



Cold War Times

The Internet Newsletter of the Cold War Museum

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August 2001**

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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.

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Cold War Museum Update

Francis Gary Powers, Jr.

Dear Friends of the Cold War Museum,

This is the second issue of the Cold War Times produced by the Cold War Museum. The first section of the Cold War Times focuses on Cold War Museum updates and developments. The second part contains several Cold War stories for your reading enjoyment. (If this email was sent to you in error or you would like to be removed from the mailing list, please send a return email with "REMOVE" in the subject line).

Cold War Times - The Cold War Museum is pleased to introduce Bryan J. Dickerson who has agreed to serve as Volunteer Editor for the Cold War Times. We are looking for articles and advertisers for publication in our magazine, Cold War Times. To submit an article contact Bryan Dickerson at editor@coldwartimes.com. To inquire about sponsorship opportunities or ad rates for future issues, please contact Gary Powers at gpowersjr@coldwar.org. Additional information on the Cold War Times can be found online at http://www.coldwar.org/education/coldwar_magazine.html

Artifact Donations - During the last year we had several significant contributions to the Cold War Museum collection. I would like to take a moment to thank Jonathan David and Gerald Wilkerson for each donating a significant collection of Soviet and East German uniforms, flags banners, regalia and related items to the Museum. Original Check Point Charlie signs, GDR government pictures, and a wide variety of flags are just a small sample of the items that were donated.

Domain Name Dispute - California attorney Joseph Fogel has agreed to represent the Cold War Museum against a complaint that was filed in California, which

challenged the Museum's trademark, The Cold War Museum. This law suite stems from a domain name dispute filed with ICANN (www.icann.org) in January 2001, which the Museum won against a wealthy entrepreneur who had violated the Cold War Museum's intellectual property rights. Our case was heard by an arbitrator on March 26, 2001 and it was the arbitrator's ruling that the wealthy entrepreneur was in violation of trademark law and the three domain names in questions were ordered to be transferred to the Cold War Museum. However, despite the arbitrator's ruling, the wealthy entrepreneur has filed a complaint (law suit) against Francis Gary Powers, Jr. and the Cold War Museum in order to delay / prevent the transfer of the domain names in questions. Additional details to follow.

CWM Golf Tournament - On May 17 the Cold War Museum hosted their first annual charity golf tournament to raise money for the museum. 38 golfers participated in this event and helped to raise over \$1,500. We would like to thank our sponsors: The Legacy Project – Title Sponsor, Fairfax Automobile Dealer Association - Breakfast, David M. Schwartz Architecture – Longest Drive, Alec Kohut – Gift Bag Sponsor, Washington Valve – 19th Hole, and Paradigm Solutions - Hole In One.

HR-107 Update - On March 8, 2001, Francis Gary Powers, Jr. represented the Cold War Museum before the Congressional House Subcommittee on National Parks, Open Spaces, and Public Lands in support of HR 107, which would help preserve Cold War historic sites across the United States. Since his testimony, Gary has meet with several key law makers to discuss congressional support for the museum. To read the testimony, visit www.coldwar.org and click on "Congressional Testimony."

Cold War Committees - The Cold War Museum has authorized the creation of a Fundraising Committee and a Board Development Committee. Nominations for potential committee members can be emailed to gpowersjr@coldwar.org

USS Liberty - On June 8, 2001 a memorial service was held to commemorate the 34th Anniversary of the attack on the USS Liberty. In attendance were several Liberty crew survivors, James Branford, author of the "Body of Secrets," and Carmella LaSpada, Founder of No Greater Love. The Cold War Museum is pleased to report that crewmembers Donald Pageler and <mailto:donpageler@earthlink.net> John Hrankowski of the USS Liberty have helped acquire exhibit material on the June 8, 1967 attack of the USS Liberty by Israel. In addition, other family members have offered to assist the museum in.

Air America - The Cold War Museum is in talks with the Air America Association (www.air-america.org) about working together to create exhibits for the Cold War Museum. In addition, the Museum is in talks with an Airborne Ranger of the Vietnam War who has

found 6 beautiful Air America 204-Bs helicopters that evacuated "The Fall of Saigon"....and survived. If all goes well me may have one for exhibit ion the not so distant future.

