

# OFFICER REVIEW

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WAR

JULY/AUGUST 2011  
Volume 51 • Number 1

MOWW 2011 DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENT

GENERAL JOSEPH F. DUNFORD, JR., USMC





# MOWW || CINC's Perspective

BY CINC COL CLIFFORD D. WAY, JR., USAF (RETIRED)

I stood in a line behind 40 YLC students, ready to sign *The Declaration of Independence*. A speaker reminded us that 56 representatives had earlier gathered on 4 July 1776 to sign below the same words, "And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

*"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."*

—THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

These were not empty words. Five original signers were captured by the British as traitors and tortured before they died. Twelve had their homes ransacked and burned. Two lost their sons serving in the Revolutionary Army; another had two sons captured. Nine of the 56 fought and died from wounds or hardships of the Revolutionary War. Still others died destitute, losing everything. All of these centuries later, one cannot help but admire their selfless commitment to a greater good—the very selflessness reflected today in our Order's Preamble.

My Louisville (077) and Fort Knox (239), KY, visits were multi-purpose. First, I recognized CAPT William W. Dibble, Jr., USN (Ret), for his years of selfless service to the Order—including as MOWW's Vice CINC—with a Gold Patrick Henry award. Second, I observed the Kentucky Bluegrass Challenge Academy YLC that Bill has conducted for two years (photo below). It is one of some 32 Challenge Programs throughout the nation. I've asked Col Richard E. Minor, USA (Ret)—Chair, Patriotic Education Committee—to see what would be needed for other chapters to host challenge groups. There is minimal cost and the Army National Guard supplies supervision, food, bedding and transport.

Third, I visited Region II and received reports from: MG Robert S. Silverthorn, Jr., USA (Ret), MG Ben Butler (240); CAPT Jeffery C. Daus, USNR (Ret), Louisville (077); LTC Ronald L. French, USA Ret, Frankfort (238); LTC Toby W. Martinez, USA (Ret), Fort Knox (239), and CW3 Donald L. Shaw, USA (Ret), Fort Campbell (242). Region II Commander LTC Christopher M. Smrt, USAR (Ret), also attended. My visits also included installation of officers for the LTG Walker-063 (MS), Dallas-069 (TX), Fort Worth-227 (TX) and Philadelphia-017 (PA) chapters. I next visit the Kansas City area to install Region XI officers; I hope all Region chapter commanders attend.



Kentucky Bluegrass Challenge Academy Cadets display the CINC's Coin of Excellence at the graduation from their YLC.  
Source: Author



L-R: CINC Col Clifford D. Way Jr., USAF (Ret) presented CAPT William W. Dibble, Jr., USN (Ret) with MOWW's Gold Patrick Henry award.  
Source: Author

I will visit the Reagan Library and host-chapter Conejo Valley (195) for the *Red, White and Blue Ball*—a major Thousand Oaks YLC fund raiser. I then visit Pacific Lutheran College for the Northwest YLC led by YLC Director (and Region XV Commander) Dave Gibson (Puget Sound-120). I am next the YLC guest speaker at Trinity University (San Antonio, TX) with YLC Director MAJ Wendy Weller. Last, I visit Texas Wesleyan University where I'll be the speaker at the YLC directed by LTC David Wirsig. All in all, it's been a very busy and exciting month—as they all have been during my tenure as your CINC! ★

## MOWW OFFICERS

### Commander-in-Chief (CINC)

Col Clifford D. Way, Jr. (AF)  
cliffway32@tx.rr.com

### Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief (SVCINC)

CAPT Russell C. Vowinkel (N)  
rcv3515@aol.com

### Vice Commanders-in-Chief (VCINCs)

COL M. Hall Worthington (A)  
hworthin@juno.com

LTC Gary O. Engen (A)  
gengen@comcast.net

Capt John M. Hayes (AF)  
nmjhayes@msn.com

Companion Mrs. Jennie McIntosh (HPM)  
gigimc@bellsouth.net

### Treasurer General

LTC John H. Hollywood (A)  
jhhollywood@verizon.net

### Assistant Treasurer General

VCINC COL M. Hall Worthington (A)  
hworthin@juno.com

### Judge Advocate General

COL Earle F. Lasseter (A)  
earlelasseter@pmkm.com

### Assistant Judge Advocate General

LT Stuart M. Cowan (N)  
stuartgm@juno.com

### Surgeon General

CPT (Dr.) Robert E. Mallin (A)  
remhtsgps@earthlink.net

### Assistant Surgeon General

Col (Dr.) Ronald D. Harris (AF)  
coldrhdmd@san.rr.com

### Chaplain General

CDR William J. Houston (N)  
padrebill@hughes.net

### Assistant Chaplain General

CAPT Theodore O. Atwood, Jr. (N)  
Tel: (619) 583-7172

### Historian General

CWO4 Allan R. Peschek (N)  
allanpeschek@harbornet.com

### Assistant Historian General

Companion Julia B. Peschek (HPM)  
allanpeschek@harbornet.com

### General Staff-at-Large (Elected)

COL Gorham L. Black, III (A)  
glblackiii@aol.com

Col Roy E. Gray (MC)  
RoyGr0619@aol.com

CDR John A. Baumgarten (N)  
jabaumgarten@prodigy.net

LTC Ruth L. Hamilton (A)  
ruth12345@aol.com

Capt Deborah A. Kash (AF)  
debbie.kash@gmail.com

### General Staff-at-Large (Appointed)

LtCol William G. Byrne, Jr. (MC)  
wbyrne851@aol.com

Lt Col Loyal G. Bassett (AF)  
gbassett@tampabay.rr.com

CDR Rudolph Matzner (N)  
MATZNERR@bellsouth.net

Maj David E. Wirsig (MC)  
dwirsig@irvingisd.net

CPT Leo J. Goodsell (A)  
leo@westville.org

# OFFICER REVIEW

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS

**CONTENTS**

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## FEATURES

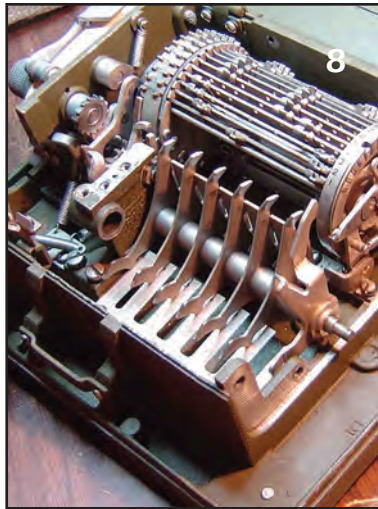
4 Pershing's  
Counter Insurgency

8 The "American"  
Enigma

12 Commander-in-Chief  
End-of-Tour Report  
2010-2011

20 Made in Hanford:  
The Bomb that  
Changed the World

21 The Seventh  
Man



## DEPARTMENTS

14 MOWW 2011 DSA Recipient  
General Joseph F. Dunford, Jr.,  
USMC

15 MOWW 2011  
National Convention  
Registration 15  
Agenda 16  
Tours 18

19 Editor's Notes

22 Remembering...

23 Perpetual Membership:  
The Permanent Gift

24 Surgeon's Tent

25 VA: Have You Heard?

26 Chapters in Action

Gen George G. Meade (026), MD

Gen Critz (155), OK

Phoenix (092), AZ

Gen Matthew B. Ridgway (018), PA

Topeka (086), KS

General Hoyt S. Vandenberg (226), CA

Apache Trail (207), AZ

Columbus (052), GA

Region IV (DC, MD, VA)

El Paso (070), TX

Sun City Center (226), FL

30 Companion Update

31 MOWW Merchandise



## ON THE COVER

MOWW 2011 DSA Recipient General Joseph F. Dunford, Jr., USMC



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“Insurgency has taken many forms over time. Past insurgencies include struggles for independence against colonial powers, the rising up of ethnic or religious groups against their rivals, and resistance to foreign invaders.... Insurgencies and counterinsurgencies have been common throughout history, but especially since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The United States began that century by defeating the Philippine Insurrection.... Before World War I, insurgencies were mostly conservative; insurgents were usually concerned with defending hearth, home, monarchies, and traditional religion. Governments were seldom able to completely defeat these insurgencies; violence would recur when conditions favored a rebellion.”

—FM 3-24 / MCWP 3-33.5 (COUNTERINSURGENCY), PARAGRAPHS 1-15 – 1-17 (EVOLUTION OF INSURGENCY), DECEMBER 2006



**U.S. Regulars  
in trenches,  
Philippines, 1900.**  
Source: USAMHI  
(Heller Collection)

# Pershing's Counter Insurgency

BY BG RAYMOND E. BELL, JR., PHD, AUS (RET)  
HEADQUARTERS CHAPTER

The only reference to an insurgency in the Philippine Islands in the US Army's *Field Manual 3-24* and its Marine MCWP 3-33.5 counterpart is: “*The United States began that century [i.e., the 20<sup>th</sup> century] by defeating the Philippine Insurgency.*” The statement gives little hint to the prolonged American effort to first quell persistent efforts by Philippine nationals to resist western influence if not also to gain independence, and second defeat a Moslem Moro uprising...often referred to collectively as the “Moro Rebellion.” Despite this acknowledgement, the field manual fails to allude to the architect of the most successful counterinsurgency operations against the warlike Moros by the then Captain, and later General of the Armies, John Joseph Pershing.

