



Cold War Times®

The Internet Newsletter Produced for the
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 – 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 the negotiation process 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. The Commonwealth of Virginia has allocated \$50,000 and Fairfax County has allocated \$50,000 in their FY 08 budgets. Please write (or email) your elected leaders and let them know you support The Cold War Museum.

The Museum is working with the International Spy Museum in Washington, DC and the Atomic Bunker in Harnepop 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 (CFC #12524) and has chapters in Berlin, Germany and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The mobile exhibit on the U-2 Incident, the “Spies of Washington Tour,” and related educational 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 starting in September 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, and Gail Halverson, The Berlin Candy Bomber, have agreed to serve on the Museum's Advisory Board. They 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 year-end tax-deductible contribution or artifact donation. 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, or to subscribe to our Cold War Times email newsletter list, please contact:

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COLD WAR MUSEUM FOUNDATION AND CAPITAL CAMPAIGN

By Victor Dymowski - Manager of the Cold War Museum Capital Campaign

The Cold War Museum: Telling the Story to Future Generations

Status Report

After the many years that Gary Powers, Jr. has managed a virtual museum the Cold War Museum is about to become physical reality. The proposal submitted to the Fairfax County Park Authority in January 2006 seeking to acquire use of the historically designated Nike Missile Site at Lorton, Virginia has been accepted and lease negotiations are ongoing.

At the same time the Board of Directors of the Cold War Museum authorized the organization of the Cold War Museum Foundation to lead the fund raising effort on behalf of this project. The

Goal for fund raising from private sources (individuals, foundations, organizations, companies, bequests) is \$45 million. The first phase of the museum will cost in excess of \$3 million.

The Purpose of the Cold War Museum

The primary purpose of the museum is to preserve and portray the International story of the Cold War. This is a period of history from 1945 to 1991 (from the division of Europe after World War II to the fall of the Soviet Union) during which the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union influenced events throughout the world. This is a period when the world came close to nuclear disaster that was avoided by the policy of MAD “Mutually Assured Destruction” accepted by both sides. It led to major military conflicts as well as social and cultural battles as the world lined up on one side or the other.

In recent years the opening of archives and the efforts of historians to sort out the factors that contributed to major phases of the Cold War all over the world have significantly enhanced our understanding of this period. The Cold War Museum will be the place where an understanding of the causes and results of the Cold War can be displayed in ways that future generations will not forget what happened.

The vast majority of people alive today lived through all or some portion of the Cold War and they were personally affected by it. However, there are adults teaching history in our schools today who were only children themselves in 1991 when the Soviet Union collapsed and so do not have a personal memory of that time. This generation and future generations can learn valuable lessons from that era and it is the mission of the Cold War Museum to help them experience it in a way that it will become part of their personal memory.

The Mission of the Cold War Museum Foundation

The Cold War Museum Board of Directors has authorized the Trustees of the Cold War Museum Foundation to raise the funds and to participate in the building of the museum. The mission of the foundation has two parts.

The first part is to help raise the funds that will be needed to build the museum. The proposal to the Fairfax County Park Authority outlined a schedule for development of the museum over the next decade or sooner if funds are available. To accomplish this the Foundation is undertaking a capital fund raising campaign that in the next few years will secure \$46 million in gifts and pledges that will be paid in the years to come (One million for each year of the Cold War).

The second part of the mission is to participate in building the museum by helping the board develop the content that will give life to the museum. To accomplish this, the board has developed three working committees. They are:

Interpretation Committee is charged with discussing the formation of a perspective that will guide the future work of exhibit designers. Information is vast and interpretations of the Cold War are numerous and both grow daily. The committee will contribute their personal perspectives that in combination with others will evolve into a cohesive and comprehensive story. Building a world-class museum requires having a world-class story to tell. The process of developing the story will lead to developing ways to tell the story that will go beyond the

intellectual to finding ways to create an experience that will influence the way future generations will see, not only the Cold War era, but their own world.

Collections Committee is charged with evaluating the items that are owned by the museum, identifying items that would be valuable in telling the story and assisting the museum in acquiring valuable items. The authenticity of the story that the museum will tell will rely heavily on the display of items that illustrate that reality.

Design and Construction Committee is charged with developing concepts that will help the museum tell the story and that architects and later construction managers can use to develop the design and to construct a venue that will serve the mission of the museum. Committee members will be called on to contribute their experiences, their views of other successful museums, their understanding of the relationship of environment to creating an experience and creative thinking.

No one on the committees will be required to have any professional expertise in these fields, only an interest to support our efforts. The function of the committee is to provide the professionals with ideas and concepts that will guide their work.

Next Steps

The Board of the Cold War Museum is now in the process of identifying and recruiting Trustees of the Cold War Museum Foundation. The Foundation's capital fund raising campaign is structured to solicit major gifts ranging from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000 that may be pledged over several years. As the process moves forward the Foundation will develop the naming opportunities that will recognize donors at these most significant levels. The process will involve volunteer donors approaching prospective donors to ask for financial support.

Trustees of the Cold War Museum therefore must be willing to make financial contributions that express their personal commitment to this cause. The amount of that commitment is relative to what it expresses about each Trustee's commitment because the success of the campaign will depend on the unified commitment of the Foundation Board.

Millions of people in this country and throughout the world have experiences that include the Cold War. In that sense the prospect pool for donors is vast. Prospects are EVERYWHERE. In the same sense they are NOWHERE until an effective network is developed. This network will not only be the source of the success of the campaign but it will be the base of a national and international audience that will make this museum successful in the very long run.

If you have an interest in becoming a Cold War Museum Foundation Trustee, know someone who is, or would like additional information on the Capital campaign, please contact:

Victor Dymowski
Manager of the Cold War Museum Capital Campaign
703-329-3048
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MIDWEST CHAPTER UPDATE

By Chris Sturdevant, Chairman,
CWM Midwest Chapter

Wednesday April 11 the Midwest Chapter co-sponsored a panel with Central Alternative High School in Dubuque, IA featuring Col. Gail Halvorsen (ret), Gen. James Pocock (ret), and Francis Gary Powers, Jr. The event took place at the Grand River Center in Dubuque, IA.

On Saturday April 14, 2007 the Midwest Chapter hosted a special Saturday film presentation with the DankHaus German Cultural Center. Werner Juretzko provided opening remarks for the presentation of "The Whiskey- Vodka Line". The film was produced by the German network MDR.

As part of the City of Waukesha's master plan input from the Midwest Chapter on the future of Hillcrest Park has been recognized and forwarded on to the National Park Service for review on changes to the former missile radar facility. The land was given to the City of Waukesha in 1971 with instructions to operate in a recreational capacity and as such any modifications are to be reviewed by the federal government. There is no timetable on fitting a permanent location of the Midwest Chapter Cold War Museum at the site. If there are other sites of interest, please let me know.

The chapter offers tours of the radar base on a requested basis. School groups, community groups, and other private gatherings are welcome to contact Chris Sturdevant at csturdev@hotmail.com for more information.

BERLIN CHAPTER UPDATE

By Baerbel E. Simon – The Cold War Museum – Berlin Chapter
English – Translation: Peter Belenky / Baerbel E. Simon
Photos by Horst Simon

Dear Friends and Supporters of the Cold War Museum,

I am glad to offer the following report on the activities and development of the Berlin Chapter of the Cold War Museum. We have had a number of interesting visits. A special event took place on March 17, 2007, when we hosted 17 members of the American Embassy in Berlin at the Harnekop Atomic Bunker memorial site. The tour through the bunker labyrinth was fascinating for our guests, and I was delighted to present our plans for Harnekop. We are already looking forward to the next group's visit in the middle of May



On Monday, March 19, 2007, the following article appeared in the Maerkisch Oderzeitung, describing the visit as an occasion for Americans and Germans from both sides to reflect on their different experiences of a shared history:

www.moz.de/index.php/Moz/Article/category/Bad+Freienwalde/id/178073.

In the last week of May, we are hosting a group of American students from Rockford College in Illinois, students from Poland, and students at the Chemnitz University of Technology. After the bunker tours, they will hear a talk by contemporary witnesses and discuss the experience of the Cold War with them.

On June 30th, we will open the first phase of the Berlin Chapter's exhibition in Harnekop. Among the guests of honor coming to Germany, I am happy to announce that the legendary Berlin Airlift pilot, Col. Gail Halvorsen, USAF (Ret.), and his wife Lorraine, as well as the founder of the Cold War Museum in Fairfax, VA, Francis Gary Powers, Jr., will be present at the opening ceremonies. The American Embassy will send a representative. Members of the Strausberg Bundeswehr Academy, the Fassberg training center, and the Potsdam Research Office for Military History have accepted invitations. Of course the volunteers of the Cold War Museum, our family, and our friends will also be present.

Dr. John A. Fahey served as a U.S. Navy Commander at the beginning of the '60s and as a liaison officer with the USMLM (US Military Liaison Mission) in Potsdam. You can read more about John Fahey in the article "Witnesses of the Cold War-- Adventures behind the Iron Curtain."

Nigel Dunkley is a Scotsman, now living in Berlin. As a historian, he leads tourists to various contemporary-historical sites in Berlin and Brandenburg. During his military career he was stationed in several parts of the world. While a young soldier in the '80s, he served as a liaison officer with the BRIXMIS (British Military Mission) in Potsdam and later as defense attaché at the British Embassy in Berlin. Mr. Dunkley will support the Berlin Chapter with his knowledge.

Mrs. Anna Edith Haase has enthusiastically pursued sponsorship for the Berlin Chapter. Mrs. Haase is a contemporary witness; although she had applied for an exit visa from the GDR, she was allowed to leave with her mother only in 1989, a short time before the Berlin Wall fell.

These contemporary witnesses have a special value for the Cold War Museum.

Arrested in Hohenschoenhausen: Reports of political persecution in the GDR 1945-1989

A new information center in the Hohenschoenhausen memorial site was opened on March 28, 2007. The welcoming speech by Dr. Knabe, director of the memorial site, was followed by a discussion with arrestees who were incarcerated there in 1962 and in the 1980s. The display includes objects from daily prison life in the GDR and personal items that were not allowed. The information centre is to be expanded and completed by 2011. At the memorial site, the injustice of the GDR will be reflected in tours guided by contemporary witnesses.

