



CALL TO DUTY

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

The Army Historical Foundation • 2425 Wilson Boulevard • Arlington, Virginia 22201 • www.armyhistory.org

A GIFT IN MEMORY OF MANY

The National Museum of the United States Army recently received a very unique order for 178 personalized bricks and none of the honorees were personally related. What was the connection? Vietnam.

LTG Bill Reno (USA-Ret.) had been considering a donation to the National Army Museum when reading an article about the Museum's Brick Program. The article explained that the bricks provide an opportunity to recognize Soldiers, Army units, Army families, Department of the Army civilians, and Museum and Army supporters. When he asked himself, "who should be recognized?" he immediately thought of B Company, 4th Engineer Battalion, 4th Infantry Division, the unit he commanded as a captain in Vietnam's Central Highlands in October 1967. His company provided direct support to the 2nd Brigade with engineer squads accompanying each infantry company in the field.

The Army Historical Foundation (AHF) worked with Reno to develop a list of his Soldiers to be honored on the commemorative bricks. Matthew Seelinger, AHF's Chief Historian, found the company roster, but it was missing names of the officers. "Unfortunately, as sometimes happens, the National Archives' S1 records for that battalion, at that time in Vietnam, were missing," explained Seelinger. "I'm now working with the folks at the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis to complete the list."

One Soldier's name was at the front of Reno's memory, 1st Sgt. Nathaniel Dozier. Dozier was the senior enlisted

leader of B Company who set the example and tone for the junior NCOs and Soldiers. Reno explained that the NCOs were the key leaders for the engineering squads partnering with the infantry companies. "Dozier" he said, "was very hands-on and his outstanding leadership ensured a very competent NCO corps."

Many of his Soldiers were young and served for a short period of time, and Reno felt they were not always recognized in a way commensurate with their contributions. "Our time in Vietnam was critical and an important time in the lives of these young men," he recalled. "I believe that a young private contributes, in his own way, as much as a general."

Reno hopes that Museum visitors who see the bricks honoring B Company will reflect on this group of Soldiers who served. "I also hope those who can do so, will join the Campaign for the National Army Museum and ensure that Soldiers are recognized for their enormous contributions," he added.

"I've known LTG Reno for some time and he's always been thoughtful of Soldiers," said COL Dave Fabian (USA-Ret.), AHF's Chief of Staff, who also served with the 4th Infantry Division in Vietnam. "It doesn't surprise me a bit that after almost 50 years, he'd reflect back to his days as a captain and think enough of the Soldiers in his company and decide to remember and honor them for their wartime service and sacrifices."

For more information on the Army Museum Brick Program, contact Kerri Kline at 703-879-0008 or email Kerri.Kline@armyhistory.org.

4th Inf Div, descend the side of Hill 742, located five miles northwest of Dak To. 14-17 November 1967. U.S. Army Center of Military History.

Army and Society Gallery

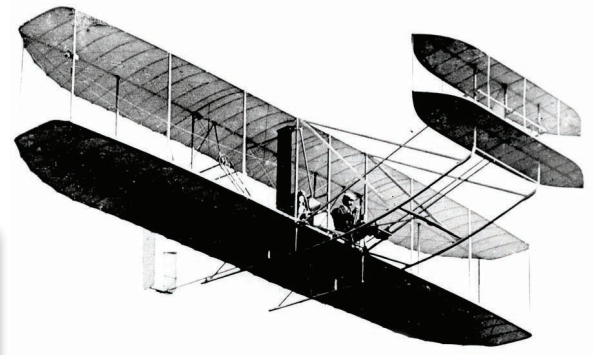
The broad and symbiotic relationship between the Army and American society has been a formative aspect of the country as a whole since the Army's creation in 1775. The *Army and Society Gallery* explores the many ways in which the relationships between the Army, its civilian government, and the people have shaped American history. As no other known American military museum hosts a gallery that addresses such topics, this gallery, an idea conceived by Jody Davis, Vice President of the Army Historical Foundation's Board of Directors and former Chief Curator for the National Museum of the United States Army, will be a standout attraction of the National Army Museum.

