



Cold War Times®

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Cold War Museum and Cold War Veterans Association



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About the Cold War Museum

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

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

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

THE COLD WAR MUSEUM – WINTER/SPRING UPDATE 2007

By Francis Gary Powers, Jr.

Over the past ten years, the Cold War Museum has made great strides in honoring Cold War Veterans and preserving Cold War history. I am writing to provide you with a brief update on the Museum's activities. The museum is at a critical stage in its development. Fairfax County Park Authority has accepted the Museum's proposal and has begun to draft the paperwork necessary for our use of the former Nike Missile Base in Lorton, Virginia. We will be negotiating the terms of the lease over the next few months and are on track to sign the documents as early as April 2007. The Commonwealth of Virginia has allocated \$100,000 and Fairfax County has allocated \$50,000 in their FY 08 budgets.

The Museum is working with the International Spy Museum in Washington, DC and the Atomic Bunker in Harnekop near Berlin, Germany to temporarily display some of its artifacts. The Cold War Museum is an affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution and has pledges of support for artifact loans from Smithsonian Air and Space, American History, National Portrait, and US Postal Museums. The Museum is part of the National Combined Federal Campaign and has chapters in Berlin, Germany and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The mobile exhibit on the U-2 Incident, the "Spies of Washington Tour," and related activities continue to generate interest and support. The mobile exhibit recently finished a display at the Southwest Virginia Museum in Big Stone Gap, Virginia. It will be at the March Airfield Museum in California later this year. If you would like to reserve the exhibit, please contact the

Museum. The educational Spy Tour of Washington (www.spytour.com) is now booking group tours online.

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

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

If you know of friends or family members that would be interested in our efforts, please share this update with them or encourage them to visit www.coldwar.org. Please consider a tax-deductible contributions or artifact donations to the Museum. 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.

Please help spread the word about the Museum. Together we can make this vision a reality. For more information, to ask a question, or to subscribe to our Cold War Times email newsletter distribution list, please contact:

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MIDWEST CHAPTER UPDATE

By Chris Sturdevant, Chairman,
CWM Midwest Chapter

We have scheduled an author visit with Andre Frieden on Friday February 23 at the Safe House in Milwaukee. Andre will be promoting his latest mystery/ suspense thriller Tranquility Denied, which takes place in the backdrop of the Cold War era. You can read about his book in the Book section below.

On Wednesday April 11 the Midwest Chapter will be co-sponsoring a panel on the Cold War at Central Alternative High School in Dubuque, IA. Joining the panel will be Lt. Col. Gail

Halvorsen, the Berlin Airlift pilot also known as the “Candy Bomber” after parachuting chocolates, gum, and candies to the children of Berlin during his flights. It will also feature Major General James Pocock, who served with the 14th Armored Cavalry in Germany from 1958-1961 patrolling the border near the Fulda Gap.

(PHOTO: In November 2006 Werner Juretzko visited the former GDR underground atomic shelter facility in Harnepok, Germany. It was to be used for GDR high officials and maintenance personnel to continue government operations running in times of war. It has been remarkably preserved and will be utilized in part by The Cold War Museum’s Berlin Chapter.)



I am in the beginning stages of meeting with like minded Cold War veterans, historians, and museum curators during the summer of 2007. Initial ideas have revolved around visiting the Harry Truman Museum in Missouri and the Air Force Museum in Dayton, OH. If you are in the Midwest region and would like to host a group meeting or conduct a tour of neighboring locations of Cold War significance please contact me.

Chris Sturdevant, Chairman,
CWM Midwest Chapter
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BERLIN CHAPTER UPDATE

By Baerbel E. Simon – The Cold War Museum – Berlin Chapter
English – Translation: Dr. David G. Tompkins and Baerbel E. Simon
Photos by Horst Simon

The Berlin Chapter wishes all its friends and supporters a peaceful and prosperous New Year. Thank you all very much for the many Christmas and New Year’s greetings.

The year 2006 was very successful for the Berlin Chapter. We made significant progress. The symbolic foundation stone for the Cold War Information Center was placed on November 4, 2006. Many guests were there and I want to express again my thanks for all the interesting gifts for the Information Center. These items all will make the exhibition richer. The Information Center has had a very positive feedback in the media.



11/17/.2006 Märkischen Oderzeitung

<http://www.moz.de/index.php/Moz/Article/category/Bad+Freienwalde/id/161686>

11/06/.2006 Märkische Allgemeine

<http://www.maerkischeallgemeine.de/cms/beitrag/10811963/62249/>

Märkische Oderzeitung

<http://www.moz.de/index.php/Moz/Article/category/Bad%2BFreienwalde/id/160259>

<http://de.news.yahoo.com/04112006/336/kalter-krieg-harnekop.html>

11/05/2006Märkischen Oderzeitung

www.moz.de/index.php/Moz/Article/id/160153



I am pleased to announce that Mr. Gail Halvorsen USAF Col. Ret, the famous Berlin Airlift Pilot, has agreed to serve on the Museum as Patron and Advisor. It is really for the Berlin Chapter a great honor and a step forward.

(PHOTO: Francis Gary Powers, Jr. and Gail Halvorsen USAF Col. Ret Sep 2005 in Berlin)

On November 30th, Werner Juretzko was in Harnepok to visit the Atomic Shelter and the Information Center, too. Mr. Juretzko is an executive board member of the Cold War Museum, and is helping to build up the Midwest Chapter in Waukesha, Wisconsin as well. He gave a very interesting talk about the "Whiskey-Vodka Line," one of the tragedies of the Cold War in Germany after the Second World War.

We welcomed special guests Dr. Stephen Bowman, US Col. (ret) and Mr. Robin Greenham, GB Col. (ret). We wish to express our thanks once again for their visit

Our guests were also enthusiastic about the informative guided tour by Mr. Peter Briesemeister of the bunker. Many thanks to Mr. Briesemeister, truly the perfect guide. I had the chance to talk with both veterans about getting veterans groups to the atomic shelter and to the Cold War Information Center in the future.



On June 30th, 2007 the solemn opening of the first phase will take place. Over the winter months, we will be working hard to make the display panels. We still are looking for sponsors for the ceremony and for the flights and hosting of guests. I have sent invitations to Francis Gary Powers, Jr., David Eisenhower and the son of Nikita Khrushchev, Dr Sergei Khrushchev. I will talk about these development in the May issue of the Cold War Newsletter later in the spring.

Do you remember?

At Christmas and New Year of 1963, West Berlin citizens received passes (Passagierscheine) to visit their East Berlin relatives at Christmas and New Year.

The Passierschein Agreement regulated the interior municipal holiday travel of family relatives in the divided Berlin after the Berlin Wall Construction on August 13, 1961.

The Coordinator of the Senate of West Berlin, Horst Korber, and the GDR State Secretary Erich Wendt signed the Passierschein protocol agreement on December 17th, 1963. After 28 months, it was finally possible for family members separated by the wall to visit each other.

During the next few years, several other Passierschein Agreements between the GDR Government and the Senate of West Berlin followed; The 2nd Passierschein Agreement, on the 24th of September 1964. The 3rd Passierschein Agreement, on the 25th of November 1965. The 4th Passierschein Agreement, on the 7th of March 1966, for Easter and Whitsun. Between the 7th of April 7-20 and May 23 to of June 5, 1966, it was possible to visit relatives in East Berlin. The 5th Passierschein Agreement on the 6th of October 1966, for Christmas and New Year.

Unfortunately, the negotiations failed for the Passierscheine on Christmas and turn of the New Year in October 1966. The GDR demanded formal negotiations with the Senate of West Berlin. Regrettably, there were no possibilities for visits for the citizens of West Berlin to East Berlin until 1972.

In unusual cases, there was only the Passierscheinstelle for family emergencies, which were considered hardship cases.

Business travel, trips to the Leipziger Messe (fair), as well as visits by invitation of official departments of the GDR were expected from these regulations.

Documents and further information: Deutsches Historisches Museum / Berlin
<http://www.dhm.de/lemo/html/DasGeteilteDeutschland/KontinuitaetUndWandel/NeueOstpolitik/passierscheinabkommen.html>

Please help spread the word about the Berlin Chapter. Together we can make this vision a reality. If you should have any questions, want additional information, please visit the German Homepage: www.coldwar.org/BerlinChapter. If you have any questions or you want additional information, please contact:

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ATOMIC SHELTER HARNEKOP

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In the North-East of Berlin, well hidden in the forest between Werneuchen, Strausberg and Bad Freienwalde, on a very large area, the today devastated military barrack of the former NVA1) is located. In nearby Harnekop, nothing indicated the existence of this bunker, only very few people knew the way to the bunker. Nobody in the village suspected that this was one of the best-guarded secrets of the GDR2). We are talking about the command bunker 01 of the former Ministry of National Defense.

This bunker is – we believe - unique in the world .Shelters of this generation are at least in Europe still used and, therefore, it is not possible for civilians to visit them. After several changes of users of the shelter, about 30 enthusiasts eliminate chaos and disorder in the building. These people try to create order to show the different functional areas in connection. Organized guidance increasingly finds also international customers.

Two non-profit associations understand themselves as a platform for people who are interested in preservation, collection and info-technical processing and their clear public presentation and documentation. Behind modern fences, even today rudiments of the up to 10,000 V of the laid out "HSA" (high-voltage equipment) are recognizable. This high-voltage equipment and numerous duty officers have kept away-unasked guests from the plant because curious ones understandably not desired here.

The 3-storey building has been between 1971 and 1976 for the command of the NVA. In case of war, it planned to become the main Coordination center between NVA and the united supreme command of the Warsaw Treaty states.

The terrestrial heat provides approximately 30 meters deep in the Maerkischen Sand at each season for constant 10 – 12 °C. Therefore, in the shelter Harnekop, one will look for a heating system in vain. Below the building planned for training courses and for staff exercises, the entrance to the building hides itself. Exactly 95 stages lead into the depth. Several up to 2.5 t heavy, particularly secured pressure- and gas-proof doors give the way through external walls having a thickness up to three meters. Here are the command and work areas for the operational personnel, maps, meeting rooms, switching centers and the areas for the Minister.

Especially younger visitors will notice: No luxury! The entire equipment and furnishing of the shelter shows the "Charm of the 70's ". Many say: Everything is extremely spartanisch however very functionally furnished. With the way through the building, the floors bounce with nearly each step because all floors fit to large steel nibs. Even the hanging cooling cell would be able to operate after heavy detonations. In the middle floor are kitchen and cafeteria as well as several feeding and sleeping areas. The 3rd floor only houses technical equipment. Beside the well plant with the water tanks, here was the emergency electrical installation consisting of four marine diesel engines (540 PS/380 KVA each) and the communication and electronically data processing engines and equipment have installed here.

The combat crew (approx. 450 persons) could have survived about one month here, completely without any supply from the outside. Their task: Participation in the organization of the "Reprisal". Deep under the ground, the cables of that outstandingly equipped information centre led to various so-called "separate" Radio stations, e. g. near Kunersdorf and Wollenberg. Here, several kilometers away, the antenna systems installed – without any recognizable connection to the shelter at Harnekop.