Pershing is well known to the Companions of the Military Order of the World Wars as the Commander of the American Expeditionary Force to France in World War I. But what gained Pershing the opportunity to lead United States troops first in Mexico and second in a world war was his service during counterinsurgency operations in the Philippine Islands from 1901 to 1913 with breaks in time in between. Pershing made a name for himself



**Captain Pershing in 1901.**

Source: National Archives and Records Administration

when he took an assignment in the Philippines where he earned the respect of the Muslim Moro people on the island of Mindanao. Using a combination of force and friendship, he pacified the region as it had never been. In 1909 he actually returned there and became Military Governor. His techniques there presaged those of the present day practitioners in Iraq and Afghanistan.

It is not necessary here to discuss current techniques and efforts to counter insurgencies not only in the Philippines, but again in Afghanistan. The reader of

this essay will easily identify with Pershing's successful operations on the contested islands of Mindanao and Jolo.

Pershing was what would today be considered an overage captain when he was assigned to the Philippines in 1900. A West Point graduate in the Class of 1886, he had already fought with the cavalry on the western plains, been a tactical officer at the Military Academy and an ROTC professor of military science, and served in Cuba with black troops. His Philippine assignment sent him to Zamboanga on the island of Mindanao where he awaited cavalry troopers of the newly organized 15<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment which was due to arrive in early 1901.

He soon met his adversary. The Moro, a devoted but uneducated Moslem, presented a challenge which made him a difficult person to understand. First, Pershing spent his time learning Spanish and studying the Moros and their special dialects. He recognized that careful preparation was required in dealing with what he considered an uncivilized tribal people. The clannish Moro kept tight control over their women, children and vassals who were virtual slaves. The Moros did not like Americans in their domain. That the Americans were Christians in a Moslem nation (and therefore infidels) made Americans their natural enemies. To kill a Christian was a step towards entrance into the Moslem's Seventh Heaven.

Pershing soon impressed his superiors with his knowledge of the Moros, whom the United States authorities wanted to bring into their fold. Therefore, they dispatched him and a detachment of cavalry and infantry to the small garrison town of Iligan on the north coast of Mindanao. There he was to try to make contact with influential people, i.e., Moro sultans or tribal chiefs. He began by first entertaining an important chieftain named Ahmai-Manibilang, the retired Sultan of Madaya, who came to Iligan from his community in the so-called "Forbidden Kingdom." Although retired,

Manibilang was the single most influential personage among the fragmented inhabitants of the northern shore of the lake. His alliance did much to secure American standing in the area.

Manibilang wanted to know if the Americans were there to stay and would depose the Moro hierarchy. He also wanted to know if the Americans would try to impose their own values—to include imposing their laws on the Moros and converting them to Christianity. Pershing told him yes, the Americans would stay but would respect the Moslem religion. The Americans would also build roads as well to make the Moros rich. After meeting with Manibilang other important Moro dignitaries came to meet Pershing and he also began to exchange letters written in Arabic with them.

As his next step, Pershing decided to try to win the Moros' trust by displaying his own trust in them by visiting Manibilang in his home territory. Beating odds that he would be slain as had others who had traveled to the Lake Sultan Alanto region, Pershing soon won Manibilang's trust. Pershing directed that US Army engineers begin building a network of roads on the north side of the lake. His success on the lake's northern shore, however, was not mirrored on the lake's southern side as the Moros there stepped up their ongoing campaign of ambushes against Americans. The US Army's solution to this situation was to send Pershing south.

Pershing achieved partial success through discrete negotiation. When the time came, however, to show that the Americans could act forcibly, he moved with a powerful and disciplined force. In attacking a formidable Moro fortification at a place called Maciu, Pershing first put it under fire with artillery. Then he waited to see if the Moros would abandon their strong works, which they did. As a strategy, Pershing did not see that maximizing the number of



**American troops fording a river in Misamis Province, circa 1900-1901.**

Source: *Philippine-American War, 1899-1902* (by Arnaldo Dumindin).



Moro casualties, which would include women and children in an attack, would in the long run suit his purposes. His mission was to pacify, not conquer. But where a show of force was required, he would act, but not precipitously.

During Pershing's first tour of duty in the Philippines from 1901 to 1903, there were a number of combat engagements with the Moros. He preferred first, however, to talk with the antagonists. He warned them that failing an amiable agreement, he would bring overwhelming force to bear. He employed a combination of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The Moros inevitably came up on the short end of any encounter. Pershing's disciplined and well-trained troops seldom suffered many casualties.

By the end of May 1903, Moros had been "turned" in the lake region. In that month, what became known as "The March Around the Lake" of today's Lake Sultan Alanto by an expeditionary force of 500 soldiers, Pershing showed the flag and defeated recalcitrant Moros. This ended the insurgency in that part of the Philippines. The march was widely heralded in the United States and the Moros apparently took enthusiastically to a new era in their relations with the Americans.

Pershing won wide acclaim for his performance in the islands and so in 1906 he was promoted to brigadier general directly from the rank of captain. He was to return to the Philippines again that year and again in 1909. He remained there until 1913 as commander and military governor of his old stomping ground—the Moro Province. It was an important assignment and again Pershing was to make a name for himself. The province encompassed several islands—to include Mindanao, Basilan, Jolo, and a



**CAPT Pershing in the advance on Fort Bacolod.** Twelve bound photographs with hand-written captions were taken by amateur photographer Chaplain George D. Rice of the 27th Infantry Regiment during the assault on the cotta of the Sultan of Bacolod on April 6, 1903.

Source: Photographic Collections of the Library of Congress.

number of smaller ones reaching to Borneo. In 1909 there were 325,000 Moros out of a population of some 500,000 inhabitants in the province. Unfortunately, except for those living around Lake Sultan Alanto, the Moros had become largely marginalized by the American presence in the province.

A state of conflict with a wide-spread banditry existed. Pershing turned his troops from large scale operations to low key contact with small detachments located among the local population. These American soldiers were to guarantee that those tribes which wanted to pursue peaceful occupations—such as raising hemp, felling timber or farming—were protected. This

guarantee often required teaming up with local villagers to track down bandits and drive off roving marauders. The scheme generally worked, although there were other measures Pershing had to take to secure the population as well.

White planters were exploiting local workers. Pershing promulgated a minimum wage and set price controls which limited abuses in company stores. He simplified employer-employee relationships. Employers, for example, could no longer sue their workers who did not appear for work. Where military personnel harshly punished Moro misdemeanors but looked the other way at military felonies Pershing put those Americans who broke the law in the stockade. He had newspapers published in the local Moro dialects. He encouraged the Moros to live peaceably as advocated in the Koran. He made sure that work in building roads, schools and hospitals were properly paid for.

However, for all the good Pershing was able to achieve, he also had to deal with a less-than-diplomatic (tolerant) attitude

## MORO REBELLION

The term "Moro Rebellion" refers to United States military operations in Moroland, Philippines, from the declared end of the Spanish-American War to the hand-over of control of the Moro Province to American civil authorities in 1913 with the actual end of the extended Spanish-American War hostilities. The Moro Rebellion is sometimes referred to as the second phase of the Philippine-American War.

The Moro Province is the name of the Province of the Philippines consisting of the current provinces and

regions of Zamboanga, Lanao, Cotabato, Davao, and Sulu.

"Moro" was originally a derogatory term for Filipino Muslims, who primarily inhabit the Sulu Archipelago and the large island of Mindanao. Mindanao is the second largest and easternmost island in the Philippines. This area of the Philippines is sometimes known as Moroland.



Modern Muslim inhabitants of the southern Philippines see the Moro Rebellion as one phase of a continuing struggle against non-Muslim influences, the Spanish, the Americans and the central government of the Philippines.

Given the political and cultural fragmentation of the Moros during this period, the term "rebellion" is somewhat inaccurate—the American

occupation forces did not face a unified insurgency or nationalistic movement, but rather the forces of individual "datus" who refused to accept American control as well as localized popular uprisings.

"Datu" or "datto" is the title for ancient tribal chieftains and monarchs in pre-Hispanic Philippines.

Source: Wikipedia

**Pictured: Two uniformed Moro soldiers in 1909.**

Source: Philippine-American War, 1899-1902 (by Arnaldo Dumindin).

toward Moros in the minds of some American forces and a religious fanaticism on the part of the Moros. Resolving differences among Moros was often accomplished by one man shooting his antagonist. Additionally, when Moro warriors attacked they struck at only white Christians, no matter their rank or sex. Pershing's solution was to disarm the entire province. It had been tried before and failed. Regardless, Pershing made it a crime to carry a weapon such as a rifle or cutting blade. The program, as one might expect, made little progress on Mindanao and none on the small island of Jolo.

It then became time, Pershing decided, for a "surge." It was directed against the Taglibi Moros who were ensconced on Mount Dajo on Jolo. Pershing first had entrenchments dug to prevent the Moros from reaching the sea and accessing the lowland agricultural fields. The Moros on the mountain tried to breach the American defenses and failed. Pershing then moved to attack the Moros on Mount Dajo itself. He sent a thousand man force up the mountain severing the line of Moro retreat. He then ordered his American soldiers to advance to within 300 yards of the summit where he told them not to make contact with the foe and to remain hidden. He then sent friendly Moros to the insurgents on the mountain to encourage them to surrender their weapons and go home. With a minimum of casualties on both sides Pershing got his weapons.

