



Now, the ideas of how to weaponize the bomb would begin. Leo Szilard thought that it should not be used. There was lots of controversy about if the bomb should be used. But, the military decided to use it in Japan.

Eventually, the Little Boy atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima by a B-29 on August 6, 1945. Then, the Fat Man bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945. That led to the surrender of the Japanese weeks later and the end of World War II.

August 10, 2020



Photo from Zoom Recording

Dr. Robert (Bob) Eisenhart Silverplate Project: Weaponization of the Atomic Bomb

On August 10, 2020, Bob Eisenhart gave a presentation on the preparation and execution of the

bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Beginning in 1941, the development of atomic bombs started with the Manhattan Project. The first bomb they designed was the Thin Man, a 17-foot long atomic bomb in the shape of a skinny cylinder. Production of the Thin Man was canceled due to its awkward size, bad aerodynamics, and the possibility of pre-detonation.

The Little Boy was a revised version of the Thin Man in a smaller size, with only a slight loss in power. The size made it possible for B-29s to carry it on board.

The Silverplate Project was in charge of the attacks using these bombs. Colonel Paul Tibbets commanded the 509th composite group, which would be the flying unit for these operations. Early testing with B-29s began at the Wendover Field in Utah. When full-fledged training was about to begin, operations moved to Tinian. During all of this, efforts were made to keep the operation top secret. Even the pilots did not know the full details of the operation.

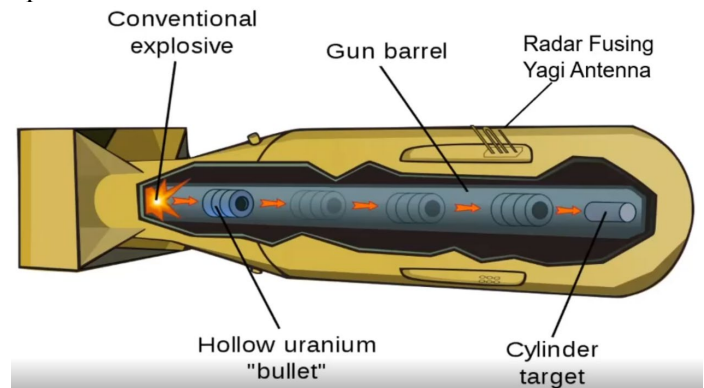


Photo from Zoom Recording

Little Boy Atomic Bomb

When training was complete, the major bombings would begin. On August 6, 1945, the Little Boy bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. The bomb would take 45 seconds to drop, giving the pilots just enough time to fly away from the zone of impact. The explosion was enormous. Even 400 miles away, smoke would linger in the air.

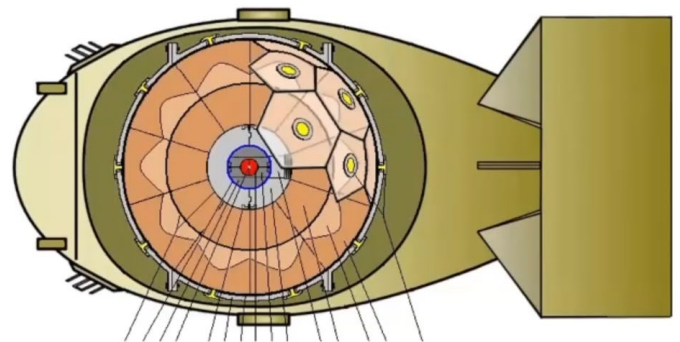


Photo from Zoom Recording

Fat Man Plutonium Bomb

Three days later, on August 9, 1945, another B-29 was sent to Kokura with the Fat Man bomb. However, clouds covered most of the land, obstructing their view.

(Continued page 3)

They decided to redirect to Nagasaki, where they would drop the Fat Man in an opening in the clouds. They missed the target by about two miles, and they did not inflict as much damage as planned. After many years of planning, the bombs were ultimately successful.