Important communication links existed to the SBK3) of the national defense council in Prenden, the MfS4) in Biesenthal, the Mdi5) in Freudenberg, to the military districts Neubrandenburg and Leipzig as well as to the comrades in arms in the Warsaw Treaty - especially in Wuensdorf and Moscow. The way from the underground Labyrinth leads upwards through numerous separate sections: As on submarines, in cases of fire or damage complete ranges could have been separated and closed.

Several emergency exits and a stairway on the inside will increase the security for the crew. There were never cases of emergency (in the shelter, which never used since its opening). Fortunately, the process of history has prevented the purpose of such plants and their use - the war. The visitor always and again meets the past here in the shelter. Now the monster is redundant, a Relict of the "Cold War", which existed worldwide. At the same time, it is in addition, a proof for highest building and engineer art as well as for the enormous efficiency of the GDR in the field of technology. Its "brothers" are still in use.

To regenerate substantial aspects of the plant to show scientifically it to the public – this is the task of the registered Society "Baudenkmal Harnekop e. V". It is owed to the society that the shelter stands today is listed on the national monument list and can be visited.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the facility where the Cold War Museum has opened their Cold War Information Center.)

COLD WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

Vince Milum, Chairman

COLD WAR VETS LAUNCH 'OPERATION ICE BLUE' - START HISTORIC LOCAL CHAPTER

The Cold War Veterans Association (CWVA) organized its first local chapter, nationwide, in Independence, Mo., at the Truman Presidential Library, Thursday, January 18th, at 7 p.m. in the Whistle-stop Room

Nationally, the CWVA is divided into Zones and Regions, with only state level chapters. Now, the association has taken the next step by launching 'Operation Ice Blue', a push to establish local chapters, nation wide.

In keeping with one of its mission statements to "create a fraternal community for men and women" of the Cold War era (September 2, 1945 to December 26, 1991), the association 'stood up' or organized its first local chapter in Independence.

(PHOTO: Charter members of Independence, Missouri Chapter #1, Cold War Veterans Association. (L to R) Greg Anderson, Harlen Carter, Hector Ed Autry, Larry Affolter, Jeff Silva)



"Independence seems the appropriate place to start" said Hector Ed Autry, chapter organizer and CWVA Operations Director. "The Cold War began during President Truman's administration, the Truman Presidential Library has three outstanding exhibits about the Cold War, and the time is right," Autry said.

Autry, who served in southern Turkey and on the Korean peninsula in the early 1980s has worked at the Truman Presidential Library and Museum for 13 years as a member of the museum staff.

Like other veterans service organizations such as the VFW, American Legion, and AMVETS, the Cold War Veterans Association seeks to provide an environment where their unique veterans can enjoy a sense of belonging as they serve the local community.

The guest speaker at the organizational meeting was Richard K. Kolb, author of "Cold War Clashes", and editor of VFW Magazine. Kolb presented a broad look at the Cold War, identified some misconceptions, and advised the newly formed chapter as to how to handle questions from both the public and the media who have little knowledge about the Cold War.

"The time has come for Cold War veterans to be given the respect and recognition they deserve.", Autry said. "So, we urge all Cold War veterans to support 'Operation Ice Blue' and seek to organize a local chapters, especially in metro areas and in communities near military installations where veterans may have retired." A possible Chapter #2 is already projected for the Wisconsin.

Veterans interested in starting a local chapter can contact their Region or Zone Director, or phone contact:

Hector Ed Autry
CWVA Operations Director
Cold War Veterans Association
www.ColdWarVeterans.com
Phone: 1-800-833-1225 Ext. 88201
E-mail: CWVA.KC@gmail.com

2007, NEW YEAR, NEW OPTIMISM

By Paul V. Dudkowski, Public Affairs Director, CWVA

You can feel it in the air. The arrival of 2007 brings with it a sense of optimism not felt at the CWVA in a long time. Is it the new members, dedicating themselves in an all out effort to find the elusive respect that has passed the Cold War Veteran by? Is it the new 110th Congress that has already made some commitments for the benefit of the Cold War Veteran? Is it the new Secretary of Defense, Robert Gates, himself a product of the Cold War doctrine? Even the passing of the 38th President, Gerald R. Ford, has focused some attention of the second half of the Cold War. Whatever the reason(s) there is a sense amongst the Cold War Veterans Association membership that 2007 will be the year a Cold War Victory Medal is finally authorized.

Off to a Fast Start

2007 had barely begun and the state of Maine has already issued the first Cold War Victory Day proclamation. Meetings have already taken place in Washington with other Veteran Service Organizations to line up support for the 2007 push for the Victory Medal. Some Congressional staff members have indicated that legislation was well on its way to introduction early on in the 110th Congress. There is an active push in Missouri to start an active CWVA chapter with community recognition as one of its intended goals. The CWVA is also in pursuit of a record number of states issuing proclamations for the May 1st Victory Day. Yes, optimism is in the air and the renewed commitments by our senior members combined with the enthusiasm of the new members will make 2007 a banner year. In many respects, the past years have been successful and set the bar for the future. Well, the future began on January 1st, 2007 and things couldn't look brighter. I look forward to reporting in the future on the progress 2007 will surely bring.

U. S. / FRENCH / SOUTH VIETNAMESE WREATH LAYING CEREMONY

On 7 May 2007 we will be holding a joint US-French-South Vietnamese Wreath Laying Ceremony at the Vietnam War Memorial in Chinatown (Houston, Texas) to remember all soldiers and civilians who fought against or were victims of the Communist holocaust in Southeast Asia. The Mountain West Zone will sponsor this event.

2007 is our Year of Remembrance which will also serve as a jumping off point for recruiting for MWZ, the CWVA as a whole and as a way in which to remember the Vietnam Wars --- the First and Second... Any help (or advice) you can provide would be greatly appreciated.

Michael W. (Mick) Stewart

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Texas State Chairman and Deputy Director

Mountain West Zone Cold War Veterans Assoc.

1230 Gardenia Drive * Houston TX 77018 * USA

U.S. Army Veterans 1985-1988

Texas State Guard Veteran 1991-1992 / 2004-2006

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

FEATURED ARTICLES

BRITISH NATIONAL COLD WAR EXHIBITION

The British National Cold War Exhibition will open in February 2007 after a four-year gestation period. It will be born out of a need by the Royal Air Force Museum to conserve a collection of 14 aircraft that previously had no indoor home. However, the brief to the interpretive designer was to provide something new. The RAF Museum knew that putting more aircraft in more sheds would not be attractive to potential visitors.

The designer originated the concept of a Cold War Exhibition that would cut across military, social, political and cultural aspects of the Cold War era. A working title, “Divided World - Connected World” helped the production team focus on an era when the world was divided by ideology but shrinking through improvements in air transport. From the original working concept a new 70,000 sq.ft. landmark building was devised and the basic military collection was augmented from other service museums in the UK and an F111 from the USAF.

Whist the collection includes the Dakota, York and Hastings aircraft which flew in the Berlin Airlift, its unique element is that it is the only place in the world where the three British nuclear V bombers can be seen together – the Valiant, the Victor and the Vulcan.

The core collection is now 18 aircraft, 20 missiles and 12 vehicles. The interpretative story begins as allied forces close in on Berlin in 1945 and runs through to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. The punctuation exhibits are based on ‘hotspots’ of the Cold War. These hotspots are silo enclosures that provide graphic interpretation on the exterior and theatrical events within the interior space. Subjects covered include: Mutually Assured Destruction(MAD) and the Protest Movement; Surveillance and the Cuban Missile Crisis; Berlin; Global Conflicts (which majors on Vietnam); Missiles; and Space. A further set of cultural exhibits looks at economics, lifestyle, sport, freedom, the arts, spies, Nato/Warsaw Pact, Civil Defense and Land Armies. A unique set of radar identification models of Soviet aircraft is included, as are models of British, American and Soviet nuclear submarines. 21 interactive kiosks provide deep information menus for those interested in wider aspects of the Cold War.



(IMAGE: Origins of the Cold War – a divided Europe and new weapons)

The seed money for creating the concept of this exhibition was provided by the local (Bridgenorth) Council who were keen to create jobs and tourism in the area. Once the master plan had been created the RAF Museum were successful in securing £12 million funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, the European Union Regional Development Fund, Advantage West

Midlands and the Ministry of Defense plus, of course, their own fund raising efforts.



Funding was greatly helped by the fact that The Cold War is now part of the National Education Curriculum and links to the curriculum are made throughout the exhibition.

The RAF Museum and the National Cold War Exhibition is in Cosford, Shropshire, England. The RAF Museum also has a site in Hendon, North London. Admission to both sites is free.

(PHOTO: Aircraft being installed July 2006)

THREE REASONS WHY THE KREMLIN WOULD NOT LET HUNGARY BREAK AWAY IN 1956

By Emma Csák

Royal Military College of Canada

When Nikita Khrushchev, the first secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, denounced Stalin's crimes in his 'secret speech' in February 1956 at the Twentieth Party Congress, the people of Hungary saw the opportunity to get rid of their own hated ruler, Matyas Rakosi, and his henchmen. In his "secret speech" in February 1956, however, Khrushchev did not denounce Lenin's idea that the advance of communism had to be kept on the move; on the contrary, assisting anti-imperialist movements and groups that fought colonialism became one of his twin doctrines.¹ The defection of Hungary from the Soviet sphere would have seriously hampered Moscow's policy in preserving the impression of communism on the march. Fervently dedicated to prevent desertion from the Soviet bloc, particularly by a country from Moscow's first tier of influence, Khrushchev had no choice but to leap ahead and liquidate Imre Nagy's government in November 1956, despite the damage that a military intervention would mean to the Soviet image. Just a few days before the Hungarian uprising, Khrushchev demonstrated, by resolving the Polish crisis peacefully, his willingness to tolerate national communist regimes relatively autonomous from Moscow as long as they were headed by a strong and trustworthy leader who did not intend to break relations with the military alliance of the communist block. Keeping the Warsaw Pact intact was Khrushchev's overriding interest since it was proof of the existence of the communist alliance on which the Kremlin's claim of communist victory on a global scale had been based.

It was the Hungarians great mistake at the height of the uprising in October 1956, to find that they were not content to oust the most brutal communist regime of Eastern Europe, but wanted to

¹Advocating peaceful coexistence with the imperialist states was the other. On Khrushchev's twin doctrines see Aleksandr Furshenko and Timothy Naftali, *"One Hell of a Gamble," Khrushchev, Castro, and Kennedy, 1958-1964*, (New York: W.W. Norton, 1997) 129, and Vladislav Zubok and Constantine Pleshakov, *Inside the Kremlin's Cold War*, (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard U.P., 1996) 212.

end Soviet occupation and to leave the Warsaw Pact as well. At the height of the Cold War during the 1950s Moscow considered the loss of one country of the Communist bloc as a gain for the Western bloc. Considering Russian-Hungarian grievances, no realist in the Kremlin could believe that non-alliance would be Hungary's choice for the future.² Khrushchev had no illusion that if the revolution in Hungary succeeded, the Nagy government would seek refuge in the Western alliance, and given its geographic proximity Hungary's defection would have been a direct threat to Soviet security. Once the West had secured a base in the heart of the socialist camp, the Kremlin feared that western subversive activities would soon undermine the socialist governments in neighboring Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia, and could cause problem in Soviet-Ukraine on the north-east border of Hungary. For this reason, Moscow wanted to avoid having a neutral or potential enemy, country on its western frontier at any price. Therefore, Hungary was strategically important to the Soviet Union, and keeping it in the communist fold was necessary from Moscow's standpoint. Beyond short term interest, Hungary's breaking with the communist camp would have damaged the Soviet image in the developing world, where Moscow's future interest had lain.