More information (in both German and English) can be found at www.stiftung-hsh.de.

Witnesses of the Cold War: Report of a Cold War Warrior, behind the “Iron Curtain”

By John A. Fahey /Baerbel Simon Berlin Chapter / German Affairs



Commander John Fahey retired from the U.S. Navy after 20 years of service. Due to his extraordinary foreign language skills, he has helped the White House on several occasions, for example, in arranging Nikita Khrushchev's visit to the United States in September 1959. From May 1960 until June 1962, Fahey served as a Liaison Officer with the Soviet Army in Germany. His accreditation to the U.S. Military Liaison Mission in Potsdam (GDR) gave him a "license to spy." The unarmed team was given dangerous assignments on their way between

Potsdam and West Berlin, via the Glienicker Bridge. Whereas the Headquarters of the three Western Allies were in West Berlin, the US Military Liaison Mission's office was in Neu Fahrland, Am Lehnitzsee 8/9 (GDR). They engaged in daily reconnaissance of Soviet forces in East Germany. Likewise, the Soviet Mission (SOXMIS/SMLM) operated out of Frankfurt am Main (as a counterpart of USMLM), Kassel (as a counterpart of BRIXMIS) and Baden-Baden (as a counterpart of FMLM).

John Fahey came to the post with excellent qualifications, which in fact exceeded those of others stationed there. He graduated with Bachelors in Military Science from the University of Maryland, a M.Ed. from the University of William and Mary and in addition, he successfully completed several courses at the US Naval Intelligence School. Most importantly, he could read, write, and speak Russian fluently and enough German to communicate and get around the country. While most of his colleagues spoke only a little German or a bit of Russian, he was one of two USMLM officers who could interpret at high level meetings and translate Russian. In his book "Licensed to Spy" John Fahey recounts his mission in East Germany at an intense phase of the Cold War, during the Berlin Crises of 1958-1963 and the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. "Licensed to Spy" is an excellent publication by a contemporary witness which is of interest not only to historians.

At the end of his active duty in the navy, his title changed from Commander Fahey to Associate Prof. Fahey. Up until his retirement in 1988, he taught foreign languages and literature at Old Dominion University in the state of Virginia. Professor Fahey has led more than ten study tours to the USSR. He has served as a President of the Foreign Language Association of Virginia and President of the Virginia chapter of the Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages. He has received several distinctions for his excellent work. John Fahey is the author of five books and has written many articles published in *The Russian Review*, *The Russian Language*, *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings*, *Officer Review*, and *The Torch*, among others. He lives with his wife Barbara in Virginia, USA.

More information can be found at www.johnfahey.net. I am grateful to John Fahey for his support of the Berlin Chapter and appreciate his cooperation.

The Erection Of The Berlin Wall In 1961: How It Began

By Bärbel Simon Berlin Chapter/German Affairs-

The Berlin Chapter of the Cold War Museum is pleased to announce a special success. In 2009, the 20th anniversary of fall of the Berlin Wall, a major photo exhibition will recall the start of the Wall's erection. Through the intercession of an acquaintance, we made contact with the Tumler/Maschke family, which is processing the photo archives of their late father, who died in 2005.

Herbert Maschke was born in 1915 in Jarotschin in the province of Posen and started his career as a photo reporter with the Wilhelm Gottlieb Korn press in Breslau. After work- and military service, he completed the main course in photography at the technical college for optics and photo technology in 1944. After that, he worked as a staff photographer for the Tobis and the Phoenix Film Companies.



Brandenburger Tor 13. August 1961
Foto: Herbert Maschke

In 1952, he fled with his family to West Berlin, working there as a free-lance photographer. In 1954, he founded a printing company for postcards, calendar, and slide series, which he operated until 1972. The photographs which reflect the situation here in Berlin date from this period, e.g. those of Bernauer Strasse, the Brandenburg Gate, and Checkpoint Charlie. It is a large stock of several hundred photos which were never shown and are now being reprocessed.

We cordially thank Mrs. Tumler and Mr. Maschke for their confidence.

Please help spread the word about the Berlin Chapter. Together we can make this vision a reality. If you should have any questions or want additional information, please visit the German Homepage: www.coldwar.org/BerlinChapter or give me a call: 030.745.1980

Thank you for your support

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COLD WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

Vince Milum, Chairman

COLD WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION MEETS IN WASHINGTON, DC ON MAY 1

Where: The Gold Room of the Cosmos Club, 2121 Massachusetts Ave, NW (two blocks west of DuPont Circle), Washington, DC 20008.

Uniform of the day: For men, coat and tie are required by the club. For women, similarly appropriate dress is necessary (dress, skirt and blouse, or pantsuits). Military personnel may wear class A uniforms, appropriate to the season. I can assure all who attend a very pleasant setting for our meeting.

The meeting will begin at 1:15 PM, and will be chaired by Frank Tims and Sean Eagan (CWVA's new Director of Public Affairs). Francis Gary Powers, Jr., founder of the Cold War Museum has also agreed to participate in the meeting, and the memorial service to be held afterwards.

Please note that we cannot pass resolutions at this meeting, but it provides an opportunity for all who attend to make recommendations to CWVA leadership and to discuss where we go from here. It also gives us an opportunity to meet face-to-face. The business meeting will last about two hours. We have invited people from other organizations to come and network with us.

Topics to be discussed at the meeting include the following: 1) How can CWVA grow and become a more effective organization? 2) prospects for a Cold War Service Medal or Cold War Victory Medal; 3) Plans for a National Day of Remembrance of Forgotten Heroes of the Cold War on May 1, 2008; 4) a Cold War Memorial honoring those who gave their lives in Cold War operations, and 5) Networking with other veterans organizations in pursuit of our common goals.

At the conclusion of the business meeting, we will have a brief memorial service for the Forgotten Heroes of the Cold War. Dr. David Clevenger, CWVA Chaplain, will lead this observance. We will then adjourn and go to Arlington National Cemetery to place flowers and American flags on the graves of those killed in Cold War hostilities (outside the Korean and Vietnam wars). In addition, we will place flowers and flags on graves of such major participants as U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers and General James A. Van Fleet, who led the successful US Military Advisory mission to Greece fighting the Communist insurgency there in 1948-49, and who later commanded the US Eighth Army in the Korean War.

Please plan to attend. Send me an e-mail at ftims@aol.com. Let's all make a commitment to honor the Forgotten Heroes of the Cold War. This will get national media attention, and we have a chance of getting White House involvement. Let's make this work!

Frank M. Tims, Ph.D.
National Legislative Director
Cold War Veterans Association
727-867-8137

MOUNTAIN WEST ZONE UPDATE

1. **GOV BRIAN SCHWEITZER RECOGNIZES COLD WAR VICTORY DAY.** The Mountain West Zone website is now updated with the latest information on our 2007 Cold War Victory Day Proclamations; as most of you know Governor Brian Schweitzer (Montana) has recognized Cold War Victory Day. This is a great start, with more to come:

www.geocities.com/CWVAMountainWest

2. **NEW COLORADO STATE COORDINATOR.** We are pleased to announce the appointment of **Mr. John Weaver** as the new *Colorado State Coordinator*. John is a Cold Warrior from the 70's who will be taking up the fight in the Rocky Mountain state. Read a little about John on our website by clicking on STAFF. Welcome aboard John!

3. **2007 COLD WAR YEAR OF REMEMBRANCE EVENT.** The 2007 event will take place on Sunday, November 11, 2007, 2 p.m. at the Vietnam War Memorial, "Little Saigon" (Bellaire Blvd.) in Houston, Texas. ALL VETERANS ARE INVITED TO ATTEND. Honored Guests TBA. Wreaths will be laid in honor of WWII, Korean, Vietnam, the Cold War and the Iraq War. We are pleased to announce the participation of MAJ J Robert van de Grift (10th Special Forces Group Association) as guest speaker.

Michael W. (Mick) Stewart
Director, Mountain West Zone, Cold War Veterans Association
1230 Gardenia Drive
Houston TX 77018-4212

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
cwvamountainwest@yahoo.com
Texas State Chairman and Deputy Director
Mountain West Zone Cold War Veterans Assoc.
1230 Gardenia Drive * Houston TX 77018 * USA

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

FEATURED ARTICLES

THE BERLIN TUNNEL

By David R. Stokes
Fairfax, Virginia

Referred to at times as “the capital of the Cold War,” the Berlin of that era is most often remembered for an AIRLIFT and a WALL. The latter becoming the ultimate Cold War icon.

But, a recently declassified CIA report, written nearly forty years ago, reminds us that when it came to Berlin and Cold War history there was a third image – one not nearly as famous – but quite fascinating on its own.

In between the AIRLIFT and the WALL there was a - TUNNEL.

The CIA report entitled “CLANDESTINE SERVICES HISTORY: THE BERLIN TUNNEL OPERATION 1952-1956” sheds little new light on this espionage endeavor, but provides a glimpse into that era and the thinking behind such a daring venture.

Nicknamed “Harvey’s Hole” after legendary Bill Harvey, head of Berlin Operations Base for the CIA during that period, the digging of a tunnel twenty feet longer (1,476 feet) than the Empire State Building was tall, was the biggest wire-tap job in history. The idea was modeled after a successful British effort in Vienna, though the Austrian version was significantly smaller at merely 70 feet long. That effort was known as OPERATION SILVER. The Berlin dig would thus be dubbed OPERATION GOLD (also STOPWATCH) – and it would be a joint U.S.-British intelligence project.

One fact brought out in the recently de-classified CIA report is the secret internal code name for the tunnel operation. Generally known as GOLD for decades, we now know that it was called PBJOINTLY to insiders.