Silverplate did its job, under tremendous time pressure and complex conditions. The U.S. was very happy with the result, and it led to the surrender of Japan and the end of the war in September.

August 17, 2020



Photo by from Video

Hiroshima 1945 The British Atomic Attack

The bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6th and 9th of 1945 were missions that required lots of tedious work to complete. Although it is thought that the development and weaponization of the atomic bomb was almost all American-run, the British were secretly involved. As the atomic bombs were being finalized, it was apparent that they would be very large, and no United States aircraft could carry either of the atomic bombs. The Boeing B-29 was also in the designing phase for Japanese bombing missions, but the B-29 was designed with two bomb bays with the idea that two bombs would be dropped simultaneously. Neither of the bomb bays were big enough to carry the “Little Boy” and “Fat Man” bombs that the United States developed. Therefore, the B-29 was not ideal at first, so other aircraft needed to be considered in the case that the B-29 could not be modified and used in the bombings.

One plane, the Avro Lancaster, proved a good fit for the missions. The atom bomb could fit in the plane’s bomb bay with only a few modifications. The Lancaster had been dropping the largest bombs in the war called the “Grand Slam” or earthquake bomb that weighed 22,000 pounds.

A Top Secret unit of slightly modified Lancaster Bombers were formed and trained from a remote end of an RAF base at Enstone Airfield in central England. Their story has only recently been unclassified.



Photo by from Video

Enstone Airfield

However, the Lancaster was a British plane, which did not please Leslie Groves because he wanted American aircraft to be used.

The British kept practicing and planning. They planned to fly from Burma, which was out of range for the Lancaster’s to reach the Japanese Mainland and land at an Allied airfield.

The British had perfected a form of air refueling before the war and started to practice the technique between Lancaster Bombers in the event they would be needed to drop the atomic bomb on Japan.

The plan was to base the Lancaster’s in Burma.



Photo by from Zoom

Lancaster Air Refueling

In the end, the American B-29 bomb bay size was modified and used to drop the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, using the Lancaster sling to cradle the bombs in the B-29s. So the British did contribute to the effort.



Photo from Zoom

Ester Benjamin Shifren Shanghai and Internment in a WWII POW Camp Ancestors and History of our Life in China

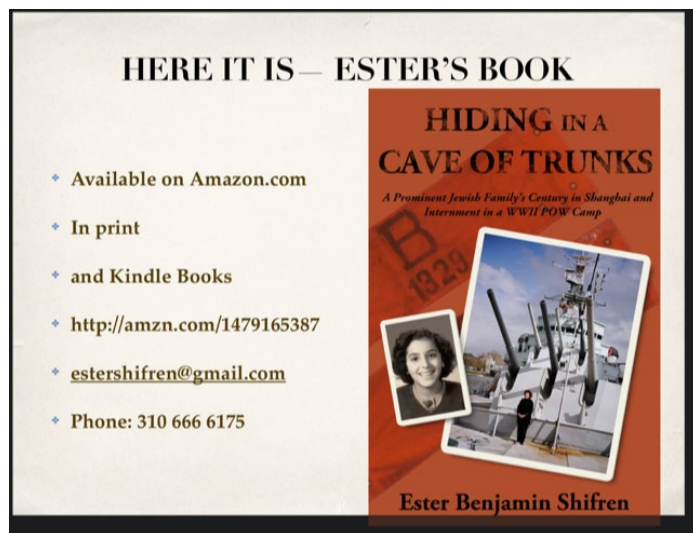
Ester Shifren was the featured speaker at the August 17th meeting. Ester is the author of the book *Hiding in a Cave of Trunks*. Her presentation today was about her ancestry and her own experience growing up during World War II.

In the 1830s and 40's, Ester's great-great-grandparents were living in India. Her great-great-grandfather was a ship captain, moving goods from India to China. After the Treaty of Nanking in 1842, ending the opium wars, the shipping industry was in an awkward spot. Because of this, her great-great-grandparents decided to move to China, settling in Shanghai.

