

**NEWSLETTER
SEPTEMBER 2021
VOLUME 10 - NO. 9**

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Patton Battalion - USABOT is a chapter of the US Army Brotherhood of Tankers and is a 501(c)3 Non-Profit.

Patton Battalion - USABOT covers Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky & Tennessee.

The Blood and Guts Newsletter covers events and activities within our area and USABOT National.

EIN:
And registered with the state of Kentucky

Patton Battalion - USABOT

Total: 93 paid members

24 Lifetime Members

53 Annual Members

2 Associate Member

438 on Battalion Facebook Page

PATTON BATTALION - USABOT

ILLINOIS - INDIANA - KENTUCKY - TENNESSEE

CALL FOR ASSISTANCE! In the first story in the newsletter I am asking for help with a definition and listing of skills. As I kept talking about Don Moriarty and Armor Archaeology I kept finding it hard to define what that was. So I asked several friends in different fields their definition and most responded with "Don." Well that doesn't help define what Don did. Or who he was for that matter. So I have a little story on my thoughts on the matter. If you can think of anything to add or something that is missing I need your help to maybe see that this get turned into an award, a designation from the Center of Military History or something we as USABOT could present.

LTC Norberg has been a name that has been nagging at me for many years. I came across the name in some papers on MG Holmes Dager during the Korean War. After digging and digging something finally turned up and I was able to verify his name. I was also able to find an obituary that verified the story that I had found. In his obituary it mentioned that he served with Armored units in North Africa and Europe. He then transferred to Military Intelligence and was sent to the Pacific. He would serve there and later in Korea. I am working to find out more about this man but I thought I would share the story that I found. It is very interesting and I think it should be shared. Not a typical tanker story but lets expand your horizons a little.

With the beginning of the school year this is also the beginning of High School golf and this means no free weekends for some time. This has reduced the time available to meet up and get together with the battalion members. The American Legion Post 113 that we would usually meet for breakfast at has been open and closed again. I know that we have talked about a meeting happening but until golf is over there will not be an open spot on the calendar. So hopefully soon we can get together.

The 9th Annual Tanker Homecoming is fast approaching. I hope some of you can attend. It is always a great event full of fun stories and good times. You never know who you might meet at Homecoming. You may even run into the guy who went to Master Gunner School with CSM(R) Jim Benham!

KP Morris
Patton 6

[HTTPS://DOUGHBOY.ORG](https://DOUGHBOY.ORG)
WWW.USABOT.ORG
[HTTPS://19SERIESCLOTHING.COM](https://19SERIESCLOTHING.COM)

Armor Archaeology

On May 3, 2021, Donald Peter Moriarty, III passed away and the Armor community lost a great Armor historian and researcher. In the following days someone mentioned that Don had titled himself the “Armor Archaeologist.” In the following weeks I began to look at definitions for what an archaeologist was and for that matter the definition of a historian.

One of the things that BG Albin F. Irzyk tried to instill into me was to do your own research. Gen Irzyk always said that many authors use other books to write their book and never really do the required research to find the details. It is one of the most valuable things he mentored into me. So I did a little research.

Historian, noun

his to ri an | \ hi-'stòr-ē-ən , -'stär- \

Definition of historian

1: a student or writer of history especially: one who produces a scholarly synthesis

2: a writer or compiler of a chronicle

www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/historian

Now it defines a historian as someone that writes. I know Don did write some but it was mostly through storytelling that he did the vast majority of his historian duties. Or that’s the way I heard it. He did compile information but it was mostly in his head although he was known to have many electronic devices filled to capacity with information.

Archaeology, noun

ar chae ol o gy | \ ,är-kē-'ä-lə-jē \

variants: or archeology

Definition of archaeology

1: the scientific study of material remains (such as tools, pottery, jewelry, stone walls, and monuments) of past human life and activities

2: remains of the culture of a people : ANTIQUITIES

Also archaeologist \ ,är-kē-'ä-lə-jist \ noun; one that specializes in a (specified) art or science or skill

www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/archaeologist

Archaeologists use evidence left behind by earlier civilizations to gather information about human history and prehistory. They excavate, recover, and analyze artifacts that might include tools, cave paintings, building ruins, and pottery.

Archaeologist Duties & Responsibilities

Some typical job duties for this occupation include:

- Conducting excavation with shovels and other tools
- Developing and maintaining a cultural resource information base for the field
- Performing archival research, testing, and evaluation
- Maintaining archaeological inventories
- Making presentations to the public, at workshops and other venues
- Completing field forms, drawing sketch maps, and preparing profile and plan view field drawings
- Washing, bagging, and labeling artifacts
- Consulting with the project team about laws and regulations concerning cultural resource issues

www.thebalancecareers.com/archaeologist-525984

What Don did as a volunteer for the Patton Museum and the Armor Collection cannot be better described as an archaeologist. He would carefully sift through the bottoms of hulls, cracks, corners and crevices to see what he could find. This is where he would find the smallest of details and that would always lead to more research.