This report, originally produced in August of 1967, is now available on the internet at www.foia.cia.gov . It details the conception, construction, and completion of the tunnel – as well as analysis of the fallout from its eventual discovery. According to the document, more than 650 people were employed in London and Washington, D.C. to process information gleaned from the taps. On the American side – just to show the dimensions of what they had to analyze - 4,000 feet of teletype messages were handled daily. If printed in book form “these images would have filled a space 10 feet wide, 15 feet long and 8 feet high.”ii

The basic idea was to tunnel under a quite unappealing part of Southern Berlin and beneath the dividing line between the American and Soviet sectors. The mother lode of OPERATION GOLD was the KGB Headquarters compound located in the Karlshorst district of the city.

The Berlin phone system had been set up before World War II and remained intact with barely a few modifications reflecting Post-War realities. The city was “second only to Moscow in the

Soviets' communications network" – a fact that made tapping into the lines nearly irresistible from an intelligence standpoint. iii

Digging began in August 1954 and the tunnel was completed in February 1955. The work involved displacing 3,000 tons of dirt and the installation of the actual physical taps on 3 cables - considered the most "sensitive part of the operation." The key was to "draw off as small and as unnoticeable a signal as possible" – a task requiring skill and a "steady hand."iv This accomplished, the tunnel was ready for information to start flowing on May 11, 1955.

This daring venture contained the seeds of failure, though, almost from its very conception. The tunnel lived as an espionage conduit for 11 months and 11 days before being discovered by the East Germans on April 21, 1956. The story was that they had been looking for a problem with one of their cables, when they accidentally came upon evidence of the tunnel.

This was the widely (though not, universally) accepted version of the events at the time as evidenced in the now declassified history. An internal CIA memo prepared 2 months after the tunnel was blown concluded that "the loss of this source was purely the result of unfortunate circumstances" beyond control.v

However, Bill Harvey was never satisfied that the Soviets had just happened on the tunnel. A skeptic by nature, it would take a few years before that skepticism was vindicated.vi

The story of The Berlin Tunnel is a classic blend of the technical and human aspects of intelligence work. Though the Americans and British succeeded in creating this delivery mechanism designed to bear so much informational fruit, they were, in the end confounded the old fashioned way. Someone betrayed them.

With painfully fresh memories of moles in the British intelligence community – traitors such as Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess (both defected to Moscow in May of 1951) - some on the American side were understandably leery of such a massive and highly sensitive joint espionage venture. But, whatever those concerns, they were dismissed in favor of the potential benefits of moving ahead together with the project.

But, there really WAS a mole.

His name was George Blake. He would not be exposed as a KGB spy until 1961, but he had already been working for a few years for the Soviets by the time he was uniquely positioned to betray this project to his handlers. In fact, he attended vital meetings "taking copious notes" being ironically tasked by MI-6 with preparing a written record of the discussions about the tunnel and its progress. He did so faithfully – "distributing copies to all those involved." And, keeping one for himself – but it wouldn't stay in his possession for long.vii

In January of 1954 Blake met his KGB contact on the top deck of a London bus, handing over a "carbon copy of the minutes" of the meetings between the CIA and SIS (Secret Intelligence Service a.k.a. MI-6).viii The Soviets were in the loop all along.

George Blake was apparently drawn to the Soviet side while working for the SIS in Korea. He was captured by the North Koreans and eventually decided to turn traitor. His is a strange story with an eerily Manchurian Candidate feel to it.

Though The Berlin Tunnel was discovered and rendered inoperative after being on line for less than a year, it was seen at the time as evidence of just what could be accomplished by determined effort and creative resolve. The American media applauded the tunnel once uncovered and saw it as a positive example of the ingenuity of our intelligence community. The material at the CIA site includes some newspaper clippings from 1956 bearing this out.

The ultimate post-script to this story lies in the question: “If the Soviets knew about the tunnel – why did it take so long to expose it?” And, in the same vein: “If they knew about it, were they using it primarily to send disinformation?”

While the recently released CIA document does not answer these questions definitely, the prevalent opinion has been that Soviet desire to protect their mole (Blake) seriously inhibited them from disseminating massive disinformation. It seems likely, though, that they surely must have used it at least a little for that purpose. And, of course, why they chose to expose the tunnel when they did remains a mystery.

David Stafford, in his definitive book on the tunnel, entitled: “Spies Beneath Berlin” supports this view suggesting “that the KGB had chosen to protect Blake at the expense of letting STOPWATCH/GOLD develop as a successful operation.” He also notes that Allen Dulles, the Director of the CIA at the time, concurred. To them the project was “an outstanding and brilliant intelligence success.”ix

The internal CIA history of The Berlin Tunnel sheds no new light on this aspect of the story. It remains an intriguing Cold War riddle. – DRS

THE USS LIBERTY STORY

PURPOSE

The USS Liberty Veterans Association (LVA) has tried for 40 years to expose the true story of the deliberate Israeli attack on the USS Liberty to the American people through books, news media, movies, and letters to the President of the United States and congressmen. While we have encountered politicians and news media personnel who were willing to help, they have been unable to interest their superiors or others in supporting our cause. Many people believe it is just too politically risky or politically correct to say anything negative about Israel. For your information, no Israeli was ever taken to task for this so called accident which caused American loss of life. However, our issue is with the US Government. On June 8, 2005, the LVA filed a War Crimes Report against Israel in compliance with a Department of Defense Directive. The Pentagon has indicated that no investigation will take place in violation of the aforementioned directive. The LVA only asks for a complete and honest investigation and we will live with the results.



Why does the LVA feel it is so important for the US Government to tell the truth about our incident? Because by their continuing Israeli support that the attack was accidental, places their support of Israel above that of USS Liberty crew and grieving families, dishonoring the 34 slain crewmen and the surviving crew who performed heroic deeds to keep the ship operational, saving lives. Most of the wounded would have probably perished if we had abandoned ship. The US Government's deceitful actions taken at the time of the attack, the period immediately following, and the period since 1987, has been reprehensible in their effort to maintain this lie, especially since the USS Liberty is the most decorated United States naval vessel since WWII. The crew of the USS Liberty exemplified Captain John Paul Jones' command of "do not give up the ship".

THE ISSUE

It is obvious that the US Government and Israel fear that America may be less of a supportive ally if the truth were known. The truth of their deeds and the Johnson Administration require an objective and complete investigation. Congress has never investigated the attack and so the attack continues to be a cover-up of the worse magnitude. Regarding the Arab/Israeli '67 War, we believe the operational plan was Operation Cyanide. We have discovered that the USS Liberty was part of this plan. This document should be declassified immediately and released to the American public for historic analytical purposes. That is, the complicity of the Israelis and the Johnson Administration in starting the Six Day War alarmed the Soviet Union. When the Soviets suspected that the U.S. was planning to enter the war militarily, they challenged President Johnson with a nuclear confrontation and President Johnson wisely backed down from any further military activities leaving Israel to fend for themselves. On June 8, 1967, the USS Liberty was now a perceived threat to Israel's war agenda and they were not entertaining peace until the Golan Heights were taken a few days later. It is obvious that an American/Soviet confrontation did not matter to them -- just so long as the Soviets stayed out of their way.

Note: Everything written heretofore and the remaining details are accurate and can be proven by corroborated individual witness testimony, logical deduction, and documentation.

SYNOPSIS OF OUR STORY

On June 8, 1967, the Israeli Defense Forces murdered 34 Americans on the high seas (31 sailors, 2 marines, and a NSA civilian). Out of a total compliment of 294 men, 70% of the crew became casualties as 173 were wounded in addition to the 34 killed.

For 6 hours the morning before the attack, the ship was subjected to intense scrutiny by Israeli photo-reconnaissance aircraft, 12 over flights, flying as low as 200 feet. The USS Liberty had traditional American markings on her bow (GTR-5) and stern (USS LIBERTY) and flying a large American Flag, which stood out in the breeze. She was sailing in international waters off the Egyptian coast on a clear and sunny day. The ship was a WWII victory hull cargo ship, lightly armed with four 50 caliber machine guns for repel boarder purposes. The configuration of the USS Liberty could not be considered militarily aggressive or a military threat – large guns, torpedo tubes, or missiles were simply not present. Her military mission was to monitor,

intercept, and record all radio transmissions in the ambient ether – we were a massive floating antenna.

Following their aircraft observations, the Israelis began the attack with 3 fighter jets which strafed, rocketed, and bombed the Liberty. This was followed with 3 torpedo boats that fired 30mm canons and torpedoes. Since the Liberty was a virtually unarmed vessel, at no time did the torpedo boats request the Liberty to surrender as did the North Koreans regarding the USS Pueblo in 1968. Responding to our SOS about 15 minutes into the Israeli attack, the USS Saratoga launched conventionally armed fighter aircraft to assist the USS Liberty. Our SOS did not identify the attacker at the time as the identity of the attacker was unknown. Within minutes after the launch, the White House recalled all aircraft, abandoning the USS Liberty and subjecting her to an additional 2 hours of an Israeli turkey shoot. In disbelief, Rear Admiral Geis, Sixth Fleet Carrier Division Commander, challenged the order (as was his right and responsibility in this situation). Unbelievably, the White House again reaffirmed the order to recall all aircraft despite her plea for help. As reported by RADM Geis, President Johnson somehow knew the Israelis were the attackers. Without an investigation, it cannot be determined if Sixth fleet aircraft would have prevented the Israeli torpedo boat attack and ended all hostility. The torpedo blast murdered 25 of the 34 killed.

In the aftermath, the Liberty was riddled with 821 holes, sustained 2 napalm bombs, and a torpedo blowing a 22 by 39 foot hole in her starboard side. Miraculously, the Liberty refused to sink and was able to get underway under her own power listing some 10 degrees to her starboard. It was obvious to the Liberty crew that survivors were not to be taken as the Israelis were observed machine gunning life rafts and fire fighters. When hostilities ceased, helicopters were observed overhead with Israeli commandos at the ready to finish us off. Fortuitously, the Israelis intercepted an invalid message that U.S. help was on the way. Israel was reluctantly forced to terminate its ongoing attack. Ironically help did not arrive until 18 hours after the attack when the Liberty was only 15 minutes away from USS Saratoga and USS America fighter jets. In addition to the loss of American lives, Israelis destroyed one of the most advanced intelligence ships.