Ester's mother was raised in Shanghai and continued to live there, where she met her husband. During the Japanese invasion of China in 1937, she needed to evacuate to Hong Kong, where she would give birth to Ester.

Eventually, her family moved back to Shanghai, where they lived until 1951 when they decided to leave and go to Israel.

Ester also shared her experience on a BBC program named "We'll Meet Again." Ester was invited to be on the show because she was part of a party thrown for the young children after the Japanese invasion on the HMS Belfast, which was the focus of the program.



Courtesy of Ester Shifren

August 24, 2020

"WE'LL MEET AGAIN"

BBC ONE — LONDON 2005



Photo from Zoom

WE'LL MEET AGAIN BBC ONE - 2005

Ester Shifren returned on August 24th to complete showing a full version of the BBC ONE show she had started the previous week. In the show, she was shown talking about her memories of the HMS Belfast evacuation from China. She is shown thanking the crewmembers attending the show for their kindness during the voyage.

Ester was able to answer questions from participants after the video was shown.

August 31, 2020



Photo from Zoom

Bill Ratner Unusual Applications of Old Aircraft Aviation Themed Gasoline Stations

Bill Ratner was our featured speaker on August 24th's meeting. He showed us a presentation on one particularly strange use for old aircraft: gasoline stations.

In 1929, cars were finally experiencing a boom in popularity. At the time, 4 in 5 American families owned a car. In turn, gas stations were being built all over the country.

During the 1930s and 1940s, some old planes were turned into gas stations. These would be very quirky and eye-catching decorations that would attract business. Some planes used include the Z-12 Zenith Albatross, the Fokker F-32, and the P-40 Warhawk.

One significant airplane gas station, named "Art Lacey's Bomber Gas Station," used the Boeing B-17G airplane. Not only was this one of the most impressive stations, but it was also the longest-lasting, opening in 1948 and lasting until 1991. However, even after the closure of the gas station, the B-17G was kept as decoration until 2008.

Another gas station would use the Vultee BT-13 Valiant that was pointed down at the ground to imitate a plane crash. Overall, these aircraft gas stations were fun novelties and attractions that, unfortunately, are no longer around today.



Photo by from Zoom

LAPD SLO Duke Dao Woodland Hills Aug 30 Rally Incident

On August 30, 2020. Duke Dao reported on the incident at a Support the Police drive-thru rally in Woodland Hills on August 30, 2020. There was a reported shot fired, and the LAPD had to lock down an apartment building on Chalk Hill west of Taft CHS.



Photo by from Zoom

John Duffy Slave Free Project

(Continued page 6)

Photo from Zoom

In 1943, the United States Army Air Force tested the looped-hose method to deploy B-17s from Alaska to bomb Japan. But, they stopped when the Allies captured islands near Japan. The British also tested an AR system on the Avro Lancaster's as those planes would possibly bomb Japan.

Today that tradition continues as we proudly present our list of winners and favorites for 2020. This year's honorees include previous winners, along with a variety of interesting newcomers. (Continued page 7)

As in the past, votes were tallied from ballots, which ran in both our newspaper and online during the month of June, and once again, we received a great response from both readers and advertisers.

Why does this contest continue to be so well received? Without a doubt, it's because of you, our loyal readers, and your enthusiastic support of our entire business community. Our winners are proud to be recognized, and your votes help validate their hard work and quality customer service. To show their pride, they prominently display their Readers Choice winning certificates in their business locations and advertising. Through the years, it's become a recognized symbol of quality and trust.

So without further ado, let's have a look at this year's honorees and see what they have to share. Congratulations to all of our 2020 winners and favorites and our special thanks to all who participated!

