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THE

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2020

# OFFICER REVIEW®





# CHAPTER MEETINGS ARE THE KEY VENUE FOR RECRUITING

Dear Companions,

As your CINC, I routinely visit chapters, attend their meetings, meet their Companions and participate in their planned programs. In doing these things, the significance of convening, of meeting in fellowship and common purpose with others, is unmatched. Why? One key reason is that while the Preamble is our Northstar, the chapter meeting is our key venue for reviewing the status of our Preamble-based efforts—to include our recruiting efforts. Happily, our chapter meetings have a standard and comprehensive format that is also adjustable to chapter needs—a double bonus.

Now, think about you attending your chapter meeting as a guest and consider if your chapter meeting is something that would make you interested in joining the Order. Even more, would attending your chapter meeting inspire you to serve as an outreach program volunteer or in some other capacity within your chapter? Does your meeting reflect MOWW's motto, "It is nobler to serve than to be served?" or the Order's tagline, "Serving youth, community and nation?" Does your chapter meeting make it obvious how your chapter supports these things and the Preamble, our Strategic Goals and the Order's outreach programs? The reply to all should be an emphatic, "Yes."

I submit to you that most people would like to belong to an organization (e.g., a local MOWW chapter) that conducts interesting and productive chapter meetings and performs some kind of selfless service. Regular chapter meetings are key to that. Some chapters meet nearly every month, some meet two or four times a year, but on average, most meet about six times a year. Let's make holding at least six well-planned and executed chapter meetings a year our benchmark.

In closing, I ask each chapter commander to use their regular chapter meetings as a key venue for recruiting. As you do, I also ask that you ensure your chapter meeting is interesting, informative and inclusive, and so well planned and executed that it exemplifies the Order's pride, passion and achievements.

*Charles S. Chamberlin, Jr.*

LTC Charles S. Chamberlin,, USA (Ret)  
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Japanese surrender aboard the USS Missouri, 2 September 1945 Source: Photograph: <https://www.history.navy.mil/> NARA Series, USA C-4626. See the cover article, "Tactical Victory, Strategic Defeat" on page 4.



# TACTICAL VICTORY, STRATEGIC DEFEAT

BG RAYMOND E. BELL, JR., USA (RET)  
BG BULTMAN CHAPTER (AT-LARGE), MOWW

“And you must hand it to them,” US Navy ADM Husband E. Kimmel told the Roberts Commission, “leaving aside the unspeakable treachery of it, that once they were launched on it, they did a fine job.” Such was ADM Kimmel’s judgment of the 7 December 1941 Japanese attack on the Hawaiian island of Oahu.

## Japan’s Tactical Victory

As the Commander in Chief, US Pacific Fleet, ADM Kimmel should know. Kimmel and his US Army counterpart, LTG Walter C. Short, bore the bulk of the opprobrium for the disaster that day that propelled the US into actively fighting in WWII. These two flag officers still stand today as largely responsible for failing to thwart the Japanese tactical victory—although there are several other viable culprits.



USS Shaw's  
magazine  
explodes at  
Pearl Harbor,  
7 Dec 1941  
Source: NARA  
FILE: 080-G-  
16871

In the overall war’s context, while the Japanese aircraft on attack the US military on Oahu was a tactical victory for Japan, it was arguably the start of a strategic defeat that ended with Japan

prostrate with enormous casualties. What was it, then, that caused the Japanese warlords to conclude that by attacking an unprepared United States, they could ultimately achieve complete hegemony over the Pacific Ocean and East Asia--and defeat the US?

## Before Pearl Harbor

Well before the Oahu attack, Japan had embarked on a path of imperial expansion. When Japan was opened to Western influences, Japan had to enter the industrial age by having to deal with its limited natural resources—first by imitation and then by force. One of its first targets was Korea, which in the last decade of the nineteenth century fell under Japanese influence and control.

In 1910, Japan formally annexed Korea after the decisive 1904–1905 Russo-Japanese War that

ended with Russia’s defeat. The war was fought due to rival imperial ambitions in Manchuria and Korea. With Russia at least temporarily out of the way, northern China became a target. Economic exploitation fueled by railroad concessions led to “incidents” with China in which the Chinese fared poorly.

Manchuria, carved from three former northern Chinese provinces, became a Japanese protectorate in 1932. In September 1931, the Japanese Army attacked Chinese armed forces as a result of a manipulated Japanese claim that the South Manchuria Railroad was bombed. Launched in “self-defense,” the

assault resulted in Mukden’s capture, and is cited as WWII’s start.

In the previous decade a document had surfaced,

purportedly a memorandum from the Japanese Premier Baron Giichi Tanaka to the Emperor of Japan. It outlined a grand concept for the conquest of Eastern Asia and the western Pacific Ocean. Although its authenticity could not be established, it appears that for the first time, the US was a future target of Japan. War ending with the defeat of the USSR and the US was considered necessary to achieve imperial objectives.

In December 1937, the Japanese drew first blood with the two-hour attack, bombing and machine-gunning the gunboat USS Panay on China's Yangtze River. The ship was sunk with two American sailors dead and many wounded. American President Franklin D. Roosevelt delivered a pointed letter demanding an explanation and damages. Japan replied with apologies and \$2,000,000 in damages, saying it was a mistake.

The USSR was the next potential opponent to tangle with Japanese encroachments in Manchuria and Outer Mongolia—despite having agreed to the Soviet–Japanese Basic Convention in January 1925. In August 1938, the Russians fought an undeclared war with the Japanese at the Battle of Lake Khasan along the Khalka River, the boundary between Manchuria and Outer Mongolia. They came out second best. A year later, Soviet General Georgi Zhukov renewed the conflict at the Battle of Khalkhin Gol. Commanding a force known as the Soviet-Mongolian Troops, Zhukov decisively beat a Japanese army in August 1939 by masterfully employing tactical surprise and an astute combination of airpower and armor.

Ironically, at the same time, the USSR and Germany signed the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact, officially known as the Treaty of Non-Aggression between Germany and the USSR, which was a neutrality pact between Germany and the USSR signed in August 1939. It temporarily put Japan and the USSR on the same side.

However, Germany's 1941 invasion of the USSR saw that pact negated and the Russians did not fight the Japanese again until the end of World War II—and then only for a few days. Meanwhile, the USSR sat on the sidelines warily watching Japan expand its empire in East Asia and in the Pacific Ocean while the US became Japan's active adversary.

### Japanese Grand Strategy

Japanese grand strategy at the beginning of the 20th century must be seen in the context of the ambiance and militaristic leadership that prevailed in the country, e.g., in terms of the “Japanese Spirit” or *Yamato-Damashii*. According to Arthur Waley writing for the British publication “The New Statesman and Nation” (16 October 1943), the expression originally meant Japan's peaceful, cultivated and cultural pursuits, which began as far back as medieval times. However, since the Russo-Japanese War, it had come to be translated as a “fighting spirit” and during WWII it came to mean “morale” in a military sense. He wrote, “The Japanese, conscious that they cannot hope to compete with Allied material war production, are told by their leaders that they need not despair, for the unique quality, *Yamato Damashii*, will pull them through.”

Those who would win for the Japanese Empire belonged to a group of militaristic, nationalistic-leaning, civilian officials and army and naval officers, many of whom belonged to the secret Black Dragon Society, an ultra-nationalistic organization and an advocate of extreme violence—to include assassination. They conceived and executed the grand strategy.

The three-time Japanese premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, was the civilian statesman who allegedly tried to reconcile the military and domestic factions competing for power. Prime Minister until succeeded by General Hideki Tojo in October 1941, he nevertheless leaned towards the militarists and furthered Japanese aggression



Newspaper headline the day after the bombing of the USS Panay



against China. However, he was powerless to stop Japanese expansion in Manchuria and Northern China if, indeed, he desired to do so. He also was said to have links to the Black Dragon Society.

A second influential imperial civilian official, Koki Hirota, ostensibly opposed the militarists but still favored extended aggression in, and the occupation of, China. He was Japan's prime minister when it signed the Anti-Comintern Pact with Germany. This pact, concluded first between Germany and Japan (November 1936), and then between Italy, Germany and Japan (November 1937), was ostensibly directed against the Communist International (Comintern). However, by implication, it was specifically against the USSR and it allowed further expansion in China.

Yosuke Matsuoka was a Japanese diplomat who, while foreign minister, negotiated the Tripartite Pact (also known as the Berlin Pact) between Japan, Germany and Russia (September 1940) and the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Treaty Pact (April 1941)—the latter just two months before Germany initiated Operation Barbarossa's (*Unternehmen Barbarossa*), the invasion of the Soviet Union (June 1941). He resigned his position only one month later (July 1941). Although sidelined as an active participant during the war, he was still party to Japan's overall expansion policy and was violently anti-American due to humiliation he experienced while a student at the University of Oregon and as a result of the US being a vocal opponent of Japan's military campaigns.

As to Japanese Army officers involved in developing the grand strategy, the foremost was Hideki Tojo, nicknamed by his peers as "The Razor." As a general, he served as the Minister of War in three of the Konoye cabinets. He became prime minister after Konoye stepped down and remained in that position and war minister in addition to homeland minister until July 1944. Painted as a war monger, he nevertheless allegedly supported foreign office efforts to seek a diplomatic solution with the US. Realizing that the US diplomacy did

not favor conciliation, he concluded there was no way to avoid Japan being strangled economically but by going to war with the US and other western powers.

A second, high-level army officer involved in the grand strategy formulation was General Hajime Sugiyama. He was a leading war hawk as the Army Chief of Staff during the war, having been a member of Tojo's entourage and serving in several cabinets when in August 1939 he became Minister of War. He was an active advocate of war as he saw no other viable alternative to Japan's expansionism in mainland East Asia and conquering China.

Three admirals were prominent in developing the grand strategy. Since Navy Minister Admiral

Zengo Yoshida generally deferred to the army generals, he was not a notable player although he was a proponent of expansion at China's expense.

In opposing the ultra-nationalistic militarists, he protested the signing of the 1940 Tripartite Pact and resigned as navy minister in September 1940. Evidently, he did not live up to Japanese leadership expectations when it came to promoting the navy's views of Japan's aggressive policies.