The subsequent US Naval Court of inquiry was an absolute sham. It sorely lacked naval judicial standards (as cited by Rear Admiral Merlin Staring, former Judge Advocate General of the Navy) and deliberately falsified to compliment the Israeli story (as observed by retired Navy Lawyer, Captain Ward Boston in a sworn affidavit). Details acquired were either changed or dropped so that the Israeli version indicated that the attack was a tragic mistake. The orders to falsify came directly from President Johnson. The survivors of the USS Liberty were told never to talk about the incident under penalty of fine and/or imprisonment. Military orders that followed were in line with the White House which was not to indicate on any documents, monuments, and the like that Israel was the attacker. As an example, the USS Liberty skipper, Captain William McGonagle was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his actions. His award was given to him not by President Johnson at the White House which was the custom. The Captain's medal was presented to him by the Secretary of the Navy at a low level Washington Navy Yard ceremony and his citation lacked any mention of an Israeli attack.

CONCLUSION

What a crime it would be for historical reasons if the US Government continues to lie about details of the Six Day War. In the end, truth always wins out. What a shame for elected officials who will not stand up to be counted. For the sake of our fallen 34 shipmates, we did not give up then and we will not give up now.

WE NEED YOU

After reading this article, if your American spirit is challenged, please write to the President of the United States and your congressmen requesting an official investigation. If enough citizens demand to know the truth, the pressure may be too great for our distracters to stop us. Make no mistake, our society will be the winners when the complete truth of the attack on the USS Liberty and the Six Day War (June 67) are fully understood. The US Government can then stop living this lie and history can then be recorded accurately. The crew and the deceased families can finally feel proud and at peace taking our place of US Navy honor. Please help! Tax deductible contributions are also gladly accepted. God bless America and may God give our officials the grace and courage to do the right thing and initiate a proper and honest investigation.

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List: Over 30 prominent US Officials, Admirals, and authors who believe the attack was deliberate. Among them are: Admiral Thomas Moorer (former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff), Richard Helms (former CIA Director), and Dean Rusk (former Secretary of State). A complete list provided upon request. Other documents can also be provided upon request. Email ernie7900@aol.com or contact us at the following address:

USS Liberty Veterans Association
4994 Lower Roswell Road, Suite 33
Marietta, GA 30067

Ernest A. Gallo
Chairman, Liberty Foundation
Vice-President, USS Liberty Veterans Association

FORMER CHILEAN PRESIDENT ALLENDE'S COLLUSION WITH THE KGB

By Warren Wilkins (snowsofkill@earthlink.net)

In light of General Pinochet's recent death, it is imperative, for the benefit of posterity, that fact is divorced from agenda driven fiction when chronicling the political careers and patronage of both Pinochet and the man, one time Chilean president Salvador Allende, Pinochet's 1973 coup deposed. Apologias for Pinochet and his authoritarian excesses while ruling Chile do not serve American history or students thereof, but neither do hopelessly romanticized historical eulogies asserting the "independence" of Salvador Allende.

Critics have long admonished the US for abetting and in effect legitimizing Pinochet's violent rise to power, and to the extent that the former dictator enjoyed American support, the US must accept such recrimination. Allende's ascension to the Chilean presidency in 1970, on the other hand, is oft trumpeted as a homegrown, ballot box triumph of Marxist-populism over existential forces (US) without appreciable assistance from existential forces (USSR). Indeed, among the most erroneous threads of the Salvador Allende mosaic is the fanciful depiction of the Marxist socialite as an uncompromisingly independent Cold War agnostic, piously pursuing the presidency for the Chilean underclass while maintaining an "arms length", minimalist approach to Soviet overtures.

Long submerged in KGB archival sources steeped in Cold War secrecy, the truth regarding Allende's allegiances and ascent to power has since surfaced to inexplicably tepid interest and little fanfare. The "Mitrokhin Archive", a FBI lauded compendium of KGB activities consisting of former KGB archivist and famed defector Vasili Mitrokhin's notes and pilfered documents, indicate a history of collusion between Salvador Allende and the KGB dating back to the early 1950's. (1) Allende may have initially piqued KGB interest with a deft display of political maneuvering. Demonstrating both the aptitude and savvy to engineer a shrewd bi-party merger, Allende forged an alliance between his socialist party, Partido Socialista, and the then formerly banned Chilean Communist Party, incorporating the two Leftist factions into a coalition behind his maiden presidential run of 1952. And while the first of his four presidential bids ended in abject failure, Allende's evidently impressed the KGB enough to dispatch a political officer to Chile. Codenamed LEONID, officer Svyatsolav Kuznetsov dutifully established the first direct KGB contact with Allende in 1953. (2)

The timing of the KGB's courtship effectively vitiates the claim that Allende turned to the Soviet Union in response to the Nixon administration's bellicosity toward his regime. Additionally, the Soviet-Allende "marriage of political convenience" interpretation ignores the realities of Allende's well known party affiliations and the understandable inclination of a Third World political figure to gravitate toward agents (KGB) of a similarly oriented state (USSR). It also impeaches the analytical capabilities of KGB officers deployed to the Chilean theater and, even more implausibly, invalidates Allende's professed feelings of fraternity toward the Soviet Union. Hardly an anomaly, in fact, Allende's choice of foreign associates equated comfortably with the practices of his fellow left wing Latin American contemporaries. Nicaraguan Carlos Fonseca Amador, co-founder of the anti-Somoza dynasty Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional (FSLN) and an unapologetic Marxist, for example, served as a trusted KGB agent under the codename GIDROLOG. (3)

Undoubtedly operating in Chile under the official cover extended by the establishment of a Soviet trade mission in 1961, the KGB quietly began a policy of “systematic” contact with Allende. (4) The future president of Chile was presciently assigned the codename LEADER, and he immediately proved a receptive and cooperative audience. (5) According to KGB materials, Allende “stated his willingness to cooperate on a confidential basis and provide any necessary assistance, since he considered himself a friend of the Soviet Union. He willingly shared political information.....” (6)

Electoral failure remained a constant companion of Allende, despite the promising rapport cultivated by the KGB. Representing the left wing Frente de Accion Popular (FRAP), as he had in his failed 1958 presidential bid, Allende suffered a resounding defeat, 58% to 39%, at the hands of Christian Democrat candidate Eduardo Frei in the presidential election of 1964. Ultimately, however, Frei’s governance administered to a fractious political calculus that invigorated the Chilean Left and undermined the crucial support of constituencies on the Right, creating an avenue for Allende to reverse his political fortunes.

Acutely aware of the irreparable fissures that had developed within the opposing political alliance prior to Chile’s 1970 presidential election, the KGB endeavored to ensure at long last an Allende victory. Svyatoslav Kuznetsov, Allende’s original KGB contact, was summoned from the KGB’s Mexico City “residency” and, according to KGB files, designated for an assignment with profound international implications. (7) Kuznetsov was to reunite with Allende, sustain contact with throughout the presidential campaign of 1970, and “co-ordinate” covert operations to help get Allende elected. (8)

Although impossible to catalogue an unabridged account of KGB activities on behalf of Allende’s 1970 presidential campaign, sufficient material exists for a lucid if incomplete exposé of KGB connivance. Allende, for instance, procured a Politburo approved personal subsidy of \$50,000 from his KGB benefactors sometime after issuing a personal plea for Soviet financial assistance. (9) The tidy sum supplemented the \$400,000 KGB stipend awarded to the Chilean Communist Party, who in turn allocated \$100,000 of its own funds to Allende’s campaign.

Not all of the KGB disbursements qualified as “benign” campaign contributions. Allende campaigned in 1970 as the nominal head of the Unidad Popular (“Popular Unity”)-a Leftist amalgamation of Chilean Communists, Socialists, former Christian Democrats and Radicals, as well as the memberships of several less influential left wing groups. Keeping everyone happy in such a diverse assemblage merited some finesse. Thus the KGB, understandably disquieted by the prospect of a fragmented UP voting bloc, tendered a bribery payment of \$18,000 to dissuade a Left wing senator from deserting the UP coalition and running for president. (10)

September 4th, 1970, some three million Chileans nationwide cast ballots to determine the outcome of the presidential election. Allende, buoyed by direct KGB backing, amassed 36.3% of the vote, well shy of the 50% required to avoid subsequent congressional confirmation but enough to ensure a slender plurality over Jorge Alessandri (34.9%) and Christian Democrat Radomiro Tomic (27.8%). Since none of the candidates met the prescribed 50% of the vote demarcation individually, constitutional procedure empowered a joint session of Chile’s

Congress to choose the president from between the top two vote getters- Allende and Alessandri. Congress's forgivable deference to the electorate dictated a consensus vote in favor of Allende. Acting KGB Chairman Yuri Andropov, however, remained unmoved by such presumed institutional assurances and proposed additional bribe money and KGB activities to ensure Chilean congressional acquiescence:

"...the election of the President will finally be decided by a vote in Congress on 24 October, Allende is still faced with a determined struggle with his political opponents, and substantial material resources may still be required for this purpose. With the aim of strengthening confidential relations with Allende and creating conditions for continuing cooperation with him in the future, it would be expedient to give him material assistance amounting to 30,000 dollars if the need arises.

At the same time, the Committee of State Security (KGB) will carry out measures designed to promote the consolidation of Allende's victory and his election to the post of President of the country." (11)

Allende received official congressional ratification on October 24th, 1970 and thereafter obliged his Soviet sponsors by demonstrating a willingness without coercive influence to exchange inside information, implement a policy of cooperation between Soviet and Chilean intelligence services, accept funds for political pay offs, and collect and relay intelligence on other Latin American countries. (12) In fact, despite the dangerously metastasized political and economic tumors imperiling Allende's regime by 1973, Andropov submitted to a report highlighting the remarkable extent of KGB infiltration. The February, 1973 report communicated:

".....In turn, Allende is systematically informing us on the situation in the country and Popular Unity {Unidad Popular}, on his own personal plans and so forth.