Is there a difference between an archaeologist and a historian?

Key Differences

- Historian studies history, whereas archaeologist takes archaeology as a profession.
- A historian takes information from the documented records and evidence; on the other hand, archaeologists study based upon physical events.
- A historian does not have fieldwork; conversely, an archaeologist has to do work in the field.
- The historian does not need to travel the cites to take information; on the flip side, archaeologist needs traveling to collect data.
- A historian can get a sufficient job on graduation level, while an archaeologist needs at least a postgraduate degree to get a good job.
- A historian studies the artifacts, while an archaeologist studies them and categorizes them according to their period in history.

www.difference.wiki/historian-vs-archaeologist/

Armor Archaeology - Cont.

When I started probing into these two definitions I came across a list of different archaeologists and below I found the definition of the Battlefield Archaeology.

Battlefield Archaeology

This sub-field of archaeology focuses solely on studying the battlefields and evidence of military activity from the past. Battlefield archaeologists may use non-invasive technology like GPR (Ground Penetrating Radar) to look for features like trenches, roads, and forts or metal detectors to look for old munitions. In some cases, battlefield archaeology is being used to discover fallen soldiers so they can be identified and given proper burial. In the US, most battlefield archaeology focuses on the Civil and Revolutionary Wars while in Europe there is a great deal of study on the battlefields of WWI and WWII.

I could find the source I found this definition on.

What is battlefield archaeology?

Battlefield archaeology refers to the scientific study of a cultural landscape on which a military action – or battle – occurred. Archaeologists understand that by studying what was left behind after the battle occurred, historians, preservationists, and researchers can better understand how the battle unfolded. When studying the material culture, or artifacts, it is also critically important to study the topography, or the physical features of an area. Troops often used the landscape to their advantage, such as points of concealment and higher elevations. This just one reason why battlefield preservation is so important – without pristine landscapes, much of the knowledge we can gain through archaeological investigations could be lost forever.

www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/faqs-battlefield-archaeology

The University of Glasgow, Scotland offers a class on Battlefield Archaeology! There are other colleges and universities that offer this course as well.

Someone mentioned the International Hopology Society. After looking into that it appears to be based of humans and armor attached to the body. Their definition or mission. *“The IHS exists to study the evolution and development of human combative behavior. This study encompasses the segment of human culture concerned with weapons, armor, combative accouterments and fighting systems, in regard to their technical characteristics and the ways in which they interact with the economic, political, social and religious institutions of human societies.”*

<http://kamuelacopy.com/hopology.com>

I don't believe that this falls into the category of an Armor Archaeologist.

So how do we define the Armor Archaeologist? I see the definition as;

The study of armored vehicles, armored warfare, tactics, use on the battlefield, development, restoration and/or storytelling of the Armor Branch and Armor vehicles. Recording and documenting the history of armored warfare and peacetime utilization.

The other definitions seem to have some type of education level attached to them but in the case of the Armor Archaeologist passion and experience are the keys to success.

So as you read this and you are thinking that I have missed something then this is where I will need your help. Help me make a definition of what Don did or what we need to complete a definition. I asked many different folks about their definition of an Armor Archaeologist and the response was “Don.” Well, that's what I am going for but we have to be able to identify what separated Don from any other. If we are to name this, make this an award, or make it something other than a title we need guidelines or a formal list of what is expected.

The U.S. Army definition is “A field historian is an Army historian, military or civilian, that serves outside of the Center of Military History documenting, recording, and reporting the official history of the Army at the command and unit levels.” *From ATP 1-20, Military History Operations, June 2014, page 1-3.*

If you want to help me in this endeavor please send your thoughts or replies to pattonbattalion@outlook.com. Please use Armor Archaeology as the subject line.



LTC Stephen Norberg

On 10 July 1950 Major General (R) Holmes Ely Dager assumed the duties of Chief of Staff, Joint Special Operations, G-2, Far East Command. The major duties listed are; Responsible to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 for supervision and coordination of all activities of special intelligence units engaged in collecting intelligence and in conducting counter-intelligence measures throughout the Far East Command and its sphere of interest. Maintains effective liaison with other U.S. agencies to insure the support and success of such endeavors. Prepares plans and policies for operations, subject to G-2 approval. Directs preparation of, and authenticates appropriate reports on all activities.

While researching MG Dager the following report mentions him and I have spent many years trying to learn more about Major Norberg. This is the report as it was provided to me.

In 1950 the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, GHQ, Far East Command, operating under Department of the Army and CINCFE directives was charged with the penetration of FEC peripheral areas for the purpose of obtaining positive intelligence relating to the overall security of the Far East Command. This mission, under G-2, was assigned to the Joint Special Operations Branch, G-2. In June 1950 at the outbreak of Korean hostilities and during succeeding months, Major S.A.B Norberg, 0-320837, was assigned to Joint Special Operations Branch, G-2, as Assistant Executive Officer and Executive Officer under Major General H. E. Dager (Ret), who was Chief of JSO Branch, G-2. The Chief, JSO Branch operated directly under the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, GHQ-FEC.

