



Cold War Times[®]

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

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*Opinions expressed in herein are not necessarily those of Cold War Times,
The Cold War Museum[®], or their respective Boards.*

A WORD FROM OUR SPONSOR (www.Spy-Coins.com)
OLD SCHOOL SPY GEAR MEETS HIGH TECH STORAGE MEDIA

New Hollow Spy Coins Will Encapsulate the Micro SD Memory Card. A local firm (Dereu Manufacturing & Design) has brought back the Cold War hollow spy coin with a new twist. Back in the days of the Cold War, hollow coins were used to transfer and hide secret messages and microfilms. While the data holding capacity of a small microfilm was very generous, it holds no candle to micro memory cards available today. A Micro SD Memory card has capacities of up to 16 GB of data. The Dereu Manufacturing Company produces these hollow coins in their own shop in Missouri, one at a time using manual metal working machinery. When assembled, these coins are absolutely indistinguishable from a solid coin to the naked eye. They can be safely handled without danger of separation, and a special tool is included to take them apart. With this marriage of old and new technology, the bearer of one of these hollow coins can conceal in his pocket change enough government, corporate or personal data to fill several hundred volumes, and carry this data unfettered through airports and across International borders. The complete line of these items can be found at www.Spy-Coins.com. (Editors Note: Enter the Code Word "powers" without the quotes and readers of The Cold War Times will receive a 20% discount on any order.)

About The Cold War Museum®

The Cold War Museum® is dedicated education, preservation and research on the global political and ideological confrontation between East and West from the end of World War II to the dissolution of the Soviet Union. For more information go online to www.coldwar.org or write The Cold War Museum®, P.O. Box 861526 Vint Hill, VA 20187. To contact The Cold War Times or to submit articles for future issues, email the editor at editor@coldwar.org or visit www.coldwartimes.com.

Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/81117532053/>

Twitter:

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Linked-In:

http://www.linkedin.com/groups/Cold-War-Museum-4182951?trk=myg_ugrp_ovr

Museum Blog:

<http://cwmblog.blogspot.com/>

THE COLD WAR MUSEUM®

State of the Museum – May, 2012

By John C. Welch, Co-Founder and Board Chair

How important is Cold War history? Is there a Cold War story you want preserved? Can future generations learn from the Cold War toward securing a safer and freer world? These questions speak to the mission of The Cold War Museum®. Below is a brief review of activities, plans and needs at the Museum.

As you read about the progress of the Museum, I ask you to consider the value of preserving and interpreting Cold War history for future generations. And I ask you to compare it to [the immediate needs of maintaining and growing The Cold War Museum](#), which include:

- Monthly rent and utilities: \$1,100
- Dehumidifier with water pump to protect our collection storage area: \$300
- Corporate sponsors for a July fundraiser: \$500
- Print needs including signage and brochures: \$3,500
- And many more as outlined [here](#).

If you have already donated or joined as a Founding Member, thank you! (Please donate again!) If you are considering a donation: Now is the time! The Museum has been fortunate to have received some support, but we need to go further. Right now, please, click [here to](#) help us to secure the future of The Cold War Museum®.

Please, do not put this off for "tomorrow" or even "later today." We have a clear goal of raising \$15,000 by September 2012 and I am counting on you. Are you willing to invest in the preservation of Cold War history? Are you willing to partner with us? Can you not afford even a modest donation to support our important work - which we do with REMARKABLY low overhead and operating costs thanks to our volunteer staff and board members? If you have any questions, or know of any other potential donors (private, corporate or public), please do not hesitate to [contact me directly](#)!

A quick word about our donations and membership processing: you can send a check to The Cold War Museum at PO Box 861526 Vint Hill, VA 20187. Or, you can navigate to our [Contributions Page](#) to find options for giving via Network for Good, PayPal or JustGive. We realize that these third-party donation services are less convenient for you than a direct credit card processing service because they ask you to create a free account for yourself. To minimize expenses and ensure the maximum amount possible of your donation goes straight to the cause you care about, we're researching credit card processing options and hope to present them soon.

Technology

We're very excited about the potential for the Museum's educational mission on the internet. Particularly for Cold War enthusiasts distant from Vint Hill (which is most of you), the value of the Museum lies in its ability to disseminate information and connect people around the globe. I'm glad to report that Mr. Steve Harms has come aboard as our Chief Technology Officer (steve@coldwar.org). Steve is a specialist at technology planning. Our short term goals are simply to integrate membership and online community with the website. But with so much more potential than that, Steve's expertise will allow us to formulate a proper plan and make maximum use of resources. Your assistance is most welcome!

Professionals

As you know, everyone at The Cold War Museum is a volunteer. That makes it difficult at times to attract the best in the business, but we've been fortunate that a host of museum experts from the Northern Virginia area have been willing to consult with us on priorities like storage conditions, artifact preservation techniques and other collections management topics where getting the right advice is really important. Executive Director Jason Hall has conducted some productive meetings with these pros, resulting in a helpful to-do list that will enable us to improve the care we give your donated artifacts. We're eager to move to the next level and hire part time or full time museum professionals, but like everything else, that depends on funding. Nonetheless, our progress in engaging museum professionals points to a very positive trend in the museum's development; one that hopefully will be encouraging to prospective donors. If you or anyone you know have expertise in museum science, display graphics, historical interpretation and narratives, or any other area that the Museum requires for its growth, please [contact me](#) or [Jason](#) and let's get you involved!