Our officer's meetings with Allende, during which they discussed business matters, were conducted in private. The President invited him to pay a visit at any time- either at work or at his home-without prior notice, whenever there was an urgent need for this." (13)

The record speaks unambiguously for itself: Salvador Allende's rather capricious political life was inextricably linked to the KGB. Pinochet may or may not have been America's "man", but no more so than was Allende the Soviet Union's.

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COLD WAR MEMORIES

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

COLD WAR "ENEMIES" CELEBRATE THE RED ARMY'S SACRIFICE AT STALINGRAD

By Jerry Morelock

(PHOTO: Red Army vet in the photo with me is Alexander Byichek who was an artilleryman in the 64th Army at Stalingrad)



This account is based upon my 1991 visit to the USSR as part of a National War College delegation. During a military career of 36 years – 29 of which occurred during the Cold War, preparing to fight a theoretical Soviet attack on Europe – the below events in Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad), Russia, stand out as a somewhat incongruous “Cold War anomaly.” Laying the wreath at the Soldiers’ Monument was a moving experience, but standing at attention and saluting while a Soviet Army band played the USSR national anthem was probably my most interesting Cold War memory.

Volgograd, USSR, May 9, 1991

Victory Day in this Volga River city that formerly bore Josef Stalin’s name is celebrated, as throughout Russia, on May 9; not May 8 – “VE Day” for the country’s former World War II allies. Given Russia’s horrific military and civilian casualties (estimates range from 25 to 70 million), it’s fitting that the Russian people have a day all their own to celebrate their victory over Nazi terror -- and to reflect upon the nearly incomprehensible human sacrifice that achieved it. The solemn ceremonies in the Square of Fallen Fighters this year – the last Victory Day celebration before the USSR collapsed -- are unusual. Twenty-five U.S. military officers from the National Defense University in Washington, D.C. are present in dress uniform, laying a wreath to honor the Battle of Stalingrad’s Red Army heroes. Thousands of curious on-lookers watch two-dozen of their country’s Cold War enemies stand at rigid attention, saluting their Great Patriotic War honored dead while a Soviet Army band plays the USSR’s national anthem.

Later, the American delegation visits the city’s battle sites, concluding the day by meeting with several Stalingrad combat veterans -- aged soldiers, sailors and pilots who share their memories of the battle’s unbelievable carnage. Two incidents stand out.

When the U.S. delegation descended Mamayev Hill, the city's highest ground topped by the famous, 170-foot tall statute, "The Motherland Calls!," an elderly Russian approached. He handed me a plastic bag filled with rusty shell fragments he'd collected in the city over the years. "Does he want money," I asked our guide? "No," our guide replied, "he just wants you to remind Americans what happened here." With tears welling, the old Russian gently patted me on the shoulder, turned and silently walked away.

That evening, another memorable event occurred that as much as anything put the Battle of Stalingrad in horrific perspective. One veteran told us, "If you dig down anywhere in Volgograd – just pick a spot at random -- you will find human remains." The modern city that arose, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of World War II's greatest battle is quite literally built atop the bones of those who died fighting for it.

Historians debate the exact number, but it's likely 110,000 Germans died at Stalingrad (more certainly, 85,000 more perished in Soviet captivity). After decades of hiding the truth, Russian officials now admit that Red Army dead was probably five times the German total. Overall Soviet casualties – killed, wounded, missing -- topped 1,000,000.

Colonel, ret. Jerry D. Morelock, PhD is Editor in Chief of Armchair General Magazine (<http://www.armchairgeneral.com>). The May 1991 Cold War-era visit to the USSR by the National War College delegation lasted two weeks and included visits to Moscow, Leningrad, Tbilisi (Georgian SSR), Tallin (Estonian SSR) in addition to Volgograd. Of note, the delegation met with two political leaders who would be the first presidents of their respective former Soviet republics (Georgia and Estonia) after the collapse of the Soviet Union, barely 7 months after the visit. From 1991 to 1994, Col. Morelock was the Chief of Russia and Republics Branch on the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the Pentagon, coordinating US government policy toward Russia and the 15 newly-freed republics of the former Soviet Union.

THE LAO TAXI DRIVER

Walter James Murray, IVS (International Voluntary Services), Laos 1973-75

Noi's beer bar in downtown Vientiane, Laos was bustling one weekend night toward the end of 1974. To the east the Vietnam War continued unabated but there was a truce in effect in Vientiane where both the royal government and the communist Pathet Lao ruled jointly. While there was no let up in the nightlife, many bar owners were becoming more aware of coming changes in government and were beginning to tone down some of the raunchiness and promiscuousness that was so wide open. Even the notorious White Rose bar had pared down some of its more outrageously gross behaviors.

At Noi's there were the usual crowd of lonely expatriates rubbing elbows with a variety of like-minded patrons. All the usual suspects were there, including locals, American and European residents, a few tourists, shady characters of undetermined nationality and an assortment of pretty Indo-Chinese girls (Lao, Thai, Viet, Khmer) hoping to find a mate for the night. Hovering on the sidewalk outside were the ubiquitous "katui," boys dressed as girls, hoping to attract anyone who had a preference for them.

I found a place to stand at the bar and ordered a bottle of “Som Sip Som” (“33”) beer, a French brand brewed locally. A Thai beer, Songha, and another, San Miguel from the Philippines, were available as well. Music from a jukebox vied with conversations in a steady din. Noi, the owner, a good-looking, well-endowed thirty-something Vietnamese woman, was tending bar as usual. Most of us knew her and she bantered easily as she moved from one end of the bar to the other.

As I was starting my second beer, a handsome, causally but well dressed, above average height Laotian man, perhaps 35, moved into the space next to me. He was relaxed and friendly, spoke English well, and we were soon in a conversation, mostly small talk. Among other things he wanted to know what I did and I told him I was a teacher at the teacher training college (Dong Dok) nine kilometers outside of town and had taught at the Fangum High School in Savannaket in the south of the country. The chat was desultory, the sort that goes on in bars around the world. Then I asked him what he did. That was a mistake.

He drew back, his demeanor changing instantly to cold hostility. In an icy voice with exaggerated emphasis, he said, “I’m a taxi driver!” Completely taken aback, I was at a loss to explain his response to a simple question. Raising his voice, he rebuked me, his eyes furious and threatening. How dare I ask him such a question, he wanted to know. “Who are you,” he shouted, his anger growing. In my disbelief I could but stare at him silently. He told me he could have me arrested and there was no reason to disbelieve him. He was undoubtedly a “somebody,” but I hadn’t the faintest idea who.

Sputtering to a stop, he abruptly moved away leaving an eerie silence in his wake. His tirade had stopped all conversation around us. Shortly the chatter resumed and I could take a swig of beer. Then one of the bargirls came up and whispered in my ear, “He likes boys.” I instantly broke out in raucous laughter, scaring the poor girl half to death. I took her hand in reassurance and we both laughed. It had become farce.

When I could get Noi’s attention, I asked her who he was and she replied, “He’s a prince.” A prince! A member of the royal family of Laos! I was stunned. No wonder he was so upset. He’d assumed everyone knew him and I’d insulted him by not knowing who he was. His threat, then, was real for at that time the royal government still wielded power. I would keep out of his way if I ever saw him again.

COLD WAR EVENTS, REQUESTS, REUNIONS, AND RELATED

MINUTEMAN MISSILE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE BEGINS 2007 SUMMER RESERVATIONS

Minuteman Missile is proud to announce that it will begin taking reservations for the 2007 summer season on Monday April 2nd. During the 2007 season (Memorial Day to Labor Day) tours will be offered twice daily, Monday through Friday at 9 A.M. and 1:30 P.M. Visitors on tour are currently escorted through the topside structure and launch control capsule 30 feet below at Delta-01, a former launch control facility that housed



missile crews from the 44th Missile Wing at Ellsworth AFB. They also travel to Delta-09, a missile silo containing a Minuteman II training missile. A reserved tour takes approximately two hours.

Due to unprecedented demand tour space is extremely limited. During the 2006 summer season tours were filled to near one-hundred percent capacity. Last year, the opening week of reservations in April 2006 filled over half of the summer tour spots. Reservations can be made by calling the Minuteman Missile headquarters office at 605-433-5552 between 8 A.M. and 4:30 P.M. MST, Monday - Friday.

In addition, the site will be offering two exciting opportunities for the upcoming summer season in which no reservations will be required.

The first opportunity will be two open houses on June 7th and 21st (the first and third Thursday's of the month). They will take place in the morning from 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. These open houses will allow many more visitors an opportunity to tour the site. This tour will include a visit to the underground launch control center.

The second opportunity will be the opening of Launch Facility (missile silo) Delta-09 to drive up visitation from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. Monday through Friday. Visitors will be able to view the Minuteman II training missile on display at this once operational silo. A ranger will also be stationed at the silo to answer any questions visitors might have about the site.

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. Following the transfer of the property from the United States Air Force in September 2002, the National Park Service began preparing the site for public tours.

More information about the site can be found on the internet at www.nps.gov/mimi.

SPY-FI EXHIBIT ABOARD THE QUEEN MARY IN LONG BEACH, CA

Maxwell Smart's shoe phone, Jim West's blue suit, Agent 007's gun, Emma Peel's leather pants and John Steed's bowler hat are among the 400 items selected from Danny Biederman's SPY-Fi Archives to be exhibited in "The Incredible World of SPY-Fi" opening aboard the Queen Mary April 7, 2007. The exhibit is expected to inexplicably dematerialize in September.

"About the same time the Queen Mary was making her way to Long Beach on her Last Great Cruise in 1967, TV spy shows were capturing Americans' imaginations," commented Queen Mary President and CEO Howard Bell, "so this exhibit, capturing four decades of our favorite spies and their impressive gadgets, is perfect for our eclectic year-long celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Queen Mary's arrival in Long Beach."