On 26 August 1950 the Chief of Staff, REF directed the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, FEC to take immediate action, if necessary, through the medium of clandestine operations, to obtain information on the tactical and strategic situation in the general area of Seoul and Inchon, Korea. This mission was assigned by G-2, FEC to JSO Branch. Acting on verbal instructions of the Chief, JSO Branch, Major Norberg, together with the Chief of Operations, CIA in the FEC immediately drew up a plan to implement this directive. This plan, designated as Operation Trudy Jackson was approved by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, FEC with the concurrence of the Commander, Naval Forces, FEC and the Commanding General, Far East Air Forces. This operation was monitored throughout its duration by the Chief, JSO and Major Norberg, then Executive Officer of JSO, G-2. This operation involved the utilization of a small unit operating directly under the supervision of JSO, G-2 and consisted of three Army officers (1 Major, 2 Lts) and one Naval Officer (Lt) and a small group of carefully selected and trained indigenous personnel. Minute preparations and instructions covering both operative and logistics were carried out by Major Norberg, prior to departure of this operational unit. This involved the close coordination and utilization of both United States Air and Naval facilities. The Trudy Jackson unit supplied with portable hand generated two-way radios were flown to a port in southern Japan where they boarded a British Naval craft and were surreptitiously transported to one of the islands in the mouth of Inchon Harbor, arriving there on 1 September 1950. Utilizing indigenous personnel and small fishing sampans, the Trudy Jackson unit succeeded in pin-pointing enemy installations in the Inchon-Seoul area and through use of special radio equipment transmitted vital intelligence information direct to GHQ, FEC, and CINC UN Command in Tokyo, which culminated in the successful landing and invasion by the United States and UN Forces at Inchon on the morning of 15 September 1950.

The Trudy Jackson unit, despite subsequent detection and attack by local enemy forces, succeeded in remaining in the Inchon area until the arrival of the invasion forces, led by the Commander-in-Chief, Far East on the morning of 15 September 1950. The acquisition of this vitally important intelligence, the accuracy of which was later confirmed by aerial reconnaissance photos in many instances, contributed greatly to the success of the Inchon Landing and subsequent capture of that city and the capitol city of Seoul by the US and UN Forces.

Having successfully completed this mission the Trudy Jackson unit was ordered back to Japan and approximately 20 September 1950 JSO, G-2 received instructions from the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, GHQ- FEC to activate a second-phase operation along the lines of Operation Trudy Jackson at the earliest possible moment. Upon receipt of these instructions, the Chief, JSO, G-2, Gen Dager, again instructed Major Norberg to initiate plans and activate a new operation similar in nature to the successful Trudy Jackson Operation. Acting under these instructions, Major Norberg prepared new plans in order to implement and initiate a second operation which was designated as "Operation Racketeer." This plan involved close coordination of and the utilization of US Air Force and US Navy as US Army facilities. The plan for Operation Racketeer was approved by GHQ, FEC and was concurred in by the CG, FEAF, and Commander, US Naval Forces, Far East. The purpose and mission of Operation Racketeer was, through clandestine means, to obtain positive, tactical and strategic military intelligence in the area of North Korea and in such other areas as may become of interest during present and future operations. Specific EEI, (essential elements of information) included troop strength, ground, air and naval unit identity, equipment, both mobile and defensive, deployment and movement of enemy forces, location of the source, stockpiling areas and tracking of mines in the Yellow Sea area. To accomplish this mission, JSO obtained a ship to be used as communications and operating base from COM NAVFE which would receive logistic support from US facilities at Inchon, Korea. The plan visualized the utilization of this vessel as a floating base and fast surface transportation, to accomplish the dispatch and pickup of agents to and from strategic points in the Yellow Sea area including North Korea and areas contiguous thereto; to handle radio traffic between agents and the ship and between ship and GHQ, FEC in Tokyo; to provide logistic support to small landing craft such as sampans, etc., and any advanced shore operating base as established; and to act as issuing agency for weapons, supplies and equipment to support penetrations.

LTC Stephen Norberg - Cont.

This plan as approved visualized the utilization of a small group of military personnel and a number of carefully selected and trained Koreans, which would compose a force of armed guerillas in order to carry out effectively this highly dangerous penetration of distant areas far behind the enemy lines. This plan also envisaged direct radio communications between agents and guerillas on shore and from the ship direct to General Headquarters, FEC, Tokyo. The implementation of this plan required detailed planning, close coordination between the US Army, Navy and Air Commands in Tokyo as well as in the field. Major Norberg, utilizing his experience gained in operation Trudy Jackson effectively completed the required coordination. Prior to the initial jump-off Major Norberg made a preliminary trip to Korea to recruit certain indigenous personnel including the selection of trained operators capable of transmitting in both Korean and English. In the course of the planning and coordination stages which occupied a period of 7 to 9 days, JSO was assigned the use of a Submarine chaser belonging to the South Korean Navy and arrangements for its use and its arrival at Inchon to take aboard the personnel and equipment of Racketeer were carried out during Major Norberg's preliminary trip to Korea. Prior to take-off time Operation Racketeer was assigned an additional mission by COMNAVE (Navy) to locate, and render ineffective the source of enemy mining of Korean western coastal waters. A further mission was given to Racketeer by the Air Force (FEAF) to locate and capture a reported enemy radar station off the mouth of the Yalu River.