GOODS & SERVICES

Travel Agency.....Deju Vu Travel
 ~~~~~

You ask why are we publicizing that Deju Vu Travel won the 2020 LA Daily News Readers Choice Awards?



Photo from Zoom

**Chip Stevens  
 Is with Deju Vu Travel  
 Congratulations on the  
 award!**

~~~~~

Zoom Meetings

We have now held thirteen Zoom Meetings. Over 230 people have attended not just locally but from Arizona, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, San Diego County, Orange County, and Ventura County. We have had City Councilmembers, Congressmen, Policemen, and Congressional staff attend.

Bob Eisenhart has worked hard to schedule outstanding speakers every week, but many of our members that attended physical meetings have not yet attended.

I encourage all of those who have attended to contact your friends and tablemates to encourage them to attend.

If they don't have the equipment to participate to see our faces, we can help get them online.

For Help with your Zoom Connection

Contact Charles Scott

(818) 448-1737

pcinfoman@gmail.com.

The link to the WOW Zoom Equipment GoFundMe account is: gf.me/u/x9pst6.

Charles has offered to help Wings Over Wendy's members with their computer problems for **FREE**.

~~~~~

### **Monday Zoom Meeting Agenda**

The URL is always the same:

<https://us04web.zoom.us/j/661372701?pwd=NEZCWjIMUTArRW1tREtWUWRLNmpDQT09>

- Meet & Greet starts at 8:00 am.
- The formal meeting starts at 9:30 am.
- Visitors and guests interviewed about 9:40 am.
- The presentation starts around 10 am

**Meeting ID: 661 372 701      Password: 200220**

**The Meeting ID  
& Password are  
Always the  
Same!**

~~~~~

For 1st Time in 3 Decades, Military Families and Retirees Are Getting Revamped IDs

24 Aug 2020

Military.com | By Bing Xiao

The military is ditching flimsy laminated paper-based ID cards for military retirees and dependents for an all-new card system: the Next Generation Uniform Services Identification Card.

According to a Defense Department announcement published Monday, the cards, which represent the first ID update for these military communities since 1993, will be more durable and more closely resemble the Common Access Cards, or CACs, used by active-duty troops and DoD civilians.

The new IDs are already in circulation: the military quietly began issuing them to retirees, reservists, and dependent military family members on July 31 at a few ID card facilities, according to the DoD release.

The new USID cards are enhanced with an updated design and security features to deter counterfeiting and fraud, Michael Sorrento, director of the Defense Manpower Data Center, said in a statement.

To date, only about 20 Real-Time Automated Personnel Identification Card System (RAPIDS) sites now offer the new cards; other sites await equipment upgrades to make them. All DoD USID card facilities are set to offer the IDs by December 2020, according to the release. The complete transition to new USID cards is targeted for January 2026.

This transition doesn't affect current card expiration dates and doesn't change the populations who are eligible to get the current USID cards.

In addition to dependents of active-duty troops and reservists and retirees and their dependents, those eligible for these DoD-recognized IDs include Medal of Honor recipients and their dependents and 100% disabled veterans and their dependents, among others. A full list of eligible groups can be found [here](#). The cards facilitate access to military bases and other exclusive facilities, such as commissaries and exchanges.

The COVID-19 pandemic has complicated the rollout of the new cards.

Sorrento advised that it would be better to wait to get the new card until next summer unless the holder's current one is expired. Applicants should call ahead for appointments to get the new USID cards.

In April, Pentagon officials announced that dependent and retiree cards set to expire in 2020 would be automatically extended through September in light of the pandemic. They changed policy to allow some ID updates and new enrollments to be done by mail.

DoD is further developing the ID card process, Sorrento said in the release, and eyeing changes such as a mail-in ID process with online vetting, eliminating the requirement to apply in person at a RAPIDS site.

Historians Say American History Oversimplifies Atomic Bombings on Japan



First atomic bombing of Hiroshima, Japan by B-29 superfortresses on August 6, 1945. (Library Of Congress Archives)

5 Aug 2020

Stars and Stripes | By Joseph Ditzler

TOKYO -- In spring and summer 1945, American politicians, generals, and scientists pondered how to best use the terrible power of the atomic bomb created by the Manhattan Project in New Mexico.

