal Republic of Germany, the efforts and goals were a reunified Germany. In case of a reunification Article 23 should be used.

In October 1949, the East German Soviet Occupation Zone was transformed into the Communist German Democratic Republic (GDR) with its own constitution.

In November 1989 the Communist Regime in East Germany collapsed and the GDR peacefully joined the Federal Republic of Germany. Article 23 of the Basic Law was used for the reunification.

*East Germany, which had been unitary since 1949, re-divided into its original Federal Länder, Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern), Saxony-Anhalt, Saxony (Sachsen), Thuringia (Thüringen) and Berlin as a new city-state, now capital.. After reunification, the Basic Law remained in force, having proved itself as a stable democracy in West Germany. A number of changes were made to the law in 1990, mostly pertaining to reunification, such as to the preamble.

*The GDR was split into 14 Districts (Bezirke): The 14 Bezirke were drawn without regard to the borders of the Länder and each named after their capitals, from north to south: Rostock, Neubrandenburg, Schwerin, Rostock, Potsdam, Frankfurt/Oder, Magdeburg, Cottbus, Halle, Leipzig, Erfurt, Drasden, Karl-Marx-Stadt (named Chemnitz since 1953) Gera and Suhl.

The Kohl Administration agreed a timetable for monetary, economic and social union with effect from July 1, 1990. There was no longer an economic basis for the GDR to continue on its own as an independent state. In August 1990, the Volkskammer of the GDR (the parliament) resolved to push for the fastest possible accession to the territory that came under the ambit of the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Unification Treaty of August 31 designated five newly formed federal states.

In Moscow on September 12, 1990 the Foreign Ministers of the Federal Republic of Germany, the GDR, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and France signed the “Treaty on the final Provisions with respect to Germany:” the “Two-plus- Four-Treaty” as it became known. On October 2-3, 1990 it was welcomed in a communiqué by the Foreign Ministers of the OSCE countries convening in New York. The GDR formally ceased to exist on October 3, 1990. The sovereign unity of Germany had been re-established.

Basic Laws Federal Republic of Germany
www.iuscomp.org/gla/statutes/GG.htm

Source: Die letzten Monate der DDR by Ed Stuhler

For more information, visit www.coldwar.org/BerlinChapter, www.atombunker-16-102.de, or contact:

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THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – MIDWEST

By Chris Sturdevant

Polar Bear regiment stands at a memorial in Detroit, MI, where many of the Archangel and Murmansk soldiers hailed from

WWI Presentation: “Dawn of the Cold War”, Des Plaines, IL Public Library

On November 10 Werner Juretzko and Chris Sturdevant will present the WWI program "Dawn of the Cold War: Fighting the Soviets in WWI". A local VFW honor guard has been requested to pay tribute to the 424 American deaths in Northwest Russia and Siberia from 1918-1920.



Media Features: We will be featured in Aviator's Hotline in December and producing podcasts for Flightline Radio. Aviator's Hotline is a bi-monthly magazine with 750,000 readers and Flightline is an aviation network with 1.4 million subscribers. The podcasts are 4 minute segments on personalities and events of The Cold War Museum.

Satellite Locations: We are in discussions with the New Berlin Public Library for permanent space within the veteran's room to provide exhibits and center programming around. In addition we have been invited to utilize space with the German American National Congress offices in Chicago, IL.

Werner Juretzko visits the WWII Memorial:

The original architectural model of the WW II Memorial, now a traveling exhibit, was on display at the Des Plaines, Illinois library. Pictured is Werner Juretzko. It was provided through the generosity of the original architect Mr. Friedrich St. Florian of Rhode Island. The actual Memorial is located in the Mall in Washington D.C.



Historic Nike Hill

By D.J.Schaefer (djschaefer93@gmail.com)

In the Cold War, the end of the world came very close to being in the form of a mushroom cloud, resulting in WWII. Waukesha, Wisconsin has a little known relic of the Cold War in case nuclear war would actually erupt. This relic of the cold war is a Nike missile base and was active from 1956-1971. Its official name was site M-74, but was known to Waukesha natives as Nike Hill.

Its duty in case of nuclear, along with approximately 300 other Nike missile bases nation-wide, was to be a last line of defense from air attacks. Its main objective was to blow up planes from the Soviet Union on board with nuclear weapons. The Nike missile, with a range of only 25 miles, with the help of radar would lock on to the plane and then explode the plane and its nuclear weapon in the air before it had the chance to drop its deadly payload. Though the Cold War ended nearly twenty years ago, Nike Hill defiantly remains. It is no longer called site M-74 or Nike Hill, but rather Hillcrest Park. It remains relatively untouched, though it has not aged well. What remain are a radar tower, framework for an antenna, the blast shelter, and the barracks. Only two former Nike sites have been restored and made into museums for the public, but majority of them just rust away. Right in Waukesha, Nike Hill, if it was restored and turned into a museum could become popular tourist attraction.

Sure my county already has a museum full of the history of Waukesha, but it is different to see the things that made history rather than see where the history was made. You would be able to walk the paths those stationed there and understand the stress that they went through because the lives of thousands could have depended on site M-74. Waukesha doesn't really have much interactive history preserved. Sure, Waukesha has the old spring water wells from the early 1900s but most are boarded up and wouldn't be very much to see even if they were restored. If Nike Hill were restored it would commemorate America's longest conflict and would truly be remembered.

Other than the historical value of the site, it could also produce money for Waukesha and its park service. By charging a small fee for entrance to a possible museum at Nike Hill the money that it would cost to restore the site would eventually be paid back. The city of Waukesha has owned the site since March of 2006, but still nothing has been done to restore the site. Some years ago an attempt was made to make the site into a Cold War museum, but it failed due to a lack of funding.

Site M-74, once the site one of Wisconsin's premier Nike missile bases is now slowly fading away, a defiant relic of a distant age. The Cold War was time when two superpowers prepared for an Armageddon that would never come. Our Nike site could have had the crucial role of taking out a nuke before it took us out. We cannot forget the Cold War and Waukesha's role in it and making Nike Hill a part of The Cold War Museum would make sure we wouldn't ever forget.

If you would like to become involved with the Midwest Chapter or have any suggestions or ideas for the Museum, please let me know.

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THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – CARRIBEAN

Raul Colon - Director

If you have any questions or would like to join our chapter, please contact me at:

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Richard Neault - Director

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THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – NEWLY INDEPENT STATES (NIS)

Jason Smart - Director

The Cold War Museum - NIS (Chapter of the Countries of the Former Soviet Union) continues to progress. Anyone with information regarding parties in Russia and the surrounding independent states that may be interested in working with CWM-NIS, should contact Jason at jasonjaysmart@gmail.com.

COLD WAR ASSOCIATIONS

COLD WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION



Chairman's Corner

With Vince Milum - Chairman - CWVA

Item One: CWVA files legal complaint with Congress and

(subsequently) the Department of Justice: On May 20, 2010 the CWVA electronically filed a 17-page formal legal complaint with our host congressman (Dennis Moore) requesting that the Justice Department commence a prosecution of Connecticut Attorney General Richard Blumenthal for his having falsely claimed on multiple occasions that he is a Vietnam War veteran and, by implication, having been awarded the "Military medals or decorations" that are representative of that service.

The specific statute violated was the Stolen Valor Act of 2005 (18 USC § 704). Particular attention was drawn to the following paragraph:

"(b) False Claims About Receipt of Military Decorations or Medals.— Whoever falsely represents himself or herself, verbally or in writing, to have been awarded any decoration or medal authorized by Congress for the Armed Forces of the United States, any of the service medals or badges awarded to the members of such forces, the ribbon, button, or rosette of any such badge, decoration, or medal, or any colorable imitation of such item shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

Due to length of the complaint, (other than the above excerpt) it is omitted from this news summary. Below, however, are the responses we received from (i) Congressman Moore and (ii) the Justice Department. Since these responses, two courts have held the statute to be unconstitutional. Appeals are pending to ensure that this law is upheld.

Dear Vince:

Thank you for sharing with me your concerns regarding Connecticut Attorney General Richard Blumenthal's alleged violation of the Stolen Valor Act of 2005. I appreciate hearing from you.

I have taken the liberty of forwarding your comments to Attorney General Eric Holder. I believe that he is best qualified to respond to your concerns. I will, of course, forward to you a copy of his response as soon as I receive it.

Thank you again for contacting me. I hope you will continue to keep in touch and please feel free to let me know whenever I may be of assistance.

Very truly yours,

Dennis Moore, Member of Congress

Dear Congressman Moore:

This responds to your letter dated May 25, 2010, to the Attorney General, on behalf of your constituent, Vince Milum, who wrote to you concerning his allegation that Connecticut Attorney General Richard Blumenthal has made false statements in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 704.