Unfortunately, this was not the end of violence on Jolo. Another major tribe began to victimize those who had surrendered their arms when the surge force left the island. Pershing then returned and chased some five thousand dissident Moros up another volcano cratered mountain named Bad Bagsak. There were so many Moros in their stronghold on the mountain that the fate of the economy on the island was at stake because there were not enough people left to tend the fields. Negotiations followed and the Moros came down from the mountain and brought in the harvest.

Unfortunately, these actions did not end the terrorizing and Pershing now found himself with a dilemma. Pershing wanted to prevent those Moros in the fields from being stampeded back into the crater stronghold, but how to do it? He decided on a surprise



**Americans attacking Macahambus Gorge, Dec 18-21, 1900.**  
Source: *Philippine-American War, 1899-1902* (by Arnaldo Dumindin).

twenty five wounded. Five hundred Moros died—among them fifty women and children. However, the United States victory frightened the dissident Moros and helped bring peace to the province. Pershing claimed that he had disarmed the Moros, but he also probably knew this really was not the case. At the least, though, he had broken the back of the insurgency and the Moro Province

move and this time surreptitiously brought together another surge force. This secretly assembled force deployed between the hardcore fighters in their fortifications on the extinct volcano and the people in the lowlands below. The troops thereby blocked any attempt by the Moros in the surrounding countryside from joining their compatriots on Bad Bagsak.

Beginning on 10 June 1913, Pershing's troops went to work on the entrenched enemy. It was a bitter five-day battle with hand-to-hand combat and the innovative employment of American mountain artillery. The results were gruesome with fifteen American soldiers dead and

thirty five wounded. Five hundred Moros died—among them fifty women and children. However, the United States victory frightened the dissident Moros and helped bring peace to the province. Pershing claimed that he had disarmed the Moros, but he also probably knew this really was not the case. At the least, though, he had broken the back of the insurgency and the Moro Province became quiescent—although as it turned out in later years, not completely.

Pershing finally left the Philippines in 1913 to go on to bigger things. He left behind an accomplishment which the United States and its allies have been trying to match these past ten years. It has not been necessary here to draw comparisons between Pershing's techniques and those being employed in Afghanistan because they are obvious and thus speak for themselves. However, if anything is especially significant, it is that for all the current US Army Field Manual 3-24 and its Marine Corps MCWP 3-33.5 counterpart currently have to say about counter insurgencies, little is much different

today from how Pershing, in his Philippine Islands tours of duty, conducted his campaigns against the Moros early in the twentieth century. ★



**Medic attends to wounded US soldier, Misamis Province, circa 1900-01.**  
Source: *Philippine-American War, 1899-1902* (by Arnaldo Dumindin).



*BG Raymond E. Bell, Jr., AUS (Ret), commanded the 220th Military Police Brigade before retiring in 1989. A Vietnam veteran, he is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, and attended both the Army and National War Colleges.*



# The "American" Enigma

BY COL RICHARD MILLER, USA (RET)  
COL WILLIAM E. FIELDS (209), NEW MEXICO CHAPTER

During World War II, the US Armed Forces issued tens of thousands of the M-209 Hagelin crypto machines and the resulting history is convoluted, to say the least. While there are some similarities to the German Enigma machines, there are also some huge differences—some in favor of the Hagelin and some in favor of the Enigma. Overall, the Enigma comes out on top technically, but it also turned out to be a huge German liability as the Polish broke the machine in the 1930s and passed it on to the UK and the French, who exploited it. Just before France fell, the



M-209



**Joseph John Rochefort**  
Source: Wikipedia

UK set up the cryptographic equivalent of the Manhattan Project at Bletchley Park, UK, with the result of saving lives and taking years off the war. The US did the same "favor" to the Japanese and consequently shortened the Pacific war. Important in this context was the Battle of Midway, and Presidential Medal of Freedom and Distinguished Service Medal-winner Captain Joseph John Rochefort, USN, stationed at Pearl Harbor (Station HYPO), but that effort used IBM punch card technology.

After World War I, it became apparent that hand ciphers like "substitution," "book" or "Playfair" were not good enough for modern commerce (or war), and so the switch to machine ciphers was on as they had a much higher potential of security and speed of encipherment. In a simple substitution cipher, one character is substituted for another. In a book code (cipher), the key is some aspect of a book or other piece of text; book ciphers work by replacing words in the plain text of a message with the location of words from the book being used. The Playfair cipher or Playfair square is a manual, symmetric encryption technique and was the first literal digraph substitution cipher. Playfair is thus significantly harder to break since the frequency analysis used for simple substitution ciphers does not work with it.

Like many machines of the era, the M-209 used an mechanical system of rotors to encipher messages. Enciphered teletype machines such as SIGABA, Typex and the Japanese types (mentioned above) came along later. SIGABA (i.e., the US Army's

Converter M-134 and the US Navy's CSP-888/889 or CSP 2900) was also known as ECM Mark II. SIGABA was a rotor machine used by the United States from World War II until the 1950s. Typex (or Type X or TypeX) machines were British cipher machines used from 1937 and were adaptations of the commercial German Enigma machine with a number of enhancements that greatly increased its security. The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs machine was named Angooki Taipu-B ("Type B Cipher Machine") of 1937. It was code-named "Purple" by the US and was a diplomatic cryptographic machine used by the

Japanese Foreign Office just before and during World War II. The machine was an electromechanical stepping-switch device also used by the Japanese Navy, but was broken by the US as mentioned above—as was the earlier model "Red" cipher machine.

These cipher approaches engendered a spate of efforts, contests, patents, etc., among inventors and their machines with alphabetic wheels, all suitably scrambled. This was the popular approach and it prevailed in the end. In the US military, this machine selection process went on during the 1920s and 1930s, largely under the leadership of LTC William Frederick Freidman of the Army Signals Intelligence Service (SIS)—with help from the Navy's OP-20-G in Washington, DC. LTC Friedman was the chief cryptanalyst of the War Department in Washington, DC, from 1941-1947, and he led the SIS effort which broke the major Japanese diplomatic code in 1940 (i.e., the Purple Code mentioned earlier).

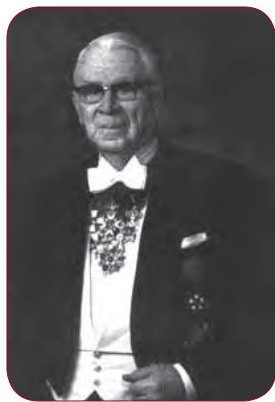


**William Frederick Freidman**  
Source: National Security Agency

As it became increasingly urgent to develop cipher machines due to an obvious war approaching, the US decided to acquire two levels of machines—the first, a very successful in-house multi wheel, electrical SIGABA. This was a large machine for Top Secret messages, such as are found at Embassies. The second—a tactical, portable machine for secret messages—became the smaller M-209 Converter. [Other methods, e.g., code pads,



Navajos and scrambler phones, were also used during World War II but they are beyond this article's scope.]



**Boris Hagelin**  
Source: Covert Action Quarterly

Boris Caesar Wilhelm Hagelin, the Swedish inventor of the M-209, was nearly caught in Europe by the Germans during their 1938 onslaught. However, he managed to escape with his latest mechanical cipher machine plans and parts. Hagelin had been in the crypto business selling his geared jewels, in one form or another, before he fled and so they were an item of commerce. Both Sweden and Italy had adopted the earlier commercial Hagelin C-38 cipher machine for military uses.

While the M-209 resembles an ugly, chubby, brown, metal cigar box, the mechanisms inside the box are astounding. There are six unequal size wheels, gears upon gears, a circular revolving cage and a yellow paper tape feeder. Small tools are racked up on the inside of the lifting lid and the whole unit weighs a mere six pounds. There is no keyboard and the moving, but not switchable, wheels are alphabetic only with no numbers or punctuation.

The M-209 machine is purely mechanical, lever-driven with no batteries, lights or power cords. It operates with a fearful clatter of gears. Messages are ciphered or deciphered, and are printed on a yellow "Western Union" tape in five letter groups with the flip of a lever. The M-209 is user-friendly in that there is a concave surface on the machine bottom that fits on the operator's knee, held in place by attachments and a strap under the arch of the foot. Other refinements include two latches to hold the lid open and a character counter on the left to aid in finding garbles. When in position, the machine's letter wheel falls naturally under the left hand and the hand lever under the right.

The German cipher machine Enigma, the M-209's "competitor," has been the subject of many for years. The German Enigma is comprised of interchangeable and alternate cipher wheels, lights, a European key board and a confusing plug board on the front. As is the case with the M-209, Enigma messages must be



**German cipher machine Enigma**  
Source: Wikipedia

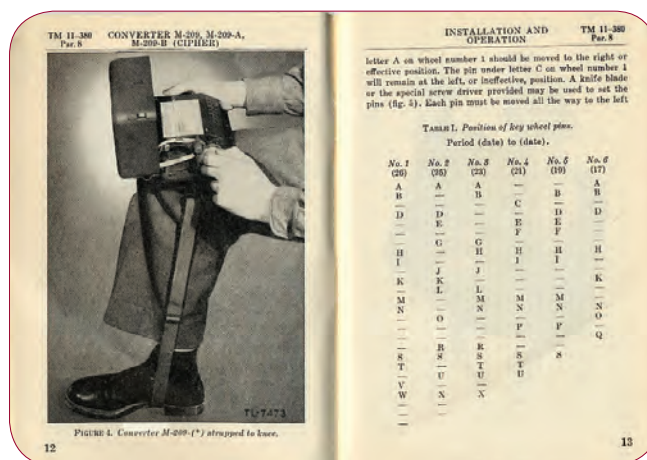
transmitted by Morse code. Consequently, that slows down the process, as the message requires double data handling.