Marketing, Social Media and Public Relations

[Here's a link to a presentation](#) we use to describe why the Museum is a good idea. Please explain the mission of the Museum to your friends and help grow our support base. If you have ideas on how we can turn our presentation and brochures into professionally produced print pieces or videos, or if you can help us gain exposure in the media please [contact me](#).

Our [Facebook group page](#) is 900 members strong and hosts a broad array of interesting discussions about the Cold War. Our Facebook and Twitter (@ColdWarMuseum) are ably staffed by volunteer Media Manager Joellyn Jones (jo@coldwar.org). Jo also manages our [Linked-In account](#) and recently created a [Blog for debate and discussion within our community](#). Please visit them often and drop a note of thanks to Jo for all the time and effort she puts into keeping them fresh and interesting.

The Listening Post

You may recall that we've dubbed our little building at Vint Hill *The Listening Post*. The name is an apt reference to Vint Hill's past, and also reflects our intent to learn from you and others who visit the Museum (on line or at Vint Hill) to inform our vision. Our displays are still under construction, so if you visited *The Listening Post* today you'd find a random collection of artifacts and displays that are of interest, but not part of a planned theme rotation. As funds become available and the finished displays are installed, we'll continue upgrading *The Listening Post* and hope you will be able to visit.

Upcoming Events

Some of you may know our esteemed colleague, former Museum board member, founding CIA Museum Curator and professional historian Linda McCarthy. As a great favor to the Museum, Linda and her partner Kris have kindly agreed to make a presentation to a group of our choosing as a fundraising event for the Museum. This presentation, *Spycraft: Tools of the Trade*, promises a fascinating opportunity to touch-feel-and-see some unique and very authentic spy paraphernalia. It's scheduled for July 21 at the Army Navy Club in Fairfax, VA. If you know someone who would place a high value on such an invitation, please [contact me](#). Also, we're looking for sponsors to help with event expenses. Sponsorships will cost \$250 to \$1,000 depending on the amount of visibility desired.

This Fall marks the 50th anniversary of the Cuban Missile Crisis. If certain details come together, this would be an excellent time to launch the Museum to the general public (our opening last Fall was billed as a "soft opening.") The media coverage and exposure opportunities related to this anniversary could be significant for the Museum's successful launch. We are considering offering a symposium at Vint Hill or at a D.C. location with intriguing speakers and special guests. Like the July 21 event, this requires

financial assistance in some combination of sponsorships and attendee support. Please [contact me](#) if you have ideas or would like to help on our planning committee.

Membership

You may recall that we launched a membership program in 2011. For a mere \$25/year you can [become a Founding Member of The Cold War Museum](#). I'm very pleased to present this [list of Founding Members](#), people who understand the need for a Cold War Museum and are doing their part to help it along. New to the membership program is the **Sustaining Member** category. By agreeing to a regular monthly contribution, Sustaining Members achieve greater contributions with less impact on their own budgets and provide critical cash flow to the Museum for its basic expenses like rent and utilities. We sincerely hope you will become a Sustaining Member using the [membership form](#) and one of the payment options on our [contributions web page](#), and thus play a significant role in the creation of our Museum.

Board Development

The [Governing Board](#) of the Museum includes dedicated Cold War Veterans and experts in key areas including nonprofit management, history, business development, law, finance and more. We are seeking nominations for Board members who will be passionate about the Museum's mission, generous in their support, and engaged in the Museum's development. Board members need not be located near Vint Hill, VA, but if distant we ask that they participate in meetings by telephone, at least one meeting per year in person, and volunteer for at least one committee of the Board. If you know a good candidate, please share with her or him [this link to our board application and related documents](#).

Fundraising

I started with this topic, and I'll finish with it because it's that important. We're not in this for money; we're all volunteers dedicated to telling the story of the most volatile period in recorded history. But all the good ideas and deserving missions in the world won't succeed until there's sufficient cash flow. At this stage, the Museum is surviving on the generosity of its few members and donors and income from renting our Cuban Missile Crisis display to a more established museum. We're dedicated and stubborn, but we need your help to meet cash flow for the coming year. With the needed funds, lots of great fundraising ideas can be put in motion to leverage your contribution, such as:

- More membership categories with greater benefits at higher levels
- Donor recognition and naming rights
- Events offering valuable sponsorships
- Capital and annual campaigns
- Marketing and public outreach, and more.

If you can help with our fundraising needs, please [contact me](#). And if you're considering a contribution to the Museum, [here's a list of urgent needs](#) that you can provide to The Cold War Museum today.

In Closing

Freedom isn't free. Many sacrificed greatly during the Cold War to gain or preserve Freedom. There's so much to be remembered and honored about that time, and so much to be learned for the benefit of our children's children. Please help.