They deliberated killing tens of thousands of civilians to end the war with Japan, with attacks finally carried out on the president's authority.

It's been 75 years since the U.S. Army Air Force dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on Aug. 6 and 9, 1945, respectively. Both cities were leveled, and hundreds of thousands of people were killed or injured.

After Nagasaki, the Japanese realized further resistance was futile. They surrendered, but only on the condition that the emperor retain his throne.

(Continued page 9)

The battleship USS Missouri steamed into Tokyo Harbor, and the surrender documents were signed. Gen. Douglas MacArthur called it good, and the rest is history.

Not so fast.

Alex Wellerstein, a historian of science at the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, N.J., author and blogger on atomic bomb history, said time has smoothed the wrinkles and simplified the facts that are often taught about the first and, so far, only wartime use of atomic weapons.

"The difficulty of these sorts of simple ways of understanding it, or these ways of framing it, the first one is just not historically how people thought about it at the time," Wellerstein said in a phone interview July 10. "It wasn't seen as this big deliberation, this big debate. That's a later framing of it that was put on to justify having used the bombs."

Within the population that day in Hiroshima, site of a military depot, were 31,000 Japanese troops, thousands of Korean forced laborers fortifying the city, and a handful of U.S. prisoners of war, said Alex Carr, the official historian at Los Alamos National Laboratory in Los Alamos, N.M., where the bomb was designed and built.

The bomb fell near the city center, where the bombardier aboard the B-29 Superfortress Enola Gay, Maj. Thomas Ferebee had aimed it. At Nagasaki, however, the bomb fell wide of its intended mark and detonated over the Mitsubishi Nagasaki Arms Factory where, Carr said, the torpedoes employed at Pearl Harbor were likely manufactured.

No brainer

Those losses hastened the war's conclusion but were not solely responsible for it, both Wellerstein and Carr said. Likewise, other misconceptions form a familiar story surrounding the bombings.

For example, Wellerstein said, not much deliberation went into using the bomb. Other historians hold the same view, including Carr. He cited a paper by historian Barton Bernstein, a Stanford University professor, from 2005.

"He said it wasn't a decision so much as the implementation of an assumption," Carr said by phone from Los Alamos on July 16. "And I really do think that was the case, looking back on this."

The scale and momentum of the war dictated using the bombs, Carr said. Every day, hundreds of Americans died in combat. Every 500-plane raid launched by U.S. Army Air Forces over Tokyo put hundreds of airmen in harm's way. During peak fighting on the Eastern Front, tens of thousands of Soviet troops and civilians died daily. And thousands of Americans were expected to die in an invasion of the Japanese homeland, planning for which went on despite the atomic bombings.

"All of sudden, you have what is essentially an irresistible weapon. There is no countermeasure for a

nuclear bomb. One plane out of nowhere could destroy a city in a moment," Carr said. "These were weapons that were made to go into combat and serve a purpose, and I think that's what happened."

Final act

Did the bombs alone end the war? Historians argue this point, Wellerstein said.

"It's not clear," he said. "There's a lot of stuff going on at the end of World War II, and the atomic bombs are part of that. Most people don't realize that there's a lot more complexity."

U.S. history downplays the Soviet Union's declaration of war Aug. 8, 1945, against Japan, and the Soviets' subsequent invasion of Manchuria, events sometimes cast as last-minute land-and-power grabs by Soviet leader Josef Stalin.

Actually, the Allies broached the Soviets' entry into the Pacific war in 1943; the Soviets agreed at the Yalta Conference in February 1945.

"We wanted them in the Pacific just as they wanted us to invade France leading up to D-Day to produce a multi-front war," Carr said.

Japan's leaders were stunned by the Soviet declaration. They had a non-aggression pact with the Russians and, through them, were trying to reach terms for an acceptable peace with the Allies.