We have brought Mr. Milum's concerns to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for whatever action they deem appropriate. Please be assured that if the FBI finds evidence of a prosecutable violation of federal criminal law, it will present the case to a United States Attorney.

We hope this information is helpful in responding to your constituent. Please do not hesitate to contact the Department of Justice if we can be of [further] assistance...

Sincerely,

H. Marshall Jarrett, Director
Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Item Two: CWVA Conducts a 9/11 Anniversary Town Hall: The Democratic Party in the largest county in Kansas (Johnson County) invited the CWVA Chairman to conduct a town hall commemoration of the 9/11 anniversary on September 11, 2010. In this town hall, a focused discussion was broken down into the following bulleted issues:

- The feelings of attendees both on the date of the initial attack, and now, nine years later.
- The wisdom of each of the following: (a) (in hindsight) the decision to launch the Iraq War, (b) the continued prosecution of the Afghan War, and (c) the launching of a potential third war with Iran.
- The thoughts of participants with respect to (a) the proposed construction of an Islamic Cultural Center within two blocks of "Ground Zero" and (b) the burning of the Qur'an in parts of the United States.

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

THE INDOCHINA WARS (1946-1975) REMEMBRANCE ASSOCIATION (IWRA)

By Michael W. (Mick) Stewart, IWRA Secretary

We are proud to announce the formation of a new historical society dedicated to the study, research and commemoration of the French Indochina War (1946-54) and the Vietnam War (1955-75):

Formerly the Allied Forces Cold War Veterans (AFCWA), we have changed our name and our mission statement in order to actively recruit civilians into our group, as well as maintain our liason with both Vietnamese and American veterans organizations and groups around the country. Please visit our website located here:

We are honored to have MAJ J. Robert van de Grift serve as the IWRA Honorary Commanding Officer, 2009-2011. Van is a Vietnam War veteran who served as Camp Commander of A-104 (Ha Thahn) Son Ha District, 1969-70. Van was later tapped by the Carter Administration and served as an Observer/Advisor with the Sinai Field Mission in Egypt, a product of the Camp David Peace Accords, 1980-82. We are honored to have his participation.

Membership in our organization is free and open to anyone who wishes to come out and commemorate and honor the sacrifice of all American, Vietnamese and French soldiers; the uniqueness of our organization is that it straddles both the military and civilian communities by working closely with local Vietnamese-American groups in the greater Houston area as well as American and ARVN veterans groups. We are honored to be able to take part in the annual Vietnam Veterans Reunion.

Come join us while we honor our fathers and forefathers who fought Communist aggression, 1946-1975. Visit our website online at:

www.legionetrangere.us/indochina_wars_remembrance_association_1946_1975.html

Regards,

Michael W. (Mick) Stewart, IWRA Secretary
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AMERICAN COLD WAR VETERANS

Jerry Terwilliger, National Chairman, ACWV
Albert J. Lepine, Secretary-Treasurer ACWV
Frank M. Tims, Ph.D., Historian, ACWV

For the most recent updates on American Cold War Veterans, please visit www.americancoldwarvets.org.



FEATURED ARTICLES

CIVILIAN COLD WAR WARRIORS

By Thomas Bullock (tpbullock@aol.com)

In August 1949 the Soviet Union lit off its first atomic bomb, Joe 1, based on atmospheric fallout it was determined to be a plutonium device. The experts were stunned. The nascent Cold War had stunningly escalated to a new and more dangerous level. It was obvious that the Soviets were producing plutonium, but how much and how fast?

The Soviet detonation of a nuclear weapon startled the experts who believed our Cold War adversary was still several years from attaining this critical milestone. This astonishing

accomplishment was aided by the fact that communist sympathizers had infiltrated the United States' nuclear weapons complex during and after World War II and purloined secret plans for the design of nuclear weapons.

An odd quirk of fate regarding the espionage involving the atomic bomb secrets was that it was suspected that much of the data pilfered from the United States' emerging weapons complex, especially from the super secret laboratory at Los Alamos, NM, was routed through two air bases, Gore Field and East Base, near Great Falls, MT, my home town. This was done under the lend lease program wherein the United States was sending war airplanes and other strategic war materials to Russia via the city's airport on the way to Fairbanks, AK, then on to destinations in Siberia.

I can vividly remember seeing uniformed Soviet military officers at local hockey games and walking the streets in my neighborhood. They were billeted in the Pennsylvania apartments on lower third-avenue north, a short walk from our house, and to the Civic Center housing the hockey rink where as a youth we watched the games and later my brother and I played for the Great Falls Americans hockey team.

The Cold War was heating up and for the next 40 some years the United States and the Soviet Union faced off in a world wide struggle between ideologies; communism versus democracy, socialism versus capitalism. The conflict involved a massive buildup of arms by both nations including the development, production and deployment of nuclear weapons resulting in the potential of mutual assured destruction (MAD).

MAD was a strategy espoused by Robert McNamara, Secretary of Defense under President John F. Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson. Under this scenario the explicit threat to the Soviet Union was that even though the United States would suffer a crippling blow from a first strike of Soviet nuclear weapons targeting our missile silos, our submarine launched ballistic missiles would still have the capability to annihilate the Soviet Union.

The world was witnessing a colossal Mexican Stand Off, and those of us living during these uncertain times learned to "Duck and Cover". The anxiety caused some families to excavate and build fallout shelters in their back yards equipped with survival kits that were popular items in the hardware and war surplus stores.

Then there were those of us who dedicated our lives to the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons, and the fabrication and testing of nuclear warheads.

Although the Cold War wasn't a shooting war in the sense that the USSR and USA didn't come to head to head armed conflicts, although wars of containment were fought in a number of countries including Korea and Vietnam against communist forces. And thousands of military forces were at the ready throughout the world, on land, in the air and beneath oceans standing guard against the Soviet threat.

We faced an aggressive and dangerous adversary. It was a time when both the United States and the Soviet Union were producing nuclear weapons at an alarming rate with enough destructive

power to destroy each other's nation with colossal collateral damage to their neighbors. In other words, an all out nuclear war had the potential to destroy the entire world's population. This dire state of unease was dramatically portrayed in Nevil Shute's novel, *On The Beach*.

Not all Cold War Warriors were B 52 flight crews on alerts twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, or missileers in control of the nuclear tipped ICBMs, or soldiers with boots on ground, or submariners hauling around ballistic missiles deep beneath in the oceans; there was a large contingent of Civilian Cold War Warriors toiling away in the far-flung weapons complex. Nuclear scientists at Los Alamos and Livermore designed the weapons; engineers, designers, construction workers, and production personnel designed, built and operated the facilities producing the materials and fabricating the bomb components. Other engineers, scientists, technicians and construction workers conducted thousands of tests to ensure the darn things would work as designed.

Our battlefields were on the sage covered desert of eastern Washington, the piney forests of South Carolina, the windswept high plateau along the Rocky Mountain Front Range near Boulder, Colorado, on the ancient lava fields in a remote region in central Idaho, in the valleys of the rugged terrain of east Tennessee, at a high aerie in the Santa Inez Mountains in New Mexico and a bucolic valley in the San Francisco Bay Area. We fought in skirmishes in the vast Nevada and New Mexico deserts and in the South Pacific risking our lives and health testing the frightening we had produced. We had secret outposts in the wide-open spaces of Texas and in the wooded hills of Ohio and Kentucky.

Our enemy was time. Our commanders dictated inflexible production demands for nuclear weapons. We were fighting the clock in order to maintain parity with the Soviet bomb makers. The dangers we faced were not bullets and bombs, but the deadly radiation emitted from the atomic bomb ingredients. We faced the constant threat of radiation sickness that many of us continue battle.

We weren't in foxholes or trenches, but belled up to gloveboxes handling and processing the exceedingly dangerous and hazardous bomb ingredients; plutonium, high-enriched uranium, tritium, and beryllium. Not only were these materials extremely toxic with the potential of causing years of debilitating cancers and berylliosis, but also fissionable plutonium and high-enriched uranium could cause instant death and long term radiation sickness resulting from accidental criticalities. The high-level radioactive waste generated during the production of the weapons also posed a serious threat to the production workers as well as to the nearby residents.