John C. Welch, Co-founder and Board Chair

The Cold War Museum®

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THE COLD WAR MUSEUM® – BERLIN

By Baerbel E. Simon – German Affairs

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

A memorial plaque for Adjudant-Chef Philippe Mariotti who was killed by the STASI

The unveiling of a memorial plaque for Adjudant-Chef Philippe Mariotti, a member of the French Military Liaison Mission (FMLM) to the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, who was killed on 22nd March 1984 in Halle/Lettin, in a deliberate collision provoked by the GDR Ministry for State Security and the National People's Army. We will not forget his sacrifice and we will honour his memory.

The ceremony took place on Thursday, 22nd March 2012 at 11:00 AM, Special guests included:

- Veterans of l'Amicale des Anciens de la Mission Militaire Française de Liaison, who all served in the French Military Liaison Mission in Potsdam
- The military defense attaché Major General Philippe CHALMEL, French Embassy, Berlin, accompanied by Adjudant-Chef Philippe Klein
- Chief petty officer Michaël JACQUET and Sergeant Oliver Herbas, French Embassy Berlin
- Colonel Jean Bruneau, liaison officer of operations command of the Bundeswehr (Potsdam)

Patronage: Herr Karsten Birkholz, Amtsdirektor Barnim-Oderbruch.

On the 11th of May the Cold War Museum®-Berlin hosts 30 Berlin Airlift Veterans from the UK. We are working shoulder by shoulder for 6 years. The veterans and their partner invited for Museums tour.

On the 30th of May the Cold War Museum® Berlin hosts 100 students from Poland and Germany for a museums tour and for history lectures. The Cold War Museum® – Berlin joined a special European program for 2012 once again.

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THE COLD WAR MUSEUM® – MIDWEST CHAPTER

By Chris Sturdevant, Chairman

“Alert Today, Alive Tomorrow: Living with the Atomic Bomb, 1945-1965”

Chris Sturdevant headlined a symposium at the Elmhurst Historical Museum (<http://www.elmhurst.org>) in Elmhurst, IL. A large crowd braved the heat to learn about “The Cold War in Our Own Backyard” on Friday March 15.

EAA AirVenture 2012: Are you making plans yet? Do not hesitate on being there in July 2012 as hotels book fast and the excitement comes too quickly! The Cold War Museum will host a tent this year on the grounds July 23 – 29. Among the Cold War Museum featured presenters will be Werner Juretzko and crew members of the “Wild Hog”, a recon plane shot down over Korea in August 1945.

Werner Juretzko announces book publication in English: Be sure to check out the book review section in this issue from our own Werner Juretzko, “Years Without Hope”.

New Berlin Library Veterans Room now has an updated exhibit portion on Berlin. Included are Berlin airlift aircraft models on loan by US Air Force veteran Dave Roebke, who was stationed at Tempelhof AFB during the Cold War.

Visit to Finland Rotary: On April 2, 2012 Chris Sturdevant promoted The Cold War Museum during a visit with Rotarians in Jyvaskyla, Finland. Chris was in Finland competing on behalf of Team USA at the World Masters Indoor Track and Field Championships. Rotary International Des Plaines, IL helped sponsor the trip and exchanged flags with the Finnish group. Chris also visited an air museum in Jyvaskyla and learned much about Finnish involvement during the Bolshevik Revolution, Russian Civil War, and the Winter War during WWII. After a week running in the track meet Chris’ visit commenced with a visit to St Petersburg, Russia.



At left, Chris Sturdevant with Rotary President in Jyvaskyla, Finland. At right is an American made Brewster fighter plane shot down during the Winter War with Russia in 1940 at a local air museum.

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

Chris Sturdevant, The Cold War Museum® - Midwest Chapter

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THE COLD WAR MUSEUM® – CARRIBEAN

Raul Colon - Director

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

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THE COLD WAR MUSEUM® – CALIFORNIA

Richard Neault - Director

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THE COLD WAR MUSEUM® – NEWLY INDEPENT STATES (NIS)

Jason Smart - Director

The Cold War Museum® - NIS (Chapter of the Countries of the Former Soviet Union) continues to progress.

Anyone with information regarding parties in Russia and the surrounding independent states that may be interested in working with CWM-NIS, should contact Jason at jasonjaysmart@gmail.com.

COLD WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

Chairman's Corner

With Vince Milum - Chairman – CWVA

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

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

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

www.legionetrangere.us/indochina_wars_remembrance_association_1946_1975.html

Michael W. (Mick) Stewart, IWRA Secretary
The Indochina Wars (1946-1975) Remembrance Association (IWRA)
5909 Fairdale Lane, Suite 3 * Houston TX 77057 * 713.785.5126

AMERICAN COLD WAR VETERANS

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

The American Cold War Veterans annual meeting was held in Washington, D.C. on May 1, 2012. The meeting was held in Room SVC 200, which is in the new Capitol Visitors Center, on the Senate side of the building. Arlington Cemetery was also visited following the general meeting to hold a memorial service at 4PM. On completion of the service flowers were placed on the graves of Cold War Heroes.

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

Cold War Memories

(Editor's Note: Send us your Cold War Memory for posting in future issue.)

