

FALL 2017 VOL. 23 No. 2



ON POINT

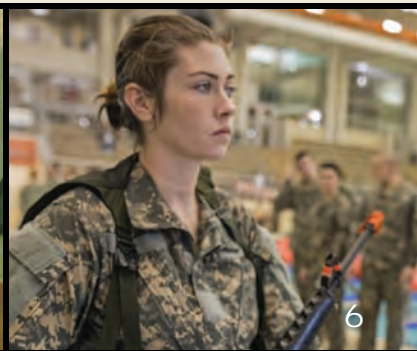
THE JOURNAL OF ARMY HISTORY



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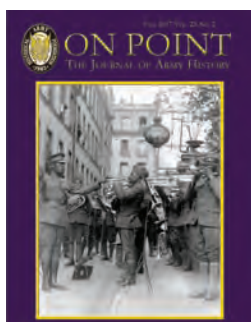
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On the Cover

Led by First Lieutenant James R. Europe, the 369th Infantry Regiment Band performs jazz for wounded doughboys in the courtyard of a Paris hospital in 1918. (Library of Congress)

For an article on the 369th Infantry and its later designations, go to page 23 of this issue of *On Point*.



THE ARMY HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

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At our March 2017 Board of Directors' meeting, General Sullivan flashed a PowerPoint slide with three sentences that continue to resonate with all of us involved in the Capital Campaign to build the National Museum of the United States Army: **The Message is Momentum. Fundraising Success is Imperative. The Objective is the Opening.**

Today, six months later, the Chairman's words and the photographs on this page give us plenty to reflect on in terms of the surging momentum across the site of this long-overdue construction project.

The progress has been phenomenal. One of the photographs on this page provides a view of the site before the Army Corps of Engineers started their work last November. It wasn't long ago that General Sullivan and I took our first trip through the Museum's wood line boundary abutting the Fairfax County Parkway. Those trees have been cleared and Liberty Drive now has a first coat of asphalt and provides access to the construction site and future Museum parking lot. And since we received Army approval to begin Museum construction in March of this year, bustling activity has transformed the landscape significantly, as is evident in the aerial photo on pages 32 and 33.



In early August we had lunch with the Clark Construction team and the subcontractors supporting them. We celebrated this milestone with the workers who had been on the site only a few months. Their record with over 60,000 man hours and over 13,000 cubic yards of concrete poured over the six-month period speaks for itself. Their completion of the Museum's concrete foundation allowed a new group of tradesmen to move in and begin vertical structural steel work. And they have, as you can see on this page.



Another significant milestone was the emplacement of four macro artifacts in their respective future exhibit

halls. Because of their size and weight, these artifacts had to be placed on their stands prior to the installation of the vertical structural steel.

Each of the macro artifacts has a unique provenance that will intrigue Museum visitors. The 28-ton M3 Bradley Cavalry Fighting Vehicle, assigned to the 3d Infantry Division's A Troop, 3d Squadron, 7th Cavalry, during the Iraq War, was the lead vehicle from Kuwait into Baghdad in 2003, while the M4A3E2 Sherman Tank (*Cobra King*) of the 4th Armored Division's 37th Tank Battalion was the first tank to break through German lines surrounding the town of Bastogne on 26 December 1944.

The Landing Craft, Vehicle, Personnel (LCVP), shown here being prepositioned in the *Global War Gallery*, is certified as being one of the few existing "Higgins" boats that landed American troops on D-Day. The *5 of Hearts*, a World War I Renault FT-17 Tank, is the only known surviving FT-17 used by U.S. personnel. During World War I's Meuse-Argonne offensive, the *5 of Hearts* supported the 1st Division's 16th Infantry in making a critical break in German lines near Exermont, France.



All told, the momentum behind the construction effort is evident and we continue to focus on fundraising. We want to take every opportunity to thank our generous corporate and foundation major donors and our growing number of over 158,000 Founding Sponsors, but we aren't done fundraising yet. As General Sullivan continues to say, opening the Museum in late 2019 is our objective. With your help, we will do that. Our soldiers and their families deserve nothing less.

Lieutenant General Roger C. Schultz, USA-Ret.
President, The Army Historical Foundation



"No commander was ever privileged to lead a finer force; no commander ever derived greater inspiration from the performance of his troops."

American Expeditionary Forces commander General John J. Pershing, discussing the troops he led during World War I, in *My Experiences in the World War* (1931).

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Mail Call

Airborne and Special Operations Museum

I enjoyed the article on the Airborne and Special Operations Museum (ASOM) in the summer issue of *On Point*. One minor correction—the refurbished *Iron Mike* came to the ASOM in 2010, not 2005. I know this because I was the ASOM Collections Manager/Exhibit Writer at the time. It was a big deal and an emotional event, one that Fort Bragg invested a lot in, to the point of bringing rocks from Currahee Mountain in Georgia, for example.

Anyway, great publication, great article, and keep up the good work!

Dr. Jared M. Tracy

Psychological Operations Branch Historian
U.S. Army Special Operations Command
Fort Bragg, North Carolina

Pershing and the American First Army

I just finished Mitchell Yockelson's grand essay on General Pershing and his quest to form and employ the American First Army in the summer issue of *On Point*. I cannot recall ever reading a more concise, informative, and readable account. This is really no surprise, of course, coming from a scholar like Dr. Yockelson. It was simply superb!

Thanks, too, for the fine piece on the Army's Airborne and Special Operations Museum. I have always been proud that, while serving as the Chief of Military History, I was able to support the dedicated folks in the airborne/special ops community who had the vision of putting the wonderful museum in downtown Fayetteville, where many more people could visit its grand exhibits. I still recall being there on its opening day in 2000, after my retirement. Great ceremony. Great soldiers.

Brigadier General John W. Mountcastle, USA-Ret.
Richmond, Virginia

Welrod Pistol

I particularly enjoyed James Stejskal's article on the Welrod pistol that appeared in the Summer 2017 issue of *On Point*. My introduction to the Welrod came during an episode of the now defunct TV show *Person of Interest* in 2011. One of the characters in the episode was a former East German *Stasi* agent who had been betrayed by his team and imprisoned for twenty-four years. After escaping

from prison, he was hunting down and killing his former teammates with a Welrod.

Fascinated by the character's choice of weapon, I was able to do some limited research online and learned about its role in World War II. However, it was not until I read Mr. Stejskal's article that I learned about its continued role in the Cold War, particularly with Det. A in Berlin. He noted how the gun was buried in secret mission support sites—caches—in the event of war. All of this makes it conceivable that an example of the pistol could have fallen into the hands of a *Stasi* agent who stored it in his own secret cache in the event of emergency, which was exactly the scenario in the show. Prior to reading the article I did not understand why the writers chose to equip their character with what appeared to be such an unusual and dated weapon. Now that I fully understand the historical context of the gun, I realize how clever the writers truly were in terms of striving for technical accuracy for the show.

Dr. Henry Cohen

Fayetteville, North Carolina

Bomb Disposal in World War II

Please express my thanks and congratulations to Brigadier General Raymond Bell, USA-Ret., for his article, "He Never Lost a Man," in the Summer 2017 issue of *On Point*. The story of James Pisarri, one of the Army's earliest bomb disposal soldiers (the term explosive ordnance disposal was not developed until the 1950s), is just one of hundreds, mostly untold from World War II. Should readers want to know more, they should look for *Nine from Aberdeen* by Jeffrey M. Leatherwood. This book gives a full historical treatment of the establishment of the Army and Army Air Forces bomb disposal program during World War II. The title honors Major Thomas Kane and his band of eight original bomb disposal soldiers that established the program at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, in 1942. It is the first serious history of the origins of this discipline. It was a privilege for me to contribute the afterward to this book and to have been part of this career field for twenty-eight years. I am certain that the readers of *On Point* will appreciate this article as I have.

Command Sergeant Major
James H. Clifford, USA-Ret.
McDonough, Georgia

HELICOPTER

Artwork

While Army aviation dates back to the Civil War, when the Union Army employed balloons to observe Confederate forces and positions, modern Army aviation began in 1909 when the War Department purchased an airplane designed and built by the Wright brothers. In the following decades, Army aircraft served in two world wars and played an important role in each conflict. In 1947, the U.S. Air Force became a separate service independent of the Army. As a result, the Army gave up nearly all of its fixed-wing aircraft.

After 1947, Army aviation became centered on rotary-wing aircraft, better known as helicopters. While helicopters, such as the Sikorsky R-4, saw limited use in World War II, the Army used them more extensively during the Korean War. Aircraft, such as the Bell H-13 Sioux and H-19 Chickasaw, carried out reconnaissance missions, evacuated casualties, and transported troops and supplies during the fighting on the Korean peninsula.

Advances in technology, such as the development of the turbine aircraft engine in the 1950s, led to helicopters becoming truly effective military machines. The first helicopter to benefit from the new technology was the Bell UH-1 Iroquois, better known as the Huey. The Army employed thousands of UH-1s in Vietnam to transport troops to the battlefield in a new concept known as air mobility. Hueys were also used for medical evacuation (medevac) and command and control of the battlefield. Armed versions of the Huey, carrying machine guns and rockets, soon began to appear, leading to the development of the AH-1 Cobra, the world's first dedicated attack helicopter. Other Army helicopters that saw extensive use in Southeast Asia included the CH-47 Chinook and the OH-6 Cayuse.

In the years following Vietnam, the Army worked to develop new helicopters, resulting in the introduction of the Sikorsky UH-60 Black Hawk utility and AH-64 Apache attack helicopters. Both aircraft, along with earlier models, like the UH-1, AH-1, and CH-47, saw extensive action in Operations JUST CAUSE and DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM. In the most recent conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq, helicopters have played a vital role in transporting troops and supplies and providing close air support to ground forces engaged with the enemy. They have been particularly valuable in Afghanistan, a nation whose road network is primitive at best.

In addition to their use in combat operations, helicopters have been invaluable in peacekeeping and disaster relief operations. Army helicopters were used in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, transporting relief supplies and rescuing people stranded by floodwaters. For the foreseeable future, helicopters will continue to be extensively employed by the Army in both time of war and peace. ☐

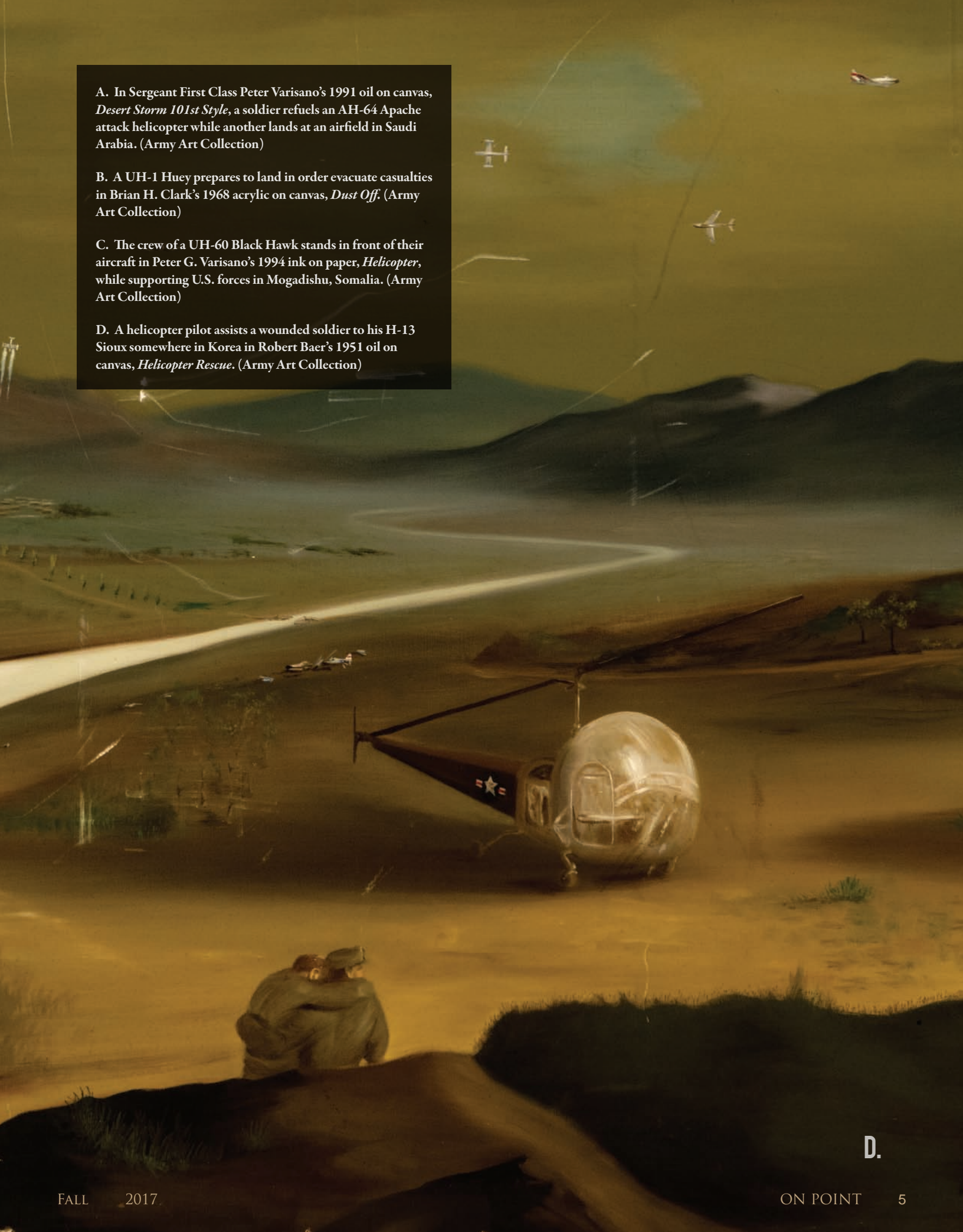


A. In Sergeant First Class Peter Varisano's 1991 oil on canvas, *Desert Storm 101st Style*, a soldier refuels an AH-64 Apache attack helicopter while another lands at an airfield in Saudi Arabia. (Army Art Collection)

B. A UH-1 Huey prepares to land in order evacuate casualties in Brian H. Clark's 1968 acrylic on canvas, *Dust Off*. (Army Art Collection)

C. The crew of a UH-60 Black Hawk stands in front of their aircraft in Peter G. Varisano's 1994 ink on paper, *Helicopter*, while supporting U.S. forces in Mogadishu, Somalia. (Army Art Collection)

D. A helicopter pilot assists a wounded soldier to his H-13 Sioux somewhere in Korea in Robert Baer's 1951 oil on canvas, *Helicopter Rescue*. (Army Art Collection)



D.



Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) cadets take part in a field training exercise at Fort Gordon, Georgia, in February 2017. ROTC celebrated its 100th anniversary in 2016. (Wilson A. Rivera, Fort Gordon Public Affairs Office)

In 2016, the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) celebrated its centennial as the largest producer of commissioned officers for the U.S. Army. In its first century, Army ROTC has turned out over a million "shavetails" for the force. How it came into being is an interesting story involving famous people and coincidences.

Though this presentation celebrates the centennial of ROTC, not all of its observers and boosters agree that ROTC is that young. While some historians claim it dates as far back as 1819 with the establishment of the American Literary, Scientific, and Military Academy (now known as Norwich University), others consider the Morrill Act of 1862 to be the enabler. The legislation, introduced by Senator Justin Smith Morrill (R-VT), was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on 2 July of that year. The Morrill Act responded to the dearth of trained engineers produced by the American educational system of the period. Its connection with the military was the fact that engineers of the time, and civil engineers

in particular, were produced almost entirely by the U.S. Military Academy. As a result, the nation's colleges and universities produced insufficient numbers of engineers to respond to the burgeoning Industrial Revolution.

What the Morrill Act did to address the engineer shortage, however, was to establish the system of land-grant colleges, the goal of which had very little to do with the military. Now known familiarly as the agricultural and mechanical (A&M) colleges and universities in many states, their very stated mission—production of agriculturists and associated civil engineers—had very little to do with the Army. One peripheral requirement laid on grantees by the Morrill Act mandated unspecified military-related training. The War Department provided some funding and, in some cases, assigned active duty or retired officers to accomplish or supervise whatever military-oriented training a land-grant college might host. Though the requirement imposed no federally managed or organized



THE ARMY RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

A Hundred Years Old
and Still Going Strong

By Colonel Woolf Gross, USA-Ret.

mechanism for administration of such training, it has led some historians to cite this phenomenon as a grandfather for the ROTC.

Although the enactment of the Morrill Act was contemporaneous with the early stages of the Civil War—a phenomenon that perhaps lent some credence to historians associating it with the need for Army officers—this timing was purely coincidental. Its evolution began as early as 1857, and even then, the concept was not new.

Instead, the advent of ROTC as we now know it was clearly a response to the rumbling of the guns on the Western Front after 1914, as the possibility that the United States would be drawn into the maelstrom that became known as World War I increased. As the storm clouds gathered, the Army, led by Chief of Staff Major General Leonard Wood, and private citizens interested in “preparedness,” established a series of military training camps funded by private donations. The camps attracted hundreds of businessmen and other professionals and provided them a few weeks of rudimentary

military training. It was hoped by Wood and other supporters of the camps that these prominent men would return home with renewed interest in military preparedness and win new supporters for it in their communities.

One tends to visualize planning for a more permanent source of newly commissioned lieutenants as resulting from the output of study groups and extended staff deliberations. The birth of ROTC, however, exploded largely from a most unmilitary luncheon of two old soldiers known famously for other exploits. Perhaps serendipity can best describe this singular luncheon meeting. The subject for discussion at this momentous get-together was the creation of a “blueprint” for the establishment of military officer training at civilian institutions of higher learning. The end result of the meeting was the outline of the present-day ROTC.

The two “fathers” of ROTC who met at the Harvard Club of New York in 1913 perhaps need no introduction to a military reader-



ship. They were, respectively, Army Chief of Staff Wood and former President Theodore Roosevelt. Both were Harvard graduates and both were decorated for bravery under fire. Wood was awarded the Medal of Honor for his exploits against the Apaches, while Roosevelt was belatedly awarded the Medal of Honor in 2000 for leading the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, the “Rough Riders,” in a gallant charge up San Juan Hill in Cuba during the Spanish-American War.

The military careers of both of these soldiers were unorthodox in the extreme. Wood was a graduate of Harvard Medical School who joined the Army as a field surgeon in 1886 and spent a number of years “on the frontier.” Roosevelt graduated from Harvard College in 1880 and was later commissioned in the New York National Guard, eventually attaining the rank of colonel. The pinnacle of his Army career was as the organizer and commander of the Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War.

The venue for the discussion was no accident. Harvard President A. Lawrence Lowell, who also attended the meeting, was among those concerned with America’s international stance and worried about the country’s “inadequate preparedness” for what he saw as the inevitable involvement of the United States in the conflict. There is some question whether Lowell offered Harvard as a testing ground for the officers training model which followed, but there is no question of Lowell’s enthusiastic involvement in what became known as the “Plattsburg Movement”: a wide-ranging, high-level

The birth of the modern ROTC program is often credited to former President Theodore Roosevelt (left) and Army Chief of Staff Major General Leonard Wood. The two Harvard alums outlined plans for military training at institutions of higher learning during a 1913 lunch meeting at the Harvard Club of New York. (Library of Congress)



Reserve Officers Training Corps, Harvard

dialogue on defense issues that took its name from the eponymous military camp in New York. Eventually, the Plattsburg Movement was known more generally as the “Preparedness Movement,” such that the two terms became more-or-less interchangeable. They were differentiated from one another based upon the arena within which they circulated. Lowell also had his say in his 1916 Harvard President’s report: “The aim of a country which desires to remain at peace must be ready to defend itself, should train a large body of junior officers who can look forward to no career in the army, and can have no wish for war, yet who will be able to take their places in the field when needed.”

Intensive discussion in and out of government connected to the Plattsburg Movement spawned the National Defense Act of 1916, which was signed into law on 3 June of that year. This legislation was truly the father of the ROTC. It also provided for creation of an Officers’ and an Enlisted Reserve Corps. In addition, it gave the President the authority to mobilize the National Guard for the duration in cases of war or national emergency.

The legislative lead for the inclusion of ROTC in the National Defense Act was taken by a delegation from Ohio that included

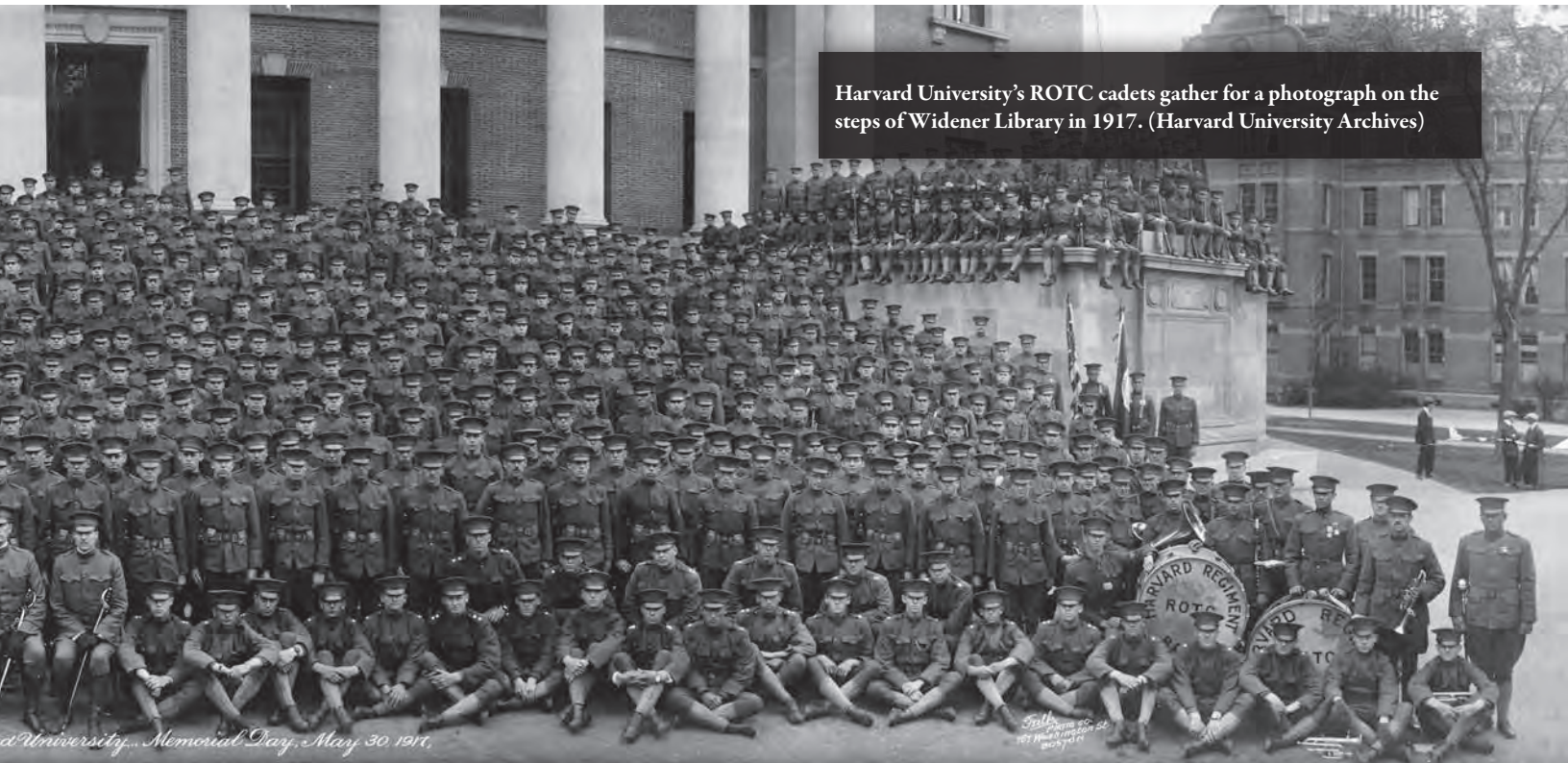
the president of Ohio State University, William Oxley Thompson. Members of the delegation testified in favor of the “Ohio Plan” whose focus was creation of a Reserve Engineering Corps. While such a provision did not see the light of day in the final version of the National Defense Act, a variant became ROTC. As a land-grant institution, Ohio State’s substantial involvement in the run up to legislative approval strengthened the association of land-grant colleges with ROTC.

As envisioned in the 1916 legislation, ROTC was fully consonant with the viewpoint of the founding fathers as embodied in the concept of the citizen-soldier. While granting that a small professional military establishment would inevitably be required to constitute a tripwire in case of attack, national defense would largely be the responsibility of a large, well-trained and motivated reserve force called to the colors in times of national emergency. ROTC was conceived to fulfill the requirement for a vast body of reserve officers ready, will-

ing, and able to lead an army of citizen-soldiers.

The Plattsburg Movement itself and the run-up to the National Defense Act of 1916, when viewed in vacuo, might lead to the

Intensive discussion in and out of government connected to the Plattsburg Movement spawned the National Defense Act of 1916, which was signed into law on 3 June of that year. This legislation was truly the father of the ROTC.