Hand in hand with the development of nuclear weapons was the development of nuclear energy for ship propulsion and electrical power. Many of the same engineers and scientists who designed nuclear warheads, built and operated weapon production facilities, also contributed to the advancement of peaceful uses of the atom, it in its self not without many of the same hazards. The efforts of the Civilian Cold War Warriors not only provided the nuclear deterrence against the Soviet Union, but the entire world benefited from their dedication, ingenuity, inventions for the peaceful uses of the atom. Reactor concepts developed during the Cold War have been exported to foreign countries, such as France, England, Canada, Japan, Germany, Israel, South Africa, Sweden and a host of others where the technology is being utilized to provide cheap,

clean energy. However the distressing fact is that while foreign countries, such as France and Japan, pushed forward with the nuclear technology greatly expanded their nuclear power capacity and fuel reprocessing technology, the US nuclear energy program suffered from a combination of changes in administrative policies, a lack of standardized design hindering the ability of licensing of reactors, inadequate control of construction cost due in part to the rapidly changing regulations, soaring interest rates brought about by the interminable delays in construction and the inability to develop a safe and cost effective method for the permanent disposal of spent reactor fuel.

A clear-cut example of our pioneering efforts in nuclear energy was the Experimental Breeder Reactor (EBR 1). In 1951 EBR 1, located near the small community of Arco, Idaho. It was the first in world to successfully generate electrical power from the atom. The reactor was the first to use plutonium as its fuel and demonstrated the ability of a nuclear reactor to breed its own fuel. The plant was shut down in 1964 and is now a national monument.

Now we not only continue to import oil but also nuclear technology. The excess plutonium from weapons production will be blended with uranium and burned in nuclear reactor and although we developed this technology over forty-years ago, we will now rely on French nuclear expertise for the fabrication of the mixed oxide fuel (MOX). In other words we are buying back the technology we invented.

The 34 tonnes of excess US plutonium represents an enormous amount of stored energy. The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), an autonomous part of the Department of Energy responsible for the security and maintenance of the weapons stockpile, said the amount of excess plutonium would be enough for 8,500 nuclear weapons or for 200 billion kWh of electricity—approximately equivalent to a large nuclear reactor's total output over twenty-years. The MOX will be produced at the Savannah River Plant in South Carolina, but the fuel assemblies themselves will be made abroad.

The legacy of the Cold War and the rush to build and deploy thousands of nuclear weapons invoke mixed reactions; on one hand the deterrence held at bay the Soviet Union and the probable prevention of worldwide devastation. While on the other hand left behind are vast volumes of deadly radioactive waste spread out across the nation at the numerous production and manufacturing sites. The cost for cleaning up these areas is running into billions of dollars.

I was a Civilian Cold War Warriors working hand in hand with the weapons designers, plant operators, and engineers designing the plants for the production of weapons materials. I supervised the production of plutonium metals as feed for the fabrication of triggers, or pits, I led decontamination teams following spills of plutonium, and I managed the engineering efforts in support of a new tritium supply decision by the Secretary of Energy.

Author's CV

Thomas Bullock—My credentials for writing this article are based on thirty-five year in design, construction and operations of facilities for processing bomb ingredients, i.e., plutonium, high-enriched uranium and tritium. As a project manager for two major engineering and construction firms, I was responsible for the design and construction support for nuclear materials, and

directed energy weapons as part of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. Email address: tpbullock@aol.com.

PAKISTAN'S BRIEF 1965 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION & RELATED WAR AGITATION

By George L. Singleton, Colonel, USAF, Retired

During the month of December, 1964, Pakistan prepared to hold Presidential elections in what to most of us Westerners then serving in Pakistan seemed a most unusual and undemocratic fashion. Election day was January 2, 1965. Some 80,000 "basic democrats," as members of urban and regional councils, caucused to vote.

The Convention Muslim League and the Combined Opposition Parties made up of some 5 opposition parties, were the contestants.

The Combined Opposition Parties had a platform which in part included restoration of direct popular elections, democratization of the 1962 Constitution, and the adult vote. As the so called Combined Opposition Parties were in fact very much disunited they compromised by selecting Fatima Jinnah as their candidate. Miss Jinnah was the younger sister of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan.

My same age Pakistani Foreign Office, Ministry of Defense, and business friends in Karachi tried to convince me and other Westerners that this was the sort of Presidential election, quick and over with, which the people of Pakistan wanted. I found this incredible and of course unbelievable.

During the single election month of December I and both Pakistan and European friends went to the beach every weekend. The last few weekends of December we started to encounter crowds, or downright mobs of ordinary, poor, and bedraggled Pakistanis demonstrating on the single paved road to and from the beach and into the massive City of Karachi.

The last Sunday in December we encountered an outright riot underway on the highway and one of my Pakistani young Foreign Office friends directed me to drive widely around the boiling mad crowd, out into the open, flat desert, around the rioters, then onto the other side of the paved road back in to Karachi.

While I drove this quick detour around the rioters my Pakistani friend told me that these people were general trouble makers and we would be in danger of losing our lives as we were obviously well to do Pakistanis and Westerners. I had no doubt we would have been harmed, so had no trouble obeying his request to drive around them all.

In addition to the incumbent President of Pakistan, Field Marshal Ayub Khan and Fatima Jinnah, there were two other unknown candidates with seemingly no real party backing from anywhere...but they were somehow included on the ballot on which the "basic democracies" delegates would vote. I thought perhaps the two additional candidates were merely a ruse to dilute Miss Jinnah's vote.

Incumbent President Ayub Khan openly and blatantly used the power of his office to decide all election issues of due process and related questions in his own favor. The "deck was stacked" and on 2 January 1965 Ayub Khan was re-elected and Miss Jinnah was defeated, all in the context of the 80,000 basic democracies group of electors who in turn became essentially the Electoral College of Pakistan.

Friendly pro-West native Pakistanis and Westerners then working inside Pakistan felt in general that had a direct popular presidential election been held that Miss Jinnah would have won "in a walk." But who were we to know such things as outsiders or insider pro-democracy Pakistanis?

Meanwhile during December 1964 and into late January, 1965, Pakistani Foreign Minister S. A. Bhutto, Chief of the Pakistani Army General Musa, and President Ayub Khan planned and moved into scattered military actions against Indian forces up and down the common border between then West Pakistan and Eastern India. In the Kashmir area Pakistani soldiers dressed as locals were used to try to infiltrate and fight India forces. In the South, near the Arabian Sea Coast, in the poorly defined Rann of Kutch marsh area, regular Pakistani Army forces were sent into what they had to know was actually Indian territory. The result was small scale, then over time, episodically growing into larger scale Pakistani vs. Indian Army unit skirmishes which eventually became battles.

The Rann of Kutch was at that time being explored by a USSR Oil and Gas team on behalf of Pakistan. False rumors were spread by the USSR team/agents which contributed to the overall military clash, as the Russians falsely alleged that they had discovered huge or vast oil and natural gas deposits inside the Rann of Kutch.

An example of a Pakistani military vs. India military clash involving me and my accompanying Pakistani civilian friends.

On Sunday January 30, 1965, I was a guest of two Pakistani contemporaries in a Pakistan International Airways Land Rover truck with short bed and wooden benches in the rear which we sat on facing inward, with our unloaded shot guns across our laps. A large Pakistani flag was painted on the hood of the Land Rover truck. In the front seat were the driver and two Pakistani hunting "beaters" intended to help flush wild pigs out for us to shoot. Sitting In the back of the truck on the wooden benches facing inward was me. On the opposing wooden truck bench were my hosts, first cousins, Aftab and Masoot Khan.

I had borrowed an antique single shot 10 gauge shot from a friend, a same age young US Foreign Service Officer at the US Embassy in Karachi. The borrowed shotgun lying across my lap was to have it's wooden stock snapped in two in the process of the shortly to be Indian tank shell knocking the oncoming truck into our Land Rover catastrophe. The breaking of the borrowed family heirloom shot gun in my lap of course led to the cracking of the femur in my left leg. A minor detail.

Seemingly out of the blue we first head distant shots, tank or artillery firing. Then a Pakistani truck carrying scrap metal scavenged from the marsh area from times past was rushing toward us

on our paved but narrow road. We could see a tank barrel coming over the top of a distant sand dune. We heard a distant report from the tank gun. Then the scrap metal carrying truck was blown into our Land Rover truck. I and the boys in the rear, my two Pakistani friends were thrown up into the air. Then I was unconscious for a while.

When I came to, the three of us who had been in the back of the truck on the benches had ended up in or on sand dunes, which apparently broke our falls somewhat. We were all badly banged up, as we had flown through the air sideways into the back of the cab wall of the Land Rover truck. Then the cab wall with our bodies sideways, we were thrown up into the air and landed outside our vehicle on sand dunes.

My left side was smashed by the impact of hitting the truck cab. My friends suffered right side damages, the Khan cousin closes to the rear wall of the cab taking a harder hit than his cousin, who more or less smashed into him, then up into the air and onto a sand dune.