Mobile U-2 Incident Exhibit - The U-2 Incident will be displayed at the Florida International Museum (www.floridamuseum.org/) in St. Petersburg, Florida from March 25, 2001 – March 30, 2002. We are currently looking for other locations to exhibit our U-2 incident display. Two other museums have expressed interest – The International Spy Museum (scheduled to open in March 2002 in Washington, DC) and the Forum of Contemporary History in Leipzig, Germany. If you know of any museums in your area that would like to host our mobile exhibit, please contact the Cold War Museum.

Tax-Deductible Contributions and Artifact Donations - Please consider making a donation to the Cold War Museum. Financial and artifact donations to the Museum will ensure that future generations will remember Cold War events and personalities that forever altered our understanding of national security, international relations, and personal sacrifice for one's country. Together we can make this vision a reality. Your support is greatly appreciated. If you should have any questions or want additional information, please visit www.coldwar.org or contact:

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Cold War 10 Year Anniversary - In late November or Early December, the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation will host a reception to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of the end of the Cold War. The Cold War Museum will put together a small display in addition to buying a table for the event. More details to follow. If you would like to attend, please call (703) 273-2381 or email gpowersjr@coldwar.org.

Museum Location - Talks have begun with Fairfax County Park Authority about locating the Cold War Museum at a former Nike base in Lorton, Virginia. As progress develops, additional information will be distributed.

Smithsonian Affiliates Conference - In June 2001, Cold War Museum representatives attended the Smithsonian Affiliates Conference in Washington, DC. During the conference Museum representatives were able to take a behind the scenes look at the Smithsonian collection and meet with other affiliate members from across the country.

Board of Directors - The Cold War Museum is pleased to announce that Major General Mike Wyrick (http://www.af.mil/news/biographies/wood_cn.html) and Lieutenant General C. Norman Wood (http://www.af.mil/news/biographies/wyrick_mk.html) have agreed to serve on the board of directors. In addition, R. Cargill Hall, Chief Historian for the National Reconnaissance Office (see <http://www.nro.odci.gov>) and Dr. Gerald L. Gordon, President and CEO of the Fairfax County Economic Development Authority (see <http://www.fairfaxcountyedda.org>) have agreed to serve on the board of directors. Their confirmation will take place at the next regular board meeting for the museum. For more information about these new directors, click on the web link following their name.

Spies of Washington Tour

Our Spy Tour continues to grow, however, don't be fooled by the more expensive and shorter knock off version of our tour, which is organized by a private company. All proceeds from the original **Spies of Washington Tour** are donated directly to the Cold War Museum, which helps with their mission to preserve Cold War history and honor Cold War Veterans. On November 18 the Museum will host their popular Hanssen Spy Tour.

To read the Washington Post article about the tour, click www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A49841-2001Apr22.html. The Museum also added www.spytour.com to their holdings. Below are a list of dates for future tours. The Museum would like to encourage those of you that live in the area to attend one of our upcoming tours or help organize a tour for your company or organization.

Spy Tour Schedule 2001

4 August - Public Tour/ Space Available

1 September - Public Tour with recon crew members / Space Available

28 September - Private Tour for the Shepard's Center

(www.shepherdcenters.org/oakton/index.shtml)

29 September - Private Tour for Diversions (www.diversionsinc.com)

26 October – Private Tour (classified)

27 October – Public Tour / Space Available

28 October – Private Tour for Association of Old Crows (www.crows.org)

6 November Private Tour for Howard County Parks and Recreation

(www.co.ho.md.us/recparks/rpfit.htm)

18 November - Public Tour of the sites related to Robert Hanssen of the FBI

24 November – Public Tour / Space Available

15 December - Private Tour for Smithsonian Associates

(<http://smithsonianassociates.si.edu/start.htm>)

A Few Words From the Editor...

Bryan J. Dickerson

First I would like to thank Gary Powers, Jr. and the Cold War Museum for the opportunity to assist the Museum. I would also like to thank Lt. Col. Dee Paris, USA (Ret.) for first putting me in contact with Gary. Lt. Col. Paris, who is also President of the 14th Tank Battalion Association (9th Armored Division), has helped me on several previous and current projects relating to World War Two.