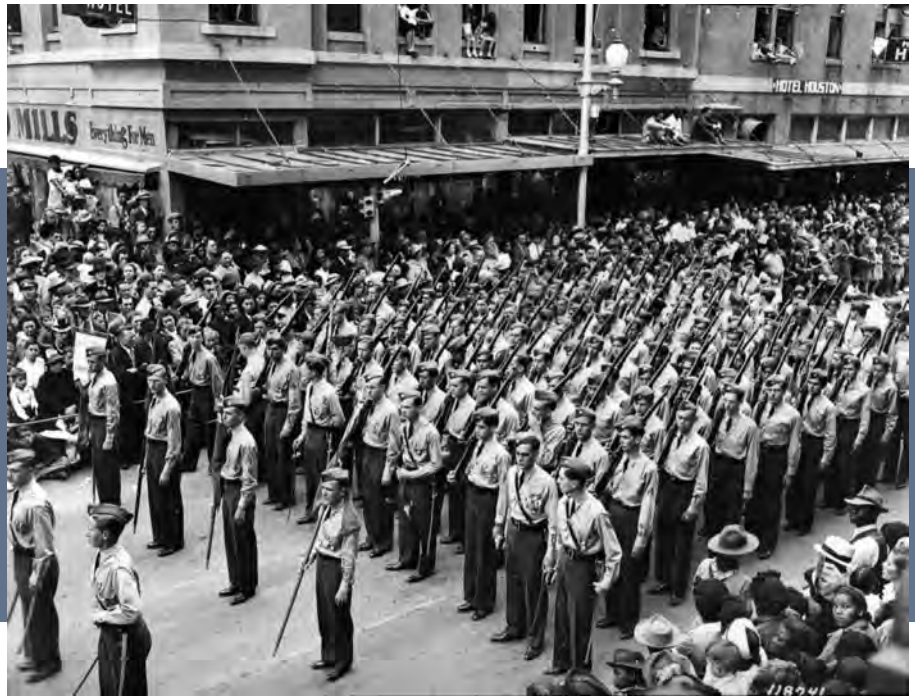
Harvard University’s ROTC cadets gather for a photograph on the steps of Widener Library in 1917. (Harvard University Archives)

assumption that the American body-politic of the time was just one massive patriotic groundswell with everyone singing “Over There” in unison. In fact, “war fever” was limited mostly to the colleges of the East Coast and the drawing rooms of the well-educated. It was offset by a strong wave of isolationism in the country at large. President Woodrow Wilson, in effect, straddled both camps. His reelection campaign in 1916 probably succeeded in part due to its slogan, “He Kept Us Out of War.”

In a foreshadowing of events that were to follow a quarter of a century later in the run-up to an even greater world war, Wilson reversed himself at the outset of his second term. His new administration set about creating a viable war machine in response to the 1916 Defense Act. Establishment of ROTC was an integral feature of the effort. That legislation authorized the stand-up of specifically Army ROTC units on college campuses across the nation. (Naval ROTC came later and, of course, there was no Air Force at the time.)

The stated concept was to create a pool of trained (and hopefully ready) junior officers who would man an augmented land force in time of war or national emergency. The U.S. Military Academy would remain the principal provider of equivalent commissioned officers for the Regular Army. The ROTC curriculum provided for a two-year basic course that would theoretically be mandatory for all students matriculating at land-grant institutions and voluntary

Junior ROTC (JROTC) cadets from Breckinridge High School prepare to march in a parade commemorating the Battle of San Jacinto in San Antonio, Texas, 25 April 1941. The National Defense Act of 1920 established JROTC for high school students. (National Archives)



elsewhere. The mandatory provision was never fully enforced, with the exception of such institutions as Texas A&M and Virginia Tech, and certain dedicated military colleges as The Citadel in South Carolina, Norwich University in Vermont, and the Virginia Military Institute. Completion of the initial two-year program conferred no lasting benefits other than eligibility for the second two-year program, termed the advanced course.

A requirement of the ROTC advanced course was attendance at summer training at posts, camps, and stations of the Regular Army, eventually set at a month to six weeks. The summer training program played off of a similar program established by Major General Wood with the cooperation and participation of several college presidents in 1913 (including Harvard’s Lowell) that was later regularized as a feature of ROTC.

As it turned out, implementation of the 1916 National Defense Act with respect to the initiation of the ROTC program; i.e., the beginning of the academic year 1917, came too late to have much impact on the Army’s officer corps as it went to war. At that, the program got off the ground in 1917 with just a handful of institutions implementing the effort. Ironically, given what transpired a half century later, the very first ROTC unit off the mark was Harvard’s. The Roosevelt-Wood-Lowell triumvirate ensured that the university would become the laboratory for the program. Taking the lead, as is so often the case, resulted in significant overkill with Harvard Yard becoming, at least initially, a sort of auxiliary West Point.

Under President Lowell’s guiding hand, virtually the entire student body became the basis for participation



Soldiers from the 504th Airborne Infantry, 82d Airborne Division, instruct ROTC cadets on a 75mm recoilless rifle during training at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, in June 1948. (National Archives)

in the ROTC program. A grainy photograph in the archives of the university shows a veritable swarm of cadets obscuring the entire entrance façade of the Widener Library.

Though the World War I killing machine had ground on for some three years when the United States declared war in April 1917, American troops did not substantially enter the fray until the spring of 1918. Less than six months later, the fateful “eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month” put an end to the carnage—far too short a time for any substantial participation by even the earliest graduates of the nascent ROTC program.

As is normal in the halls of the U.S. government, World War I’s emergency precipitated an intensive and extensive review of the emergency’s shortcomings as the war itself wound down. A significant finding underscored the shortage of a trained and ready reserve of officers under the “minuteman” concept of necessary wartime expansion. The analyses as they pertained to ROTC were codified in the National Defense Act of 1920. This legislation expanded the summer camp-oriented Civilian Military Training Corps initiated largely by Major General Wood and the campus-based Reserve Officers’ Training Corps. By 1928, ROTC units had been established at 225 colleges and universities that were commissioning, in aggregate, some 6,000 second lieutenants per year.

The 1920 Act also provided for a Junior ROTC (JROTC) program at the high school level that over the same period sprang up in about 100 secondary schools (and coincidentally created the Navy ROTC). The JROTC program’s goal was to raise awareness of military service and to encourage college-bound students to pursue a commission through ROTC. Reasoning that not all high school graduates would go on to college, it had (and has) a further focus to engender interest in military service at the enlisted level. Whereas ROTC at the college and university level was and is staffed largely with serving officers, the high school program drew on noncommissioned officers, both active duty and retired.



ROTC cadets take part in a mess management class during summer training at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, in July 1950. (National Archives)

The 1929 stock market crash and the ensuing Great Depression focused popular interest away from things military. In harbingers of things to come, such outright anti-military movements as John Dewey’s Committee on Militarism in Education openly challenged the establishment of both the college-level and the JROTC programs. Though the committee’s challenges had some success in eliminating ROTC at the secondary school level, lawsuits went all the way to the Supreme Court, which upheld the right of states to host compulsory ROTC at state colleges and universities.

The U.S. military reached a low point in both size and interest in the late 1930s just as the sabers began to rattle in both Europe and the Far East. Renewal of the draft in September 1940 generated a concomitant reinvigoration of ROTC in response both to renewed patriotism and as an alternative to the draft among college and college-bound students. During the build-up of the forces resulting from the draft calls of the 1940-41 run up to World War II, ROTC provided the junior officers to supply cadre to a force that reached some 8.3 million men and women in uniform. Army ROTC supplied about 120,000 new lieutenants during the first half-decade of the 1940s.

During the build-up of the forces resulting from the draft calls of the 1940-41 run up to World War II, ROTC provided the junior officers to supply cadre to a force that reached some 8.3 million men and women in uniform.

Although the draft continued in the years immediately after World War II (with a one-year halt in 1947-48) as the occupation of Germany, Austria, Italy, and Japan kept comparatively large numbers of soldiers and airmen overseas, the need for new junior officers remained, although in much smaller numbers than during the war. These were largely commissioned through ROTC. The outbreak of war in Korea in June 1950 once again required large numbers of new troops, to include an increase in junior officers. During the Korean War, some seventy percent of the 26,800 lieutenants called to active duty were ROTC graduates.

The Korean War ended with a wobbly truce that is, unhappily, still the status quo, to be followed less than a decade later by the escalation of advisory action into full-blown warfare encompassing



University of Kentucky ROTC cadets conduct field training with M1 Garand rifles in 1969. (University of Kentucky ROTC)

some 550,000 American troops at its zenith. As troop quotas and the draft demanded more and more personnel input, popular opposition to the war increased. One recalls the draft avoidance movement that saw eligible men fleeing to Canada to avoid service. Widespread resistance to the situation in Vietnam produced a concomitant negative effect on the ROTC, the worst in its then half-century of supplying junior officers to the U.S. defense establishment. Not alone in this phenomenon, but possibly the most evident was the takeover of Harvard's administration by student strikers against the war in 1969. Among their demands was the termination of ROTC on campus, acceded to, as it turned out, by an increasingly desperate university administration. Thus, it was that Harvard's ROTC program, one of the first universities to participate in ROTC, that became one of the most publicized of its casualties. Soon other institutions in the Ivy League and elsewhere eliminated their ROTC programs. At some universities, ROTC was subjected to outright violence. The destruction of the ROTC building at Kent State University in Kent, Ohio, led to the call up of National Guard troops on 2 May to restore order, with tragic consequences two days later. ROTC facilities at other universities also suffered damage from anti-war protestors.

Another casualty of the opposition to Vietnam was termination of the draft on 27 January 1973. The Army put its best face on the loss of the draft in its major public relations campaign to justify and popularize the resultant stand-up of the All-Volunteer Army. Land-

grant campuses, largely in keeping with their status under federal law, continued to maintain ROTC as before, but its popularity had significantly declined and requirements for mandatory participation for all young men had been eliminated.

As ROTC's centennial approached, there was serious question as to whether some of the defectors would be active participants in marking the milestone. Notable among these was Harvard, whose current administration agreed that affording its sons (and now daughters) the opportunity to prepare for service in the military was part of its higher education obligation to this nation, officially welcomed Army ROTC back in March 2012. While for the last several years, Harvard students have participated in ROTC at nearby Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), whose Army ROTC unit serves as a regional function in this respect, it was only in 2016 that the Harvard administration once again fully accredited the MIT participation. Ironically, only two other Ivy League institutions retained or returned to the ROTC fold, namely Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania, the two southernmost Ivies. The irony is multiplied given that the Ivy League was host to some of the original ROTC participants.

ROTC's current undergirding legislation is the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Vitalization Act of 1964. The act sought to increase the attraction of ROTC in two salient areas, namely increased scholarship aid and a provision for deferral of entry into the program as


Cadet Katie Gay of Clemson University prepares to perform the fifteen-meter swim portion of Combat Water Survival Test, 28 January 2016. (U.S. Army photograph by Staff Sergeant Ken Scar)



The shoulder sleeve insignia for U.S. Army Cadet Command, worn by all ROTC cadets, was approved by the Army on 28 April 1986. (Institute of Heraldry)

late as the collegiate junior year, directly into the advanced segment.

The Department of the Army placed all ROTC issues into a formalized Army Cadet Command, established in April 1986 at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and currently headquartered at Fort Knox, Kentucky, that now provides centralized guidance and control to some 275 programs in all fifty states and U.S. territories, with a current enrollment of more than 30,000 at the collegiate level. Cadet Command also manages Junior ROTC with units in over 1,600 high schools and an enrollment of over 274,000 cadets. According to its published public relations presentation, Cadet Command has transformed ROTC from a decentralized organization to a centralized command producing lieutenants of uniformly high quality as a result of improved command and control, intensification, and standardization of training and improvements in leadership assessment and development.

Army ROTC begins its second century as the principal provider of new lieutenants to the force. While West Point has traditionally supplied many of the Army's senior leaders, a significant percentage of general officers have been commissioned through ROTC, among them Army Chiefs of Staff Frederick C. Weyand, Gordon R. Sullivan, Peter Schoomaker, and Mark A. Milley, and Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs Colin L. Powell and Hugh Shelton. Due to its demonstrated effectiveness, ROTC will remain an important source for the Army's junior officers for the foreseeable future. 

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Colonel Woolf P. Gross, USA-Ret., retired after twenty-eight years of total service split evenly between Field Artillery assignments and the Foreign Area Officer Program. He commanded several times at the battery level and was the charter commander of the 1st Battalion, 32d Field Artillery (Lance), as it reorganized to the system in Germany. He served as the executive officer and briefly, commander of a direct support howitzer battalion in Vietnam during the "post-Tet offensive" in 1969. He is a charter member of the Army Historical Foundation and resides in Arlington, Virginia. Colonel Gross was commissioned in the Regular Army from Harvard ROTC.

U.S. ARMY SHOTGUNS

BY MATTHEW
FITZSIMMONS



Two Union soldiers (center and right) hold shotguns in this Civil War-era photograph. While never a standard-issue firearm for American soldiers, shotguns have been employed by U.S. troops since the early days of the Army. (Library of Congress)

When the United States entered World War I, they brought with them a uniquely American weapon to the trenches: the shotgun. The use of shotguns in combat is largely an American concept because of its widespread use among American civilians. In colonial times, the use of shotguns ranged from self-defense to hunting to recreational use—they were the weapon of choice for skeet or clay pigeon shooting. Not only was the shotgun relatively easy to fire and load, but it could take down any animal from deer to birds, although one needed to load different ammunition for certain animals. This usefulness often extended to military use, especially for frontier militia forces. European armies also used shotguns, most notably the blunderbuss, while navies valued the blunderbuss for use in close-quarters fighting and boarding actions. However, after the eighteenth century, the use of these blunderbusses in European armies diminished while the Americans continued to use shotguns, especially on the frontier where they proved extremely valuable to rural families.

Although an officially designated shotgun would not come until much later, American armed forces often made use of this formidable weapon. From the Revolutionary War to the Civil War, the use of “buck and ball” turned standard smoothbore muskets into shotguns. Buck and ball cartridges used a standard musket ball with several smaller balls, or buck shot. The musket ball and buck shot increased the chances of hitting a target significantly. For example, during the Battle of New Orleans in 1814, buck and ball helped to create the wide disparity in casualty rates between American and British forces and led to the American victory. Even in the Civil War, buck and ball still found its use with units that used smoothbore muskets until most Union and Confederate units were equipped with rifle-muskets. However,

LEFT: An unidentified Confederate soldier poses with a double-barrel shotgun. Shotguns were the preferred weapon for many Rebel cavalrymen and guerrillas. (Library of Congress)



RIGHT: During World War I, doughboys often carried shotguns, such as the one at left in this photograph, during trench raids. Shotguns soon gained the nicknames “trench sweeper” and “trench broom” due to their effectiveness at clearing a position of enemy troops. (National Archives)



for Civil War partisan units, single- and double-barreled shotguns remained weapons of choice for ambushes and close-quarters fighting. Shotguns were not only effective and deadly at close range, but many men already had shotguns for hunting and personal defense. Some Confederate cavalry units also carried shotguns as their preferred weapon. In a raid on the village of Sacramento, Kentucky, on 29 December 1861, Colonel Nathan Bedford Forrest’s cavalry decimated a Union line of infantry with double-barreled shotguns.

The advent of repeating pump-action shotguns increased their effectiveness and saw the creation of the modern combat shotgun. Also known as “riot guns,” pump-action shotguns became very popular with police forces as well as civilians. During the Philippine Insurrection in the early 1900s, U.S. forces made use of the Winchester Model 1897 against the Juramentados, a fanatical group of Islamic guerrillas, on the island of Moro. The guerrillas favored close quarters combat with knives and swords and as such, the shotgun was the perfect weapon to counter them. The Army ordered two hundred M97s, as the Winchester Model 1897 was designated, for fighting in the jungles of the Philippines. The M97, designed by John Moses Browning, was a pump-action shotgun that used 12 or 16 gauge shells with a thirty-inch long barrel for the 12 gauge version and a twenty-inch barrel for the 16 gauge. The fighting in the Philippines showed the Army how effective these weapons could be in close-quarters fighting, but it was not until World War I that the true potential of the shotgun became known.

One officer who saw the power of the shotgun at close range in the Philippines was then-Captain John J. “Black Jack” Pershing. As the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) in World War I, General Pershing made sure his doughboys were equipped with M97s and other shotguns. It made sense to the Americans, after three years of observing trench fighting, that they needed a weapon which would give them an advantage. To that end, they made several modifications to the M97, including shortening

the barrel of the 12 gauge M97 from thirty inches to twenty inches to improve handling in the trenches, while adding a heat shield to the top of barrel to prevent overheating and protect the hand of the user. The modifications also included a bayonet lug for the M1917 bayonet. The ammunition for the shotgun was a shell that contained nine 00 buckshot pellets. To protect the shotgun ammunition from the mud and grime of the trenches, the Army switched the casing from cardboard with a brass bottom to an all brass shell. Possibly the most lethal addition to the military version was its ability to slamfire. In slamfire mode, a soldier could hold down the trigger while pumping the shotgun to continuously fire. In other shotguns, one had to fire then pump the shotgun in order to chamber the next round before firing. The slamfire mode turned the M97 and the M12, another Winchester shotgun, into the ultimate trench fighting tools.

The improved M97, with an ammunition count of six shells, proved to be a devastating weapon in the trenches and soon shotguns were in high demand in all American units. Thanks to their effectiveness, the shotguns earned the nickname “trench broom” or “trench sweeper.” They proved not only valuable in trench fighting, but soldiers skilled in trap shooting used the shotgun to shoot grenades out of the sky.

Almost as important as their devastating combat fire, the shotguns had a psychological effect among the German soldiers. One story tells of a sergeant who single handedly captured an enemy bunker after firing his shotgun only two times. Another story tells of Sergeant Fred Lloyd, who captured an entire village by himself on 27 September 1918 while armed with a shotgun, although the validity of this story is still in question. What was not in question was the effectiveness of the shotguns.

Unsurprisingly, the Germans did not think very highly of this American weapon. In fact, they tried to ban the use of shotguns. On 19 September 1918, the German government issued a diplomatic protest against the shotgun’s use, citing the 1907 Hague Convention



LEFT: Army aviators use shotguns to train in quick sighting at an airfield near Issoudon, France, 5 June 1918. (National Archives)

BELOW: A soldier from the 25th Infantry Division carries a shotgun during combat operations in Vietnam in 1967. (National Archives)



THANKS TO THEIR EFFECTIVENESS, THE SHOTGUNS EARNED THE NICKNAME "TRENCH BROOM" OR "TRENCH SWEEPER." THEY PROVED NOT ONLY VALUABLE IN TRENCH FIGHTING, BUT SOLDIERS SKILLED IN TRAP SHOOTING USED THE SHOTGUN TO SHOOT GRENADES OUT OF THE SKY.

on Land Warfare, which prohibited, "arms, projections, or materials calculated to cause unnecessary suffering." They also threatened to kill any soldier caught using the weapon. Seeing as the Germans knew a thing or two about using weapons that prolonged unnecessary suffering, like poison gas, flamethrowers, and sawtooth blades, the American government did not back down and General Pershing threatened to do the same to German soldiers caught while carrying these weapons. No soldier was ever officially executed after capture with these weapons, which is not to say that battlefield executions did not occur.

At the end of World War I, the number of shotguns in the Army's inventory numbered about 30,000 and it would remain that way until World War II, when the demand for them would be high. During World War II, the Army employed six different shotgun models, of which the Winchester M97 and M12 were the most popular. The

other models used were the Stevens M620 and M520, the Ithaca M37, the Remington M10 and M31, the Remington M11 Sportsman, and the Savage M720, of which the Savage M720 and the Remington M11 Sportsman were semi-automatic.

By the end of the war, nearly half a million shotguns were in use in all theaters. The shotgun proved just as effective in urban fighting as it had in trench fighting during the previous war while also proving adept at fighting the Japanese in the jungles. Another role for the shotgun was to teach pilots and aerial gunners about shooting in the sky. Skeet shooting requires one to lead a target before pulling the trigger at the right time. Providing shotgun lessons to pilots and aerial gunners allowed them to train as realistically as possible for aerial combat without actually getting them into a plane or behind a machine gun. While the low hit rate of aerial gunners seems to suggest this training was ineffective, former pilot, astronaut, and Ohio senator John Glenn said the skeet shooting helped him prepare for combat in the air.

After World War II, the shotgun continued to prove its worth in the cities and mountains of the Korea and jungles of Vietnam. Like previous wars, the shotgun filled a variety of roles and uses, such as base security. In the Vietnam War, shotguns served a similar purpose as they did in the Pacific War. Jungle warfare often required close-quarters fighting due to the nature of the terrain and the advantages it offered for surprise attacks. Shotguns allowed the soldiers to clear vegetation around to reveal hiding places for ambushers or snipers. They also proved invaluable during the Tet Offensive in early 1968 when the focus shifted briefly to urban combat in cities like Saigon and Hue. While the older World War II-era shotguns like the M97 were being phased out of the Army inventory, newer shotguns like the Winchester Model 1200 and the Remington 870 entered service. The Army also developed a shotgun shell for the M79 grenade launcher, while Special Forces began to experiment with flechette

ammunition. Flechettes were small, metal darts loaded in shotgun shells like buckshot and used for devastating effect in close combat.

Currently, the Mossberg M500 and 590, the Benelli M1014, and the Remington M870 continue the Army's long tradition of using shotguns. Along with the variety of uses, such as door breaching and base security, new ammunition types have helped expand the range of uses. For example, non-lethal ammunition containing rubber pellets or "beanbags" allow military and security forces to handle civil disturbances without resorting to bloodshed. Another new ammunition type is the solid slug, which increases the shotgun's range but diminishes its effectiveness at close range. The M26 Modular Accessory Shotgun System (MASS) fits underneath the barrel of a M16 or M4, much like the M203 grenade launcher. It entered service in 2003 and allows soldiers to use two weapons in one, expanding options in a fight while also lessening the burden of the soldier in combat. The M26 uses a straight-pull bolt action instead of a pump-action system due to the awkwardly long reach of the pump-action system. The M26 also utilizes a variety of ammunition like breaching rounds and more non-lethal ammunition and can be used as a standalone weapon, making it one of the most versatile weapon systems in the Army today.

Since colonial times, the shotgun has performed many duties in American life and was a vital part of keeping the families of the frontier safe. During war, the shotgun has served as an important weapon in the U.S. Army's arsenal and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. ☞

Soldiers from the 3d Armored Cavalry Regiment, including one carrying a shotgun, search for insurgents in Tal Afar, Iraq, 13 September 2005. (U.S. Navy photograph by Photographer's Mate 1st Class Alan D. Monyelle)



Two soldiers hold the M26 Modular Accessory Shotgun System. Entering service in 2003, the M26 is the under-barrel shotgun attachment for the M4 carbine and M16 rifle. It can also be fitted with a pistol grip and collapsible stock for use as a stand-alone weapon. (U.S. Army)

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Matthew Fitzsimmons, a native of San Francisco, California, graduated from Marquette University in 2016 with a B.A. in American Military History. He is currently studying in an online Masters in Military History program at Norwich University. Matt began interning at the Army Historical Foundation in May 2017.



Specialist 4 Barbara K. Patton prepares to fire a shotgun at a range at Fort McClellan, Alabama, in May 1976. (National Archives)



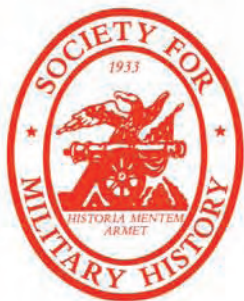
LANDSCAPES OF WAR AND PEACE



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Daniel W. Burke

By Lawrence R. Grzywinski



Daniel Webster Burke was born on 22 April 1841 in New Haven, Connecticut, to Irish immigrants Richard and Margaret (Howard) Burke. He was one of three children, the others being Richard, born in 1846, and William, born in 1849. Burke was eighteen years old and working as a clerk in New Haven when, on 10 June 1858, he enlisted in Companies B and E, 2d Infantry Regiment, for a period of five years. His enlistment record stated that he was 5 feet, 4 inches tall, had blue eyes, brown hair, and was of fair complexion. Burke remained in the Army (serving with five infantry regiments) until he retired in 1899 as a brigadier general with forty-one years of service.

Following his enlistment, Burke joined Companies B and E at Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, on 15 July 1858 and began his indoctrination into Army life. His first several years were spent training and performing regular garrison duties. He was promoted to corporal in Company E on 1 November 1859. Company E relocated to Fort Kearny, Nebraska Territory, and Company B to Fort Scott, Kansas, in January 1861. In February 1861, Company B, under the command of Captain Nathaniel Lyon, was sent to secure the Union arsenal at St. Louis, Missouri, where tensions were growing between the Union soldiers stationed there and the secessionist governor of the state. Following the outbreak of war in April 1861 with Confederate forces firing on Fort Sumter in South Carolina, Company B went on the offensive in Missouri under the command of now Brigadier General Lyon. On 30 June 1861, Company E arrived in Missouri and joined Company B in the field. On 2 August 1861, Companies B and E, 2d Infantry, Companies C and D, 1st Cavalry, Company F, 3d Artillery, a company of recently recruited mounted riflemen, and a company of general service recruits engaged with the secessionists at Dug Springs, Missouri. Eight days later, the

ABOVE: One of Daniel W. Burke's early commanding officers was then-Captain Nathaniel Lyon, commander of Company B, 2d U.S. Infantry. Lyon was promoted to brigadier general and commanded Union forces at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, the Civil War's first major battle west of the Mississippi, on 10 August 1861. Lyon was mortally wounded in the battle. (Library of Congress)

BELOW: Burke's first major battle of the Civil War was the Union defeat at Wilson's Creek, Missouri. (Library of Congress)





LEFT: Burke took part in several major battles of the Eastern Theater with the 2d U.S. Infantry through 1863, including Antietam on 17 September 1862. Three days after the battle, Burke was cited for gallantry in a skirmish near Shepherdstown, Virginia (now West Virginia), and was later awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions in the engagement. (Library of Congress)

BOTTOM: After the Civil War, Burke served at a number of posts throughout the West, including Camp Douglas, Utah Territory. (National Archives)

two companies of the 2d Infantry along with companies of the 1st and 2nd Cavalry, 2d Artillery, 1st Infantry, and various state volunteer infantry units fought a major battle at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, where Burke was wounded and Lyon was killed. Burke was taken prisoner and then released in a prisoner exchange. While recovering from his wound at Springfield, Missouri, he was promoted to sergeant on 19 September 1861. After rejoining his company, which along with Company B had moved to join the rest of the regiment in Washington, DC, Burke was promoted to first sergeant of Company B on 1 December 1861.