Get Smart, The Wild Wild West, The Avengers, Mission: Impossible, James Bond and The Man from U.N.C.L.E. were among Hollywood's interpretations of the Cold War, the CIA and the

whole intriguing world of intelligence. Among those caught up in the “spy fiction” craze was Danny Biederman—now a Hollywood screenwriter, author and consultant specializing in movie and TV spy fiction—who realized at an early age that collecting spy show memorabilia was safer than actually being a spy.

Today, Biederman’s collection contains more than 4,000 items and spans 50 years—from the 1959 Alfred Hitchcock spy thriller *North by Northwest*,” to such recent fare as *Austin Powers* and *Alias*. Whether it was a ten-foot-long storyboard from *I Spy*, James Coburn’s secret agent wardrobe from *Our Man Flint*, or Dean Martin’s gas-spewing camera from the *Matt Helm* movies, Biederman grabbed it before it could be lost or destroyed.

“I salvaged these historic artifacts from the darkest, dustiest corners of old Hollywood soundstages and studio back lots,” Danny Biederman explained. “The amazing stories and offbeat trivia that accompany the pieces have been just as fun to collect, and really bring the items to life in this exhibit.”

It’s not an every day occurrence to get up close to something as deadly as *Dr. No*’s tarantula or a *Mission: Impossible* self-destructing tape, but thanks to Danny Biederman, it will be possible in this unique new exhibit aboard the Queen Mary.

RMS Foundation staff, along with Pancho Barnes Enterprises (which recently produced the Lights! Camera! Glamour! Exhibit of the work of George Hurrell for the Queen Mary’s Sun Deck Gallery) are producing this exhibit in conjunction with Danny Biederman. Previous venues for exhibits from the SPY-Fi Archives include The Pentagon, The Strategic Air Command, the National Atomic Museum and, appropriately enough, the Central Intelligence Agency. In fact, the forward to Danny Biederman’s book, *The Incredible World of SPY-Fi* (Chronicle Books), was written by the former Director of the CIA’s Office of Technical Service, Robert W. Wallace.

Admission for the SPY-Fi exhibit is included in the Queen Mary First Class Passage ticket at \$27.95 for adults, \$24.95 for seniors and military and \$16.95 for children 4-11. First Class Passage also includes the Self-Guided Shipwalk Tour with the Ghosts & Legends Show and two, one-hour historic guided tours. For those who only wish to visit the new exhibit, the ticket is \$10.00 per person. Secret agents with proper ID will be admitted free. Attraction hours are 10:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. daily with the box office closing at 5:30 p.m.

Located at the south end of the 710 Freeway at 1126 Queens Highway, Long Beach, CA 90802, the Queen Mary has emerged as a favorite attraction, hotel, meeting facility, world-class entertainment destination, unique spot for dining and shopping – and one of the world’s most haunted sites. For more information, call (562) 435-3511 or go to www.queenmary.com or www.spyfiarchives.com.

For more information, go to www.spyfiarchives.com or www.queenmary.com.

CLICK THIS LINK FOR SPY-FI PHOTOS. <http://queenmary.com/images/press/spyfi/>

CWIHP WORKING PAPER #55 "CUTTING THE GORDIAN KNOT: THE POST-WWII EGYPTIAN QUEST FOR ARMS & THE 1955 CZECHOSLOVAK ARMS DEAL"
by Guy Laron (International Relations Department at Hebrew University of Jerusalem).

Drawing on newly declassified Soviet and Czech archival material, Laron examines the origins of the 1955 Czech-Egyptian arms deal. Ever since its announcement by the Egyptian president, Gamal Abdel Nasser, there has been a debate-usually falling along national lines-over both the reasons for Nasser's decision and the exact date he started negotiations for an arms deal with the Soviet Union.

While Nasser claimed that the negotiations did not start until after the Israeli raid on Gaza in 27 February 1955, Israeli scholars have argued that Soviet-Egyptian negotiations began two years prior and were concluded two weeks before the Israeli raid. Soviet and Czech documents not only corroborate the Egyptian version of events but also widen the scope of discussion: they reveal that after the end of World War Two, Egyptian governments had continually attempted to reach an arms deals with a major foreign power.

In the early 1950s, as the West refused to sell weapons to Egypt, Nasser tried to appeal to the Soviet bloc, yet was rebuffed by Stalin. However, the documents show that the rise of Khrushchev changed Soviet policy towards the Middle East, including a newfound willingness to sell arms to Egypt.

(The working paper and documentary appendix can be downloaded at www.wilsoncenter.org/topics/pubs/WP55_Web_Final.pdf or go to <http://cwihip.org> and click on the right-hand "publications" link.) For further information, contact the Project at coldwar@wilsoncenter.org or visit www.cwihip.org.

INFO SOUGHT ON AMERICAN FAMILY AND THE COLD WAR

I am conducting research on gendered images in the Cold War regarding the alleged connection between the traditional American family, heterosexual couples, and resistance to communism. If anyone has any suggestions on images (book covers, political cartoons, etc.) that depict such messages, please contact me offline. I would greatly appreciate the guidance.

Dana Cooper - Texas Christian University
danacooper@comcast.net

INFO SOUGHT ON EC121D

EC121d radar constellation flew with the 551st/552nd airborne early warning & control wings. Otis AFB, Massachusetts, and McClennan AFB, California, 1954-1969. Looking for one to set up as a memorial to the 50 airmen who lost their lives flying in three of them off the coast of Massachusetts during the cold war.

JJ Hughes - jj962nd@aol.com
Former Radar Crew Chief 962nd AEW7C SQ.

INFO SOUGHT ON NSA FIELD STATION

I'm looking for information on the NSA Field Stations worldwide, including location; open or closed and dates, if applicable; number of personnel and branches of service or civilian; and just about any other general, unclassified or declassified information regarding NSA Field Stations, active or not.

I plan to write a general history of the stations including the above, as well as what they did/do, in general, and what types of "take" that may have been obtained from the stations, such as space telemetry, military communications, etc.

I do not want specific information about the station such as names of people assigned, or day to day activities. Also, I don't want classified information. If it was previously classified, please include details of the declassification.

Anything previously published is fine, too, if at least part of the article is what I'm looking for. I know that quite a bit has been published in the English and European presses about it, and references to URLs will do fine if the article is accessible by the Web. Hard copies are not necessary unless you'd prefer to send them, or unless they're different than what's published.

Photographs are fine, too, again so long as they're not classified.

Please send details to me at Lou Novacheck, PO Box 371141, Milwaukee WI 53237, or electronically at luigibasco@gmail.com.

INFO SOUGHT ON BUNKER AT WALTER REED

I have a question. In 1991 while lecturing at Walter Reed Medical Museum, I was told by the staff that the room I was lecturing in was an atomic bunker built for President Eisenhower. It was in the main building. They said the walls were six feet thick and would withstand a nuclear blast. They said there was an underground railroad from the White House to the Capitol building, and then to Walter Reed. Do you know any thing of this?

Neil Garland
DrRenShen@comcast.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)

- 564MS Heritage Reunion Week - 30 April – 5 May 2007, Malmstrom AFB, MT, contact 1Lt Roland Rainey, 564MS/DOC, email roland.rainey@malmstrom.af.mil or call 406-731-6884. Info at www.564ms.com.

- TAC Missileers, 2-4 May 2007, Tucson, AZ, contact Joe Perkins at perkster@fcoll.com.
- SAC IN/544th Strategic Intelligence Wing - In Omaha May 17-20, 2007 at the Embassy Suites, (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.
- 351SMW Reunion – 19-20 May 2007, Whiteman AFB MO, contact Ken (Archie) Bunker, 660-826-4183 or Bill McEachern, msfaye46@comcast.net, 970-493-1006.
- 485th TMW (Florennes GLCM) - 7-10 Jun 2007, Tacoma, WA, La Quinta Inn & Suites 1425 E 27th Street, Phone 253-383-0146; Call 570-278-2482 for information or go to www.stdcomp.com/485tmw.
- 4ACCS - 15-17 June 2007, Rapid City, SD. Info at <http://4accs.blackhills.com/> Contact Jeff Bixler at jbixler7@rap.midco.net.
- 12MS Red Dawg Reunion - 27-30 June 2007, Malmstrom AFB, MT, contact 1Lt Amanda Bender, 406-781-1449 or reddawgreunion@hotmail.com.
- 50th Anniversary of the first Atlas Launch - 21 July 2007, 1895 Camino Del Rio So (Mission Valley) San Diego CA, atlas.reunion@yahoo.com or go to http://members.cox.net/atlas_reunion.
- F-111 Reunion, Plattsburgh AFB (closed BRAC 1995), in Plattsburgh, N.Y. July 20-23, 2007. Patrick J. Brennan, pjnanb@yahoo.com.
- OCS Class 58-A - 11-14 September 2007, Holiday Inn at the AmeriStar, Council Bluffs, IA. Don Aldridge, daldridge@cox.net.
- 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.
- 51MMS (Vandenberg) - October 2007, Dayton, OH, www.51stmms.org.
- Strategic Air Command Airborne Command Control Association (SAC ACCA). Reunion: Oct. 15-19, 2008 at the Doubletree Hotel, Dayton, Ohio. Contact person: Wilton Curtis, (804) 740-2290, wcurtis135@aol.com.
- SAC 2008 - 30 April - 4 May 2008, Dayton, OH, reunion and dedication of the SAC Memorial.
- U-2 Reunion - Sept 25-28, 2008, Sacramento/Beale www.u2dla.org.

- Association of Air Force Missileers - 2008 National Meeting, 9-13 Oct 2008, Hyatt Dulles, Herndon, VA.

COLD WAR ITEMS OF INTEREST

VANTRIA CREDIT UNION SUPPORTS THE COLD WAR MUSEUM

For every person who joins Vantria through the Cold War Museum, they'll make a \$25 donation to the museum. Good for the Museum, good for the new member, good for Vantria! To sign up and support the Museum, visit: http://fairfaximpact.org/downloads/vantria_CWM-flyer.pdf.