The UK gets the highest marks for their successful labors that resulted in breaking German codes—some beyond Enigma. Theirs was an astonishing triumph, enabled by a big Polish boost. In this context, the Allied successes in the Battle of the

Atlantic and the "Double Cross" deceptions are notable. "Double Cross" involved Britain's MI5 operating a group of double agents during World War II. By January 1941, the UK system had been institutionalised under the Double Cross Committee's supervision.

The German Enigma machine weighs about 26 pounds, comes in a wooden case, and uses mechanical rotating wheels and batteries. It is quite sophisticated and makes the M-209 look like a cash

register. However, Enigma did not print as issued (i.e., as the M-209 did). Both mechanisms are reciprocal and thus are used for ciphering and deciphering, which can also create delays. Consequently, an on-line, encrypted machine was greatly to be desired. Concurrently, the UK developed electronic computers at Bletchley Park, such as the Colossus with 2,500 hundred vacuum tubes ("valves" in UK), to deal with the complexities of Enigma. This was a milestone in cryptologic history. Later during World War II, the US Navy also produced similar decoding machines in Dayton, OH, using US Navy Waves as cleared assemblers at the International Cash Register plant (Building 26).



**M-209 strapped to knee.**  
Source: Author's Collection

Meanwhile the Hagelin M-209 went into mass production in the United States, produced by the Smith-Corona Typewriter Company since this was essentially a patented commercial item. The machine itself was not classified, though understandably the code list was. In the end, some 142,000 M-209s were produced. Ultimately, it was in service until the early part of the Korean conflict, proving it to be rugged and reliable, reasonably easy to use, though not to be trusted above the Secret classification level.

It seems foolish to presume any crypto machine can't ever be read—the classic error of under-estimating the enemy by over-estimating one's own cleverness—but all nations

fell into this trap. Even as the UK broke Enigma and the US broke the Purple machine, the Germans were reading the M-209 from the start, but there was a bureaucratic delay in the effort that the US used to its advantage—thereby buying time.

There are several tricks to using a crypto machine to make them harder to read, or at least to slow down the deciphering process to the point where the intelligence gleaned is stale history on the battlefield. First is a frequent change of wheel settings. Other methods can be used too, e.g., inserting the formatted address in the body of the message (folding) to help prevent a possible standard starting point being

## US Army M-209 Cipher Machine

(US Navy CSP-1500; Manufacturer C-38)

In cryptography, the M-209, designated CSP-1500 by the Navy (C-38 by the manufacturer) is a portable, mechanical cipher machine used by the US military primarily in World War II, though it remained in active use through the Korean War. The M-209 was designed by Swedish cryptographer Boris Hagelin in response to a request for such a portable cipher machine, and was an improvement of an earlier machine, the C-36.

The M-209 is about the size of a lunchbox, in its final form measuring 3.25 by 5.5 by 7 inches (83 by 140 by 178 mm). It represented a brilliant achievement for pre-electronic technology. It used a wheel scheme similar to that of a tele-cipher machine, such as the Lorenz cypher and the Geheimefarnschreiber.

### BASIC OPERATION

Basic operation of the M-209 is relatively straightforward. Six adjustable key wheels on top of the box each display a letter of the alphabet. These six wheels comprise the external key for the machine, providing an initial state, similar to an initialization vector, for the enciphering process.

To encipher a message, the operator sets the key wheels to a random sequence of letters. An enciphering-deciphering knob on the left side of the machine is set to "encipher." A dial known as the indicator disk, also on the left side, is turned to the first letter in the message. This letter is encoded by turning a hand crank or power handle on the right side of the machine; at the end of the cycle, the cipher text letter is printed onto a paper tape, the key wheels each advance one letter, and the machine is ready for entry of the next character in the message. To indicate spaces between words in the message, the letter "Z" is enciphered. Repeating the process for the remainder of the message gives a complete cipher text, which can then be transmitted using Morse code or another method. Since the initial key wheel setting is random, it is also necessary to send those settings to the receiving party; these may also be encrypted using a daily key or transmitted in the clear.

Printed cipher text is automatically spaced into groups of five by the M-209 for ease of readability. A letter counter on top of the machine indicated the total number of encoded letters, and could be used as a point of reference if a mistake was made in enciphering or deciphering.



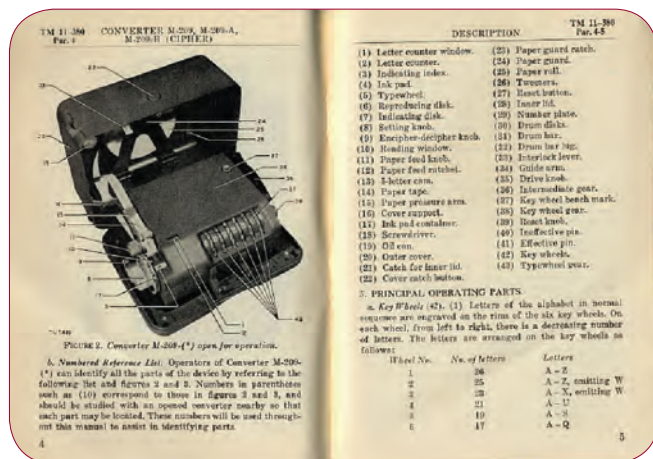
The deciphering procedure is nearly the same as for enciphering; the operator sets the enciphering-deciphering knob to "decipher," and aligns the key wheels to the same sequence as was used in enciphering. The first letter of the cipher text is entered via the indicator disk, and the power handle is operated, advancing the key wheels and printing the decoded letter on the paper tape. When the letter "Z" is encountered, a cam causes a blank space to appear in the message, thus reconstituting the original message with spaces. Absent "Zs," it can typically be interpreted by the operator, based on context.

An experienced M-209 operator might spend two to four seconds enciphering or deciphering each letter, so operation was relatively fast.

The M-209 was good for its time but it was by no means perfect. As with the Lorenz Electric teletype cypher machine (codenamed "Tunny" by the Allies), if a code breaker got hold of two overlapping sequences, he would have a finger hold into the M-209, and its operation had some distinctive quirks that could be exploited. As of early 1943, German cryptanalysts were able to read M-209 messages. It was, however, considered perfectly adequate for tactical use and was still used by the US Army during the Korean War.

Source: Wikipedia





#### Page 4 and 5 "Cipher Keys and Key Lists," from 1944 Technical Field Manual

Source: Author's Collection

obvious. In another example, super-encipherment (used by the Germans) involves running the message through the machine twice or even coding the message by hand cipher and then running that through the machine before transmission. This could be most confusing as it was a code within a cipher.

It seems that when the war got serious, Hagelin sent two of his machines to the US by Swedish diplomatic pouch and then showed up personally in the US. A Hagelin crypto set (C-36) had already been adopted by the Swedish and Italian militaries, thus becoming a proven machine. After negotiations, trials and a slight modification, the US went into licensed production of the resulting M-209. SIS had reckoned this to be a reasonable machine for tactical use, and Hitler had moved on Czechoslovakia and Poland, so there was a demand to increase its use. The M-209 was soon seen as not secure for Top Secret and was thus used, unlike Enigma, only for low-level communications that required short-term scrambling. It worked just fine within its known limitations, but Enigma was a calamity for *Das Reich*, thanks to Bletchley Park in the UK.

The now-defunct Smith-Corona Typewriter Company produced Hagelin's machine. The machine was housed in an aluminum container from Alcoa and further encased in the obligatory shoulder pouch, with snaps and pockets. The US invasion of North Africa saw the system's first use in 1943, and thereafter it was in general use in the US armed forces until the Korean War. Approximately 142,000 M-209s were produced over its lifecycle. The US stopped using Hagelin's machine during the early stages of the Korean conflict but did equip allied Asian military forces with same. The Army then released some 300 machines as trading stock for barter when the National Cryptographic Museum was set up at Fort Meade, MD.



With the key wheels and intermediate gear removed, the guide arms are visible. On the right side is a spring-arm mechanism that steps the intermediate gears by one notch after each encoding.

Source: Wikipedia.

After the War, Hagelin returned to a Sweden, but shortly thereafter moved to Zug, Switzerland, where he set up a company named Crypto AG in 1952. He relocated to Switzerland because Sweden viewed crypto equipment as weaponry and so it had strict laws banning such trade. Crypto AG is still a leading technology company engaged in the development and production of information security systems. During his lifetime, Hagelin introduced a host of machines from A-22 to C-35 to C-52—which resulted in some suggesting he was the only millionaire in the field of cryptology! ★



CAPT Richard H. Miller, USN (Ret) is a member of the Santa Fe, NM, chapter of the MOWW. He is a former Regular Army officer who commanded a 280mm M-65 in the Seventh Army. He is also a graduate of The Citadel (1957) and the University of South Carolina School of Law (1966). He is retired from Naval Intelligence, the Bar of the U.S. Supreme Court and the University of California (Los Alamos, NM). He is active in the Baker Street Irregulars.



# Commander-in-Chief

## End-of-Tour Report—2010-2011

By CINC Colonel Clifford D. Way, Jr., USAF (Ret)



This is my last report to you as your Commander-in-Chief. I'll begin by thanking our Chief of Staff, Brig Gen Arthur B. Morrill III, USAF (Ret), and Mr. R. Ken Staples, at Headquarters for their great support this past year. Thanks also go to the many dedicated Chapter, State, Department and Region Commanders, and the National Officers and Staff, who made my term as your CINC enjoyable, rewarding and

exciting. I tried this year to visit and meet with many of you at Chapter, Department and Region meetings, and during MOWW programs around our great country. My goal this year was to keep us focused in a direction that would be productive and meet the tenets of our Preamble.