We are now accepting submissions for Cold War Times. Depending upon space, I intend to print three (3) to five (5) articles per issue. Please see the last page of this current issue for submission guidelines. Submissions may be sent to the newsletter by mail (see first page for mailing address) or by e-mail: editor@coldwartimes.com.

Cold War National Monument

By Steve Ririe

On August 4th 2001 families around the country will be converging on Las Vegas, Nevada to honor 14 men who perished on a top secret flight headed to Area 51 on November 17, 1955. These men were involved in the U-2 program. Now their families will participate in bringing down wreckage of the crashed C-54.

Support for the effort to bring a National Monument for the Cold War is growing. Senator Harry Reid (D) Nevada and Senator John Ensign (R) Nevada are working with congress to recognize these heroes. State of Nevada Senate Joint Resolution No. 9 was sent to Congress March 15, 2001 as an emergency resolution. This Cold War Monument will honor all cold war heroes for whom recognition is long over due. For more information, send an e-mail to Ririesrus@aol.com.

Seeking Information

[Editor's Note: As space permits, CWT will print information requests from researchers, etc. Please send information requests to CWT via e-mail (editor@coldwartimes.com) or the mailing address for the Cold War Museum.]

I am searching for unit history and unit roster for the period of 1947 to 1960 for the: 10th Finance Disbursing Section at times known as 10th FDS and 10th Finance Section (Disbursing). Please contact Charles R. Sweitzer via e-mail at charles347@BlazeNet.net

This Month During The Cold War...

The End of the Prague Spring

CzechoSlovakia's attempt at liberalization came to an abrupt and violent end when the Soviet Union and four of its Warsaw Pact allies invaded the country on the night of 20-21 August 1968. In doing so, the Soviet Union significantly altered Cold War relations with the United States and NATO.

After suffering for two decades under strict Communist rule, CzechoSlovakia embarked on an ambitious program of liberalization led by such reformers as Alexander Dubcek, Josef Smrkovsky, and Oldrich Cernik. Their goal was to create "Socialism with a Human Face." To do so they relaxed the strict controls on speech and the press and instituted many other reforms. These efforts became known as "the Prague Spring."

The Communist leaders of the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria feared that the CzechoSlovak reforms would spill over into their own countries on the night of 20-21 August 1968. So they sent some 200,000 troops and a few hundred tanks to invade CzechoSlovakia and put an end to the Prague Spring. To justify their actions, the Soviets conspired with a few CzechoSlovak anti-reformists and responded to their call for help against counter-revolutionists. The CzechoSlovak Armed Forces did not resist the invaders but neither did they help them. Nevertheless, some 100 Czechs and Slovaks were killed and several hundred were wounded by the invaders. Dubcek and the other reformers were removed from power and their liberalization efforts terminated.

At this time, the United States was embroiled in the war in Vietnam and political and racial strife at home. With the days of his presidency winding down, Lyndon Johnson was seeking to improve U.S. / Soviet relations. As a result, Johnson and his Administration had paid scant attention to the Prague Spring and were unprepared to respond to the Soviet invasion.

The Soviet invasion had a substantial impact upon U.S. / Soviet relations. Congressional efforts to reduce U.S. troop levels in western Europe all but evaporated due to the invasion. The U.S. Senate tabled the nuclear non-proliferation treaty until the following year. The invasion forced the postponement of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The following November, Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev declared that the Soviet Union would intervene against "anti-socialist" forces in Communist countries.

The End of America's Atomic Monopoly

On 23 September 1949, President Harry S. Truman announced to a stunned American people, "We have evidence that within recent weeks an atomic explosion occurred in the U.S.S.R." America's atomic monopoly was over after just four years.

In the early days of that month, U.S. Air Force reconnaissance aircraft and ground stations in the Pacific Theater had detected alarming sudden increases in atmospheric radiation. An investigation soon confirmed that the Soviet Union had successfully exploded an atomic device somewhere in Soviet Asia.