The U.S. and its partners threw everything they had at Japan, who clung to the idea of a negotiated peace, Carr said. Bringing the Soviets aboard was part of the Allies' plan, even though Truman distrusted Stalin, he said.

Atop its losses from the atomic bombings, the Japanese suffered as many as 84,000 killed in the short Manchurian campaign against the Russians.

The Soviet entry into the war was a crushing blow to the Japanese, who at that stage was looking for a way out, Carr said.

The Japanese effectively lost the war the day the Imperial Navy struck Pearl Harbor, he said. They had hoped to knock the U.S. to its knees decisively with one strike but failed to do so. Their subsequent defensive campaign in the Pacific yielded few victories and a steady retreat.

Presidential authority

The advent of nuclear weapons brought with it another important doctrine: civilian control, namely final authority for nuclear weapons, resides with the president. It didn't arise automatically, Wellerstein said.

Although the Hiroshima bombing was closely tracked, history suggests Nagasaki proceeded almost automatically, without explicit presidential authority, Wellerstein said. He has examined the historical record looking for the sequence of events leading to the Nagasaki bombing.

(Continued page 10)

He said President Harry Truman seemed surprised when it took place.

"Truman is given all sorts of updates on the first one, he is interested in that, they tell him the day before the mission is going on the next day," Wellerstein said. "Nobody tells him about the second bomb."

He said the Nagasaki order passed between generals, along with information on additional bombs becoming available for more targets. "It's a sort of a blank check sort of order," he said.

"The decision to use the second bomb that was made by military people," he said. "Not with any consultation with Truman at all."

Once Gen. Leslie Groves, who ran the Manhattan Project, updated Truman after Nagasaki, the president put a halt to further bombing. With that, he regained control of atomic weapons, Wellerstein said.

"He basically said you couldn't use atomic bombs without my explicit permission," he said. "You cannot just keep dropping them as soon as they're available."

Another notion holds that Japan, after two atomic attacks, surrendered only on condition that Emperor Hirohito retain his throne. Nothing in the historical record suggests that was true, Carr said.

"I've seen it often repeated in history books. I've asked folks like [Wellerstein], but I've not found anybody yet who can produce the document for me," Carr said.

The final telegram between the warring sides, Carr said, went something like this: The Japanese said they're ready to quit but let us keep the emperor; the U.S. reply ignored the request and said that upon surrender, the emperor's authority transfers to a U.S. military governor.

"But I've seen nothing that guaranteed the emperor's position," either overtly or implied, he said.

'Easy moralizing.'

After the fact, some Manhattan Project scientists voiced reservations about using the atomic bombs, saying it wasn't necessary, Wellerstein said. "So interestingly, it isn't like the bombs were used and were credited by many with ending the war, and that made the people opposed think it was a good idea."

The destruction of two Japanese cities in 1945 created its own version of American history, "and what it means to be American," he said. The Manhattan Project also gave rise to a belief that technological superiority will win the day, which proved false in subsequent conflicts, he said.

"It doesn't boil down to easy moralizing or arguments for or against the atomic bombs," Wellerstein said.

"Separately, and the more deeper question, this question of what are you allowed to do in war if you believe your cause is right?" Wellerstein said. "How much civilian loss are you willing to tolerate if it's going to get you the victory that you want?"

In Memoriam

During August 2020, one member of Wings Over Wendy's "Flew West."



Photos courtesy of Barry Maiten

Sidney Maiten September 9, 1925 to August 23, 2020

It is with great sadness that the family of Sidney Maiten announced that he died suddenly on Sunday, August 23, 2020. Seventeen days short of his 95th birthday.

