



Cold War Times

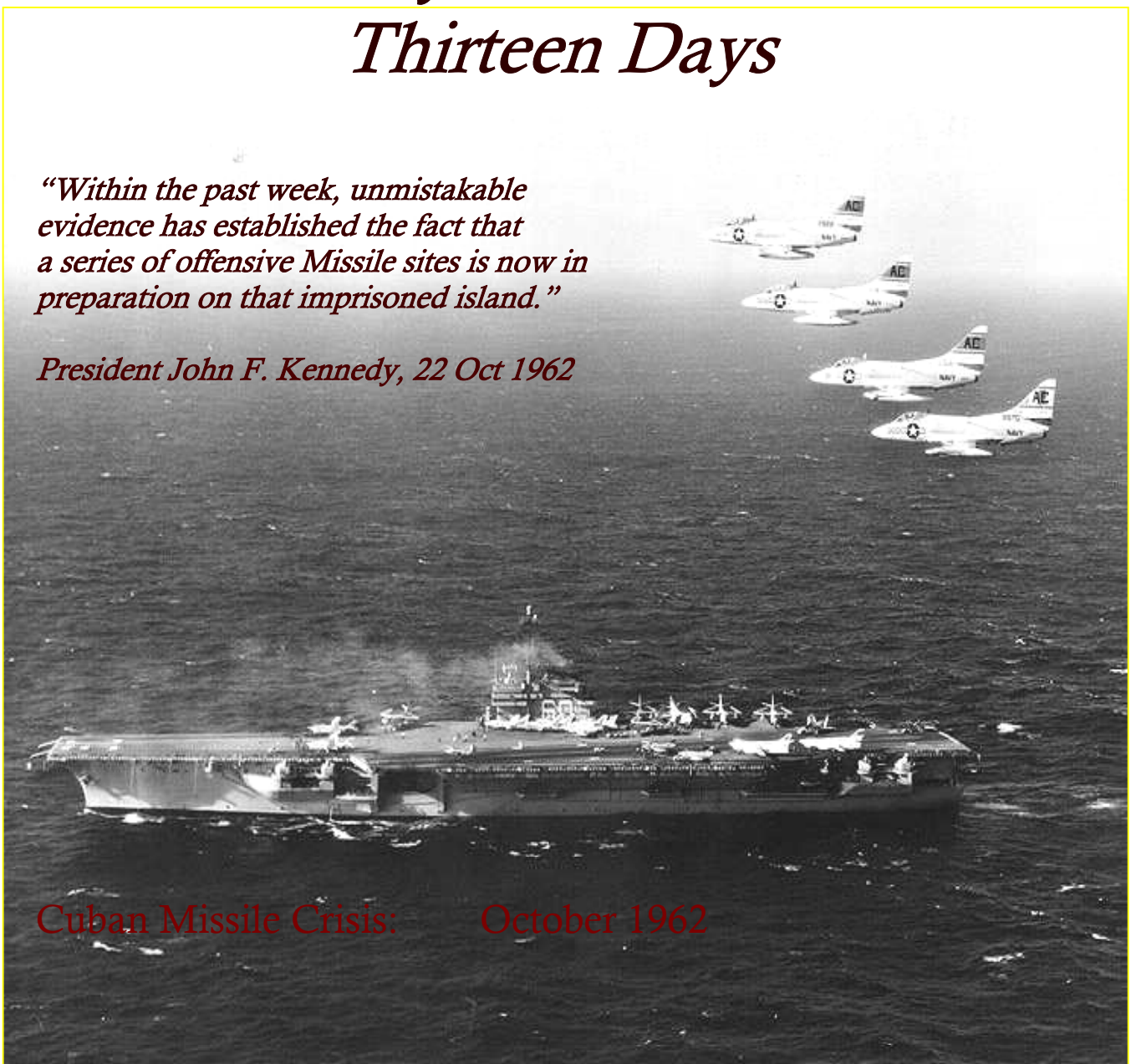
The Internet Newsletter for the Cold War Museum
& the Cold War Veterans Association

September / October 2002

Forty Years Since Thirteen Days

“Within the past week, unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive Missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island.”

President John F. Kennedy, 22 Oct 1962



Cuban Missile Crisis: October 1962

Volume 2, Issue 5: September / October 2002

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On the Cover:

USS Saratoga (CVA-60) was one of three attack carriers that participated in the naval quarantine of Cuba during the Missile Crisis and its aftermath. Pictured here in 1958, *Saratoga* is overflown by four of her A4 Skyhawk attack planes.

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:

Cold War Museum,
P.O. Box 178, Fairfax, VA 22030
Ph: 703-273-2381

Cold War Museum Update

Francis Gary Powers, Jr.

Dear Friends of the Cold War Museum,

We are pleased to announce the addition of Delegate Dave Albo (R-Springfield/Lorton, VA) and Mr. Robert Doherty, Esq. to The Cold War Museum's Board of Directors and Mr. Neal McBride to our Advisory Board. These three gentlemen bring a wealth of knowledge and expertise to the museum. The Cold War Museum continues to generate support. Congressman Tom Davis is looking for appropriation money and National designation for The Cold War Museum. In addition, we have a matching grant from the State of Virginia for \$28,000. Mr. Andrew Carroll of the Legacy Project and the Springfield Lorton VFW Post #7327 were the first to contribute. Our goal is to raise \$28,000 worth of contributions by October 15 in order to take advantage of the State's grant. Donors will be acknowledged in the November 1, 2002 issue of the Cold War Times. Every contribution received will automatically be double up to \$28,000. The proceeds will be used to do a variety of projects such as implement a national fundraising campaign and/or conduct a feasibility study on the use of the Lorton Nike Missile base. If funds permit, a part-time Director would be hired to further the museum's goals. Now is the time for all good Cold War veterans, participants, and friends, to come to the aid of their museum. No contribution is too small or too large. Tell your family, friends, and neighbors. Your continued support is deeply appreciated.

“The Attorney General, the ambassador told the Attorney General, as he told Bohlen the other day, that they were not going to put these weapons there. Now either he's lying or doesn't know.”