An Interview with Former Strategic Air Command Looking Glass Air Crew Member Duane Carlson

An undeclared cold war between the two nuclear superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, engendered doom of an unexpected attack by Soviet Inter-continental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) against American military bases and underground national command centers. In response, Commander-in-Chief SAC General Curtis Lemay ordered production of 39 specially modified Boeing 707 aircraft designated by the Air Force as EC-135. The SAC Airborne Command Post's permanent call sign was Looking Glass because the air crew could duplicate SAC command post's nuclear launch capabilities. These aircraft were equipped with "four Pratt and Whitney J57 engines had a maximum payload of 322,500 pounds" (Garrison, 2005).

Each air crew, led by an Air Force brigadier general or rear admiral, designated as Airborne Emergency Actions Officer, was comprised of 12 officers and noncommissioned officers or Navy petty officers rigorously trained and stringently certified in processing top secret Emergency War Orders (EWOs) or Emergency Actions Messages (EAMs). Each aircraft's interior battle cab was installed with command, control, and communications equipment that allowed the airborne crew to launch SAC's entire arsenal of ICBMs. The usual eight-hour shift aboard Looking Glass "was spent flying a random pattern over the skies of the upper Midwest at a cruising altitude of 36,900 feet" (Garrison, 2005). Carlson further explains that the EC-135 aircraft could remain airborne for twelve hours or longer with air refueling; on one occasion Looking Glass remained airborne with its original crew for 23 hours because of adverse weather at the destination air base.

Duane Carlson, a noncommissioned officer (NCO), initially assigned to the Plattsburg AFB command post, was selected by SAC to receive comprehensive emergency actions training in preparation for a billet aboard Looking Glass, in 1962. Although duty aboard Looking Glass was often tense, it nonetheless included amenities like comfortable chairs, a well provisioned kitchen and sparking restrooms. Because Looking Glass' operational mission was nuclear this required SAC command post to frequently broadcast encoded and encrypted emergency messages. As Carlson explained, these EAMs required one officer and one NCO to correctly authenticate, flawlessly transcribe, meticulously validate, and accurately translate the message prior to briefing the Airborne Emergency Actions Officer. Another corollary of duty aboard

Looking Glass was the frequency and rigidity of SAC EA Inspectors General; evaluations were notoriously stringent; one processing error however minor would result in immediate decertification and remedial training for the humiliated crew member. Nonetheless, morale and esprit de corps among Looking Glass officers' and enlisted personnel was perennially high because they experienced many perilous adventures together and were determined to defend America against its powerful adversary: the Soviet Union.

Duane Carlson retired from active duty in 1974 with the rank of senior master sergeant; he resides in Sumter County, Florida with his wife Andrea.

Bill LaBounty of Bloomington, IL passes on this information in response to Chuck Stone about Yokota AFB in the 1950's:

Last week I received the link to your very nice web site on the 91st & 1091st at Yokota in the 1950s

After reading of your experiences at Yokota, I thought I was reading about the experiences of my crew commanded by Major Robert Whaley. Our crew could well have been your replacement at the 91st in 1954. We were one of several crews (4?) that transferred to the 91st RQ from the 344th Bomb Squadron of the 98th Bomb Wing on June 24, 1954. The 98th was returning to the states and our crews would have to stay. We were informed that we would have to stay 18 months or to the end of our enlistment. Most of the married members applied to get our wives to come to Yokota. Our Pilot, CFC gunner, Navigator and Video Op all changed over the next 7 months.

Most of our crew was from Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. We crewed up as you did at Randolph AFB at San Antonio, TX., (September 1953), on to Stead at Reno, to Dayton's Wright Patterson AFB to pick up a B-29 to ferry to Japan (didn't as it had no engines on it) and on to Yokota to replace the crew that flew the last combat mission over Korea (98th Bomb Wing). I was the Bombardier on Major Whaley's 344th crew and the Photo Navigator after we came to the 91st.

In 2002-2003, I got in contact with as many of the crew as possible, including replacements. Two had died, was unable to find four out of 19. Like your crew, all that I contacted sent me their photos, bios, stories, etc. I ended up making a crew CD of all that information.

One of the main items I can give you information was the RB-29 shot down near the Kurile Islands held by Russia. It was shot down on November 7, 1954. It of course was an International incident. On my CD, I have 9 pages of my descriptions, of maps, my home town local newspaper article and four New York Times articles about the incident.

On October 26, 1954, our crew flew a mapping mission to the NE tip of Hokkaido to shoot 9 short mapping lines that had never been mapped successfully because of the location and very short mapping time available. We were properly briefed about the dangers of the Russians 30 to 100 miles to the East and the lines pointing directly at the islands. Briefed to fly west to east and rack it over to avoid going over water. (As you know the RB-29 did not make short turns. We were fully armed and prepared to use them. MIGs were reported to the East of our positions.

We successfully completed eight of the nine lines. The 9th line over a mountainous area was miles to the West and we were out of sun angle before we finished lines 7 & 8. We returned to base.

After the photography was evaluated, it was determined lines 7 & 8 were too dark to use because of the lack of sun.