Admiral Osami Nagano was Japan's senior admiral from April 1941 to February 1944. He was also opposed to the army's direction of Japanese grand strategy but nevertheless participated enthusiastically in the execution of it, especially when it came to driving

south through Vichy French Indo-China to the Philippines and British, Portuguese and Dutch colonial possessions.

Of all the high-level planners and executors of the grand strategy, the one who became directly associated with the attack on Pearl Harbor was Admiral Isoroku Yamato. He was the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese combined fleet from 1939 until his death in April 1943. He was anathema to the ultra-nationalists rushing Japan into war with the US but he conceived bombing Pearl Harbor and military installations on Oahu. He made a major push against strong opposition from other military leaders to dispatch six large aircraft carriers and



Isoroku Yamamoto (4 April 1884-18 April 1943), Japanese Marshal Admiral of the Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) and Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet. Source: [wikimedia.com](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Isoroku_Yamamoto.jpg)



submarines to attack Pearl Harbor while aircraft destroyed Army aircraft on Oahu. However, he was not sanguine about the ultimate result of such actions, feeling that Japan would only be a short-time winner. In the long run, he had no confidence in a complete Japanese victory over the US.

If there were any high-level Japanese officials who conspicuously opposed army efforts to expand the Japanese empire by force (to include an attack on the US at Pearl Harbor), it was Japan's admirals. Because of the overriding influence of the army, their opposition was not so much to the empire's expansion but rather to the direction of the grand strategy to be taken to achieve it. As a result, these high-ranking Japanese flag officers did not approach war with the US in a unified manner. However, if there was a unifying force focused on establishing a wide-ranging imperial empire, it was the "Japanese Spirit."

### Domination is the Objective

The Japanese grand strategy had as its goal the domination of Far East Asia and the Western Pacific rim. It consisted of five stages beginning with the annexation of Korea. Next was the conquest of Manchuria followed by the invasion and subjugation of China and Inner Mongolia. Last was the expansion south, southwest and east—to include Indo-China, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies and British and Portuguese colonial possessions. The result was called the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which was dominated by the Japanese Empire (see map). Successfully established, the strategy had ramifications for further expansion as far west as India.

The strategy's primary purpose was to gain territory that Japan could exploit for its natural resources and provide living space for its population, thus alleviating the pressure of the constricted island land base and asserting the Japanese as the master

race. It was to be accomplished in light of Japanese superiority as a human race over the indigenous population of the countries and territory conquered. The people living under Japanese rule in the Co-Prosperity Region were to be considered as liberated from their colonial masters. However, the Chinese were not accorded such liberties but instead were treated as slaves and so abject slavery—not liberation—became the reality for those living in conquered areas.

The US came into the picture since it provided oil and scrap metal to Japan, particularly needed for the rapidly growing Japanese naval and aerial fleets. If the US could not be persuaded to furnish

the oil that Japan needed, Japan would have to find it elsewhere. However, Japan's ultra-nationalistic and militaristic plans to acquire crude oil through normal economic and peaceful means from the Southwest Pacific region failed so they did so through the use of force. This meant invasion and occupation of the regions where oil was found.

In December 1941, the US and USSR "bookends" represented two potential limitations to Japan's expansion. At the moment before the Pearl Harbor attack, both countries were in a "neutral" status.

Defeat of the US in the long run, which was not yet at war, was a desirable outcome but not considered realizable. A neutral America, which at the time was deeply involved on the other side of the world assisting Great Britain, was in the best interests of Japan. The problem of Japanese dependency on US crude oil availability would be ameliorated by its forceful acquisition in Southwest Pacific countries. If done, changing the existing situation between Japan and the US might be unnecessary.

Keeping Russia neutral, which was about to fight Germany for survival, was a necessity. This was plausible because of the April 1941 Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Treaty Pact. However, the USSR was not in a position to furnish the natural resources, which Japan needed to achieve their imperial expansion



The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere at its greatest extent. Source: wikimedia.com



plans.

Another major problem impacting Japanese expansion was its inability to conquer China. The Japanese effort there was causing large manpower losses and consuming large amounts of resources in attempting to deliver a knockout blow to China—an ongoing effort since 1931, starting with the Mukden Incident (or Manchurian Incident). Although key points such as port cities, railroad terminuses and regional capitals had been captured, the Chinese refused to concede defeat even when they were losing on the battlefield. Japan was frustrated by having to keep large numbers of Japanese army troops tied up in China, thus preventing their use elsewhere.

### Japan Confronts the US

The situation in China was becoming well known to the American people and was a source of revulsion. The Japanese Army was running rampant in campaigns of merciless sacking and indiscriminate killing and raping.

However, there was no significant US

military moves other than supporting American Volunteer Group (AVG) aviators—the “Flying Tigers”—flying older, American-built Curtiss P-40 pursuit aircraft with Nationalist Chinese markings. Although effective against the Japanese Air Force, this small, well-publicized effort did not keep the Japanese militarists from discounting American combat ability and fighting spirit, Japan thought them too weak to take on the highly disciplined and capable Japanese armed forces.

Japanese arrogance, pride and disdain for Western culture also had idiosyncratic connotations for their

conduct of the war. The 6 November 1943 issue of US military publication, “The Stars and Stripes Weekly,” provided an insight into Japanese wartime thinking in an article entitled, “Japs Seen Ready for a Long War.”

Two Manila-based Associated Press correspondents, who the Japanese repatriated in 1943, reported on their release that although the Japanese didn’t think they’d win the war, they hoped to wear down the Allies. In a five-year war, Japanese warlords felt they’d be able to “create enough hatred among the Asiatics against the white race to start another war in the next generation and emerge victorious.” Even at the point when the tide had turned against any realistic hopes of their victory, Japanese arrogance and pride prevailed.

By the time Pearl Harbor was attacked, Japanese

had troops in Indo-China poised to advance south into the Netherlands East Indies. This brought the Japanese into close proximity to the major US-protected country of the Philippines. The US presence there was seen as a threat to Japanese economic ventures that needed to be neutralized or overwhelmed. Unfortunately, the US military strength



The First American Volunteer Group (AVG) of the Chinese Air Force in 1941–1942, nicknamed the Flying Tigers, was composed of pilots from the United States Army Air Corps (USAAC), Navy (USN), and Marine Corps (USMC), recruited under President Franklin Roosevelt’s authority before Pearl Harbor and commanded by Claire Lee Chennault. Source: wikipedia

there was just beginning to be substantially increased so it was not at a level needed to successfully turn back a Japanese invasion. Even the limited presence of American Boeing B-17 “Flying Fortress” bombers in the islands with their offensive capability did not yet present a viable threat to Japanese southward expansion.

The Allied economic strictures proved to be the most cogent reason for the US to encourage Japanese opposition. The Japanese perceived that the import restrictions represented a strangling threat to Japan’s existence. The American embargo



on crude oil, aviation gasoline, scrap iron and other resources was the most restrictive measure impacting Japanese expansion plans. In tedious negotiations, the US proposed lifting aspects of the oil sanctions but there was a catch. The catch was that the Japanese would have to evacuate China and Indo-China, which they were unwilling to do. While ostensibly trying to negotiate a balanced trade policy in the autumn of 1941, the Japanese were secretly planning on destroying the American fleet based at Pearl Harbor.

### Supposing Pearl Harbor Did Not Happen

Could the Japanese have successfully prosecuted the expansion of their empire and prospered within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Region without attacking the US? The answer is now moot but suppose the Japanese empire builders had decided to bypass the Philippines and other American possessions in the Pacific, thereby keeping the US neutral.

By the time Pearl Harbor was attacked, Vichy French Indo-China was already

occupied by the Japanese and served as a staging point for advancement south. Shipping between Japan and its conquered territories to the south could easily bypass a neutral Philippines. The American Asiatic fleet was too small to be of a threat to a well-protected and large commercial Japanese fleet transporting crude oil and rubber to the Japanese homeland. The limited US B-17 force, as already noted, was not ready for offensive action.

In truth, there was little desire in the US for a war with Japan. President Roosevelt was already involved in complicated arrangements to help the British Empire resist German aggression while the Soviet Union had recently been attacked by the Germans. While moving the Pacific fleet's home base from the American west coast to Hawaii was meant as a deterrent in anticipation of a Japanese

attack on the Philippines—not on Oahu—the American domestic situation was complicated by a significant isolationist group supported by an anti-Roosevelt press and many in Congress. Recent memories of WWI and the inaction of the toothless League of Nations did not provide encouragement for those who felt the need to aid countries suppressed and occupied by a vigorous Axis. Even Great Britain did not have the wholehearted support of the US in its lonely stance against Germany. Did the US need to become heavily embroiled in a region even further away from America than Europe?

### Japan's Strategic Defeat

There were those among the Japanese people who realized they could not overcome the US with its vast resources, manpower and its already demonstrated industrial power. Many of Japan's

elite had experienced America and its large Japanese-American population, which had made significant contributions to American success. For example, the superb combat



Japanese surrender aboard the USS Missouri, 2 September 1945 Source: Army Signal Corps - Naval Historical Center Photo # USA C-2719.

performance of the US Army's 442nd Regimental Combat Team in Europe composed of Japanese-American soldiers was proof positive of sacrifice for the US way of life.

While the Japanese attack on American ships and aircraft was a brilliant tactical victory, the aerial assault and submarine activity instead turned into the precursor of an ignominious defeat and thus proved to be a tremendous mistake. It is no small consolation to those Americans who lost relatives and loved ones in the December 7th treachery and later, but their sacrifices showed that the tactical Japanese military victory was not worth its ultimate cost to the Japanese people. In the end, Japan's whole expansionist endeavor turned out to be a decisive, strategic Japanese defeat. ★



# HELPING SOLDIERS IN NEED

MAJ CHRISTOPHER ROBBINS, USAR (RET)  
WORCESTER CHAPTER, MA

## IN THE BEGINNING

In 1970 at Fort Bragg, NC, senior Army leaders stepped forward to make a difference in the lives of soldiers who needed help. Those leaders directed that a rehabilitation program based on the principles of Outward Bound be developed for soldiers with drug addiction, insubordination issues and prison time for crimes committed.