The 9,900 square-foot gallery will consist of five major areas—"Civilian Control of the Military," "Innovation and Invention," "Reflecting and Changing," "Army Supporting the Nation," and "Nation Supporting the Army."

Throughout the gallery, visitors will witness changing images of Soldiers and citizens, an LED "ticker tape" streaming the most up-to-date current events, Army facts, and personal stories connecting visitors to the history on an individual level.

Moving into the first distinct area of the gallery, "Civilian Control of the Military," visitors will learn of the crucial moment in American history when General George Washington impressed to his disgruntled officers at Newburgh the necessity of having an Army controlled by its civilian government.

In the "Innovation and Invention" gallery space, which is sponsored by Sikorsky Aircraft and United Technologies Corporation, visitors will see a Sikorsky YR-4 helicopter hovering overhead. The only existing reproduction of Orville and Wilbur Wright's 1908 *Wright Flyer*, sponsored by the FedEx Corporation, and a lifelike scene of Soldiers unloading supplies from a Liberty Truck will serve as examples for



U.S. Army Photo.

important contributions the Army has made to American transportation and technology.

The "Reflecting and Changing" area will address the many milestones in American and Army history that have changed the Army from an all-white and all-male force to the diverse group of Soldiers that exists today. By delving into a timeline,

personal scrapbooks, and revealing artifacts, visitors will discover the ways the Army has created both opportunities for and limitations to Soldiers of different backgrounds.

The remaining two gallery spaces, "Nation Supporting the Army" and the "Army Supporting the Nation," will offer unique takes on the symbiotic

relationship between the Army and society from a broad scale down to the individual. Throughout the "Nation Supporting the Army" space, visitors will encounter colorful posters and imagery that honor the Army family, homefront support, and the public's response to the Army. The "Army Supporting the Nation" area will show the other side of the equation by exploring how the Army has advanced America's social, cultural, economic, scientific, and technological growth.

Visitors will leave the *Army and Society Gallery* with a greater understanding of the deeply rooted history shared between the Army and American society that stems far beyond defending the nation.

Conceptual renderings courtesy of Eisterhold Associates Inc.





Pennsylvanians Lead the Way To Honor Their Veterans

George Turak, life member of The Army Historical Foundation and longtime supporter of the Campaign for the National Museum of the United States Army, has begun a grassroots effort to raise \$50,000 to ensure the citizens of his home state of Pennsylvania will be among those honored on the National Army Museum’s Donor Wall.

Turak, an Army veteran, is collaborating with his American Legion Post 405 of Philadelphia to spearhead this mission. A noted Philadelphia art dealer, Turak, and his wife Michelle, also previously donated a Civil War painting, Isaac F. Eaton’s “Battle of Gaines’ Mill,” to the Army Art Collection.

Turak explained that this new grassroots initiative was brought about by his love for Pennsylvania, its Soldiers, and history. He hopes that Pennsylvania will be the first of many, if not all, states to support the National Army Museum. “Every state should be represented in the National Army Museum,” remarked Turak. “Every state has contributed to our nation and has Soldiers who have served—it is only right to honor those people and their efforts at this future national landmark.”

Jon Peterson, commander of American Legion Post 405, noted the historical significance of the Benjamin Franklin Post, which is directly descended from the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) Post #1 in Philadelphia, Pa.

Peterson explained, “Our city and our post have a long and distinguished history associated with the defense of our Nation...Our post membership felt it was imperative that the citizens and veterans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania donate to the National Museum of the United States Army to recognize the contributions of Pennsylvania to the defense and strength of the United States.”

At a 2014 Veterans Day ceremony at the Union League of Philadelphia, American Legion Post 405 announced an initial pledge of \$50,000 on behalf of the citizens and veterans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. By tapping into various networks throughout the state, Turak and the American Legion hope to exceed their preliminary goal and raise one dollar for every veteran in Pennsylvania. If successful, their donation would be close to \$1,000,000.