President Kennedy, Meeting on the Night of 16 October 1962

Together we can make this museum a reality. Contributions can be sent to The Cold War Museum, P.O. Box 178, Fairfax, VA 22030.

Thank you,

Francis Gary Powers, Jr.

A Few Words From the Editor...

Bryan J. Dickerson

October 2002 marks the Fortieth Anniversary of the Cuban Missile Crisis, an event of enormous magnitude that nearly unleashed the thinkable upon human history: nuclear war. Fortunately, through diplomacy, determination backed by military strength, and Divine Providence, war was averted. In this issue and in the next one (November / December 2002), we will be commemorating and remembering this epic event. Interspersed throughout the issue you will find quotes from key participants in the Crisis.

This issue also includes our regular features and sections. There is an update from our friends at the Cold War Veterans Association. There is news of Cold War events and happenings. Contributing Editor Bill Craig examines the Hungarian Uprising of 1956 when the brave people of that nation attempted to free themselves from Soviet domination. Sue Baird Walden writes about the disappearance of a U.S. Navy PB5Y-5 amphibious aircraft over the Formosa Straits in October 1958 during the 2nd Taiwan Crisis. Her brother Claude was one of those never heard from again.

Lastly, I would like to extend my thanks to the Army Historical Foundation and the Center for Military History. On 7 August, I had the privilege of presenting a paper "From Liberation to Confrontation: the US Army and CzechoSlovakia 1945-1948" at their 2002 Conference of Army Historians in Arlington, Virginia.

The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of *Cold War Times*, the Cold War Museum, the Cold War Veterans Association, and/or their respective Board of Directors. As is the case with all history, the history of the Cold War is subject to some degree of interpretation.

Cold War Veterans Association Update

Vince Millum, CWVA Chairman

Here is the latest Cold War Veterans' News.

- (1) The Cold War Veterans Association (CWVA) will soon be co-sponsoring a major Cold War event in the Washington DC area. Anyone who can design/produce a banner for our organization (to be displayed at this and other events), please contact the Association at banner@coldwarveterans.com.
- (2) The CWVA is in the developmental stage of establishing affiliate national organizations in Canada, Norway, and France.
- (3) For the past month and a half, the Chairman of the CWVA has had the privilege of serving on the Veterans' Advisory Committee of Congressman Dennis Moore. In order to improve efficiency of communication, we respectfully request that all contact with Congressman Moore (KS-3rd District) be routed through HQ. Please contact us at moore@coldwarveterans.com should you have any questions.
- (4) Harvard University has added the CWVA as a major contact/link for its Cold War program and web site.
- (5) Joining the Cold War Veterans Association could never be easier. Simply go to our web site and complete the online application <http://www.coldwarveterans.com/application.htm>
- (6) Don't forget, you can purchase CWVA merchandise at http://www.idsardar.bizland.com/cold_war.htm. Eagles Club shirts are now available!
- (7) The CWVA is looking for volunteers. If you are interested in playing a leadership role in our growing organization, please drop us a line at volunteer@coldwarveterans.com and

“Because an attack would very likely result in Soviet reprisals somewhere--Turkey, Berlin, etc.--it is most important that we have as much of the world with us as possible. To start or risk starting a nuclear war is bound to be divisive at best and the judgments of history seldom coincide with the tempers of the moment.”

Ambassador Adlai Stevenson to the President, 17 October 1962

let us know what role you are interested in. Among our most pressing needs at this time is for pro bono legal volunteers to assist in the drafting of CWVA-sponsored legislation (e.g., the VSO Equity Act to make 501(c)(19) dues/donations deductible like all 501(c)(3) donations). Also, the CWVA is particularly interested in recruiting state coordinators.

- (8) Speaking of volunteers, the CWVA is looking for a few good authors! We are seeking article submissions for our bimonthly magazine, *Cold War Times*. Also, hard copies of *Cold War Times* are now available for purchase. If you are interested in a subscription and/or submitting an article, please contact us at coldwartimes@coldwarveterans.com. In closing, your ongoing support and commitment have been a welcome comfort as we meet our ongoing challenges here at HQ. Thank you and keep up the good work.

Sincerely,

Vince Milum Chairman,
Cold War Veterans Association
www.coldwarveterans.com

“We are now in possession of incontrovertible military evidence obtained through photographic reconnaissances, that the Soviets have already installed offensive nuclear missiles in Cuba, and that some of these may already be operational. This constitutes a threat to the peace which imperils the security not only of this hemisphere but of the entire free world.”

***Secretary of State Dean Rusk to British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan
22 October 1962***

Cold War News & Notes

VFW Post Donates \$20,000 To Cold War Museum

By Bill Craig, Contributing Editor

The Veterans of Foreign Wars Springfield Post No. 7327 donated \$20,000 to the Cold War Museum at a ceremony August 17 during the post's annual picnic at the Franconia Moose Lodge. The check was presented to museum founder Francis Gary Powers, Jr., by Post Commander James Grummons, State Delegate Dave Albo and VFW District Commander Dave Jacobson. The donation will be matched by the state, doubling the amount. "The Cold War Museum is very appreciative of the VFW donation," Powers commented. "It's wonderful to get financial support from an organization whose veterans served in the Cold War. No one can better attest to the need for a Cold War museum than a Cold War veteran." Museum officials are working with Fairfax County authorities to develop permanent exhibits on the site of the former missile base at Lorton.

Spies Magazine - International Spy Museum Opens in Washington, DC.

WASHINGTON, DC --- Top spies, spycatchers and celebrities joined together for the black-tie Gala Opening of the new International Spy Museum in Washington, DC on Thursday July 18th, 2002. The Gala, besides celebrating one of the most exciting openings

"Within the past week, unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive Missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island. The purpose of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere."

***President Kennedy,
22 Oct 1962,
Address to the
Nation***

in Washington, brought together the best, famous, and infamous from the world of intelligence, espionage, Hollywood and politics. In a city dubbed "Spy City" by the museum, it is hard to distinguish the difference. The museum is the dream of Milton Maltz, who after selling his media empire, dedicated himself to building the museum. It was seven years in planning, and was finally created as a for-profit museum and attraction.

