



# CALL TO DUTY

Newsletter of the Capital Campaign for the National Museum of the United States Army

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## GENERAL DYNAMICS INCREASES GIFT, SPONSORS MUSEUM'S WALL OF HONOR

General Dynamics Corporation, one of the Army's most important industrial partners and one of the first major investors in the National Army Museum's Capital Campaign, recently increased its original unrestricted \$1 million gift to a \$5 million sponsorship of the Museum's *Wall of Honor*.

In announcing the company's \$4 million increase at the recent *2014 Industry and Army Leadership Reception* in Arlington, Va., LTG David K. Heebner (USA-Ret.), Executive Vice President for Information Systems and Technology, stressed the importance of General Dynamics' longstanding and highly valued association with the Army and the corporation's all-in desire to see the Museum begin construction as soon as possible.

"Along with many of you here tonight who have contributed generously to a common objective, we at General Dynamics are fully committed to the Museum project. We hope this, our most recent gift, demonstrates General Dynamics' resolve to help advance the Museum's Capital Campaign into its construction phase."

General William W. Hartzog (USA-Ret.), Army Historical Foundation President, thanked General Dynamics. Hartzog told Heebner and other corporate and individual donors present that an additional \$33 million is still needed to trigger the release of Congressional funds, already authorized and appropriated, to pay for groundbreaking and site preparation..

David S. Lewis, Chief Development Officer for the Capital Campaign, said General Dynamics selected sponsorship of the *Wall of Honor*, one of the most iconic displays that will grace the Museum.

According to Lewis, the *Wall of Honor* is a dramatic 42' x 26' black granite wall solemnly engraved with the battle streamers representing 187



David K. Heebner announces General Dynamics' \$5 million sponsorship of the Museum's Wall of Honor. Conceptual rendering on screen courtesy of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill LLP.

campaigns the Army has fought over the past 239 years. Lewis said it will be located prominently in the Museum lobby where it will be viewed by the estimated 750,000 visitors annually. "It will be a distinctive feature that every currently serving Soldier and Army veteran can relate to personally," Lewis said.

General Dynamics' sponsorship of the *Wall of Honor* places it in the Capital Campaign's *Commander-in-Chief's Circle of Distinction*, reserved exclusively for contributors of \$5 million or more.

**“We hope this, our most recent gift, demonstrates General Dynamics' resolve to help advance the Museum's Capital Campaign into its construction phase.”**

David K. Heebner

Executive Vice President for Information Systems and Technology, General Dynamics

# “Relics of Barbarism”: The Army’s Original Enlisted Bunks

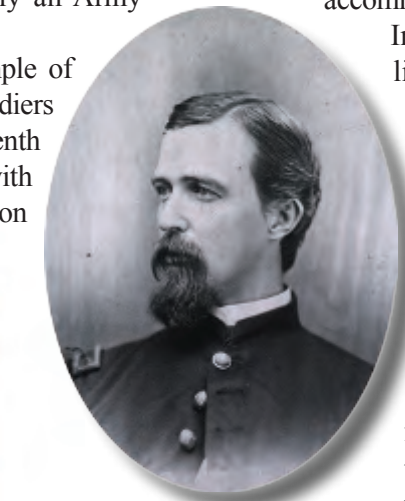
By Ephriam D. Dickson III, National Museum of the United States Army Project Office

Every Soldier today owes a small debt of gratitude to the efforts of Capt. John S. Billings, an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army’s Medical Department. During the 1870s, Capt. Billings successfully campaigned for better living conditions in all enlisted barracks, in particular arguing against the two-tier double bunks – these “relics of barbarism” as he called them – that provided the standard sleeping accommodations for most Soldiers. A rare example of one of these original double bunks is preserved today in the Army’s historical collection at the U.S. Army Center of Military History’s Museum Support Center at Fort Belvoir, Va.