Between April and September 1862, Company B and E were engaged in battles at Yorktown, Gaines Mill, where Burke was wounded again, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, and Antietam. On 20 September 1862, following the Battle of Antietam, companies of the 2d Infantry, including Company B, followed Rebel forces retreating across the Potomac River at Boteler's Ford below Shepherdstown, Virginia (now West Virginia). After skirmishing with the Rebels all day, Burke's regiment withdrew back across the river. During the retreat, some Union artillery had been left intact on the Confederate side of the Potomac. Burke distinguished himself by returning to spike the artillery in the face of withering fire from enemy sharpshooters. On 25 September 1862, Lieutenant W.F. Drum wrote the following letter to Colonel Sidney Burbank, commander of the 2d Infantry:

Sir:

I respectfully call to the notice of the officer commanding the gallant conduct of First Sergt. Daniel W. Burke, Company B, Second Infantry, on the 20th instant. When our troops were falling back across the Potomac, on hearing that a piece of artillery had been left

unspiked, he volunteered to go back and do it, and, on getting permission, did go back and assist in spiking said gun in the face of the enemy's sharpshooters.

Hoping that the case will be noticed as it deserves, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. DRUM,
First Lieutenant Second Infantry,
Commanding Company B

Respectfully forwarded. This non-commissioned officer has been mentioned before for good conduct in face of the enemy.

GEO. SYKES
Brigadier-General Commanding

For this action Burke would be awarded the Medal of Honor, but he would not receive it until 21 April 1892. The citation reads:

Voluntarily attempted to spike a gun in the face of the enemy.

Burke was commissioned as a second lieutenant with Company B, 2d Infantry, on 18 July 1862, but because of slow communications, he did not learn of the promotion until 8 Nov 1862 while in camp near Warrenton, Virginia. Although he was assigned to Company B, he was put in command of Company D until March 1863, when he returned to Company B. The 2d Infantry was then engaged in heavy fighting at Fredericksburg in December 1862 and at Chancellorsville in May 1863. Burke was wounded for the third time on 2 July 1863 while fighting in the vicinity of the



Wheat Field and Peach Orchard at Gettysburg. He was promoted to first lieutenant on the same day and was then promoted to brevet captain also on the same day for gallantry and meritorious service at Gettysburg. Because of his wound he took a leave of absence until November 1863.

Upon returning to the 2d Infantry, Burke went on detached service with the chief mustering and disbursing officer in Philadelphia until 9 July 1864. He was then on detached recruiting service in Sandusky, Ohio, until May 1865 when he went to Wheeling, West Virginia, on general recruiting service. In October 1865 when he transferred to Trenton, New Jersey, on the same duty.

Sometime between July and November 1863, Burke married Sarah J. McBride in the Georgetown neighborhood of Washington, DC. Sarah was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on 9 October 1842. As of yet, it is undetermined how Burke met Sarah McBride and exactly when they were married. They later had a daughter, Margaret Roberta, born on 1 December 1865 in Trenton.

In September 1866, Burke returned from general recruiting service to command Company F, 2d Infantry, which was located at Louisville, Kentucky. On 19 September, he was elected a companion of the first class of the Loyal Legion Commandery of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In December 1866, Burke along with Company F, were ordered to garrison a post located at Franklin, Kentucky. He was in command of the post and Company F until April 1867. He was then promoted to captain on 22 January 1867 and, on the same day, to brevet major for gallantry and meritorious service at Gettysburg. He did not accept the promotion to captain until 5 April 1867.

On 27 March 1867, during Reconstruction, Burke was transferred to the 45th Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, a reserve organization of the Union Army comprised of partially disabled and otherwise infirmed soldiers. He assumed command of Company C, which was located at Nashville, Tennessee, and reported for duty on 10 April 1867. July 1867 found Burke and Company C at nearby Franklin, and in August 1867 at Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he commanded Company C and the post. He remained in command of Company C from August 1867 until November 1868, when he was relieved of command of the post and, along with Company C, was transferred to Nashville. Burke remained in command of Company C, 45th Infantry, until it was consolidated with the 14th Infantry on 27 July 1869. Burke was then put in command of a consolidated company of the 14th Infantry and remained there until he and his company were ordered to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in March 1870 to establish a post there. During this period, Burke and Company C, along with other units of the regiment, performed regular garrison duties and assisted the civil authority. Burke received official thanks from Brigadier General Thomas Duncan and Major General George H. Thomas for his meritorious services in Tennessee, during which time he displayed great tact and prudence in bringing about order and maintaining discipline.

Burke remained with the 14th Infantry as a captain and brevet major in command of Company C and, at times, served in other duties such as post commander, range officer and attending court-

martial until 1894. In late April 1870 Burke along with Company C were transferred to Camp Randall, Dakota Territory. He remained there until transferred to Cheyenne Depot, Wyoming Territory, in August 1870 in command of the post and Company C until October 1870 when ordered to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory. Burke and his company were then transferred to Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory in May-June 1873. During this period, Burke and Company C performed normal garrison duties and at times guarded the Union Pacific Railroad.

In August 1874 Burke and Company C were transferred to Camp Douglas, Utah Territory. On 24 June 1876, eight officers and 160 enlisted men from Companies B, C, F and I, 14th Infantry, under the command of Captain Burke left Camp Douglas en route to Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, on the Big Horn Expedition.

From Fort Fetterman, the column proceeded on the expedition and remained in the field until Burke was transferred to Camp Robinson, Nebraska, in November 1876 and assumed command of the post. Burke remained in command of Camp Robinson and Company C until June 1877, when he and the company were transferred to Camp Sheridan, Nebraska.

Burke played a small role in a controversial arrest and death of Sioux leader Crazy Horse. On 4 September 1877, Crazy Horse, after fleeing the Red Cloud Agency earlier in the year, surrendered at Camp Sheridan, where Burke was in command. He was transferred to Camp Robinson the next day and was stabbed to death that same evening under mysterious circumstances. Following Crazy Horse's death, Sioux warrior Black Fox led the "stampede" back to Spotted Tail Agency, where he threatened to kill the Camp Sheridan commander, Burke, for his role in Crazy Horse's arrest. Eventually, nothing resulted from Black Fox's threats of violence.

On 10 November 1877, the Army transferred Burke and Company C to Camp Douglas, Utah Territory. Upon arriving there they proceeded to Fort Cameron, Utah Territory, and remained there until 12 August 1881, when Burke along with Headquarters, Band, Companies A, B, C, I, and K left en route to a camp on the White River in Colorado. They performed the usual garrison duties and remained there until July 1882, when Burke along with Headquarters, Band, and Companies A, B and C moved to Fort Sidney, Nebraska. On 25 June 1884, Burke and Company C relocated to Fort Townsend, Washington Territory, where Burke assumed command of the post in July 1884. He was also instructor of musketry until April 1885, when he was reassigned to Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory. While at Vancouver Barracks, Burke not only commanded Company C, but on several occasions also command the post and performed other temporary duties. He also went on leave several times to go hunting.

Burke remained in command of Company C at Vancouver Barracks until 14 September 1891, when he left for detached service to the superintendent of General Recruiting Service in New York City. He was still in New York when, on 21 April 1892, he was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions on 20 September 1862 while serving with the 2d Infantry Regiment. Burke rejoined the 14th Infantry Regiment and Company C at Vancouver Barracks in



Burke finally received the Medal of Honor in April 1892, nearly thirty years after the action that earned him the medal. (Congressional Medal of Honor Society)

November 1893.

He remained in command of Company C until late July 1894, when he again went on temporary duty training of the Washington National Guard at Olympia, Washington. He was promoted to major of Infantry on 13 August 1894 and re-assigned to the 23d Infantry Regiment at Fort Clark, Texas.

Burke arrived at Fort Clark on 6 November 1894. He was transferred to Fort Ringgold, Texas, in August 1895 on detached service in command of the post and remained on detached service until 2 December 1897, when he was promoted to lieutenant colonel of Infantry, transferred to the 11th Infantry Regiment, and assigned to Fort Logan H. Roots in Arkansas. He arrived at Fort Roots on 31 December 1897 and assumed command of the post.

On 19 April 1898, the 11th Infantry was ordered to Mobile, Alabama, to begin training for a possible war with Spain; two days later, the United States declared war. In early June, the regiment moved by rail to Tampa, Florida, to await transport to Puerto Rico. On 22-23 June, Burke and the 11th Infantry boarded transport ships for Puerto Rico and arrived on 2 August at Ponce on Puerto Rico's southern coast. The 11th Infantry was part of the Independent Regular Brigade under the command of Brigadier General Theodore Schwan. In addition to the 11th U.S. Infantry, the brigade was comprised of the 19th Infantry; Troop A, 5th U S Cavalry; Light Battery A, 3d U.S. Artillery; and Light Battery D, 5th U S Artillery. In August 1898 Burke was at Mayaguez, Puerto Rico in command of 1st Battalion, 11th Infantry, until 12 August, when he took command of Companies A, B, C, E, G and I on an expedition to Silva Heights, where they were engaged in fighting. They remained there until 29 August. On 30 August, he took command of the regiment in the absence of the regimental commander, Colonel Isaac D. DeRussy. He remained in command until 16 October 1898.

As a lieutenant colonel with the 11th Infantry, he received a distinguished mention in a report written by Brigadier General Schwan for service rendered under fire at Hormigueros and Las Marias in August 1898 during the campaign in western Puerto Rico. Schwan wrote, "I wish to bear testimony to the excellent conduct of this reconnaissance (preceding the battle of Las Marias) by Lieutenant-Colonel Burke, an officer of large experience and ripe judgement, well fitted by his sterling qualities and fine professional equipment for high command and I cordially join in commending the officers he specially mentions as worthy of praise."

Burke was again in command of the regiment while posted at San Juan, Puerto Rico, from 29 May until 28 August 1899. In addition he also served as collector of customs for the island of Puerto Rico from 1 July 1899. On 28 August 1899 he went on leave for one month to the United States, and once on leave he requested an extension. On 8 September 1899, Burke was promoted to colonel and appointed commander of the 17th Infantry Regiment, which was located in the Philippine Islands and engaged in combat with

Filipino insurgents. However, Burke never joined the regiment and was dropped from the rolls when the regiment received a telegram stating that Lieutenant Colonel Jacob H. Smith of the 12th Infantry was promoted to colonel of the 17th Infantry, dated 20 October



LEFT: During the Spanish-American War, Lieutenant Colonel Burke served in Puerto Rico with the 11th U.S. Infantry, part of Brigadier General Theodore Schwan's Independent Regular Brigade. Schwan (shown here) later praised Burke's performance in his report of the Puerto Rico campaign. (Library of Congress)

BELOW: Burke died on 29 May 1911 in Portland, Oregon, and buried in a local cemetery. In August 1920, Burke and his wife Sarah were disinterred and reburied at Arlington National Cemetery. (Army Historical Foundation)




1899. On the same day, Burke was promoted to a brigadier general, but he then retired at his own request on 21 October 1899 at the age of fifty-eight with over forty-one years of service.

After retiring, Burke and his family moved to New York City. In 1900 they moved to Portland, Oregon, where they had a home built. He transferred to the Commandery of the State of Oregon in August 1900, and on 14 May 1902, he was elected commander of the state of Oregon Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Burke died in his home in Portland on 29 May 1911 of "complications of diseases" with his wife and daughter at his side. Mrs. Burke did not want a military funeral, so a private graveside service was held when he was interred in Mount Calvary Cemetery in Portland. On 30 August 1915 Sarah died and was also buried in Mount Calvary Cemetery. In August 1920 Brigadier General Burke and his wife were disinterred and moved from Mount Calvary Cemetery and reinterred at Arlington National Cemetery. ☞

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Lawrence R. Grzywinski served in the U.S. Army in Vietnam 1966-67 with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 2d Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division. He retired from the Illinois Department of Transportation in 2011 and has been the historian for the 2d Infantry Regiment Association for more than nine years.

The author would like to note that, unfortunately, no usable photograph of Daniel W. Burke could be located for this article.



Soldiers of the 369th Infantry man a trench during training with French troops, 4 May 1918. Desperate for manpower to fill their depleted ranks, the French readily accepted the African American troops when American Expeditionary Forces commander General John J. Pershing offered them to the French Army. (National Archives)

369th Sustainment Brigade

By Melissa Ziobro

Much has been written about the “Harlem Hellfighters” of the 369th Infantry Regiment during World War I, but little is known about the unit in subsequent conflicts. This article recounts the World War I story of the unit in honor of the war’s centennial and introduces the lesser known tale of the 369th from the end of World War I and beyond and its later service as units of other branches of the Army, to include its current designation, the 369th Sustainment Brigade.

The 369th’s history begins with the organization of the 15th Infantry Regiment of the New York National Guard in 1916. 200 residents of Harlem formed the core of the regiment at first, though ultimately others joined from across New York City and other locales.

With America’s entry into World War I on 6 April 1917, the regiment was federalized and later redesignated the 369th Infantry on 1 March 1918. The otherwise all-black regiment fought to “make the world safe for democracy” in a segregated Army under the command of mostly white officers. The 369th trained primarily at Camp Whitman in Poughkeepsie, New York, and in South Carolina. After much debate about whether or not and how to use African American troops overseas, the 369th would be among the first American regiments to arrive in France.

While many black soldiers in Europe would be assigned solely to support units, the 369th would see combat—with a caveat. Originally assigned to the 185th Infantry Brigade, 93d Division (Provisional), General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces, later assigned the 369th to the French 16th and 161st Divisions. With the French, the Harlem Hellfighters fought at Chateau-Thierry, Belleau Wood, and many other locations.

While several members of the regiment received commendations for their service, the most lauded men of the 369th are probably Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts. In May 1918, the greatly outnumbered duo fended off a German patrol. Even when wounded and out of ammunition, they fought on and survived to

become the first Americans, black or white, to receive the French *Croix de Guerre*. In 1996, both Roberts and Johnson posthumously received the Purple Heart. Johnson, credited with rescuing Roberts, would in 2002 also receive the Distinguished Service Cross, the citation for which tells the dramatic tale as follows:

The Distinguished Service Cross is presented to Henry Johnson, Sergeant, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in action in France during the period 13-15 May 1918. Private Johnson distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force. While on a double sentry night duty, Private Johnson and a fellow soldier were attacked by a raiding party of Germans numbering almost twenty, wounding both. When the Germans were within fighting distance, he opened fire, shooting one of them and seriously wounding two more. The Germans continued to advance, and as they were about to be captured Private Johnson drew his bolo knife from his belt and attacked the Germans in a hand-to-hand encounter. Even though having sustained three grenade and shotgun wounds from the start, Private Johnson went to the rescue of his fellow soldier who was being taken prisoner by the enemy. He kept on fighting until the Germans were chased away. Private Johnson’s personal courage and total disregard for his own life reflect great credit upon himself, the 369th United States Infantry Regiment, the United States Army, and the United States of America.

A posthumous Medal of Honor followed for Johnson in 2015. All told, the 369th spent 191 days in combat, longer than any other American unit in the war. The U.S. Army Center of Military History (CMH) credits them with participation in the Champagne-



Soldiers of the 369th Infantry charge a German position during the Meuse-Argonne offensive on 29 September 1918 in H. Charles McBarron's painting, "Hellfighters" from Harlem. (National Guard Heritage Series)

Marne, Meuse-Argonne, Champagne 1918, and Alsace 1918 campaigns. The regiment also received the French *Croix de Guerre* with Silver Star. "My men never retire, they go forward or they die," said their commander, Colonel William Hayward. Indeed, their reputation preceded them, and it was the Germans who first dubbed them the "Hellfighters." Some 1,300 of those Hellfighters were casualties of war, according to Peter Nelson in *A More Unending Battle: The Harlem Hellfighter's Struggle for Freedom in WWI and Equality at Home*.

When the 369th had departed New York City in December 1917, organizers had barred them from the farewell parade of New York's other National Guard units, some of which made up the 42d "Rainbow" Division. The men of the 369th were told, "Black is not a color in the Rainbow." When the now much decorated 369th returned home in February 1919, however, crowds thronged New York City's Fifth Avenue to see the victorious unit march to the music of their famed regimental jazz band leader, James Reese Europe. Those interested in reading more about the exploits of the 369th in World War I will find no shortage of books written on the topic.

The 369th Infantry demobilized on 28 February 1919 at Camp Upton, New York, as part of the postwar drawdown. In 1924, the 369th was consolidated with the 15th Infantry, New York National Guard, and the consolidated unit was reorganized in the New York National Guard as the 369th Infantry.

New York Times articles of the 1920s and 1930s depict the 369th as well-regarded and integrated into the fabric of both New York and military life. There were numerous mentions of the regiment taking part in standard field training maneuvers and parades. Veterans wrote editorials about their service in the World War. Some of the 369th's Gold Star mothers visited their sons' graves in France. In January 1934, local officials dedicated a playground at 47 West 138th Street in Manhattan for William McCray, Compa-

ny D, 369th Infantry, killed in action in France on 12 September 1918. When 369th veteran George H. Gurley died that February, his employer, New York City Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, marched "through slush and ice" at the head of his funeral procession. Governor Herbert H. Lehman himself, along with some 20,000 spectators, descended upon Camp Smith in Peekskill, New York, to review the unit that September, and other New York officials reviewed the troops regularly. In fact, Mayor LaGuardia told the 369th upon a review in May 1936, "I don't think I've ever seen a regiment so well-equipped and so soldierly." In 1937, the regiment received a Works Progress Administration-funded mural honoring "Negro Soldiers in the American Wars." Men from all walks of life were proud to join the unit, with some even falsifying their age in order to enlist.

In the summer of 1938, Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., arrived to assume command of the 369th Infantry. On 25 October 1940, President Franklin D. Roosevelt promoted Davis to brigadier general, making him the Army's first African American general officer.

The outbreak of war in Europe meant changes for the U.S. Army, even as President Franklin D. Roosevelt pledged neutrality. The coming crisis would also spell big changes for the 369th. On 30 August 1940, the 369th was reorganized and redesignated as the 369th Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft) and inducted into Federal service 13 January 1941. The new 369th Coast Artillery was then sent to Fort Ontario in Oswego, New York. Brigadier General George Jones, USA-Ret., recalled arriving in Oswego in January 1941. He was just a 17-year-old sergeant when the Army shipped him and about 1,800 other African American soldiers to the fort for training. Jones recalled, "We came out of New York City and were all excited...then we stepped off the train and the first guy out, we lost him in a mound of snow. It was cold, that was what I remember most." Although the surrounding town was overwhelmingly white, the men of the 369th frequented local establishments in their free time and race relations were mostly cordial.



Led by Lieutenant James Reese Europe, the renowned 369th Regimental Band prepares to march in the 369th's homecoming parade in New York City, 15 February 1919. (National Archives)

The 369th Infantry marches by the reviewing stand in New York City as thousands of spectators line the parade route, 15 February 1919. (National Archives)



The reported rape of a white woman, supposedly by a member of the 369th, in the winter of 1941, marked a low point in relations between the unit and the local community. The soldier was later exonerated.

The 369th spent some eight months at Fort Ontario practicing antiaircraft drills. According to Paul Lear, manager of Historic Fort Ontario, “They would set up positions for the antiaircraft artillery (AAA) guns and they’d shoot at targets towed by airplanes.” George Jones was part of the unit’s searchlight battery, which lit up the sky so the gunners could shoot at incoming enemy planes. He recalled, “About March or April, we noticed that our [searchlight] positions had moved. The lights had been set up on frozen Lake Ontario. As the ice thawed, the positions had to be moved. We were thankful we found that out or the equipment would have been inundated in water.” In addition to training, the men found time to relax. For example, the soldiers enjoyed dancing with local girls at a club in town and perpetuating the famed 369th band of the World War I era. Newspapers across the country regaled readers with tales of the military’s own “boogie woogie unit” secreted away in Oswego.

In July 1941, Army inspectors called the 369th’s progress mobilizing for war at Fort Ontario “astonishing.” The local Oswego community turned out in force to see the unit on parade that July. When Governor Lehman inspected the unit that month, it was led

by African American officers, a change from the white leadership standard in the World War I era.

The 369th departed Fort Ontario in late summer 1941 for Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, but not before planning a parade and a variety show for the local Oswego community “in recognition of the many kindnesses shown them.” While one might question if the *New York Times* whitewashed relations between the 369th and the local white community, historians Beth Bailey and David Farber conclude in their book *The First Strange Place: Race and Sex in World War II Hawaii* that “In racial terms, the time in Oswego went well.” This experience stands in marked contrast to that of many black troops stationed in the South.

Despite this apparent goodwill between the 369th and its host community in Oswego, not everyone was sold on the idea of African Americans in the military—even in segregated units. *New York Times* reporter Hanson W. Baldwin, for example, disparaged black troops, calling them, among other things, a “big and dangerous exception to the general high standard of the American soldier.” This attitude was not uncommon. In a scathing editorial in the fall of 1941, William H. Hastie, an African American and a civilian aide to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, blasted such insulting assessments. Hastie pointed specifically to the illustrious record of the 369th to reinforce his assertion that “The Negro’s record for heroism in combat runs throughout the history of the United States.” If the nation went to war, according to Hastie, it would be well-served by competent and prepared African American troops.

The 369th left Camp Edwards, Massachusetts, for California in the spring of 1942. Many of the men wound up camped, literally, in people’s backyards in the Los Angeles suburbs. George Benta of the 369th noted in an unpublished oral history interview, “It was a nice neighborhood, very nice neighborhood. The homes were gorgeous. Nothing but respect, they were very proud of us...I had no problem.” The 369th departed California for Hawaii from the San Francisco Port of Embarkation on 16 June.

It should be noted that on 1 January 1942, a second 369th Infantry Regiment was constituted in the Army of the United States. Activated on 15 May 1942, this regiment was assigned to the 93d Infantry Division and served in the Pacific Theater. Like the earlier 369th Infantry, this regiment was largely an all-black unit. It did not share lineage with Harlem Hellfighters and was disbanded on 4 August 1952.

Race relations were much more fluid in Hawaii at this time than on the mainland. Bailey and Farber share



In August 1940, the 369th Infantry was reorganized and redesignated as the 369th Coast Artillery Regiment (Antiaircraft). In the photograph, noncommissioned officers of the regiment prepare to board the USS *Mount Vernon* at the San Francisco Port of Embarkation for Hawaii, 16 June 1942. (National Archives)



After World War II, the 369th underwent a series of reorganizations and redesignations. On 1 September 2006, it became the 369th Sustainment Brigade. In this photograph, Colonel Stephanie Dawson, commander of the 369th, leads the brigade up 5th Avenue in New York City's Veterans Day Parade, 11 November 2011. (Lieutenant Colonel Goldenberg, 42d Infantry Division, New York Army National Guard)

that Samuel Wilder King, the delegate from Hawaii to the U.S. Congress before the war and later governor of the state, wrote in a 1939 article entitled, "Hawaii Has no Race Problem," stating, "Today the races of Hawaii live together as one people, owning one common allegiance to the American nationality. Racial origin means nothing to the individual in his status as an American. Among the racial groups there is mutual understanding and friendly sympathy. The spirit of Old Hawaii governs, and 'race prejudice' as such is not countenanced." One might suspect a politician's motives, but Bailey and Farber agree that the racial prejudices that did exist were largely imported from Southerners transplanted to the islands for military or civilian jobs. The 369th, comprised mostly of New Yorkers unaccustomed to such overt prejudice and slights, brooked no insults, refusing to vacate sidewalks for whites, for example, and insisting that all men of lower rank salute them as military protocol demanded. As the 369th's Hugh Harewood noted in an unpublished oral history interview, "We were from New York and we didn't take any crap from anybody. So anytime any of the Marines came by and they call us niggers or whatever we ripped them...and it was so bad that I think what happened, when there was a new contingent of Marines that would come on the base, the lecture they would get is don't mess with those niggers over there. Don't do that." After some physical confrontations, those whites inclined towards overt racism and confrontation with the 369th began to think better of it. Other African Americans stationed on the islands took to impersonating soldiers of the 369th when out on the town, knowing they would receive more respect if associated with the Harlem Hellfighters.

On 12 December 1943, the regiment was broken up, with its elements used to form several other units, including the 369th AAA Gun Battalion and the 870th AAA Automatic Weapons Battalion. The 870th arrived on Okinawa on 10 May 1945 and took part in the Ryukyus campaign. The 369th landed in Okinawa on 12 August, after the fighting had concluded and just days before the Japanese announced their surrender.

There was no massive homecoming parade for the soldiers of the 369th following World War II, as there had been follow-

ing World War I. The method of discharge adopted by the military differed in the latter conflict. Following the earlier conflict, units were discharged as a whole. During World War II, soldiers were released according to a point system based on time in service, time overseas, decorations, and dependents, so members of the 369th would have trickled back to their homes over an extended period of many months. As 369th veteran William DeFossett noted in an oral history interview, "We didn't come home en masse. In other words, we came home. We came across country to Fort Dix, and this day they might discharge three of us and tomorrow discharge twenty more, it was spread out."