During my prior year as SVCINC, I worked with so many at all levels to discuss and set our strategic goals and plans out to 2015, and as your CINC I was pleased to bring that to closure by approving our new Strategic Plan. Thanks go to SVCINC CAPT Russell C. Vowinkel, USN (Ret), for his tireless efforts in this area. The MOWW Strategic Plan is our road map for continuity, consensus and direction through the one-year tenures of future CINC's. I highly recommend each of you visit the MOWW web site, look under "MOWW Strategic Plan 2011-2015," and become familiar the goals for each of MOWW's many programs during the coming years.



During my tenure my membership goal was to increase our membership by 1.5% or a net 148 new members. As of May we are a negative 65 year to date. However, the good news is that of the 268 new members we added to our rolls, 118 of them are Perpetual Members (PMs)! We also created new awards recognizing PM recruiting success—a great step forward. Still, we have issues to work in the membership recruitment and retention areas, and our Chapters are central to this continuous effort. That's why I ask every Chapter Commander to establish annual, measurable recruiting and retention objectives—and meet them!



My travels around the country took me to thirteen of our fourteen regions. Jackie and I visited Chapters or talked with Chapter Officers at Department and Region meetings from 60 of our 117 current chapters or 51 percent of them—exceeding my goal of 50 percent. Chapters are the heart of our organization. This year, the membership committee had suggestions and recruitment ideas in almost every issue of "Officer Review." I will continue to be available to help Chapters apply those proven and successful measures.

In the area of finances, and as past CINC's have done, I sent out three letters soliciting your help in raising money to help underwrite Order operations. To date, we raised about \$88,000 of the \$90K goal—and I'm very pleased with your response. This year we received several generous gifts from the estate of Companions. One was for \$1.2 million, which we used to create the Operational Fund. Another gift will provide approximately \$2,500 annually starting later this year. A third was a single donation of \$1,000. We encourage Companions to make estate donations.





The Strategic goal of increasing MOWW's national and local visibility will happen more this coming year. From the national perspective, the Chief of Staff has been working on developing a new National website to make it more user-friendly and useful. I had appointed two *ad hoc* committees to work with the Chief of Staff in those areas (marketing and website).

The Website Committee members have made their inputs and they are being applied to the new website's development, which will be done in a few months. He is also developing a Facebook page (site), which is nearly done. Here's an interesting factoid: according to *Social Media Today*, in April 2010 an estimated 41.6% of the U.S. population had a Facebook account. Let me assure you Facebook users come from all age groups and backgrounds! The Marketing Committee is still in session and making progress.

The Chief of Staff and Ken have been carrying a big load in these and other areas. As discussed during last year's budget deliberations, a two-person National Headquarters staff for our organization is not going to help us grow—or even do all the things we need to do today. We need to hire a third person, but the Chief deferred on that this year until he could stabilize our financial processes and budget—which they are now. In the interim, National Headquarters replaced its 15-year-old phone system and its eight-year-old computer systems with cost-effective and state-of-the art systems,



which have already improved operations. However, we Companions—me included—must also join the 21st century with updated computer equipment and software programs.

Youth Leadership programs continue to show strength. I visited YLCs at Huntsville (AL), Tallahassee (FL) and the *Bluegrass Challenge Academy* (KY). The Challenge Academy is a newer opportunity. I think it merits further review for possible expanding. I continued with later visits to Trinity University (San Antonio, TX), Wesleyan University (Ft. Worth, TX) and finally to the Northwest YLC in Washington state. Scouting also continues to grow among the chapters, and I was honored to help present our MOWW Resolution in honor of the 100th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America to their CEO. This year we will present the first plaque to honor a Companion who has met the criteria for our new scouting award. We also are expanding our efforts with the Girl Scouts of the USA. Finally, I noted a strong effort to cover JROTC and ROTC programs. The smaller chapters make a special effort in this area. Later this year we have a major opportunity for national visibility at the 2011 National Veterans Day activities and the ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery. We will be the lead veteran organization this year, and will host the National Veterans Day Reception. This will be a major initiative on the next CINC's agenda.

In closing, I appreciate your trust in electing me your 80th Commander-in-Chief. It's been an honor to represent the Order at many programs across our nation, and meet so many great Americans. The Distinguished



Service Award Recipient (see cover) is one of many outstanding leaders I had a chance to meet. I honored three of our Companions this year with my Gold Patrick Henry Award. I also presented "Coins of Excellence" to many Companions, officials, service personnel, cadets, students and others who represented excellence in so many areas, and who made things possible in areas important to our Order. Among those receiving the coins were the head of Fort Hood's Emergency Room, the Governor of the State of Kansas, an Eagle Scout who registered 55 Purple Heart veterans for the Purple Heart Hall of Fame, a Chapter Commander whose chapter has recruited 26 new members and five high school drop-outs from the *Guard Challenge Program* who were the top participants at the Kentucky YLC program. All of these great Americans are living inspirational lives that exemplify our motto, *"It is more noble to serve than to be served."* ★

# GENERAL JOSEPH F. DUNFORD, JR., USMC

*Assistant Commandant, United States Marine Corps*



**GENERAL JOSEPH F. DUNFORD, JR., USMC**, is the 32<sup>nd</sup> and current Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps. General Dunford was born in Boston, MA, and was raised in Quincy, MA. He graduated from St. Michael's College in June 1977 and earned his commission that month. He is a graduate of the US Army War College, US Army Ranger School and the Marine Corps Amphibious Warfare School. He has a Master of Arts degree in Government from Georgetown University and a Master of Arts in International Relations from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University.

He served in the 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Division as a platoon commander and Company K Commander, 3rd Battalion, 1<sup>st</sup> Marines, and as Company A Commander, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 9<sup>th</sup> Marines. He served as the Aide to the Commanding General, III Marine Expeditionary Force, and then transferred to the Officer Assignment Branch at HQMC in Washington, DC. He reported to the 2nd Marine Division in June 1985 and commanded Company L, 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion, 6<sup>th</sup> Marines. In 1987, he was reassigned to 2<sup>nd</sup> Air Naval Gunfire Liaison Company (ANGLICO) as the Operations, Plans, and Training Officer.

From 1988-1991, he was assigned as the Marine Officer Instructor at the College of the Holy Cross and Officer Candidate School at Marine Corps Base Quantico. In 1992, he was assigned to HQMC as a member of the Commandant's Staff Group and subsequently as the Senior Aide to the Commandant of the Marine Corps. In 1995, he joined the 6<sup>th</sup> Marine Regiment as the Executive Officer, and then was the Commander, 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, 6<sup>th</sup> Marines, from 1996 until 1998.

In 1999, he was the Executive Assistant (EA) to the Vice Chairman, JCS, and later was Chief, Global and Multilateral Affairs Division (JCS/J-5) until 2001. He next served in the 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Division where he commanded the 5<sup>th</sup> Marine Regiment, followed by service as the Division Chief of Staff and Assistant Commander. During this time, he served 22 months in Iraq and earned the nickname "Fighting Joe."

From 2005-2007, he returned to HQMC as the Director, Operations Division (Plans, Policies and Operations) and later was the Vice Director for Operations (JCS/J-3) in 2008. In December 2007 he was nominated for promotion to major general. In February, the Secretary of Defense announced that the President nominated him for promotion to lieutenant general and appointment as Deputy Commandant for Plans, Policies & Operations. In April 2008, now appointed as a lieutenant general, he served in a dual-role as Deputy Commandant for Plans, Policies & Operations, and as the Operations Deputy (OpsDep) for the Commandant on all JCS matters.

On May 1, 2009, the Pentagon announced that the President appointed him as the Commanding General, 1<sup>st</sup> Marine Expeditionary Force and Marine Forces Central Command. Less than a year later, he was nominated by the Secretary of Defense and approved by the President to serve as the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps. He was promoted to General and assumed the duties of Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps on 23 October 2010.