During the first decades after the Army’s establishment, enlisted Soldiers were provided with straw and a blanket. Cloth bedsacks for a simple mattress were added by 1817, while bunks were first codified into Army regulations in 1821. During this period, Soldiers slept together in pairs as “bunkies,” sharing a double bedsack and their wool blankets.

As early as 1844, the Secretary of War called for the replacement of these double bunks with single bedsteads made of iron, arguing that this “would add to the comfort, health, and cleanliness of the Soldier.” But the Army’s restricted funding resulted in only a few being purchased over the next decade. The wood bunks remained the standard in nearly all Army barracks until after the Civil War.

Discovered at Fort Mifflin, Pa., this example of a double bunk was typical of what most Soldiers would have used during the mid-nineteenth century. It has a simple four-post design, with sideboards connected by a mortise and tenon



Surgeon John S. Billings, as a major. Courtesy U.S. National Library of Medicine.

Two-tier double bunk from Fort Mifflin, Pa., circa. 1860. The bunk was designed to be easily disassembled for cleaning every Saturday, as directed by Army regulations. Photo by Pablo Jimenez, CMH Museum Support Center.



Interior view of the barracks at Fort Larned, Kan., reconstructed by the National Park Service as it might have appeared in the 1860s.

joint. Boards would have run the length of the bed to hold a double bedsack on each tier. Measuring 5 feet 10 inches in length and just 4 feet in width, each level, or “crib” as it was called, was intended to accommodate two Soldiers positioned with their head next to the feet of the bunkmate. Some bunks were constructed three tiers high and a few are known to have been wide enough to accommodate three men on each level.

In 1870, Capt. Billings compiled a detailed study of living conditions at Army posts across the country.

Focusing on hygiene, he successfully argued that traditional wood bunks promoted overcrowding and affected Soldiers’ health and readiness. Congress soon funded a new design for single iron bunks for all enlisted Soldiers. By 1875 when Capt. Billings published a follow-up report, he proudly wrote, “I am very glad to say that the double and two-story wooden bunks are now very nearly abolished.” In the decade that followed, sheets and pillows were also added to the authorized allowance and straw-filled bedsacks were soon replaced by spring mattresses.

This change in design of the Army bunk reflects the larger trend occurring within the service to improve the overall quality of the enlisted experience. The addition of furniture, lighting, and running water, along with recreational amenities such as pool tables and reading rooms, fundamentally changed the enlisted life in the barracks. This was part of a larger effort to attract a better quality recruit and to retain qualified personnel, an important trend in the continued professionalization of the U.S. Army.

# AUSA, AHF Host Army Vice Chief of Staff

Over 60 corporate executives, former senior Army leaders, and National Army Museum supporters were on hand on June 16 for the *2014 Industry and Army Leadership Reception* sponsored by the Association of the United States Army (AUSA) with The Army Historical Foundation (AHF).

General William W. Hartzog (USA-Ret.), AHF President, emceed the event, announcing that the Capital Campaign for the National Museum of the United States Army recently reached \$81 million, thanks to General Dynamics' decision to increase its original \$1 million contribution to \$5 million in order to sponsor the *Wall of Honor*, the dominant display piece of the Museum's lobby.

"The next two years are critical ones for the campaign because we have an opportunity to finally break ground in 2015 and show tangible results of our effort. We've raised \$81 million thanks to our corporate, foundation, and over 113,000 individual donors across the country. But we need \$33 million more to trigger the Congressional funds, already authorized and appropriated, to pay for the site preparation," Hartzog explained.

Army Vice Chief of Staff General John F. Campbell, recently confirmed by the Senate to serve as commander of NATO's International Security Assistance Force and U.S. Forces in Afghanistan, provided the audience with an update on key issues the Army is facing and commented on the importance of the future Museum to the Army community and to the American public.

In his update, Campbell spoke of the complex, unstable, and dynamic operational environment that exists as the Army prepares for the future.