“We are very excited about this new initiative taken by George Turak and American Legion Post 405,” said BG Creighton W. Abrams, Jr. (USA-Ret.), Executive Director of The Army Historical Foundation, upon learning of their pledge. “Pennsylvanians are leading the way and we hope they will inspire other states to rally and honor their veterans in the National Army Museum as well.”

To support the “Citizens of Pennsylvania, American Legion Post 405” pledge, or for information on how to start a similar program in your state, contact Beth Schultz Seaman, Director of Grassroots Development, at 703-879-0006 or beth.schultz@armyhistory.org.



ABOVE: American Legion Post Commander Jon Peterson (left) and George Turak.



LEFT: Members of American Legion Post 405, Philadelphia, Pa.



“Every state has contributed to our nation and has Soldiers who have served—it is only right to honor those people and their efforts at this future national landmark.”

George Turak
AHF Life Member,
Campaign Advocate

The Medal... The Men ... T



1SG William W. Kendall
May 17, 1863
Black River Bridge, Mississippi



2LT Daniel K. Inouye
April 21, 1945
San Terenzo, Italy



CPL Freddie Stowers*
September 28, 1918
Champagne Marne Sector, France

March 25, 2015, marks the 15th anniversary of National Medal of Honor Day, approved as Public Law 101-564 by the 101st U.S. Congress in November 1990.

The March 25 day of official observance was chosen because the first six Medals of Honor were awarded on that date in 1863 to members of Andrews' Raiders for their actions during the Great Locomotive Chase, a daring raid by Union forces to commandeer a train and destroy a vital Confederate railroad supply line between Chattanooga, Tenn. and Atlanta, Ga.

While many Americans are familiar with the significance of the Medal of Honor and the exceptional heroism of its recipients, most are unaware of this special day's existence as a solemn time to reflect that the United States' highest military award represents the spirit and ideals at the heart of our democracy.

Planners of the National Museum of the United States Army believe the Museum's evocative *Medal of Honor Garden* experience will not only broaden awareness of National Medal of Honor Day, but also provide inspiration to visitors of all ages by instilling Army and citizen values into their lives.

Thematically, the *Medal of Honor Garden* is designed in three sections to reflect the intrepidity, gallantry, and valor of the recipients. Compelling displays will inform the visitors of the extraordinary service and sacrifice of Soldiers who have earned the award established by President Lincoln in 1862.

Three specific areas will comprise the visitor's experience. Two vestibules will include a series of educational panels, audio tour devices, and three learning stations offering several different interactive educational programs. The Garden will be a contemplative space where the visitor can reflect on the immensity of the sacrifices these Soldiers have made. The vestibules will invite the visitor to internalize the medal's history and significance by following ten different Medal of Honor recipients through the respective actions that earned them the award. At each decision point, the visitor is asked, *What Would You Do?* and then they discover the choice made by the honored Soldier. The vestibule will also display a Pyramid

*Posthumous Award
U.S. Army Photos.

The Museum



of Honor wall graphic and a life-size replica of the Medal of Honor.

The Garden itself is a dedicated outdoor rooftop area adjacent to the vestibules and the Veterans' Hall. The Garden's south side features a wall of names venerating each of the 2,439 Army recipients to date of the highest award for valor the nation has bestowed. To date, 169 Army recipients have also been honored by friends and family members in The Army Historical Foundation's *Registry of the American Soldier* (armyhistory.org). Two from Somalia and one from each of the seven major wars since the medal was established are featured on these pages.

All told, the Museum's Medal of Honor experience will complement the significance of National Medal of Honor Day, demonstrating how the bravery of a small group of Soldiers has affected not only their comrades, but also the nation, its history, and its values.

Conceptual renderings courtesy of Eisterhold Associates Inc.