Consequently, the Spartan Pathfinder Program was designed to introduce recalcitrant soldiers to the best in rugged training techniques and Army leadership to break their pattern of failure. It was created to build their confidence and to enable them to successfully complete their tour of duty and receive an honorable discharge.

The Spartan Pathfinder Program was implemented by the 7th Special Forces Group. Their warfare mission was to train soldiers to teach armies in guerilla warfare and to conduct special operations to ensure victory. With that extraordinary capability and their experience as exemplary leaders, they were determined to help their fellow soldiers who needed assistance.

## WE FACED CHALLENGES

The United States Armed Forces faced demanding challenges. The climate at the time influenced how this unique rehabilitation program came about, was designed and implemented.

During the 1960s and 1970s, our political and military leaders were confronted with the challenge of successfully concluding the war in Viet Nam and addressing the devastating impact of thousands of soldiers killed and wounded, and soldiers



ILT Chris Robbins leading the way via a rope bridge in the Pisgah National Forest, NC.

dealing with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), insubordination issues and drug addiction.

It was a tumultuous time in the United States and the world. Anti-war demonstrations were rampant. College campuses, cities and even the Pentagon were besieged. It was a time when President John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr., were assassinated. The killing of student demonstrators at Kent State University by the Ohio National Guard sent shock waves through the nation. Our cities were in flames and the days of rage seemed endless. The Six Day War between Israel and its Arab neighbors created the prospect of another world war.

In addition, opposition to the military by our soldiers was evident in Viet Nam and on some bases across the country. Acts of sabotage, including riots, were also being committed. There were refusals to obey orders, which often led to a dishonorable discharge or prison time. Desertions were at an all-time high, soldiers with drug addiction were returning from Viet Nam and race relations were profoundly negative.

Moreover, there was an unprecedented decline in morale among our soldiers who did not believe our military goals were clear, achievable or worthwhile. At Fort Bragg, the rumblings of resistance, great hostility and insubordination by soldiers and officers against the Viet Nam War and the Army were prevalent. The problems escalated to the point that various command centers were meeting monthly to discuss how to address these discipline issues.

During one session, a member of the committee learned that in civilian life I had received training from the Hurricane Island Outward School (HIOBS) in Maine that used sea and wilderness programs to “change lives through challenge and discovery, with an emphasis on the development of character, leadership and service.” That experience resonated with many and ultimately the program became a source of hope and help.

## ORGANIZING FOR SUCCESS

As a result, BG Henry E. Emerson, USA, of the John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance (Green Berets) directed Colonel Joseph B. Love, USA, the Commander of the 7th Special Services Group, to develop a rehabilitation program based on the principles of Outward Bound. I was assigned to lead in the design and implementation of the Spartan Pathfinder program. The project was given top priority. No expense or resources were spared to assist our soldiers in need.

The Spartan Pathfinder mission was designed to provide an intense, controlled-stress experience in a remote wilderness setting that challenged soldiers to build their character, self-confidence and leadership skills. It helped them develop a sense of interdependence among their fellow soldiers and a commitment to service in assisting others. The rewards for a participant’s success in completing the program included:

- Being welcomed back to their units
- Having personnel records expunged of negative evaluations
- Becoming eligible to complete their tour of duty and obtain an honorable discharge

During my two years at Fort Bragg working with outstanding Special Forces officers and non-commissioned officers, we designed a 26-day outdoor program that rigorously challenged the participants. The course included:

- Cliff climbing, rappelling, navigating rapids and hiking through mountainous terrain.
- Survival training/three day solo. Participants were placed alone in the wilderness with a minimum of supplies.
- Service projects. Soldiers learned the value of service. We helped firefighters extinguish forest

fires in Montana. We also constructed a medical evacuation landing site to provide helicopters a place to land for emergencies in the Great Smoky Mountains, TN.

- A ropes course was included to build confidence and a burma bridge to traverse wide ravines. (A burma bridge is a hanging bridge, consisting of a bottom cable, which you walk on, connected to two cables, which are handrails.)
- A six-mile run with rucksacks was the last requirement for this demanding 26-day program before being returned to their units. Additional challenges included a lengthy expedition with land navigation training.
- Opportunities to lead parts of the course to build their self-confidence and leadership skills were included.

Counselors and a chaplain were also a part of the team to help soldiers obtain guidance about their future and returning to duty.

## FORMING UP

High-performing soldiers within each team were included and served as role models for each team, which were composed of stockade inmates (first-time offenders), individuals recovering from drug addiction and insubordinate soldiers.

Participants were carefully screened by an evaluation team that included counselors from the XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg before and after the program to evaluate their fitness and potential for returning to their units.



Spartan Pathfinders building strength, confidence and leadership skills under pressure over rugged terrain in Lewis and Clark National Forest of Montana.





## WE ACHIEVED RESULTS

From 1971 through 1972, these programs took place in conjunction with military maneuvers in national parks:

- Lewis and Clark National Forest, MT.
- Tonto National Forest, AZ.
- Pisgah National Forest, NC.
- Great Smoky Mountains, TN.

Four Spartan Pathfinder Rehabilitation Programs were completed. Over half of the soldiers participating returned to their units to complete their tour of productive duty and separated from the Army with honorable discharges.

One soldier felt so grateful he made a career of the military and served in Special Forces. A few years later, he would return to Fort Bragg and leave a note with a bottle of “Old Grand-Dad” at the front doorstep of General Emerson’s home. The note read, “Thanks again!”

The success of the program received wide attention. We briefed GEN William C. Westmoreland, the US Army Chief of Staff, who saw the need to improve the morale and welfare of soldiers at Fort Bragg and elsewhere. He directed the program be codified and distributed as a template for all major units to implement the program where needed throughout the Army. A five-day training course was developed for cadre of future programs. Secretary of the Army Robert F. Froehlke gave his personal approval. This precedent-setting decision sent a message to all levels of command and to all soldiers that the Army was committed to helping them.

The program’s implementation was an example of the Army’s initiative, creativity and leadership, and its ability to adapt and integrate Outward Bound’s core principles into the soldier’s training.

In addition, the nation’s anti-war crisis was threatening the Army’s ability to be an effective fighting force. However, there were leaders who responded

and were deeply committed to finding a new way to address this challenge. Throughout history, exceptional leaders have always been concerned about the morale and welfare of their troops, and the direct correlation of performance on and off the battlefield. This was especially true with this program.

## CONTRIBUTING TO SUCCESS

The success of Spartan Pathfinder was a unique example highlighting two important leadership skills:

- Adaptive Leadership. As one example, listening to our junior officers, NCOs and enlisted soldiers, and responding to their observations about serious morale issues, was the catalyst for starting the program.
- Exceeding the standard and creatively adapting the rules in all that one does. While the 7th Special Forces Group’s mission was not to conduct rehabilitation programs, they observed and acted on disruptive situations with soldiers that had to be addressed. They were determined to give them an opportunity to succeed—and they did.

The program also included an evaluation and support team from the XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg. The team worked closely with the participants. They were comprised of medical

personnel, the drug addiction center counselors (known as Operation Awareness), legal and psychiatric staff, a chaplain, a sociologist, correction officers and logistical support teams. They made an important difference in supporting our troubled but courageous soldiers who volunteered for the program by daring to step forward to change their lives.

Exceptional recognition goes to the following leaders. We are grateful for their service and the enormous contribution they made to our country and to assisting our soldiers. They were instrumental in



Learning about service - building a medical evacuation emergency site in the Great Smoky Mountains of Tennessee.

guiding the coordination of the program through complex military and civilian channels to ensure the successful implementation of this great adventure.

- SGT Claude Kucinskis, USA; Special Forces.
- MSG Thomas E. Reneau, USA; Special Forces.
- 1LT Lawrence A. Michaud, USA; Special Forces.
- 1LT Dennis Twiggs, USA; Special Forces.
- COL Joseph B. Love, USA; Commanding Officer, 7th Special Forces Group.
- COL P. Tallon, Jr., USA; Deputy Commander, Special Forces Headquarters.
- BG H. E. Emerson, USA; John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance Headquarters.
- LTG J. H. Hay, USDA; HQ XVIII Airborne Corps and Fort Bragg.

## CONCLUSION

Army leaders stretched the rules and took the extraordinary risk of creating a rehabilitation program for our soldiers who needed help. It worked! I congratulated one soldier who struggled to complete the six mile run during the conclusion of the program. I said, "You did it! You finished!" He responded, "No Sir, I didn't finish. I have just begun."

After completing my Army tour of duty in the summer of 1972, one additional Spartan Pathfinder Program was conducted. Soon after, the Viet Nam war ended and there were major reductions in military spending. The All-Volunteer Army replaced the draft and the US Army filled its ranks with volunteers. This helped to reduce discipline problems and strengthened the morale of our soldiers. As a result, the Spartan Pathfinder Program came to a successful conclusion.

Those of us at Fort Bragg who became a part of this program were grateful for the opportunity to help our fellow soldiers. The responsibility the Army gave me was due to the Hurricane Island Outward Bound School training I received as a member of the Nansen Watch led by Instructor Will Lange in 1967. That training served me well when I later served as an Assistant Instructor during the summers of 1968 and 1969.

An exemplary 7th Special Forces Team supported us and integrated Outward Bound's exquisite formula for building character and transforming people's lives. In turn, the Special Forces Team infused



Building teamwork river rafting - Great Smoky Mountains

their exceptional leadership, team building skills and their deep commitment into the participant's training that created a compelling outcome.

Today, "Outward Bound has been offering courses nationwide for veterans helping returning service members and recent veterans to readjust to life at home through powerful wilderness courses that draw on the healing benefit of teamwork and challenge through use of the natural world. These courses are offered at no cost." Veterans are encouraged to contact the national office via ([outwardbound.org](http://outwardbound.org)) for details.

As one Outward Bound participant stated, "Since our return home we have all been forced to reinvent who we are and how we will fit back into the world we left behind. This Outward Bound program has given me confidence, hope and a sense of peace that I thought I haven't had since before my deployment to Afghanistan."

I was inspired by Peter Willauer (HIOBS' founder), Will Lange, Michael Jeneid, Pen Williamson, members of Nansen Watch and many others who carried the Outward Bound torch. I cannot thank Special Forces and the XVIII Airborne Corps enough for their impressive commitment for assisting our soldiers who needed help.