On Sunday November 7 a crew flew to Hokkaido to pick up the three remaining photo lines. We presume that the crew was briefed the same as our crew was, but we don't know the. The problems started before take off as the CFC gunner had a big Sat. night and did not show, which should have aborted the mission. They flew anyway without a CFC gunner to start a very bad day. Aircraft Commander Capt. Feith? either didn't get it turned quickly enough or was going to fly the second line east to west. They got shot down, 1 killed (photo navigator) at the coast and other 10 parachuting and landing on Hokkaido.

After the crew was picked up and returned to Yokota, Capt Feith was sent to Washington, DC and never seen again.

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. Below are continued from the last issue and will be run as they remain relevant)

Roger A Babler, webmaster for www.a-2-562.org , sends along this Nike reunion update:

We have expanded the scope of the A-2-562 "Moose Creek Nike" reunion to include all Alaska Nike vets. We met at the Anchorage "Site Summit" event enjoyed the event. Our reunion will be in your area this year as we mover across the country to different locations. This year it will be held at Sandy Hook NJ on Sept 19th. We have 2 contacts there that seem to be very helpful: Peter De Marco and Don Woods. Don served at A-2-562. With the addition of the Anchorage vets I will be contacting as many of them that I can find using the attendance list from the Anchorage Reunion and those posted at "Ed's Nike Site" that will be a good base to start with. At the present I think we have a distribution list of somewhat over 200 names that served in the Fairbanks / Eielson units.

We have done an overhaul of our website to add additional pages dedicated to our reunions a direct link is: http://www.a-2-562.org/reunion_r/index_r2.html

Charles D. Carter, Nike Historian, sends along this Nike missile reunion (www.Nike252.org)

The Nike veterans who served in the 2nd Missile Battalion 52nd Air Defense Artillery from 1962 – 1983 in south Florida and Ft Bliss (and family and friends) are invited to attend the Nike252 Veterans Reunion and Commemorative Ceremony October 20-21, 2012. This event coincides with the 50th anniversary of the Cuban Missile Crisis which was the basis for the Homestead-Miami Air Defense Network.

In addition to a meeting and dinner on Saturday evening, a tour of the former A Battery inside Everglades National Park will be conducted after a ceremony in the administration mess hall to commemorate and honor the service of the Nike veterans who served in the Homestead-Miami Air Defense Network.

To view the reunion agenda, and register, visit the Nike 252 website at www.Nike252.org

REUNION WEBSITES

Visit these following websites for additional reunion information:

www.raymack.com/usaf/buddies.html

www.radomes.org

www.vets.org/airforce.htm

www.thewall-usa.com/reunion

www.uasf.com/reunions.htm

www.reunionismag.com/military_reunions.html

www.military.com/Resources/ReunionList

www.naweaps.com/index_reunions/reunion_index.htm

www.usaf.com/reunions.htm

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

www.jacksjoint.com/cgreunion.htm

Cold War Articles

(Please send article submissions for review to: <mailto:editor@coldwar.org>)

Cold War Patriots ***By Thomas Bullock***

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

In December 1949, about 8,000 curies of radioactive iodine and about 20,000 curies of radioactive xenon were intentionally released from a plutonium processing plant's stack on the Hanford Plant in southeast Washington. It was called the "Green Run" undertaken by the Air Force shortly after the first Soviet atomic bomb detonation. The purpose of the test, releasing highly radioactive isotopes from "green" fuel, was to obtain information for monitoring Soviet nuclear activities in order to determine how much and how fast they were producing plutonium for nuclear weapons. The Soviet detonation of a nuclear weapon startled the experts who believed our Cold War adversary was several years from attaining this critical milestone. This astonishing accomplishment was facilitated by the fact that communist spies had infiltrated the United State's nuclear weapons complex during and after World War II stealing secret plans for the design of nuclear weapons.

According to Richard Rhodes in his book, *Dark Sun: The Making of the Hydrogen Bomb*, the plans for

the atomic bomb, plus tons of nuclear weapons materials, strategic intelligence reports, and the plans for much of the most advanced aviation, electronic, and heavy industrial technology passed through Gore Field and East Base at Great Falls, Montana, in sealed diplomatic containers. Dozens, if not hundreds, of Soviet agents also entered the U.S. through Great Falls as part of the Soviet Lend-lease delegation and staff.

The Cold War was heating up and for the next 40 some years the United States and the Soviet Union faced off in a world wide struggle between ideologies; communism versus democracy, socialism versus capitalism. The conflict involved a massive buildup of arms by both nations including the development, production and deployment of nuclear weapons resulting in the potential of mutual assured destruction (MAD). MAD was a strategy espoused by Robert McNamara, Secretary of Defense under President John F. Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson. Under this scenario the explicit threat to the Soviet Union was that even though the United States would suffer a crippling blow from a first strike of Soviet nuclear weapons targeting our missile silos, our submarine launched ballistic missiles would still have the capability to annihilate the Soviet Union.