To argue that Hungary could have maintained a neutral status as Austria did, was to misinterpret Moscow's strategic interest and Khrushchev's Cold War policy. Unlike Hungary, Austria was only partially occupied by Russian forces, and it had no common border with the Soviet Union; the buffer zone between them was Hungary. When Khrushchev came to power in 1953, he found the Soviet military presence in Austria too expensive and the prospect of a communist Austria too little to be worth the maintenance of Russian occupation forces in the country. In 1955 he decided to challenge the powers of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Vyacheslav Molotov, who for two years had resisted concluding a treaty with Austria.³ Building on his successful visit in China, Khrushchev initiated secret talks with the Austrian chancellor and signed the Austrian State Treaty in June 1955 over Molotov's objections. Khrushchev accomplished the ratification of the treaty with the backing of the Politburo which considered that Austria was no longer important for Soviet security. The main reason for this assessment was that Austria was not a neighboring country, though the facts that Austria was not under communist rule and it did not join the Warsaw Treaty Organization also weighed heavily in Austria's favor. Khrushchev found the abandonment of Austria a small sacrifice for the token reconciliation with the West which he desperately sought. When this decision was made in the Kremlin the Soviet leadership certainly believed that Hungary would stay on Moscow's side firmly and for ever.

The often mentioned example of Finland was not relevant to Hungary either, even if, unlike Austria, Finland sustained neutralism and western style democracy in the neighborhood of the Soviet Union. Finland preserved its independence because of the furious resistance it put up against the Soviet army during the Winter War in 1939-40, when it inflicted one million casualties on Stalin's army. Finland's geographic position was also more advantageous than Hungary's. Finland borders the Soviet Union in the far north, therefore it was less important for Soviet defenses. These were the main reasons Stalin left Finland out of the Soviet orbit at the end of the Second World War. Hungary, on the other hand, lay in the heart of Europe, which was

² Sergei Khrushchev, *Nikita Khrushchev*, (University Park, Penn.: Pennsylvania State U.P., 2000) 187.

³ Zubok and Pleshakov, *Inside the Kremlin's Cold War*, 171.

considered by the Russians a more likely direction of another German invasion. Khrushchev's opinion had not differed in this matter from that of Stalin's.

Comparing Hungary to Austria or Finland poses similar difficulties as comparing apples with oranges. The best indication of what kind of treatment a socialist country could expect from Moscow in the event of an uprising can be found in the study of the East German revolt in 1953. East Germany was under total Russian control and after the death of Stalin, like Hungary, it expected to have more freedom and independence. The Germans were supported by Georgiy Malenkov, the first secretary of the Soviet communist party, and KGB Chief Lavrenty Beria, both of whom were ready to terminate the Soviet occupation of East Germany. Khrushchev, who was working on the overthrow of Malenkov behind the scene and with his power yet limited, opposed the creation of a neutral Germany, claiming that to yield the Soviet occupation zone of East Germany means that "our people had shed their blood in vain" during the Second World War.⁴ Khrushchev's will prevailed over the more powerful Beria's and Malenkov's, who wanted to abandon the Soviet occupation zone for the sake of détente with the West.⁵ Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov later stated that it was Khrushchev's Russian patriotism that made him stand up for socialist Germany. The Germans had to realize that Soviet communist conviction that Moscow deserved imperial expansionism as redemption for Russian sacrifices during the Second World War, had outlived Stalin.

In reality, there was no path that the Hungarian government could have followed in its attempt to shrug off Soviet oppression, and it would not have been possible to achieve the noble goals of the Hungarian freedom fighters. As was shown, the outcome of the uprising was determined in advance by three factors which had existed before the Hungarians took to the streets: Khrushchev's view of the Cold War; his determination to keep the socialist camp together; and Hungary's geo-strategic position.

⁴ Zubok and Pleshakov, *Inside the Kremlin's Cold War*, 163.

⁵ As mentioned détente with the West was also a factor in Khrushchev's decision to pull the Soviet forces out of Austria. But to compare Austria to East Germany is not appropriate either.

RETIRED GENERAL, COUNTY OFFICIAL JOIN COLD WAR MUSEUM BOARD

Major General Ronald K. Andreson (U.S. Army retired), and Gainesville District Supervisor John T. Stirrup, Jr. of Prince William County, have joined the Board of the Cold War Museum in northern Virginia.

"Our two newest board members will bring extensive technical knowledge and civic experience to our board," said Francis Gary Powers, Jr., Museum founder and director. "We expect to get valuable guidance and advice from them as we enter our final phase of planning."

General Andreson serves as a senior consultant to several defense industry companies and is the National President of the Army Aviation Association of America. In 2002 he retired from the Raytheon Company where he directed and supervised all marketing and business development activities in the Washington, D.C. area. Prior to that he was Vice President, Army Programs for Burdeshaw Associates, Ltd. His last assignment in the Army was as director of the \$35 billion

RAH-66 Comanche helicopter program. Previously he was Deputy Commanding General for Research and Development at the Army Aviation Systems Command and was manager for the Black Hawk helicopter program, when he received the Army and DoD Program Manager of the Year awards. He is a graduate of the United States Military Academy and holds a Master of Science degree in Aerospace Engineering from Georgia Tech. He is a graduate of the Army War College and the Raytheon Advanced Management Program.

Prince William Supervisor Stirrup was elected to his first term as supervisor beginning on January 1, 2004. Prior to that he served on the Prince William County Park Authority Board of Directors and the Prince William County Zoning Ordinance Review Committee. He is a member of the Gainesville Ruritans, Optimist Club of Manassas, and the Prince William Taxpayers Alliance. He is a public affairs director for Foley & Lardner in Washington, D.C. and has a Bachelor of Science degree in accounting from Seton Hall University. He holds quarterly town hall meetings to update the community on current issues in the Gainesville area.

Plans are underway to locate the Cold War Museum headquarters at the former Nike missile site in the Lorton area of Fairfax County. The Museum, an affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution, possesses an impressive collection of artifacts and documents pertaining to the era and has established branches in the Midwest and Europe.

COVERT ACTION IN THE COLD WAR

By Patrick Pacalo, PhD

Author of Cold Warfare: A Compact History

Covert Action (CA) was a staple item in the locker of foreign policy options during the Cold War. Where did it all begin? We know the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) had many operations on-going during World War II. These and other covert activities are well documented in both private and US government histories. The richest government source on covert action is in the archives of declassified CIA documents available through Freedom of Information Act Request (FOIA) to the agency. Some day these documents will likely find a home in the National Archives which will make access less problematic in the future. For private histories we can see details in, among the many sources, the late former CIA Director William Colby's Honorable Men: My Life in the CIA. Colby was an OSS "Jedberg" operative fighting the Nazis in occupied France during the run up to D-Day in WWII.

Was this the beginning of US sponsored covert action, which was so critical to fighting the Cold War? After all the Cold War began during the winding down of WWII -- or so many contend. It would have been easy to keep the covert capability that worked so well against the Japanese and Germans as a force to be reckoned with in the Cold War conflict after WWII. Well, the OSS was torn apart after the war and then rebuilt as the CIA -- both by Harry S. Truman.

From there we could look into the future to Iran, Guatemala, and Cuba. All of these had been targets of US CA activities in the 1950s and 1960s. Well, WWII was first in that case. What is perhaps the best known of CA efforts? One could argue that the Iran-Contra affair fits that bill. In the 1980s USMC Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, working in the Old Executive Office Building next to the White House, ran a huge operation spanning continents. His effort to keep

the communist grip off of Nicaragua and the rest of Central America, which he states was fully approved by Ronald Reagan, brought CA well into the lime light. Looking at this we can see the vast amount of information available to the public in places like the National Security Archive located on the campus of George Washington University in DC. In that archive one can even find the one page military resume that got North his National Security Council staff job. Clearly WWII came before this, however spectacular the results.

CA is as American as apple pie. We have documented it well before the Cold War, well before WWII; in fact the trail goes back to before we were a nation, to the Revolutionary War. The start of the Cold War could possibly be fixed to 1848 with the publication of The Communist Manifesto. It could be fixed to a later date, the start of the Bolshevik revolution in 1917. When the need arose for CA against the Soviets, it was pulled off the shelf and used as an effective implement. Overt action, CA, military force, and ideology became intertwined in the events we call the Cold War. This entanglement of on-going and overlapping events is Cold Warfare defined.

An excerpt from *Cold Warfare: a Compact History*, pp. 14-16:

From its earliest beginnings as a nation, during the war for independence, America was involved in sponsoring covert action; including paramilitary action by privateers...The entire scope of the effort involved a network of agents supervised by the Committee on Secret Correspondence of the Continental Congress. The initial success of the effort brought six million dollars in secret aid from France in July 1775, a full year prior to the Declaration of Independence.

In April 1776, the secret committee was empowered to arm and man vessels in France for attacks on British shipping. This was America's first covert paramilitary action campaign. The privateers were to capture British prizes and bring them to French ports. It was hoped that the missions operating from French ports would lead to war between Britain and France. The ships also had some Frenchmen in their crews as a further provocation against Britain. There was even the bold suggestion of raids on the British cities of Glasgow and Liverpool in Franklin's correspondence on the matter.

The privateers were successful in that they increased the tension level between France and Britain. The French acted to stop the raids by holding the American ships in port and taking the French members of their crews to prison. The feelings of glee over the friction between the two European powers, which the American rebels experienced, were expressed in one of Washington's letters in November of 1777, which states in part:

"We have an account, indeed, which seems to gain credit, that (Captain) Weeks, with a squadron of ships fitted out of French ports, under continental colors, had taken fifty-three homeward bound West Indiamen (chiefly from Jamaica) in the English Channel; and war is expected every moment between France and Britain. God send it."

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Coldwartrooper@hotmail.com

MARKUS WOLF, EAST GERMAN SPYMASTER, DIES AT 83

By MARK LANDLER

Published: November 9, 2006 New York Times

FRANKFURT, Nov. 9 —Markus Wolf, the famously elusive spymaster of Communist East Germany whose feats of espionage were the stuff of Cold War legend, died today. He was 83.

Known as “the man without a face” because, for years, Western intelligence agencies did not even possess a photograph of him, Mr. Wolf died in his sleep in his apartment in Berlin, according to his stepdaughter, Claudia Wall. She did not specify a cause of death.

Mr. Wolf had lived quietly in the German capital since 1997, when the last of several efforts to punish him for his role in spying against the former West Germany ended with a two-year suspended sentence.

For 34 years, Mr. Wolf headed the foreign intelligence service of East Germany’s feared Ministry of State Security, or Stasi. He ran a network of 4,000 spies who infiltrated NATO headquarters and the West German chancellery and even brought down a chancellor, Willy Brandt.

Tall, suave and impeccably dressed, Mr. Wolf was the antithesis of the colorless apparatchiks who mainly ran East Germany. He was long rumored to be the model for Karla, the shadowy spymaster in John le Carre’s novels — something the writer denied today, as he has before.