When I reflect back on this program there were times when the morale of the Spartan Pathfinder soldiers was down, I asked them to be mindful of the motto of Outward Bound as referenced in Alfred Lord Tennyson's poem, *Ulysses*, the great Greek warrior, "Come, my friends, 'tis not too late to seek a newer world... to serve, to strive and not to yield." ★



# FOUNDATIONS & LEGACY

LTC KEVIN M. UPTON, USA (RET)  
GREATER BOSTON CHAPTER, MA.

To the fresh-faced and somewhat naive cadets at the University of Nebraska, he was “The Loot.” Some 25 years later, he was “The General” to battle-hardened officers of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) at the end of World War I. His vision, initiative, talents and example provided the inspiration behind two time-honored organizations—the Pershing Rifles Group (PRG) and the Military Order of the World Wars (MOWW)—that, respectively, now celebrate their 125th and 100th anniversaries.

If the fact that these two organizations inspired by the same man are simultaneously celebrating signature anniversaries is not noteworthy enough, the qualities of Pershing’s personality that imparted vision and inspiration to two very disparate groups some 25 years apart is compelling in and of itself. Indeed, hints of World War I’s General Pershing can be seen in 19th century’s Second Lieutenant Pershing.

As a young lieutenant, Pershing inspired the Nebraska cadets to evolve an elite drill unit into what became later known as the Pershing Rifles. Twenty-five years later, the now General Pershing provided the inspiration



John J. Pershing (center) appears with his staff in 1892 at the University of Nebraska. Source: Lincoln Journal

that led his AEF officers to establish The Military Order of the World War (MOWW) in 1919.

Notably, Pershing showed a knack for making something out of almost nothing. The cadet unit he inherited at Nebraska in 1891 was little more than a rag-tag group of mostly farm boys who endured military drill only because it was mandated for students attending land grant colleges.

On a far grander scale a quarter-century later, Pershing would grow an Army of barely 300,000 (including National Guard) into a force of some two million men while also finding ways to feed and clothe it, train it, and transport it before he could even think of fighting it—which he also did to great success.

Motivation among the Nebraska cadets was lacking. There were no standard uniforms, very little equipment and no provisions for earning an officer’s commission. That wouldn’t come until the

Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) was established in 1920. Much the same could be said about the nascent American Expeditionary Force.

However, in 1891 in Lincoln, NE, the newly-assigned lieutenant looked



[May 20, 1919] General John J. Pershing inspecting troops of the 89th Division at Trier, Germany.



resplendent in his immaculately cared-for uniform. He walked ramrod straight, spoke clearly and directly, and barked his drill commands with precision. He led by example. These qualities turned some heretofore indifferent heads. The lieutenant gradually got his cadets' attention. They named him "The Loot."

The General Pershing of 1917

hadn't lost any of those qualities. His ability to clearly communicate his vision for organizing, training and sustaining the AEF, and his ability to quickly achieve results, also turned heads—on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1895, Nebraska Chancellor James H. Canfield described the special "something" Pershing had as a lieutenant at Nebraska that was to be much in evidence as an American general in France. Canfield wrote, "...by some spiritual quality, by a wordless, soundless something that radiated from him, he gradually turned the current and made it flow with him."

Next, Pershing showed personal initiative and a penchant for going well beyond what was expected—a lesson for us all, even today. Cadet uniforms at the time were locally produced and were of a questionable quality. Hardly impressed with the Nebraska uniforms, the Loot took the initiative to persuade the Army to issue regulation Army blues to the cadet corps, along with 65 Springfield rifles and 50 cavalry sabers.

Now that they at least looked like soldiers, the Nebraska cadets began to act like soldiers. Buttons and shoes were polished and uniforms were kept clean. Many cadets tried to pattern themselves after the Loot—to walk as he walked and to carry their shoulders as he carried his. The Loot was winning them over just as he later won over an American field army and skeptical Allied nations more than two decades later.

Part of General Pershing's success as the AEF commander stemmed from his insistence on setting ambitious (some



said unrealistic and even foolhardy) objectives during both the long logistical and organizational buildup and the forty-seven days of actual AEF combat. It was no different for Lieutenant Pershing. Now that his cadets at least looked like soldiers, the time had come to set lofty objectives and accomplish a seemingly impossible mission.

The objective the Loot set for the Nebraska cadets was to win a prize at the National Competitive Drills in Omaha, NE, in June 1892. The objective was ambitious, to say the least. In terms of popular interest and prestige, the National Competitive Drills were to college cadets what the Rose Bowl is to college football and "March Madness" is to college basketball. All of the best known and most accomplished drill units would be there: the Texas Tigers, the Washington Fusiliers, and even a team from the United States Military Academy. As was to be the case in France during WWI, many at Nebraska thought the objective of even entering the competition—let alone winning a prize—was unrealistic. However, the Loot thought otherwise, and the Loot prevailed.

The grand objective set for the AEF—with the fate of western Europe at stake—was to fight as an American army under American commanders and then to leave the trenches and carry the war into Germany. Many highly placed military and civilian officials decided that objective was unrealistic and foolhardy. However, the general thought otherwise, and the general prevailed.

Another trait that set Pershing apart both at Nebraska and as the Commander of the AEF was his ability to find, develop and assign especially-talented officers to key positions not only on the AEF staff but also in the field. Some of those important AEF staff officers and field commanders would later become early MOWW Companions.

The same trait was evident in Nebraska. Although the



size of the cadet corps had grown from 92 to 192 as the National Competitive Drills approached, Pershing personally knew every cadet in the battalion—to include their abilities and potential.

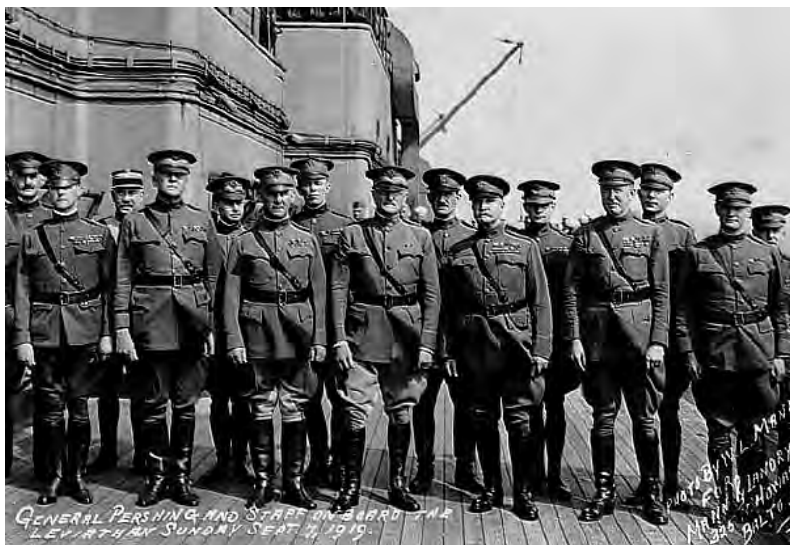
In fact, as he did on a much bigger stage years later,

Pershing reorganized the Nebraska Corps of Cadets and assigned the best and brightest to Company A, which would represent the university in the upcoming national competition. Just as many early MOWW Companions had distinguished themselves in the AEF, several of the Company A cadets would go on to distinguish themselves as combat leaders in the Spanish American War, the Philippine Insurrection and World War I.

Back in Nebraska and now a first lieutenant but still the Loot, Pershing drove his handpicked cadet unit hard, just as he did the AEF during intensive training in the US and after its arrival in France. In Nebraska, Company A drilled from 0700 until classes started and from the end of classes until it was too dark to continue.

Perhaps the earliest example of Pershing's innate ability to find the right officers for critical commands occurred when he tapped Cadet George Sheldon, Class of 1892, to command Company A. Tall and strong, Sheldon cut an imposing figure in his own right and led the company to a virtually perfect performance of exacting maneuvers before a large crowd that included several governors and prominent military and civilian leaders.

Company A was declared winner of the competition's Maiden Category, which carried a \$1,500 prize and an ornate sterling silver pitcher called



General Pershing with members of his staff.

the Omaha Cup, which is prominently displayed at the General John J. Pershing Boyhood Home State Historic Site more than a century later (<https://mostateparks.com/park/gen-john-j-pershing-boyhood-home-state-historic-site>).

Fast forward to France as the American buildup started in earnest. It would still be many months before the AEF would be combat-ready but combat readiness would never come unless the French ports could be organized and operated so that the near-continuous arrivals of thousands of US troops could quickly be disembarked and smoothly transported onward to their units or in-country training bases.

Logistical leadership largely fell to two early MOWW Companions, one of which was then-Brigadier General George H. Harries (*The Officer Review*®, May-June, 2019), who commanded the Port of Brest while Brigadier General Nathaniel F. McClure commanded the Port of St. Nazaire. General Harries, of course, became the first MOWW Commander-in-Chief (CINC) and served as such for an amazing six years. Still another early MOWW Companion who served in a critical logistical role was Brigadier General William E.

Horton, who was the AEF Chief Quartermaster.

Harries' successor as MOWW CINC was Major General Mark L. Hersey, who commanded both the 155th Infantry Brigade of the 78th Division and, later, the 4th Division during the climactic Meuse-Argonne Offensive of 1918.

Meanwhile, Colonel William Hayward, an original Pershing Rifles member,



commanded the African-American 369th Infantry, the fabled “Harlem Hellfighters,” which spent 191 days in combat and never lost a battle. At the same time, Colonel (later Brigadier General) Perry Miles, an early MOWW Companion, commanded the 371st Infantry—a sister regiment of the 369th—during ferocious fighting around Champagne. Both regiments had earlier been attached to a decimated French Army and fought with distinction.

With the Maiden Prize won by the Company A and the AEF victorious in The Great War decades later, the foundations for what would become the lasting legacies of both organizations had been laid down and remain firmly cemented to this day. The Pershing Rifles evolved from Company A to become the nation’s foremost military honor society for Army, Air Force and Navy ROTC cadets and midshipmen. MOWW became and remains the preeminent patriotic and educational organization dedicated to building future generations of young leaders shaped by the inspiration and experiences of its present and past Companions including, notably, Pershing.