The driver was severely wounded and bleeding badly. The other two front seat beaters were banged up and seemed to be bleeding from several parts of their bodies.

Not to go on. We simply were wounded in one of several skirmishes that were the prelude later in 1965 to a more full blown, division sized series of land and then air battles. Very little of consequence in the way of naval actions took place, although since 1965 minor naval events on both sides, India and Pakistan, seem badly blown out of proportion to reality.

Thus ended what had started out to be a very good, friendly, and internationally cooperative 1964 between Pakistan and the Western world, turning instead into a bloody new year in January, 1965.

My next, fourth installment, of up to twelve articles about my first hand experiences in then West Pakistan from 1963-1965 will deal with a meeting that happened soon after I was wounded in early 1965 at the Karachi US Embassy with representatives from the US Embassy in New Delhi, India.

FOOTNOTE: The author is a retired Colonel, USAF, who served 6 years on active duty, then served 25 years in the active USAF Reserve from the squadron level up to the Joint Chiefs of Staff level. January 1, 1991 Colonel Singleton volunteered back on active duty to help run the entire East Coast Air Lift for Desert Storm I out of Charleston AFB, SC. Colonel Singleton is in civilian life retired from the US Department of Veterans Affairs where he helped start up the National Disaster Medical System for all VA hospitals and clinics inside Alabama in conjunction with local hospitals statewide; with the Department of Defense with the then Federal Emergency Planning Agency; and with the US Public Health Service. Singleton as a civilian had formerly worked in the Office of the US Surgeon General, US Public Health Service, in the Washington area. He likewise had served as a reservist with HQ US Special Operations Command, Office of the Chief of Staff; with HQ US Forces Command, Office of the Commanding General (then Lt. General Colin Powell, USA) at Ft. McPherson, Georgia; and with the Commander in Chief, US Atlantic Fleet in Norfolk, Va., who was then Admiral Kelso, USN, now retired. George Singleton was also a former International Banking Officer with a major bank in New York City

after his 6 years active USAF duty. Singleton served for a time as the special assistant to the Executive Vice President of Manufacturers Hanover Bank, which EVP shortly became the Vice Chairman of the Board of what was then the fourth largest bank in the world. He is a graduate of the usual civilian and military schools, with his College of Arts and Sciences BA from the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa. He did graduate business studies (MBA) at both New York University and the University of Tennessee. A retired Diplomat of the American College of Healthcare Executives, Singleton had as a college student to his adult life a work history from Internships in the US Department of State Bureau of NW African Affairs (Libya, Morocco, & Tunisia) through being a Vice President for Economic Development with the Memphis, Tennessee Chamber of Commerce, to his state government career in Tennessee State Civil Service, through and retirement from US Civil Service. From 1995 to the present Mr. Singleton is a businessman as a licensed Real Estate Broker in Alabama. He is retired from banking; from 25 years in US Civil Service; and from 31 years in the USAF active and reserve.

COLD WAR MEMORIES

(Editor's Note: Have a Cold War Memory you would like to share? Send us your written history, experience, or anecdote for posting in future issue. FGPjr)

AT THE END OF THE COLD WAR: 1991

By Michael J. O'Neill

At the mid-point of my Air Force career in 1989, I volunteered for a special duty assignment to the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) Command Center, Cheyenne Mountain Air Station, in Colorado Springs. After submitting my resume to the director of NORAD Combat Operations, a Canadian Forces major general, selected me for contingent assignment to one of five operational crews assigned to Cheyenne Mountain. Upon completion of the residential training and positional certification as a communications specialist and emergency actions technician, I was transferred to Charlie crew; this crew was always led by a Canadian one-star general.

Figure 1. NORAD Command Center, officer's console. Image courtesy of www.cheyennemountain.af.mil

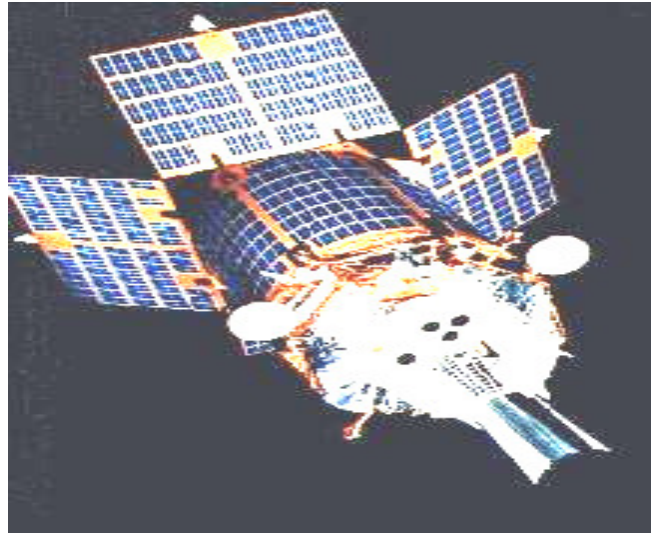
In 1991, I witnessed from the granite-encapsulated confines of Cheyenne Mountain Air Station, an event that attracted international media attention: the Persian Gulf War.

January 1991 was a tense month for the men and women of U.S. military, surpassed only by the anxiety of parents' whose sons and daughters, stationed at military bases throughout the Middle East, who were preparing themselves for the massive ground invasion of dictator Saddam Hussein's over-rated Iraqi Army, called Operation Desert Storm. Unknown to Saddam Hussein's inept generals,



the United States Space Command with headquarters in Colorado Springs, Colorado, had changed the field of view of its earth orbiting satellites, called the Defense Support Program (DSP), to actively monitor Scud missile launches. Other satellites surveyed the movement of Iraqi forces. Once a DSP satellite detected a Scud launch this critical information was immediately down linked to Space Command officers and technicians who then relayed the data to military commanders on the ground, allowing them to take defensive maneuvers against the incoming Scud missiles and protect the lives hundreds of Coalition personnel.

Figure 2. Defense Support Program satellite.
Courtesy of www.globalsecurity.org



On January 17, 1991, the invasion of Iraq commenced with the launching of a Navy Tomahawk missile aimed at Bagdad; surprisingly, the launch went undetected by the media until later. NORAD's vice director of operations who was present in the Command Center, excitedly exclaimed to the crew, "the war began 20 minutes before CNN knew about it!" Like a football coach exhorting his players onto victory, the general told everyone to be prepared for high-density operations and "lots of excitement" this war would generate. Furthermore, to prevent the notorious "fog of war" phenomenon from causing wide-spread confusion and dilute the accuracy of combat reporting, the Pentagon's National Military Command Center uninterruptedly broadcast events occurring on the Iraqi battlefield to every U.S. command center in the world and senior defense officials and generals inside the Pentagon, using a secure teleconferencing network, called the Worldwide Secure Voice Conferencing System. Listening to the broadcasts from the battlefield assured me that America's technological superiority would overwhelm whatever numerical advantage Saddaim Hussein's army had against Coalition forces. Not surprisingly, the U.S. dominated invasion ended a few days later.

COLD WAR EVENTS, REQUESTS, AND RELATED ITEMS

FIFTHIETH ANNIVERSARY OF CUBAN MISSILE CRISSIS

Saturday, 27th October, 2012 is the fiftieth anniversary to the day of the Saturday that marked the height of the Cuban Missile Crisis. It was the day on which a Soviet SAM missile battery shot down an American U-2 spyplane over the Island. Declared American policy in such an event was to retaliate by launching an attack on an least one SAM site.

The shutdown occurred at the height of the Crisis. Had President Kennedy responded according to the agreed policy, it could well have been the spark that ignited a world war.

I am working with Rod Siebert, the Director of Hack Green Cold War Nuclear Bunker Museum in Cheshire, to put together a day we are calling the UK national commemoration of the Cuban Missile Crisis. It will be a public event on 27th October, 2012 that will include talks, presentations, video footage related to the Crisis and will be held in the nuclear bunker itself.

Currently we are seeking people who would like to contribute in some way to the day. Full publicity will be arranged by the Museum.

We are hoping to make the day one to remember, and are looking for as wide a variety of inputs and activities as possible. If you might be interested in contributing a speaker or another input for the event, please would you contact me? Please also pass on this e-mail to anyone else who may be interested.

With best wishes

Richard Gibbons
C20 Studies
rigibbons@tiscali.co.uk

CALL FOR PAPERS: THE BALKANS IN THE COLD WAR

The turbulent recent history and the expanding historiography on 20th century Balkans have prompted the Centre for the International affairs, Diplomacy and Strategy London School of Economics and Political Science and the Konstantinos Karamanlis Institute for Democracy to organize an international conference that will study the region in the context of the Cold War. The objective of the conference is to examine comprehensively political, economic, ideological, and cultural affairs in the Balkans between the end of the Second World War and the end of the Cold War (1945-1990).