A Zoom funeral service was conducted on August 28, 2020, as he was laid to rest at Eden Memorial Park Cemetery, next to his wife Lorraine, the love of his life, who passed away almost 5 years ago. Both Sid and Lorraine were veterans of the US Navy during WWII,

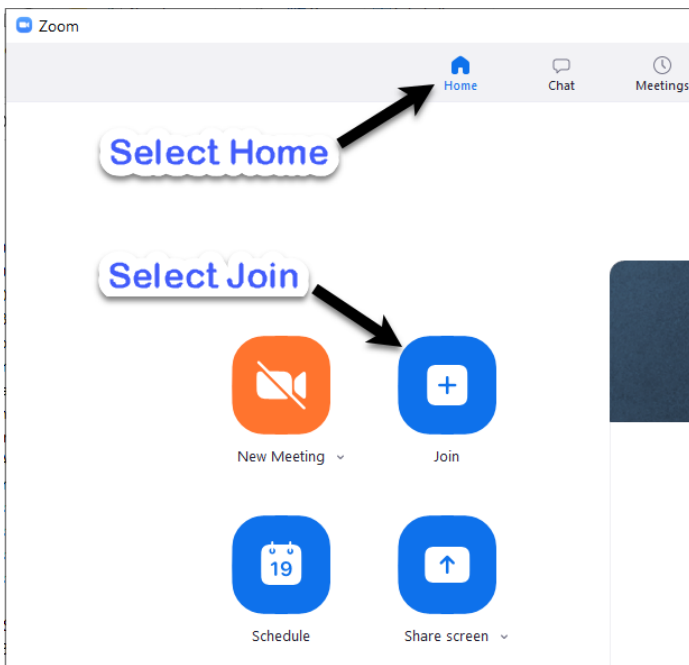
Sid was a WWII Combat Veteran of the U.S. Navy and active in the American Legion Ronald Reagan - Post 283 in Pacific Palisades.

Barry was born in New York and grew up in Brooklyn and attended the local schools. Finishing high school, he lied about his age and enlisted in the Navy at 17 years old. The highpoint of his service was an assignment as a personal armed guard for President Roosevelt at the Yalta Conference in Russia, with Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin. He was also a personal armed guard and personal driver for the head of the U.S. Navy Admiral Ernest King.

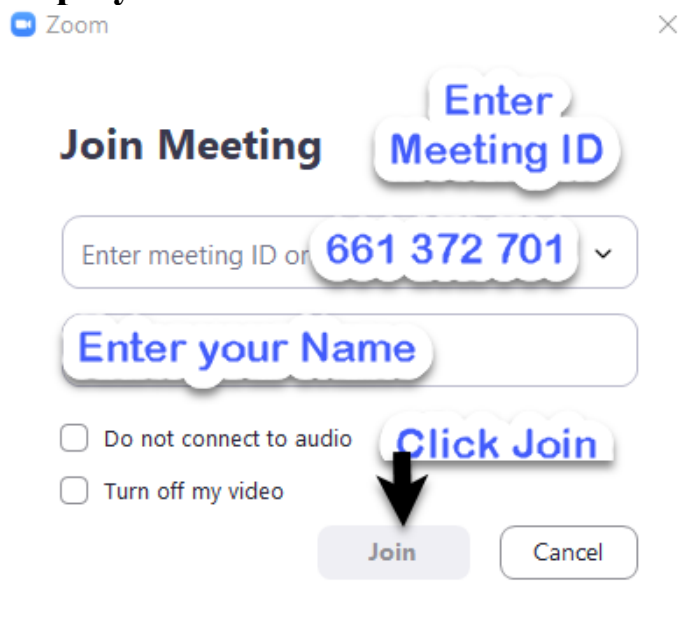
He was an anti-aircraft gunner on the USS Catoctin, the headquarters ship of Operation Dragoon, the invasion of Southern France. In the ensuing Allied victory parade in Southern France, after defeating the Nazis, he marched directly behind Charles De Gaulle. (Continued page 11)