Not only do both organizations share a common founding vision and more than a century’s worth of service to the nation, both are also partnered in a Memorandum of Mutual Support that draws on the shared inspiration behind the two to enable each to contribute to the ongoing success of the other (*The Officer Review*®, Nov 2015).

Today, the PRG contributes by giving MOWW visibility to undergraduate cadets and encouraging eligible alumni to become MOWW Companions.

For its part, MOWW supports by mentoring local Pershing Rifles cadet units, helping identify “lost” Pershing Rifles alumni who may be active MOWW Companions and, through its local chapters, providing a practical means of continuing the camaraderie and fellowship woven into the fabric of military and naval service.

To carry on this legacy of service, on 2 October 2019, the PRG established the John J. Pershing Memorial Foundation (JJPMF), a 501(c)3 nonprofit charity, to promote the ideals of selflessness, perseverance and devotion to duty. It also honors

General Pershing’s legacy by furthering the development of leadership, academic scholarship and service of 11th and 12th grade high school students, with a primary focus on supporting at-risk and under-resourced youth. Brigadier General Arthur B. Morrill III, USAF (Ret), also MOWW’s Chief of Staff and Chief Operating Officer, is an inaugural foundation board member. In short, General Pershing’s legacy lives on today through members of the Pershing Rifles, the Military Order of

the World Wars and the John J. Pershing Memorial Foundation.

As MOWW’s founding CINC, General Harries wrote, “... there [is] an increasing desire for fine comradeship, which will make double sure that foundation upon which we build shall be a great and powerful organization.” That worthy effort continues to today with the MOWW-PRG partnership, both jointly serving youth, community and nation. ★



Members of the Allied Prison Commission, engaged in getting prisoners out of Germany. (L-R): BG George H. Harries; Brigadier General Charles DuPont (France); Major General Sir Spencer Ewart (Britain); Brigadier General Ugo Bassi (Italy). Source: National Archives Identifier (NAID) 55248492





## AUGUSTA CHAPTER HONORS VIETNAM VETERANS

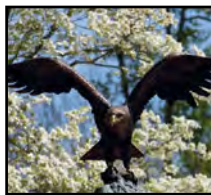
CPT (DR) JAMES A. BRADY, III, USA (FMR)  
AUGUSTA CHAPTER, GA

The Augusta Chapter unveiled and dedicated a long-overdue memorial to Vietnam War veterans in downtown Augusta, GA, on 29 March 2019, which is the National Vietnam War Veterans Day. The city's newest military veterans memorial honors the Augusta region's 169 service members who gave their lives for our nation in Vietnam.

The memorial, whose costs exceeded \$100K, also honors the region's three Ex-Prisoners of War (POW) from the Vietnam War, one Missing in Action (MIA), one of eight female service members who lost their lives in Vietnam – 2LT Elizabeth Ann Jones, a US Army Nurse, and the more than 15,000 Vietnam War veterans living in the Augusta region.

MOWW's Augusta Chapter members raised the funds by creating and leading a coalition of 17 local patriotic service organizations, including the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, the Military Officers Association of America (Augusta Chapter), Association of the United States Army (Fort Gordon Chapter), the Fort Gordon Sergeants Major Association, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Augusta Woman's Club.

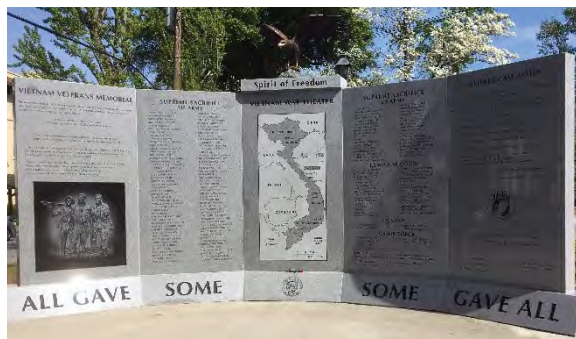
Each of the organizations made individual contributions to be a part of the project and



then solicited additional funds from their colleagues and business associates throughout the community. A special bronze plaque recognizes the individuals and organizations who donated \$5000 or more. Eight individuals and many organizations generously made those high dollar contributions.

The memorial, pictured below, identifies each of the 169 service members from the Central Savannah River Area (CSRA) who lost their lives in Vietnam, a map of the Vietnam theater of operations, an engraving of the "The Three Soldiers" statue in Washington, DC, and the names of the region's three EX-POWs and one MIA. The memorial also includes President Ronald W. Reagan's inspirational thoughts spoken in his speech delivered on the National Mall in Washington, DC, on 11 November 1984:

"Those who fought in Vietnam are part of us, part of our history. They reflected the best in us. No number of wreaths, no amount of music and memorializing will ever do them justice, but it is good for us that we honor them and their sacrifice .... The men and women of Vietnam fought for freedom in a place where liberty was in danger. They put their lives in danger to help a people in a land far away from their own. Many sacrificed their lives in the name of duty, honor, and country. All were patriots who lit the world with their fidelity and courage...."



Augusta's Vietnam War Veterans Memorial: Photos top, The Soldier's Cross; American Eagle atop the memorial. Photo left: front of the memorial. Photo right: rear view of the memorial.

The reverse of the memorial proudly recognizes each of the five branches of the United States Armed Forces that fought in Vietnam—the United States Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force and Coast Guard—and displays engraved period photographs from each service with service statistics from each branch. The reverse also displays the names of the 17 organizations that partnered with the Augusta Chapter.

The memorial's centerpiece, high atop the 8 feet by 20 feet structure, is a 220-pound bronze eagle standing 3.5 feet high with an expansive five-foot wingspan. The sculpture was purchased by a single donor from a bronze sculpture and art company from California. The inscriptions beneath the bronze eagle sculpture read, "Spirit of Freedom" and "God Bless the USA."

The memorial, which was completed in August 2019 with the placement of a Vietnam-era bronze Soldier's Cross, a granite pedestal, four engraved granite benches, four additional granite mantle pieces and four bronze plaques, now sit as a striking centerpiece to downtown Augusta's historic "Olde Town" district. Olde Town Augusta is the location of the chapter's annual Memorial Day and Veterans Day observances and is also home to the city's All Wars Monument, Korean War Monument, and the city's Purple Heart Monument.

The unveiling ceremony's Keynote Speaker was MajGen James E. Livingston, USMC (Ret), a Medal of Honor recipient for his actions above and beyond the call of duty in the Republic of South Vietnam, May 1968. General Livingston was born and raised in Telfair County, GA, and now resides in Charleston, SC. The ceremony also included



The unveiling ceremony's keynote speaker, MajGen James E. Livingston, USMC (Ret), is a Vietnam veteran and Medal of Honor recipient.



(L-R): Michael Roby, Commissioner, Georgia Veterans Services; Mayor Hardie Davis, Jr., Mayor of Augusta, GA; CPT (DR) James A. Brady, III, USA & USMC (Fmr); MajGen James E. Livingston, USMC (Ret), Medal of Honor recipient.

remarks from Augusta's Mayor Hardie Davis, Jr., Congressman Rick Allen of Georgia's 12th District, Commissioner Michael Roby of Georgia Veterans Services, and BG Christopher L. Eubank, USA, who is the Chief of US Army Signal and the Signal School Commandant.

The ceremony's highlights included a static display of numerous vintage military vehicles, courtesy of Augusta's former Mayor, the Honorable Bob Young, musical performances of "Some Gave All" and "God Bless the USA," by the Fort Gordon Joint Service Choir, special bagpipe selections played by Georgia Military College personnel, poetry written in honor of Vietnam War veterans who were killed

in action, a three-volley salute and the playing of "Taps" conducted by the Fort Gordon Installation Support Detachment and Honor Guard.

The Augusta-Richmond County Sheriff's Office reported approximately 550 guests in attendance and a local media company, which livestreamed the ceremony on Facebook, reported 275 livestream viewers between the ceremony's official start time of 1:00 p.m. and the ceremony's conclusion at 2:30 p.m. There was an outpouring of emotion and gratitude from the many Vietnam veterans, family members and citizens who attended, and there were few dry eyes in the crowd by the ceremony's conclusion.

Augusta Chapter leaders and Companions are humbled by the impact of the chapter's project and are blessed to have provided a place for reflection, remembrance and gratitude to those who faithfully served our nation and those family members who were left behind. ★





# CARRY HOME YOUR HIGH IDEALS

GENERAL OF THE ARMIES JOHN JOSEPH PERSHING, AUSA (RETIRED)  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES



General Pershing's World War I Victory Medal. The medal was designed by James Earle Fraser.  
Source: Smithsonian National Museum of American History. Bequest of the Estate of General John J. Pershing





# CONTINUE TO LIVE AS YOU HAVE SERVED

BRIG GEN ARTHUR B. MORRILL III, USAF (RET)  
CHIEF OF STAFF & COO, MOWW, INC.®

We came from those who opposed tyranny and enabled freedom. We came from those who put others and a greater good before themselves and their personal convenience. We came from those who uplifted those around them.

We saw their self-sacrificing, committed service continue during their post-war struggle to establish our Order and put it on firm footing after its founding in 1919. During the struggle needed to found our Order, it was touch and go, and in response to this challenge, they daily exhibited the attributes that characterized their selfless military service during the Great War.

Thankfully, our forebears prevailed because they were servants of their nation, selflessly dedicated to a greater good and unreservedly committed to each other, with each fully believing in living a life of selfless service. This is the stuff from which meaningful citizenship comes. Today, their attributes are encapsulated in our Order's motto, "It is nobler to serve than to be served," which is happily our Order's past and necessarily its future. As good, the Preamble's tenets, codified in 1919, are still relevant 100 years later.

***"In leaving the scene of your victories, may I ask that you carry home your high ideals and continue to live as you have served."***

GENERAL OF THE ARMIES JOHN JOSEPH PERSHING

Now, it is not only a new year. It is also a new century, our century. Everything is possible if we commit ourselves to making it so—by building on our storied history and by dint of our individual works and our collective

effort to continually strengthen our Order today for the good of the Order tomorrow.

As was the case with our forebears, we face challenges. It is ever so for any organization. However, by emulating our forebears' ways during their century, we can be inspired by their example during ours, even as we continue to be sustained by the Order's motto, focused by the Preamble and energized by our personal desire to make a difference together.