The event attracted many notables from the world of espionage. Among those in attendance were Alan Simpson of *Spies* magazine, Association of Former Intelligence Officers President Eugene Poteet, Cambridge University Professor Christopher Andrews, KGB Major General Kalugin, Mrs. Francis Gary Powers, wife of the famous U2 pilot, his son Gary Powers, Jr., Werner Juretzko, the spy arrested and imprisoned by the Stasi, and his daughter Christine. The Gala was also attended by many ex- and current CIA and Intelligence leaders including Stansfield Turner, CIA Director under President Carter. Former Secretary of State under President Clinton Madeleine Albright also attended as did "Agent 99" Barbara Feldon of the popular TV spy show "Get Smart!" Because of the number of spies, CIA, NRO, and NSA leaders present, media cameras were banned, and only trusted VIP guests allowed to shoot "discrete" photos. Many requested not to be identified, and one wore his own disguise. *Codebreakers* author David Kahn and *Stasi* author John Koehler were among the historians and authors in attendance.

Director of the new museum is 35 year CIA veteran Peter Earnest. Peter was one of the behind the scenes scientists who helped provide the Agency with the tools of their trade. *Spies* Magazine and the entire Spies team look forward to working with Peter to bring interactive experiences to the new attraction and museum.

Spy Museum Opens in Washington

Bill Craig, CWT Contributing Editor

"All is not what it seems!" is one of the ominous messages that sets the mood for visitors stepping into the newest major attraction in downtown Washington, D.C., the International Spy Museum.

Opened this summer in renovated 19th century commercial buildings, the museum has been a hit with tourists since its opening. They can be seen standing in long lines on the

sidewalk all day long waiting to enter. The museum is a stop on the Cold War Museum's "Spies of Washington" tour. Among its many exhibits are those that show how espionage and counterespionage played a crucial role during the long confrontation between Communist and democratic nations.

The Spy Museum is described as the first public institution solely dedicated to espionage and contains the largest collection of spy-related artifacts on public display. The artifacts, created by or for intelligence services around the world, are supported with historic photographs, interactive displays, and film and video presentations.

As their introduction to the world of espionage, visitors are asked to assume one of a number of cover identities. They are then led through rooms showing displays of disguises, methods of clandestine communication, and cleverly concealed weapons. One area shows how analysts turn "spying" into "intelligence."

The history of spying is traced from ancient Babylon to the present. Two well-furnished salons suggest how women during the Civil War and the famed Mata Hari used their femininity to spy. Voices raised in revolutionary song and wall-sized historic photos of Russian Communists introduce visitors to the "Red Terror of 1921-1953" when Felix Dzerzhinsky and his successors in the Soviet Union unleashed government intelligence gathering to tightly control its own citizens.

Sections entitled "Spies Among Us" and "War of the Spies" bring history up to World War II and through the Cold War to the present. One area resembles drab postwar Berlin, with a cobblestone "street" and a replica of a tunnel built by the allies into East Berlin. Displays show how aerial surveillance led to the Cuban Missile crisis and the "U2" incident when Francis Gary Powers, father of the Cold War Museum's founder, Francis Gary Powers, Jr., was shot down while on an intelligence mission over the Soviet Union.

A lighter note is injected by an exhibit showing how popular culture brought about a generation of spy movies and parlor games. A final exhibit area discusses the new challenges of espionage in the 21st century, when some say Washington itself is now the center for spies and spying.

A visitor departs from the museum impressed by the efficient ruthlessness of Nazi and Soviet espionage operations against the western democracies over the decades since the 1930s, aided by traitors such as the notorious British "Cambridge Five" or, more recently, the Americans Aldrich Ames and Robert Hanssen.

But the Free World won in spite of them.

“United States has openly taken path of gross violation of Charter of United Nations, path of violation of international norms of freedom of navigation on high seas, path of aggressive actions both against Cuba and against Soviet Union.”

***Premier Nikita Khrushchev
Letter to President Kennedy
23 Oct 1962***

Spies Magazine to Debut in 2003

WASHINGTON, DC, - July 22nd, 2002 - The thousands of visitors every day to the "Spies" websites will shortly be able to read about their favorite subjects in a new lifestyle print magazine, which will be published in Washington, D.C. --- the home of the International Spy Museum, the CIA, NSA, NRO and agents from every private and government spy operation. Washington is rightly dubbed "Spy City", and is the world capital of espionage, politics, and information technology. It is also a sophisticated city,

where the rich congregate, and where an International Man of Mystery needs to recognize the right people, and visit the right places. The new print magazine will contain many of the favorite spy subjects. Since 1996 spy-related websites have attracted around 7,000,000 visitors. The magazine will also be the medium for learning materials for "Spy School," for visiting "Spies Cafes" around the world, and for joining in with the activities of the "Spies Club" specially created for younger readers.

Spies, by their nature are constantly seeking information on the latest in technology, and profiling the key leaders, especially in the world of business and technology. For the past year "TechnoSuccess" has been meeting and interviewing global technology leaders, and discovering their secrets of success. The same intelligence resources that feed 1750 newsrooms around the world bring features on the latest technologies, and developments in information, weapons systems, and military hardware. SatIntel brings news and features of satellites, and spies in space. *Spies Magazine* draws from ten years of LeisureTime Network News (LTNN), and visits to exotic locations, top hotels and restaurants --- every place an