"We are operating with fiscal and manpower constraints, with sustained peer nation-state competitors,

and with increasingly powerful non-state actors," Campbell reported. "We will target science and technology investment, [and] leverage organizational change, training, and leadership to provide ready units to the nation. Force 2025 will be smaller in number, but equal or greater in capability, uniquely enabled and organized with the capability and capacity to conduct expeditionary maneuver of operationally significant forces."

Addressing the importance of the Museum, Campbell stressed that the American public needs to better understand what the Army has done for them and the nation over the past 239 years.

He pointed out that the Museum will educate the public on the Army's contributions to the nation's defense and advancement, preserve Army history, communicate its legacy in an engaging and accessible fashion, honor all who have served, and inspire pride in and strengthen our volunteer force.

Campbell said that meanwhile, the Navy, Marines, and Air Force have far outdone the Army in honoring the contributions of their service on a national level. He said the Navy has had its national museum since 1963, the Marines opened its in 2006, and the Air Force, which has existed as an independent service for only 66 years, recently broke ground for a fourth gallery hanger on its national museum site in Dayton, Ohio.

"There are a number of posts, camps, and stations with their own museums, but we still lack a museum that brings together the entire Army story at the national level. . . . It is time, and it is important, that the greatest Army in the world has a great museum," Campbell said.

"I do believe, deep down in my heart, that having a National Army Museum is the right thing for our Soldiers, it is the right thing for our families, it is the right thing for our nation . . . and we have to get there," Campbell concluded.

***"It is time, and it is important, that the greatest Army in the world has a great museum."***

**GEN John F. Campbell  
Army Vice Chief of Staff**



# Anywhere, Any

In “Relics of Barbarism’: The Army’s Original Enlisted Bunks” (page 2), Ephriam Dickson vividly explains the rationale causing the Army to do away with the traditionally uncomfortable, overcrowded, and unhealthy double wooden bunks that populated enlisted Army barracks until after the Civil War in favor of the single iron bedsteads that were introduced Army-wide in the mid-1870s.

Dickson’s historically enlightening piece brought to mind the familiar adage, “Soldiers can sleep anywhere, anytime.” To test the adage, we turned to the U.S. Army Center of Military History’s Army Art Collection. Among the 16,000 pieces of Soldier-artists’ work in the collection, we found scores of paintings and drawings of Soldiers sleeping in different places at different times.

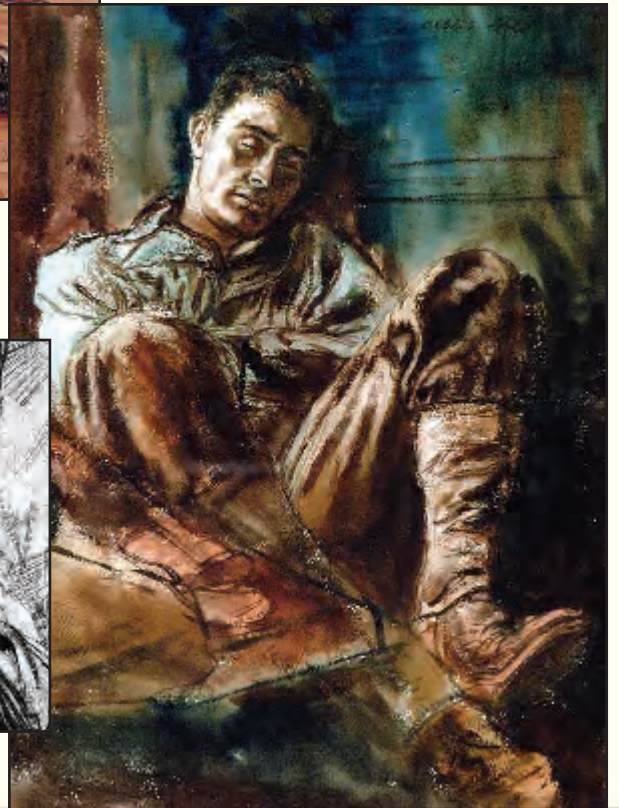
Here’s just a small sampling, including a barracks scene where our slumbering Soldier seems to prefer the instant comfort of pillow, padded chair, and duffle bag over the iron bedstead of the barracks. For others shown here, the comforts of hard earth, helmet, hammock, rock, ruck, and truck seem to do just fine.