To build on yesterday's legacy via today's achievements, we must reach out to each other, we must convene, we must recruit, we must mentor and retain, and we must make a difference together via our chapter programs. We must be there when and where needed. We must exemplify adaptive leadership and we must strive to exceed minimum standards. Today, only our individual and collective contributions will enable the Order to continue to thrive and grow long into the future...if we continue to live as we have served. ★



## IS IT TIME FOR ANOTHER RENEWAL?

CPT (DR) ROBERT E. MALLIN, USA (FMR)  
SURGEON GENERAL, MOWWW

That's right; it's the new year! Let's disregard the fact that in the ancient world the new year started in the spring when things actually did renew themselves. The dead of winter is a terrible time to think of growth—unless you're thinking personal growth and renewal.

Renewal is not a new concept. Our bodies are constantly at it. Blood replaces itself every 120 days (incidentally, that is the exact time donating another transfusion is recommended.) Bones in general, get the job done in 90 days. Sadly, fat hangs around for a whole decade before it replaces itself (somehow, I knew that). Your liver is replaced in 300 days.

Contrary to the old belief, your brain can show evidence of growth after childhood and into adulthood. Your covering skin takes 27 days to be new. Millions of new cells are coming and going in your body every second! In short, your whole body is replaced by new stuff every seven years.

So, let's give your new self a head start. Is this the year that your New Year's resolutions will stick? The gym and health club industries are betting against you. If all their new members ever showed up past January, they wouldn't be able to handle it. They, like the airlines, count on a predictable number of no-shows. Ninety percent of success is just showing up.

Maybe you can fight the trend. It takes me an hour and a half, three days a week, to do the job. Cardio and strength training get done before feeding the cat and cleaning her litter box while she "rests" on her three-quarters of the bed. Later (at least four days a

week), it's an hour and a half at the pool soaking the aches and pains in 94-degree water and doing water walking and stretching. It gets so that you feel guilty if you sleep in.

Eating more plants and less red beef is a good thing—or at least trying bison meat, which is half the calories and about twice the protein. Also get your flu pneumonia, shingles and tetanus shots—and whatever else your doctor recommends.

The new year is also a good time for a whole body checkup, blood work, and maybe see the orthoped about knees, hips, and neck and back problems. Perhaps it's time to see if you really do have arthritis, sleep apnea (ugh) and other fun things.

As we get older, it's also time to think of wills, trusts and powers of attorney, both financial and health. As painful as it is, remember those who could have made life for the rest of us a little better if they had planned ahead.

On a brighter note, rebalance your investments because it's likely that some things really took off and others didn't, so put your portfolio back in balance. Hopefully, you'll also catch up on your donations and help needed causes—such as our Order's CINC Solicitation!

So ... get renewed this year and take advantage of all the things that will make the 2020s so far ahead of the "old days" when older folks thought in terms of the park and feeding pigeons. Go for it!

Be well. ★



## LOVE NEVER FAILS

LTC CHERYL D. BRADY, USA (RET)  
CHAPLAIN GENERAL, MOWW

New Year's greetings to all! It is hard to believe we are entering our twentieth year since the uncertainties of

Y2K ushered in a new century. What lies ahead in 2020 for us as individuals, our Order and our nation all rests within the hands and plans of God. He alone knows the future. Yet there is one virtue that can make a lasting difference in this New Year and beyond and also serve as an enabling force in God's strategic plan. What is it? It is love. Our technology may fail as new centuries arrive but love never fails.

Love, unconditional devotion to others, is a powerful force against evil forces in this world. We can triumph over the things that bring division in our homes, communities and the nation through the power of love. Love covers a multitude of sins. Love suffers long and is kind. Love does not envy. Love is not puffed up. Love does not seek its own. Love thinks no evil. Love bears all things, believes all things, hopes all things, and endures all things. God tells us to love our enemies, bless those who curse us, do good to those who hate us and pray for those who spitefully use us and persecute us.

***“And now abide faith, hope, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love”***

When things are done God's way, we get both the spiritual and earthly results God desires for us.

His ways are not our ways. They are higher. God alone enables the kind of love that goes against our natural inclinations. This love softens hardened hearts. This love forgives great and small offenses. This love casts out fear. This love is what binds us all together in perfect harmony.

Let us endeavor to make the most of our days in 2020 for the good of the Order. May our hope for better days rest in the God who gives us each day. May our prayers for a better year depend on the love, mercy and grace of the God who hears and answers prayers. May the peace we desire be granted to us as we seek the God of peace. May the Strategic Goals of our Order be realized as we look to the God who is all powerful and who withholds nothing good from those who walk upright before Him. May we all enjoy a blessed, healthy and prosperous New Year for the good of our youth, community and nation. ★







Ft. Hood Chapter, TX

## *Eagle Scout Recognition*

BY MAJ MICHAEL E. BELCHER, USA (RET)

On 7 August 2019, the chapter presented a MOWW Eagle Scout Recognition Certificate to Richard Arlington Briggs III at his Court of Honor held at the local American Legion Post 55 facility in Belton, TX.

The National Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America, Ms. Ellie Morrison, was present at the ceremony, as were five other MOWW Fort Hood Chapter Companions. The young man's father, CPT Richard Arlington Briggs, Jr., USA (Ret), is a member of the Fort Hood Chapter.

(L-R): Fort Hood Chapter Commander MAJ Michael E. Belcher, USA (Ret), made the presentation to Eagle Scout recipient Richard Arlington Briggs III, as his father looks on.



MajGen Pendleton Chapter, CA

## *CDR Ted Parsons, USN (Ret), Recognized for His Outreach Service*

BY PCINC CAPT DEBORAH A. KASH, USAF (RET)

MajGen Pendleton Chapter Commander, Capt Dan Kash, USAF (Fmr), presented CDR Ted Parsons, USN (Ret), with the MOWW Outreach Service Medal at the San Diego Youth Leadership Conference. YLC Director HPM Mr. Charles Dare pinned CDR Parsons with the medal.

The Outreach Service Medal was awarded to CDR Parsons for his service to the San Diego Youth Leadership Conference. For over ten years, he has been involved with the San Diego Youth Leadership Conference. He has been steadfast in his support to provide the opportunity for high school students to learn about leadership, American heritage, and the free enterprise system. He has been on the Board of Directors, helping to guide the program from 30 students to over 50 students today. CDR Parsons recruited students to attend the YLC, was an instructor and volunteered his time during the conference to run the program.

(Left, L-R): Capt Dan Kash, USAF (Fmr), and CDR Ted Parsons, USN (Ret). (Right, L-R): YLC Director HPM Mr. Charles Dare, Capt Kash and CDR Parsons.





COL Woolsey Chapter, CA

## *The COL Woolsey Chapter's Awards and Gifts Luncheon*

BY SVCINC BGEN FREDERICK R. LOPEZ, USMCR (RET)

Companions and members of the community were recognized for their contributions at the chapter meeting of 17 September 2019. SVCINC BGen Frederick R. Lopez, USMCR (Ret), awarded: a National Citation; an Outreach Service Medal; MOWW National Winner of the Law & Order Exceptional Service Award and; 1st Runner Up, MOWW National Law & Order Outstanding Service Award. Gift checks were awarded to Los Padres Council Boy Scouts of America, Girl Scouts of the California Central Coast and the University of California, Santa Barbara, Veterans Students Organization.

(Top Left, L-R): Capt Larry Linn received a MOWW National Citation from SVCINC BGen Frederick R. Lopez, USMCR (Ret). (Center, L-R): CSM Jonathan M. Church, USAR (Ret), received the MOWW Outreach Service Medal from SVCINC BGen Lopez. (Top Right, L-R): Fire Captain/Paramedic Michael Klusyk, Santa Barbara County Fire Department, who was MOWW's 2017 1st Runner-Up, Law & Order Exceptional Service Award; Paramedic Shankar Tillotson, Santa Barbara County Fire Department, who is MOWW's 2019 1st Runner-Up, Law & Order Outstanding Service Award; Fire Captain Howard Orr, Santa Barbara County Fire Department, who was MOWW's 2016 2nd Runner-Up, Exceptional Service Award. Photo Below: National Law & Order Awardees with family and supervisors. (L-R): Montecito Fire Department Chief Kevin Taylor; Mrs. Travis Ederer; Battalion Chief Travis Ederer; Exceptional Service Award Winner, BGen Lopez; Mrs. Didi Tillotson with daughter Coral Tillotson; Fire Fighter/Paramedic Shankar Tillotson; Outstanding Service Award 1st Runner Up, Fire Captain Michael Moore; Engineer Adam Eastbrooks.







GEN Meade Chapter, MD

## *CAPT Brian T. Smith Awarded MOWW Outreach Service Medal*

BY LTCOL SHELDON A. GOLDBERG, USAF (RET)

Lt Col Sheldon A. Goldberg, USAF (Ret), Commander, Department of the National Capital Area, presented CAPT Brian Smith, USN (Ret), the MOWW Outreach Service Medal in July. CAPT Smith was awarded the medal for his coverage of Veterans Affairs with a blog he has written for AARP MD Veterans Corner. His in-depth coverage of veterans issues was considered by the Maryland General Assembly during its 2019

session, which he reported to the Maryland Military Coalition and which was featured in the Gen Meade Chapter newsletter, *The Free State Officers Call*.

(L-R): LtCol Sheldon Goldberg, USAF (Ret) and CAPT Brian Smith, USN (Ret).



Brig Gen Scott Chapter, GA

## *CAPT Frederick T. Massey, USN (Ret), Inducts New Companions*

BY MAJ ROBERT KOMLO, USAF (RET)

The Brig Gen Robert L. Scott Chapter of Middle Georgia inducted two new members into MOWW! The new Companions are Capt Theron Simpson, Jr., USMC (Ret), and 1st Lt Donald J. Cornett, USAF (Fmr). Don even went the extra mile in becoming a Perpetual Member with his initial joining and Theron has volunteered to become the chapter's new event coordinator! We were very proud to have as guests two very distinguished people of the MOWW family: CAPT Frederick T. Massey, USN (Ret), Commander of our own Region V, and his lovely wife, Janet, who traveled from South Carolina to attend and conduct the induction ceremony for our new inductees.