International Man of Mystery would stay, play and eat. It also takes a look at how Hollywood and television portrays spies, and their agencies. From expensive cars and gadgets to the wardrobe of a Secret Agent and the best gun to carry, *Spies* will examine the equipment used by intelligence agents. There is even a nostalgic look into the fictional secret agents over the years. On the serious side we will bring digests of the highly popular *Intel Briefing*, from AFI Research, edited by Richard M Bennett, seen by over 250,000 people a day, through mirror sites, and intranets around the world. *Spies* will take a long hard look at the intelligence agencies, and special forces of the world, how they are equipped, and how they perform. *Spies* has a n advisory team consisting of many of the top intelligence experts, authors and journalists. *Washington Brief*, written by Alan Simpson since 1996, takes a look at the politics, and political decisions that shape the world. Those brief whispers and leaks eagerly sought, and reported back to far flung governments . The magazine will appeal to executives, business travelers, and enthusiasts alike, yet will be safe for younger readers to be given the magazine for their sections. The magazine will be advertiser supported, and available on newsstands around the world beginning in early 2003. The magazine benefits from accreditation, experience, and contacts --- the envy of many established magazines. Its editorial offices are in the National Press Building, Washington, D.C. with a European Centre in Newton Abbott, England. An extensive network of contributors, and consultants already exists, including many of the world's top authors, and broadcasters. Advertisers too

"The peoples of the world must clearly realize, however, that in openly embarking on this venture the United States of America is taking a step along the road which leads to a thermo-nuclear world war. Such is the heavy price which the world may have to pay for the present reckless and irresponsible actions of the United States."
----- Soviet Ambassador V. A. Zorin in the United Nations Security Council, October 23, 1962

will like the positive themes throughout the features. It is an ideal medium to both learn about intelligence, and yet escape from the daily drudge. The magazine is supported by an extensive web presence, including SpiesRadio.com for listening to the latest news, a full e-commerce and merchandizing facility SpiesZone.com, and SpiesZone in retail stores, to purchase goods, memorabilia and everything a family of spies would ever need.

K-19 Premieres to Packed House in R.I.

Courtesy of USS Saratoga Museum Foundation

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND ---- Nearly 600 people turned out on 19 July for the New England premiere of the Soviet submarine thriller *K-19: The Widowmaker* at the Hoyt's Providence Place cinemas. Among those attending the premiere was Christian Camargo who co-stars in the film and Sergei Khrushchev, son of former Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and current Brown University professor. The premiere was also a fundraiser for the Save the Bay, the Heritage Harbor Museum and the USS Saratoga Museum Foundation.

Starring Harrison Ford and Liam Neeson, the \$135 million movie tells the story of the ill-fated Soviet nuclear missile submarine *K-19* which suffered a catastrophic reactor disaster while undergoing trials in the North Atlantic in 1961 and its crew's heroic efforts to save their boat and their own lives. *K-19* managed to limp home to its base with assistance but later suffered several more fatal accidents that added to the submarine's lethal reputation.

A dense veil of security surrounded *K-19's* accident. As Sergei Khrushchev, 67, noted in one interview, the truth was kept even from the families of the crewmen who died during the accident. "They were told that the person was missed in action," he said.

The movie itself created controversy in Russia because filming for the movie in Moscow started soon after disaster had struck another Soviet nuclear submarine, the *Kursk*.

Playing the role of *K-19* was the former Soviet submarine *Juliatt 484*. Decommissioned in 1994 and subsequently acquired by the USS Saratoga Museum Foundation, *Juliatt 484* is a diesel-electric powered submarine that was designed to launch nuclear cruise missiles.

Based now at Collier Point Park, Providence, she was opened to the public as a museum in August.

Proceeds from the premiere will benefit the USS Saratoga Museum Foundation which is currently in the process of acquiring the aircraft carrier *USS Saratoga* (CV-60) [see cover] to turn her into a museum in Rhode Island.

"We know the facts, and so do you, sir, and we are ready to talk about them. Our job here is not to score debating points. Our job, Mr. Zorin, is to save the peace. And if you are ready to try, we are."

**---- Amb. Stevenson to Amb. Zorin,
UN Security Council Meeting
25 October 1962**

But the first ingredient, let me emphasize, is the cessation of work on missile sites in Cuba and measures to render such weapons inoperable, under effective international guarantees. The continuation of this threat, or a prolonging of this discussion concerning Cuba by linking these problems to the broader questions of European and world security, would surely lead to an intensification of the Cuban crisis and a grave risk to the peace of the world.

***-- President Kennedy to Premier Khrushchev
27 October 1962***

RUSSIAN SUBMARINE OPENS TO THE PUBLIC

USS Saratoga Museum Foundation invites
visitors to “Dive Into History”

PROVIDENCE, RI – The bright new star of Providence tourism made its official debut Monday, August 5 when *Juliett 484*, the former Soviet nuclear cruise missile submarine and “star” of Harrison Ford’s *K-19: The Widowmaker*, opened its hatches to the viewing public.

The submarine is moored at Collier Point Park, Providence, where visitors may experience a unique look at Russian naval culture and technology aboard the 300-foot long, diesel-powered Cold War veteran.

“We are delighted to be able to open this incredible warship,” said USS Saratoga Museum Foundation President Frank Lennon. “Our staff and volunteers have done a tremendous amount of work in a very short period of time to make sure *Juliett 484* is ready to receive visitors. ‘Sensory overload’ is the phrase that comes to mind when we think of touring this sub. We can’t wait for guests to share that experience.”

The Saratoga Foundation acquired the submarine earlier this year to support its ongoing effort to convert the supercarrier *USS Saratoga* into a floating museum, education center and family attraction on Narragansett Bay. The *Saratoga* is moored at the U.S. Navy facility in Middletown. The Foundation’s long-term vision is the display the two ships – Cold War adversaries that were both decommissioned in 1994 – side by side as a Cold War museum and monument to lasting peace between Russia and the United States.

The submarine is open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. She also is available for special events and private parties. Ticket prices are \$5 for children; \$6 for uniformed military personnel and senior citizens; \$8 for all other adults. Major credit cards are accepted; no

reservations are required. For safety purposes, guests must wear appropriate footwear: high heels, flip-flops and open-toed shoes are not allowed. Visitors must demonstrate their ability to pass through a mock submarine hatch near the ticketing area. Infants and toddlers are not allowed to tour the submarine. Children under 12 must be accompanied by an adult.