Art courtesy of the U.S. Army Center of Military History’s Army Art Collection.

*Anne Henderson 1980*

# time



## Museum Spotlight:

# The Army in the Cold War Exhibit Area

During the Cold War, America's Soldiers served around the world, deterring the Soviet Union from enlarging its communist empire. "The Army in the Cold War" exhibit area in the *Cold War* gallery provides visitors with a comprehensive overview of the U.S. Army's actions.

As visitors cross the threshold into "The Army in the Cold War" exhibit area, they are immersed in an evocative space that suggests a U.S. Army headquarters location in Germany of the 1950s, '60s, and '70s. Adorned with metal filing cabinets and desks; strategic maps with grease-pencil-covered acetate overlays; a consistent, neutral color, highly polished floor surface; and cold blue lights, the design has a surreal and slightly ominous feel. Hanging above the entire exhibit area are replicated MGR-1 Honest John missiles.

Within this carefully crafted design, visitors learn that during this time in history a significant portion of U.S. Army forces were serving in Europe, prepared for an expected invasion of our allies by the Soviet Union. The Army was ready for World War III and had reorganized its forces, explored the use of tactical nuclear weapons, and fully expected to be engaging with the Soviets in Europe.

A brief video explains the key events of the Cold War and conveys the rising tensions of the era. In an unexpected twist, the video screen goes blank and a red phone begins to ring urgently, taking visitors into an immersive multimedia experience. Viewers are now inside the command center as the Army rehearses its part of the NATO plan, manning the defense line between East and West Germany against an invasion by Warsaw Pact forces. Multiple video monitors displaying

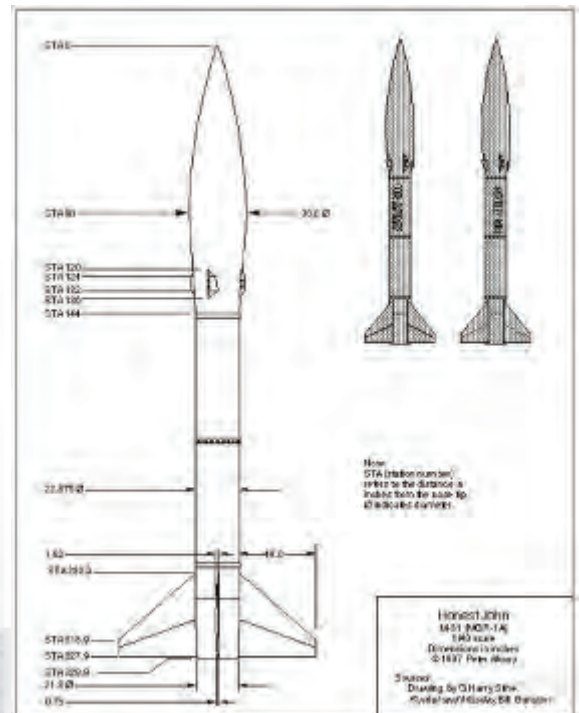
archival footage of Cold War operations allow visitors to see the action unfold on simultaneous fronts. First, Soldiers are roused out of bed by sirens, then the video follows four-star generals of the Central Army Group, next the video pans to division commanders setting up headquarters in the field, and then viewers see troops heading to their initial battle positions.

Accompanying narration emphasizes that each time the alarm sounded, Soldiers did not know whether it was a drill or the beginning of war. By ending on this uncertain note, visitors gain a true sense of the anxiety and unsettled nature of the war between two nuclear-armed superpowers that haunted five decades. However, the video also provides a reassuring sense that had Soviet tanks rumbled across the German border, the General Defense Plan would be executed by a well prepared U.S. Army.