Soviet atomic research began shortly before the outbreak of World War Two. It was interrupted by the German invasion in June 1941 but resumed the following year after the military situation had sufficiently improved. Espionage enabled the Soviets to successfully construct an atomic weapon years before they would have been able to otherwise. In particular, scientist Karl Fuchs who worked on the U.S. Manhattan Project gave atomic secrets to the Soviets via a Soviet spy ring that included Americans Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

On 29 August 1949, the Soviets successfully exploded a 22-kiloton plutonium bomb on a tower at the Semipalatinsk Test Site in Kazakhstan in Soviet Asia. Codenamed "First Lightning," the test used a bomb which was a near exact copy of the "Fat Man" bomb dropped by the United States on Nagasaki, Japan four years earlier.

Due to the rapid de-mobilization of conventional forces following the end of World War Two and drastic cuts to the defense budget, the U. S. had come to rely heavily upon its atomic monopoly to offset the Soviet forces' numerical superiority. The Soviets' successful atomic bomb test occurred much sooner than American political, scientific and military leaders had believed possible. Having lost its atomic monopoly, the United States immediately took action to ensure that it maintained atomic superiority over the Soviets. More funds were appropriated for defense to expand atomic research and put more atomic bombs into production. In addition, Truman approved the development of a new, much powerful weapon --- the hydrogen bomb.

----- Bryan J. Dickerson

High Altitude Clear Air Turbulence (HICAT) Research Employing an Air Force U2 Aircraft Platform

By Walter L. Elden, P.E. (Ret.)

Project Engineer (1965), Dynatronics, Inc. (Orlando, FL-USA)

Editor's Note: This paper was prepared at the request of Francis Gary Powers, Jr. Mr. Elden's paper contains numerous outstanding photos and diagrams in addition to his excellent description of the program. Due to the paper's size, only an excerpt has been published here. I encourage you to read the full report which has been posted on his website at <http://home.cfl.rr.com/welden/HICAT/Page00.html>.

Introduction

This discusses the history of the US Air Force's use of a U2 aircraft, employing an all digital PCM Data Acquisition and Recording System, to gather data on High Altitude Clear Air Turbulence, called HICAT, in the mid-1960's. This research was conducted to assist in the development of a military Super Sonic Transport (SST) long range bomber.

In the beginning of the HICAT program an analog Frequency Modulation (FM) data gathering system was used on board to obtain flight data. Then, in 1965, in order to achieve the very close tolerance measurements needed, a new all digital Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) data acquisition and digital recording system was developed and was used thereafter to obtain more accurate information.

This work was conducted for the US Air Force and Lockheed-Burbank, its prime contractor for the program. At age 34, I was the HICAT PCM Project Engineer for the equipment developer, Dynatronics, Inc. of Orlando, Florida. Between the Spring and Fall of 1965, I led the proposal and development team, the development proof testing at Dynatronics, Inc, then trained Lockheed and Air Force personnel in the installation and operation of the system at Lockheed-Burbank, California. Finally, I accompanied the

Air Force/Lockheed teams to Edwards Air Force Base in the Fall of 1965 where the system was installed in the U2 aircraft and flight tested for acceptance by the Government.

Subsequently, the HICAT U2/PCM System was flown throughout the world for the next 18 months gathering HICAT data, without experiencing any failures in the PCM System.

During my 46 year career, working in the electronics/communications fields, which spanned from my early military service as an Aviation Electronics Technician in the US Navy for 4 years beginning in 1951, until my retirement as a Staff Systems Engineer from the Harris Corporation in 1997, I feel the HICAT U2 PCM Data Acquisition System project, which this WEB paper is about, was the most fulfilling and satisfying of anything I



had done. This was because, as the Project Engineer, I had been given the total responsibility and the freedom to lead the development and testing teams create the PCM equipment. Then I trained Lockheed/Air

Force engineers and witnessed HICAT PCM be field flight tested successfully at Edwards Air Force Base on board a U2, a plane which has played such an important role in the defense of this country. Finally, nearly 2 years later to be told that after being flown around the world for 18 months and operated in conditions of the worst air turbulence possible, the HICAT PCM system flown aboard that particular U2 aircraft, experienced not a single failure in operations. Therefore, what is presented herein in these WEB pages, is what I remember about this program.