“Those who have seen *K-19: The Widowmaker* are in for a special treat,” Lennon said. “From compartment to compartment you will recognize parts of the submarine used in filming.”

K-19: The Widowmaker is a Cold War submarine thriller inspired by real events. On its maiden voyage in the North Atlantic in 1961, the Soviet Navy’s first nuclear ballistic missile submarine suffered a malfunction in its nuclear reactor. Ford plays K-19’s commander, whose orders were to prepare K-19 for sea and take her out on patrol – no matter what the cost. As the reactor chamber’s temperature soars, Ford’s character races against time to prevent a Chernobyl-like nuclear meltdown.

The USS Saratoga Foundation, with partners Save the Bay and Heritage Harbor Museum, hosted the *K-19* New England premiere on July 18. The sell-out event raised \$40,000, a portion of which was used to fund restoration of the sub.

“We would be remiss if we made this announcement without again expressing our appreciation to Mayor Cianci for the decisive way in which he stepped up to help bring Juliett 484 to Providence. “We had an opportunity to acquire this submarine on very favorable terms, but there was a very short window of time in which to do so. Thanks to the Mayor and his staff--especially Deputy Policy Director Paul Campbell--we were able to make it happen.”

The submarine museum is located in beautiful Collier Point Park, an urban oasis near the center of downtown Providence. The park entrance is on Allens Avenue, immediately south of the city’s newest electrical generating plant.

“I want to make one thing absolutely clear: when we put our ballistic missiles in Cuba, we had no desire to start a war. On the contrary, our principal aim was only to deter America from starting a war. We were well aware that a war which started over Cuba would quickly expand into a world war.”

***----- Nikita Khrushchev,
Khrushchev Remembers***

DIRECTIONS:**From Providence City Hall**

Go south on Dorrance Street; stay straight to go onto Dyer Street; turn slight left onto Eddy ST. After .4 miles, bear left at fork onto Allens Avenue. After about .4 miles, the road divides around an island at a construction site. Make a U-turn at the traffic light at the end of the island to head north on Allens Avenue. The entrance to Collier Point Park will be on your right.

From Points North

From I-95 South, take the Eddy St. exit – Exit 19 – towards Allens Avenue. Keep left at the fork in the ramp, passing under the overpass. Turn left at the light onto Allens Avenue; Collier Point Park is approximately 0.1 miles on the right hand side.

From Points South

From I-95 North, take the Thurbers Avenue exit—Exit 18 – towards Allens Avenue. Keep right at the fork in the ramp, merging onto Thurbers Avenue. Turn left onto Allens Avenue. Collier Point Park is approximately 0.8 miles up on the right hand side.

Parking

Limited parking is available. On weekends and holidays you *may* be directed to our overflow parking lot at Heritage Harbor Museum, about a third of a mile north of Collier Point Park. Shuttle service will be available.

Public Transportation

Public transportation is convenient. RIPTA's Route # 3 will stop at the Collier Point Park entrance during our regular hours. From the park gate, the sub ticket office is located just a short walk toward the waterfront.

For more information:

USS SARATOGA MUSEUM FOUNDATION, INC.

P.O. Box 28581 • Providence, RI 02908 • (401) 831-8696 • FAX (401) 831-8707

E-mail SaratogaMuseum@aol.com • Web site <http://www.saratogamuseum.org>

National Geographic Debuts K-19 Website

National Geographic's involvement with the story of the ill-fated Soviet nuclear submarine *K-19* began with a documentary. This summer, National Geographic expanded its involvement by working with Paramount Pictures to produce the feature film *K-19: The Widowmaker* which stars Liam Neeson and Harrison Ford. In addition NG has created an outstanding section on its own website detailing the *K-19* disaster with animated graphics and textual explanations. In addition, visitors to the website may learn about other nuclear submarine disasters including *USS Thresher's* sinking. The possible environmental impacts of sunken nuclear submarines is examined in another area. To learn more about *K-19* and other submarine disasters, visit www.nationalgeographic.com/k-19.

"It is for this reason that we instructed our officers-- these means as I had already informed you earlier are in the hands of the Soviet officers--to take appropriate measures to discontinue construction of the aforementioned facilities, to dismantle them, and to return them to the Soviet Union."

*---- Khrushchev to Kennedy
28 October 1962*

2002 Conference of Army Historians

Bryan J. Dickerson, CWT Editor

On 6-8 August 2002, U.S. Army and private historians gathered at the Crowne Plaza Washington, in Arlington, Virginia for the bi-annual Conference of Army Historians. This year the theme was the "Cold War Army 1947-1989." Over the course of the three day conference, nearly 100 historians presented papers on a wide gamut of Cold War history topics ranging from nuclear weapons testing in the 1950s to the evolution of military sealift. The Conference of Army Historians was organized by the Field and International Branch of the Field Programs and Historical Services Division of the Center of Military History and co-sponsored by the Army Historical Foundation.

“This conference [was] designed to focus on the United States Army during the Cold War years, a time of great importance for all of us,” said Brigadier General John S. Brown, Chief of Military History. “The world’s armies, no less than that of the United States, continue to reflect the experience of that period.”

The first day of the conference featured a series of professional workshops such as “Historical Support for [Operation] Noble Eagle / Enduring Freedom” and “Field History Programs.”

On the second and final days, the focus shifted exclusively to the Cold War Army. For each session, three themed panels ran concurrently to afford greater variety of topical coverage. As part of a panel on Cold War Europe, Dr. Helmut Trotnow --- Director of the Allied Museum in Berlin and a friend of the Cold War Museum --- discussed the Western Allies defense of Berlin from 1945-1989. On another panel, several historians from the Army Space and Missile Defense Command discussed missile defense in the Cold War going back to 1947. Dr. David Egan, Professor Emeritus at Clemson University, examined the U.S. Army’s experience in France during the Cold War. Army historian Dr. Robert Rush --- who is also an author of a study of the Huertgen Forest battles in World War Two *Hell in the Huertgen: The Ordeal and Triumph of An American Infantry Regiment* --- evaluated the Army’s replacement policies before and during the Cold War.