Additional exhibits set into the wall provide context to the Army's role during the Cold War. Compelling artifacts, including protective masks and self-injection devices carried by Soldiers in case of a chemical weapons attack, underscore the seriousness of the potential move beyond a standoff. A timeline provides a chronological summary of the Cold War, including the Berlin Blockade and the construction and eventual removal of the Berlin Wall, and actions taken to contain communism in Southeast Asia, Latin America, and the Far East.



U.S. Army photo



Honest John Model Schematic

Conceptual rendering courtesy of Eisterhold Associates Inc.

## Boeing Completes \$5 Million Pledge

The Boeing Company, recognized as the world's largest aerospace company and the leading manufacturer of commercial jetliners and military aircraft combined, recently completed a series of pledge payments toward their \$5 million donation to the National Museum of the United States Army.

Boeing will sponsor the *Soldier's Story Gallery*, a dramatic entry experience to the National Army Museum designed to create an instant connection between Museum visitors and the Soldiers whose stories will be told in a larger-than-life fashion.

"I want to thank Boeing for their early commitment to the National Army Museum, and take this opportunity to recognize that Boeing was the first donor AHF welcomed into the Campaign's elite *Commander-in-Chief's Circle of Distinction* reserved for donors of \$5 million or more," remarked Army Historical Foundation Board President, General William W. Hartzog, (USA-Ret.).

Hartzog added that Boeing has been a great supporter of the National Army Museum, creatively expanding their sponsorship through their own initiatives and sponsoring the *Soldiers' Stories Video Gallery*, an online video series featuring interviews with Army veterans to help preserve and promote Army history through first-hand accounts of those who served.



BG Leo A. Brooks, Jr. (USA-Ret.), Boeing's VP for National Security & Space Group presents check to GEN William W. Hartzog (USA-Ret.), AHF President. Retired generals also pictured, from left: BG Creighton W. Abrams, Jr., AHF; BG Jamey Moran, Boeing's VP of Army Systems; GEN Gordon R. Sullivan, AUSA President; and MG John P. Herrling, AHF.

## Former Senior Army Civilian, Wife, Support Campaign



Norm and Meg Augustine.

A personal association between a young boy and the U.S. Army traveled full circle recently when Norm and Meg Augustine made a \$100,000 commitment toward construction of the National Museum of the United States Army.

Norm Augustine was raised in Colorado and his family lived near an Army hospital during World War II. During the war, Augustine's parents would invite Soldiers who were recovering at the hospital to their home for Sunday dinner. The Soldiers made quite an impression on Augustine. "We shared our dinner table with Soldiers from when I was 6 to about 10-years-old," remembered Augustine. "Most of those Soldiers were young, and some had been seriously injured, and their courage and commitment always inspired me."

Augustine went on to attend Princeton University and pursue a career in aeronautical engineering with the Douglas Aircraft Company. He also served in positions within the Department of Defense. In 1975, Augustine became Under Secretary of the Army and later Acting Secretary of the Army. He returned to the aerospace industry after leaving government service, joining Martin Marietta Corporation and becoming the first president of the newly formed Lockheed Martin Corporation.

Augustine emphasized that the National Army Museum will be unique and cut across the entire Army. "This is an opportunity to show respect for all of those who have worn the Army uniform ... all Soldiers deserve to be recognized."

Augustine added that he and his wife Meg also support the important educational contributions of the future National Museum. He remarked that history doesn't always repeat itself, but it often rhymes. "Too often in times of peace, we neglect our military and then try to 'catch up' when we need it," remarked Augustine, "and as a nation, we pay a price for that philosophy."

"Our nation would not exist were it not for the U.S. Army and the courageous Soldiers who defended it," said BG Creighton W. Abrams, Jr. (USA-Ret.) in acknowledging the Augustines' gift. "It's an honor to recognize Norm and Meg Augustine for their support, and I urge all current and former Army leaders to fuel the groundswell of support for a permanent home for the history and heritage of the American Soldier."