In the meantime, a request had been made for four enlisted specialists with certain requirements, two of whom were to be radio communication experts. Originally, the Chief, JSO, Gen Dager, had planned to use a Navy Lt, who was assigned to JSO to command the operational unit. Major Norberg, who had volunteered to command the Trudy Jackson unit, again volunteered to command the Racketeer team and was ordered to proceed to Korea as Deputy Commander of the Racketeer team.

Final arrangements having been completed, the US personnel of Operation Racketeer, consisting of Major Norberg, a Navy Lt and 2 Army enlisted men departed by air for Kimpo Airbase, Korea on schedule. Accompanying the US team were 5 Korean radio communication men and a supply of arms, ammunition, radio and other supplies and equipment.

Arriving in Korea according to the pre-arranged plan, the recruited Korean guerillas and agents were organized, brief and equipped. The two US Army enlisted communications men had not yet been obtained in Tokyo, but the Racketeer team was ordered to proceed in view of the critical combat time-table in Korea.

The Racketeer patrol, upon the arrival of South Korean submarine chaser, PC-703 (South Korean Navy Captain and crew), departed from Inchon on 16 October 1950. Proceeding northward through mine infested waters along the western coast of North Korea, Racketeer captured, occupied and established a temporary advanced base on the island of Taechong-Do (38-N-124-40E)

During the first leg of the voyage aboard the PC-703 it was learned that mechanical trouble had developed and as a result, the fresh drinking water system had broken down. The fresh water tanks held only a limited supply. During this time jamming of radio communications channels by the enemy and the inability of the recruited Korean operators to effect radio contact with GHQ, Tokyo, according to the prearranged plan, necessitated as immediate return to Inchon. The advance base, having been established and personnel, weapons and equipment unloaded at Taechong-Do, Major Norberg returned to Inchon to replenish the supply of drinking water and contacted Gen Dager through the local Army Communication channels ashore. Gen Dager stated that the two US Army enlisted communications men had been obtained and were being flown to Korea. He further requested that they be met at Kempo Air Base upon arrival for the purpose of joining Racketeer. The communications EM arrived as scheduled, were met by Major Norberg and returned to Inchon and boarded the PV_703 for return to the unit on Taechong-Do. Only after the arrival of the 2 US Army communications EM were communications established between Racketeer and GHQ, FEC, Tokyo.

During this period the Racketeer team, utilizing small sampans, had captured the adjoining island of Paengyong-do (38-N-124-30E) against determined enemy resistance. Upon the return of the PC 703 Racketeer unit again proceeded northward in the direction of Sinuiji and the mouth of the Yalu River. Enroute to this target area, the principle stockpile of enemy floating mines was located and subsequently destroyed on the island of Cho-Do (38-30-N-124-40-E). the Racketeer patrol continued towards its destination despite heavy monsoons and enemy floating mines and on 23 October arrived in the vicinity of the mouth of the Yalu River. The numerous islands between the mouth of the Yalu River and Sinai-do (39-35-N-124-53E) were found to be occupied by the enemy and in order to carry out its mission Racketeer patrol reconnoitered and captured enemy occupying units equipped with light and heavy machine guns and numbering approximately 50 on each island.

Within a continuous period of 48 hours, (24 and 25 October 1950), more than 100 miles from the nearest US or UN troops, the imminence of enemy air attack, and with no means of armed support other than indigenous guerrillas who had had, of necessity, only a brief period of training, Major Norberg and the Racketeer patrol captured 8 major islands between the Yalu River mouth and Sinmi-do (39-35N-124-53E). These islands were captured in the face of determined enemy resistance by occupying units equipped light and heavy machine guns. During this brief period and despite further enemy resistance in the form of a coast artillery gun emplacement, located on the peninsula at the mouth of the Yalu River, which was knocked out by the use of the three-inch gun on the forward deck of PC-703, the agents and guerrillas were put ashore, and though casualties occurred during this encounter with enemy forces, a number returned enabling the Racketeer patrol to obtain vitally important intelligence concerning growing troop concentration in the Sinuiji area on the Manchurian border, the recommissioning of the Sinuiji airstrip and the exact location of a well camouflaged troop transshipment point at the time that the first of the Chinese troops were crossing the North Korean border to reinforce the North Korean troops.

LTC Stephen Norberg - Cont.