The LSE IDEAS Balkan International Affairs Programme and the Konstantinos Karamanlis Institute for Democracy are proud to invite you to submit a paper for the conference. To be considered, each prospective participant should submit a 500 words proposal and a brief (one page) academic CV (in Word or PDF format) to Miss Eirini Karamouzi at Ideas.Balkans@lse.ac.uk by 3 January 2011.

For more information please visit www2.lse.ac.uk/IDEAS/news/individualNews/101013-Athens.aspx

PRIZES ANNOUNCED FOR SIXTH COLD WAR ESSAY CONTEST

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

2009-10 Cold War essay contest sponsored by the John A. Adams '71 Center for Military History and Strategic Analysis

First prize: \$2000

“Containing the Atom: Paul Nitze and the Tradition of Non-Use of Nuclear Weapons” by Reid Pauly, Cornell University

Second prize: \$1000

“We will continue to support the people of Nicaragua and its Sandinista People’s Army [...]’: Military aid from the GDR to the Sandinista government of Nicaragua from 1979 to 1990” by Klaus Storkmann, Military History Research Institute, Potsdam

Third prize: \$500

“Operation ‘ECLIPSE’ - The End of the Beginning” by Sheldon A. Goldberg, University of Maryland

Honorable mentions (in alphabetical order)

“The Bomb and the Brass: The President, Congress, and the Military in the Nuclear Era” by Benjamin K. Brady, University of Virginia

“Fighting for the Heart of Germany: I (GE) Corps and NATO-planned Defense of the North German Plain in the 1960s” by Helmut Hammerich, Military History Research Office, Potsdam

“Tribute to the Tinkertoy: The Navy’s Skyhawk Bantam Bomber” by James L. Holloway III

“Too Little, Too Late: The CIA and US Counteraction of the Soviet Initiative in the Six-Day War, 1967” by Isabella Ginor and Gideon Remez, Truman Institute, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

We are also happy to announce that the Adams Center will sponsor a seventh round, with submissions due 30 June 2011. 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

NSA 2011 SYMPOSIUM ANNOUNCEMENT AND CALL FOR PAPERS

The National Security Agency’s Center for Cryptologic History sponsors the Cryptologic History Symposium every two years. The next one will be held 6-7 October 2011. Historians from the Center, the Intelligence Community, the defense establishment, and the military services, as well as distinguished scholars from American and foreign academic institutions, veterans of the profession, and the interested public all will gather for two days of reflection and debate on topics from the cryptologic past.

The theme for the upcoming conference will be: “Cryptology in War and Peace: Crisis Points in History.” This topical approach is especially relevant as the year 2011 is an important anniversary marking the start of many seminal events in our nation’s military history. The events that can be commemorated are many.

Such historical episodes include the 1861 outbreak of the fratricidal Civil War between North and South. Nineteen forty-one saw a surprise attack wrench America into the Second World War. The year 1951 began with the fall of Seoul to Chinese Communist forces with United Nations troops retreating in the Korean War. In 1961, the United States began a commitment of advisory troops in Southeast Asia that would eventually escalate into the Vietnam War; that year also marked the height of the Cold War as epitomized by the physical division of Berlin. Twenty years later, a nascent democratic movement was suppressed by a declaration of martial law in Poland; bipolar confrontation would markedly resurge for much of the 1980s. In 1991, the United States intervened in the Persian Gulf to reverse Saddam Hussein’s aggression, all while the Soviet Union suffered through the throes of its final collapse. And in 2001, the nation came under siege by radical terrorism.

Participants will delve into the roles of signals intelligence and information assurance, and not just as these capabilities supported military operations. More cogently, observers will examine how these factors affected and shaped military tactics, operations, strategy, planning, and command and control throughout history. The role of cryptology in preventing conflict and supporting peaceful pursuits will also be examined. The panels will include presentations in a range of technological, operational, organizational, counterintelligence, policy, and international themes.

Past symposia have featured scholarship that set out new ways to consider our cryptologic heritage, and this one will be no exception. The mix of practitioners, scholars, and the public precipitates a lively debate that promotes an enhanced appreciation for the context of past events. Researchers on traditional and technological cryptologic topics, those whose work in any aspect touches upon the historical aspects of cryptology as defined in its broadest sense, as well as foreign scholars working in this field, are especially encouraged to participate.

The Symposium will be held at the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory’s Kossiakoff Center, in Laurel, Maryland, a location central to the Baltimore and Washington, D.C., areas. As has been the case with previous symposia, the conference will provide unparalleled opportunities for interaction with leading historians and distinguished experts. So please make plans to join us for either one or both days of this intellectually stimulating conference.

Interested persons are invited to submit proposals for a potential presentation or even for a full panel. While the topics can relate to this year’s theme, all serious work on any aspect of cryptologic history will be considered. Proposals should include an abstract for each paper and/or a statement of session purpose for each panel, as well as biographical sketches for each presenter. To submit proposals or form more information on this conference, contact Dr. Kent Sieg, the Center’s Symposium Executive Director, at 301-688-2336 or via email at kgsieg@nsa.gov.

EDGEWOOD AND NIKE MEDALS AND LAPEL PINS FOR SALE

Currently, commemorative medallions and pins are in the process of being donated to the museum for future sale in our gift store. Please see the photos. The donor stipulated the following criteria for distribution of the 50 medals and 80 lapel pins:



"Medals will only be issued to former Military Edgewood Medical Research Volunteer Subjects or their survivors, who can furnish evidence of said service between 1955-1975. There are no restrictions on the sale of pins."

The commemorative medal has been given to a handful of eligible recipients. The pin is the symbol of the Chemical Research Development Laboratories at Edgewood. Under the R-Research V for Volunteers was added.

Overall there were some 7,000 Volunteers who served at the Edgewood Arsenal between 1955-1975 testing various agents. Less than 4,000 survive today. In 1962 the army published a document terming these volunteers as "Peacetime Heroes" and most were cited in letters of commendation for exposing themselves above and beyond the call of duty.

Regarding the Nike medal and lapel pin (see photo), the donor stipulated the following criteria for distribution of the 50 medals and 80 lapel pins: "They need to send a copy of a set of orders that shows they were in the Army Air Defense Command [ARADCOM] preferably a document that includes the words AJAX and/or Hercules. Other missiles like Hawk, Zeus, etc. do not qualify."



The museum plans to sell the medals for \$25 and the lapel pins for \$10, which includes postage. To order a medal, please email The Cold War Museum at museum@coldwar.org.



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)

MEETINGS AND REUNIONS

Buddies/Reunion (USAFSS) - www.raymack.com/usaf/buddies.html

REUNION WEBSITES

Visit these following websites for additional reunion information:

www.radomes.org

www.vets.org/airforce.htm

www.thewall-usa.com/reunion

www.uasf.com/reunions.htm

www.reunionsmag.com/military_reunions.html

www.military.com/Resources/ReunionList

www.navweaps.com/index_reunions/reunion_index.htm

www.usaf.com/reunions.htm

www.leatherneck.com/links/browselinks.php?c=23

www.jacksjoint.com/cgreunion.htm

COLD WAR BOOKS, DVDS, BOOK REVIEWS, AND RELATED ITEMS

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

WASHINGTON RULES: AMERICA'S PATH TO PERMANENT WAR

By Andrew J. Bacevich

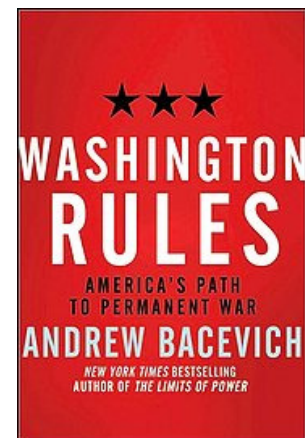
Reviewed By Frank DeBenedictis

History is legacy. Government largesse in the Cold War 1950s begat government largesse in the early 20th Century. "History repeating itself" is a widely accepted parable, governmental program continuity notwithstanding. Cold War history is no different. When the present US government's size exploded, it seemed to be playing with mirrors.

Andrew Bacevich, a Boston University professor of history and international relations writes in *Washington Rules: America's Path to Permanent War* that a responsible Cold War position was to understand the dangers of appeasement leading into World War II. The growth of what President Eisenhower called the "military-industrial complex" took its toll on national treasure with an arms buildup, and secrecy in CIA overseas operations. The author's supportive writings are found in both the liberal *Nation* magazine and the *American Conservative*.