# Army Women Support Museum's Veterans' Hall

The Army Women Veterans' Association of Northern Virginia is the latest organization to help sponsor the Veterans' Hall in the future National Museum of the United States Army.

Association President LTC Laura Wages (USA-Ret.) and several chapter members recently visited The Army Historical Foundation (AHF) headquarters to personally present their donation which places the Northern Virginia chapter at the Bronze Service Star recognition level.

Officially known as the Northern Virginia Chapter 33 of the Women's Army Corps Veterans' Association (WACVA), the chapter was chartered in 1955 and currently has 120 members. Approximately half of its members live in the Washington, DC area while others reside in Alabama, South Carolina, California, Pennsylvania, and the New England area.

Chapter member COL Patricia Jernigan (USA-Ret.) and her husband, LTC David Jernigan (USA-Ret.), also are Museum founding sponsors and members of *The 1814 Society*. "The Veterans' Hall program caught my interest and I thought, 'this is something we can do, and our chapter should be included on the Veterans' Hall Wall.'"

LTC Wages added that their organization wants to see female Soldiers represented in the National Army Museum and ensure

visitors understand the role of women in Army history. When asked what type of response she received from their members, Wages replied, "Well, we set a three-year timeline for this initiative and we reached our donation goal in just seven months – I think that says it all!"

BG Creighton W. Abrams, Jr. (USA-Ret.) replied, "It is an honor to include your group on the Veterans' Hall Wall; we will be sure *your* Army Museum will do justice to the great story of your service."

When acknowledging their Army service and their gift, MG John P. Herrling (USA-Ret.) added that his great aunt was an Army nurse in WWI, and until the day she died, she considered her time in service as the highlight of her life.

Wages commented that times have changed and most female Soldiers today don't feel the need to belong to an all-female organization. "That's a good thing," added Wages, "but there is a lot of

history and experience among the Soldiers in our groups, and we hope younger Soldiers will seek out opportunities to learn from the women who went before them and benefit from their mentorship."

Herrling noted that is precisely one of the reasons Museum designers were advised to include a Veterans' Hall – to provide a formal and informal gathering space for all veterans to meet and exchange their stories and experiences.



WACVA members (left-right) retired LTC Lois Beck, COL Patricia Jernigan, LTC Laura Wages, LTC Anne Dryden, and COL Claire Archambault present their donation to AHF's BG Creighton W. Abrams, Jr. and MG John P. Herrling.

## New Ornament Now Available!



"Member of the 101st Airborne" by Peter F. Copeland.

The National Museum of the United States Army has revealed the sixth in its series of holiday ornaments depicting Soldier images in U.S. Army history. This year's ornament commemorates the Vietnam War and features the artwork of the late Peter F. Copeland.

Copeland served with the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II, and after the war, he served two years in the U.S. Army Transportation Corps. He joined the Company of Military Historians in 1959 and volunteered as a civilian combat artist with the Army in Vietnam in 1967. Copeland contributed more than 40 watercolor paintings to the U.S. Army's Center of Military History's Army Art Collection. The Soldier image shown on this year's ornament is a watercolor titled "Member of the 101st Airborne."

The National Army Museum logo appears on the reverse of the ornament with a historical quote from Vietnam Veteran Tim O'Brien's "The Things They Carried," a war memoir that probes the metaphorical impact of physical and emotional burdens Soldiers carry into combat.

This attractive collectible ornament is made by U.S. craftsmen from solid brass and finished in 24 karat gold, measuring 2 ½ inches wide by 3 ½ inches high. Each ornament is packaged in a gift box with an enclosure card detailing its design. The ornament sells for \$16 and can be purchased on line through the Museum Store at [armyhistory.org](http://armyhistory.org) or by calling (800) 506-2672.

### THE ARMY HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

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