Then there were many of us during the Cold War that dedicated our lives to the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons, and the fabrication and testing of nuclear warheads. The Cold War wasn't a shooting war in the sense that the USSR and USA didn't come to head to head armed conflicts, although wars of containment were fought in a number of countries including Korea and Vietnam against communist forces supported by the USSR. The nation faced an aggressive and dangerous adversary. It was a time when both the United States and the Soviet Union were producing nuclear weapons at an alarming rate with enough destructive power to destroy each other's nation with colossal collateral damage to their neighbors. In other words, an all out nuclear war had the potential to destroy the entire world's population. This dire state of unease was dramatically portrayed in Nevil Shute's novel, "On the Beach".

During the Cold War thousands of military personnel were the B 52 flight crews on alerts twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, missileers in control of the nuclear tipped ICBMs, soldiers with boots on ground, submariners hauling around ballistic missiles deep beneath in the oceans; In support of these courageous warriors was a large contingent of Cold War Patriots. The 700,000 or more Americans who have worked since 1942 to maintain our nation's nuclear deterrent. In the process, many of us contracted illnesses from radiation or toxic exposure. We patriots toiled away in the far-flung weapons complex. Nuclear scientists at Los Alamos and Livermore designed the weapons; engineers, designers, construction workers, and production personnel designed, built and operated the facilities producing the nuclear and non-nuclear materials, fabricating the bomb components, and performing the final assembly of the weapons. Other engineers, scientists, technicians and construction workers conducted thousands of tests to ensure the darn things would work as designed. Our battlefields were on the sage covered desert of eastern Washington, the piney forests of South Carolina, the windswept high plateau along the Rocky Mountain Front Range near Boulder, Colorado, on the ancient lava fields in a remote region in central Idaho, in the valleys of the rugged terrain of east Tennessee, at a high aerie in the Santa Inez Mountains in New Mexico and in a bucolic valley in the San Francisco Bay Area. We fought in skirmishes in the vast Nevada and New Mexico deserts and in the South Pacific risking our lives and health testing the frightening bombs we had produced. We had secret outposts in the wide-open spaces of Texas and in the wooded hills of Ohio and Kentucky.

Our enemy was time. Our commanders, driven by demands of the Department of Defense (DOD), dictated inflexible production demands for nuclear weapons. We were fighting the clock in order to maintain parity with the Soviet bomb makers. The dangers we faced were not bullets and bombs, but the deadly radiation emitted from the atomic bomb ingredients. We faced the constant threat of radiation

sickness that many of us continue battle. We weren't in foxholes or trenches, but bellied up to gloveboxes handling and processing the exceedingly dangerous and hazardous bomb ingredients; plutonium, high-enriched uranium, tritium, and beryllium. Not only were these materials extremely toxic with the potential of causing years of debilitating cancers and berylliosis, but also fissionable plutonium and high-enriched uranium could cause instant death and long term radiation sickness resulting from accidental criticalities. The high-level radioactive waste generated during the production of the weapons also posed a serious threat to the production workers as well as to the nearby residents. Hand in hand with the development of nuclear weapons was the development of nuclear energy for ship propulsion and electrical power. Many of the same engineers and scientists who designed nuclear warheads, built and operated weapon production facilities, also contributed to the advancement of peaceful uses of the atom, it in its self not without many of the same hazards.

The efforts of the Cold War Patriots not only provided the nuclear deterrence against the Soviet Union, but the entire world benefited from our dedication, ingenuity, and inventions for the peaceful uses of the atom. Reactor concepts developed during the Cold War have been exported to foreign countries, such as France, England, Canada, Japan, Germany, Israel, South Africa, Sweden and a host of others where the technology is being utilized as an alternate source of energy. The legacy of the Cold War and the rush to build and deploy thousands of nuclear weapons invoke mixed reactions; on one hand the deterrence held at bay the Soviet Union and the probable prevention of worldwide devastation. While on the other hand left behind are vast volumes of deadly radioactive waste spread out across the nation at the numerous production and manufacturing sites. The cost for cleaning up these areas is running into billions of dollars.

Author Bio.

Thomas Bullock, a native of Montana, grew up in Great Falls along the banks of the mighty Missouri River. After graduating from the University of Montana Thomas had a fascinating career managing the design of facilities for manufacturing nuclear fuels and nuclear weapon components. Now retired in southern California, he spends his time freelance writing, cruising with his wife Suzie, playing tennis and enjoying his grandchildren.

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Read more at: <http://www.smashwords.com/books/view/84648>

Virginia's role in the development of the AOE ship

The State of Virginia was the site of two parts of the development of the of fast combat support ship (AOE) in the 1950's. Virginia waters were the site of the initial U.S. Navy testing of the AOE ship concept. The engines for the first two ships came from a never completed WW II era battleship hull built at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard.

The class of fast combat support ship (AOE) presently in service of the U.S. Navy has the speed to keep up with the carrier battle groups. It rapidly replenishes Navy task forces and can carry more than 177,000 barrels of oil; 2,150 tons of ammunition; 500 tons of dry stores; and 250 tons of refrigerated stores. It receives petroleum products, ammunition and stores from shuttle ships and redistributes these items simultaneously to carrier battle group ships. This reduces the vulnerability of serviced ships by reducing alongside time.