Chaplain (CPT) Emil J. Kapaun*
November 1-2, 1950
Unsan, Korea



CPL Terry T. Kawamura*
March 20, 1969
Camp Radcliff, Republic of Vietnam



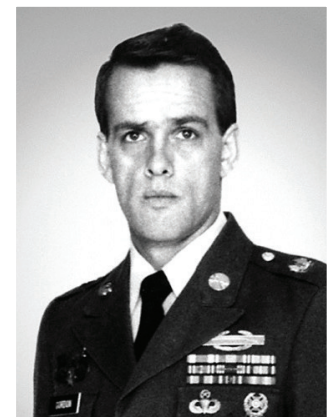
SFC Randall D. Shughart*
October 3, 1993
Mogadishu, Somalia



SPC Salvatore A. Giunta
October 25, 2007
Korengal Valley, Afghanistan



SFC Paul Ray Smith*
April 4, 2003
Baghdad, Iraq



MSG Gary I. Gordon*
October 3, 1993
Mogadishu, Somalia

Dressed to Kill

By Ephriam D. Dickson III

Deputy Chief, Field Museums Branch, U.S. Army Center of Military History

Among the many historical artifacts preserved at the U.S. Army's Museum Support Center at Fort Belvoir, Va., is the distinctive Civil War uniform of Corporal Matthew Bradley. Born in Yorkshire, England, Bradley immigrated to the United States as a boy, his family ultimately settling in Philadelphia. In August 1862, at the age of 25, he enlisted in Company F of the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, informally known as "Collis' Zouaves."

Modeled after the French colonial light infantry, the distinctive uniform of the Zouaves set them apart on the battlefield. Private Bradley's uniform includes a red fez with a yellow tassel, a short collarless jacket, ballooning red trousers, and white canvas leggings. His jacket is especially well made, neatly hand-sewn from dark blue wool cloth, with sky blue cuffs. Inside the sleeve one can still see two large painted dots—the uniform sizing symbols used by the Schuylkill Arsenal in Philadelphia. During the Civil War, this 12-acre facility was one of the Army's important centers of manufacture for a wide range of uniforms and footwear. Thousands of women—many the wives of absent Soldiers—worked from their homes to sew together Army uniforms that they brought to the Schuylkill Arsenal for inspection and payment.

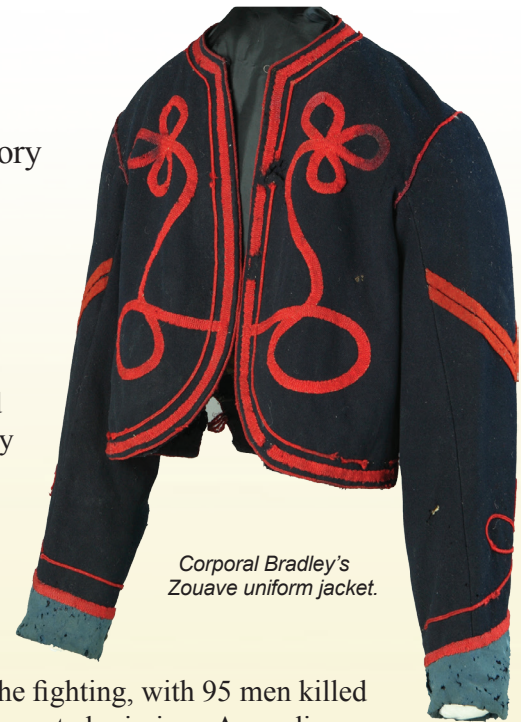
Private Bradley's regiment proudly wore the uniform throughout the Civil War. During the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg, the 114th Pennsylvania advanced across Emmitsburg Road near the Sherfy farmhouse, just north of the Peach Orchard, where they encountered stiff resistance as the Confederate Army advanced. Sergeant Alexander W. Given, also of Company F, recalled, "Then began a desperate conflict, men of both armies clubbing each other with their

muskets." Sergeant Given remembered Private Bradley being "in the thick of the fight." As the Confederates moved up an artillery battery and fired canister into their ranks, the Zouaves' defensive line was finally forced back. The regiment suffered heavy casualties in the fighting, with 95 men killed or wounded and 60 reported missing. According to a family descendant, Matt Bradley later joked that he survived because of his small stature, the bullets just passing harmlessly over his head.