Bacevich justifies early Cold War policy, writing that "during the era of containment, the United States had at least maintained the pretense of a principled strategy," but contemporarily argues that "the last vestiges of principle gave way to fantasy and opportunism." The Cold War necessity of a large military state evolved into something which became an end in itself.

Washington Rules describes two early proponents of security actions. One: Air Force General Curtis LeMay in his buildup of the Strategic Air Command. Two: CIA director Allen Dulles's covert operations. These two individuals make up what the author calls a "sacred trinity," of *Washington Rules*, which the non-interventionist Bacevich describes as global control and intervention in order to maintain peace and counter existing threats.



Washington Rule's consensus evolves from the early Cold Warriors [Truman, Acheson, Marshall, Kennan] to contemporaries like Presidents Clinton and Obama, Secretary of State Albright, and President George W. Bush. Bush's own pre-emptive war escalated to a more aggressive level. Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson in the 1950s and 1960s, tried to adhere to the Washington Rules practices. Past practices soon proved troublesome in the age of Cuba and Vietnam.

Bacevich sees President Kennedy running up against the Washington Rules. The failed 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion, and an early escalation in Vietnam proved disastrous. Kennedy's assassination and his predecessor Lyndon Johnson's compounded Vietnam woes.

In an otherwise dismal theme, Bacevich makes room for favorable treatment for a handful of foreign policy establishment leaders. Senate Foreign Relations Committee chair JW Fulbright, antiwar Marine Commandant General David M. Shoup, and diplomat George F. Kennan are given credit for their quest to keep American self interests on track. Their participation centers on Vietnam.

Andrew Bacevich's contemporary analysis methodically follows the Cold War portion. He may have covered the Nixon-Kissinger contribution to détente more extensively in the context of Cold War reflection, and could have done likewise for the end of the Cold War under Reagan and Bush. True, Bacevich recognizes a sense of Washington Rules continuity, but falls short in showing a growing deterioration in public discourse and dialogue, and public polarization over America's direction. To his credit, other critics voice similar complaints. But just as some blame academia and political correctness for the growth of US foreign policy criticism, others also see individuals forswearing reason in exchange for will. Endless discord [and war] only complements the final arbiter, Andrew Bacevich's Washington Rules.

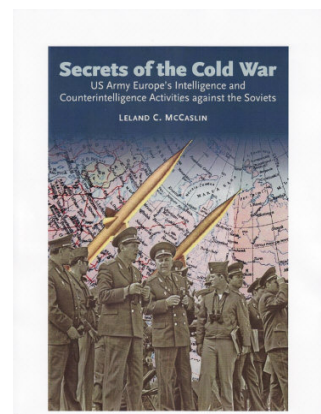
SECRETS OF THE COLD WAR: US ARMY EUROPE'S INTELLIGENCE & COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES AGAINST THE SOVIETS DURING THE COLD WAR

By Leland C. McCaslin

6 x 9, 248 pages, 100 b/w photos, 2 maps, 9781906033910, October 19, 2010 \$39.95, hardback, Helion and Company distributed by Casemate in the US.

Secrets of the Cold War focuses on a dark period of a silent war and offers a new perspective on the struggle between the superpowers of the world told in the words of those who were there. The author, formerly an expert in counterintelligence in US Army Europe, weaves together exciting true accounts of allies collecting enemy information in the East and fighting spies and terrorists in the West.

Behind-the-lines images are historic and intriguing. See photographs of a French officer and a Soviet officer relaxing in the East German woods in a temporary unofficial peace; 'James Bond'



type cars with their light tricks and their ability to leave their Stasi shadows 'wheel spinning' in the snow will amaze readers.

Containing a host of first-person accounts that lift the lid on previously untold clandestine activities, this is a major contribution to Cold War history, and exciting reading for all those who have an interest in the real-life world of military intelligence, counterintelligence and espionage.

What People are Saying About Secrets of the Cold War:

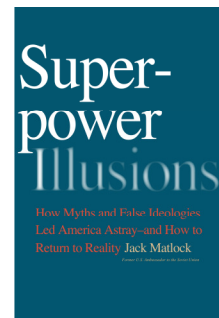
"Well written and informative, the book is a magnificent assessment of the Cold War history."
Francis Gary Powers, Jr:

"Given the criticism, bad news and alleged malfeasances associated with our intelligence services during the past decade, it is most refreshing to find a book relating a far different story."
Retired four Star General Kroesen, of US Army Europe

If you need any further information, please contact Tara Lichterman either via email at tara.lichterman@casematepublishers.com or by telephone at 610/ 853-9131

SUPERPOWER ILLUSIONS: How Myths and False Ideologies Led America Astray— And How to Return to Reality By Jack F. Matlock, Jr.

A former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union demolishes myths that have distorted America's recent foreign policy—including the idea that the U.S. destroyed Communism and defeated the Soviet Union in the Cold War—and makes bold recommendations for the Obama administration.



In *Superpower Illusions: How Myths and False Ideologies Led America Astray—And How to Return to Reality* (Yale University Press; publication date January 5, 2010; \$30), Jack F. Matlock, Jr., refutes the enduring idea that the United States forced the collapse of the Soviet Union by applying military and economic pressure. Matlock argues that Gorbachev, not Reagan, undermined Communist Party rule in the Soviet Union and that the Cold War ended in a negotiated settlement that benefited both sides. Matlock also posits that the end of the Cold War diminished rather than enhanced American power. With the Soviet threat gone, allies were less willing to accept American protection and leadership that seemed increasingly to ignore their interests.

Matlock shows how, during the Clinton and particularly the Bush-Cheney administrations, the belief that the United States had defeated the Soviet Union led to a conviction that the U.S. did not need allies, international organizations, or diplomacy, but could dominate and change the world by using its military power unilaterally. The result is a weakened America that has compromised its ability to lead.

In *Superpower Illusions* Matlock makes a passionate plea for the United States under Obama to reenvision its foreign policy. He gives examples of how the new administration can reorient the

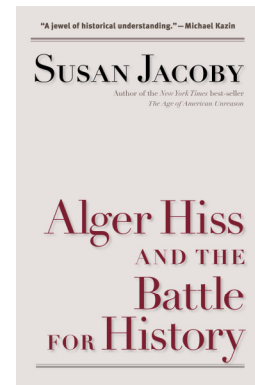
U.S. approach to critical issues, taking advantage of lessons we should have learned from our experience in ending the Cold War.

ALGER HISS AND THE BATTLE FOR HISTORY

By Susan Jacoby

Author of the New York Times bestseller *The Age of American Unreason*

A fair-minded, penetrating investigation of the political and intellectual struggle over the Alger Hiss case and the reasons why the old Cold War controversy has turned into a permanent battle over American values—most important of all, the proper balance between constitutional liberties and national security.



A host of historians have labored to uncover the facts behind Whittaker Chambers' shocking accusation before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in the summer of 1948—that Alger Hiss, a former rising star in the State Department, had been a Communist and engaged in espionage.

In *Alger Hiss and the Battle for History* (Yale University Press; publication date March 24, 2009), Susan Jacoby turns her attention to the Hiss case, including his trial and imprisonment for perjury, as a mirror of shifting American political views and passions. Unfettered by political ax-grinding, Jacoby examines conflicting responses, from scholars and the media on both the left and the right, and the ways in which they have changed from 1948 to our present post-Cold War era.

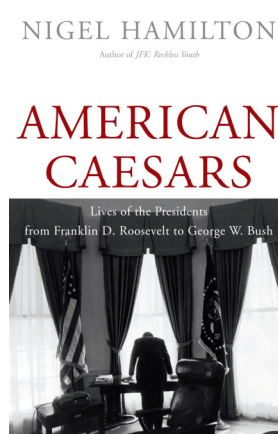
With a brisk, engaging style, Jacoby positions the case in the politics of the post-World War II era and then explores the ways in which generations of liberals and conservatives have put Chambers and Hiss to their own ideological uses. An iconic event of the McCarthy era, the case of Alger Hiss fascinates political intellectuals not only because of its historical significance but because of its timeless relevance to equally fierce debates today about the difficult balance between national security and respect for civil liberties.

“What remains important about the Hiss case today,” Jacoby writes, “is its ability to strike chords located along ideological fault lines that, in spite of many cultural shifts, extend from the 1930s to the present”: “Where does dissent cross the line into disloyalty? When does an American government’s determination to guard against treachery become a form of treachery to the Constitution, and to the very liberties the government is sworn to uphold? Should we trust what any government says, especially in the murky realm of espionage—a profession based by definition on trickery and filled with both accomplished and inept liars? And, finally, what is the proper relationship of the United States to the international community? The contradictory historical scripts about the Hiss case reveal much more about conflicting visions of what America ought to be than about what American Communism actually was—or about who Alger Hiss was.”