Five Days in October: "Tracking" Sputnik I at Redstone Arsenal By John Sevier Gibson

Editor's Note: Due to the paper's size, only an excerpt has been published here. I encourage you to read the full report which has been posted on The Cold War Museum's website [here](#).

This is a brief firsthand account and commentary on Redstone Arsenal's virtually unknown official involvement in tracking and monitoring Sputnik I. It is written in the context of what was known at the time. Specifically it is based on the author's recollections, notes, local newspaper clippings ¹, and a short Redstone report ² which documents some of the technical aspects of the activity.

In late November, 1956, I reported for duty at the Army's Redstone Arsenal at Huntsville, Alabama. Huntsville was still a small southern town, just beginning to live up to its motto of "Rocket City USA". I was a recently commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, fresh from the Ordnance Corps school at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland. My assignment was to be a project officer in the Research Laboratories, a part of the Ordnance Missile Laboratories of the Army's Rocket and Guided Missile Agency (ARGMA). This was the development part of Redstone that was separate from the then recently formed Army Ballistic Missile Agency (ABMA), which several years later became NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC). The lesser known ARGMA was very busy working on the Army's smaller rockets and missile systems as well as supporting ABMA in certain cases. My work at the Research Lab fell into the latter category as I was involved primarily in a project to develop high velocity, high temperature experimental facilities for simulated reentry testing of ballistic missile nose cone materials. A civilian, Dr. T.A. Barr, was in charge of the project. The entire lab staff was an unusual but very effective mix of civilian employees, Army officers and enlisted men.

The environment at Redstone in those days was one of hectic activity and growth. Morale was high and attitudes were very positive. This was the center of the new rocket and missile world. Virtually everyone there felt like he or she was a member of a great American team which was on the leading edge of science and technology. Those really were the "good old days"!

Friday, October 4, 1957 had been a normal workday at the lab. I went home that evening thinking of what to do over the upcoming weekend; did not hear or see any news reports and went to bed at a reasonable hour. At dawn on Saturday the 5th, I was awakened by a phone call from Dr. Barr. He wanted to know if I could go out to the lab and help set up a tracking station to pick up the radio signals of the Russian satellite. My first reaction was "what Russian satellite"? After a brief account of the world's first artificial satellite in orbit by Dr. Barr, I said that I would be at the lab as soon as possible. I dressed, ate a quick breakfast, scanned the morning paper to see what was known about the satellite and rushed out to the lab at the north end of the Arsenal complex.

The four or five of us who had arrived pooled our knowledge of the newspaper¹, radio and a few TV accounts. These initial news reports said that a "185 pound, 23 inch diameter satellite had been launched the day before in an orbit with a 65 degree inclination to the equator, was about 560 miles up (we assumed this meant apogee height) and was making one orbit every 95 minutes". It was said to have "two radio transmitters on wavelengths of 7.5 and 15 meters". Further, the satellite's transmitters were said to be "sending a continuously alternating or telegraph-like signal with pulses being about 0.3 of a second apart". One report stated that this sounded like a "deep beep, beep, beep... as received on a short-wave radio". Later in the morning, someone telephoned in the exact transmitter frequencies of 20.005 MHz and 40.002 MHz. (Click [here](#) or see Cold War Museum website for the complete report with photographs.)

The Cold War Tourist:

USS Nautilus Museum, Groton, CT

[Editor's Note: The Cold War occurred at tens of thousands of locations in the United States and around the globe. Today, many of these Cold War sites are open to visitors. In this new feature, Cold War Times will highlight some of these Cold War sites.]



On 17 January 1955, the submarine USS Nautilus became the first vessel in history to get underway on nuclear power. Between then and her decommissioning on 3 March 1980, USS Nautilus steamed nearly half a million miles, set numerous records for submarines and became the first ship to reach the North Pole. On 11 April 1986, she was opened to the public as a museum.

Today, the Cold War Tourist can tour USS Nautilus and visit the adjacent Submarine Force Museum which contains exhibits on the history of submarines. These exhibits include four midget submarines, and weapons such as a Polaris A3 ballistic missile.

Directions –

The USS Nautilus and Submarine Force Museum is located near the U.S. Navy Submarine Base in Groton, Connecticut. Take Interstate 95 to Exit 86 and head north on Route 12 for 1 ½ miles. The museum is located on Crystal Lake Road.