Private Bradley served with Company F for the remainder of the war, his unit seeing additional fighting in Grant's Overland Campaign—the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, North Anna River, and Cold Harbor. A month after the war ended, Bradley was promoted to corporal and proudly sewed on the red stripes still visible on his jacket. Four weeks later, he was mustered out on May 29, 1865.

After the war, Bradley resumed normal life. He married, raised a family, and worked as a plumber and pipe fitter in Philadelphia. In 1886, the 49-year-old veteran returned to Gettysburg with some of his old comrades to dedicate a monument to their beloved regiment, marking the fateful spot near the Sherfy farmhouse where they had once stood. That

monument can still be seen today, topped with a large bronze statue of a Zouave reloading his musket, wearing the elaborate and colorful uniform that made them such a distinctive element of the U.S. Army.



Corporal Bradley's Zouave uniform jacket.



Soldiers wearing Zouave uniforms as depicted in "The Battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862," by Carl Rochling. The Granger Collection, New York.

Cracker Barrel Honors Army Families

Cracker Barrel Old Country Store, Inc. and the Cracker Barrel Foundation, based in Lebanon, Tenn., recently awarded a \$120,000 grant to the National Museum of the United States Army to sponsor the “Army Family Covenant” feature within the *Army and Society Gallery*.



emphasis on improving Army family readiness and recognizing the commitment and sacrifices of Soldiers and their families.

Adjacent to the covenant is the “Army Family Tree” which will allow visitors to trace the relationship of one Soldier to his or her Army family in a seemingly exponential growth of support all the way to his or her community and nation. By

The Cracker Barrel Foundation actively supports programs and organizations that recognize the sacrifice of the nation’s servicemen, servicewomen, and veterans. Cracker Barrel CEO and former Army captain Sandra Cochran, who joined The Army Historical Foundation’s Board of Directors in 2013, noted Cracker Barrel’s continued dedication to military-focused programs including the National Military Family Association, Wounded Warrior Project Soldier Ride, and construction of the World War II Memorial in Washington, DC.

emphasizing the important relationships between Soldiers, their families, and their communities, this gallery will honor sacrifices made beyond the battlefield.

The “Army Family Covenant” feature will be the centerpiece of the “Nation Supporting the Army” exhibit, where visitors will learn about the Army family, Army posts, home-front support, and the support civilians provide the Army and its Soldiers. The display also will show the covenant’s

Former Campaign Executive Director, MG John P. Herrling (USA-Ret.), who enjoyed getting to know Ms. Cochran through her untiring efforts as an AHF board member, noted his appreciation for Cracker Barrel’s contribution. “I’m sure Sandy’s background as an Army brat, Army wife, and Army officer played into the decision to sponsor this Army family feature. Sponsoring the “Army Family Covenant” is a fitting tribute to Cracker Barrel’s ongoing support of servicemembers and their families,” Herrling said, “and to educating future Museum visitors on the important relationship between Soldiers and their civilian communities.”

The 1814 Society Welcomes 1,000th Member

SGT Richard Cade (USA-Ret.) of Birmingham, Ala. recently read about the campaign to build the National Museum of the United States Army and he decided to act. Unknowingly, the timing of his donation also earned him the distinction of becoming the 1,000th member of the Campaign’s *The 1814 Society*.

Cade served more than 20 years total in the active Army, Army National Guard, and U.S. Army Reserve. When reading about the Campaign for the National Army Museum Cade thought it would be fitting to make a donation. “There is a lot of history in the Army and military traditions that go way back,” Cade commented. “During the Vietnam War, I served with the 1st Infantry Division – ‘The Big Red One’ – and their history goes all the way back to the War of 1812.”