The Hiss case, from the height of the Cold War through the anti-Cold War revisionist period in the early 1970s, to the post –Cold War era in which we now live, has always been a barometer of American political fears and hopes. That is why the Hiss story—or, to be more accurate, stories— retains its fascination even today.

AMERICAN CAESARS: Lives of the Presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt to George W. Bush
By Nigel Hamilton

Nigel Hamilton is known internationally for his award-winning biographies and military histories. In his new book *American Caesars: Lives of the Presidents from Franklin D. Roosevelt to George W. Bush* (Yale University Press; publication date September 7, 2010; \$35), Hamilton adopts as a model Suetonius' *The Twelve Caesars*, one of the most famous histories of ancient Rome, to look afresh at the lives and careers of the twelve leaders of the American empire since World War II.



The result is a colorful, character-driven angle on contemporary American history—and a controversial one too, it seems, among some readers. Andrew Roberts, writing in the *New Statesman*, deems the book “a meaningless rant,” but Robert Chesshyre, in the *Literary Review*, praises *American Caesars* as “an impressive gallop through eighty years of U.S. history.”

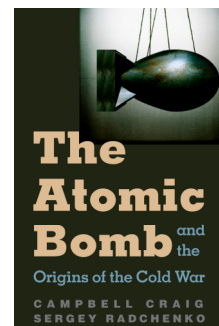
President by president, Hamilton examines their private lives, their public paths to Pennsylvania Avenue, their effectiveness as global leaders, and the legacies of their governance, good and bad. With candor and verve, he looks at how these powerful men responded to the challenges that defined their presidencies: FDR’s role as a war leader, Truman’s decision to mount a Berlin airlift rather than pursue military confrontation with the Soviets, Johnson’s legacies in civil rights legislation and the Vietnam war, Carter’s handling of the Iran hostage crisis, George H. W. Bush’s foreign policy during the collapse of the Soviet Union and his son’s invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq, as well as other salient episodes.

In the Suetonian manner, Hamilton strips away myths and wishful thinking to record these twelve presidents as they really were: leaders guiding the fortunes of an unruly empire, on a world stage. In its scope, clarity, and empathetic point of view, *American Caesars* is destined to become a modern classic.

THE ATOMIC BOMB AND THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR
By Campbell Craig and Sergey Radchenko

After World War II culminated in the obliteration of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it was clear that the United States and the Soviet Union had to establish a cooperative order if the planet was to escape an atomic World War III.

But in *The Atomic Bomb and the Origins of the Cold War* (Yale University Press; publication date September 23, 2008; \$27), Campbell Craig and Sergey



Radchenko show how the atomic bomb pushed the United States and the Soviet Union, not toward cooperation, but toward deep bipolar confrontation.

This original study of the atomic bomb's key role in triggering the Cold War breaks ground with new documents from the Soviet side and demonstrates that atomic espionage was a key factor in heightening tensions between the U.S. and USSR, ruining any chances of international atomic control.

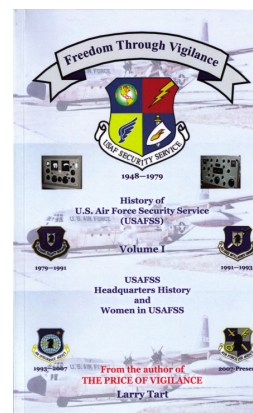
Stalin, sure that the Americans meant to deploy their new weapon against Russia and defeat socialism, would stop at nothing to build his own bomb. Truman, initially willing to consider cooperation, discovered that its pursuit would mean political suicide, especially when news of Soviet atomic spies reached the public. Both superpowers, moreover, discerned a new reality of the atomic age: now, cooperation must be total. The atomic bomb was so potentially powerful that neither nation could possibly abandon its own project and submit to an international agency unless it could be absolutely sure that the other was not building its own bomb on the sly.

To prevent such an outcome, the only solution was to establish a powerful international regime, one that had the power to prevent any nation from building atomic weaponry and to punish those that tried. The vague ideas of international cooperation advanced by Roosevelt and other advocates of postwar peace would not suffice; a serious world government was necessary. But to build a world government the United States and the Soviet Union would have to agree to a common political cause. That was never going to happen. Both nations quickly resigned themselves to postwar rivalry and went to work on increasing their atomic holdings. The logic of the bomb pointed them toward immediate Cold War.

VOLUME I AND II, FREEDOM THROUGH VIGILANCE

By Larry Tart

"I am pleased to inform you that Volume I, "Freedom Through Vigilance," our Air Force Security Service history, became available on 16 September. Volume I is the first of a three-volume set that addresses USAFSS (and successor organization) ground sites, Volume I discusses Headquarters and general USAFSS history with emphasis on units and activities in the USA, including the command's schools, USAFSS support during the Cuban Missile Crisis, etc., and a chapter on WAF pioneers in USAFSS operations. Volume II—available later this month--covers USAFSS in Europe and the Middle East, and Volume III—in final print by Thanksgiving--documents USAFSS in Alaska and the Far East. I will be completing Volume IV (USAFSS airborne operations) in 2011. Full details are available on my website <www.larrytart.com/>.



Great news for those with an interest in the history of USAFSS ground units in Europe, Libya, Turkey and Pakistan, i.e., "Freedom Through Vigilance, Volume II. My publisher and UPS came through again, and I now have copies of Volume II available for shipment. The less happy news is that the publisher's Volume II list price is \$1.00 more than Volume I's price--Volume II is priced at \$25.00 + \$5.00 USPS flat rate Priority Mail (\$30.00 total cost). Visit my website <www.larrytart.com> for details on all three volumes of the three-volume FTV set.

I am now in place in Florida for the winter. To purchase Volume II (or Volume I), please mail your check to:

LARRY TART
2936 Scenic Gulf Dr, Condo 206
MIRAMAR BEACH FL 32550

Provide me your snail mail address via email & I'll mail your copy pronto--please specify Volume I or Volume II as appropriate. I do not have a firm availability date for Volume III, but I believe it will ship o/a Thanksgiving. My goal is to complete Volume IV (USAFSS airborne recon) by Fall 2011.

For procrastinators who have not already obtained Volume I and who can accept less timely delivery via "Media Mail" instead of expedited delivery by USPS Priority Mail, I am willing to share shipping costs and send both Volume I and Volume II as a single Media Mail shipment for a total cost of \$50.00 (a \$9.00 savings over the \$59.00 cost for the two volumes shipped separately as Priority Mail). Per the post office, expect 7-10 day delivery time for Media Mail vs. 2-3 business day delivery for Priority Mail.

Please help me get out the word by passing this announcement along to others who may have an interest in our USAFSS history.

Thanks in advance.

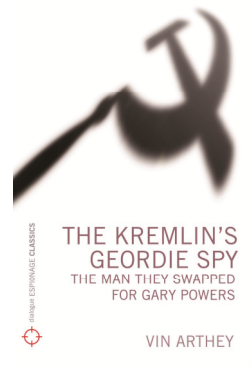
Larry Tart

THE KREMLIN'S GEORDIE SPY: THE MAN THEY SWAPPED FOR GARY POWERS
By Vin Arthey

An extraordinary, true life tale of the Cold War that could have come straight from the pages of a John le Carré novel.

In February 1962, Francis Gary Powers, the American pilot whose U-2 spy plane was shot down over Soviet Union airspace, was released by his Russian captors in exchange for one of their own. Soviet KGB Colonel Rudolf Abel. Colonel Abel was remarkable, not least because he was born plain Willie Fisher at number 142 Clara Street, Benwell, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Willie's revolutionary parents had fled Russia in 1901, settling in the north-east, where Willie was brought up to share the family ideology. Leaving England for the newly formed Soviet Union in 1921, Willie began a career as a spy. Narrowly escaping Stalin's purges, Willie was sent to spy in New York, where he ran the network that included notorious atom spies Julius Rosenberg and Ted Hall.



In 1957 he was arrested and sentenced to 30 years in prison. Six years later, the USSR's regard for Willie's talents was proven when they insisted on swapping him for the stricken Powers. He died in 1971. His tombstone reads both Willie Fisher and Rudolph Abel.

Tracing Willie's story from the most unlikely of beginnings in Newcastle, to Moscow, New York and back again, *The Kremlin's Geordie Spy* is a singular and absorbing true story of Cold War espionage to rival anything in fiction.