Among Mr. Wolf’s innovations in tradecraft was the “Romeo method”: he sent young agents to romance lonely secretaries in Bonn, the former West German capital, for access to the confidential files of their bosses. A few of these affairs, he later noted, blossomed into happy marriages, though the more common outcome was betrayal and broken hearts.

The disclosure that one of his spies, Günter Guillaume, had managed to become Brandt’s personal aide toppled a man who had done more to reach out to the east than any German leader. Mr. Wolf burnished his legend in 1997 by publishing a well-received memoir, “Man Without a Face” (Times Books). But he never escaped the taint of his association with the Stasi, East Germany’s reviled instrument of repression, or the judgment in a reunified Germany that he had been on the wrong side of history.

“His greatest success was also his greatest failure,” said Karl-Wilhelm Fricke, an author and expert on the Stasi, referring to the Brandt affair. “He never accepted moral responsibility for his actions. On the contrary, he felt wrongly persecuted. He complained of victor’s justice.”

Mr. Wolf acknowledged the moral ambiguity of his role, but chalked it up to the exigencies of his time and trade.

“One may wonder at times if the end justifies the means,” he said in 1998 in a CNN documentary, “Cold War.” “It would certainly be the simplest thing to say, ‘No, certainly not.’”

But that wouldn't be the full truth. With intelligence methods, you can't apply the same yardstick as with ordinary morals."

Mr. Wolf was born in 1923 in Hechingen, in southwest Germany. His father, Friedrich Wolf, a Jew, was a doctor, writer and member of the Communist Party of Germany. A decade later, the family was forced to flee by the Nazis, first to Switzerland and eventually to Moscow. In the Soviet Union, Mr. Wolf was educated at elite party schools and joined the Comintern, where he was trained for undercover work. After World War II, he went to the Soviet-occupied zone of Berlin, where he worked as a radio reporter covering, among other things, the Nuremberg war-crimes trials.

"It was ingrained in my character that if the party asked something of us, we responded obediently," he wrote in his memoir. "They said 'Jump' and we said 'How high?'"

After a stint as a diplomat back in Moscow, Mr. Wolf was present at the creation of the East German foreign intelligence service in 1951. Taking it over a few years later, he was able to demonstrate his loyalty to the Communist regime in all sorts of ingenious ways.

West Germany, with its economic riches and NATO military backing, was East Germany's abiding obsession. Mr. Wolf sent his agents on an unceasing campaign to ferret out information about its plans.

He lured politicians and businessmen with sex and money. He "turned" West German agents, sending them back to spy on their masters. One of his agents, Rainer Rupp, code-named "Topaz," worked for 25 years at NATO headquarters in Brussels and was only unmasked in 1993.

Among his few setbacks was the defection of Werner Stiller, who turned over 20,000 pages of microfilmed documents to the West Germans, as well as the first picture in decades of the "man without a face."

Willy Brandt's downfall could have been Mr. Wolf's undoing, since the chancellor's policy of rapprochement, Ostpolitik, was a momentous opportunity for East Germany. Mr. Wolf himself said later that he regretted the episode. But since his boss, the Communist Party leader, Erich Honecker, was suspicious of Brandt's overtures, the affair had no lasting consequences for Mr. Wolf.

Mr. Wolf always drew a distinction between his work and that of the rest of the Stasi, which spied on East Germany's own citizens. In later years — too late for critics — he expressed distaste for the Stasi's hated leader, Erich Mielke.

By the 1980's, Mr. Wolf was disillusioned by the Communist system. When he spoke out in favor of reform during anti-Communist rallies in 1989, however, few were willing heed an aging spy.

With the fall of the Berlin Wall, the legal noose drew tighter around Mr. Wolf. In his memoir, he wrote that in May 1990, the Central Intelligence Agency sent an emissary to his summer cottage with an offer of safe haven in the United States if he informed on his old colleagues. He refused. That poisoned any goodwill he might have received from Washington. The government turned down his subsequent applications for an entry visa, rejections that the American editor of his memoir, Peter Osnos, said deeply rankled him.

In late September 1990, days before Germany's formal reunification, Mr. Wolf fled to Moscow. He lingered there about a year, before surrendering to the Germans, who charged him with treason.

In 1993, a Dusseldorf court sentenced Mr. Wolf to six years in prison. A higher court overturned the ruling, pointing out that he had been acting for a sovereign state at the time he was intelligence chief. He was later convicted on a lesser charge of ordering illegal kidnappings. Besides his stepdaughter, he is survived by his wife, Andrea, and three sons.

Invisible for most of his career, Mr. Wolf embarked on a rather public retirement. He wrote a book of recipes, "Secret of Russian Cooking," and contracted with Mr. Osnos to write his memoirs.

"Getting a real, full, revealing story out of Markus Wolf was very much an act of editorial gymnastics," Mr. Osnos said from New York. "The only real leverage I had over him was he needed the money."

Mr. Wolf's memoir is far from a confessional. There is much he did not disclose, and which he has now taken to the grave.

"For many men," Mr. Osnos said, "the Cold War was a game, and he was very good at the game."

His death came 17 years to the day after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the symbolic end of that war.

WATERGATE PLANNER E. HOWARD HUNT DIES AT 88

Obituary provided by the Howard Hunt family and AFIO

E. Howard Hunt Jr., died January 23, 2007 E. Howard Hunt Jr., died January 23, 2007 in Miami, Florida after a lengthy struggle with pneumonia. Mr. Hunt was born on October 9, 1918, in Hamburg, New York, the only surviving son of Everette Hunt, an attorney, and Ethel Jean Totterdale Hunt. His grandfather, Horace F. Hunt, was involved in Republican politics in New York State and helped many political offices.

Mr. Hunt graduated from Brown University in 1940 with a degree in English Literature. He joined the Naval Reserve and graduated from Annapolis as a midshipman in February 1941. Mr. Hunt was assigned as a gunnery officer on the USS Mayo, part of a convoy of destroyers in the North Atlantic. He was honorably discharged from the Navy after sustaining injuries at sea.

During his hospitalization, Mr. Hunt wrote his first novel, *East of Farewell*, the first novel published about World War II by an American participant.

Mr. Hunt went to work for *TIME* magazine as a documentary film writer, and then became a correspondent for *Life* magazine in the South Pacific. In 1943 he enlisted in the Army Air Force, earned a second commission, and became an instructor at the Air Force Intelligence School. He volunteered for duty with the Office of Strategic Services, the precursor of the Central Intelligence Agency, and was sent to China where he operated with Chinese guerillas behind Japanese lines.

At the end of the war, he won a Guggenheim Fellowship in creative writing and worked as a Hollywood screenwriter. In 1949, he joined the newly created Central Intelligence Agency and married his first wife, Dorothy Wetzell De Goutiere, with whom he had four children. For twenty-one years, Mr. Hunt served as a covertly counterintelligence officer in the CIA in Latin America, Asia and Europe. Retiring from the CIA in 1970, Mr. Hunt joined a Washington public relations firm, and a year later, accepted a part-time consultancy in the Nixon White House.

In 1972, an entry team recruited by Mr. Hunt was arrested in the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee. Following his first wife's death in an airplane crash in Chicago, Mr. Hunt was indicted and pled guilty to conspiracy. Provisionally sentenced to 35 years in prison, his cooperation with the Watergate prosecution team resulted in a lesser sentence of which he served 33 months.

He was paroled in 1977, and married second wife, Laura Martin Hunt, with whom he had two children. With the exception of several years living in Guadalajara, Mexico, Mr. Hunt and his wife lived in Miami, Florida.

Mr. Hunt was the author of more than 80 novels and three non-fiction books, including an updated autobiography entitled *American Spy* (Wiley and Sons) scheduled for publication in March 2007. He was a frequent contributor to national magazines and journals of opinion.

Mr. Hunt is survived by his wife, Laura, and six children: Lisa Tiffany Hunt of Las Vegas, Nevada; Kevan Hunt Spence of Pioneer, California; St. John Hunt of Eureka, California; David Adams Hunt of Los Angeles, California; Austin Daring Hunt of Miami, Florida; and Hollis Fleming Hunt of Miami, Florida; seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

A memorial service was held at the Miami Shores Presbyterian Chapel at 4 pm on January 29, 2007.

He has been described as "one of the most extraordinary, if controversial, men-of-action-and-letters of our time."

COLD WAR EVENTS, REQUESTS, REUNIONS, AND RELATED

USS NORTHAMPTON CC-1 (1961-1963).

As a former crew member of the USS Northampton CC-1 (1961-1963), I am interested in the log records of my ship's travel dates (to and from). I am trying to reconstruct where I was at various times. If you have any information, please email Jud at jrozgado@rochester.rr.com.

STUDENT SEEKS INFO ON COLD WAR MISSILES

I am a History Graduate Student at Florida International University, in Miami, Florida, writing my dissertation on the social history of the missile in the United States in the early years of the Cold War. The years of my research are limited to 1950-1965. I am interested in hearing from anyone who worked on missile development, who were missilemen, and everyday Americans who had missiles within close proximity to their home—or on their property. The missiles I am most interested in would include: Nike, Atlas, Titan I & II, and Minuteman I & II.

Contact information: Jessica Barrella wolfpaks@hotmail.com.

STUDENT SEEKS INFO ON SOVIET BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS PROGRAM

My name is Steve Allen. I am a doctoral candidate in Biodefense at George Mason University. I am writing my dissertation on “Response and Nonresponse by U.S. Analysts, Policymakers, and Opinion Leaders to Soviet Violation of the Biological Weapons Convention.” The topic, in other words, is how the Soviets got away with conducting a biological weapons program comparable to the Manhattan Project, after agreeing to a ban on such weapons.

I am focusing on the period 1969-1991, covering such controversies as the Nixon renunciation of biological weapons, the Biological Weapons Convention, the 1979 Sverdlovsk anthrax outbreak, and Yellow Rain. In particular, I am examining efforts to ban biological weapons and efforts to expose Soviet violation of the biological weapons ban.

How did the Soviet Union, a party to the Biological Weapons Convention, violate that treaty with impunity? What was the response of U.S. analysts, policymakers, and opinion leaders to Soviet violations? How can we prevent such a failure in the future? Those are questions I hope to answer. Any help on this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you.
Steve Allen
editor@iguild.org

STUDENT SEEKS INFO ON COLD WAR SPACE COOPERATION

I am conducting research for a class involving information dealing with cooperation between America and the Soviet Union during the Cold War period. The particular area I am dealing with

is Space cooperation. My usual avenue of research is to read articles on the subject, but I am finding it difficult to find information beyond history books that are not specific enough.

I need something a little more in-depth than a simple 'History of the Cold War' book, as I am aware of the reasoning behind the limited cooperation. I have a number of books at present, but anything you could advise would be much appreciated.

Thank you in advance.
Gareth E Raisbeck
graisbl@lsu.edu

LIBRARIAN SEEKS INFO ON CIVIL DEFENSE SPEECH BY ANN BARBARA FARRY

I am librarian at Pensacola Christian College Library. I am looking for information on one Ann Barbara Farry who gave a speech on civil defense. We know extremely little about her. We have been able to narrow down that the speech occurred sometime after 1954 and possibly was no later than about 1960.

We have already scoured our resources, the internet, or online databases and multiple librarians, including Project Wombat. I do have the speech. If you have someone who can help and need a copy of the speech, I will be glad to send part of it or all of it to you.