Inspired by the 1814 legislation mandating the Secretary of War gather symbols of combat from the War of Independence and the War of 1812, the name, *The 1814 Society*, was chosen to represent a select group of individuals who donate \$1,000 or more and share a desire to see the Army’s history preserved and exhibited for future generations.

Members of *The 1814 Society* have contributed over \$3.6 million to the Campaign to date and will sponsor the artistic representation of the U.S. Army battle streamers in the National Army Museum’s main lobby. In addition to their unique sponsorship, *The 1814 Society* members are invited to an exclusive annual event which updates members on the Museum project and allows for personal interaction with key members working on the Museum.

Upon learning of his status as the 1,000th member, Cade reflected that his grandfather and father served in the Army, and his brother served in the Navy. “Truthfully, I didn’t know the Army didn’t have a national museum,” Cade continued. “I enjoyed my Army career and I’m happy to support this cause.”

For more information, or to join *The 1814 Society*, contact Beth Schultz Seaman, Director of Grassroots Development, at 703-879-0006 or beth.schultz@armyhistory.org.



Smoke ‘em if you got ‘em

Reflections
COLLECTIONS

Who can forget the welcome call to “Take 10; smoke ‘em if you got ‘em!” Or, how about the threatening tone of “Field strip that cigarette butt, Soldier!”

Whatever the reasons—and despite the obvious hazards of smoking—cigarettes have been a staple of Army life since before World War I.

A magazine ad for Bull Durham tobacco, for example, includes a photo of five Army officers deployed along the U.S.-Mexican border in 1916 relaxing and taking time to “roll their own.” The accompanying caption reads, “Wherever you find a group of U.S. soldiers you’ll always find the ‘Makings’.”

It shouldn’t surprise, then, that Bull Durham, branded as “The Smoke of the Red, White and Blue,” sold all of its cigarette production to the War Department two years later to satisfy U.S. troops’ craving for tobacco “over there.” So great was the urge to smoke to relieve the boredom and tension of war in the trenches General Pershing himself was said to have remarked that cigarettes were more important to our Soldiers than bullets!

The culture of wartime smoking became even more prominent during World War II. Cigarettes dangled ubiquitously from the lips of battle-weary Soldiers, of cartoon characters in “Stars & Stripes” like Bill Mauldin’s Willy and Joe, and of American wounded laid out on stretchers in movie newsreels, newspapers, and “Life” magazine. One publication went as far as to describe wartime smoking as the “last and only solace of the wounded.” Even President Roosevelt, the commander-in-chief, was



frequently pictured smoking, the ever-present cigarette holder clamped firmly in his teeth. Meanwhile, Ike chain-smoked four packs daily, Churchill preferred cigars, and MacArthur drew on his corncob.

During World War II and until 1976 a mini-pack of either three or four Old Gold, Chesterfield, Lucky Strike, or Camel cigarettes, along with a fold of waterproof paper matches, was included in the rations issued to our fighting troops. Standard packs of 20 Pall Mall, Philip Morris, Wings, Fatima and other brands were usually supplied by the USO, by major tobacco companies trying to build brand loyalty among the troops, or in care packages from folks back home.

In Korea, Camel sought to establish the brand as the smoke of choice among discriminating infantrymen. With its flip-top box, Marlboro was the most popular brand in Vietnam, despite COMUSMACV General Creighton W. Abrams’ penchant for cigars, a preference dating back to his World War



II service as a tank battalion commander.

Smoking in the services came under attack in the 1980s. Anti-smoking campaigns were ordered and by 1994 the Pentagon banned smoking in the workplace. By 2002 the Department of Defense (DOD) had fully implemented a 1997 executive order banning smoking in all government-owned, rented, and leased interior spaces. Today, Soldiers continue to smoke, chew, and dip while Congress and DOD are considering a potential ban on sales of tobacco products on military bases and ships.

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