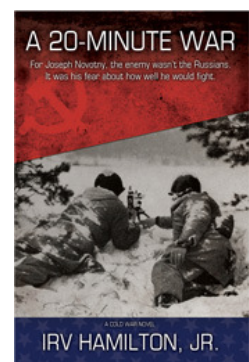
Vin Arthey is Principal Lecturer in the School of Arts & Media at Teeside University

For more information, interview and review copy requests contact:
james.stephens@bitebackpublishing.com.

A 20-MINUTE WAR: The Story of a Cold-War Soldier
By Irv Hamilton, Jr.

(iUniverse, Inc.; 408 pages; \$32.95 HB and \$22.95 PB)

Rather than wait to be called up for military service, Joseph Novotny decides to volunteer and be done with it. He graduated from college in June 1957 and is sworn into the Army in July. He has no idea what kind of assignment he will get, nor where he will be stationed. Given the uncertainties and tensions around the world, he could end up anywhere; far away or close to home.



A 20-Minute War, by Irv Hamilton, Jr., is a novel about how Novotny is shaped from being a student and a civilian to a Cold War soldier who serves in the 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment, a unit with a long and honored history. The unit's primary assignment is to patrol the West German side of the "Iron Curtain" that separates Communist Eastern Europe from the free countries in the west. It's a challenging task, punctuated by border alerts, realistic training, and the ever-present threat that the Russians will set out to make good on their threat to "bury" the United States and its allies.

Two factors make the assignment unique for Novotny. First, he has been raised as a Czech. He and his family are proud of their Czech roots, culture and language. But now he is in a position where the Czechs—under the thumb of the Russians—are the enemy. Ironically the Germans, our former enemies, are now our allies.

The second factor that Novotny attempts to deal with is fear. If Khrushchev makes good on his threats, the outnumbered 2d Cav will be among the first troops to engage the Russians in combat. The Cav's mission is to slow them down until NATO can counter-attack. Initially, he is fearful for his own safety. But the nature of his fear changes and he realizes that his anxiety is based on a fear that he won't perform as he has been trained. He is fearful that he will respond with cowardice rather than bravery.

The book tracks Novotny's service in the Army from induction to the completion of his active-duty commitment. He is assigned to 2d Cavalry regimental headquarters and uses his knowledge of Czech —coupled with German learned in the Army—to serve as an operations and public information specialist.

He learns about the history and culture of Eastern Europe first hand. And he sees the devastating effects of war including the inexplicable brutality represented by places such as Dachau. He meets a German veteran who teaches him that there is a bond of pride that builds between soldiers; regardless of what uniform they wear.

He falls in love. He feels joy and the excitement of exploration. And he experiences love lost.

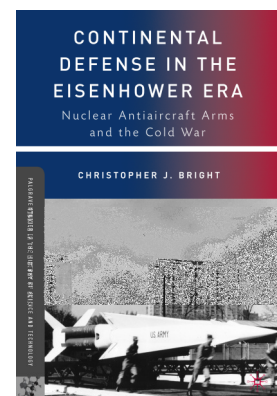
Throughout the book he attempts to understand fear. He tries to determine how he would handle combat in a real form, with real casualties, and a real threat of injury or death.

With each new experience, he learns about himself. As the troop ship begins its journey back to the States, he is proud to have been on the border and played a small role in the making of history. On the troop ship carrying him and his fellow soldiers back home, he thinks about what he has done and what he has learned. And he realizes that he is a very different person from the one he was when he first became a soldier two years earlier.

CONTINENTAL DEFENSE IN THE EISENHOWER ERA

By Christopher Bright

The story of the thousands of nuclear anti-aircraft arms deployed across the United States during the Cold War is told in a new book, *Continental Defense in the Eisenhower Era* recently published by Palgrave Macmillan. Called "pathbreaking" and an "important book that fills in lost chapters of the nuclear arms race," this exciting volume tells the little-known story of the Army Nike-Hercules and Air Force BOMARC, Genie, and Falcon nuclear weapons which were readied beginning in the late 1950s around cities and defense installations for use against attacking Soviet bombers. Historian Christopher Bright bases his account on a huge volume of government records, including some declassified especially for this study. For more information, see www.ChristopherJohnBright.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.

Berlin Orientation Tours - www.cdeis.com/americana08.html

National History Club - www.nationalhistoryclub.org/documents/Spring10.pdf

The Soviet Army: Operations and Tactics Field Manual –

www.fas.org/irp/doddir/army/fm100-2-1.pdf

The Soviet Army: Specialized Warfare and Rear Area Support –

www.fas.org/irp/doddir/army/fm100-2-2.pdf

The Soviet Army: Troops, Organization, and Equipment –

www.fas.org/irp/doddir/army/fm100-2-3.pdf

Glossary of Soviet Military and Related Abbreviations –

www.fas.org/irp/world/russia/sovnil-glossary.pdf

U-2 High Altitude Clear Air Turbulence (HICAT) Research –

<http://home.roadrunner.com/~welden/HICAT/Page00.html>

50th Anniversary of Last Armed Internal Combat Against Fidel Castro –

www.miamiherald.com/2010/09/05/v-fullstory/1810378/survivors-remember-bloody-battle.html

Did the British find the wreckage of the Titanic first during covert Cold War operations –

www.paullee.com/titanic/titanicfound.html

Carswell Air Force Base at Ft. Worth was an important Strategic Air Command base under Gen. Curtis LeMay - www.nicap.org/texas/carswell.htm

U S Army Corps of Engineers site, AAA construction around Pittsburgh during the Korean War - www.lrp.usace.army.mil/pao/h-mil.htm

Video depicting both artillery and missile air defense - http://wn.com/Anti_Air_Defense

NIKE History Site – <http://ed-thelen.org/loc.html>

Former soldier from the Schramm's Farm AAA Site – <http://aradcomsite37.com>

Can the Rosenberg Case Really be Reopened? –

www.snagfilms.com/films/title/can_the_rosenberg_case_really_be_reopened

A 50th Anniversary Retrospective of the 'Kitchen Debate' Between Nixon and Khrushchev in 1959 - www.snagfilms.com/films/title/face_off_to_facebook

Cuba: An African Odyssey is the previously untold story of Cuba's support for African Revolutions - www.snagfilms.com/films/title/cuba_an_african_odyssey

Newly released UFO files from the UK government - <http://ufos.nationalarchives.gov.uk>

Proud to Serve (USAFSS) – www.raymack.com/usaf/proud.html

Our Secret Cold War (USAFSS) – www.raymack.com/usaf/secretwar.html

A Mexican Christmas in Bavaria (USAFSS) – www.raymack.com/usaf/mex_christmas.html

Cold War Publications Website – www.coldwarpubs.com

The Army Security Agency, Alumni Association, National Capitol Region – www.asaaancr.org

John Alexander Symonds (known as the KGB Romeo Spy) – www.johnalexandersymonds.com

Hollywood is making a movie about John Alexander Symonds – www.7artspictures.com/films/view/34/romeo-spy

At Raleigh Spy Conference Nigel West devoted much of his keynote speech to John Alexander Symonds' Case – www.raleighspyconference.com/video/keynote_2009.aspx

Excellent Reference U-2 Material – www.blackbirds.net/sr71/index.html

Mittelbau Dora Concentration Camp: In memory of John Galione – www.johngalione.com

First Successful Corona Remote Sensing Satellite Built by Lockheed – www.marketwatch.com/story/first-successful-corona-remote-sensing-satellite-built-by-lockheed-martin-marks-50-year-anniversary-2010-08-25?reflink=MW_news_stmp

6910th - USAFSS members who served at Darmstadt and Augsburg with Security Service Units and Detachments – www.6910th.net

Shipwreck During Infrared Testing – www.MarieEvent.com

Dr. Beardsley in 1946 went to join Wright-Patterson's Air Force Base's Air and Space Intelligence Center, the foundation for today's Infrared industry 1946-1958 – www.project-tnt.com/marie/Dr_Niel_F_Beardsley.htm

“THE END”

Thank you for your interest in The Cold War Times and support of The Cold War Museum. It has been an honor and privilege for me to move the museum forward over these past 14 years. I want to thank everyone who has supported this effort from the time of its inception on July 16, 1996. I could not have moved the museum forward to this point without the assistance of the board of directors, financial supporters, artifact donors, oral history providers, and numerous volunteers. I am excited about our new home at Vint Hill. Now is the time that I need your help the most. Please consider a 2010 year-end contribution. Your gift will help ensure future generations remember Cold War events and personalities that forever altered our understanding of national security, international relations, and personal sacrifice for one's country.

Comments, questions, suggestions, or ideas on The Cold War Times can be sent to editor@coldwar.org.

Translators needed to translate The Cold War Times and sections of The Cold War Museum's webpage into other languages. If you can assist with this request, please email editor@coldwar.org

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

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

Thank you for your continued support.

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