In addition to professional historians and military officers, the Conference included the participation of Cold War veterans. Mr. Charles Carter discussed his experiences as a Nike missile crewman during the Cuban Missile Crisis [See related article “The Cuban Missile Crisis...40 Years Later”]. Retired Lieutenant Generals Ernest Graves and Frank Camm both were involved in the Army’s earliest testing and development of atomic weapons and both later served as Director of the Military Applications division of the Atomic Energy Commission.

“The crisis came to a head on Saturday, October 27, and Sunday, October 28. Had Khrushchev not publicly announced on Sunday, October 28, that he was removing the missiles, on Monday, October 29, a majority of Kennedy’s military and civilian advisers would have recommended launching the attacks.”

---- Robert S. McNamara, In Retrospect: The Tragedy and Lessons of Vietnam

*Featured Articles...***The Cuban Missile Crisis...40 Years Later**

Bryan J. Dickerson, CWT Editor

The Cuban Missile Crisis holds a unique position in history that still captivates historians and the general public alike. There are the images seared in our collective memories: aerial photos of Soviet missile sites in Cuba; a grim but determined President Kennedy; the U.S. Navy warships intercepting Soviet cargo ships on the high seas, etc. There are the emotions: uncertainty, fear, relief, etc. And of course there is the contemplation of the catastrophic war that might have happened. The passage of time and the end of the Cold War have given us great opportunities for further reflection and study of this monumental event. Top secret archives and documents have been opened up for scrutiny. Key participants have shared their experiences and knowledge. The Crisis has been analyzed and re-analyzed again and again as new information emerges.

In 2000, the widely acclaimed movie *Thirteen Days* sought to portray the Cuban Missile Crisis from the perspective of President Kennedy's Special Assistant Kenneth O'Donnell (played by Kevin Costner). Though taking some liberties with history, the movie nevertheless helped to introduce new generations to this pivotal event. The Cold War Museum itself lent some support by providing some artifacts from its collection for use in the movie.

To facilitate study of the Cold War and in particular the Cuban Missile Crisis, non-governmental repositories of documents have been established. Founded in 1985, the National Security Archive at George Washington University has amassed over 2 million documents relating to the Cold War (see www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/). They also publish collections of documents, including a 415-page volume on the Crisis. Similar efforts are conducted by the Cold War International History Project (CWIHP) of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (see <http://cwihip.si.edu>). In addition to Cold War documents, the Project publishes scholarly bulletins and articles about Cold War topics such as the Crisis.

The Cuban Missile Crisis was the subject of one of the panels at the 2002 Conference of Army Historians held in August. Former Nike air defense missile crewman and now

historian Charles D. Carter outlined the hurried efforts to erect an air defense system for south Florida. Carter explained that America's air defenses were oriented towards defending against Soviet air attacks coming over the North Pole and that few envisioned an air attack from the south. Historian Dr. James Perry has closely examined American contingency planning for an invasion of Cuba. He noted that such planning had begun as early as April 1961. After reviewing the planning and mobilization records, Dr. Perry concluded that either 1) the Kennedy Administration was waiting for the Soviets to deploy missiles to Cuba or 2) the Kennedy Administration was planning on invading Cuba in October. The massive mobilization and deployment of American military forces to Florida and the southeastern United States for an invasion of Cuba was the subject of a paper given by Army historian Dr. Richard Gorell. Despite significant transportation problems and massive overcrowding at bases, Dr. Gorell concluded that the U.S. Army was ready to invade Cuba if ordered to and that this readiness contributed significantly to U.S. diplomatic efforts to resolve the Crisis.

In recent years, one of the most controversial aspects of the Crisis has revolved around who had the authority to employ the Soviets' nuclear weapons in Cuba. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, a series of conferences was held with key participants of the Crisis and historians to discuss what had happened and why. The participants in one or more of the conferences included former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, General Anatolii Gribkov of the Soviet General Staff at the time, former Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatolii Dobrynin and even Cuban President Fidel Castro. At the January 1992 conference held in Havana, Gen. Gribkov stunned the world by asserting that the Soviet commander in Cuba Gen. Issa Pliyev had authority to employ tactical nuclear weapons in the event of a U.S. invasion without Moscow's approval. From these conferences it was also learned that the Soviets had some 42,000 ground troops in Cuba at the time or more than twice the amount estimated by U.S. intelligence experts.

Many historians, American participants in the Crisis and members of the media accepted his remarks and further propagated the notion that the U.S. and Soviet Union were much closer to nuclear war than previously thought. "Not only would our casualties in Cuba have been devastating, and the island destroyed, but there would have been a high risk of the nuclear exchange extending beyond Cuba as well," wrote McNamara in his memoirs *In Retrospect* published in 1995.

Other historians, however, were not so sold on Gribkov. They included Raymond Garthoff of the Brookings Institute, and Mark Kramer of Brown University's Center for Foreign Policy Development. Drawing upon Soviet documents, Kramer has written an in-depth essay to refute claims about Pliyev's authority to use tactical nuclear weapons. Kramer's arguments are further bolstered by the testimony of other key Soviet officers in Cuba at the time. His essay "Tactical Nuclear Weapons, Soviet Command Authority and the Cuban Missile Crisis" may be found on the CWIHP website.

Just this year retired U.S. Navy Capt. Peter Huchthausen has published a book *October Fury* about the tension-filled hunts by Navy anti-submarine warfare (ASW) forces to locate Soviet attack submarines during the Navy's quarantine of Cuba. Formerly an officer aboard the destroyer *USS Blandy* during the Crisis, Huchthausen asserts that Soviet submarines were armed with nuclear torpedoes and were authorized to use them against U.S. Navy warships in the event of actual hostilities. *October Fury* is bolstered by the testimony of various U.S. and Soviet naval officers and sailors who participated in the quarantine. Ultimately, U.S. Navy ASW forces were able to force three of the four Soviet diesel-electric submarines sent to oppose the blockade to surface.