## AWARDS, DECORATIONS & BADGES

- Defense Superior Service Medal (1-OLC)
- Legion of Merit (1-Valor Device)
- Defense Meritorious Service Medal
- Meritorious Service Medal (1-S/Star)
- Navy & Marine Corps Commendation Medal (3-S/Stars)
- Navy & Marine Corps Achievement Medal
- Combat Action Ribbon
- Navy Presidential Unit Citation
- Joint Meritorious Unit Award
- Navy Unit Commendation
- Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation (2-S/Stars)
- National Defense Service Medal (1-S/Star)
- Iraq Campaign Medal (2-S/Star)
- Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal
- Global War on Terrorism Service Medal
- Navy Sea Service Deployment (5-S/Stars)
- Navy & Marine Corps Parachutist Insignia
- Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge
- USMC Rifle Expert Badge (3d Award)
- USMC Pistol Sharpshooter Marksmanship Badge





# THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS®

2011 MOWW® NATIONAL CONVENTION — 18-24 JULY 2011  
Holiday Inn Bozeman • 5 Baxter Lane, Bozeman, MT 59715 • 406-587-4561

## Registration Form

**PLEASE SUBMIT YOUR REGISTRATION FORM TO ARRIVE NO LATER THAN JUNE 15, 2011**

Please print legibly-clip and mail completed registration form-make a copy for your records

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ RANK \_\_\_\_\_ SERVICE \_\_\_\_\_

CHAPTER \_\_\_\_\_

Current Office(s) Held \_\_\_\_\_

Phone ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail Address \_\_\_\_\_

Home Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse/Guest \_\_\_\_\_ Special Dietary Needs? \_\_\_\_\_

### FEE COMPUTATION SCHEDULE (See Notes Below)

Delegate/Companion (Note 1)      No Later Than June 15- **\$220**      After June 15- \$250      = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse/Guest (Note 2)      No Later Than June 15- **\$205**      After June 15- \$235      = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

### OPTIONAL EVENTS (Description of tours provided on page 18)

GOLF      JUL 18      Cottonwood Golf Club      NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ X \$70.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

TOUR #1      JUL 20      Yellowstone National Pk      NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ X \$65.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

TOUR #2      JUL 20      Bozeman, MT      NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ X \$40.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

TOUR #3      JUL 22      Virginia City      NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ X \$60.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

TOUR #4      JUL 23      Bozeman, MT      NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ X \$40.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL ENCLOSED = \$ \_\_\_\_\_**

Note 1) Delegate fee covers: Registration, Delegate Book, Shared Convention Admin Expenses, Welcome Buffet, Awards Luncheon, Reception & Buffet (paid for by the Hann Buswell Memorial Chapter), Entertainment, Formal Reception and Convention Banquet.

Note 2) Spouse/Guest fee covers: Registration, Shared Convention Admin Expenses, Welcome Buffet, Awards Luncheon, Reception & Buffet (paid for by the Hann Buswell Memorial Chapter), Entertainment, Formal Reception and Convention Banquet.

**Make check payable to:** MOWW NC 11, and mail check with completed registration form to:  
Mrs. Dorothy Masterson, 221 Ambleside Drive, Severna Park, MD 21146

Questions? Contact COL Bert Rice by phone (410) 672-0186 or by email [bert07@comcast.net](mailto:bert07@comcast.net) or  
LTC John Hollywood by phone (301) 261-3515 or by email [jhhollywood@verizon.net](mailto:jhhollywood@verizon.net).

For questions about registration, contact Dorothy Masterson by phone (410) 544-7072 or by email at [ledjmasterson@verizon.net](mailto:ledjmasterson@verizon.net).



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## PRE-CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

### MONDAY, 18 JULY 2011

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	ATTENDEES
0800-1400	Cottonwood Golf Club (0900 Tee-Off)	Cottonwood GC	All (OPTIONAL)
TBD-TBD	Guided Fly-Fishing Trip (depart from hotel)	TBD	All (OPTIONAL)
TBD-TBD	All meals on your own	As desired	All

### TUESDAY, 19 JULY 2011

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	ATTENDEES
TBD-0755	Breakfast on your own	As desired	All
TBD-TBD	Guided Fly-Fishing Trip (depart from hotel)	TBD	All (OPTIONAL)
0800-0950	Pre-Convention Executive Committee (EXCOM) Meeting	Montana Room	EXCOM mbrs only
0900-1700	Registration	Lobby	All
1000-1150	Budget Committee Meeting	Montana Room	Cmte mbrs only
1000-1150	<a href="#">Evaluate Awards</a> Chapter Activity & Awards Committee	University Room	Cmte mbrs only
1200-1250	Lunch on your own	As desired	All
1300-1700	MOWW® Hospitality Lounge	Board Room	All
1300-1350	<a href="#">Evaluate Awards</a> National Security Committee	State Room	Cmte mbrs only
1300-1350	MOWW® Board of Trustees Meeting	TBD	Board mbrs only
1300-1650	Youth Enrichment Foundation (YEF) Board Meeting	University Room	YEF Board mbrs only
1400-1550	Council of Region Commanders Meeting	State Room	Council mbrs only
1700-TBD	Dinner on your own	As desired	All

### WEDNESDAY, 20 JULY 2011

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	ATTENDEES
TBD-0655	Breakfast on your own	As desired	All
0700-1800	Yellowstone Park Tour (depart from hotel)	Yellowstone	All (OPTIONAL)
TBD-TBD	Guided Fly-Fishing Trip (depart from hotel)	TBD	All (OPTIONAL)
TBD-TBD	Lunch on your own	As desired	All
1200-1600	Bozeman Museum Tour (depart from hotel)	Bozeman	All (OPTIONAL)
1900-2100	CINC Welcome Reception (Chuck Wagon Buffet; casual dress)	Patio Area	All

## CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

### THURSDAY, 21 JULY 2011

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	ATTENDEES
TBD-0755	Breakfast on your own	As desired	All
TBD-TBD	Guided Fly-Fishing Trip (depart from hotel)	TBD	All (OPTIONAL)
0700-0850	Council of Past CINC's Breakfast Meeting	Montana Room	CPC mbrs only
0800-0850	Seminar Law & Order and Homeland Security	Gallatin Room	All
0800-0850	Chapter Officers Information Briefing & New Attendees Orientation	Jefferson Room	All
0900-1700	Registration	Lobby	All
0900-1700	MOWW® Hospitality Lounge	Board Room	All
0900-1150	Patriotic Education Committee (PEC) Meeting	Jefferson Room	YLC Directors/Staff
1000-1050	<a href="#">Seminar</a> Financial Development	University Room	All
1000-1050	<a href="#">Seminar</a> Chapter Activities & Awards	Gallatin Room	All
1100-1150	<a href="#">Workshop</a> Boy Scouts & Girl Scouts	University Room	All
1100-1150	Hann-Buswell Memorial Chapter Meeting	Jefferson Room	Chapter mbrs only
1200-1250	Lunch on your own	As desired	All
1300-1450	Candidate Presentations and Audience Q&A	Gallatin Room	All



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1400-1450	Teller Orientation Meeting	University Room	Tellers only
1500-1650	Nominating Committee Meeting	Gallatin Room	Cmte mbrs/alts only
1700-1850	At Leisure	As desired	All
1900-2200	Dinner (buffet) and entertainment ("Ringling 5") <i>*Courtesy of the Hann-Buswell Memorial Chapter</i>	Banquet Room (Gallatin/Jefferson)	All

## FRIDAY, 22 JULY 2011

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	ATTENDEES
TBD-0755	Breakfast on your own	As desired	All
0800-0820	Opening Ceremony, 2011 National Convention	Banquet Room	All
0830-1045	1st National Convention Session	Banquet Room	All
0900-1700	Registration	Lobby	All
0900-1700	MOWW® Hospitality Lounge	Board Room	All
1200-1415	<b>Seminar</b> MOWW® Awards Luncheon & National Speaker <i>* Guest speaker: National Security Distinguished Visitor</i>	Banquet Room	All
1430-2300	Virginia City Tour (depart from hotel) <i>*Catered meal and melodrama in Virginia City</i>	Virginia City	All (OPTIONAL)
TBD-TBD	Dinner on your own (for those not on the Virginia City Tour)	As desired	All

## SATURDAY, 23 JULY 2011

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	ATTENDEES
TBD-0715	Breakfast on your own	As desired	All
0730-0850	Memorial Service	Banquet Room	All
0900-1050	2nd National Convention Session	Banquet Room	All
0900-1600	MOWW® Hospitality Lounge	Board Room	All
TBD-TBD	Guided Fly-Fishing Trip (depart from hotel)	TBD	All (OPTIONAL)
1100-1150	Post-Convention General Staff Meeting	Banquet Room	Gen Staff mbrs only
1200-1250	Lunch on your own	As desired	All
1200-1600	Bozeman Museum Tour (depart from hotel)	Bozeman	All (OPTIONAL)
1300-1350	<b>Seminar</b> ROTC/JROTC	Gallatin Room	All
1400-1450	<b>Seminar</b> Information & Publicity	Gallatin Room	All
1500-1650	<b>Seminar</b> Membership	Gallatin Room	All
1400-1550	Policy-Planning Committee Meeting	State Room	All
1500-1550	Marketing Committee (ad hoc) Meeting	Montana Room	All
1600-1650	Non-Denominational Service with the Chaplain General	University Room	All (OPTIONAL)
1800-1850	CINC's Formal Reception <i>*1830-1850: Receiving Line</i>	Banquet Room	All
1900-2100	Formal National Convention Banquet (with guest speaker) <i>* MOWW® Distinguished Service Award (DSA) presented during banquet</i>	Banquet Room	All

## POST-CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

## SUNDAY, 24 JULY 2011

TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	ATTENDEES
0800-0950	Post-Convention EXCOM Breakfast Meeting	Montana Room	EXCOM mbrs only
0800-0950	EXCOM Spouse Breakfast	Board Room	Spouses
TBD	Departure	N/A	All

**NOTE 1:** All Companions are encouraged to attend and participate in all meetings (except those indicated "mbrs [members] only").

**NOTE 2:** Chapter Commanders and Adjutants are encouraged to attend all sessions indicated by **Seminar** and **Workshop** boxes.



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# National Convention Tours

TOURS 1 - 4: MAKE RESERVATIONS BY 15 JUNE 2011 TOUR 5: MAKE RESERVATIONS BY 31 MAY 2011



### **Tour 1: Yellowstone Park (full-day bus trip & tour)**

*\$65.00/Person (price includes box lunch, park entrance fees and bus transportation)*

**When:** Wed, 20 Jul 11, 0700-1800 (departs from hotel)

**Activities:** See Old Faithful Geyser, new visitor's center, world famous Old Faithful Inn, geyser basins, Lake Yellowstone (largest fresh water lake above 7K feet in US), Hayden Valley (Grand Canyon of Yellowstone), Upper/Lower Falls of Yellowstone River, Norris Geyser Basin, Mammoth Hot Springs.