(L-R): CAPT Frederick T. Massey, USN (Ret) with new Companions Capt Theron Simpson and 1st Lt Don Cornett.



Chicago Chapter, IL

## National and Regional Recognition

BY CW4 RICHARD E. JOHNSON, USA (RET)

The Chicago Chapter held a meeting in Mundelein, IL, on 22 September 2019. Chapter Commander, CW4 Richard Johnson, presented two awards to 1LT Brian R. Burch, USA (Fmr). The first award was the MOWW-BSA "Square Knot" Award and the second was the MOWW Outreach Service Medal. This medal and certificate were in recognition of LT Burch's display of exemplary leadership and selfless service while supporting MOWW's outreach programs. LT Burch is an Eagle Scout and served in many positions of leadership in the Scouting organization. These awards give recognition for his years of dedicated service and outstanding support of the Scout and GSUSA programs.



(L-R): 1LT Brian R. Burch, USA (Fmr), and CW4 Richard E. Johnson, USA (Ret), Commander, Chicago Chapter.



New Jersey Chapter, NJ

## MOWW's New Jersey Chapter Recognizes Cadet Excellence

BY LTC WILLIAM K. RAPP, USA (RET)

In April 2019, New Jersey Department Commander LTC William K. Rapp, USA (Ret), presented a MOWW ROTC Medal of Merit (Bronze) and Certificate to Cadet Zachary Marrero during the Rutgers University Navy ROTC awards ceremony. Cadet Marrero will be entering service in the US Marine Corps. In June 2019, LTC Rapp also presented a MOWW JROTC Medal of Merit and Certificate to Air Force JROTC Cadet Ryan Ostarticki at New Jersey's Jackson High School Awards ceremony.

(Pictured left, L-R): LTC William Rapp congratulates Cadet Zachary Marrero, who displays his Bronze MOWW ROTC Medal of Merit and Certificate. (Pictured right, L-R): Air Force JROTC Cadet Ryan Ostarticki displays his MOWW JROTC Medal of Merit and Certificate presented to him by LTC Rapp.





### Nationwide Availability Of Virtual Hearing Coming in 2020



Veterans can expect the Board of Veterans Appeals to launch a nationwide availability of virtual hearing technology in early 2020. With virtual hearings, veterans will have the choice to participate in their Board hearing from the comfort of their own home. Currently, veterans can only participate in their Board hearing in Washington DC, or at a VA facility with video capability. This limitation is especially challenging when the nearest VA facility is hours away or if a Veteran must travel last minute. <https://www.bva.va.gov/>

### Informational Video on Investment Fraud



Investment fraud comes in many shapes and sizes and unfortunately these fraudsters sometimes target veterans. The director of the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) Office of Investor Education and Advocacy, Lori Schock, talks about these topics in a special short edition of VA News. See <https://www.blogs.va.gov/VAntage/68756/veterans-can-learn-wealth-building-investment-fraud/>

### VA program helps service members transition to civilian life



Military life can be full of transitions. From deployments to retirement, these times can bring about both new opportunities and challenges. Active duty service members have long enjoyed the support of sponsors during their military service transitions. But similar support is not provided for the final transition to civilian life.

VA's Expiration Term of Service (ETS) Sponsorship Program is beginning to change that, with promising results. The program helps transitioning service members secure housing, find jobs, pursue educational opportunities and access mental

health support, while also providing support to their families.

When service members execute an ETS or retire from service, there is no individual assigned responsibility for their transition into the civilian world. This transition can be challenging, as service members lose the benefits of military leadership, camaraderie, support and structure. These losses can lead to increased stressors, a decreased sense of purpose and an elevated risk for suicide and other mental health concerns when service members rejoin the civilian community.

As a result, VA has started collaborating closely with the US Department of Defense; academia, including Syracuse and Columbia universities; local governments; and nonprofits, such as American Corporate Partners and ProVetus, to launch the ETS Sponsorship Program.

The ETS Sponsorship Program is available in New York City and San Antonio. Program leadership plans additional launches in Boston; Charlotte, North Carolina; Dallas; Pittsburgh; Seattle; and Washington, D.C.

How does ETS sponsorship work?

After signing up at their military installation, the program matches service members with an ETS sponsor. Sponsors at the service member's identified post-military hometown are selected based on the service member's job interests, gender and other characteristics, interests and needs.

Sponsorship sessions occur virtually until the service member arrives home. Thereafter, thanks to the support of Starbucks, in-person sessions can continue in local Starbucks coffee shops or at other locations in the service member's community. When the meeting is at Starbucks, the restaurant offers complimentary beverages and food.

VA provides certification training for ETS sponsors, enabling them to assist service members. For link see <https://www.blogs.va.gov/VAntage/68723/va-program-helps-service-members-transition-to-civilian-life/>



## REVEILLE

RANK/NAME (SERVICE)

NEW MEMBER

Sponsor

\*Denotes PM/HPM

\*\*Denotes RM/HRM

DATA FROM OCTOBER–NOVEMBER 2019

### ATLANTA GA

COL HOWARD C. BUTLER, USA (RET)\*\*

COL Brad M. Beasley, USA (Ret)\*

### AUGUSTA GA

1ST LT JOSEPH H. KNICK, USAF (FMR)\*

LTC David R. Titus, USA (Ret)\*

### BG HOLLAND CA

MAJ DAVID M. YORCK, USMC\*\*

LtCol David C. Yorck, USMC (Ret)\*\*

CAPT TERRENCE C. COTTRELL, USMC (FMR)\*\*

LCDR Nicholas S. Herbka, USN (Ret)\*\*

### BRIG GEN SCOTT GA

LT COL (CH) DANIEL N. POWELL, USAF (RET)\*\*

Maj Robert M. Komlo, USAF (Ret)\*

### CENTRAL ARKANSAS AR

COL ROBERT L. JACKSON, ARARNG (RET)\*

MG Ronald S. Chastain, ARARNG (Ret)\*

### CHICAGO IL

1LT MARK M. WEIMAN, USA (FMR)\*\*

COL Michael P. Peck, USA (Ret)\*

CW4 ARTHUR F. DUTKOVIC, USA (RET)\*\*

COL Michael P. Peck, USA (Ret)\*

MS. CYNTHIA R. BUCHER\*\*

CW4 Richard E. Johnson, USA (Ret)\*

### COL ROOSEVELT NY

1LT JENNIFER M. THIEBAUD, NYARNG\*\*

LTC Paul F. Farinella, USA (Ret)\*

COL STEVEN C. GUY, USA (RET)\*\*

Brig Gen Arthur B. Morrill III, USAF (Ret)\*

COL DAVID M. LANGE, USAF (RET)\*\*

LTC Paul F. Farinella, USA (Ret)\*

### COL STEPHENS-APACHE TRAIL AZ

CAPT JOHN P. TODD, USAF (FMR)\*\*

Diane T. McDowell\*

CPT WAYNE S. BROKY, USA (FMR)\*\*

Diane T. McDowell\*

### COL WOOLSEY CA

LTC DIETER J. DUPONT, USA (RET)\*\*

CSM Jonathan M. Church, USAR (Ret)\*\*

### COLORADO SPRINGS CO

COL KERMIT D. NEAL, USAF (RET)\*\*

COL Stephen A. Shambach, USA (Ret)\*

### DALLAS TX

1LT DAVID L. IVERSON, USA (FMR)\*

MAJ Douglas J. Gagliano, USA (Ret)\*

CW4 MONIFA D. RUCKER, USA (RET)\*\*

COL Steven A. Scioneaux, USA (Ret)\*\*

CDR HENRY D. COATES, USN (RET)\*

Capt Henry K. Barrett, USAF (Fmr)\*

COL EDWARD L. ELDER, USA (RET)\*

LTC Charles S. Chamberlin, Jr., USA (Ret)\*

2LT CRAIG TROTMAN, USA (FMR)\*\*

LTC Charles S. Chamberlin, Jr., USA (Ret)\*

### FORT WORTH TX

MR. JOSEPH P. DEWOODY\*

LTC Paul S. Faidley, Jr., USAR (Ret)\*

### GAYLORD-DILLINGHAM MEM HI

COL GARY W. LITTLEFIELD, USA (RET)\*\*

LTC Leslie I. Bise, USA (Ret)\*

### GEN WESTMORELAND SC

MAJ JOHN T. FARESE, USAF (RET)\*\*

CAPT Frederick T. Massey, USN (Ret)\*

### GENERAL MEADE MD

MS. BEVERLEY FISHMAN\*\*

COL Erwin A. Burtnick, USA (Ret)\*

CDR MICHAEL T. ZANSKI, USN (RET)\*

CW3 Kirk Conover, USA (Ret)\*

### GREATER BOSTON MA

BG JOHN J. DRISCOLL, MAARNG\*

COL Lawrence A. Willwerth, USA (Ret)\*

### GREATER EL PASO TX

LTC JOHN A. HAMILTON, USA (RET)\*

CPT David C. Thackston, USA (Ret)\*

LTC RICHARD B. MOORE, USA (RET)\*

Col Maureen S. Lofberg, USAF (Ret)\*

CPT ROBERT G. MELSON, USA (FMR)\*\*

LTC Jesus Beltran, USAR (Ret)\*

LTC CHARLES J. DORSEY, USA (RET)\*\*

CPT David C. Thackston, USA (Ret)\*

### MAJGEN PENDLETON CA

LTC DANIEL B. WILSON, USA (RET)\*\*

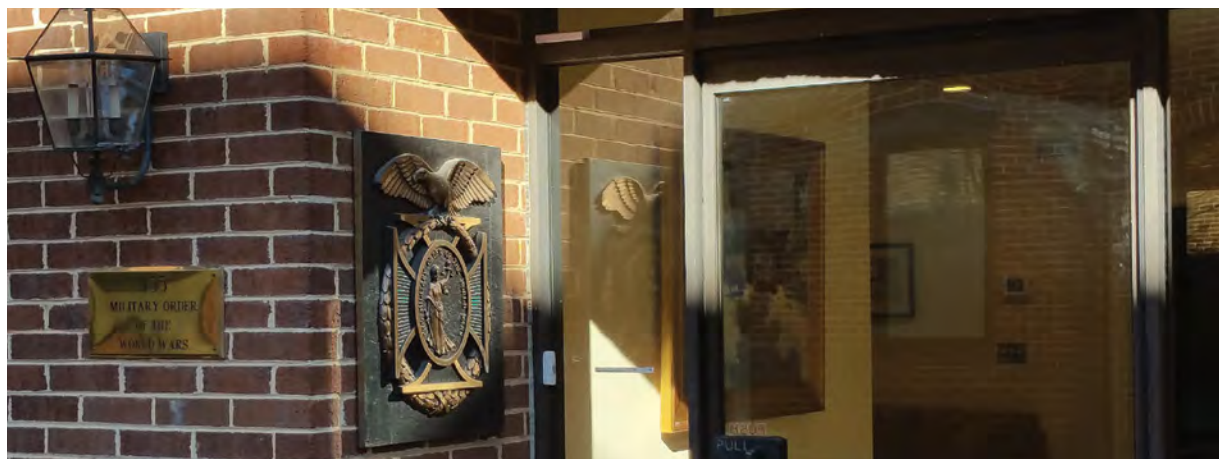
Capt Daniel J. Kash, USAF (Fmr)\*

### MG MILES NM

MS. SUSAN E. KROHN\*

Eleanor I. Pinyan\*

*continued on page 30*







## REVEILLE

RANK/NAME (SERVICE)