UNREP(Underway Replenishment) is the transfer of fuel, munitions, supplies and personnel from one vessel to another while ships are underway. With UNREP, a whole fleet can be re-supplied, rearmed and refueled in a matter of hours while proceeding on its mission. Before ships perfected the skills necessary to replenish at sea, ships had to return to port to re-supply, thus leaving the sea lanes and the remainder of the force unguarded. It enables ships to receive the supplies they need so they can carry out operations where friendly re-supply ports are not available. UNREP allows the U.S. Navy to sustain operations indefinitely and operate anywhere in the world. During and prior to World War II the U.S Navy aircraft carriers had to conduct underway replenishment from multiple ship types to receive all the supplies the carrier needed. In the late 1930's prior to the start of WW II in August of 1939, the navy of Nazi era Germany "the Kriegsmarine" put into service a class of supply ships that supplied through underway replenishment fuel, ammunition and general supplies from the same ship. Two of these ships were found intact when Germany surrendered in May of 1945. One of these ships was the Dithmarschen, It was built by F. Schichau, Danzig, in 1938, for the German Navy. Taken over by British authorities at Bremerhaven when World War II ended, Dithmarschen was allocated to the United States Navy on January 15, 1946 by the Inter-Allied Reparations Commission. Because of availability of funds issues and debate among U.S defense policy makers about the role of the aircraft carrier in the era of the atomic weapons the conversion of the ship for U.S Navy use was not completed until 1953. The ship was renamed the USS Conecuh and was commissioned 16 February 1953, Commander M. B. Freeman in command.

Following her shakedown in the Virginia Capes, she steamed to Greenock, Scotland to take part in NATO Operation "Mariner" (16 September-20 October). She sailed for a tour of duty with the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean (5 March-28 May 1954), then underwent an extensive overhaul at Norfolk (30 June 1954-4 January 1955). She remained at Norfolk except for refueling units at sea, operations in the Caribbean, and off the Florida Keys (25 October-7 November 1955), until decommissioned and transferred to the Maritime Commission for retention in the Maritime Reserve Fleet 3 April 1956. She was stricken from the Navy List on 1 June 1960.

The results of the testing of the Conecuh led to the development of and production of the Sacramento class AOE ships of the United States Navy . The first ship , the USS Sacramento , was commissioned in 1964. The USS Sacramento and the USS Camden of the five ship Sacramento Class utilized the engines of the never completed Iowa Class Battleship B-66. BB-66 was to have been named USS Kentucky upon completion. Kentucky, a 45,000-ton Iowa class battleship, was built at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Virginia, but never completed. Her keel was first laid in March 1942. Construction was suspended in June of that year and not resumed until December 1944. Work was again suspended in February 1947. The incomplete hull was launched in January 1950 to make Kentucky's building dock available for other uses. The hull was sold to a ship scrapping firm in Baltimore Maryland in 1958 after the engines were removed for reuse.

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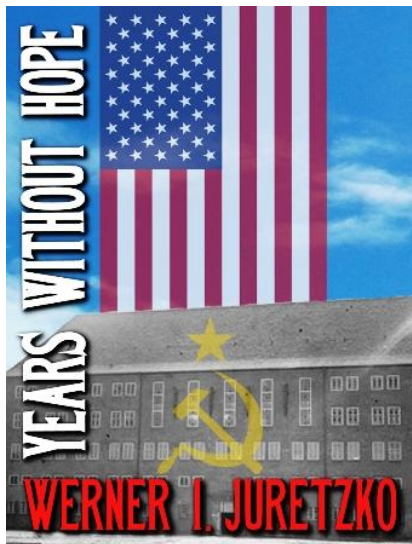
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COLD WAR BOOKS, DVDS, BOOK REVIEWS, AND RELATED ITEMS

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

Years Without Hope

By Werner Juretzko



The date: Aug. 19, 1955.

The setting: A cheap hotel room in Schwerin, East Germany. Outside, the wind howls on an unseasonably chilly August evening. A thunderstorm crackles ominously in the distance.

Twenty-three-year-old Werner Juretzko has just returned from yet another dangerous mission collecting information for a western military intelligence service. He's tired from a typical day of evasion and deception, and he's about to go to bed.

Suddenly, there's a sharp knock at the door. Juretzko darts to the window and prepares to leap from his second floor room. But outside, several KGB/Stasi security agents surround his hotel.

He realizes he's caught. Juretzko tears up several incriminating photo negatives and eats them. Then he opens the door to find several guns pointed at him. He surrenders.

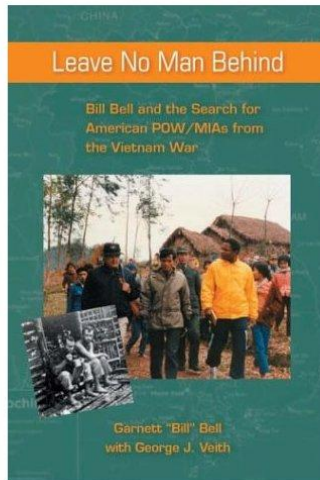
That's where the harmless movie scenario ends and the harsh reality of Cold War brutality begins. Juretzko was arrested and thrown in prison. For the next six years, he eked out a miserable existence between various East German jails. He was beaten, tortured and saw several friends executed. "Forty-one western operatives ended up dead - and those were just the ones I knew," he says.