### **Tour 2: Bozeman (half-day tour)**

*\$40.00/Person (price includes lunch & museum entrance fees)*

**When:** Wed, 20 Jul 11, 1200-1600 (departs from hotel)

**Activities:** See Downtown Bozeman, Montana (pop. 30,723) looks like a town out of the 1950s. Its main street is traditional and vibrant and packed with all kinds of interesting businesses. You'll see the Museum of the Rockies, the Pioneer Museum and the campus of Montana State University.



### **Tour 3: Virginia City (half-day evening tour)**

*\$60.00/Person (price includes a catered meal at the Elks Hall and admission to an old-fashioned melodrama)*

**When:** Fri, 22 Jul 11, 1430-2300 (departs from hotel)

**Activities:** Visit the West's best-preserved 1860s gold mining town. Walk the boardwalks vigilantes once patrolled when rowdy miners mingled in saloons and restaurants. View 100+ historic buildings with artifacts & furnishings.



### **Tour 4: Bozeman (half-day tour)**

*\$40.00/Person (price includes lunch & museum entrance fees)*

**When:** Sat, 23 Jul 11, 1200-1600 (departs from hotel)

**Activities:** See Downtown Bozeman, Montana (pop. 30,723) looks like a town out of the 1950s. Its main street is traditional and vibrant and packed with all kinds of interesting businesses. You'll see the Museum of the Rockies, the Pioneer Museum and the campus of Montana State University.



### **✪ MAKE RESERVATIONS BY 31 MAY 11 ✪**

### **Tour 5: Guided Fly-Fishing Trips (individually arranged)**

Reservations: Kris Kumlien (Troutfitters): 800-646-7847 or 406-587-4707

Email: [mttrout@troutfitters.com](mailto:mttrout@troutfitters.com) / Mention MOWW: discounts may be available



*Full-Day Float Trip for 1 or 2 Anglers - \$395 (regularly \$450); 3<sup>rd</sup> Person - \$100*

*Half-Day Float Trip for 1 or 2 Anglers - \$350 (regularly \$395); 3<sup>rd</sup> Person - \$100*

*Full-Day Wade Trip for 1 or 2 Anglers - \$395 (regularly \$450); 3<sup>rd</sup> Person - \$100*

*Half-Day Wade Trip for 1 or 2 Anglers - \$350 (regularly \$395); 3<sup>rd</sup> Person - \$100*

*Full-Day Troutfitters University for 1 or 2 anglers - \$395 (flies included)*

*Half-Day Troutfitters University for 1 or 2 anglers - \$325 (flies included)*

**When:** Dates and times arranged as individually arranged (depart from hotel)

**Activities:** Fish in the beautiful waters near Bozeman in an area that is world-renowned for its freshwater trout.





# Editor's Notes

By Brig Gen Arthur B. Morrill III, USAF (Ret)  
MOWW Chief of Staff, and Editor-in-Chief, *Officer Review*®

## National Officer Candidates

(LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY ELECTED POSITION)

### **Commander-in-Chief (CINC)** [1 POSITION]

SVCINC CAPT Russell C. Vowinkel, USN (Ret)

### **Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief (SVCINC)** [1 POSITION]

VCINC COL M. Hall Worthington, USA (Ret)

### **Vice Commander-in-Chief (VCINC)** [4 POSITIONS]

VCINC LTC Gary O. Engen, USA (Ret)

VCINC Capt John M. Hayes, USAF (Former)

VCINC HPM Jennie F. McIntosh

GSO CDR John A. Baumgarten, USN (Ret)

GSO Capt Debbie Kash, USAF (Ret)

### **Treasure General (TG)** [1 POSITION]

TG LTC John H. Hollywood, USA (Ret)

### **Judge Advocate General (JAG)** [1 POSITION]

JAG COL Earle F. Lasseater, USA (Ret)

Assistant JAG LT Stuart M. Cohen, USN (Ret)

### **Surgeon General (SG)** [1 POSITION]

SG CPT Robert E. Mallin, MD, USA (Former)

### **Chaplain General (CG)** [1 POSITION]

CG CDR William J Huston, USN (Ret)

Asst CG CAPT Theodore O. Atwood, Jr., USN (Ret)

### **Historian General (HG)** [1 POSITION]

HG CWO4 Allan R. Peschek, USN (Ret)

### **General Staff Officer (GSO) at Large (Elected)** [5 POSITIONS]

GSO Col Roy E. Gray, USMC (Ret)

GSO LTC Ruth L. Hamilton, USA (Ret)

Open

Open

Open

**Note:** The above list of candidates for national office does not preclude individual candidates from being nominated from the floor during the Nominating Committee process for from being nominated from the National Convention floor.

## THANK YOU FOR A GREAT CINC SOLICITATION!



### **Selfless generosity prevails!**

On behalf of our Commander-in-Chief, heartfelt thanks go to all Companions who gave so generously in support of the "CINC's Solicitation."

As of 31 May 2011, you have donated over \$89,590 against our CINC's goal of \$90,000! That's an incredible achievement, and one so helpful to the Order, its operations and the purposes for which it stands.

## We're Always Looking for articles to publish in the *Officer Review*®

We're always glad to receive your articles, stories, photos, vignettes, "Letters to the Editor" and other material for publishing in the *Officer Review*®. Please email your material to:

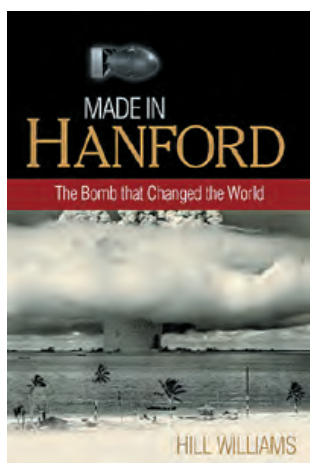
**[mowwcs@comcast.net](mailto:mowwcs@comcast.net)**

Remember...each year, your submissions are considered for the annual VADM Dyer Writing Awards. Share your story, earn recognition—and compete for a cash prize!

### CORRECTIONS

Lt Col Bruce M. Bailey, USAF (Ret), "Dress Code" (*Officer Review*®, June 2011, is affiliated with the Dallas (069) Texas Chapter vs. the El Paso (070) Texas Chapter.

Wilmington and Fort Fisher are in North Carolina vs. South Carolina (Back Cover caption, *Officer Review*®, June 2011).



NEW BOOK ON THE MANHATTAN PROJECT DRAWS ON UN-EDITED MATTHIAS DIARY

## Made in Hanford: The Bomb that Changed the World

Hill Williams, a former Seattle Times science writer, has written Made in Hanford: The Bomb that Changed the World. With Hanford's role as a focal point, the book details the extraordinary scientific and engineering efforts leading to the atomic bomb and post-WW II nuclear testing in the

Pacific. Real-life narrative touches come from an extraordinary source. LTC Franklin T. Matthias, USA (Commanding Officer, Hanford Engineering Works, 1943-1946) kept a diary that theoretically was checked at Manhattan headquarters. However, Matthias kept his own, unedited copy, and when he loaned it to a professor years later, Williams gained access.

Made in Hanford traces nuclear physics back to the discovery of neutrons in 1932 and the eve of World War II when the US received news that German scientists had split uranium atoms. US physicists scrambled to verify results and investigate this new science. They soon recognized its potential to fuel the ultimate weapon—and release the energy of an uncontrolled chain reaction. Fearing Germany would harness nuclear power, President Roosevelt gambled on a program that eventually became the Manhattan Project.

The objective was to research and produce uranium for military use. By 1941, experiments led to the identification of plutonium, but laboratory work generated the new element in amounts too small to be useful. Large-scale manufacturing would be needed to generate sufficient quantities.

As research continued, engineers constructed massive buildings in an isolated eastern Washington farming community. Within two years, Hanford became the world's first plutonium factory. The amazingly complex operation was accomplished with a speed and secrecy unheard of today. Few workers knew what they were building but on 9 Aug 45, when the "Fat Man" fell on Nagasaki, they understood.

Hanford produced plutonium throughout the Cold War. In APR 52, Williams witnessed an atomic bomb detonation at the Nevada Test Site. He describes the heat and intense flash, and being rocked by the shock wave. Starting in 1946, years before the Nevada location was established, the US conducted nuclear tests on the Bikini and Enewetak Atolls. The island people were forced to relocate, forever altering their way of life. Williams recounts an emotional moment in SEP 68 when he was present when nine Bikini elders once again set foot on their ancestral island—their first opportunity to do so since the exile. ★

• Washington State University Press • wsupress.wsu.edu • 800-354-7360  
• ISBN-13: 9780874223071 • ISBN: 0874223075

### THE HANFORD SITE

It is a mostly decommissioned nuclear production complex on the Columbia River in Washington operated by the US government. The site has had many names, including Hanford Works, Hanford Engineer Works or HEW, Hanford Nuclear Reservation (HNR) and the Hanford Project. Established in 1943 as part of the Manhattan Project in the town of Hanford, the site was home to the B Reactor, the first full-scale plutonium production reactor in the world. Plutonium manufactured at the site was used in the first nuclear bomb, tested at the Trinity site, and used in "Fat Man," the bomb detonated over Nagasaki, Japan.