Zoom Instructions

**Open Zoom
You should see:**



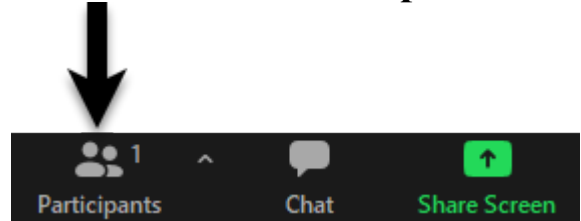
After selecting Join the following box displays:



If they ask for a password it's: 200220

How to Raise Your Hand to Speak

1. Click on the Participants icon



2. You should see the Participants list with icons on the bottom



3. Click on the Raise Hand icon

Your name will pop to the top of the Participants list which I monitor, and I will call on you to speak

Please rename yourself to the name you are listed in the WOW Roster.

If you didn't enter the name when you joined the Zoom meeting then click on the name and a box will appear in the middle of the screen and you can change it. Note that it only changes it for the session. If you drop off and rejoin during the meeting you have to change your name again.

NOTE

The meeting ID and password do not change!

ID: 661 372 701:PW 200220

Malibu Partners Real Estate
Professional Excellence

Tom Bates
Sales Director
(310) 739-4886
tom@tombatesrealtor.com

Expert Witness • Land Use Expert • Bill Reader • Estate Properties
CA BRE# 0641978 28955 Pacific Coast Highway, Malibu, CA 90265

WEST HILLS PIZZA COMPANY
Dine in, take out, delivery and mobile pizza catering available



7543 Fallbrook Ave
West Hills Ca, 91367
818-347-4992
Fax: 818-347-4993
steve@westhillspizza.com
www.westhillspizza.com

Chip Stevens
Certified Travel Consultant

Deja Vu Travel
Leisure and Corporate Travel

19402 Crystal Ridge Lane
Northridge, CA 91326
Direct Line (818) 894-0567
CELL: 818 620-9320
Chip@dejavutruvel.com

CST #2000610-10

ANNE MARIE RADEL
REALTOR® | SRES

C. 818.429.8663
O. 818.222.0023
AnneMarie.Radel@camoves.com
www.annemarieleradel.com
CalRE# 02011393
23647 Calabasas Road
Calabasas, CA. 91302



COLDWELL BANKER
RESIDENTIAL BROKERAGE

® & © Owned by a subsidiary of NRT LLC.

Jacobi

BUILDING MATERIALS
• BRICK • STONE
• LANDSCAPING MATERIALS

Bob Jacobi

21341 VANOWEN ST. (818) 346-4150
CANOGA PARK, CA 91303 (818) 346-0760

**The Hair Razor
-aka-
The Barber Shop**

Shop Hours:
Sunday & Monday: CLOSED
Tues.-Fri.: 7:30am to 5:00pm
Sat.: 7:30am to 4:00pm

www.hairrazor.biz 5950 Fallbrook Ave.
818-340-9360 or 818-346-2210 Woodland Hills, CA 91367



EARL ROTH
COMMANDER
JEWISH WAR VETERANS POST 603

818-486-1259
earlr45@gmail.com

6040 E Larkellen Ct. Oak Park, Ca. 91377



nelsons nursery
we color your needs

tony nelson
owner

23134 sherman way
west hills ca 91307
at the hidden chateau
818 216-2233 cell
nelsonsgreenhouse@yahoo.com



WILLIAM MITCHELL MARGOLIN
Attorney at Law
A Professional Law Corporation

(818) 999-4LAW

Ph (818) 999-4529 Calabasas Old Town
Fax (818) 999-1956 23548 Calabasas Road, Suite 202
LegalHelpForYou@msn.com Calabasas, CA 91302

Deep Tissue Re-alignment
Relaxing Lomi Lomi
Energy Work

Nutritional Healing
Train/Rehab In Full Gym
Martial Arts



King Of Hearts
Body Rejuvenation
Robert Margolin
(818) 883-7430

whitetiger2000@sbcglobal.net www.robtotalhealth.com