Major Norberg's personal leadership, personal disregard of danger, risking capture, torture and death during the entire period, overcame the dangers, difficulties and obstacles placed in the way of the Racketeer patrol. Major Norberg distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism and exceptionally valorous conduct in the face of enemy fire, his personal example serving as an inspiration to those under his command, operating more than 100 miles behind enemy lines in mine-infested waters. Major Norberg's outstanding disregard of personal safety, his outstanding example of purpose and tenacity both afloat and in amphibious attacks on fortified positions contributed greatly to the success of a mission which resulted in the acquisition of strategic intelligence and territory of the highest importance to General Headquarters, United Nations.

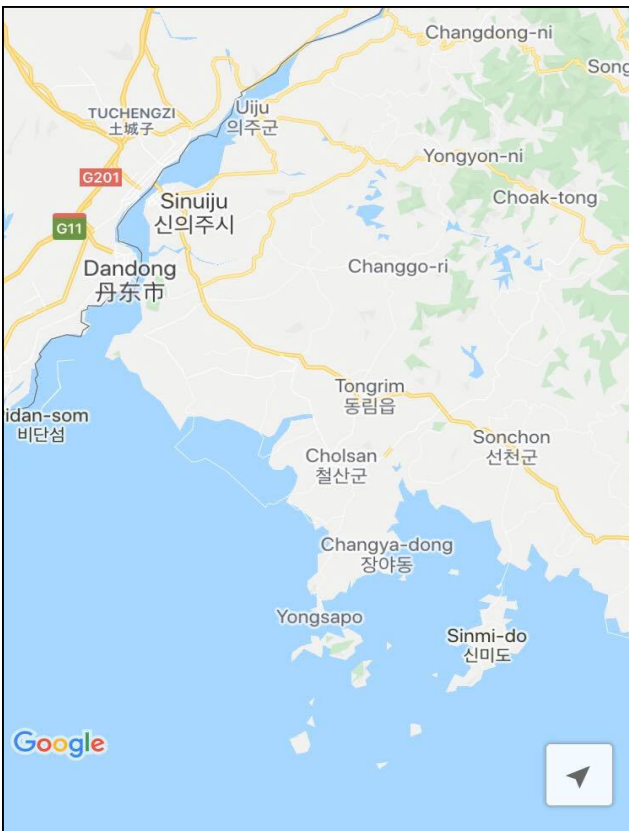
His action was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Military Service.

It took me several years of effort to finally get the name S.A.B. Norberg to come up and I found his full name. At the time he was Major Stephen Archie Bernard Norberg. He retired as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1960. This is the information from his obituary in 1961.

"Lt. Col. Stephen A. Norberg (USA ret.) died Thursday at Alexandria's National Orthopedic Hospital. An intelligence officer during most of his military career, Col. Norberg served under Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Korean War. He was a liaison officer with the South Korean forces and directed guerilla force behind enemy lines. He also served in Tokyo with the Far East Command and worked with the General Staff at the Pentagon. He won Silver and Bronze Stars for his overseas work. During World War II, Col. Norberg served in Africa and Europe with armored units. He was transferred to intelligence and also served in the Far East and Pacific campaigns. After the war, he served with the Joint Advisory Group in Greece as a liaison officer to the Greek Army. He returned to Greece before his retirement in 1960 and was attached to the American Mission there. He lived at the Presidential Gardens in Alexandria with his wife, the former Julie Comiensi, who survives. Col. Norberg also leaves his mother, Jennie Norberg of Brooklyn, N.Y."

I have not been able to find out which armored unit Norberg served with in WWII. I cannot verify that the story before is a citation or recommendation for an award or if it was awarded. I do have a letter between Gen Dager and Gen Charles Willoughby dated 10 September 1952 in which Gen Dager mentions that Clark, Navy Lt. Eugene Clark, was the person in charge was the operation was conducted over water. Dager does verify that Norberg was the man in charge of the supply and communications. Gen Dager does mention "Cooperation in all the JSO projects WAS good UNTIL it came to credit then the glory-hunters went to town. Competition in business is always expected. In war it is always an incentive UNTIL it destroys coordination of effort, then it is disastrous and frequently costly in human life."

LTC Stephen Norberg is buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Section 7, Grave 10057-1.