Something that did mirror 1919 was that veterans of the 369th—along with some one million other African Americans who had served in uniform—once again returned home from a world war to a country that was in many places segregated and racist. Postwar, though, the armed forces would become the first large national institution to desegregate when President Harry S. Truman signed Executive Order 9981 ordering them to do so. Reflecting on this, George Benta noted, "I hate to say this, but the war was a wonderful thing to happen, it was—a lot of lives were taken, but I think it—those of us who were sleeping in this country, it woke 'em up, we can't live like that. That's the way I look at it."

After World War II, the 369th underwent a series of reorganizations and redesignations. After service as New York Army National Guard AAA and field artillery units, it served as a transportation unit from 1968 to 1994. On 11 December 1990, the 369th Transportation Battalion was ordered into federal service in support of Operation DESERT SHIELD (and later DESERT STORM). For its service in Southwest Asia, the 369th was awarded credit for the Defense of Saudi Arabia, Liberation of Kuwait, and Cease-Fire campaigns. The battalion was released from federal service on 8 July 1991.

In 1994, the 369th was reorganized and redesignated as the 369th Support Battalion. On 7 December 2003, the battalion was ordered into federal service in support of the Global War on Terrorism. It reverted to state control on 3 June 2005. On 1 September 2006, the 369th Support Battalion was consolidated with the 10th Transportation Detachment, expanded, and reorganized and redesignated as the 369th Sustainment Brigade. Today, the 369th is one of nine Army National Guard support units that provide fuel, ammunition, medical supplies, repair parts, and other services to combat units. It proudly traces its heritage back to the 15th Infantry Regiment of the New York National Guard, that all-African American unit organized in 1916 that would earn worldwide respect for its bravery and honor in World War I, and the nickname, the Harlem Hellfighters. It is still breaking down barriers. Colonel Stephanie Dawson, the first female brigade commander in New York Army National Guard history, assumed command of the 369th on 16 November 2008, demonstrating that women, too, can be

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Melissa Ziobro served as a command historian at the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, from 2004 to 2011. She is currently the Specialist Professor of Public History at Monmouth University in West Long Branch, New Jersey, and the editor of New Jersey Studies: An Interdisciplinary Journal.

MEMBERS' PAGE

Name: Hoa Nguyen McNabb
Home: Stafford, Virginia

Nguyen Thi Hoa was born in 1950 in the city of Vinh, Quang Binh Province, in northern Vietnam. Her paternal grandfather was a large landowner and a government representative who worked with the French. Her mother's father was a doctor. Neither supported the Viet Minh during their war with the French after World War II. With the division of the country in 1954, her extended family was transported south by the U.S. Navy and became refugees in their own country.

Initially, the family stayed in Da Nang and learned how to fish. At the end of the first year, the South Vietnamese government offered land to families who would move to the Central Highlands. This area later became the city of Ban Me Thuot. Her family was one of the first to arrive, but they soon moved again, this time to village of Tan-Binh located near the north end of Cam Ranh Bay.

Since the best land had already been taken, her father had to settle for a less desirable area that had to be cleared by hand. Ultimately, this became a productive farm. Now with stability, Hoa was able to attend the village's Catholic school, graduating in 1969.

Shortly thereafter she went to work as a housekeeper for pilots of the 243d Assault Support Helicopter Company in Dong Ba Thin. Utilizing her translator skills, about two years later she became the supervisor of the Army's Bachelor Officer Quarters, Cam Ranh Bay. It was here that she met her future husband, Sam McNabb.

In November 1973, Hoa came to the United States and married Sam the following March. As a military family, the McNabbs have lived in many locations, including Schenectady, New York; West Palm Beach, Florida; Birmingham, Alabama; Anchorage, Alaska; and Woodbridge, Virginia, before settling in Stafford, Virginia.

After leaving Vietnam, Hoa did not see or communicate with her family for over twenty years. Upon returning the first time, armed soldiers lined the path from the plane to the terminal. There was a lot of red tape and money was placed in the passport to expedite customs. By the fourth trip, relations with the United States and Vietnam had greatly improved, so there were fewer problems getting into the country.

Several years before accepting a position with the Army Historical Foundation (AHF), Hoa worked as a teacher's aide and translator for Stafford County Public Schools. In May 1999, Hoa accepted a position with AHF, and within a short time, became the Director of Membership. She held this position for the following seventeen years before becoming the Foundation's office coordinator. She retired from AHF on 8 September 2017. Hoa has been a life member of the Foundation since 2001.

Interwoven with all of this, Hoa was a student at Germanna Community College, spoke at the Virginia War Memorial, Richmond, Virginia, assisted her husband with his duties as the Senior Army Instructor, Thomas Dale High School, Chester, Virginia, and worked for the Association of the U.S. Army during its annual meeting each October. She has also run the Army Ten-Miler for over ten years.

Hoa and her husband have three daughters: Catherine, Emily, and Susan. The McNabbs are also proud grandparents to a grandson, Jacob, and they never turn down a request to babysit.

In her spare time, Hoa can often be found in her flower and vegetable gardens. ☞

Submit Members' Page entries
to Matthew Seelinger,
On Point editor at matt.seelinger@armyhistory.org. Submissions must include a photo and should not exceed 500 words.



**Hoa Nguyen McNabb
with her grandson, Jacob.**

Hoa Nguyen McNabb

Silent Wings



Flat and windy Lubbock, Texas, proved to be an ideal location for training 4,800 U. S. Army Air Forces glider pilots between October 1942 and April 1945 at South Plains Army Airfield (AAF). In 2002, the National World War II Glider Pilots Association chose the airfield's former site, adjacent to Lubbock Preston Smith International Airport, as the permanent location of their Silent Wings Museum. They then transferred ownership and museum operations to the City of Lubbock.

Former glider pilots Earl Dust and Lieutenant Colonel Frank Moore had organized the first national reunion of former glider pilots in 1971. This led to the formation of the national association to commemorate the gliders and their pilots who delivered soldiers, equipment, and supplies to combat zones without runways.

A Douglas C-47 Skytrain transport sits in front of Silent Wings Museum, representing the workhorse aircraft that towed gliders into combat. Occupying a renovated 1950s airport terminal, the museum collects, interprets, exhibits and documents artifacts related to glider pilot training and glider operations spread across three galleries, a theater, library, and archives. A gift shop at the entrance stocks t-shirts, books, glider images, baseball caps with glider wings logo, reproduction glider pilot wings, and the like. A large mural of gliders surrounded by ground crews and pilots in England was painted by glider pilot Dale Oliver, who later became a Disney animator. A twenty-minute orientation video on the role of gliders in World War II plays in the small theater.

The Hangar Gallery displays the museum's centerpiece, a restored Waco CG-4A glider, retrieved from atop a California store. Landing behind enemy lines, the CG-4A could deliver either thirteen fully equipped airborne troops, a 75mm howitzer, a jeep, or a quarter-ton trailer loaded with ammunition. One's first impression of the glider's interior is how incredibly thin the fuselage was, the doped

canvas barely thicker than a sheet of paper. Plexiglas stretched up and over the heads of the two pilots who perch on minimalist chairs welded to the frame. They sat on flak jackets to protect themselves as the skids sped across the landing zone. A restored CG-4A cockpit without its skin shows the early, hooked-from-above nose next to a coiled tow rope. Also on display is a Griswold nose frame, an adaptation that increased safety both during towing releases (with a lower hook) and landings and reduced serious leg injuries.

Besides a mockup of the student pilots' austere barracks, the gallery features large photo panels that detail the training program. Following Primary Flight School, candidates went through the five-phase glider pilot training, which had a sixty-two percent washout rate. In Phase 1, student pilots took the controls of a light aircraft with its engine power cut and made a dead stick landing. Displays delineate the hours and skills required for each phase. On completion of Phase 3, student pilots received their glider wings and were commissioned as second lieutenants or appointed flight officers.

"They didn't have to learn to takeoff, just how to nail dead stick landings," said Sebastian Forbush, Silent Wings education director. "Glider pilots joked that the only thing they really had to learn was how to follow the tow rope." Glider pilots were members of the Army Air Forces, who flew into combat fully equipped to fight alongside their passengers—airborne troops known as "glider riders." Lubbock resident Dessie Redwine, who worked at the South Plains AAF wood mill, is quoted saying, "We had to repair the gliders if they ran into a duck or something in the air."

The Combat Gallery is dominated by wall-to-ceiling photographic murals of gliders in flight towed by C-47s and at landing zones. Large interpretive displays let visitors understand the objectives, the obstacles, and the outcomes of glider operations. Detailed panels, photographs, and artifacts explain gliders' role in Operation

Museum

Lubbock, Texas

By Eileen Mattei



OVERLORD (850 gliders took part), Operation MARKET-GARDEN, the Battle of the Bulge, and Operation VARSITY. In Burma, gliders carried Chindit guerillas and pack mules into landing zones.

Two combat vignettes, with firefight soundtracks, depict landing zone scenarios. At the glider fuselage display, which simulates soldiers lifting the plexiglas nose to unload a jeep, the glider wing is impaled on a telephone pole-type obstacle known as “Rommel’s asparagus” that were placed in open fields to disrupt glider landings. Mannequins wearing the uniforms of American, British, and South African glider pilots stand in the gallery’s center while showcases hold glider pilot memorabilia. The Timeline Gallery uses photos and texts to tell the larger story of military aviation and how it changed warfare up through World War II, ending with gliders, of course.

“Only ten percent of Silent Wings Museum’s artifacts are on exhibit,” said curator Sharon McCullar, although artifacts are rotated. The archival room and library, which are open to researchers by appointment, hold declassified mission reports, artwork by glider pilots, personal scrapbooks, navigation maps, official Army photographs, and much more. The curator will search the collection for requested material, for a fee. Members of the Glider Pilots Association help with research and network with other institutions. ☞

Making a Visit:

The Silent Wings Museum is located at 6202 North Interstate 27 in Lubbock, Texas. The museum is open Tuesday-Saturday, 1000-1700; Sunday 1300-1700. Admission is \$8; seniors \$6; children (7-17) \$5; admission is free for active duty military. Group tours are available. For more information, call (806) 775-3796 or visit www.silentwingsmuseum.com.



Photograph courtesy of Don Treadwell (USA-Ret.)

Trophy of War

KOREAN WAR BUGLE

*Jimmy Price, Programs & Education Department
National Museum of the U.S. Army*



Bugle photograph by Zack Cyphers, National Museum of the United States Army

The National Museum of the U.S. Army recently accepted into its collection a rare and intriguing artifact—a battle-battered Chinese bugle. It is a relic of a forgotten battlefield and a forgotten conflict. Don Treadwell, a retired Army veteran who served in the 5th Regimental Combat Team (RCT) during the Korean War, recently donated the bugle used by Chinese communist forces during the siege of Outpost Harry.

Outpost (OP) Harry was a United Nations (UN) base situated sixty miles north of Seoul. It stood on the most direct route to the South Korean capital and was therefore highly prized by communist forces. OP Harry became the scene of intense fighting during 10-18 June 1953, when a Chinese division tried to capture the garrison. As Treadwell reminisced, “the peace talks were in progress” and capturing OP Harry would give North Korea more territory to claim as its own when a demilitarized zone (DMZ) was established after the war.

The defenders of OP Harry had known that Chinese forces were in the area since 1 June, but the front had remained quiet until the night of 10 June, when flares suddenly illuminated the landscape and bugles sounded from the distant tree line.

Over 3,600 enemy troops swarmed through devastating artillery fire, launching human wave attacks designed to overwhelm the defenders. Outnumbered thirty to one, the Americans resorted to calling in artillery strikes on their own position. During this first night, Army gunners of Company C exceeded the 2d Chemical Mortar Battalion’s record for the number of rounds fired in a single engagement—6,082 mortar rounds.

The Chinese would continue to attack each successive night. One soldier recalled the evening of 11 June in vivid detail:

It was close to midnight and everything was black as hell. I was hunkered against the wall of the trench, waiting like everyone else....The floor of the trench was slimy with blood—and God knows what else....Suddenly the silence was shattered by the eerie blare of a bugle coming from the blackness beyond the trench.

As the fighting raged on, soldiers of the 5th RCT were fed into the battle to reinforce the beleaguered garrison. One of those soldiers was Treadwell, who recalled that “orders were sent to all of the units to hold at all costs. In the event that Harry fell into... Chinese hands, my platoon was designated as the lead platoon in the counterattack.”

Thankfully, Treadwell never had to participate in that counterattack—by 18 June every assault had been repulsed and the Chinese division besieging the outpost had suffered so many casualties that all further attacks had to be called off. OP Harry had held at a cost of 114 American and UN soldiers killed and another 577 wounded or missing.

When the guns fell silent, Don Treadwell received an unexpected gift:

[The bugle] was given to me by one of the survivors who withstood the onslaught. I have had it in my possession since that time and I treasure it as a memorial to the brave men who “held at all costs.”

The bugle will be displayed in the National Museum’s *Cold War Gallery*, along with other rare and significant objects from the Korean War. ☐

Bradley leads the way

as first four macro artifacts are pre-positioned

The M3 Bradley Fighting Vehicle that led the charge from Kuwait into Baghdad in 2003 has once again served as the lead vehicle advancing on a vital objective. This time the objective was the campus of the National Museum of the United States Army (NMUSA) now under construction at Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

The Bradley, assigned to the 3d Infantry Division's 3d Squadron, 7th Cavalry's A Troop during the Iraq War, was the first of four macro artifacts to be pre-positioned early in the construction process on reinforced concrete slabs and extensive support structures within their permanent display locations.

Once hoisted from flatbeds by crane into their positions, the artifacts were wrapped and sealed in protective containers until the Museum's construction is complete.

Upon learning that this particular Bradley and its crew would be featured in the Museum, U.S. Army Forces Command's Lieutenant Colonel H. Clay Lyle, who as a captain commanded A Troop during its rapid advance, commented, "This vehicle and—and more importantly, its crew led by Silver Star recipient Sergeant First Class Lonnie Parsons—epitomize the role of the mounted scout on the modern battlefield. They led the way from Kuwait to Baghdad, always being the first to make contact, aggressively reacting, accurately reporting, and providing recommendations."

The Bradley will be exhibited in the Museum's *Continuing War Gallery*. The three remaining macros that were pre-positioned—a World War II M4A3E2 Sherman "Jumbo" Tank, a World War II LCVP "Higgins Boat,"

and a World War I Renault FT-17 Tank—will be featured in the *Changing World*, *Global War*, and *Nation Overseas* galleries, respectively.

Allen Pinckney, NMUSA Deputy Director, pointed out that the 28-ton Bradley not only led the charge to Baghdad but helped gain control of several key positions, including Baghdad International Airport, before advancing into the city.

Also according to Pinckney, the Sherman Tank, known as *Cobra King*, led the 4th Armored Division column that broke through German lines ringing the Belgian town of Bastogne and a critical road junction in Allied hands.

"The breakthrough opened the way for Allied forces to begin the counteroffensive that ended the Battle of the Bulge," Pinckney added.

The historical significance of the Higgins Boat and the Renault FT-17 Tank is equally impressive and destined to immerse visitors of all ages in the Army's history and heritage when the Museum opens its doors in 2019.

"The pre-positioning of these four macros while construction is still occurring is impressive and marks another significant milestone toward completion of the Museum project," said General Gordon R. Sullivan, USA-Ret., Army Historical Foundation Chairman heading the \$200,000,000 capital campaign to construct the Museum.

Sullivan noted that there will be other, equally historically significant macro artifacts displayed throughout the Museum, but only these four required pre-positioning before building the Museum's walls around them because of their size. ☐

"The pre-positioning of these four macros while construction is still occurring is impressive and marks another significant milestone toward completion of the Museum project."

*GEN Gordon R. Sullivan, USA-Ret.
Chairman, Army Historical Foundation*





Photograph courtesy of Frank Lee Ruggles, Artist Ambassador, National Park Trust.

Photograph courtesy of Colonel Duane Lempke (USA-Ret.)

PHOTOGRAPHER TRACKS MUSEUM PROGRESS FROM THE AIR




Those amazing aerial photos tracking the site preparation and construction on the National Museum of the United States Army (NMUSA) that have been featured in *On Point* and *Call To Duty* of late are the expert work of Colonel Duane Lempke, USA-Ret., a celebrated photog-

rapher that dramatically details the Museum's construction progress for our supporters across the country," said Lieutenant General Roger Schultz, USA-Ret., AHF President. "Equally important, his continuing coverage is giving us an invaluable historic record of the evolution of this national landmark, and concurrently, it's helping to generate additional contributions."

Lempke completed a 31-year Army career in 1993. From 1993 to 1996, he used the GI Bill to earn an Associate Degree in Photography at the Alexandria campus of Northern Virginia Community College before joining Sisson Studios, Inc., in Springfield, Virginia, to head their commercial section.

During his twenty years at Sisson Studios, Lempke's aerial and architectural projects have included the MGM Casino and Resort at National Harbor; the Dulles Air & Space Museum; the Fort Belvoir Community Hospital; Phase II of the National Museum of the Marine Corps; the new Army Navy Clubhouse in Arlington, Virginia; and, under construction, the District Wharf in Southwest Washington, DC, and DC United's Audi Field.

His two pictorial books include *Tribute*, which captures the architectural and veterans' emotional impact of the National World War II Memorial, and *Remembrance*, which features the Pentagon Memorial and commemorates those who perished, as well as those who remember the 11 September 2001 attack on the building.

To view Colonel Lempke's website, albums, and images, and to order a book, go to www.duanelempkephotography.com. 

rapher/author specializing in aerial, architectural, and commercial photography.

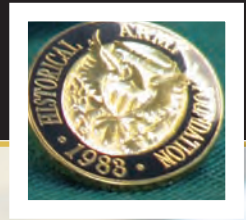
Shooting in the air from a Hughes H-500 helicopter piloted by friend Steve Bussmann, (Heloflights.com), Lempke has supplied the Army Historical Foundation (AHF) with an average of ten aerial images monthly since last January for use in the magazine and newsletter, on the Foundation's website, and in social media posts. An AHF Life Member, Museum Founding Sponsor, and member of The 1814 Society, Lempke provides this service *pro bono* to help ensure donors are kept abreast of Museum construction progress.

"I, like so many, have waited for our Army Museum to take form, rise from the ground and serve our proud family of Soldiers," Lempke said. "It is truly an honor to be involved this way in the Museum project."

Lempke's aerial documentation has captivated Museum supporters and drawn the grateful appreciation of AHF leadership.

THE ARMY HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

Membership



The Army Historical Foundation's charter is to preserve, promote, and present U.S. Army history and the heritage of the American Soldier. Membership is open to individuals interested in preserving the heritage of the American Soldier. All memberships are tax-deductible. AHF is a member-based, non-profit, tax-exempt 501(c)(3) charitable organization.



We look forward to welcoming you to our ranks!

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The Army Historical Foundation has supported several historic preservation projects, including restoration of the 20th Maine battle flag used at Gettysburg. The Foundation provides grants to Army museums for use in preservation projects and serves as a facilitator for donations of artifacts to the National Museum of the United States Army.



The National Museum of the United States Army

The Foundation, as part of a public/private partnership with the Department of the Army, is raising \$200 million for the construction of the National Museum of the United States Army. AHF members will receive invitations to special events and ceremonies as well as discounts to museum activities. The Founding Sponsor and 1814 Society programs are Capital Campaign related programs and are not a part of the AHF membership program.



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The AHF annual writing awards program recognizes outstanding books and articles that make a significant contribution to the historical literature of the Army. The Foundation provides research assistance to members, students and the general public, answering hundreds of inquiries annually.

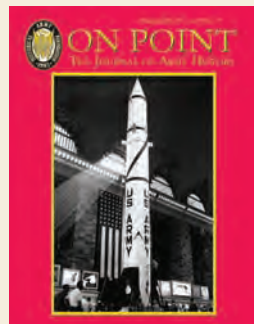
Battlefield Rides & Special Events

The Foundation's popular battlefield ride program takes AHF members and guests to battlefields such as Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, and Petersburg, and provides a detailed overview of each engagement. AHF members are also invited to the Lemnitzer Lecture series and other events across the country, which feature speakers discussing various topics on U.S. Army history and policy.



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The Foundation produces a quarterly publication, *On Point*, which provides articles on Army history, book reviews, and other features. The Foundation also published *U.S. Army: A Complete History*, a comprehensive and lavishly illustrated book on the history of the Army.



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- See the enclosed membership form for details or for more information call or email the Army Historical Foundation at 800-506-2672 or customerservice@armyhistory.org.

All members receive quarterly issues of *On Point: The Journal of Army History*, a member pin, and bumper sticker. Benefits also include an opportunity to receive advanced notice of programs and events such as battlefield rides and the Lemnitzer Lecture series, discounts for our online museum shop, and up-to-date news on the National Museum of the United States Army. The premiums listed on the enclosed remittance postcard are only applicable to new AHF Members.

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Then-Corporal George E. Stejskal is photographed holding a machete while in a forest in Washington State's Olympic Peninsula in 1942. Stejskal was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers on 7 June 1943 and assigned to the 133d Engineer Combat Battalion. (Stejskal Family Collection)

133D ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALION AND ONE SOLDIER'S SKETCHES OF ITS OPERATIONS

BY JAMES STEJSKAL

In mid-January 1945, with the darkness of night enveloping them, bridge specialists from all three companies of the 133d Engineer Combat Battalion quietly slipped down the southern embankment of the Sauer River. They were preparing to deliver soldiers from the 5th Infantry Division across the river in rubber assault boats. They had to do everything under the cover of darkness because the Germans could observe the river's banks from their positions on the ridge beyond.

The plan was deceptively simple: as soon as the initial boat crossing commenced, two footbridges would be built to permit more infantry to cross and establish a foothold on the opposite side. At the same time, a larger infantry support bridge would also be erected. Behind the engineers, in the town of Gilsdorf, Luxembourg, the materials destined for the bridges had been stockpiled, ready to be brought to the river's edge as soon as the construction began. As the engineers readied their boats for the crossing, the infantrymen prepared for their part in the assault. With the orders disseminated, plans were made and maps reviewed. Now the men waited quietly, checking and rechecking their weapons and gear as only combat soldiers do before they are thrust into action against a well-trained enemy.

For the lead engineers, it was difficult maneuvering through the brush and down the steep embankment with their equipment: assault boats, ropes, stakes, tools, and personal weapons. To make matters worse, the Sauer was at flood level. The icy waters were ten feet above their normal level and rapidly flowing at around ten miles per hour. The crossing would be treacherous.

The 133d Engineer Combat Battalion's lineage originally came from the 116th Engineers (Combat), an Idaho National Guard unit of the 41st Division that was inducted into federal service on 16 September 1940. Headquarters, 1st Battalion, 166th Engineers, and Companies D, E, and F were reorganized and redesignated as 1st Battalion, 116th Engineers, on 14 February 1942 and assigned to Fort Lewis, Washington. It was then redesignated as the 133d Engineer Combat Battalion on 1 February 1943 and assigned to the Desert Training Center (DTC), California, in August 1943.

In early February 1944, the 133d was ordered to move from the DTC to New York, where it was to embark for the European Theater of Operations (ETO). The battalion, with thirty-one officers, three warrant officers, and 633 enlisted men, shipped out of the New York Port of Embarkation on the SS *Colombie* and, after transiting Ireland and Scotland by convoy and ferry, arrived at Eynsham Park, England, on 3 May 1944. Once there, the battalion prepared to go to war. It conducted individual and unit training and became proficient with Bailey bridge construction. Although the American engineers were familiar with many bridge types and construction techniques they would use in combat, the Bailey was new to them. They would become expert with the Bailey as it was often employed in the ETO.

The battalion moved onto the continent on 13 and 14 July 1944 when it was transported by two LSTs across the English Channel to Omaha Beach. It spent its first nights in bivouac near Barneville sur Mer, France, and from that moment forward, the 133d was actively engaged in supporting the operations of Lieutenant General George S. Patton Jr.'s Third Army and VIII Corps as they moved east across Normandy pushing back the *Wehrmacht*.

As the Allied offensive progressed, non-divisional engineer battalions like the 133d were often attached to units in the lead and then moved to other units as missions changed. The 133d stayed in



Soldiers of the 133d Engineer Combat Battalion clear mines from the French town of Lessay, 28 July 1944. (National Archives)

the front lines throughout much of the ETO alongside the advancing infantry and armor divisions.

Initially, the battalion was heavily involved with road construction and mine clearance, but that changed on 27 July when it was tasked to support the breakout of the 79th Infantry and 6th Armor Division near St. Lô during Operation COBRA. After clearing the town of Lessay of mines and booby traps, the 133d was ordered to build three bridges over the Seine River, including a 230-foot Class 70 Bailey. The bridge was completed on 31 July and was immediately tested when two Sherman tanks, each equipped with mine-exploding flails, crossed it without incident. It was named “Miss America” by the engineers who built her.

On 19 August, the battalion was attached to Major General Manton S. Eddy’s XII Corps in the advance towards Germany. The 133d suffered its greatest loss on 29 August when German troops ambushed fifty-four men of 3d Platoon, Company B, during a road movement.

Five men were killed and 43 captured after a two-and-a-half-hour firefight.