COLD WAR PRIZE COMPETITION 2006-2007

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

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

Procedures: Entries should be tendered to the Adams Center at VMI by 31 May 2007. Please make your submission by Microsoft Word and limit the length of your submission to a maximum of twenty-five pages, double-spaced. The center will, over the summer, examine all papers and announce its top three rankings early in the fall of 2007. The Journal of Military History will be happy to consider those award winners for publication.

Questions:

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

CLASS ACTION LAWSUIT FILED AGAINST THE US GOVERNMENT IN REGARDS TO COLD WAR VETERANS EXPOSED TO NUCLEAR WEAPONS

http://www.lawyersandsettlements.com/case/nuclear-weapons-workers.html?ref=newsletter_bca_nuclear-weapons-workers

A class action lawsuit has been filed against the US Government for allegedly withholding payment of medical costs to Cold War veterans exposed to nuclear weapons. The suit was filed on behalf of veterans who became ill after making bombs for the country's nuclear arsenal. The

lawsuit claims Labor Department officials are denying, delaying, and limiting doctors' orders to provide high levels of home nursing care for severely ill and dying weapons workers. Some workers have had to wait seven months or more for their care to be approved, and then at a level less than their doctors' ordered.

The workers are eligible for the home health care as part of a compensation program created by federal law in 2001, when the government acknowledged, after decades of denials, that nuclear weapons workers had faced health risks that were sometimes hidden from them.

If you or a loved one has suffered damages in this health care coverage case, please click the link below to send your US Government complaint to a lawyer who will evaluate your claim at no cost or obligation.

Click below to submit your complaint through a secure form to Holland & Hart - Greg Piche.
www.lawyersandsettlements.com/submit_form.html?label=nuclear-weapons-workers&forward=319194

CLANDESTINE SERVICES HISTORY: THE BERLIN TUNNEL

Reprinted from *Secrecy News* www.fas.org/sgp/news/secrecy/index.html

The Central Intelligence Agency has released a newly declassified version of its closely-held internal history of the Berlin Tunnel Operation, which was an effort in the mid-1950s to tap into Soviet communications through a tunnel constructed in the Soviet sector of Berlin. The operation was famously compromised by a Soviet mole in British intelligence before it even began.

The official CIA history of the operation was prepared in 1968 and published -- in two copies. A declassified version was finally approved for release in February 2007.

See "Clandestine Services History: The Berlin Tunnel Operation, 1952-1956," 24 June 1968:

www.fas.org/irp/cia/product/tunnel.pdf

CIA internal histories are a largely untapped resource since the Agency has been slow to declassify and release them.

A previously published CIA account of the Berlin Tunnel operation, which includes links to excerpts from other internal histories of the episode, is here:

www.cia.gov/csi/books/17240/art-7.html

A clandestine services history of the 1953 coup in Iran was leaked to the New York Times in 2000, after the CIA refused to declassify it. The document is available from the National Security Archive here:

www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/NSAEBB/NSAEBB28/index.html

COLD WAR MUSEUM WINS \$500 AWARD

The Cold War Museum was the lucky winner of a drawing held at Vantria Federal Credit Union, a not-for-profit, federally insured, financial cooperative in Fairfax County (www.vantriafcu.org).

Members of the credit union who took out a high-rate 2-Good Certificate last quarter not only earned money for their favorite cause, they also entered their cause in a drawing for a \$500 award. The Cold War Museum was entered into the drawing by Vantria member Hop Vu.

Vantria Federal Credit Union, founded in 1950, is owned by the membership and operated for the benefit of its members and the community. At Vantria, we're about giving you real options for your life. We offer great accounts and service options, and take the time to help you understand the impacts of your choices.

We also strive to give back to the community by helping the volunteers and organizations who help to make our community such a great place to live. If you live, work, worship, go to school or volunteer in Fairfax County, you can join Vantria! Simply give us a call or visit our office and we'll get you signed up.

For every person who joins Vantria through the Cold War Museum, they'll make a \$25 donation to the museum. Good for the Museum, good for the new member, good for Vantria!

To sign up and support the Museum, visit http://fairfaximpact.org/downloads/vantria_CWM-flyer.pdf.

www.vantria.org

6708 Backlick Road

Springfield, VA 22150

703.913.0700

THE RUSSIAN SUBMARINE MUSEUM SINKS

The continual pounding of wind and water from this week's nor'easter proved too much for the crippled Russian sub, and the bow settled into the water some time Tuesday night. The entire hull of the sub now rests on the bottom of the Providence River. Due to the bottom slope she has about a 70 degree list to port with only the periscope masts still above water.

To view photos, visit www.oakhamgraphics.com/K-77/sinking.html.

The experts who viewed the sub on Tuesday did not expect this. We attached additional mooring lines late Tuesday afternoon in an effort to stabilize the list to port, which was the first step in our plan to raise the stern which had been flooded on Monday evening.

Consultations with marine surveyors, salvage professionals and the Coast Guard on a plan to pump out the water and refloat the submarine is ongoing.

The good news: the sub's mooring lines and chains are still attached and holding, and there is very little risk of pollution. It was carrying very little fuel--little more than your family automobile. Thanks to the efforts of the crews of the Providence Police and Fire Department boats, the sub's floating pollution barrier, which had been broken in two by the fury of the storm, was reattached and secured in place on Tuesday.

While our insurance will cover most of the salvage costs, it does not cover restoration to museum status. We would welcome donations from friends and supporters who are as eager as we are to see Rhode Islanders and visitors continuing to enjoy the sub.

Any offers of professional services and/or equipment to help us overcome this storm damage would be most appreciated--please call Frank Lennon at 401-831-8696 or e-mail: russiansubmarine@aol.com.

Financial contributions to refloat the sub may be made to the Russian Sub Museum, PO Box 28581, Providence, RI 02908. Our non-profit Russian Sub Museum rescued this relatively primitive vessel once before, and we are determined to rescue it again.

Frank Lennon – Chairman, Russian Sub Museum

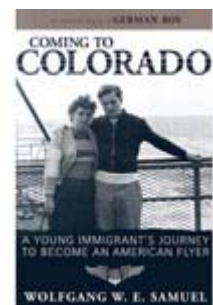
COLD WAR BOOKS, BOOK REVIEWS, AND RELATED

(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)

COMING TO COLORADO: A YOUNG IMMIGRANT'S JOURNEY TO BECOME AN AMERICAN FLYER

by Wolfgang W. E. Samuel

In his acclaimed memoir *German Boy: A Refugee's Story*, Wolfgang W. E. Samuel relates his experiences as a child surviving war and the hellish aftermath in occupied Germany. On January 24, 1951, exactly six years after his traumatic flight from Russian tanks, Samuel finds himself standing at the railing of a ship taking him to the land of his dreams—America.



Coming to Colorado, sequel to *German Boy*, is the story of a refugee from war and deprivation, who at age sixteen, not understanding a word of English and with barely an eighth-grade education, leaves behind all that was familiar. Scarred by the violence, rape, and death he has seen, Samuel must first learn to be a boy again. But every relationship he tries to build must overcome the specter of his childhood experience in World War II and the chaos that followed.

Shortly after his arrival in Colorado, Samuel spends what little money he has on a pair of second lieutenant's bars that he finds in a Denver pawnshop. These bars, just like those worn by the American pilots he idolized during the Berlin Airlift, reminded him of the airmen and the planes that instilled in him a dream to fly.

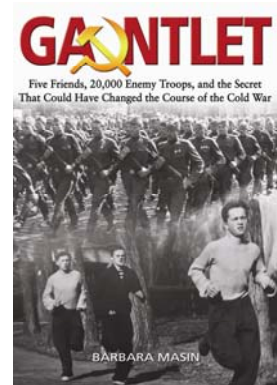
That aspiration, however, faces long odds. Struggling to learn the English language and American customs, Samuel begins to lose faith in his abilities, suffers depression, and is haunted by both recurring nightmares of his violent past and survivor's guilt.

Coming to Colorado charts the path of Samuel's eventual triumph, despite repeated failures and unusual detours. In 1960, his proud mother saw pinned on his shoulders the gold bars of a second lieutenant in the United States Air Force. It was the end of a struggle for the German boy, who had become, as he wished, the ultimate American.

GAUNTLET - COLD WAR CLIFFHANGER WITH PRESENT-DAY IMPLICATIONS

By Barbara Masin

On 3 October 1953, five young men, armed with four pistols, crossed the border from Czechoslovakia into East Germany. Their mission was to deliver an explosive secret message from a Czechoslovak general to U.S. authorities at all costs. The journey was to take three days. Their ultimate objective was to join the U.S. Army Special Forces, then return to liberate their country. What ensued was the largest manhunt of the Cold War.



This fast-paced book tells the exciting story of their plight as thousands of East German and Soviet troops chased them across swampland, forests, and fields for thirty-one days. After surviving several pitched gun battles, gunshot wounds, starvation, and the bitter cold, three finally reached West Berlin. Prior to their escape, they had formed the nucleus of an anti-Communist resistance group, inspired by the testament of celebrated World War II resistance leader, Czech general Josef Masin, father to two of the young men and grandfather to the author of this book.

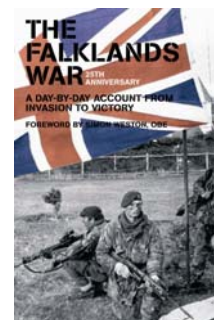
As she was growing up, Barbara Masin heard parts of this story. Eager to learn more, she began to investigate. The result of her efforts is this thriller, which makes use of eyewitness interviews and extensive archival research in four countries. Her book places events in their historical context and analyzes the bitter present-day controversy surrounding the group's actions, examining the larger question of individuals making moral choices. It is a dramatic tale of courage and daring against overwhelming odds and a testament to American ideals of freedom.

THE FALKLANDS WAR – 25TH ANNIVERSARY

A Day-by-Day Account from Invasion to Victory

Foreword by Simon Weston, OBE

This book relives the dramatic events of 25 years ago, which began when the Argentine Junta, desperate to restore its popularity at home, took the extraordinary decision to invade the Falkland Islands.