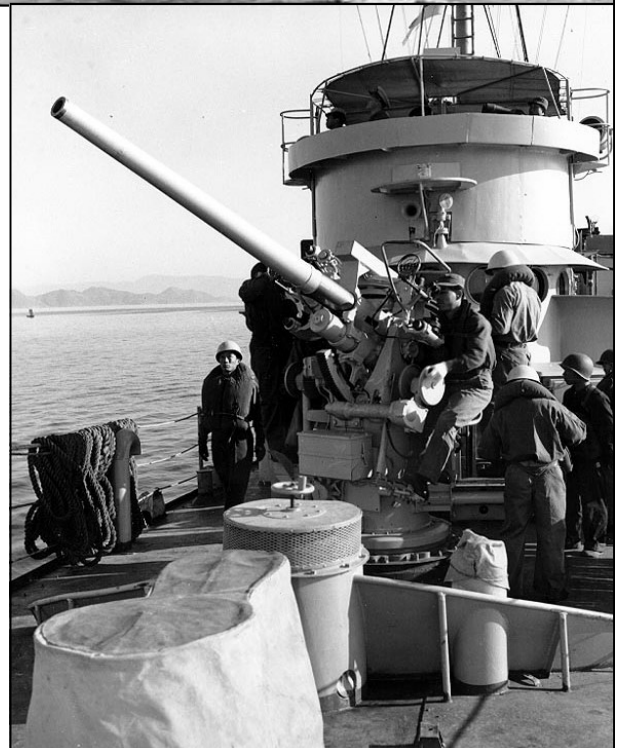




Sam Kak San (Submarine Chaser # PC-703, 1950-1960)

Sam Kak San, a 173-foot submarine chaser originally completed in 1945 as the USS PC-802, was transferred by the United States to the Republic of Korea in 1950. Arriving in South Korea shortly after the outbreak of the Korean War, she played an active role in the fighting in inshore waters and among the Korean peninsula's offshore islands. Following the end of the conflict, Sam Kak San continued her South Korean Navy service until 1960.

This page features views of the Republic of Korea submarine chaser Sam Kak San (PC-703, 1950-1960).



More New Items!

NEW ITEM ALERT !!!

We now have a Red Ball Express sticker. It was proposed to us that the logistics community wanted to be a part of the story we are sharing on Patton and the US Tank Corps. It was during WWII that the Red Ball Express kept Patton and the Third Army moving!

So we now have the “Keep'em Rolling” stickers. These are 4” tall stickers that will be \$5 each.

These stickers are made the same as the Treat'em Rough and TD stickers.

UV PROTECTED LAMINATE

Every sticker we produce comes with a Satin, Glossy or Matte UV layer to protect your stickers against fading, cracking or peeling. This layer is also scratch resistant.

INK LAYER

We use Greenguard Gold-Certified Eco-Solvent inks in our printers that produce rich and vibrant colors.

PRINTABLE VINYL

The 5 year durability of our pure white vinyl keeps your stickers looking sharp for years. Our vinyl can be stretched slightly to help adhere to curves.

WATERPROOF ADHESIVE

Your sticker won't come off in the rain, snow or the side of a boat! They can even be run through the dishwasher.

REMOVABLE BACKING PAPER

Easy to peel silicon coated backing paper protects the adhesive until you're ready to put your sticker on something.



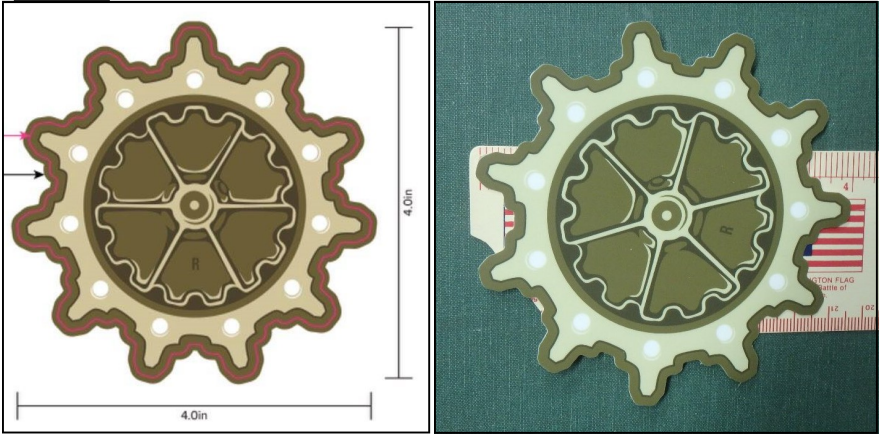
The Treat'em Rough and Tank Destroyer soft PVC Vinyl patches! These patches come with the Hook and Loop backing so they can be sewn onto anything.

The Tank Destroyer patch is the exact same size as the TD sticker. 3”.

The Treat'em Rough patch is slightly larger than the decal. 4” x 3”.

These are both on the website! These are \$10 each!

Tank Corps



The 100 Years of Armor sprocket design.

I have 90 of these, we get them up on the website we will have them available. These will run the same as the other stickers which are \$5.

Finally arrived! This is the Lumberjack Tank Destroyer Mug! This is the larger 15oz mug.

These are on the website!

These are the same 11oz Diner mug. Cost will be the same as the Treat'em Rough mug, \$25.

I originally ordered the minimum of these as we were not sure of how well these will go over. So I had 47 of these to start with but I am down to 8 as of this time.

So I have 8 of these mugs on hand and ready to ship.



Patton Battalion has restocked the favorite Treat'em Rough mugs!!!

Its an 11oz Diner Mug made here in the USA by Deneen Pottery. These are available for \$25 each and shipping if needed is between \$8 and \$10 depending on quantity and distance.