Despite the losses, the 133d continued building more bridges in support of the advancing armored and infantry forces and keeping the lo-

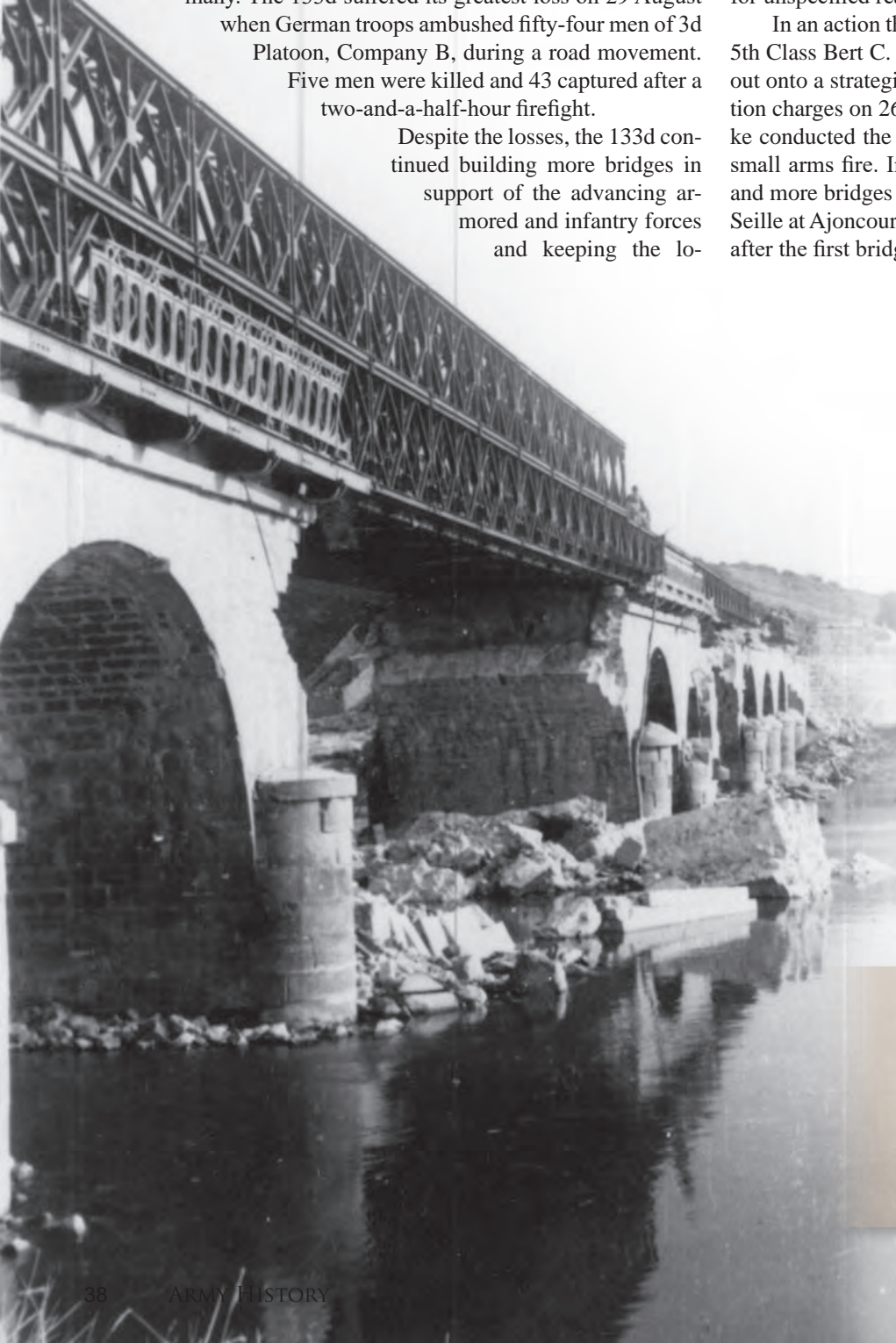
gistical routes open behind them. The Meuse and Moselle Rivers were crossed with bridges in short order, including one 90-foot trestleway that was built under fire for infantry and an anti-tank company to relieve a besieged battalion on the far shore.

Assault crossings of the Muerthe and Le Sanon Rivers in support of the 320th Infantry Regiment, 35th Infantry Division, were followed by another over a canal at Dombasle that required the battalion to use one of its companies as infantry to clear out the Germans before the structure could be crossed. By September, the situation in the region had settled into a defensive phase and the battalion was heavily engaged in building a defensive barrier system (road blocks, *abatis*, and minefields) for the 35th Infantry Division. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Skeahan took command of the 133d from Lieutenant Colonel Roy L. Lane, who was relieved for unspecified reasons.

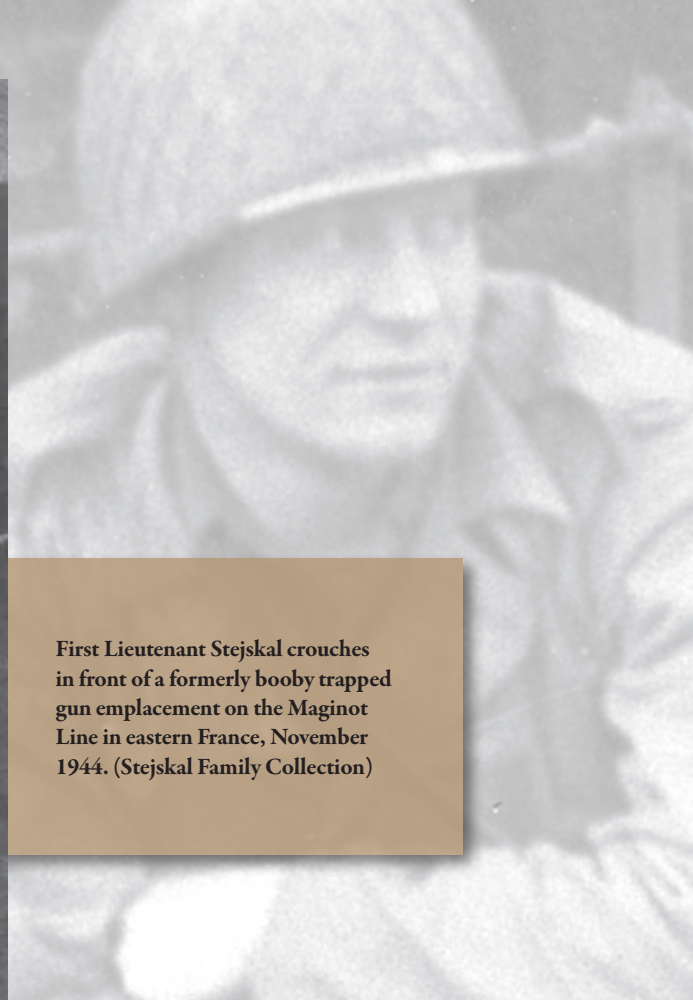
In an action that typified the valor of the engineers, Technician 5th Class Bert C. Balke was awarded the Bronze Star for walking out onto a strategically important bridge to light fuzes for demolition charges on 26 September 1944 near Pettoncourt, France. Balke conducted the mission while under heavy German mortar and small arms fire. In October, the Allied offensive picked up again and more bridges were built over the Moselle at Manhoue and the Seille at Ajoncourt, including one that was named “Miss Carriage” after the first bridging attempt failed.

The 133d was attached to 1135th Engineer Combat Group in November 1944 and continued to support operations by clearing roads and minefields, maintaining supply routes, and building bridges, often under enemy fire. Here in the eastern extremity of France, Americans first experienced the abandoned French defenses of the Maginot Line and devoted much time and effort to clearing obstacles and repairing blown culverts and damaged roads that were slowing down the advance of XII Corps.

In early December, the XII Corps prepared to make an assault crossing of the Saar River near Wittling, France. All three companies of the 133d were employed to build the bridges, including a 130-foot Bailey, that were used by the 320th Infantry Regiment to cross the Saar and engage with the Germans on the 8 December. Six days later, the 320th crossed the border into Germany. The German surprise offensive



The 133d Engineer Combat Battalion constructed three bridges over the Seine, including this Class 70 Bailey bridge, in late July 1944. The men who built the bridge nicknamed it “Miss America.” (National Archives)



First Lieutenant Stejskal crouches in front of a formerly booby trapped gun emplacement on the Maginot Line in eastern France, November 1944. (Stejskal Family Collection)

in the Ardennes, the “Battle of the Bulge,” soon followed, and all forward momentum stopped while the focus shifted north.

In mid-December 1944, elements of the 109th Infantry Regiment, 28th Infantry Division, had reached Gilsdorf, Luxembourg, and were waiting for the right moment to cross into Germany. In front of them lay the Our River and the formidable West Wall, better known to the Allies as the Siegfried Line. The West Wall was an in-depth, defensive cordon of antitank obstacles, ditches, pill boxes, and artillery positions meant to keep invaders out of Germany. Built in the late 1930s, it was largely abandoned after the German overran France and the Low Countries in 1940. When the Allies landed at Normandy in June 1944, it was remanned and made fully operational by September of that year.

As the Americans waited for better weather to continue their drive, Hitler prepared an attack of his own. On 16 December, German forces launched a last ditch offensive into the Ardennes Forest against the First Army’s VII and VIII Corps that was meant to divide the Allied armies and force a negotiated surrender. The Germans had used the Ardennes route before, once in 1914, and again in 1940. Oddly, most American commanders assessed the Germans incapable of a surprise attack through the difficult terrain and considered it a “quiet” sector. The U.S. VII Corps was in defensive positions in the area with two inexperienced

divisions and two battered veteran divisions when the attack began. The American misapprehension that the Ardennes was a quiet sector was about to cost them dearly.

The German attack comprised thirty divisions in four armies, over 400,000 men, who were facing approximately 228,000 Allied troops. The attack began with a ninety-minute barrage by 1,600 artillery pieces along an eighty-mile front that ran from Monschau in the north to Trier in the south and was centered on the Ardennes Forest in Belgium. The barrage was followed by an armor and infantry assault that slammed into the surprised Americans, who, for the most part, fell back. Although some units were surrounded and decimated, others tenaciously held onto the key crossroads at St. Vith and Bastogne. As in many other locations, the 28th Division fell back, abandoning the recently liberated towns of Gilsdorf and Diekirch to the enemy.

To the south of this “bulge” was the U.S. Third Army under Lieutenant General Patton, one of the few Allied commanders to anticipate a possible German attack. Patton fully expected that he would be called upon to help and, hearing of the German offensive, presciently called his staff together to plan three possible responses to stem the rupture in the Allied line. When Supreme Allied Commander General Dwight D. “Ike” Eisenhower asked him how long it would take to turn his forces ninety degrees and move them 100 miles for an attack, Patton

famously stunned the gathered staffs with his answer: “48 hours.” Soon the Third Army’s XII and III Corps were on the move, just as Patton promised. The 133d Engineer Combat Battalion was part of this massive drive north.

In response to Patton’s new mission, the 133d moved north to Luxembourg on 21 December, as part of a very large convoy driving on treacherous, icy roads. For the first time in the war, the drivers were authorized to use full headlights, which turned out to be quite a thrill for the troops, at least until they were strafed by a German fighter.

Patton wanted to allow the Germans to penetrate deeper, to lure them further in—“all the way to Paris,” he had said. There they would be overextended and “we could cut ‘em up and chop ‘em up,” he added. Eisenhower and General Omar N. Bradley, the 12th Army Group commander and Patton’s immediate superior, were more cautious and did not support such a daring plan. Instead, Patton had to be content with slowly squeezing the Germans across a front twenty-five-miles wide back through the Ardennes and into their homeland.

In late December, with the 5th Infantry Division forming the center and the 4th and 80th Infantry Divisions on its right and left, XII Corps was holding the southern flank ensuring the “bulge” did not expand. Other forces were pushing east into the salient to relieve the American forces besieged in Bastogne. The German onslaught had been staunch, but not stopped.

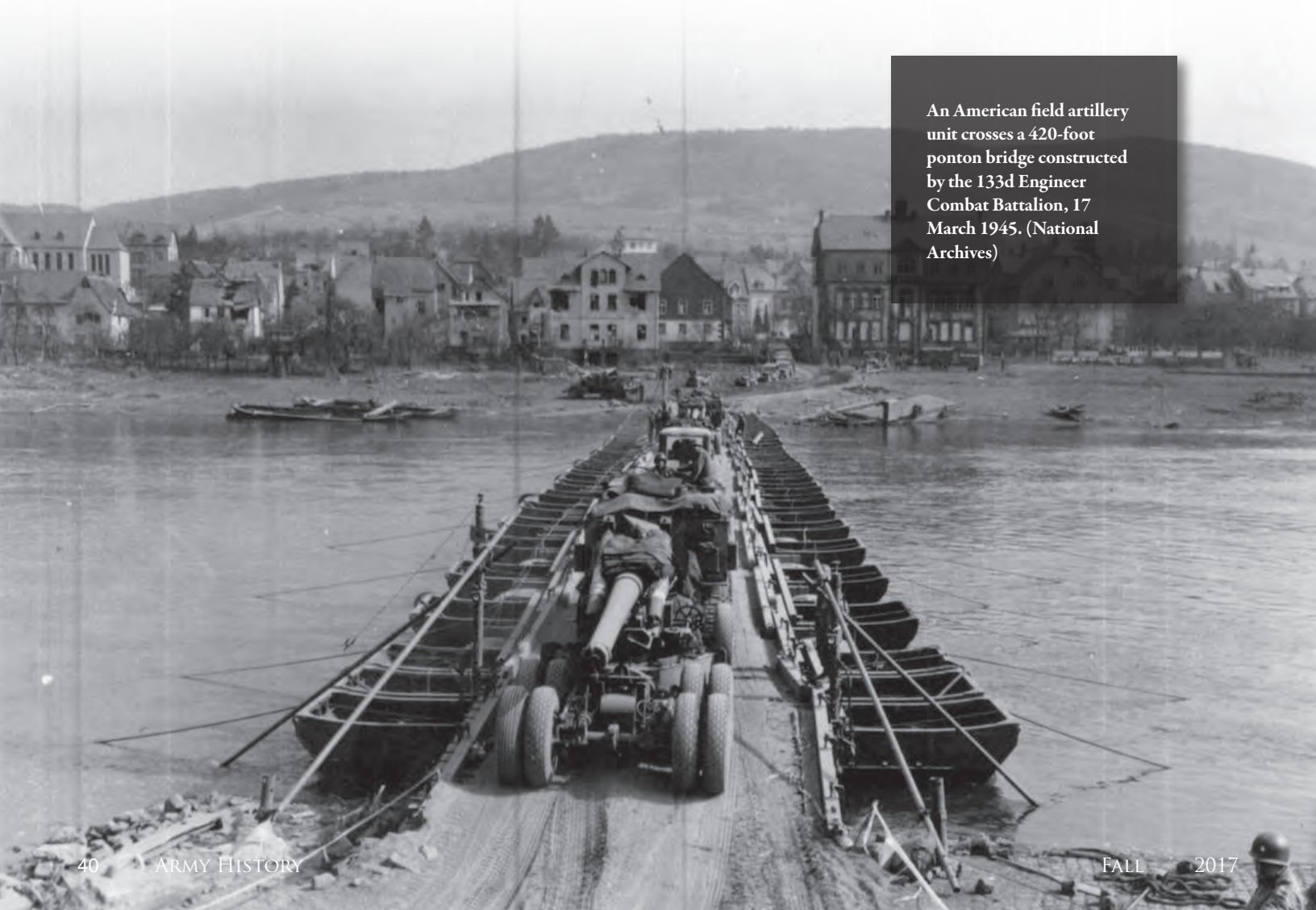
The 133d was now in direct support of the 5th Division and prepared extensive defensive obstacles to hinder further German

attempts to penetrate the American lines. The entire system consisted of 113 obstacles that could be set up and detonated in eighty minutes. As it turned out, these were not necessary as the German Seventh Army that formed the southern wing of the Ardennes assault was made up of mostly infantry units that never attempted an attack in XII Corps’s direction.

Beginning on 8 January 1945, the 133d was relieved of its barrier duties and moved to Gilsdorf to support Third Army’s assault further into the *Petite Suisse* (Little Switzerland) region. Rugged and saturated with hills, heavy forests, valleys, and fast-flowing waterways, the region was a most difficult place to conduct combat operations. Through January and the first half of February, the 133d supported the 5th Infantry Division in its offensive to win control of Luxembourg’s southeastern border with Germany. The unit was tasked to support two crossings of the Sauer River on 18 January and 8 February by building no less than four bridges while conducting boat crossings of the infantry assault troops under heavy enemy fire.

Patton’s plan was for the 5th Infantry Division to cross the Sauer River and initiate the assault. The 4th and 80th Infantry Divisions would follow to protect its flanks. The 5th would attack with two regiments in the center of the line, the 2d on the left and the 10th on the right. The 133d would support the 10th Regiment’s crossing, which was set to jump off at 0300 on 18 January. It was to be a surprise; no artillery fires would precede the assault.

Reconnaissance was done to determine the best locations to approach and cross the Sauer, both from the infantry’s as well



An American field artillery unit crosses a 420-foot ponton bridge constructed by the 133d Engineer Combat Battalion, 17 March 1945. (National Archives)

the infantry opened fire on the engineers and wounded one man. The other soldiers scattered. Stejskal realized that it would soon be daylight and, while still under fire, gathered his men and led them to cover before returning with two volunteers to bring back the wounded man. The machine gun was finally put out of action with suppressive fire and Stejskal returned his men to the work of constructing the bridge.

It was important that the bridge be built quickly as it was needed for resupply of the infantry and evacuation of the wounded from the far shore. The 400 smoke pots brought up to obscure the river were ineffective because of the wind. As a result, the engineers had to work in full view of the enemy. With mortar and artillery shells falling all around, Lieutenant Stejskal stayed cool and encouraged the men from the front to ensure the cable was emplaced and the construction continued. Sections damaged by artillery fire also had to be replaced as the work continued. The bridge was completed in three-and-a-half hours but not without a cost: nine men were wounded and two killed that day. For his gallantry in action, Lieutenant Stejskal was awarded the Silver Star.

By 1800 on 18 January, the 133d's work was completed. Companies B and C were withdrawn from action to rest while Company A remained to maintain the bridges. The operation itself was a success. The 2d Infantry Regiment captured the town of Diekirch and cleared the surrounding Erpeldange district, while the 10th Infantry Regiment advanced north of the Sauer River, east of Diekirch to secure the ridgeline and clear the Germans from the west side of the Our River.

The 133d's unit history recorded that the XII Corps commander, Major General Eddy, and the 5th Infantry Division's commander, Major General S. Leroy Irwin, both commended the actions of the 1135th Engineer Group that day. Irwin stated specifically that "the assault crossing of the 10th Regiment was magnificently supported by the 133d Engineer Combat Battalion in their preparation and execution of the plans for the assault boat crossing."

More bridges would be built, more medals won, and many more sacrifices made by the Allied armies before the war was won later that year. But on that day in January, the men of the 133d could be proud of the work they did to speed their Army on to that victory.

In mid-February, following the Battle of the Bulge, XII Corps's next big push included crossing the Prum, Kyll, and Moselle Rivers to support the 76th and 89th Infantry Division advances in late February 1945. Another Moselle crossing required a 420-foot heavy ponton bridge and several smaller structures to facilitate the advance. On 22 March, the 133d was relieved and re-tasked to support the 5th and 90th Infantry Divisions' crossing of the

Rhine River. Here, the battalion's primary mission was to maintain the divisional main supply routes and bridges.

By this time, the Third Army was beginning to advance at a faster pace and, on 29 March, the 133d was placed in direct support of the 11th Armored Division's push across Germany. The work tempo was as fast and furious as ever, but distances travelled each day were increasing. The engineers main job was to ensure the roads and bridges were capable of supporting the heavy traffic, which included twenty-four new M26 Pershing tanks received by the 11th Division.

April 1945 was marked by a succession of bridges built, roads repaired, minefields cleared, all while engaging German forces of varying sizes and bellicosity. Many German units resisted the Americans while others surrendered realizing the futility of further battle and in hopes of avoiding the expected Russian retribution in eastern Germany. Near Bayreuth on 12 April, the 133d was moving to a new bivouac area when two German Me-109 fighters strafed the column. Despite the air attack, as well as pockets of resistance still faced by the 133d as it advanced deeper into Germany, it was clear that the Third Reich was in its death throes.

By late April, the 11th Armored Division had reached the Czechoslovak border and turned south. It moved rapidly with its own engineers and the 133d clearing the way and crossed into Austria near Linz on 2 May 1945. Still more bridges were built until the war officially ended at one minute past midnight on 8 May 1945. All that was left was the clean up. Before the battalion was sent to Camp Miami, France, for return to the United States, it was heavily involved in occupation duties including the building of prisoner of war barracks as well as road and bridge repair.

The 133d Engineer Combat Battalion was credited with the



First Lieutenant Stejskal is awarded the Silver Star by the commander of the 1137th Engineer Combat Group during a ceremony in Linz, Austria, 7 May 1945. (Stejskal Family Collection)



Lieutenant Stejskal produced a series of sketches documenting his service with the 133d in the European Theater of Operations. In this sketch, soldiers from Company A come up with a creative solution for a road repair. (Stejskal Family Collection)



A German mortar round surprises Stejskal and another soldier in Thionville, France, in a sketch dated 6 November 1944. Fortunately, the round was a dud and failed to explode. (Stejskal Family Collection)

following campaigns for service in the ETO: Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes, Rhineland, Central Europe. The battalion participated in ten major assault river crossings and built nearly five miles of bridge in the European Theater.

The 133d suffered 174 casualties, forty-three of whom were taken prisoners by the Germans. Approximately fifty enlisted men and ten officers of the battalion were killed in combat.

Soldiers of the 133d were awarded sixteen Silver Stars, 177 Bronze Stars for Valor or Meritorious Service, and 210 Purple Heart Medals and Oak Leaf clusters.

Most of the 133d's men returned to the United States in August 1945 although the battalion itself did not return from Europe until April 1946. The 133d was inactivated on 16 April 1946 at the New York Port of Embarkation.

My Father's Sketches

My father was a combat engineer officer assigned to the 133d. George Edward Stejskal was born in Omaha, Nebraska, on 25 May 1918. The son of Czech immigrants, he and his two siblings grew up on a farm on the outskirts of the city. It was there where

he learned how to work with livestock and mastered his favorite pastime: hunting upland game and ducks. In 1940, he was working at the Omaha Stockyards as a livestock broker, the middleman between the big packing houses and the rancher, when he received his draft notice. He served in the Army as an enlisted man from early 1941 to 1943. He then attended Engineer Officer Candidate School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Commissioned on 7 July 1943 as a second lieutenant, he was soon preparing to go to war.

While stationed at Fort Lewis, he met, courted, and married Marjorie Jane Marinakos of Anacortes, Washington. Their first son, Richard, was born shortly after Lieutenant Stejskal shipped out for Europe in July 1944. He served as a platoon leader with the 133d Engineer Combat Battalion until war's end when he returned home to Omaha, his family, and the "Yards" as he called them. Soon there were three sons—Gregory and James had joined the brood—but through this period George kept on as a reserve officer. He would return to Europe during the Korean War, again as a platoon leader, but this time with the 406th Engineer (Construction) Battalion, building base facilities for the occupation forces. He would eventually retire as a lieutenant colonel. He passed away during one of his beloved duck hunts on 25 November 1986.

As a youngster, I discovered one of my father's military



A German S-mine, commonly referred to as a “Bouncing Betty,” explodes against a roadside crucifix in Germany after an engineer accidentally tripped it. No one was wounded in the incident; the word “Providence?” is written at the top of the sketch. (Stejskal Family Collection)

books. It was a unit history for the 115th Engineer Battalion, the outfit with which he served as an enlisted man. In it were pencil sketches he had drawn after returning from service in Europe. I would get lost in the book’s photographs and their captions, but what intrigued me most were the drawings. My father never talked much about his own exploits; instead he told stories of what he saw and experienced, often through the deeds of the men with whom he had served.

He vividly described one incident he experienced. During a minesweeping operation on a road, one of his platoon’s men tripped a German S-mine. The diabolical S-mine was more commonly known to GIs as the “Bouncing Betty” antipersonnel mine. A charge propelled the mine into the air, whereupon it exploded at chest height, throwing deadly bits of shrapnel in a 360-degree circle. In this case, the mine went up at an angle and struck a wayside crucifix common in southern Germany. The main charge then exploded but the blast was absorbed by the religious symbol. No one in the platoon was scratched. He aptly titled the drawing “Providence?”

Another depicted the folly of driving cross-country in a jeep packed with fuzed mines in a trailer. The incident did not end well for the two men in the vehicle. Another, my older brother’s favorite, showed two German fighter planes strafing a convoy of ve-



This sketch, with the caption “Diekirch, 7 Jan 1945, 0400,” shows a squad of engineers coming under fire from a German machine gun as they attempt to cross a river. (Stejskal Family Collection)

hicles. It shows one of the Me-109s going down in flames. My father told me a Quad .50 (four M2 .50 caliber machine guns on a traversible mount) posted on a nearby hilltop succeeded in bringing down the plane.

One sketch, however, was different than the others. It depicted a bridge crossing with the simple caption “Diekirch, 7 Jan 1945, 0400.” In the drawing, a German machine gun is firing on a squad of engineers as they attempt to cross a river in an assault boat to take a cable to the enemy side. An already completed infantry assault footbridge can be seen on the right of the drawing. A lone American soldier fires a carbine at the Germans. When I asked my father about it, he demurred, saying only that the sound of the German machine guns was terrifying. The noise they made when they were fired was “like the ripping of a bed sheet,” he said. I later found out that the rate of fire of the German MG-34/42 was between 900-1,500 rounds per minute, about twice that of the American machine guns. When I first heard one during my own service in Germany thirty years later, I knew exactly what he had meant.

When we found the citation for my dad’s Silver Star award, the connection to the story behind the sketch became a bit clearer, but it still was not complete. The date and place where he earned the award had been redacted by the Army. We only knew that he received the medal for his actions on an unnamed river in Luxembourg. With some help from the National Archives, we were able to piece together the rest of the story described in the preceding article. ☐

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

James Stejskal served twenty-three years with U.S. Army Special Forces, retiring as a Chief Warrant Officer 4. He then served thirteen years with the CIA as a senior Operations Officer (Case Officer) in Africa, Europe, and Asia. He is now a military historian, conflict archaeologist, and the author of a number of articles. This is his fourth article for On Point.