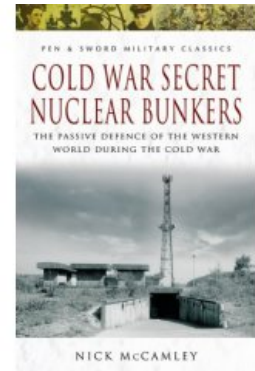


Throughout the Spring of 1982, the conflict in the Falklands dominated world headlines, as British forces conducted a bravely fought and skillfully directed military campaign to recapture the Islands. The book provides a chronological account of the campaign and the key factors that enabled British forces to succeed.

25 years later, the Falklands War remains fresh in many people's memories as one of the most gripping historical events in recent times.

**COLD WAR SECRET NUCLEAR BUNKERS:
THE PASSIVE DEFENCE OF THE WESTERN WORLD DURING THE COLD WAR**
By Nick McCamley

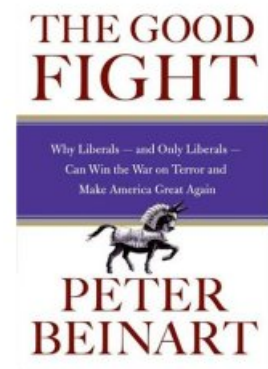
Secret Cold War Nuclear Bunkers tells the previously undisclosed story of the secret defense structures built by the West during the Cold War years. The book describes in fascinating detail a vast umbrella of radar stations that spanned the North American continent and the North Atlantic from the Aleutian Islands through Canada to the North Yorkshire Moors, all centered upon an enormous secret control centre buried hundreds of feet below Cheyenne Mountain in Colorado.



This is complemented in the United Kingdom with a chain of secret radars codenamed 'Rotor' built in the early 1950's, and eight huge, inland sector control centers, built over 100' underground at enormous cost. The book reveals the various bunkers built for the U.S Administration, including the Raven Rock alternate war headquarters (the Pentagon's wartime hideout), the Greenbrier bunker for the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Mount Weather central government headquarters amongst others. Developments in Canada, including the Ottawa 'Diefenbunker' and the regional government bunkers are also studied. In the UK there were the London bunkers and the Regional War rooms built in the 1950's to protect against the Soviet threat, and their replacement in 1958 by much more hardened, underground Regional Seats of Government in the provinces, and the unique Central Government War Headquarters at Corsham.

Finally the book examines the provision, (or more accurately, lack of provision), of shelter space for the general population, comparing the situation in the USA and the UK with some other European countries and with the Soviet Union.

THE GOOD FIGHT: WHY LIBERALS—AND ONLY LIBERALS—CAN WIN THE WAR ON TERROR AND MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN
By Peter Beinart
Review by Frank DeBenedictis



When Arthur Schlesinger Jr. recently passed on, his legacy as a shaper of a post-World War II consensus appeared in the nation's newspaper obituary columns. Schlesinger, theologian Reinhold Neibuhr, and Eleanor Roosevelt among others saw a threat from the post-war Soviet Union. They would go on to influence the early Cold War intellectual atmosphere.

Schlesinger authored a book entitled *The Vital Center*, which extolled Cold War anti-totalitarianism, foreswore the popular front Soviet sympathizers then prominent in post-war American politics, and worried about Soviet aggrandizement in Eastern Europe. At the center of this ideology was a muscular anti-Communism that promoted a firm but non-aggressive containment of Soviet Russia.

Contemporary author Peter Beinart, writes about these early Cold Warriors in his new book *The Good Fight*. He was formerly was an editor at *New Republic* magazine, and is currently a senior fellow at the Council of Foreign Relations. His book harkens to the post-World War II consensus, and wants to apply its principles of liberalism to a muscular foreign policy. Beinart argues that Presidents Ronald Reagan, John Kennedy, and George H.W. Bush among others owe a debt to the early Cold War liberals for taking a firm stand against the Communists. This later would result in the winning of the Cold War for the Americans, and in Beinart's view, could win the current war on terror.

Beinart started a controversy among political pundits—on both the left and right—several years ago when he posed his argument several years ago in a *New Republic* article. He originally supported U.S. entry into Iraq, but later found the management of the war problematic. In the months ahead he received both praise and criticism from numerous opinion and academic journals for his call for a more muscular foreign policy. Out of the *New Republic* article came *The Good Fight* which expanded and gave historical precedence to his ideas about a muscular liberalism.

One chapter criticizes the political left in the Cold War era, and is titled “Losing America.” His gives an example of the split between the Democratic Party's left wing with Cold War liberals that centers in the late 1940s when former FDR Vice-President Henry Wallace and his supporters became infuriated by liberalism's refutation of the popular front and Soviet sympathizers. Beinart chronicles McCarthyism and reprimands those who describe the Wisconsin Republican Senator as “just as bad as” the Soviet Union.

In the 1960s the New Left would gain political leverage and do what Beinart said was “losing America” by arguing that Vietnam was just a symptom of “the real disease”—anti-Communism. According to Beinart, this easy dismissal of anti-Communism lost a large segment of what was nominally a loyal working class base that began to vote Republican. Vietnam took its toll on defense oriented Democrats, and shifted party power to a new clientele that sounded more like the New Left. Until Ronald Reagan became president, this was the new norm.

With the presidency of George W. Bush, Beinart claims the dream of some conservatives came true with “unrestrained American power married to unreflective American self-confidence, rushing into the breach to alter history's course.” In Chapter 7, which like Chapter 2 is titled “losing America,” the author engages in a retrospective look at the election of 2004, and the campaigns of John Kerry and Howard Dean. Beinart again sees a contemptuous attitude toward the American working class in that election year. Again, he says, America has been lost. And again Beinart harkens back to the late 1940s Democrats.

One aspect that Beinart did not cover was the growing concern with veteran's issues. It was one segment of 1940s liberalism that he failed to connect with. When he spoke at a Washington D.C. Barnes and Noble bookstore, I told Beinart about a Cold War Times piece in which I brought up similar points to his at an earlier date. Beinart and the audience laughed good-naturedly at my remarks, as I told him that I didn't hold it against him. This author gives something to ponder, even if he didn't cover veteran's issues. But he should be made aware that veteran's benefits are one more aspect associated with the late 1940s leaders that he so admires. This was also the era of the GI Bill.

COLD WAR WEBSITES OF INTEREST

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

Movie "The Lives of Others" 1984 Berlin & State Surveillance – www.hollywood.tv/movies.asp?order=film&id=675.

3084th Aviation Depot Group, Stony Brook Air Force Station, Massachusetts - www.3084adg.us.

This is a video previewing the Nellis AFB 2007 USAF Air Show commemorating the 60th Anniversary - <http://aviationnation.org/07/video/welcome07.html>.

American Hungarian Federation - www.americanhungarianfederation.org.

UK conference "cultures of intelligence in Britain" as acquired from the Intelforum listserv - www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/hrc/confs/spooked.

Russian Submarines – www.youtube.com/watch?v=abvdmSNczng.

Second Cavalry Association, Inc. – www.dragoons.org.

The Cold War And The Chaplaincy – www.usachcs.army.mil/history/brief/chapter_7.htm

Cold War Veteran Combat Related Special Compensation - www.military.com/benefits/military-pay/retired-pay/combat-related-special-compensation-faqs#1

August 2004 recovery mission to Greenland for crewmembers of VP-5 LA-9 lost 1/JAN/1962 - www.vpnavy.org/vp5mem.html and www.vpnavy.org/vp5mem_current.html,

Parallel History Project on Cooperative Security - www.php.isn.ethz.ch

MI5 – www.mi5.gov.uk/output/Page586.html

Atomic Archive - www.atomicarchive.com

Report on the Department of Defense Legacy Cold War Project -
www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/ES-Programs/Conservation/ColdWar/coldwar.html

Discovery of Russian maps proves that an invasion was considered -
www.thisislancashire.co.uk/news/localnews/display.var.1229846.0.discovery_of_russian_maps_proves_that_an_invasion_was_considered.php.

Dictionary of Cold War Counterintelligence –
www.fas.org/sgp/news/secretcy/2007/02/021607.html#3.

Eisenhower Institute – www.eisenhowerinstitute.org/index.htm.

Czech Konfederation of Political Prisoners – www.kpv-cr.cz

Cold War in South Florida Historic Resource Study -
www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/coldwar/florida.pdf

Kee Bird's last flight – www.b29keebird.net.

Cold War Political Humor - www.coldwarjokes.com

The Third Battle: Innovation in the U.S. Navy's Silent Cold War Struggle with Soviet Submarines (Newport Paper No. 16, 2003) - www.stormingmedia.us/75/7591/A759124.html.

Open Skies for Peace - www.lamberspublications.com/open_skies.html.

“THE END”

Thank you for your interest in The Cold War Times and support of The Cold War Museum.

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

If you are interested in helping to establish a self-sufficient magazine with advertisements, catalog, and articles send an email to editor@coldwar.org.

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

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Francis Gary Powers, Jr.
Founder
The Cold War Museum

THE BERLIN TUNNEL FOOTNOTES

ⁱ David Stafford, *Spies Beneath Berlin*, (Woodstock, New York: The Overlook Press 2002), p. 7

ⁱⁱ *Clandestine Services History: The Berlin Tunnel Operation 1952-1956* (author's name withheld) – pp. 52-53

ⁱⁱⁱ Joseph J. Trento, *The Secret History of the CIA*, (New York, New York: Carroll & Graf Publishers 2001), p. 141

^{iv} Stafford, p. 109

^v *CIA Memo – The Berlin Tunnel Operation 1952-1956*, p. 23

^{vi} Bayard Stockton, *Flawed Patriot: The Rise and Fall of CIA Legend Bill Harvey*, (Dulles, Virginia: Potomac Books, Inc. 2006), p. 92

^{vii} Stafford, p. 96

^{viii} Christopher Andrew & Vasili Mitrokhin, *The Sword and the Shield: The Mitrokhin Archive and the Secret History of the KGB*, (New York, New York: Basic Books, 1999) p. 399

^{ix} Stafford, pp. 182-183