There was a lady by the name of Ann Farry who lived in Schenectady, NY during the years of 1904-1985. We are not sure if this is the same lady.

Any help would be greatly appreciated.

Miss Jean Shankle
Periodical Librarian
jshankle@pcci.edu
Pensacola Christian College Library
Box 18000
Pensacola, FL 32523

INFO WANTED ABOUT AIRCRAFTCARRIER ESSEX

Hello, My name is Dr. Stephen Garbarini, I am writing you to see if there is any information you may have on an incident that occurred when I was in the navy.

I was on the aircraft carrier Essex in 1968 was on the flight deck readying ASW planes (S2E's) for launch, when a Russian Badger crossed the flight deck aft and lower than the island and flew off to the port side appeared to stall hitting its starboard wing tip cart wheeled and exploded. We thereafter picked up the pieces were instructed that the event "never happened" and I have never heard of it again. The flyby was a daily occurrence, a badger low accompanied by a Bear at maybe 10,000 feet apparently watching. The Marines would man the 2 puny 5 inch guns and "literally crank them to follow the Badger. Not ever a chance we could shoot them down

Interestingly enough this occurred at the same time as the loss of the Scorpion which I know is a bit controversial. I have always wondered if there was a connection.

Thanks for any info you can provide.

Stephen Garbarini
chiro59@adelphia.net

HISTORY STUDENTS FROM DUBUQUE, IOWA PRESENT COLD WAR SEMINAR

American history students from Central Alternative High School in Dubuque, Iowa, will present a public seminar on the Cold War on 11 April, 2007. Final plans for the location of the seminar are still being made, but we are proud to announce the following individuals have agreed to join us as special guest speakers:

- Maj. Gen. James Pocock, who served on active duty from 1958 to 1961 with the 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment patrolling the East-West German border near Fulda. Gen. Pocock is the author of *Across the Barbed Wire*, a novel about the Cold War.
- Gail Halvorsen, veteran pilot of the famous Berlin Airlift, who became known as “The Candy Bomber,” for dropping chocolates in handkerchief parachutes to German children who waited for American transport planes as they delivered cargo to their beleaguered city.
- Francis Gary Powers, Jr., son of the U-2 pilot who was shot down over the Soviet Union in 1960. Mr. Powers is the founder and chairman of the Cold War Museum, an affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution.

At the present time, Central students are conducting their own research into a number of Cold War topics. Their work will be published in book form and unveiled on the evening of their seminar. In addition, the students are submitting 400-word articles to their local newspaper that will be featured weekly in the “Focus on Youth” column. These essays will inform the public about the April seminar and our guests, and provide insight into the Cold War era as seen from the students’ perspective.

Special arrangements are being made to contact all local and area veterans who served our country in Korea and Vietnam so they may be recognized during the seminar.

Our school district’s media department will produce a documentary on how this project unfolded. The completed video will be presented to the Cold War Museum to furnish teachers across the nation with innovative ideas and strategies for introducing the Cold War era to their students.

Proceeds from the seminar will be presented to the Cold War Museum on behalf of the citizens of Dubuque.

For more information on the seminar, contact teachers John Adelman and Dave Reel at Central Alternative High School at 563.552.5800 or jadelmann@dubuque.k12.ia.us and/or dreel@dubuque.k12.ia.us.

UPCOMING GILDER LEHRMAN INSTITUTE EVENTS

“The Cold War” led by Odd Arne Westad.
Cambridge University, U.K., July 22-28
www.gilderlehrman.org/teachers/seminars1.html

For more info contact:

Eric Sharfstein, Communications Manager
The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History
19 West 44th Street, Suite 500
New York, NY 10036
Tel: 646-366-9666
sharfstein@gilderlehrman.org
www.gilderlehrman.org

UPCOMING CWIHP EVENTS

February 7th, 2007 (4:00 pm - 5:30pm)
Book Discussion - Economic Statecraft During the Cold War with Frank Cain, Senior Lecturer,
Australian Defense Force Academy

February 14, 2007 (4:00 pm - 5:30pm)
Book Discussion - From Roosevelt to Truman: Potsdam, Hiroshima, and the Cold War with Rev.
Wilson Miscamble, C.S.C., Associate Professor, University of Notre Dame

For further information and to RSVP for the events, please visit us at www.cwihip.org and click on the event title or send an e-mail to coldwar@wilsoncenter.org.

NSA'S CENTER FOR CRYPTOLOGIC HISTORY CALL FOR PAPERS

The National Security Agency's Center for Cryptologic History (CCH) is calling for proposals for papers or panels for its 2007 Symposium on Cryptologic History. The symposium will be held on 18 and 19 October 2007 in Laurel, Maryland. The CCH is looking for papers to be presented on fresh topics relating to the history of cryptology, with an emphasis on World War II and the Cold War, although papers on other fresh topics will be considered.

Send your proposal for a paper or a panel, or any questions about the symposium to history@nsa.gov, or FAX them to 301-688-2342. Proposals will be considered after March 16, and a schedule issued.

David Hatch
NSA Historian
Center for Cryptologic History
Ft. George G. Meade, MD 20755
dahatch@nsa.gov

POST TRAUMATIC STRESS HELP

I am starting to help an organization that will begin in the Spring. We are going to help our fellow Veterans with Post Traumatic Stress. We are looking for Mental Health Professionals who would be willing to volunteer their time to help with this.

We have many of our Cold War Veterans out there that need this help. I was wondering if you would be willing to put this information into your news letters to see if any of the Retirees out there from the cold war who would be qualified for this would be willing to contact the organization and help their fellow Veterans from the Cold War Era

I am sure that this would help their families also if they are living with this.

Thanks

Carl Cronk
cmcronk74@sbcglobal.net

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)

- 455SMW (Minot) - 3-8 April 2007, Austin, TX, contact dsmith5331@aol.com or eduardkat@yahoo.com.
- TAC Missileers, 2-4 May 2007, Tucson, AZ, contact Joe Perkins at perkster@fcoll.com.
- SAC IN/544th Strategic Intelligence Wing - Planning is in progress. It will be held in Omaha May 17-20, 2007 at the Embassy Suites, located in the Old Market (www.embassysuitesomaha.com). Banquet in their facility on Sat May 19 with General Mike Hayden as key note speaker. Contact Marv Howell, Col,(RET) at marvh@cox.net or 1305 Red Fern Circle, Papillion NE 68133 for further details.
- The "real" 20th Anniversary of 308SMW Deactivation, 12-16 September 2007, Little Rock, AR, contact William Leslie, 937-255-2783, info at www.308smw.com or e-mail william.leslie2@wpafb.af.mil.
- Sept 25-28, 2008 - U-2 Reunion - Sacramento/Beale www.u2dla.org

- SAC 2008 - 30 April - 4 May 2008, Dayton, OH, reunion and dedication of the SAC Memorial.

COLD WAR ITEMS OF INTEREST

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS RECORDS AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

The records of the Council on Foreign Relations, the influential American foreign policy organization, have been fully arranged and described, and an electronic version of the finding aid is available on the website of Princeton University's Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library at:

<http://diglib.princeton.edu/ead/eadGetDoc.xq?id=/ead/mudd/publicpolicy/MC104.EAD.xml>

and <http://diglib.princeton.edu/ead/eadGetDoc.xq?id=/ead/mudd/publicpolicy/MC104EAD.xml>

The majority of the council's records were transferred to the Mudd Manuscript Library for research in 1998, and a gift agreement was completed between the council and Princeton University in 2003. Additional, noncurrent records of the council are deposited at Mudd Library annually. Currently, the collection totals nearly 400 linear feet -- 800 boxes -- and includes records related to the inner workings of the council as well as the minutes of off-the-record meetings and study groups.

The Council on Foreign Relations was founded in 1921 by businessmen, bankers and lawyers determined to keep the United States engaged in the world. Today, the council is composed of men and women from all walks of international life and from all parts of America, dedicated to the belief that the nation's peace and prosperity are firmly linked to that of the rest of the world. From this flows the council's mission: to foster America's understanding of other nations -- their peoples, cultures, histories, hopes, quarrels and ambitions -- and thus to serve our nation through study and debate, private and public. Its widely respected and influential research staff -- with backgrounds in government and scholarship in almost every international subject -- regularly meets with council members and other leaders and thinkers. These exclusive sessions, known as study groups or roundtables, form the council's intellectual core. The aim is to provide insights into international affairs and to develop new ideas for U.S. foreign policy, particularly national security and foreign economic policy. Council fellows produce books, articles, manuscripts and op-ed pieces and regularly contribute expert commentary on television and radio. The council also publishes *Foreign Affairs*, the leading periodical in the field, which has printed some of the most important articles about world affairs.

Since the original deposit in 1998, many archivists have contributed to the arrangement and description of these records. In 2005, the Princeton University Library's Department of Rare Books and Special Collections hired project archivist Jennifer Cole to focus on finalizing the arrangement and descriptive work with the council's records. Cole built off of the work of previous archivists, developing 13 permanent series of records based around departments and functions of the council, such as Administration, Studies Department, Meetings, Conferences and Washington Program.

The finding aid describes each series of the collection and includes historical notes, scope and content notes and arrangement information, as well as a full folder listing. In addition to the

folder lists, indices are extant for the early records (circa 1920-1973) of three of the council's departments: Studies Department, Meetings and Conferences. The index to the Conferences has already been incorporated into the online folder list. The Meetings index will be available electronically shortly, and plans are being made to digitize the Studies Department index as well. The council's records currently include two temporary series that hold the most recent acquisitions, from May 2005 and June 2006; these series are described briefly and a full folder list is available for their materials. Most of the records within these series, and portions of records in the other 13 series, remain closed under the council's rule that records are closed for an initial 25-year period and then open only under the council's nonattribution rule.

The Mudd Manuscript Library recently has begun a digital audio transfer project that will make recordings of selected council meetings dating back to 1953 available online in digital format. Funding for this project was provided by over 20 members of the council and the John Foster and Janet Avery Dulles Fund.

The Council on Foreign Relations Records finding aid is available on the web in html or PDF format. It was encoded in XML using the Encoded Archival Description standard.

Further information on the Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library can be obtained at www.princeton.edu/mudd and on the Council on Foreign Relations at www.cfr.org.

Daniel J. Linke
University Archivist and Curator of Public Policy Papers Seeley G. Mudd Manuscript Library
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www.princeton.edu/mudd/

KGB TRAINING OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN NATIONALS IN PORTUGAL.

An article has just been published in Focus magazine, giving details about the KGB training of British and American nationals in Portugal. The story was suppressed by the British Official Secrets Act but has finally leaked out under the Freedom of Information Act.

<http://paramimtantofaz.blogspot.com/2007/01/citizen-smith-o-artigo.html>

More details are available on request.

Regards,
Michael John Smith Mike Smith
parellic@googlemail.com

THIRD SUMMER SEASON EXCEEDS EXPECTATIONS AT MINUTEMAN MISSILE SITE

Minuteman Missile National Historic Site's third year of visitor tours was booked solid through the summer season. Visitors from around the country were treated to a behind-the-scenes "sneak preview" of one of our country's newest national park areas. Interest in the site was so popular that reservations, beginning back on April 3, 2006, filled most of the tour slots weeks in advance.