An Honor Long Overdue: Vietnam Veteran James C. McCloughan Awarded the Medal of Honor

On 31 July 2017, President Donald Trump awarded James McCloughan the Medal of Honor for his actions on 13-15 May 1969 during the Battle of Nui Yon Hill. President Trump presented the medal to McCloughan in a ceremony at the White House.

Born in South Haven, Michigan, on 30 April 1946, McCloughan attended school in Bangor, where he was a four-sport athlete before attending Olivet College. After graduating with a B.A. in Sociology, McCloughan became a teacher and football coach at South Haven High School. However, several months later, his draft notice arrived and McCloughan was inducted into the Army on 29 August 1968. Thanks to his background in sports medicine, the Army sent McCloughan to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to train as a combat medic after basic training. After advanced individual training, Specialist 5 McCloughan arrived in South Vietnam in March 1969 and was assigned to Company C, 3d Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment, 196th Infantry Brigade, Americal Division.

On 13 May 1969, McCloughan's company air assaulted into a landing zone (LZ) near Tam Ky and Nui Yon Hill to clear the area of enemy soldiers. The battle began auspiciously: two helicopters were shot down as they approached the hot LZ. After his squad secured the crash sites, McCloughan saw an injured soldier lying 100 meters out in the open. He immediately rushed through enemy fire, placed the soldier on his shoulders, and carried him to safety. Over the next two days, McCloughan continually risked his life to save several others, all while under enemy fire. Despite suffering three wounds, McCloughan refused medical evacuation and continued treating wounded soldiers. The Army eventually credited him with saving the lives of ten soldiers during the action on 13-15 May 1969.

After the battle, McCloughan continued to serve with his company until he was reassigned to the 91st Evacuation Hospital in Chu Lai for the rest of his tour. While his platoon leader recommended the medic for the Distinguished Service Cross, McCloughan was awarded the Bronze Star with "V" device for his actions on 13-15 May 1969, along with the Purple Heart. Returning to the United States in 1970, McCloughan continued where he let off after his discharge from the Army. He taught sociology and psychology and coached high school football, baseball, and wrestling for the next forty years.

The effort to award McCloughan the Medal of Honor began in 2009 after McCloughan's uncle secured a meeting with Representative Fred Upton (R-MI). Thanks to the work of McCloughan's fellow soldiers, who penned letters attesting to his bravery, Upton, and Michigan Senator Debbie Stabenow (D-MI), Secretary of Defense Ashton B. Carter recommended McCloughan for the Medal of Honor in 2016. Congress then passed legislation waiving the five-year time limit for the award. On 13 July 2017, the White House announced the award of the Medal of Honor to McCloughan. 📖



President Donald Trump awards Specialist 5 James McCloughan the Medal of Honor in a White House ceremony on 31 July 2017 for his actions on 13-15 May 1969 during the Battle of Nui Yon Hill. (U.S. Army)



Manila Would Do, by Keith Rocco (National Guard Heritage Series)

The Battle for Manila

FEBRUARY 1945

“We were pushing the Japanese toward Manila Bay...about to be attacked on our right flank when one of my sergeants hollered that General MacArthur and his escorts were coming up...He wanted to know how long the Japanese could hold out. About that time all hell broke loose. It was about half an hour before the general and his staff could retreat to safety.”

Platoon Sergeant Cletus J. Schwab, 37th Infantry Division, describing General Douglas MacArthur's trip to the front lines to witness the fighting to liberate Manila, 21 February 1945. The urban combat in the Philippine capital was some of the most savage in the Pacific War and cost American forces 6,000 casualties, including 1,000 dead. The Japanese garrison and much of the city were destroyed, and over 100,000 Filipino civilians perished by the time the city was finally captured on 3 March.

MADISON BARRACKS New York

By Brigadier General Raymond E. Bell, Jr., USA-Ret.



Madison Barracks, located at Sackets Harbor, New York, on the shore of Lake Ontario, was named for James Madison, one of the architects of U.S. Constitution and fourth President of the United States. (Portrait by John Vanderlyn, White House Historical Association)

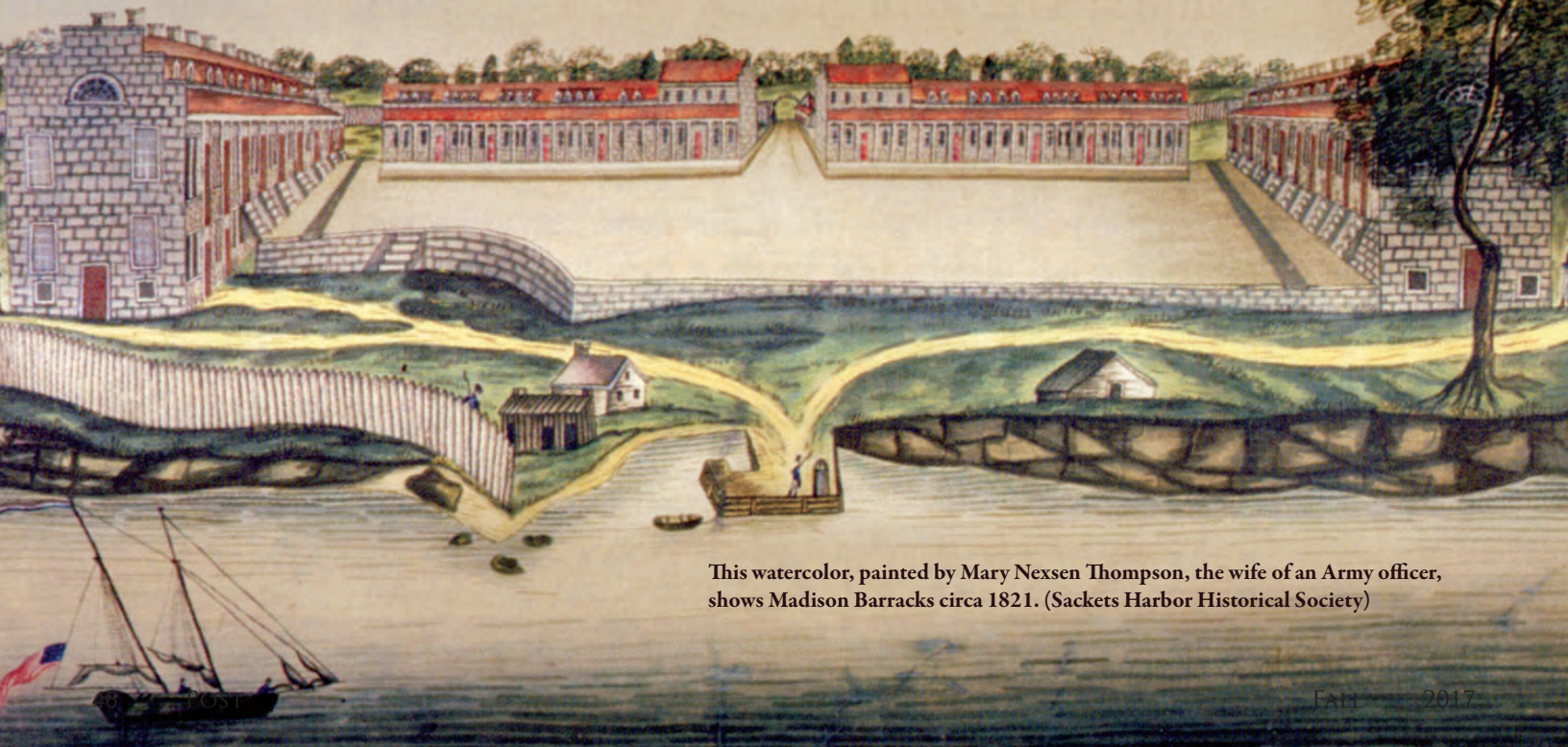
Dating back to the War of 1812, Madison Barracks, located in Sackets Harbor, New York, along Lake Ontario, was named for James Madison, the fourth President of the United States, and had its genesis in the defensive works constructed to protect naval port facilities. Until Fort Drum, originally known as Pine Camp, became operational in 1908, Madison Barracks was considered the Army's principal post in upstate New York, and it remained an active military installation until the end of World War II.

During the War of 1812 with Great Britain, Sackets Harbor, on the eastern end of Lake Ontario and close to the entrance of the Saint Lawrence River, was the principal American naval base on the lake. The harbor contained a deep water port and featured one of the country's major shipyards. The port's location enabled American warships to contest British naval power on Lake Ontario based out of the Canadian city of Kingston.

To fully appreciate the significance of the establishment of Madison Barracks, it is appropriate to describe the ground battles which preceded the post's beginnings. In the First Battle of Sackets Harbor, fought on 19 July 1812, a sole shore-based American 32-pounder cannon and the U.S. Navy brig *Oneida* drove off a British fleet intent on landing an amphibious force to capture and destroy the naval base.

In May 1813, after troops had been stripped from Sackets Harbor to reinforce the garrison at Fort Niagara and for an expedition against York (today's Toronto) and Fort George in Canada, only a small body of troops remained at Sackets Harbor. Commanding the weak American garrison was Brigadier General Jacob Jennings Brown of the New York State Militia. The garrison consisted of a contingent of sailors and Marines, 750 Regular Army soldiers, and 700 militiamen. The regulars posted at Sackets Harbor included Company A, 3d Artillery, under Captain Ichabod Crane, a company of the 1st Artillery, a company of the Regiment of Light Artillery, mounted troops from the Light Dragoon Regiment under Colonel Electus Backus, and a company of the 14th Infantry.

The American naval base at Sackets Harbor once again appeared ripe for capture to the commander British forces in Canada, Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost, in May 1813. Learning of the reduced garrison and sensing the port's vulnerability, he did not want to lose the opportunity presented by the apparent American weakness.



This watercolor, painted by Mary Nexsen Thompson, the wife of an Army officer, shows Madison Barracks circa 1821. (Sackets Harbor Historical Society)

On the night of 28 May, Prevost embarked a force of 800 British regular troops and Canadian militia to capture the American naval base. Brown, having learned that an assault on Sackets Harbor was imminent, prepared to defend the harbor complex. For defensive purposes the troops built several blockhouses and the palisaded Fort Tompkins, which contained a large barracks. It was thought that for the British to capture the port they would first land on nearby Horse Island and then move to the mainland. The amphibious assault would be contested between the beach and the fort by the American artillery, mounted dragoons, and infantry.

Prevost's expedition landed the next morning and was met on the island by Brown's militia, who were ordered "to lie close and reserve their fire until the enemy had approached so near that every shot might hit its object." Brown allowed prophetically, however, that it was "impossible to execute such orders with raw troops, unaccustomed to subordination," so he was not sanguine about any outcome. As he might have anticipated his orders were disobeyed as the militia opened fire, inflicting some casualties on the enemy. The militiamen hastily rose from their cover and retreated onto the mainland, running disorganized into the nearby woods.

The British and Canadians proceeded to advance on the line of American regulars which stood to fight at the barracks and the blockhouses, where they temporarily checked the first British advance after bitter fighting, some of it in the barracks. The British then made two further frontal assaults, both of which were repulsed. While they were reforming for another attack, Brown rallied about a hundred militiamen and attacked into the British right rear and turned the tide of battle. At the same time, a fire on the harbor's docks sent clouds of smoke skyward. Prevost, misinterpreting the fire for arriving American reinforcements,

retreated to his ships, leaving behind a third of his force killed, wounded, or missing. Losses to Brown's forces were twenty-three killed and 114 wounded.

Although the British made no further attempts to capture the facilities at Sackets Harbor during the war, the threat to the northern New York frontier by the British still remained. In 1816 even after the War of 1812 had ended, the potentially hostile environs encouraged the stationing of American troops in the vicinity of the base and the establishment of an Army post to be named in the honor of President Madison.

The new post, first known as Fort Volunteer, was manned by militia. It was then renamed Fort Pike, after Brigadier General Zebulon Pike, who was killed at York, Canada in April 1813 and buried at Sackets Harbor, and garrisoned by elements of the 2d Infantry Regiment. Soldiers from the 2d began building the permanent post of Madison Barracks in 1816. The 2d Infantry's commander, Colonel Hugh Brady, was a very religious man and was said to have marched his men to the local Presbyterian Church every Sunday; his soldiers became known as "Brady's Saints." In June 1822, the regiment's companies, scattered along the New York-Canada border, were consolidated at Madison Barracks, but a few months later, five companies and the headquarters sailed to Sault-Ste.-Marie in Michigan Territory to construct Fort Brady.

Unlike the elaborate fortifications found at Fort Ontario at Oswego and at Fort Niagara on the Niagara River, defensive works constructed at Madison Barracks were of a temporary nature consisting mostly of earthworks and oriented to provide security to the nearby naval base. Indeed, while Madison Barracks existed as an Army post until just after World War II, there were no permanent defensive works constructed at the installation.

Troops moved back and forth between Plattsburgh Barracks on Lake Champlain as the need arose for balancing the limited number of organizations available for potential action across the border in Canada. As the threat of invasion diminished, the number and designations of units stationed at Madison Barracks also fluctuated. In 1825, companies of the 2d Infantry were still stationed at the post, but in 1838, the Army replaced them with elements of the newly organized 8th Infantry Regiment.

In 1838, the "Patriots," a Canadian insurrectionist party, staged several incursions into Canada from the United States. With the party's activities spilling out of the United States, regimental detachments were put on passenger steamers on the St. Lawrence River to impede any American support of the insurrection. The 8th Infantry was stationed on the northern American border until 13 April 1840. Two companies of the 2d Artillery relieved the 8th, followed by elements of the 4th Artillery, which remained until December 1844. Three companies of the 2d Infantry returned at the beginning of 1845.

During the Mexican War, the post was unoccupied save for the presence of a caretaker ordnance sergeant. It remained so until 1848 when the 4th



ABOVE: These stone barracks, known as Old Stone Row, were among the first buildings constructed at Madison Barracks. Like most of the structures at the post, the stone barracks have been converted to civilian use. (Jerrye and Roy Klotz, MD)

RIGHT: The post cemetery at Madison Barracks includes the grave of Brigadier General Zebulon Pike, who was killed on 27 April 1813 during the American assault on York, Upper Canada (today's Toronto, Ontario). The American expedition against York had set out from Sackets Harbor two days before the battle leading to Pike's death. (Sackets Harbor Historical Society)



Infantry took up residence at the post. Among the regiment's officers stationed at the post was then-First Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant, accompanied by his wife. In April 1849, he moved with the 4th Infantry to Detroit, Michigan, just as the territory was achieving statehood. He remained in Michigan for two years until the spring of 1851, when the Detroit garrison was withdrawn to Madison Barracks. In the spring of 1852, the 4th Infantry was ordered to the West Coast. In April, the entire regiment assembled at Governor's Island in New York Harbor. On 5 July, the 4th departed by ship for Panama, where it crossed the Panamanian Isthmus before reaching the Pacific Ocean to continue its journey to California.

The 4th Infantry was not replaced at Madison Barracks, and until 1862, the post remained unmanned. During the Civil War, Madison became a depot and recruiting facility. The 20th New York Cavalry, for example, was organized at the barracks in 1863. The 42d U.S. Infantry, comprised of disabled soldiers and part of the Veterans Reserve Corps, had a company stationed at the post just after the conclusion of the war.

By October 1865, elements of the 4th Infantry were scattered among the Army posts of northern New York, including Madison Barracks. These soldiers had the mission of stabilizing the northern border and preventing incursions into Canada by the Fenian Brotherhood, a group of militant Irish-Americans that included many Civil War veterans. By attacking targets in British-held Canada, the Fenians, hoped to pressure Great Britain to free Ireland from British rule. The Fenians efforts were poorly organized, received little public support, and ultimately proved unsuccessful.

The 1st Artillery Regiment made its appearance at Madison Barracks in 1869, the first artillery unit of any size to be stationed there after the War of 1812. It was joined the next year by the 1st Infantry Regiment as the accommodations were increased sufficiently to house additional troops. The complete organizations were not billeted at the post, however, as the Army spread companies, batteries, and detachments along the northern frontier, but the regimental headquarters remained at the post.

From 1869 until after the Spanish-American War in 1898, a number of different units were stationed at Madison Barracks. Following the 1st Artillery and 1st Infantry Regiments were Battery K, 5th Artillery, which was on the post in 1873. The 3d Artillery,

whose predecessors in the War of 1812 had fought off the British at Sackets Harbor, returned in 1874. The 22d Infantry arrived in 1875 to be followed by the 12th Infantry in 1882 along with the 4th Artillery. In May 1896, the future General Mark Wayne Clark was born at Madison Barracks. He later graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in April 1917 and went on to high command in World War II and the Korean War.

In October 1899, the headquarters and four companies (E,F,G, H) of the 11th Infantry arrived at the post. Company I arrived in September 1900. After serving in the Philippines, the 9th Infantry's regimental headquarters, band, and Companies E, F, G, H, K, L, and M, arrived from San Francisco, California, on 3 July 1902. The Army reassigned Companies E and F to Plattsburgh Barracks on 15 April 1903.

On 24 June 1903, eight officers and 160 enlisted men from the 9th Infantry traveled to Boston, Massachusetts, with the 1st Squadron, 2d Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, on temporary duty. For Independence Day celebrations, the 9th Infantry's band and Company H traveled to nearby Carthage, New York, to represent the Army. Then, Company I, which had arrived at the post after the first units, and Company K attended a state National Guard camp from 4 to 13 August 1903 at Parkersburg, West Virginia.

The year 1904 was also an active one for the 9th Infantry Regiment. Companies A and D, stationed at Fort Niagara, were transferred to Madison Barracks on 12 August. Shortly after the two companies arrived on 27 August, the regimental headquarters, band, and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M departed for maneuvers at the Civil War battlefield at Manassas, Virginia. They returned to Madison Barracks to find Companies A and D preparing for transfer to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, on 21 September.

In 1904 the Army judged the morale and *esprit de corps* as being high at Madison Barracks because it was the post in the Department of the East with the fewest "so-called" non-effective personnel, some 2.15 percent of its complement. It is conceivable that the isolation of Madison Barracks in northern New York, however, tended to keep soldiers focused on their mission rather than in indulging in diversionary activities offered by large nearby civilian communities.

The 9th's regimental headquarters and 2d and 3d Battalions left once again for the Philippines in 23 April 1905, while 1st Battalion

This photograph shows (from left) the post hospital, bakery, and commissary, all of which were constructed in 1839-40. (Sackets Harbor Historical Society)



Soldiers of Company E, 9th Infantry Regiment, assemble for a photograph at Madison Barracks, 12 July 1902. (Sackets Harbor Historical Society)



Madison Barracks ceased operation as an Army post shortly after World War II. The garrison commander's house, constructed in the 1890s, is currently a private residence at the redeveloped Madison Barracks. (Madison Barracks Historic Residential Community)

remained stateside. The Army replaced the 9th at Madison Barracks on 24 June with the 23d Infantry. While the troop redeployment took place, the Army was investing thousands of dollars on construction projects at the post. For example, the Army spent a total of \$263,833.63 on the post, the third highest amount spent on Army construction in the Northeast for 1905. At the same time, the 23d Infantry scored high in having few non-effectives with a percentage of 1.61 percent, the lowest after Fort Niagara in the Army's Department of the East.

The 23d Infantry was followed in 1911 by the 5th Infantry Regiment only to be replaced in 1912 by the 3d Infantry, the "Old Guard." The regiment's five-year stay included postings of a number of junior officers who later rose to fame as generals, including Henry H. "Hap" Arnold, Walter Krueger, and James A. Van Fleet.

Before the United States entered World War I in 1917, the New York National Guard's 2d Field Artillery Regiment, as well as the 4th and 15th U.S. Artillery Regiments, had elements stationed at the post. During the war, the post served as a medical facility, an officer's training camp, and a Quartermaster Corps school.

A much reduced Army contingent returned after the war. In 1922, 2d Battalion, 7th Artillery Regiment, was assigned to Madison Barracks. A battalion of the 28th Infantry followed in 1926. On 31 December 1934, 2d Battalion, 7th Field Artillery, was redesignated as 2d Battalion, 25th Field Artillery.

By 1935, the infantry units had been replaced by 1st Battalion, 5th Field Artillery, and 2d Battalion, 25th Field Artillery. In support were the 1st Division's 1st Ordnance Company and the 4th Signal Company, along with finance, medical, and quartermaster detachments. All were housed in brick quarters with officers and senior enlisted men occupying twenty-two sets of family housing.

During 1941, the New York National Guard's 186th and 258th Field Artillery Regiments, upon being called to active duty, had elements stationed at Madison Barracks. When war was declared,

the regiments were reorganized and deployed to combat zones as battalions. After 1942, only small units such as the 512th Engineer Light Ponton Company and the 875th Heavy Ordnance Maintenance Company, were assigned to the post. By this time, the future Fort Drum had replaced Madison Barracks as a major army installation in the region.

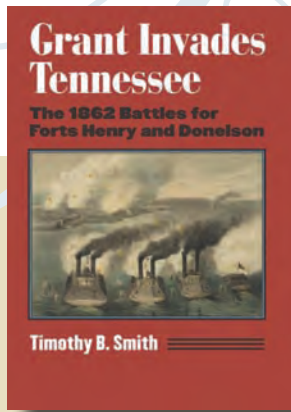
Madison Barracks ceased activity as Army post shortly after World War II. At its height of use, there were some eight-six permanent buildings at the barracks. These included a stone hospital, warehouses, stables, a water tower, officers' quarters, barracks, mess hall, guard room, weapons storage building, and maintenance facilities. In 1974, the post was added to the list of National Register of Historic Places.

A visitor to Sackets Harbor can hardly escape entering the Madison Barracks historical area, which is now a civilian community encompassing the buildings of the former post. The significance of Madison Barracks as an Army post is projected in historical markers on the site, the remaining occupied and unoccupied buildings, and the former post's layout which is typical of Army installations constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As such, the location projects a serenity which belies its original purpose of housing U.S. Army units in northern New York. ☐

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Brigadier General Raymond E. Bell Jr. Ph.D., USA-Ret., has published more than 200 articles, book chapters, book reviews, and monographs. He is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, Class of 1957, and holds a masters degree in History from Middlebury College and a doctorate in Central European History from New York University. He has also attended the Army War College and the National War College.

BOOK REVIEWS



Grant Invades Tennessee: The 1862 Battles for Forts Henry and Donelson

By Timothy Smith. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2016. ISBN 978-0-7006-2313-6. Photographs. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. viii, 513. \$34.95.

In spite of their significance to what would ultimately be the Union victory in the Mississippi Valley, the battles for Forts Henry and Donelson have not been the subject of the expected number of major academic studies. Benjamin Franklin Cooling's *Forts Henry and Donelson: The Key to the Confederate Heartland* (1987) and Kendall Gott's *Where the South Lost the War: An Analysis of the Fort Henry-Fort Donelson Campaign, February 1862* (2003) are the two most respected treatments of the subject. Each author takes different approaches to the campaign: Cooling presents a very broad account while Gott focuses on military leadership and command relationships. The result leaves fertile ground for a detailed tactical examination of the battles. Timothy Smith has admirably stepped into this gap with his *Grant Invades Tennessee: The 1862 Battles for Forts Henry and Donelson*.

One theme that Smith effectively pursues throughout his book is the greater importance of Fort Henry over Fort Donelson. Perhaps because Fort Donelson is a well-preserved national park and Fort Henry has been under water for the past seventy years, it is Fort Donelson that has attracted the greater scholarly and popular attention. Smith counters this perception by documenting how the capture of Fort Henry opened the Tennessee River to Federal advances to Shiloh and Corinth. The capture of Fort Donelson was necessary to these continued operations, but the Union's Cumberland River advance ended at Nashville without the ability to press into the Confederate heartland that the Tennessee River provided.

Two chapters stand out as being particularly interesting. Chapter 13, "Up to this Period the Success was Complete," and Chapter 14, "The One Who Attacks First Now Will be Victorious," describe a moment in time when the outcome of the campaign was yet to be determined. It was 15 February 1862, a day Smith describes as "clearly one of the first truly consequential days of the now yearlong civil war." "Clear victory and defeat would... emerge [that] afternoon," Smith writes, "largely because one of [the] army commanders chose to assert his command authority

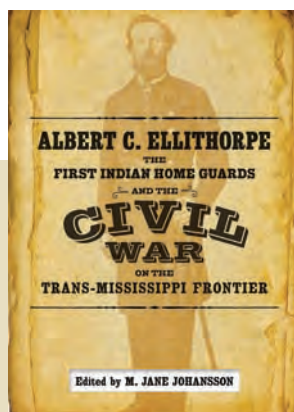
and take control of the situation. The other, sadly for his cause, continued to dawdle, letting slip the golden opportunity to change the course of events" (p. 309).

The principle villain in Chapter 13 is Gideon Pillow, but he was ably assisted in his failure by John Floyd. Smith describes the pair as "two of the Confederacy's most incompetent generals." This outcome manifested itself in Pillow's "glaring blunder" to call off the Confederate pursuit of the Federals, return to Fort Donelson's entrenchments, and therefore forfeit the Confederate avenue of escape. While Pillow was responsible for this "terrible decision," Smith notes that it was Floyd who was actually in overall command, and whose "systematic lack of leadership" had created the vacuum that Pillow had so inexpertly filled (p. 326).

On the other hand, Chapter 14 artfully describes the positive impact of Ulysses Grant on the Federal cause. Making an impressive net assessment of the situation, Grant concluded that the Confederates were attempting to escape from Fort Donelson. While both sides had suffered tangible effects of the initial fighting, Grant knew he had to press forward with a broad offensive to cut off the Confederates. According to Smith, Grant "seemed to be everywhere, urging his men on personally amid the horrifying conditions... In doing so, he set his forces up for the greatest victory of the war to date" (p. 349-50).