Years Without Hope by Werner Juretzko (Paperback - Mar 5, 2012) Buy new: \$12.99 - Eligible for FREE Super Saver Shipping

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Leave No Man Behind: Bill Bell and the Search for American POW/MIAs from the Vietnam War Garnett "Bill" Bell & George J. Veith



Leave No Man Behind: An eyewitness account of the Vietnam War from its early stages through the last day of the Republic, 30 April 1975. A startling new look at the postwar era and the issue of America's unreturned veterans listed as POW/MIA, an issue that has haunted America since the beginning of American involvement. Shrouded in controversy, a subject of great emotion amid charges of governmental conspiracy and Communist deceit, the possibility of American servicemen being held in secret captivity after the war's end has influenced U.S. policy toward Southeast Asia for three decades. Now, the first chief of the U.S. Government's only official office in postwar Vietnam provides an insider's account of that effort. The challenges he faced in dealing with U.S. politicians, including

Vietnam veterans, Senators John McCain and John Kerry, are an ardent reminder of the many similarities in the bloody wars fought by American troops in both Vietnam and Iraq-Afghanistan. In an illuminating and deeply personal memoir, the government's top missing persons investigator in Southeast Asia, who later became a member of the U.S. Congressional Staff, discusses the history of the search for missing Americans, reveals how the Communist Vietnamese stonewalled U.S. efforts to discover the truth, and how the standards for MIA case investigations were gradually lowered while pressure for expanded commercial and economic ties with communist Vietnam increased. Leave No Man Behind is the compelling story of a dedicated group of professionals who, against great odds, were able to uphold the proud military traditions of duty, honor and country.

This book is one of the most accurate and detailed accounts of the Vietnam War from beginning to end. It is arguably the very best book ever written concerning the important POW/MIA issue. No one, military, civilian, or private citizen, has contributed as much as Bill Bell to the national effort to recover and repatriate America's unreturned veterans from the Vietnam War. Every veteran of any war definitely needs to read this important work, which is destined to become an icon that will withstand the test of time. Bill Bell certainly deserves the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his courageous efforts." Michael Depaulo, Vietnam Vet, USMC and National Service Officer, Rolling Thunder Inc.

This book isn't just for the soldier, student, or history buff. It's also for the average American who should know more about the Vietnam War, how people in our CURRENT government felt and behaved then, and how the war in Afghanistan might have a similar outcome. 474 pages, semi-hardback: ISBN 096476634-5,

Signed copy available at billbell@pinncom.com for \$19.95 or from http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_sb_noss_1?url=search-alias%3Dstripbooks&field-keywords=leave+no+man+behind

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COLD WAR EVENTS, REQUESTS, AND RELATED ITEMS

Call for Papers

Cold War Essay Prize Competition, 2012

For the eighth year, the John A. Adams '71 Center for Military History and Strategic Analysis at the Virginia Military Institute is pleased to announce that it will award prizes for the best unpublished research papers dealing with the United States military in the Cold War era (1945-1991). Any aspect of the Cold War military is eligible, with papers on war planning, operations, intelligence, logistics, and mobilization especially welcome. Please note that essays which relate aspects of the Korean and Southeast Asian conflicts to the larger Cold War are also open for consideration.

Not only do we invite your submission of previously unpublished pieces, but we encourage you to pass along this notice to colleagues or promising graduate students who might be working in this area.

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 July 2012. Please make your submission by Microsoft Word and limit your entry to a maximum of 7500 words (minimum 4,000 words), exclusive of preferred endnote documentation and bibliography. A panel of judges will, over the summer, examine all papers; the Adams Center will then announce its top three rankings early in the fall of 2012. The Journal of Military History will be happy to consider those award winners for publication. In addition, the Adams Center would like to post the better papers on its website--with the permission of the author, of course.

Submissions and questions:

James L. Adams, Ed.D.

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540-464-7447

Fax: 540-464-7246

Results of the 2011 Cold War Essay Contest

sponsored by the John A. Adams '71 Center for Military History and Strategic Analysis

Department of History, Virginia Military Institute

First prize: \$2000 "Virtually Useless: The Rise and Fall of the Safeguard Ballistic Missile Defense System"
by Joseph C. Scott, United States Military Academy

Second prize: \$1000 "New Look Over Taiwan: The Eisenhower Administration and the Formosa Straits Crisis, August-October 1958" by James Young, Kansas State University

Third prize: \$500 "Without Mercy: US Strategic Intelligence and Finland in the Cold War"
by Jukka Rislakki, Jarmala, Latvia

Honorable mentions (in alphabetical order):

"History of the Special Forces Medic and the Role of Medicine in Counterinsurgency, 1952-1975"

by Justin Barr, Yale University

"Blue versus Orange: The United States Naval War College, Japan, and the Old Enemy in the Pacific, 1945-1946"
by Hal M. Friedman, Henry Ford Community College

"Failure to Plant the SEAD: USAF Suppression of Enemy Air Defense Doctrine and Linebacker Offensives" by James Young, Kansas State University.