"Our staff worked for many months preparing Delta-01 and Delta-09 for our third season and we are thrilled to report on the incredible visitor interest and success of the tours," said site Superintendent Mark Herberger. National Park Service rangers guided over 2,000 visitors through launch control facility Delta-01 and the silo containing a Minuteman Missile at Delta-09.

The park's visitor contact station at Cactus Flat saw a dramatic increase in visitation. The contact station had an increase in visitation of over 110% from the previous year. This increase was due to signage along South Dakota Highway 240 along with national and regional media exposure from outlets such as USA Today and South Dakota Public Radio. Visitors to the contact station were able to enjoy updated museum exhibits containing original artifacts from the site. The park also debuted its new orientation film that gives a short, visual tour of the site. Visitors that stopped by the contact station were genuinely surprised to learn about the Minuteman's role in American history.

"Although Minuteman Missile has been open for only three seasons, we are already seeing how the site will prove to be a significant draw for tourists to the region. Even with our limited staff and resources over 11,000 people arrived at the historic site this year. Due to the overwhelming interest in the site, park rangers have decided to continue with tours through the fall and winter as long as weather conditions permit. One tour per day, Monday through Friday, is offered at 10:00 am. Call the project office at (605) 433-5552 to make a reservation.

Minuteman Missile NHS was established by Congress in 1999 to tell the story of the Minuteman ICBM system, including the development of the system, the personnel who served at the 1,000 sites throughout the upper Great Plains, and the impact of the system on the communities nearby. Administration of Delta-01 and Delta-09 was transferred from the United States Air Force in September 2002 to the National Park Service. More information about the site can be found on the internet at www.nps.gov/mimi or by calling the site at 605-433-5552.

ARCHBISHOP OF WARSAW RESIGNS, ADMITS SPYING FOR THE SECRET POLICE

By Matthew Day in Warsaw and Malcolm Moore in Rome

Amid tears and cries of support, Stanislaw Wielgus, the newly appointed Archbishop of Warsaw, resigned his post just before he was to perform his inaugural mass at the Warsaw Cathedral, admitting that he had acted as an informant for the communist-era secret police. Tension built outside where the Archbishop's supporters clashed with activists calling for Wielgus to step down. According to those detractors, Wielgus began informing for the secret police in 1967 when he was a student at Lublin University. His handlers referred to him as Agent Grey or Adam

Wisocki, and directed him to report on the "anti-social" activities of other priests. Once he was asked to infiltrate the offices of Radio Free Europe, but he turned down that assignment. The Vatican, through its spokesman Father Fredrico Lombardi, said, "The behavior of Monsignor Wielgus in the former years of the communist regime in Poland has severely compromised his authority. The relinquishment of his position in Warsaw and the Pope's ready acceptance of his resignation appeared to be an adequate solution, despite his humble and moving request for a pardon." The Vatican has asked Cardinal Josef Glemp, a renowned anti-communist activist and the former Archbishop of Warsaw, to resume his duties until a replacement is named. Glemp, speaking in defense of Wielgus, said the evidence against him was "scraps of papers and documents" and added that "this is not the kind of judgment we need". It is estimated that as much as 15% of the Polish clergy collaborated with the former communist regime.

www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2007/01/08/wpoland08.xml
www.telegraph.co.uk/news/main.jhtml?xml=/news/2007/01/08/wpoland08.xml

COLD WAR BOOKS, BOOK REVIEWS, AND RELATED

(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)

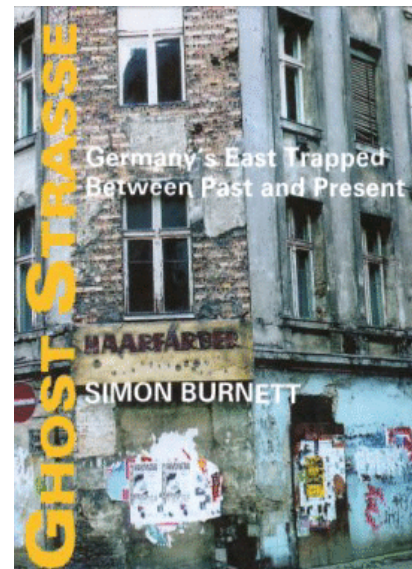
GHOST STRASSE - GERMANY'S EAST TRAPPED BETWEEN PAST AND PRESENT

by Simon Burnett (Black Rose Books, 2006)

No other single event symbolized so graphically the collapse of the Soviet Communist system as the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. Less than a year later, the seemingly impossible happened when the Stalinist Soviet satellite state of East Germany became part of a united, capitalist Germany.

German unification arrived with a huge fanfare. The political, social, and economic expectations reached giddy proportions. Nothing was done to dampen hopes. When they were not met, the disappointment was massive. The Eastern economy failed to survive exposure to capitalism. As firms folded, unemployment rose. New companies from the West using modern production techniques could not soak up the available labor. In their despair, many Easterners turned to the "post communists", the successors to the party that ruled East Germany with an iron fist for forty years.

Gradually, minds began playing tricks. As the uncertainties of existence in the new Germany increased, the dark old days began to look better. The fact that East Germany was a sordid little dictatorship that shot people for trying to flee it and imprisoned those who disagreed with it, is being forgotten. The Stalinist restrictions have come to represent security. Stalinist brutality has simply faded from memory.



Former Stasi secret police officers, specialists in disinformation, are whitewashing history in an attempt to make East Germany seem benign and paternal. Western German apathy is playing into the hands of this disinformation campaign.

A more complex set of circumstances lies behind the emergence of xenophobic violence and a related neo-Nazi political revival. Eastern neo-Nazi violence is far more virulent than that in the West. Voting for neo-Nazi parties is a disturbing Eastern trend that is helping muddy the region's image.

The result is that two extremist forces, the post communists and the neo Nazis, are strongly associated with Eastern Germany. Not only can neither deliver solutions for the problems of a region where the economy has failed to get off the ground, but they actually act as a disincentive to investors. Outsiders do not want to be associated with a place blighted by extremism.

Ghost Strasse looks at why unification has been such a buffeting process, and why Easterners have had such trouble adjusting to a world they once wanted eagerly to be part of. Because the origins of the problems lie as much in the past as in the present, the book also delves into the forty years of the East German dictatorship and discusses how the region has become trapped between that past and the present.

SIMON BURNETT is a free-lance reporter who closely followed the decline and fall of communist East Germany in the 1980s and its fortunes since becoming unified with capitalist West Germany in 1990. His reports have appeared in newspapers in many parts of Eastern Europe and Asia.

www.ghoststrasse.com

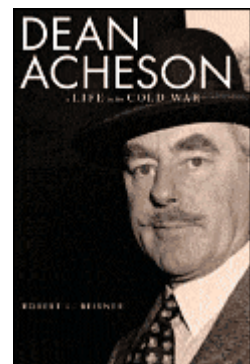
DEAN ACHESON: A LIFE IN THE COLD WAR

By Robert L. Beisner.

Book Review by Frank DeBenedictis

800 pages with illustrations

Post-World War II American foreign policy was first and foremost about looking outward. This came to be not only out of a desire to trade with the rest of the world, but because of increasing demands for international engagement following relative isolation between the two world wars. World War II ended, but the lingering threat of a powerful Soviet state threatened post-war Europe.



A new reality elevated the importance of State Department functions. Thus author Robert L. Beisner, a professor and former president of the Society of Historians of American Foreign Relations writes that Harry Truman's 1948 election brought the pivotal Dean Acheson into the cabinet position. He describes Acheson as possibly the most important Secretary of State in the second half of the 20th Century.

Dean Acheson is popularly known for the criticism directed at him. In the 1952 presidential campaign vice presidential candidate Richard Nixon derided Democratic candidate Adlai Stevenson as a graduate of “Dean Acheson’s college of cowardly Communist containment.” Senators Joe McCarthy and Kenneth Wherry engaged in similar name calling on the heels of Communist gains in China, atomic science, successful Soviet spying and the start of the Korean War. Acheson hurt himself with a near gratuitous defense of state department official Alger Hiss, who was accused of both spying and being a communist.

Contrarily, Beisner points out, Acheson’s stand on the international aspects of Communism was generally firm—more so than George Kennan, the architect of containment. And the author also relates the role Acheson played in garnering support from the internationalist wing of the Republican Party for policies related to the rebuilding and Cold War defense of Europe. These stories get lost in a three decade long hubris by the political left and right. Acheson’s quiet diplomacy peppered with an occasional fit of rancor toward his adversaries is lost by these “serious” pundits. On the book’s front cover, the aristocratic Acheson seems to stare coldly at an over-the-top adversary from the early 1950s.

Beisner gives Acheson credit in dealing with nations who could be potential allies against Stalin’s Soviet Union, such as Franco’s Spain, and in getting reluctant congressional support. As secretary of state, Acheson’s finesse of American relations with Franco’s Spain may not have been his most important task in a world with Soviet Russia, but his dealings with antagonists from his own president to former anti-Franco supporters showed his domestic side of his diplomatic skill. Among the obstacles Acheson faced was that he had to overcome suspicion over Spain’s collaboration with Hitler and Mussolini in the 1930s, and complaints from the right over recognition of Communist Yugoslavia.

The author criticizes Dean Acheson for his lack of attention to the growing importance of East Asia, Africa, and Latin America. This is a critique common among contemporary academics and Republicans from the 1950s. Acheson was “Europeanist” to be sure, and war torn Europe demanded his attention, and led to the implementation of the Marshall Plan. By 1952 he would argue for “forward power” in Europe to deter Soviet aggression, a policy the author argues “ultimately made it possible to end the Cold War.”

Beisner sees the Cold War early years in a classical context. He describes problems confronting the United States in the summer of 1950 as “old as history itself,” comparing Washington’s dilemma to that of ancient Rome facing encroachments by Germans, Goths, and Illyrians. He in fact titles one chapter “Rome and Carthage: The Truman Doctrine.” The gravity of the Cold War struggle as described by Beisner is a strong point in this book. He copiously demonstrates that this was the world Acheson faced, and he rates the man who struck an unlikely friendship with President Harry Truman—a man vastly different from himself, as the greatest Secretary of State in the 20th Century.

EXPENDABLE ELITE: ONE SOLDIER'S JOURNEY INTO COVERT WARFARE

To understand why The Special Forces Association wanted this Vietnam Era book silenced

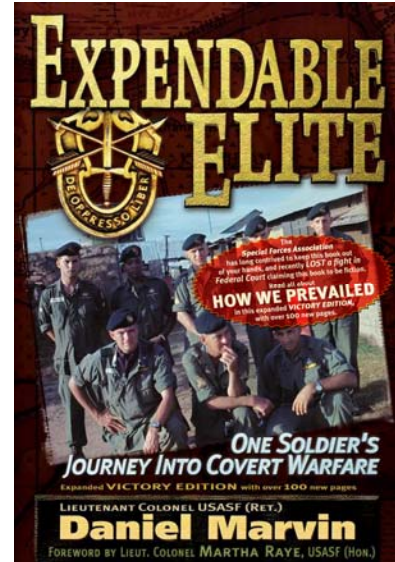
This 2006 - "Victory Edition"

Tells the truth & nothing but the Truth

A review by Ulysses Ashburn

Proverb 12:22 - Lying lips are abomination to the Lord: but they that deal truly are his delight.