Because of their ability to propel the Union war effort deeper into the South, Smith describes Forts Henry and Donelson as "the first meaningful Federal victories" of the war (p. 397). He makes a compelling case for such a claim, and tells the story in an understandable and enjoyable way. He clearly meets his objective of providing "an overall, comprehensive, detailed, and balanced book" on the twin-rivers battles (p. xiii).

Kevin Dougherty
Mount Pleasant, South Carolina



Albert C. Ellithorpe, the First Indian Home Guards, and the Civil War on the Trans-Mississippi Frontier

Edited by M. Jane Johansson. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2016. ISBN 978-0-8071-6358-0. Illustrations. Maps. Appendix. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xix, 231. \$45.00

The history of the American Civil War remains popular in the American collective consciousness through print and visual genres. Famous battles and renowned generals have long held interest and attraction. From secession to Reconstruction, the subject matter is diverse and expansive. Historians and academics have continued to mine the Civil War to provide unique and fascinating topics for exploration. Historian and Professor of History at Rogers State University Dr. M. Jane Johansson has continued this tradition. She delves into the unexplored experiences and campaigns of Native American troops in the Civil War and the officers who led them.

Unbeknownst to many, Indian tribes and their territory held strategic importance. The Confederacy and Union both sought not only alliances with tribes, but organized Indian fighting formations in the Trans-Mississippi region. Johansson's work not only examines the creation and operations of the First Indian Home Guards, but also the cultural and racial dynamics of mix-race units that not only included Caucasians and Native Americans, but also African Americans.

Albert C. Ellithorpe, the First Indian Home Guards, and the Civil War on the Trans-Mississippi Frontier describes the creation and conclusion of the First Indian Home Guards through the lens of one of its commanders, Albert C. Ellithorpe. As editor, Johansson presents an interesting collection of Ellithorpe's writing that focuses on the officer's military service and operations of the First Indian Home Guards in the Trans-Mississippi Theater. The unit conducted general military operations and fought in the Battle of Prairie Grove. While the book opens and closes with Johansson's summary on the life of Ellithorpe, the middle chapters detail his unique experiences and the First Indian Home Guards as seen through Ellithorpe's personal writings. Ellithorpe discussed military operations and campaigns, but also the interactions and dynamics between him and his fellow officers. He writes about policy issues concerning the use of Indians, officer corruption, and unit dynamics. The Indian Home Guards were similar to the U.S. Colored Troops in that they were led by

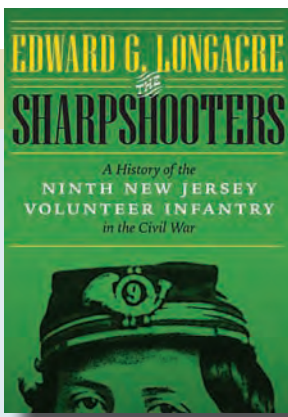
white officers, but unique in that the officers were not fluent in the Indian languages and used African Americans, some who were Indian slaves, as translators.

Johansson's selection of Ellithorpe's writing allows the reader a unique window into the First Indian Home Guards. Ellithorpe wrote extensively throughout his time as an officer, not only through journal entries and letters, but with article submissions to the *Chicago Evening Journal* while conducting operations. He described his feelings on the Emancipation Proclamation and its effect on military operations. In a 29 January 1863 article, he explained that many former slaves are joining the Union Army and "the prestige of popular liberty will guarantee freedom to all who come to our lines." As opposed to a revisionist review or a chance to reflect on past experiences, Ellithorpe provided real emotions and thoughts as he experienced them.

Johansson provides great introductory summations of each chapter that frame the chapter topic and provide context to Ellithorpe's writings. The inclusion of maps and nine illustrations only enhances the book with additional detail. Although Ellithorpe's writing provides great insight into the man and the organization, the book is not a definitive history of Ellithorpe or the First Indian Home Guards. The unit's operational impact on the Civil War is not detailed in the book, but Johansson was successful in providing information and awareness on a recently obscure Civil War topic.

Albert C. Ellithorpe is a great addition to Civil War literature and sheds light on a neglected subject while contributing to the historiography of Native Americans. The First Indian Home Guards, and Native American soldiers in the Civil War in general, are topics that should be further explored. This book will interest readers with general interest in the Civil War and who seek to gain more understanding on the complexity of the war and of those who served.

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The Sharpshooters: A History of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War

By Edward G. Longacre. Lincoln, NE: Potomac Books, 2017. ISBN 978-1-6123-4807-0. Illustrations. Maps. Appendix. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xviii, 379. \$34.95.

Edward G. Longacre's *The Sharpshooters* is a detailed regimental history of the 9th New Jersey Infantry during the Civil War. Longacre has combed through many letters, journals, newspaper articles, and diaries written by many of that regiment's soldiers and has combined all that information into this one volume.

The 9th New Jersey was raised as a three-year regiment and was comprised of New Jersey men, many of who were skilled marksmen. The men of the regiment, however, called themselves the "New Jersey Muskrats" after several early engagements in which they charged through swamps, often unguarded and believed impassable, while on the attack. Partially due to this, the regiment would customarily lead during their many raids and campaign movements. They also had the honor of being the rear guard on their return.

The regiment was lucky enough to serve in one of the war's relative backwaters—North Carolina—for most of the war and served primarily on guard and raid duties in this state. For several months, they became part of Major General Benjamin Butler's command outside of Richmond but managed to miss most of the horrific fighting in the Overland and Petersburg campaigns in 1864. After returning to North Carolina, the regiment took part in the final battles against the remnants of General Joseph E. Johnston's army.

Longacre weaves in the movements

of the regiment with the individual stories of those who participated in these efforts. He provides many quotes from various soldiers of the 9th New Jersey. Some of the correspondents were not very articulate, and Longacre—wisely—does not correct anything in their writings to give us the true flavor of their accounts. This also extends to those who wrote in the exceedingly purple prose that was acceptable at that time. Having these vignettes described by the participants is an absolute strength of the book.

Using the soldier's own words allows Longacre to show us how the opinions of these men changed over the course of the war. The men in the regiment were volunteers, and all signed up for a three-year stint. This shows the innate patriotism of the men but does not mean that they supported all the aims of the war, especially as those evolved. By quoting liberally from letters sent by several soldiers to newspapers "back home," Longacre shows that some of the writers opposed several of the Union Army's policies, leadership, or political goals.

The war lasted longer than the three-year term that the original men signed for. An interesting set of anecdotes concerns the drive that the Army took to re-enlist them all for the duration. It offered bonuses, leave, and a distinctive uniform addendum. Most of the men did re-enlist, though Longacre makes it clear that for many it was due to

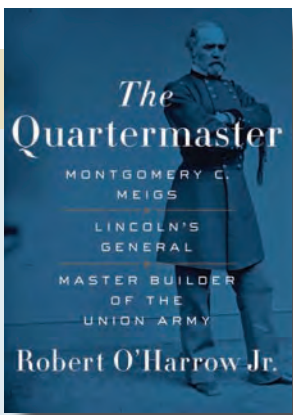
their desire to see the war through to the end, rather than the inducements. Those who re-enlisted did not ostracize those who chose not to re-enlist. They all came through the same experiences and they were not going to sever their relationships because of this decision.

Longacre shows that the soldiers' opinions on blacks changed over the course of the war. At the beginning of their service, and as they met many liberated slaves, the overall opinions amongst the writers was negative. As the war progressed, and they served with members of the U.S. Colored Troops, opinions are markedly shifting with many of the men accepting blacks as comrades in arms.

The maps can be hard to read and really do not convey the sense of the operations in the North Carolina area. A new set of maps, developed for the purposes of this book, would have been an improvement.

The Sharpshooters deserves a space in any library dedicated to the history of the Civil War. It sheds light on one of the neglected theaters of war, and one regiment that fought there.

Naor Wallach
McMurray, Pennsylvania



The Quartermaster: Montgomery C. Meigs, Lincoln's General, Master Builder of the Union Army

By Robert O'Harrow Jr. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2016.
ISBN 978-1-4516-7192-6. Notes. Index. Pp. xi, 303. \$28.00.

Northern superiority in logistics during the Civil War did not occur by accident. Although the North possessed an abundance of assets when compared to the South, management of those resources required extraordinary skill, integrity, and dedication; otherwise the Union war effort would have fallen to incompetence similar to the British in Crimea. Graft or indifference to the monetary cost of the war might have resulted in an unsupportable financial burden. Fortunately the Union possessed a Quartermaster General with the necessary abilities to guide this effort in Montgomery C. Meigs. In this refreshing new biography, Robert O'Harrow Jr. presents an engaging account of the man and his work.

Meigs' career began its upward trajectory in 1852 as a captain in the Corps of Engineers, assigned to develop a water supply for the nation's capital. He then became the chief engineer for the construction of the Capitol Building. Even as a junior officer, he displayed the ability to administer complicated projects while creating innovative solutions to engineering problems. He also demonstrated an unswerving integrity in the face of a venal Secretary of War, who threatened to derail his career.

The outbreak of the Civil War brought a desperate need for Meigs's talents, and President Abraham Lincoln accordingly made him the Union Army's Quartermaster General. The difficulties

of supporting the sudden mobilization are difficult to comprehend. In a matter of weeks, the Army grew from a modest peacetime organization to a force numbering in the hundreds of thousands. All of these men required food, shelter, uniforms, and transportation. Horses were particularly valuable, and so was the massive amount of forage for each animal. All of these demands occurred against a background of corruption that threatened to create defeat through bankruptcy. Somehow Meigs brought order to all of this chaos. He established a system for bidding on contracts, while retaining the good sense to allow some discretion to the local quartermasters. With some difficulty, he weeded out the cronyism and dishonesty that threatened to take hold of government purchasing at the outset of the war. Meigs's stature also gave him a curious position as *de facto* military adviser to Lincoln and key cabinet members.

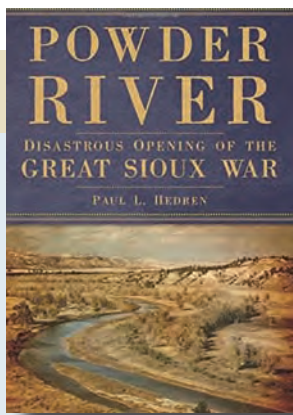
Following the war, Meigs remained as Quartermaster General until 1882. Among other activities, he supervised demobilization, recovery of the war dead, creation of Arlington National Cemetery, support of Army operations on the frontier, and design of the Pension Building. He died in January 1892.

O'Harrow's biography differs from those of Russell F. Weigley and David W. Miller in two principal respects. His style is targeted to a wide audience and the work gives a personal portrait of Meigs. O'Harrow writes in a straightforward

style that readers at all levels can easily follow. He makes brevity a virtue. More than the other two biographers of Meigs, O'Harrow delves into the intensity of Meigs's personality. Even as a captain, he was exceptionally ambitious but still willing to sacrifice his career rather than accept the Secretary of War's machinations. He also demonstrated a boldness approaching insubordination by writing directly to President James Buchanan. As Quartermaster General, he could work tirelessly when necessary, and with little patience for the corruption that characterized much of the nineteenth century political culture. His loyalty to the Union left him no room for magnanimity to defeated Confederates, including former friends such as Robert E. Lee or Jefferson Davis. That animosity was amplified by the death of his son near the end of the war.

O'Harrow is careful to lead the reader through the historical context of the major events in Meigs's career. Unfortunately, he decided not to give the same attention to the technical details of Quartermaster operations, when even a modest discussion of the functioning of the supply system would have enhanced the value of this book. Even with that comment, this work is a significant contribution to the history of the Civil War and military logistics.

Dr. Leo P. Hirrel
Colonial Heights Virginia



Powder River: Disastrous Opening of the Great Sioux War

By Paul L. Hedren. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2016. ISBN 978-0-8061-5383-4. Maps. Photographs. Appendixes. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xx, 472. \$34.95.

The Great Sioux War of 1876-77 subdued the last free-ranging Sioux and Cheyenne Indians as part of what Americans of the era viewed as Manifest Destiny. However, many of the battles and skirmishes, including Little Big Horn, were anything but successful for the U.S. Army.

The title of Paul Hedren's book, *Powder River: Disastrous Opening of the Great Sioux War*, aptly describes Brigadier General George Crook's Powder River Expedition, the war's first campaign. The result was shocking in light of Crook's previous successes, most recently against the Apache Indians in Arizona. Hedren shows how the Powder River campaign failed due to a lack of competent leadership, poor intelligence, and inadequate reconnaissance.

Although Crook accompanied the expedition in his role of department commander, he, for reasons not entirely clear, chose Brigadier General Joseph J. Reynolds to command the troops. Reynolds—a West Point classmate and friend of President Ulysses S. Grant—had compiled a mixed combat record during the Civil War. He had no experience fighting Indians, and he suffered from old injuries that may have affected his ability to command troops during an arduous campaign in harsh winter weather.

In a harrowing night march in temperatures far below zero, Reynolds's scouts led his six companies of troops to an Indian village, which they attacked. Because Captain Alexander Moore's company failed to occupy a blocking

position, vaguely described in his orders as at "the northern end of the village" (p. 154), most of the Indians escaped. From the position he did occupy, Moore's troopers mistakenly fired into the company of Captain James Egan as it charged through the village (apparently without inflicting casualties).

During the fighting, a wounded trooper, who probably could have been rescued, was abandoned to the Indians. One company commander, Captain Henry Noyes, allowed his troopers to unsaddle their mounts and brew coffee while the fighting was still going on. Food supplies that would have sustained the troopers, which Reynolds had been ordered to capture, were burned. After the fight, the Indians re-captured most of their pony herd (another object of the attack), with no response from Reynolds.

Perhaps worst of all, the soldiers attacked the wrong village—not Sioux, as they supposed, but Northern Cheyennes who were planning to move to a reservation when spring arrived. Although Hedren thinks the Cheyennes, longtime friends of the Sioux, probably would have been drawn into the war anyway, the attack on the village may have helped influence their decision.

The fiasco led to a flurry of charges and court-martial proceedings against Reynolds and two other officers, which Hedren describes in detail. Although there were other instances where officers performed poorly during the Great Sioux War, this, Hedren writes, "was the only

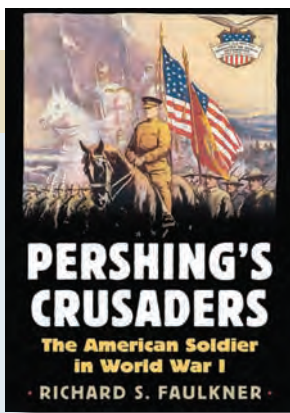
battle where accountability was fixed and accountability directly addressed" (p.xiv).

Voluminous records uncovered by Hedren, ranging from court-martial proceedings, administrative records, letters, notes, and diaries to the Judge Advocates' reviews of the cases, allow him not only to describe the operation and its aftermath, but to bring his narrative to life with direct quotations from the principals. As a result, the story flows almost like a novel. Details about campaigning in sub-zero temperatures, with little food and little sleep, enliven the narrative and remind readers of the sacrifices of nineteenth-century soldiers.

Hedren strengthens his account by including the Indians' perspective of the battle and provides historical context by describing the events leading up to the war. The conflict grew out of white Americans' desire to possess the Black Hills, which had been reserved by treaty for the Sioux.

Maps illustrate the route of the campaign and course of the battle, and photographs of the principal characters and some of the locations help readers visualize the events. While *Powder River* will be most appealing to scholars of the Indian Wars, Hedren's skillful narration also makes it accessible to readers with only a casual interest in history.

Darrell Smith
Champaign, Illinois



Pershing's Crusaders: The American Soldier in World War I

By Richard S. Faulkner. Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2017. ISBN 978-0-7006-2373-0. Abbreviations. Photographs. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. x, 758. \$39.95.

Richard S. Faulkner, professor of Military History and The William A. Stofft Chair of Military History in the Department of History, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, has once again delivered a major accomplishment in his second World War I book. *Pershing's Crusaders: The American Soldier in World War I* is 758 pages covering the daily lives of doughboys, from belly-busting hilarious situations in Paris to gut-wrenching tragedy in the trenches. The book is both chronological and thematic, a brilliant framework that enables readers to easily connect with the context of America's continuum into and throughout the war. At the same time, the book captures the doughboys' personal experiences through an array of subjects arranged in chapters.

Faulkner states that his book is both a "travel guide" and an "anthropological" study of the soldier and marine experiences and their world views. This is significant because Faulkner's work is not a huge compilation of letters thrown together with an aim to be as comprehensive as possible. Instead, Faulkner imbeds the often overlooked but all-important context of the times. Adding this integrated context throughout the book not only enriches the content, but adds significant academic credibility to the work overall. For example, as a travel guide, it takes readers on a journey that begins with the doughboys' induction into the service, and then moves through their

training in the United States, voyage to Europe, training and combat in France, and finally, to their return home and demobilization. The anthropological aspect of the book is also part of the context of the times; to examine the doughboys' motivations to serve, and their attitudes toward their service, allies, enemies and French civilians. Daily experiences add depth in context, such as what they ate, what weapons they fought with, their uniforms, equipment they used in the field, experiences with German prisoners, and terrible wounds caused by bullets, shells, and poison gas, and death.

The size of the book makes it seem like a daunting read, but once started it is practically impossible to put it down. This is simply because it is intensely thought-provoking and at times powerfully emotional. Faulkner discusses the doughboys' "activities" in "Paree," but also their experiences and challenges while operating a tank, as artillerymen manning field pieces, as aviators fighting German aces, and as infantrymen or engineers in the mud and the forests of the Meuse-Argonne. He describes the sick, the screaming wounded, and the dead, and the sadness soldiers experienced as they witnessed their fellow doughboys die at their side, and the sense of humanity once they see "the ruthless Hun" is really just like them in many ways, with photos of their families in their pockets and fear on their faces.

Maybe the most valuable part of Faulkner's work is that the human aspect of war has not changed. Those brave service members who fight our current wars have, and are still experiencing, the "human factors" our ancestors endured one hundred years ago. This book is for everyone. One does not need to be a historian to enjoy and gain insight into what is essentially a human story. Historians will appreciate the quality and depth of Faulkner's work of mining not only the doughboy's experiences from their letters, but from primary source materials stored in the National Archives at College Park, Maryland.

A multitude of books about World War I are currently being published with the centennial of American involvement in that conflict upon us. Many are excellent works. However, a "must-read" is Faulkner's excellent study of the doughboys' experiences in combat, and as well as life away from the Western Front.

Lieutenant Colonel
Scott A. Porter, USA-Ret.
Weston, Missouri



Utah and the Great War: The Beehive State and the World War I Experience

Edited by Allan Kent Powell. Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society and the University of Utah Press, 2016. ISBN 978-1-60781-510-5. Illustrations. Tables. Notes. Index. Pp. x, 421. \$24.95.

Editied by Utah State Historical Society's Allan Kent Powell, *Utah and the Great War* is a collection of essays that bring attention to Utah's role in World War I. All but one were all published in the *Utah Historical Quarterly* between 1978 and 2016. Many of the authors represented in this collection, such as Leonard Arrington and Miriam B. Murphy, are well-known Utah historians.

The first three essays discuss the unified and patriotic attitude Utahans took towards the outbreak of the war and highlight their experiences in the military and on the front lines. The collection starts with the National Guard on the Mexican border in 1916. Guardsmen who served from Utah earned an outstanding reputation which they carried with them during the Great War. Essays two and three take the reader through the war experiences of 1917-18. Essay three, "A Perfect Hell: Utah Doughboys in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, 1918," is a fascinating read and offers the reader a glimpse into the nature of combat during the Meuse-Argonne campaign and the lasting impact of those experiences following a soldier's return to Utah after the war.

Essay four, "If Only I Shall Have the Right Stuff: Utah Women in World War I," highlights the roles of Utah women and offers fantastic insight into the world of Utah women at home and abroad during the war. Murphy introduces the reader to some phenomenal figures who served as nurses, ambulance drivers and canteen workers.

Essay five, "Utah's War Machine: The Utah Council of Defense, 1917-1919," by Allan Kent Powell, demonstrates how Utah mobilized for the war effort. The article highlights the work taken on by Utah's political, business, educational, and religious leaders, along with everyday citizens to provide the resources and support demanded by a country at war.

Essays six and seven provide an interesting historical narrative on how many of Utah's small and rural areas responded to the war and social callings that came with that. Essay six discusses Southern Utah's sparse population and its reaction to the breakout of war and the impact it had on the small farming communities. Essay seven gets a little more specific and introduces the reader to the town of Kanarrville. Taken from personal accounts found in diaries, contemporary newspaper, church records, and oral history interviews, the town's response to the Great War offers rich insight into the social reactions of Kanarrville locals and the effect it had on the small town during the war.

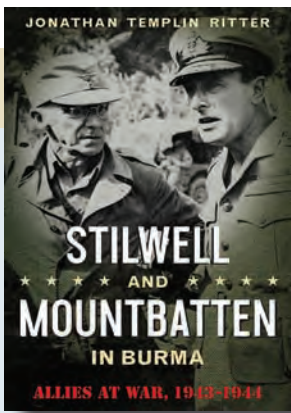
Thereafter, the next four essays examine Utah minority groups and the reactions and perceptions of the war. Essay thirteen, "The Influenza Epidemic of 1918-19 in Utah," written by Leonard J. Arrington, is an interesting and well-written overview of the epidemic's forceful presence in Utah.

While not necessary to the collection as a whole surrounding Utah during the

Great War, the remaining three essays offer readers additional insight into the social and political life following the war. It starts off with a discussion of communism, briefly highlights Utah's response to the League of Nations proposal, and closes with William B. Love's article, "A History of Memory Grove," which highlights the efforts of Utah mothers, veterans, and the citizens of Utah to establish a war memorial.

The short but powerful essays make the book an enjoyable and interesting read. This collection draws the reader into a mixture of the military, political, and social atmospheres of the time and offers unique insight in to the lives of everyday Utahans. The anthology focuses a more on a localized social and state history rather than a strict military history and may not appeal to those looking for more of a bang to their military history reads. That being said, this book is highly recommend to those interested in Utah state history or the social experience during World War I.

Megan Kate Greenwood
Arlington, Virginia



Stilwell and Mountbatten in Burma: Allies at War, 1943-1944

By Jonathan Templin Ritter. Denton: University of North Texas Press, 2017. ISBN 978-1-5744-1674-9. Photographs. Maps. Acknowledgements. Appendixes. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. xiii, 274. \$29.95.

It was called World War II's "Forgotten Theater." The moniker clearly had merit for the China-Burma-India (CBI) Theater. When it came to resourcing, it always ran significantly behind Europe or the Pacific. Because of its low priority, forces in CBI continuously faced shortages in a variety of areas. However, there were two areas that CBI was clearly not deficient in. These were in fascinating personalities and infighting between Allied leadership.

It is the above two areas which are the emphasis of Jonathan Templin's excellent volume, *Stilwell and Mountbatten in Burma: Allies at War, 1943-1944*. Specifically, Templin focuses on two relationships tied to CBI during the period October 1943 to October 1944. First is the relationship between two of the theater's most intriguing personalities, U.S. Lieutenant General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell and British Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. Second, is the relationship between the United States and Britain and how operations within CBI affected this association.

In analyzing the relationship between Stilwell and Mountbatten, it is important to begin by addressing what this volume is not. This is a volume which cannot be termed as a dual biography. At the beginning of the book, Ritter provides readers with extremely concise (paragraphs, not pages) discussions on the lives of Stilwell and Mountbatten prior to operations within in CBI. Consequently, to fully reap the benefits of the volume, readers should have a solid foundation of these men prior to reading.

In regard to what this volume is, Ritter provides an excellent summary in his introduction. He states, "This is the story of two extraordinary men who grew up an ocean apart, were thrown together by the fortunes of war during a twelve-month period, and never saw each other again. These two very different men had to work together under extremely difficult circumstances in a distant and difficult theater of operations in World War II, the China-Burma-India Theater (CBI). This book describes their collaboration and rivalry from October 1943 through October 1944" (p.3). Ritter succeeds in providing a detailed look at their relationship during that period, one in which Stilwell served as Mountbatten's deputy in the South East Asia Command (SEAC). Ritter covers a wide range of topics, including personalities and command styles, their personal and professional dealings, Stilwell's Anglophobia, and the events which led to Stilwell's recall from China in late October 1944.

Obviously, closely related to the Stilwell/Mountbatten relationship is the overall Anglo/American relationship within CBI. Ritter begins his analysis in this area by laying out the divergent objectives each country had within the theater. With this set, Ritter then examines how these conflicting objectives impacted political, military, and diplomatic decisions and actions and spurred infighting. Because of their leadership positions within CBI, it was up to Stilwell and Mountbatten to support their countries interests. Ritter

does an excellent job of addressing how their pursuit of these interests impacted the relationships between the two men.

Ritter blends each of these relationships together in his concluding chapter and specifically opines on the legacies of each man. He summarizes his thoughts by stating, "Stilwell was a soldier, not a diplomat, while Mountbatten was a courtier and a diplomat, as well as a naval officer. They were different kinds of men pursuing different and often contradictory national policies. Whatever their differences, both Stilwell and Mountbatten helped to win the war for the Allies in Southeast Asia. Perhaps that is their best legacy" (p. 189).

In summary, this is not a book that will appeal or benefit the general reader. Ritter has crafted a volume which is greatly focused in scope. Consequently, anyone seeking a book providing an overview of the CBI Theater or delivering comprehensive biographies on Stilwell or Mountbatten, will find this volume lacking. However, readers who want a volume that is highly specialized in subject matter and who already possess a good background on the CBI Theater, *Stilwell and Mountbatten in Burma* will truly engage and benefit.