We now have Gloss/White (16) and Black (40) on hand. So they are going quick. Contact me or look for them on the 19Series Website.



Patton Monument Report for 2021

As of September 1, 2021, the Monument fund has \$16,645.00.

Total in Monument Account: \$16,645.00.

The Bourg Tee Shirts we have on hand. **(UPDATED)**

Large: Yellow - 2, **2XL:** Yellow - 2, Tan - 2, OD - 4, **3XL:** Yellow - 2, Tan - 2, OD - 1, **4XL:** Yellow - 1.

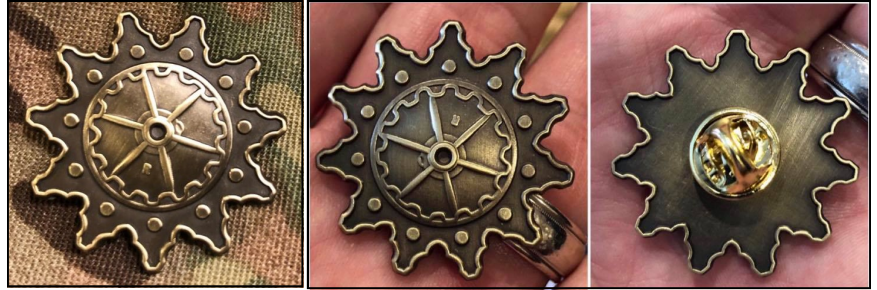
M4 Tee Shirt

Large: Tan - 1.

2XL: Tan - 1

Lapel Pins

We are looking at \$12 each for these.



I have over 40 of the Treat'em Rough stickers again! We are asking \$5 each, which includes shipping. If you want some please contact me!

Patton Battalion Funds / Memberships / Dues

The Patton Battalion, as of September 1, has 438 members on our battalion Facebook page. Out of those 451 members we are currently at 93 paid members. The Patton Battalion has \$.38 in funds in the PayPal account. We have \$411.58 in the Patton Operating account. Battalions funds are \$411.58. There are no Monument funds in the Battalion account as of this time.

In order to be a paid member of the battalion you must be a paid member of USABOT National. Again, a paid first year membership of \$15.00 which gets you a free battalion patch. Since we now have the battalion patch in the larger size both in color and subdued you have a choice as to which one you want free with your paid membership.

Both patches are also available for \$5 EA.

Your annual membership renewal will be \$10.00 every year after that. **Annual dues for the battalion are now due in June of each year!**

You can pay for your battalion membership through Paypal at:
pattonbattalion@outlook.com or
patton.battalion@usabot.org.

If you don't have a Paypal account you can send a check or Money Order to:

Patton Battalion - USABOT
1432 Flood Road
Shelbyville, KY 40065



ATTENTION

USABOT Memberships can be renewed and purchased By mail at

USABOT
68 West Marion ST
Doylestown, OH 44230

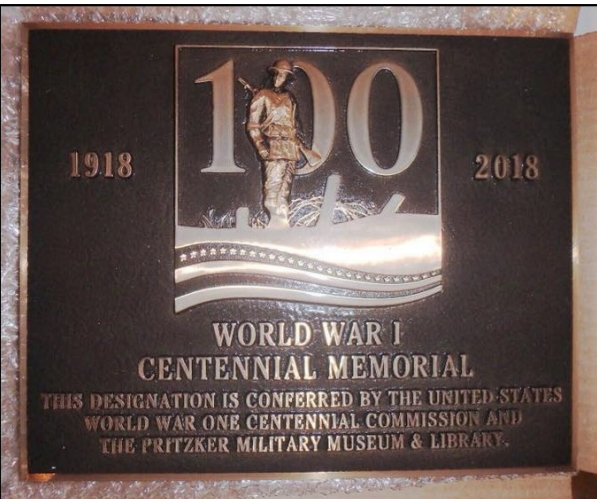
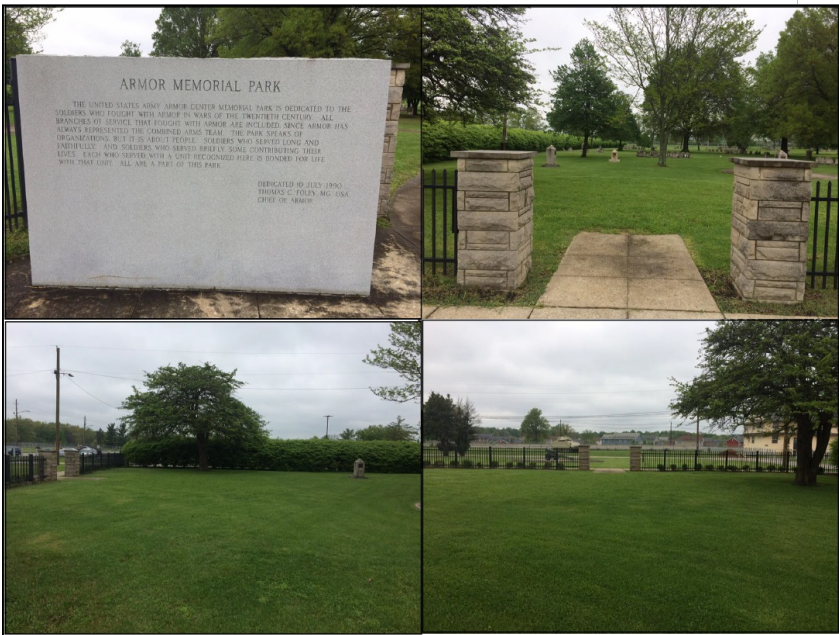
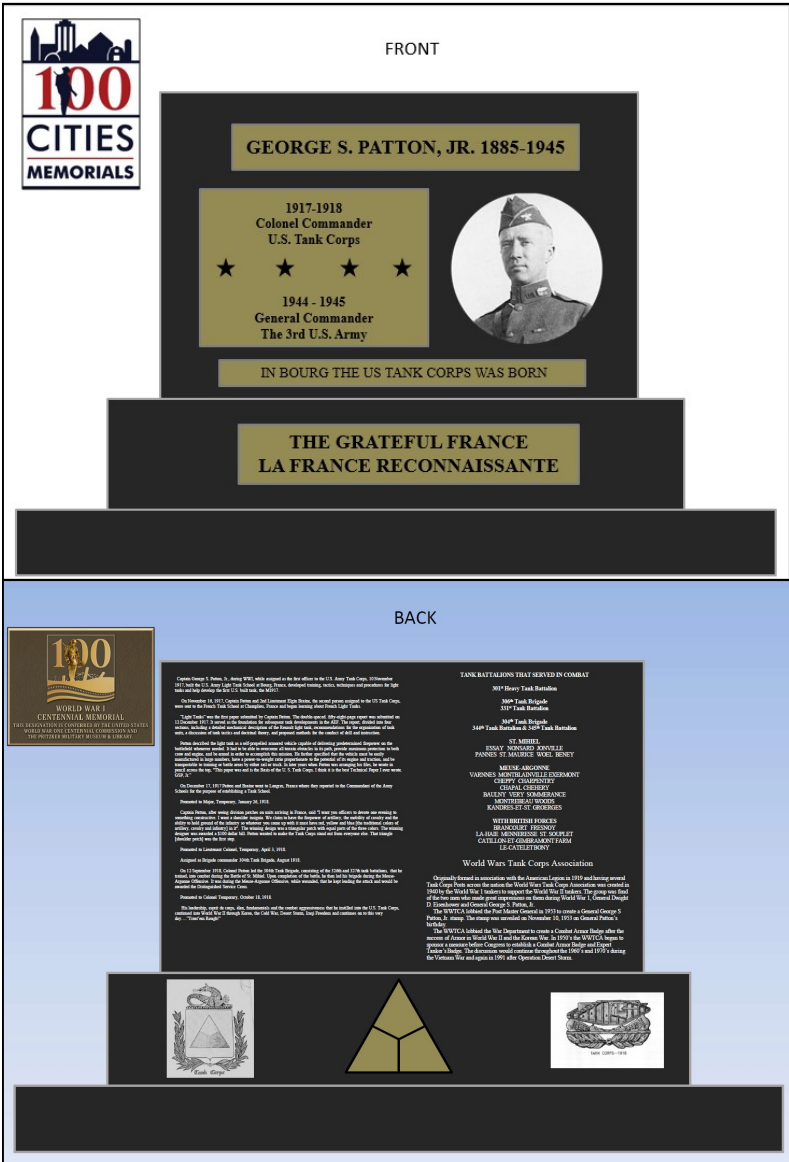
Make checks payable to USABOT
If at all possible try to go the USABOT Store Online
and register there so that the G4 can track.

WWW.USABOT.ORG

Patton Joins the US Tank Corps Monument

The US Tank Corps shirts we still have few tees left!

<https://19seriesclothing.com/>





Patton Battalion - USABOT

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Be sure to check us out on
Twitter @pattonbattalion

Cav Rollout Day has arrived!
Looking forward to a great 21-09 with the Blackhawks of 8-1 CAV!
#RolloutDayIsTheBestDayInAtropia



Coming up in the October Issue - 9th Annual Tanker Homecoming, FT Carson, CO.

Upcoming Events

US Cavalry & Armor Association Chapter Fort Knox - Stable Call monthly meeting, 3rd Thursday of every month, Location TBD - Fort Knox, KY.

Ninth Annual Tanker Homecoming - Fort Carson, CO - October 14-17, 2021.

Sullivan Cup - Fort Benning, GA - Early in 2021, we will begin planning for the 2022 Sullivan Cup – Best Tank Crew Competition, likely to be executed in 2nd Quarter, Fiscal Year '22, and plans for the Gainey Cup to return around the same time in 2023.

Patton and the US Tank Corps Monument - Fort Knox - *TBD*