Hours -

Summer - May 15 to October 31 - daily from 9 am to 5 pm, Tuesday 1 pm to 5pm.

Winter - November 1 to May 14 - daily from 9 am to 4 pm, Closed Tuesdays.

USS Nautilus and the Submarine Museum are closed for extended days in May and October and on certain holidays. Call or check their website for exact dates before visiting.

For more information, visit www.usснаutilus.org or call toll free 1-800-343-0079.

News From the Net:



WWW.RB-29.Net

***By Chuck Stone,
Web Site Developer/Manager***

The mission of our web site is twofold: 1) Sharing in some detail the experiences of our own RB-29 crew, assigned to the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron, Yokota Air Base, Japan from October 1953 through June 1954; and, 2) collecting and sharing first-hand stories of other individuals and crews involved in related mission activities using a variety of recon aircraft types. The scope of our interests involves maintenance, operations, staff and crew-related activities and experiences. Our goal is to document stories and biographical information, illustrated where possible, that will provide valuable and intimate records regarding the USAF reconnaissance mission, as it was carried out within our time frame, for generations to come. Our latest story, by Jack Romney, describes how his 91st SRS crew suddenly found themselves at the helm of a KB-29 tanker, refueling F-84E's over North Korea under combat conditions. While he is sharing a unique story, with remarkable companion illustrations from his RB-29 recon crew experience, he is also seeking information in an effort to document what may have been a history-making mission. If you can help him by sharing your own experience or passing this request on to someone who may have related information, please do so. The URL for the story is <http://www.RB-29.net/HTML/60romney01.htm>.

[The RB-29 site is operated strictly as a public service at developer's expense.]

Attention Cold War Veterans...

THE COLD WAR MUSEUM WANTS TO HEAR YOUR COLD WAR STORIES

The Cold War Museum is currently seeking first-hand accounts and experiences of veterans of the Cold War (Military, Diplomatic, Civilian, etc.) for publication in the Cold War Times Newsletter. Submissions should be typed 1 ½-line or double-spaced no more than 5 pages in length. Please include a brief paragraph-length biography. Photographs (either prints or in digital form) are welcome and will be returned upon request. For digital photos, please use JPEG format. Send submissions to:

Bryan J Dickerson,
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The Cold War Museum
P.O. Box 178
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or via E-Mail: editor@coldwartimes.com

Cold War Times Author Submission Guidelines

Cold War Times is accepting submissions articles about the Cold War for future issues. Please utilize the following guidelines for submissions. Whenever possible, please use E-Mail for submissions. Submissions should be typed with double- or 1 ½-line spacing and no more than five (5) pages in length. For citations, endnotes are welcome but not required. Please include a list of sources if not using endnotes. Do not use “in-text” citation methods. Please include a brief paragraph-length biography. Photographs (either prints or in digital form) are welcome and will be returned upon request. For digital photos, please use JPEG format. Send submissions to Bryan J. Dickerson at editor@coldwartimes.com or at the address listed in the preceding section.

Cold War Commemorative Tour 2002

Normandy, Paris, Berlin - Planned for October, 2002

Historic Tours is proud to announce that the Cold War Museum, which will be opened near Washington DC and founded by Francis Gary Powers, Jr. son of the famous U2 Pilot is sponsoring the first of our new series of Cold War Commemorative Tours visiting Normandy, Paris and Berlin. Our tour will feature VIP visits to the Memorial Museum and its new Cold War Museum and its famous World War II Museum in Caen, France.

A complete tour of the Normandy invasion beaches and discussions on how the D-Day landings were truly the beginning of the Cold War. A city tour of Paris and a quick flight to Berlin follows. In Berlin, Col. Steve Bowman, USA (Ret.) the final Deputy Commander of the US Army's Berlin Brigade and a long - time resident of Berlin, will be our guide as we enjoy a VIP visit to the Allied Museum, and we visit the important Cold War and Nazi era sites in and around Berlin.

Our tour will be personally directed by Ray and Cristy Pfeiffer and Francis Gary Powers, Jr. and other notables are expected to participate. Contact Tour Center at 1 (800) 222 - 1170 for more details.