So in many ways, the Cuban Missile Crisis is still with us even after forty years have passed. New documents and new interpretations have changed the way we perceive the Cuban Missile Crisis. More and more Americans, myself included, do not have first-hand memories of this pivotal event. So we lack both the first-hand experiences of the event but also many of the biases associated with them. It gives us the ability to view the Crisis in a different but no more important way than our parents and grand-parents.

With chronological distance comes a perspective to analyze this event without the pressures of a rapidly changing situation and the looming threat of nuclear obliteration. Historians and the public may sift through the evidence and make judgments and conclusions knowing full well that their mistakes will not have any serious consequences. This is a luxury that was not available to President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev and their staffs during the Crisis. So in evaluating how participants acted and reacted in the midst of this Crisis, let us not lose sight of the enormous pressures and many uncertainties under which they were forced to make their decisions.

The Hungarian Revolution of 1956

Contributing Editor Bill Craig

He was “seen to have shaken history’s greatest despotism to its foundations.” He was the anonymous Hungarian Freedom Fighter, named *Time* magazine’s Man of the year for 1956.

His role in the history of the Cold War began after the return in 1955 of Mátyás Rákosi, a hard-line Stalinist, to the post of Hungarian prime minister, replacing the more liberal Imre Nagy who had assumed the post in the reformist period after Stalin’s death in 1953. Rákosi put the country back on its stringent Communist course, but he was dismissed again in 1956 by the new Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev. Rákosi’s deputy, Erno Gero, inherited the post and continued the hard-line policies.

Nagy’s temporary relaxations, together with Khrushchev’s speech denouncing Stalin in February 1956, and the revolt of the Poles against the Soviet Union later that year, led Hungarian students to stage a march in Budapest on October 23 to present a petition for redress of their grievances, including the stationing of Soviet troops in Hungary. But Gero gave a truculent speech and security forces fired on the crowd of students and their supporters, sparking a massive popular uprising.

The army joined the revolutionaries, and army depots and munitions factories handed out arms. Outside Budapest local councils were formed, peasants reoccupied their confiscated lands, prison doors were opened, and crowds welcomed the return from imprisonment of Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty, head of the Roman Catholic church in Hungary.

Soviet troops began to withdraw and on October 24 Nagy, reinstated as prime minister, announced an end to one-party rule. On November 1 Nagy announced Hungary’s withdrawal from the Communist Warsaw Pact and asked the United Nations to recognize its neutrality. This act was too threatening to the Soviets, whose forces began to return. On November 4 their tanks entered Budapest. Nagy and the cardinal took refuge in foreign embassies and General Pál Maléter, head of the Hungarian national forces, who had been invited by the Soviet commanders to negotiate, was imprisoned. Fighting and labor unrest continued for weeks, but was finally suppressed. Nagy, Maléter and some associates were executed in 1958 after a secret trial. Many others were killed or deported to the Soviet Union and 200,000 Hungarians fled to the West. Much of the country was in ruins, but the

uprising did lead to liberalization and improvement of living standards under the subsequent Communist regime.

From the standpoint of history, the revolution accomplished much more, including an effect on European political and military alignments that was “stupendous,” according to *Time* magazine in its 1956 article hailing the symbolic Hungarian anti-Communist revolutionary.

“He had actually lowered, by some 80 divisions, the combat potential of the world’s most menacing army by showing that its colonial conscripts could no longer be relied upon. The Kremlin’s current irresolution owes much to him. So does Communism’s great loss of prestige around the world....Destroyed also was the 1984 fantasy that a whole generation could be taught to believe that wrong was right, or could be emptied of all integrity and curiosity. But his greatest triumph was moral: he demonstrated...that humanity is not necessarily forever bound and gagged by modern terrorist political techniques....”

Sources: www.time.com/time/special/moy/moypast.html; *Academic American Encyclopedia*; *Encyclopedia Britannica Online*; U.S. Department of State Background Note: Hungary.

The Disappearance of “Blue Goose / Blue Swan”

By Sue Baird Waldon

In recent years the focus on POW/MIA issues has revealed the staggering number of US servicemen that remain unaccounted from past Wars and Conflicts. The statistics show the 1st Taiwan Crisis 1951-1954, claimed the lives of at least 106 US servicemen and list as many as 124 missing and/or captured over the mainland of China.

However, there is still no mention of the casualties and the MIA's from the 2nd Taiwan Crisis of 1958. Little is known about this silent part of the Cold War and how the US Military personnel were placed in harms way while training and assisting the Republic of China (Taiwan) Military to build a defense against the enemy forces of Communist China. These successful efforts insured a Freedom for the Taiwan people that has remained evident for more than four decades.

At the same time, four American families have endured the darker side of that crisis. The uncertainty of yet another incident that claimed the lives of four US servicemen who remain unaccounted for, still today. The US Government has not included their names in the statistics of the of the Cold War Losses.

The four US Military personnel were: US Army Major Robert C. Bloom - Eau Claire, Wisconsin; Captain Wayne F. Pitcher - Asbury Park, New Jersey; PFC Claude L. Baird - Duff, Tennessee; and US Navy RM3 Dwight H. Turner - Clarence, Missouri. All were members of the elite Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) Matsu Defense Command.

On October 1, 1958 a PBY-5 amphibious aircraft, the Blue Goose/Blue Swan was declared missing in flight over the Formosa Straits. In route from Matsu to Taipei, it carried four US servicemen, three ROC Army officers, and a crew of four Nationalist civilians. The Foshing Airlines flying boat was chartered by the Ministry of National Defense. Among the many services provided by Foshing Airlines, it also served to re-supply the islands and transport members of the US and ROC military personnel throughout the islands.

As reported by the Department of the Army, Major Bloom served as Finance Officer and had boarded the flight in Taipei en route to Matsu to pay military personnel and was on the return flight to Taipei. Captain Pitcher, PFC Baird, and RM3 Turner had completed their assigned Temporary Duty on Matsu and were returning to Taipei for R&R.