"I was momentarily incapable of accepting the fact that my own men had turned on me and had denied the truth of what they themselves had shared with me in An Phu. How could they collaborate with The Special Forces Association in a legal action developed and monitored by Secretary James Dean, a court action designed to bankrupt me and my publisher?"



These are the words of retired Special Forces Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Marvin, in the added material included in the post-trial "Victory Edition" of EXPENDABLE ELITE -One Soldier's Journey Into Covert Warfare. With great detail, this combat veteran, known as "Dangerous Dan" by friends and enemies alike, takes us back with him through truly one of the most remarkable journeys that only a select few Americans can truly recall. Those select few being a small team of U.S. Army Green Berets in Team A-424 commanded by Dangerous Dan.

In this book, Dan takes us on his emotional journey with the goal of proving to the reader that the book is true, proven in a Court of Law. Most of this true story takes place in the district of An-Phu which stands at the western edge of Vietnam on the Cambodian border on the Bassac River. Other significant parts of the story take place in the United States and finally are focused in a Federal Courthouse in Charleston, South Carolina, where the trial to defend the truth took place.

While reading the Victory Edition you will experience the shock that Dan felt when he learned of the \$700,000.00 lawsuit against him and Kris Millegan, the publisher of this book. It was when he read the lawsuit that a deputy sheriff had brought to his door that Colonel Marvin saw that six of the seven plaintiffs were men that had served under his command. These same men he had been shown to be heroes in this book, a book which they used as a basis for a lawsuit against their former leader. Colonel Marvin takes you through his experiences with these same men in combat, during the writing of this book and during their attack on him in court.

He re-visits the past to judge the true force behind the lawsuit. He has no doubt it is the Special Forces Association, most likely guided and directed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Some significant questions were dealt with in this book:

- 1) Why go to trial?
- 2) Why the trial was held in Charleston?
- 3) Why the title Expendable Elite?

As you read the answers to these questions you will come to know the qualities of courage, integrity and leadership Colonel Marvin possesses. You will comprehend the power of those forces within our government who attempted unsuccessfully to bring him and Kris Millegan to their knees. You will know that the truth of what Dan wrote was proven in court and made it imperative that this edition be written and published so the world could know the truth. He again demonstrates what it is like to be capable of adjusting to challenging and dangerous situations.

With the lawsuit threatening to destroy them, Colonel Marvin and his publisher fought for the truth of the book. He even spoke specifically about the betrayal of his men during trial which has caused the most pain in his heart. Dan stood up for acting Lieutenant Colonel Martha Raye, the author of the Foreword, in court and he now explains what he believed to be the motivation behind the Special Forces Association's attempt to assassinate her character and destroy her credibility.

To permit the reader a current example of the current use of fear, Colonel Marvin tells a short story of how a retired US Army General officer feared CIA wrath should he try to ally with the colonel to relieve the anxiety plaintiffs suffered when threatened with the loss of military retirement should they so much as speak on the phone with their former commanding officer. The fear of retaliatory action by the CIA caused the General to shy away from any future contact with Colonel Marvin, instead permitting the plaintiffs to be swayed by the threat of false financial losses.

You will understand some of what took place in the events that went on during the trial itself in South Carolina as Kris Millegan describes some of the key points to the trial in the pages of this edition. The key evidence used in court was the actual audiotapes recorded by his men and sent to the Colonel to help expand on and to piece together the actual events written of in this book. These recordings can be found on Kris Millegan's website www.expendableelite.com. These tapes were the "rock of truth" that shattered the plaintiff's case. Kris mentions the results of the trial and how this book was officially ruled as the truth.

I found the Victory Edition of Expendable Elite to be an important journey of truthful events with much of the actual evidence seen or heard by the jury within its pages to prove its credibility.

This book is very informative, insightful and believable in its directness and truthfulness, supported by many documents. Colonel Marvin and his men are portrayed as true patriots and heroes. I've never read a true story that showed such phenomenal amounts of courage and dedication to the truth. It has been a honor to have read Colonel Marvin's true account and I believe you too will feel the same sense of selfless patriotism as being the standard lived and fought for by these brave men together in An Phu.

It is now history – Learn from it for a better future ~LTC Dan Marvin has suffered to bring it to each and every one of you to help you do what you can to restore the principles this nation once stood for as the Defender of Freedom!

©2006 Ulysses Ashburn, KJVTV Co-Host, Rochester, NY

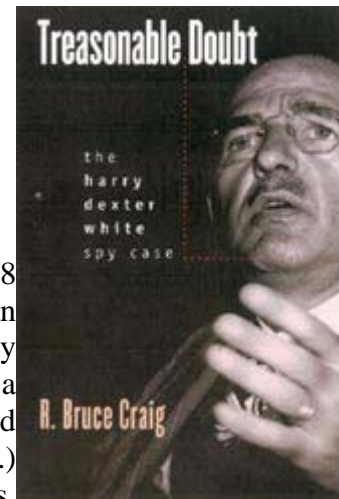
**TREASONABLE DOUBT
THE HARRY DEXTER WHITE SPY CASE**

R. Bruce Craig

May 2004

496 pages, 25 photographs, 6 x 9

Cloth ISBN 978-0-7006-1311-3 \$34.95 (t)



Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley shocked America in 1948 with their allegations that Communist spies had penetrated the American government. The resulting perjury trial of Alger Hiss is already legendary, but Chambers and Bentley also named Harry Dexter White, a high-ranking Treasury official. (Hiss himself thought that White had been the real target of the House Un-American Activities Committee.) When White died only a week after his bold defense before Congress, much speculation remained about the cause of his death and the truth of the charges made against him. Armed with a wealth of new information, Bruce Craig examines this controversial case and explores the “ambiguities” that have haunted it for more than half a century.

The highest ranking figure in the Roosevelt and Truman administrations to be accused of espionage, White played a central role in the founding of the United Nations’ twin financial institutions, the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. For years after his death, White was a target of red-baiting by FBI director J. Edgar Hoover and Eisenhower’s attorney general Herbert Brownell. Two Republican-controlled Senate committees even held White accountable for formulating the “pro-Russian” Morgenthau Plan for post-war Germany and for orchestrating the loss of mainland China to the Communists.

Craig draws heavily on previously untapped or underused sources, including White’s personal papers, Treasury Department records, FBI files, and the once secret Venona files of decrypted Soviet espionage cables. Interviews with nearly two dozen key figures in the case, including Alger Hiss and former KGB officer V. G. Pavlov, also help bring White’s story to life. Sifting through this mountain of evidence, Craig retraces White’s rise to power within the Treasury Department and confirms that White was involved in a “species of espionage”—but also shows that the same evidence contradicts Bentley’s charges of “policy subversion.”

What emerges is an evenhanded portrait of neither a monster nor a martyr but rather a committed New Dealer and internationalist whose hopes for world peace transcended national loyalties—a man who saw some benefit in cooperating with the Soviets but had no affection for dictatorship. Although it still remains unclear whether White leaked classified information vital to national security, Craig clearly shows that none of the most serious allegations against him can be substantiated.

TRANQUILITY DENIED

By A. C. Frieden

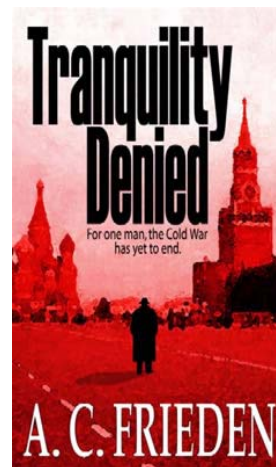
www.acfrieden.biz

How far will an attorney go to uncover the truth for his client? How far to uncover the truth for himself? In his latest spy novel “Tranquility Denied”, A.C. Frieden takes readers through the depths of one lawyer’s quest for answers.

Hotshot maritime lawyer Jonathan Brooks can't find evidence that his client's ship was rammed by a U.S. Navy vessel in the North Sea -- evidence he desperately needs to win his trial and help his client escape certain bankruptcy. But after Jonathan's courtroom tactics expose a Navy captain lying under oath, the case takes a series of shocking turns, dredging up haunting memories of Jonathan's deceased brother. As he digs for clues, he soon realizes that the trial masks a vastly more sinister plot veiled by the shadowy past of the Cold War. To uncover it, he's forced to risk everything -- and everyone -- he holds dear. Lives and corporate empires hang in the balance as he hunts for the truth through the sultry alleys of New Orleans to remote Scandinavian villages, and deep into the Kremlin's dark corridors of power.

A.C. Frieden is an international mystery author living in Chicago. Born in Senegal, and having lived in India, Switzerland and England before moving to the United States, Frieden blends scenes from some of the world’s most intriguing places into this captivating espionage tales. And his background as a lawyer, molecular biologist, army marksman and private pilot adds reality and grittiness that no spy novel should be without.

Tranquility Denied (Aventia Publishing; ISBN 0974793418) is available on Amazon.com. For more information about the author and his latest U.S. and European book tour, visit www.acfrieden.com.



RINGS OF SUPERSONIC STEEL

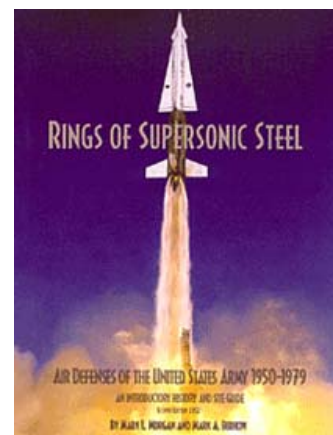
Air Defenses of the United States Army 1950-1979,

An Introductory History and Site Guide

By Mark Morgan and Mark Berhow

Published by Fort MacArthur Military Press, 2002

The book is available directly from the publisher/distributor. The price is \$19.95 per copy plus \$5.00 for shipping and handling. Discounts are available for bulk orders over 5 copies. Hole in the Head Press, PO Box 807, Bogeda Bay, CA 94923 <http://www.rings-of-supersonic-steel.com> Readers of my trip reports know that I consider this book to be THE guide to Nike sites ... the only Nike reference book I carry with me in the field – Scott Murdock, www.airforcebase.net



Rings of Supersonic Steel is a short history of the United States' continental air defense missile network. The backbone of this defense, from 1954 to 1974, was the Army's Nike surface-to-air missile (SAM) system.

This book provides a brief overview of the Army Air Defense Command (ARADCOM) and the major United States air defense systems—the Nike Ajax and Nike Hercules SAM systems of the U.S. Army; the BOMARC interceptor missile system of the US Air Force; and the U.S. Army Sentinel/Safeguard ABM systems.

It is 194 pages long, with more than 150 illustrations, revised text and site guide, and a completely updated bibliography. This publication contains a complete survey of all Nike, BOMARC, and Safeguard sites in the Continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Canada. The illustrations for this second edition have been substantially upgraded with a more extensive selection of photographs. Both the introductory text and the site survey have been expanded upon and corrected with information from new resources cited in the bibliography and from fellow enthusiasts.

More specific information on the book and other information on the Nike missile program can be obtained from author Mark Berhow at berhowma@insightbb.com. He also has a supplemental CD ROM of Nike source material for those that are interested. Contact him for more details.

www.airforcebase.net/RoSS.html

US STRATEGIC AND DEFENSIVE MISSILE SYSTEMS 1950-2004

By Mark A. Berhow

Fortress 36, Osprey Publishing

ISBN 1841768383

Osprey Publishing continues to release more books in its popular paperback Fortress series, which covers the wide range of fortifications from ancient to modern times. The 64-page profusely illustrated books in the series can be ordered from www.ospreypublishing.com, or 212 685-5560. The books list for US\$16.95 plus postage.