NEW MEMBER

Sponsor

\*Denotes PM/HPM

\*\*Denotes RM/HRM

DATA FROM OCTOBER–NOVEMBER 2019

### NORTHERN VIRGINIA VA

LTC EDWARD F. FEIGE, USA (RET)\*

COL Vicente C. Ogilvie, USA (Ret)\*\*

CW5 PHYLLIS J. WILSON, USA (RET)\*\*

Brig Gen Arthur B. Morrill III, USAF (Ret)\*

### PINSON MEMORIAL TX

LTCOL MICHAEL J. CURTIN, USMC (RET)\*\*

COL Vincent L. Freeman, Jr., USA (Ret)\*

### PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY MD

CPT SHARON R. FITZGERALD, USA (FMR)\*\*

MAJ Clement I. Goodwine, Jr., USA (Ret)\*

### PUGET SOUND WA

CAPT CAROLINE M. NIELSON, USN (RET)\*

LT John S. McConnell, USNR (Fmr)\*

### RICHMOND VA

LT COL JASON D. KNOWLES, USAF (RET)\*\*

LTC Vernon M. Peters, USA (Ret)\*\*

### SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA CA

COL PATRICIA J. ZINDLER-WERNET, USA\*\*

CAPT Lee F. Halverson, Sr., USMC (Ret)\*

CPT PETER K. YORCK, USA (FMR)\*\*

LtCol David C. York, USMC (Ret)\*\*

LTCOL FRANK B. AGNON, JR., CAANG\*\*

CW4 Patrick L. Clark, Jr., USA (Ret)\*

### SUN CITY CENTER FL

COL JEANNE M. PICARIELLO, USA (RET)\*\*

Brig Gen Arthur B. Morrill III, USAF (Ret)\*

LTC (DR.) BRUCE T. MURPHY, USA (RET)\*\*

Brig Gen Arthur B. Morrill III, USAF (Ret)\*

1LT MARSHALL A. THARP, USA (FMR)\*\*

LTC Robert T. Russell, Jr., USA (Ret)\*

MS. MARY E. WERNER\*\*

CPT Lawrence V. Rivera, NYARNG (Fmr)\*

MS. JAN M. DUNLAP\*\*

Jeanne E. Bennett-Stratis\*

MAJ BRANDI M. HICKS, USAF\*\*

CPT Lawrence W. Rivera, NYARNG (Fmr)\*

MR. DANNY E. HICKS, JR.\*\*

CPT Lawrence W. Rivera, NYARNG (Fmr)\*

LCDR LEE V. CUTHBERTSON, USCGR\*\*

CPT Lawrence W. Rivera, NYARNG (Fmr)\*

### VICTORIA CROSSROADS TX

1LT CLARABELL A. MCLEOD, USAR (FMR)\*\*

LTC Peter B. Riesz, USA (Fmr)\*

LTC WILLIAM R. MCLEOD, USA (RET)\*\*

LTC Peter B. Riesz, USA (Fmr)\*

MAJ JOHN K. MANIBUSAN, USAF (RET)\*\*

LTC Peter B. Riesz, USA (Fmr)\*

### VIRGINIA PIEDMONT VA

MAJ ELIZABETH A. JARRETT, USA (RET)\*\*

COL Thomas W. Current, USA (Ret)\*\*

1LT MELVIN E. CLARK, USA (FMR)\*\*

LCDR Joel D. Kramar, USN (Ret)\*

### WILMINGTON DE

MS. JOAN M. WOLF\*

LTC Carlton R. Witte, USA (Ret)\*





## TAPS

RANK/NAME (SERVICE)

*\*Denotes Perpetual Member (PM)*

*\*\*Denotes PM Memorial*

DATA FROM OCTOBER–NOVEMBER 2019

### ATLANTA GA

MR. A. WINSTON BLUMBERG\*

### BG BULTMAN [AT LARGE] VA

RADM WILLIAM C. BUTLER, USN (RET)\*

### CATALINA MOUNTAINS AZ

MAJ RONALD A. MCCREERY, USA (RET)\*

### CHICAGO IL

MG WILBUR J. M. BUNTING, USAR (RET)\*

ENS IRVING R. DIETSCHER, USCG (FMR)\*

### COL STEPHENS-APACHE TRAIL AZ

LTC HARRY B. RANSOM, USA (RET)\*

### COL WOODS-OKC OK

CPL JOHN F. BENHAM, USMC (FMR)\*

### DETROIT MI

MS. MARY A. DERY\*

LTC EDWARD DIEDO, USA (RET)\*

### G/A BRADLEY - COL HANSON CA

LCDR FRANCIS L. ANDREWS, USN\*

CAPT HARRY H. BENNETT, USN (RET)\*

MR. FORREST P. BROWN, II\*

LTC JOSEPH B. MCMULLIN, USAF (RET)\*

### GEN VANDENBERG CA

CDR WILLIAM J. HOUSTON, USN (RET)\*

### GENERAL MEADE MD

COL WILLIAM P. HOLMES III, USA (RET)\*

COL CHARLES L. RENFRO, USAF (RET)\*\*

### GRANITE STATE NH

MS. IRENE L. GRAF\*

### GREATER BOSTON MA

COL JOHN S. BAILEY, USAR (RET)\*

### GREATER EL PASO TX

MAJ KENNETH E. ANDERSON, USA (RET)\*

### HANN-BUSWELL MEM [AT LARGE]

COL EDWARD V. HOERSCH, USAF (RET)\*

### HQ REGION VIII HEADQUARTERS TX

LTC WILLIAM J. DOVALI, USA (RET)\*

COL EDWARD V. HOERSCH, USAF (RET)\*

### LOUISVILLE KY

CAPT HENRY G. "H. G." BAILEY, USN\*

COL HERMAN H. BISHOP, JR., USA (RET)\*

### LTG MIDDLETON LA

COL HAROLD T. SCOTT, USA (RET)\*

### LTG WALKER MS

CAPT LAURANCE C. CUNNINGHAM, USAF (RET)\*

### LTG WRIGHT CA

1LT LUCY O. WHITELEY, USA (FMR)\*

### MAJ GEN WADE DC

COL ROBERT E. BENJAMIN, USA\*

LCDR CHARLES B. BUSCHER, USN\*

### MG CRITZ OK

LTC RAYMOND J. MILUSZUSKY, USA (RET)\*

### MG WHEELER AL

COL MICHAEL J. VACCARO, USAF (RET)\*

### MIAMI FL

CPT WILLIAM C. BEHN, USA (RET)\*

RADM JULIAN R. BENJAMIN, USNR (RET)\*

1LT PETER C. BUSWELL, USA (FMR)\*

MR. WARREN S. DODD\*

LTC JAMES L. FINK, USA (RET)\*

LCDR FRANK R. GRAMLING, USCG (RET)\*

LCDR (DR) JAMES J. HUTSON, USN (RET)\*

MAJ JAMES H. PUTMAN, USA\*

LTC FRANK N. ROIG, USA (RET)\*

LTC S. HAROLD SKOLNICK, USA (RET)\*

### NARRAGANSETT BAY RI

CPT DENNIS P. ALBERT, USA (RES)\*

### NORTHERN VIRGINIA VA

COL RICHARD S. FLAHAVAN, USA (RES)\*

### PHILADELPHIA PA

MAJ ALBERT J. PAISTE, USA (RET)\*

### SAN ANTONIO TX

COL EDWARD V. HOERSCH, USAF (RET)\*

CAPT ALAN E. BENTZ, USN (RES)\*

LTC WILLIAM J. DOVALI, USA (RET)\*

### SAN DIEGO CA

LCDR JAMES O. BROCKMAN, USN (RET)\*

COL LOUIS C. GERKEN, USA (RET)\*

### SPACE COAST-INDIAN RIVER FL

COL GROVER C. BRYAN, USAFR (RET)\*

### SUN CITY CENTER FL

LTC JACK A. CRAIG, USA (RET)\*

LTC WYLMA H. BALDWIN, USA\*







"IT IS NOBLER TO SERVE THAN TO BE SERVED"

# OFFICER REVIEW®

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS

[www.moww.org](http://www.moww.org)

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1898-1987

*The Officer Review* wishes to acknowledge the generosity of VADM George Carroll Dyer, USN (Ret), the 39th Commander-in-Chief (1969-1970) and benefactor of the VADM Dyer Writing Competition.

## Look! Are Your Dues Due?



## 77th Anniversary of the Four Chaplains



When the US Army Transport Dorchester was struck by a German submarine, 3 February 1943, four Army chaplains spread out among the Soldiers, calming the frightened, tending the wounded and guiding the disoriented toward safety. They were LT George Fox, a Methodist; LT Alexander Goode, a Jewish Rabbi; LT John Washington, a Roman Catholic Priest, and LT Clark Poling, a Dutch Reformed minister. Credit: Army.mil

View a US Department of Defense video by Scott Howe, "THE FOUR CHAPLAINS: Sacrifice at Sea" at <https://youtu.be/WgYYknOuLOM>