The aircraft's crewmembers made routine contact with Matsu after departure. They flew at an altitude of 1000 ft. to escape the radar of enemy aircraft. Around 37 nautical miles from Matsu and 61 nautical miles from Taipei, the aircraft would enter the "no radar zone" of the Straits, a distance of approximately 12 to 15 miles. At this point all contact was lost.

The Blue Goose/Blue Swan and the eleven men were never heard from again.

Failing to reach its destination on Taipei, search and rescue efforts were immediately dispatched. Repeated searches of the Straits by the US Air Force, US Navy and the ROC Military failed to produce the slightest clue of evidence the aircraft had crashed at sea. Experts tell us that more likely than not, the construction of this PBY-5 would have provided water surface debris and only under rare and extreme conditions the aircraft would have sank so readily. While some contend that weather conditions could have caused an accident at sea, official reports from the Dept. of Army and the ROC verify that weather conditions were not a factor.

Official contact to the families ceased in the early 1960s. Since that time the sisters of PFC Claude L. Baird have continued to search for truth and clarity of what happened to their brother and his comrades.

Margaret Baird Petree of Waterford, Michigan and Sue Baird Walden of Pioneer, Tennessee have been met with a difficult task trying to unravel the unexplained issues of this case. They have found that the shadows that covered the events of the Cold War continue to complicate their efforts today.

In recent years their research has revealed information that was not made available to the families so many years ago. Petree and Walden provided the information to the Dept. of Army/ DPMO and asked that the case be investigated. Their request was acknowledged and the case was opened in August 2000. Petree and Walden direct their focus to the discovery of conflicting information that was documented by the US and ROC Governments, the Ministry of National Defense and from the assessments made by US military officials at the time of the incident.

Their findings include: The Dept. of Army declared the incident an Operational Loss. The American families were told the aircraft and its passengers were "lost without a trace" on October 1, 1958. The status for these servicemen was MISSING for a period of one year. Due to the lack of evidence to show these men to be alive or evidence to confirm their death, a Presumptive Finding of Death was recorded on October 2, 1959. The ROC/MND Incident Report does not indicate that a determination was made as to the cause of the incident, but the Taiwanese families were told it was a "Shoot Down" by enemy aircraft, however no evidence was documented to confirm the aircraft had been shot down. The three ROC officers and four Nationalist crew members were also Presumed Dead on October 2, 1959. An affiliate of Foshing Airlines reports that the Ministry of National Defense ruled the incident a Mid-Air Collision, even though no evidence of wreckage was found and apparently nothing was recorded by the MND to support that theory.

Brigadier General L. S. Bork, Commander of The Matsu Defense Command 1958 - 1960, shared his strong opinion with the American families that the aircraft was taken by force to the mainland. Bork's assessments were based on the evidence submitted by US intelligence sources, from circumstantial evidence, and from his personal knowledge that the Communist Chinese Government offered a sizable reward for the aircraft and a bounty for any US serviceman. All this is emphasized with the fact that on Oct. 1, 1958 the aircraft

carried valuable Defense plans, an unnamed "special cargo," along with the four members of the Military Assistance Advisory Group. In 1958, intelligence sources reported the aircraft and crewmembers were seen in Shanghai shortly after the incident. Still another report said that a crewmember was seen in Tokyo. While the US Government did not confirm or deny the reports of these sightings, it is documented that approximately two weeks following the incident, an American news reporter over heard a Chinese radio news broadcast reporting the aircraft had reached the mainland and identified the name of one of the three ROC officers. During the same time frame, two of the American families also heard similar newscasts that reported the names of the US servicemen and it confirmed that they were being held in Communist China. Records show that on several occasions the Dept. of State presented the case to the Communist Chinese Government's Ambassador Wang, at the Ambassador Talks from 1958 to at least 1964.

Petree and Walden have questioned, if the Dept. of Army determined the incident to be an Operational Loss, WHY was it investigated at the Ambassador level?

History tells us the islands had been under heavy hostile fire since August 23, 1958. The unrest was critical and the safety of our troops was at risk. In view of the compelling information that Petree and Walden have discovered, how is it possible to conclude the mystery ended when the PFD was recorded?

On behalf of Major Bloom, Captain Pitcher, PFC Baird and RM3 Turner, Petree and Walden will continue to search for answers and to insist that the status be changed so that the incident will be justly recognized as a COLD WAR LOSS. The US Government has never acknowledged these men, nor has the US Government honored them for the ultimate sacrifice they made for the cause of Freedom. In doing so, these men can be appropriately be added to the list of POW/MIA.

In respect to the privacy of the individuals who have contributed to this effort, Petree and Walden offer a "Special Thanks". Also, they also thank the many Taiwan veterans who were involved in the 2nd Taiwan Crisis and who offered their assistance and support. Petree and Walden welcome any information from anyone with reference to this incident. All contacts will be kept confidential.

Do You Have Any Information About the Disappearance of Blue Goose?

If Yes, please send an e-mail to Bluegoose011058@aol.com or sbwtn@aol.com

or call 248 - 683 - 6189 or 423 - 784 - 4222.

In Memoriam: USAF Major Rudolf Anderson

Fortunately there was only one American killed during the Cuban Missile Crisis. On 27 October 1962, a U-2 spy plane piloted by U.S. Air Force Major Rudolf Anderson of the 4080th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing was sent on a reconnaissance mission to photograph key military installations in Cuba. While over the Cuban naval facilities at Banes, Anderson's U-2 was fired upon by Soviet surface to air missiles. Shrapnel from a SA-2 SAM penetrated the cockpit of Anderson's aircraft and punctured his pressure suit. He lost consciousness and was killed in the plane's subsequent crash. Reportedly the SAM had been launched in violation of Khrushchev's order forbidding U.S. recon aircraft to be fired upon. The shootdown further escalated tensions during these already tense times.

Major Anderson's sacrifice was not in vain. In recognition of his contributions in gathering photographic intelligence about Soviet weapons and capabilities, President Kennedy personally ordered that he receive the Air Force Cross posthumously. This award had only been created in July of 1960 and Anderson was its first recipient.

In honor and memory of Major Anderson, this issue of *Cold War Times* is dedicated to him.