The dissolution of the American Coast Artillery Corps in 1950 acknowledged the obvious, the abandonment of American fixed coast defenses. It was not, however, the end of this country's fixed defenses. As the Korean War exemplified the very real military confrontation with international communism, 90 mm and 120 mm antiaircraft gun batteries were placed around American cities. This was only a stopgap, however, until the first Nike-Ajax missiles were deployed to defend against long-range Soviet bombers. Over the next two decades, a succession of fixed defensive systems including Nike-Ajax, Nike-Hercules, Nike-Zeus, Bomarc, Hawk, Sprint, Spartan, and Safeguard defended American cities and offensive missile bases, first from aircraft and then ballistic missiles. Of these, army Nike-Ajax and Nike-Hercules, and Air Force Bomarcs were deployed in significant numbers. The Nike sites are of particular interest today to

those interested in coast defense, since their relatively short range meant they were often located at or near old coast defense sites.

This book is a short, well-illustrated history of American defensive and offensive missile systems. Approximately half the book deals with the defense systems described, while the second half is devoted to offensive ballistic missile systems, from Atlas to Peacekeeper. Even the list of systems is misleading, since virtually every systems had several variants, often embodying major changes, as the technology was rapidly advanced.

While coast artillery systems had a limited life, this has accelerated tremendously with missile systems, almost inevitably obsolete by the time they could be deployed. However, the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the technology to deliver them, combined with the unpredictability of regimes such as North Korea and Saddam Hussein's Iraq, have renewed interest in anti-ballistic missile (ABM) systems, and their development continues today.

While modern American coast defenses have only recently been considered historic, this is even more true of American missile sites. Treaty obligations, environmental problems, and even political objections have hampered the preservation of these sites, and only a handful have been preserved. The book provides a guide for those interested in visiting these preserved sites.

While the wealth of factual detail could easily have made two books, the result is a short, simple introduction to American missile systems, defensive and offensive. No other such resource is available, and this one is highly recommended.

THE ASSASSINATION OF AMERICA

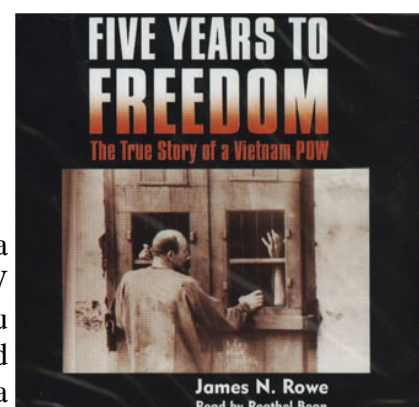
The Assassination of America, is not an "assassination book," it is a massive and comprehensive history of the period preceding, surrounding, and following the murder of the 35th President of the United States, John F. Kennedy by Paris Flammonde, more, is it not a "book" but, rather, a set of three books: The Deaths in Dallas, The Masques of New Orleans, and Barren Harvest--the fourth, the indices consisting of the Dramatis Personae, the Subject Index, and the Graphics Index, to be issued before the end of the year. Additionally, the work of over fifteen hundred pages includes more than four hundred frames of photographs and illustrations and thirty appendices the first two of which are more than sixty portraits of the most noted "critics" and about thirty biographies of them.

www.freewebs.com/flammonde

Five Years To Freedom

By James N. "Nick" Rowe

Originally published in 1971 FIVE YEARS TO FREEDOM is a book that reaches to the heart of the POW/MIA issue; POW escapee and Medal of Honor recipient Nick Rowe takes you through the ordeal of captivity and reveals the practice and techniques of the communist Viet Cong in South Vietnam's Delta



region of the U Minh Forest from October 29, 1963 to his escape 62 months later.

The first hand accounts of indoctrination, the impact of a fellow POW executed in retaliation for the South Vietnamese execution of three terrorists. Rowe courageously reveals the slow breakdown of his resistance and struggled to survive under the VC's use of long term isolation, physical exhaustion, and brainwashing pressures.

This book is also a wake up call to the public to know your enemy, and to date to know your trading partners now that Vietnam has been accepted into the World Trade Organization (WTO).

If you haven't read this book – it is a must read. The information is timeless. If you can't get this book at your local book store you can order it at <http://www.powfoia.org/reading.htm>. Or send a check for \$6.99 plus \$3.00 (shipping and handling) = \$9.99 total to POW FOIA, P.O. # 8044, SS, MD 20910

DETOUR BERLIN

By Ruth Baja Williams'

Book Review by Julie A. Davis (Austinmer,Australia)

Reading Ruth Baja Williams' "Detour Berlin" is an excellent introduction for your visit to Berlin, giving the city a unique flavor from the perspective of a 20-year-long visitor. The former East Berlin is currently being transformed with renovated apartment buildings, stunning new high rises, and everywhere there are trees and parks to soften the built environment.

As you wander around Alexanderplatz recall Ruth's experiences there, imagine the life she describes of her friends residing on the `other' side of the Berlin Wall. Visit cosmopolitan department stores, putting yourself in the position of a long suffering 1960 -70s East Berliner attempting to purchase scarce, very basic products. Picture yourself living in West Berlin, separated from family and friends by a forbidding wall.

Allow Ruth, through her warm, yet incisive observations, to take you on a journey that will make your own visit so much more meaningful and appreciative of a lifestyle often taken for granted. Ruth's prose is vividly accessible as she generously shares the daily lives of her family and friends in a way that brings a European city into the realm of understanding of a non-European. Do detour!



FROM IMMIGRANT TO U.S. MARINE

By Lt Col Dominik George Nargele,
USMC(Ret). Xlibris Corp, Philadelphia, 2004, ISBN 1413490182
237 pp., \$21.99.

Reviewed by Maj Jeffrey W. Megargel, USMC (Ret)
Reprinted with permission of and copyright retained
by the Marine Corps Gazette. www.mca-marines.org/gazette .



With the Cold War already fading from memory, Americans are forgetting the millions of victims of communism. Even those of us who spend decades preparing for the final showdown with the Warsaw Pact have moved on to face a new threat. Fortunately, a new autobiography, entitled *From Immigrant to U.S. Marine*, reminds us of the highs and lows of the Cold War.

As a young boy in wartime Lithuania, Dominik Nargele witnessed harassment of his family by both Nazi and Soviet occupation forces. When it became apparent that the Soviets would “Russify” Lithuania in 1944, his family fled to Dresden, Germany. Assuming that the Allies would not attack a city well known as a cultural center, they occupied apartments dangerously close to the railhead. In a deal apparently brokered between Joseph Stalin and Franklin Roosevelt, the Allies did bomb Dresden in February 1945. Although the apartment, railhead, and most of the city were destroyed by the incendiary bombs, Nargele survived. Within a few months, the Nargele family settled in Brooklyn to begin new lives as displaced persons. The next 60 years afforded Dominik Nargele a life of service to his new country and the opportunity to fight communism.

LtCol Nargele began his service with the Army National Guard and finished with the Marine Corps. Throughout his career he never wavered from his hate of communism, and fate provided him plenty of opportunity to prove it. That lifelong battle began with the Cuban missile crisis, continued through two tours in Vietnam, a tour observing Soviet maneuvers in East Germany, and finally as a defense attaché in Santo Domingo.

From Immigrant to U.S. Marine is full of detail that may be difficult for the casual reader to grasp. When asked about the level of detail, the author pointed to the two worn notebooks on the desk before him. Commissioned as an infantry officer, Nargele deployed to Vietnam with 2d Battalion, 9th Marines as the communications platoon commander. Because he found the science of communications to be challenging, he recorded nomenclature, the events of each day, and lessons learned in those two books. At the end of his first tour, he had page upon page of detailed notes. Within those pages was a story of combat in Vietnam quite unlike that being reported in the popular media. The chronicle includes great battlefield wins and losses, gallantry and mistakes – including a good night’s sleep in a minefield, a battalion commander killed by an improvised explosive, Marine cooks defending the mess hall from Vietcong infiltrators, and man-eating tigers. There are also plenty of more familiar combat situations that are being replayed in Iraq and reported on the evening news with arguably some of the same media bias.

Nargele’s daring spy activities in East Germany are simply amazing. While performing reconnaissance in full Marine Corps uniform, he was nearly shot, run over, and often detained.

Other officers were killed by the Soviets or East Germans, but Nargele escaped one close call after another. Perhaps Nargele's resilience is due in part to his fluency in Lithuanian, German, Russian, and English. Just as his father had talked his way out of internment by the NKVD (People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, former Soviet Union under Stalin) secret police in World War II Lithuania, Nargele often talked his way out of arrest at the hand of the KGB (Committee for State Security, former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and the Volks Polizei (East German police).

When read as a memoir of a life spent fighting communism, the book reminds the reader of the anfractuous nature of the Cold War and the many influences that were at play. Lt Col Nargele still burns with resentment over blatant media bias in Vietnam and its passive acceptance of Communist dominance. While the U.S. military won on the battlefield in Southeast Asia, the Communists won the war on our own home turf of San Francisco, New York, and Hollywood. Can anyone today imagine Fidel Castro and Che Guevarra being received as heroes at Columbia? Are there parallels between this scenario and the current media and political frenzy with Iraq?

From Immigrant to U.S. Marine is of interest to those who want to explore the dark side of media reporting and political influence in free and open societies. Nargele is unforgiving of Soviet expansionism and those who tolerated or supported it. This book seeks to remind us of the millions of lives lost in the struggle against communism and demands vigilance to prevent the return to the conditions that would allow a similar future.

Maj Megargel is a frequent contributor to MCG. Recently retired, he lives in Stafford, VA.

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www.coldwarnews.com Cold War News Report.

www.bushflash.com/thanks.html Some Unverified Middle East Cold War history.

www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB206/index.htm - The CIA "Intelligence Failure" in Hungary during 1956.

www.koreacoldwar.org/ Korea/Cold War POW/MIA Families of the Missing.

www.darpa.mil – DARPA.

www.gwu.edu/~erpapers/teaching/lesson-plans/notes-er-and-cold-war.cfm Eleanor Roosevelt and the Cold War.

www.fas.harvard.edu/~hpcws/links.htm The Harvard Project on Cold War Studies.

www.1stfighter.org/history/coldwarera.html 1st Fighter - The Jet Age and the Cold War Era.

www.ravens.org The Secret Mission and the Secret War of The Ravens.

<http://history.sandiego.edu/gen/20th/coldwarspies.html> - Cold War Spies and Espionage.

www.history.navy.mil/wars/coldwar-1.htm The U.S. Navy in the Cold War Era, 1945-1991.

www.1id.army.mil/1ID/history/Cold_War.htm 1st Infantry Division: Cold War History of The Big Red One.

www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/animals/worldwar2.html Animals as Cold Warriors: Missiles, Medicine, and Man's Best Friend.

www.luftbrueckenmuseum.de – Berlin Airlift information.

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

www.berlin-brigade.de Berlin Brigade Memories.

www.php.isn.ethz.ch:80 Parallel History Project.

www.muzeumkomunismu.cz Museum of Communism in Prague.

www.dragoons.org Second Cavalry Association, Inc.

“THE END”

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