Rick Baillergeon
Lansing, Kansas



Hornet 33: Memoir of a Combat Helicopter Pilot in Vietnam

By Ed Denny. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, 2016. ISBN 978-1-4766-6609-9. Photographs. Maps. Index. Pp. viii, 281. \$29.95.

Ed Denny's memoir of his one-year tour of duty as a helicopter pilot in Vietnam is not the usual battle memoir. Instead of emphasizing the hazardous but exciting details of flying a UH-1 helicopter, or a "slick," Denny spends most of his narrative describing the emotional and psychological toll that characterized his year in combat, and the years afterward. He pulls no punches.

Denny flew as a warrant officer with the 116th Assault Helicopter Company (the Hornets) from March 1970 through March 1971. His tour included both the 1970 invasion of Cambodia and the 1971 assault into Laos. This book emerged from notes he began writing to confront and overcome the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) that plagued him during and after his experiences in Vietnam. The book is a well-organized series of memoirs of both combat operations and base camp incidents both humorous and tragic.

Readers ride along with Denny and his crew as they fly troops into hot landing zones, conduct medical evacuation missions under enemy fire, and undertake routine support missions that quickly turn into dangerous tactical emergencies. Denny also describes tragic friendly fire incidents that killed fellow American soldiers, and the enemy fire that riddled his helicopter, and sadly, wounded and killed his fellow aviators. It is the psychological impact of those losses that characterizes his account of his year of flying in combat. His emo-

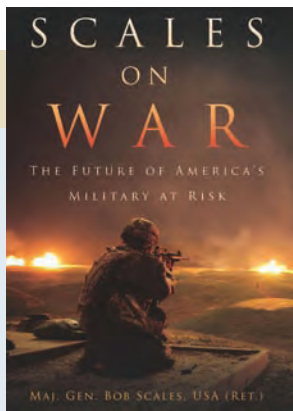
tional description of these events is what makes this book a significant contribution to the written history of America's Vietnam experience.

Denny describes himself as a young man who opposed the Vietnam War but felt compelled to "do his part." As a high school graduate with some college behind him, he arrived at his Vietnam aviation platoon a bit older than most of his fellow pilots. He describes the abrupt transfer from a quiet home life (he married shortly before shipping out to Vietnam) to the cultural and emotional shock of life in a combat zone. Within the first weeks of his Vietnam experience, he agonized over the loss of fellow aviators who flew missions he had been scheduled to take, but through circumstances beyond his control, he was rescheduled to something else. He brings this into his narrative all through the book and its emotional impact is beautifully handled, even as readers recoil from his account of deep sadness over the unfairness of life and death in combat.

Eleven men in Denny's unit were killed in action during his year in the "Wasp" platoon, flying as Hornet 33. Readers learn about how each of them was lost while doing their job as best they could. Some chapters are short and succinct, some longer that cover a long day or an entire operation. There are accounts of humorous, dangerous, and romantic situations on the ground; not everything in this book is about flying in combat.

The chapters describing the specifics of combat flying are incredibly detailed. There is an account of a night flight in fog to resupply ammunition to an Army unit in danger of being overrun. Denny describes missions deep into the mountains and along the borders with Laos and Cambodia. The most harrowing narrative in the book describes a near-fatal assault landing to rescue downed crewmen near the end of his year-long assignment. What was supposed to be a "safe" operation became a desperate hand-to-hand fight to escape when the landing zone was captured by North Vietnamese troops. Denny adds that the first time he related that experience was during his postwar counseling interviews. One hopes that the notes he made as part of his psychological counseling sessions, and which turned into this book, have helped Denny to complete his healing process after a terrible year of danger and loss.

Colonel John B. Haseman, USA-Ret.
Grand Junction, Colorado



Scales on War: The Future of America's Military at Risk

By Major General Bob Scales, USA (Ret). Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2016. ISBN 978-1-68247-102-9. Notes. Index. Pp. xi, 234. \$29.95.

The preface for *Scales on War: The Future of America's Military at Risk* ends with the following comment by Major General Bob Scales (Ret.): "This will be my last book. I had to write it to...try to awaken our national leaders to the need to keep those who perform the act of intimate killing alive in combat. I'm not optimistic. Jim Mattis has retired" (p. x). Scales and Mattis had worked closely while Mattis commanded Joint Forces Command (JFCOM) to elevate the study of the tactical fight. Their focus was small tactical units, those who were doing virtually all the fighting and dying in 2009. Unfortunately, JFCOM was disbanded in 2010. The ideal of small-unit reform died. But, General Mattis is no longer retired—he is now Secretary of Defense. Small unit reform and efforts to assist those on the front line of combat may be reenergized.

Scales is no newcomer to books or articles. He has previously authored several books to include, *Firepower in Limited War* and *The Iraq War: A Military History*. He has written several articles which have appeared in publications and newspapers such as *Armed Forces Journal International*, *The Atlantic*, *Joint Force Quarterly*, and the *Washington Post*. He is one of America's most respected authorities on land power. He commanded units in Korea, Vietnam, and the United States, and was commandant of the Army War College.

The book covers a collection of topics. Each chapter addresses a different

area, such as: lack of new technology for those who fight on the front lines; the breaking of the Army ("...Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter recently announced that the Army will not have enough money to train above the squad level until 2020") (p. 16); increasing vulnerability of U.S. soldiers and marines as they move toward the line of contact; failure to look closely at the past, particularly history and enemy behavior; the importance of making U.S. infantry dominant in tomorrow's battlefield; war is inherently a human rather than a technological enterprise; need to improve social science (i.e. cultural awareness, tactical intelligence, psychological and physiological tuning, etc); the need for younger commanders to command soldiers they cannot see and make decisions without the senior leader's hand directly on their shoulders (p. 113); look at communications from the bottom up....not the top down; the need to provide soldiers in the line of fire the safest and most efficient firearms; acquiring the ability to see the enemy first; the need for a "mother ship" to support the combat soldier; "sixties-era artillery and artillery munitions dating from World War II simply will not suffice on tomorrow's battlefields" (p. 167); the need for air-ground interdependence; funding to train Army and Marine squads using cutting-edge technology, need to better train future military leaders in strategic skills; overwhelming evidence that a professional army beats a drafted army, hands down (p. 201); and observa-

tions on women serving in combat roles.

Scales introduces the reader to Colonel Hiromichi Yahara in Chapter 3, as he meets with Lieutenant General Ushijima and Lieutenant General Cho in May 1945 during the Battle of Okinawa. Colonel Yahara knows the enemy. He thought strategy; he based his strategy on the strengths and weaknesses of the enemy. Says Scales, "He noted that the fighting efficiency of Americans diminished as they moved toward the line of contact" and he "knew that the only remaining American vulnerability was public opinion" (p. 20). Throughout the book, Scales frequently returns to Yahara's strategy and how observations made in 1945 are still true today when addressing U.S. vulnerabilities.

As the current administration seeks to reverse the downward trend in U.S. military readiness, this book presents several areas where Congressional and military leaders can look to improve the overall fighting capability of U.S. military forces. This book provides many well-developed recommendations put forward by leaders to include now-Secretary of Defense Mattis.

Colonel James H. Youngquist, AUS-Ret.
Burnsville, Minnesota



Hitler's Ostkrieg and the Indian Wars: Comparing Genocide and Conquest

By Edward B. Westermann. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 2016. ISBN 978-0-8061-5433-6. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Pp. ix, 322. \$34.95.

Edward Westermann's *Hitler's Ostkrieg and the Indian Wars* introduces causal aspects of military policy into the field of comparative genocide studies through an analysis of Manifest Destiny in the American West of the late nineteenth century and the *Ostkrieg* (Eastern War) of Nazi Germany during World War II. The subject matter of this recent addition to the "Campaigns and Commanders" series from the University of Oklahoma Press is engaging, although some readers may find Westermann's empirical conclusions often readily apparent.

To avoid offering an apologetic for American actions in the West through this method of comparative genocide studies, Westermann provides a close reading of texts and military strategies to offer scientific empiricism to the times and places of his study. His historiographical analysis does expose a flaw in the modern academy of military historians who often focus on singular campaigns while omitting productive capacities within the alternative methodologies of the New Military History.

Westermann is adept in his close empiricism of these two conquests. His methodology focuses on the reading of public sphere texts (newspapers, speeches, novels, and films) to define differences in rhetoric applied to create the "savages" of the West and the "pests" of the East. In both cases, rhetoric defined the racial other as an evil group to be transcended and "exterminated" by the civilized center. For the Western

conquest, Westermann explores how American newspapers and dime novels created an idea of the Native American savage.

These sources informed later Nazi ideology through traveling Western shows that toured Europe in Hitler's youth and through works by German authors of the early twentieth century who used the Native American as a pre-civilized stereotype. The Nazis took these ideologies and combined their tropes with a sense of German superiority. These ideals merged into an aggressive racial policy against the peoples of Eastern Europe.

In this analysis of the public sphere and military policy, Westermann explores differences in ideologies of Manifest Destiny and *Lebensraum*. The dissemination of racial ideals in German propaganda hardened a fundamentalist zeal throughout the Nazi ranks. Alternatively, Westermann discovers how American racial rhetoric of military leaders like Philip Sheridan did not reach the military actors on the ground who fought essentially anti-guerrilla campaigns, often alongside Native American scouts. In essence, Westermann argues that the racialization of the East took steps toward extermination due to the contiguity in racial ideology between center and peripheral military groups within the Nazi regime.

In America, the links between center racial ideologies and peripheral military actions were dispersed due to an American focus on economic expansion and

the vastness of the West compared to the closer quarters of Eastern European ghettos. The decisions of Wannsee in early 1942 were precomputed in the harder links throughout the German military that defined Eastern Europeans as subversives identified through racial categories. Slavs, Poles, and Jews were *Untermenschen*, sub-humans, to be eradicated as enemies of the state. In the American West of decades prior, most military atrocities did not occur due to the dissemination of racial policy from leaders to regular soldiers. Rather, these atrocities developed from tangential groups to the military, specifically volunteers, militias, and police forces.

In the cold-blooded murderous East, the military enemy and civilian enemy were the same. In the spacious West, the military enemy and the civilian enemy were not combined into a singular racial other to be annihilated (except in specific cases of hot-blooded retribution like Sand Creek and Wounded Knee), but rather existed as an economic other to be assimilated through forms of reservation, allotment, and education. For Westermann, the essential difference in the two historical atrocities was between the momentary unorganized vigilantism of the West and the ardently organized, normalized, and sponsored racial vigilantism of the East, exemplified by Babi Yar and Auschwitz.

Andrew Kettler
Columbia, South Carolina



Tanks: 100 Years of Evolution

By Richard Orgorkiewicz. New York: Osprey Publishing, 2015. ISBN 978-1-4728-0670-3. Photographs. Appendixes. Notes. Index. Pp. 344. \$25.95.

Few are more qualified to write the history of tanks than Richard Orgorkiewicz. He is one of the world's foremost experts on armored fighting vehicles, having served as a faculty member at the Royal Military College of Science, as an editor for *Jane's International Defence Review* and as a consultant on tank research and acquisition. His three previous books, the first written in 1960, are thorough examinations of the tank's evolution. *Tanks: 100 Years of Evolution* is a superb single volume update of his previous works.

The first third of the book covers the development and fielding of tanks during World War I to the formation of armored forces immediately before World War II. The tank had its genesis during World War I when combat devolved into static trench warfare. Britain and France, simultaneously and independently, developed platforms designed to suppress machine-gun fire and crush barbed wire, facilitating infantry penetration of enemy positions. The engagements at Cambrai and Amiens by the British and at Soissons by the French demonstrated the tank's ability to dominate the battlefield. However, the tanks' lack of speed, vulnerability to artillery fire, and frequent mechanical failures limited their effectiveness.

Near the end of World War I, Britain and France conceived ambitious plans for further development and large-scale production of tanks. However, the Armistice resulted in curtailing or even abandoning some projects. France abolished its tank units; the U.S. Army eliminated

its Tank Corps and subordinated tanks to the infantry. With the British Royal Tank Corps independent from the infantry, it continued developing tanks and tactics.

The remainder of the book begins with a description of Germany's employment of armor-heavy formations when it invaded Poland, France, and Russia in World War II. Germany's successes between 1939 and 1942 had a profound and immediate influence on the Allies who rushed to build tanks and develop doctrine and organizations capable of matching German armor.

The book concludes with tank development during the Cold War and beyond. The tank emerged from World War II as the centerpiece of ground combat, yet some considered tanks outmoded. According to Orgorkiewicz, many nations assumed that infantrymen firing weapons with shaped-charged projectiles could inexpensively and accurately "...knock out tanks and therefore reduce their effectiveness." Secretary of the Army Frank Pace said shortly before the Korean War that tanks were obsolete. The North Korean invasion of South Korea, led by Soviet-supplied T-34s, quickly proved Pace wrong.

The Soviet Union steadfastly held that the tank was the major component of land power. Its growing post-World War II bellicosity (retaining 25,400 tanks and its ongoing fleet modernization) drove the United States and its NATO allies to field tanks capable of defeating Soviet armor. Over forty-five years of East-West con-

frontation, tanks became faster, provided greater armor protection to the crew, and mounted more lethal conventional guns and guided missiles. The collapse of the Soviet Union substantially reduced the importance of tanks in Europe; however, the same tanks that never fired a shot in anger in Europe were decisive in high-intensity combat in the Middle East.

Orgorkiewicz does not limit his focus on tank development to the European powers. He thoroughly reviewed the tank programs of Switzerland, Sweden, Israel, and some Latin American and Asian countries. The book's three appendixes consider in-depth firepower, armor protection and mobility. Unfortunately, Orgorkiewicz does not discuss advancements in vehicular communication systems and gives short shrift to issues of tank reliability and maintainability.

Although technological evolution and doctrinal development are inextricably linked, the book focuses more on technological progress than doctrinal advances. More discussion of the theories of Liddell-Hart, Fuller, Guderian, De Gaulle, Estienne, and Chaffee would have compensated for this failing. There are also too few photographs considering the number of tanks described in the book, with some incorrectly captioned. While extensively footnoted, there is no bibliography and the short, seven-page index is inadequate considering the scholarship of this fine work.

Lieutenant Colonel Lee F. Kichen, USA-Ret.
Sarasota, Florida

Army Almanac

MILESTONES IN ARMY HISTORY



240 Years Ago – 17 October 1777

British Major General John Burgoyne surrenders his army at Saratoga to American Major General Horatio Gates.

230 Years Ago – 3 October 1787

Congress approves the Army's manpower of 840 soldiers for three more years.

225 Years Ago – 30 November 1792

Major General "Mad" Anthony Wayne moves the Legion of the United States to Pittsburgh for training and to improve discipline.

215 Years Ago – 12 October 1802

Joseph G. Swift and Simon M. Levy become the first graduates of the U.S. Military Academy. Both are commissioned as second lieutenants in the Corps of Engineers.

205 Years Ago – 13 October 1812

The Battle of Queenston Heights begins. American forces try to establish a foothold on the Canadian side of the Niagara River but are defeated.



200 Years Ago –

21 November 1817

The First Seminole War begins when American forces under Major David E. Twiggs attempt to arrest chiefs of the Mikasukis tribe in Fowltown, Georgia.

185 Years Ago – 5 November 1832

General Order No. 100 ends the daily whiskey ration in an effort to reduce alcoholism in the Army.

180 Years Ago – 21-22 October 1837

Chief Osceola of the Seminoles is captured by Brigadier General Joseph M. Hernandez during a peace conference at Fort Peyton, Florida.

175 Years Ago – 1 November 1842

Colonel William J. Worth returns from leave to talk with the remaining bands of Seminoles and Creeks and convince them to surrender.

170 Years Ago – 12 October 1847

Brigadier General Joseph Lane relieves American forces besieged at Pueblo, Mexico.

160 Years Ago – 5 October 1857

Soldiers are employed to supervise elections held in Kansas Territory, which result in the election of an anti-slavery legislature.

155 Years Ago – 13 December 1862

The Battle of Fredericksburg results in a lopsided Confederate victory over the Army of the Potomac led by Major General Ambrose Burnside. The Union suffers 13,000 casualties to the Confederates 5,000.



150 Years Ago – 18 October 1867

Major General Lovell H. Rousseau and companies from the 9th Infantry and 2d Artillery Regiments accept the ownership of Alaska from Russia.

145 Years Ago – 29 November 1872

Soldiers and Modoc Indians under their chief, Captain Jack, clash at Lost River, California, in one of the first engagements of the Modoc War.

140 Years Ago – 5 October 1877

Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce surrenders to Colonel Nelson A. Miles at Bear Paw Mountain in Montana Territory.

105 Years Ago – 12 November 1912

The Signal Corps acquires its first “flying boat,” a two-seat Curtiss-F airplane.



100 Years Ago – 26 October 1917

The 2d Division is formed in France under the command of Major General Omar Bundy. The division includes a U.S. Army infantry brigade and a Marine Corps brigade.

90 Years Ago – 29 November 1927

Elements of the California National Guard’s 184th Infantry and 143d Field Artillery Regiments help quell riots at Folsom State Prison.



75 Years Ago – 8 November 1942

Operation TORCH begins as American and British soldiers storm the beaches at Algiers, Oran, and Casablanca in North Africa.

65 Years Ago – 14 October- 5 November 1952

The 7th Infantry Division begins its assault to take Triangle Hill from Chinese Communist Forces. After forty-two days of fighting, the attack is called off due to heavy casualties and slow progress.

60 Years Ago – 24 September 1957

President Dwight D. Eisenhower orders the Arkansas National Guard and elements of the 101st Airborne Division to Little Rock to enforce the federally mandated integration of Central High School.



55 Years Ago – 12 October 1962

President John F. Kennedy, at the request of U.S. Army Special Warfare School commander Brigadier General William P. Yarborough, authorizes Special Forces soldiers to wear the green beret.

50 Years Ago – 3 November 1967

Elements of the 4th Infantry Division launch Operation MACARTHUR near Dak To, Kontum Province, in the Central Highlands. Fighting against the North Vietnamese continues until December.



45 Years Ago – 16 October 1972

General Creighton W. Abrams, Jr., is sworn in as the twenty-sixth Chief of Staff of the Army.

40 Years Ago – 18 November 1977

The Army conducts the first flight test of the Pershing II battlefield support missile.

35 Years Ago – 13 November 1982

The Vietnam Veterans Memorial is dedicated on the National Mall in Washington, DC.

30 Years Ago – 1 November 1987

The Ranger Training Brigade is established at Fort Benning, Georgia.

25 Years Ago – 3 December 1992

Operation RESTORE HOPE begins with U.S. forces landing in Somalia. The headquarters of the 10th Mountain Division (Light) under Major General Steven L. Arnold is designated as the headquarters for all Army units.

20 Years Ago – 1 October 1997

General Hugh Shelton becomes the fourteenth Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the eighth soldier to hold the position.



15 Years Ago – 29 September 2002

Operation ALAMO SWEEP in southeastern Afghanistan begins. Elements of the 82d Airborne Division, along with Rangers and other Army units, combat al Qaeda and Taliban forces near the Pakistani border.

10 Years Ago – 16 November 2007

Operation MARNE COURAGEOUS begins in Anbar Province, Iraq. Elements of the 3d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, and Iraqi security forces secure the western side of the Euphrates River.

STRAY ROUNDS...

FIRST DIVISION MUSEUM...After an extensive renovation, the First Division Museum at Cantigny Park in Wheaton, Illinois, reopened to the public following a ceremony on 26 August. Included in the renovations are a new *Duty First* Gallery that tells the 1st Infantry Division's story from 1970 through the recent conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq, and a refreshed *First in War* Gallery that features new artifacts and film experiences. For more information on the First Division Museum, visit www.fdmuseum.org.



BATTLEFIELD GUIDE...A free on-line guide exploring battlefields in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley is now available from the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields National Historic District. The forty-eight-page guide explores the history of the battles and guides visitors to the historic sites. The guide includes information on the battles associated with Stonewall Jackson's famed 1862 campaign and the 1864 clashes between Philip Sheridan and Jubal Early. To obtain the guide, visit www.shenandoahatwar.org/visitors-guide.



PRITZKER LITERATURE AWARD... On 20 June, the Pritzker Military Museum & Library announced that military historian and author Peter Paret has been selected as the recipient of the 2017 Pritzker Military Museum & Library Literature Award for Lifetime Achievement in Military Writing. Paret, a U.S. Army veteran of World War II, is the author of fourteen books and dozens of articles on military history and has taught or lectured at Princeton, Stanford, and several other universities. The Pritzker Literature Award, which includes a \$100,000 honorarium and a gold medalion, will be presented to Paret at on 4 November at the

Pritzker Library's annual Liberty Gala. Paret is the eleventh recipient of the award. Previous honorees include James McPherson, Rick Atkinson, Allan Millett, Gerhard Weinberg, and Carlo D'Este. For more information on the Pritzker Literature Award, visit www.pritzkermilitary.org.

ABMC DEDICATES MEMORIALS...On the seventy-third anniversary of the D-Day landings, the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) dedicated two memorials in Dartmouth, England, to mark the importance of that town during World War II. Dartmouth was located in the sector of southern England used by American forces, and the small town was eventually transformed into a training area and massive logistical base to support Operation OVERLORD. One memorial paid tribute to Dartmouth itself; a second was dedicated to the XI Amphibious Force, which handled much of the planning for the American elements that took part in the D-Day landings. The two Dartmouth memorials are the twenty-eight and twenty-ninth memorials monument or markers administered by ABMC, in addition to twenty-six overseas cemeteries.



QUARTERMASTER MUSEUM...In a 12 July ceremony attended by Brigadier General Rodney D. Fogg, Quartermaster General, and Dr. Charles Cureton, Chief Curator of the Army, the U.S. Army Quartermaster Museum at Fort Lee, Virginia, opened a new exhibition on the Quartermaster Corps in World War I. Part of Fort Lee's World War Centennial Celebration, *Battle Ready: The Quartermaster Mission in World War I* examines the role of the Quartermaster Corps in supplying the Army during the "War to End All Wars." Among the highlights of the exhibition are President Woodrow Wilson's presidential flag (designed by the Quartermaster Corps) that hung in the Oval Office during World War I and a display on Gold Star Mothers. For more information, visit the Quartermaster Museum website at www.qmmuseum.lee.army.mil.



2017

National Counterintelligence Corps Association 2017 Reunion, 10-12 October, South Padre Island, Texas. For more information, contact Jerry Burns at (423) 791-3115, gbn-cica@gmail.com.

Forgotten Battles and Units of the Forgotten War – A Korean War Historical Seminar sponsored by Outpost International, Society of the 3rd Infantry Division, Army Historical Foundation, and the Republic of Korea Defense Attaché's Office, 11-14 October, Hilton Springfield, Springfield, Virginia. For more information, contact C. Monika Stoy or Timothy R. Stoy at timmoni15@yahoo.com, (703) 912-4218.

6th Cavalry Association 2017 Meeting, 21 October, 6th Cavalry Museum, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. For more information, contact Ken Fields, Commander, 6th Cavalry Association, at (602) 524-2280, kfields@fields-mediation.com, colfields@gmail.com, or visit the 6th Cavalry Museum website at <http://6thcavalrymuseum.org>.

Veterans of the Welcome Home to Berlin Tour/Checkpoint Charlie Foundation 2017 Reunion, 3-4 November, Bordentown, New Jersey. For more information, contact Dennis Dougherty at doughertydj@comcast.net.

Association of 3d Armored Division Veterans 2017 Reunion, 10-13 November, Wyndham Garden Woodward Conference Center, Austin, Texas. For more information, visit the Association website at www.3ad.org.

2018

U.S. Army Officer Candidate School Alumni Association 2018 Reunion, 25-29 March, Columbus Marriott Hotel, Columbus, Georgia. For more information, contact Nancy Ionoff at (813) 917-4309, or visit the Association website at www.ocsalumni.org.

Society for Military History 85th Annual Meeting, 5-8 April, Louisville, Kentucky. Hosted by the College of Arts and Sciences and the Department of History, University of Louisville. For more information, visit the Society website at www.smh-hq.org.

DUSTOFF Association 2018 Reunion, 2-6 May, Holiday Inn Riverwalk, San Antonio, Texas. For more information, visit the Association website at <http://dustoff.org>.

Lancer 2018 Reunion, 7-10 June, Apache Casino Hotel, Lawton-Fort Sill, Oklahoma (open to all veterans who served with Lance missile units). For more information, contact Sergeant First Class John Williams, USA-Ret., at (210) 209-2000, jwilli9014@aol.com.

1st Cavalry Division Association 71st Annual Meeting, 20-24 June, Charleston Marriott Town Center, Charleston, West Virginia. For more information, visit the Association website at www.1cda.org.

4th Infantry (IVY) Division Association 100th Annual Reunion, 30 July-4 August, Radisson Hotel & Conference Center, Green Bay, Wisconsin. For more information, visit the Association website at www.4thinfantry.org.

Berlin U.S. Military Veterans Association (BUSMVA) 2018 Reunion, 5-11 August, Berlin, Germany. For more information, contact Berry Williams, Jr., at berrymws@mindspring.com or (919) 781-4649.

1st Battalion 83d Artillery Association 2018 Reunion, 23-26 September, Wyndham San Antonio Riverwalk, San Antonio, Texas. For more information, visit the Association website at www.1stbn83rdartyvietnam.com.

14th Cavalry 2018 Regimental Reunion, 16-18 October, Hilton DoubleTree Hotel, Columbus, Georgia. For more information, contact Max Whipple at (503) 290-9991, opscen@14cav.org, or visit the Association website at www.14cav.org.

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