During the Cold War, Hanford expanded to include nine nuclear reactors and five large plutonium processing complexes, producing plutonium for most of the 60K weapons in the US nuclear arsenal. Nuclear technology developed rapidly and Hanford scientists produced many notable technological achievements. Many early safety procedures and waste disposal practices were inadequate, and government documents have confirmed Hanford's operations released significant amounts of radioactive materials into the air and the Columbia River, threatening residents' health and ecosystems.

The weapons production reactors were decommissioned at the Cold War's end, but the manufacturing process left behind 53M gallons of high-level radioactive waste at the site. This represents two-thirds of the US's high-level radioactive waste. Hanford is the most contaminated US nuclear site and it is the focus of the nation's largest environmental cleanup. While most of the current activity at the site is related to the cleanup project, Hanford also hosts a commercial nuclear power plant, the Columbia Generating Station and scientific research and development, e.g., the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory and the LIGO Hanford Observatory.

Source: Wikipedia



# THE SEVENTH MAN

BY LT COL BRUCE M. BAILEY (RET)  
DALLAS (069) TEXAS, CHAPTER

When the RB-47H, with its six-man crew, landed at another B-47 base, it would blow the ground crew's mind. First, it didn't look like any B-47 they had ever seen. It had a big black nose, pregnant fish belly, black radome patches all over and stuff hung onto it everywhere. Several Security Policemen were assigned to guard it, even though it was parked in the secure area with the nuclear-armed alert bombers.

The transit maintenance chief, still awed over the appearance of the "H" model, approached the first Raven (Electronic Warfare Officer) out of the airplane and asked about the fuel load. He would point up the ladder and reply that the copilot was still in the airplane. The other two crows went through the same ritual when coming down the ladder. The crew chief could accept that, as it was not uncommon for a fourth man to fly on a B-47. But when the navigator got out and pointed back up the ladder, the sarge knew someone was pulling his leg. He would be about to follow the four to the bus, when a fifth body came down the ladder. He just stood there, afraid to ask. But when the aircraft disgorged a sixth man, the chief walked back to the maintenance van, handed the forms to an airman, sat down in the truck and began figuring how close he was to twenty years.



Prime portal

Source: [www.primeportal.net/hangar](http://www.primeportal.net/hangar)

We next cautioned the crew chief to be sure that no one plugged the air intake in the nose of the pod, because the man in there would suffocate. We then pointed out a drain hole in the bottom of the pod and said it was the man's relief tube, we said that shouldn't be plugged either. The entire ground crew watched the pod closely, even suspiciously. It was common, as we drove away, to look back and see one of the ground crew talking to the "seventh man" in the pod...or knocking on it in an attempt to get his attention. ★



*Lt Col Bruce M. Bailey (Ret) was an Air Force Electronic Officer (EWO). After receiving his wings and completing Electronic Warfare School, the young lieutenant learned of a weird outfit flying secretive missions in strange-looking aircraft. It was a perfect match. He was assigned to the 55th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing and the next 20 years was involved in what is commonly referred to as "Spy Flights." Wherever his group went, they were isolated from all others and were referred to as "Brand X."*

## RB-47H/ERB-47H



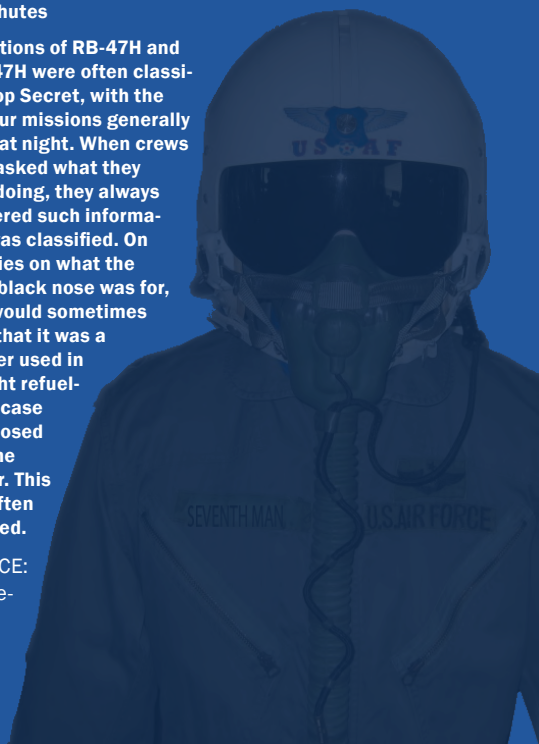
A total of 32 RB-47H models were built for the electronic intelligence (ELINT) mission, and three more specialized "ERB-47Hs". These aircraft featured distinctive blunt, rounded nose and sported blisters and pods for intelligence-gathering antennas and gear. They probed adversary defenses and collected data on radar and defense communications signals.

The bomb bay was replaced by a pressurized compartment, which held electronic warfare officers (EWOs) known as "Crows" or "Ravens" (referring to "black ops" or classified operations). There were three Crows on board the RB-47H, but only two on the ERB-47H. A distinctively bulged radome fairing replaced the bomb bay doors. The RB-47H / ERB-47H retained the tail turret, and were fitted with jammers and chaff dispensers. The only obvious difference in appearance between the RB-47H and ERB-47H was that the ERB-47H had a distinctive antenna fairing under the rounded nose. The ELINT B-47s proved so valuable that they were put through a "Mod 44" or "Silver King" electronics systems update program in 1961. Silver King aircraft were easily recognized by a large teardrop pod for ELINT antennas attached to a pylon, mounted under the belly and offset to one side of the aircraft, as well as a pylon-style antenna attached under each wing beyond the outboard engine.

The RB-47H and ERB-47H were highly capable aircraft, but the EWO compartment was cramped with sitting room only, and had both poor noise insulation and climate control. This made 12-hour missions very uncomfortable and tiring, and some sources say that the Crows even had to deal with fuel leaks on occasion. Successful ejection downward (cutting through the belly radome) was impossible on-or-near the ground. Crows sat bobsled-like on the pilot compartment access floor for takeoff and landing. They also had to crawl to-from their compartment along an unpressurized maintenance shelf during temporary level-off at 10,000 feet while wearing Arctic clothing with parachutes.

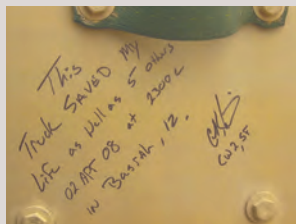
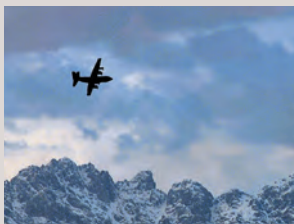
Operations of RB-47H and ERB-47H were often classified Top Secret, with the 10-hour missions generally flown at night. When crews were asked what they were doing, they always answered such information was classified. On inquiries on what the blunt black nose was for, they would sometimes reply that it was a bumper used in in-flight refueling in case they nosed into the tanker. This was often believed.

SOURCE:  
Wikipedia





# Remembering...



## MOWW

### The Preamble

*To cherish the memories and associations of the World Wars waged for humanity;*

*To inculcate and stimulate love of our country and flag;*

*To promote and further patriotic education in our Nation;*

*Ever to maintain law and order, and to defend the honor, integrity, and supremacy of our National government and the Constitution of the United States;*

*To foster fraternal relations among all branches of the Armed Forces;*

*To promote the cultivation of military, naval, and air science and the adoption of a consistent and suitable policy of National security for the United States of America;*

*To acquire and preserve records of individual services;*

*To encourage and assist in the holding of commemorations and the establishment of memorials of the World Wars;*

*And to transmit all these ideals to posterity; under God and for our country, we unite to establish*

*The Military Order of the World Wars.*



# MOWW || Membership

## Perpetual Membership: The Permanent Gift

BY CAPT JOHN M. HAYES, USAF (FORMER)  
VCINC, AND CHAIR, MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE  
DALLAS (069) CHAPTER, TX

Thanks go to Capt Debbie Kash, USAF (Ret), for her excellent May 2011 *Officer Review*® article about welcoming and involving new Companions in chapter activities. In her final comments she said, “Make the effort to make them feel welcome and needed.” Chapter Companions should identify the new members’ interests, hobbies, outside activities, etc. This information is useful when the chapter selects areas in which the new members can assist. We must demonstrate—by our continuing, personal interest—that new members are welcomed and needed. This includes mentioning each new member in the Chapter newsletter and involving them in events.

For Companions who join as Regular Members, the Chapter must have a procedure to monitor the payment of dues. Nationally, we have too many members who do not pay their dues and are subsequently dropped from membership. These individuals are referred to as Non-Payment of Dues (NPDs), and their number must be reduced. Interestingly, an important way to reduce NPDs and strengthen the Order is for each of us to make the personal effort to promote Perpetual Membership in our Order.

Perpetual Membership is an eternal membership and has many advantages that benefit the Companion, the Chapter, and the Order. In the long run, Perpetual Membership is a better financial deal for the Companion. Additionally, once the Perpetual

Membership (PM) fee has been paid, the Companion is not obligated to pay any future dues. By the way, the PM fee may be made in quarterly installments. Another benefit of Perpetual Membership is that the PM fee goes into an endowment fund. Each year the Endowment Fund gives your Chapter money based on the number of PMs in the chapter. In effect, this becomes your annual, perpetual gift to the Chapter that is used to help pay for chapter activities and programs. That’s a good deal! Finally, Perpetual Membership eliminates the administrative burden and expense associated with sending invoices and reminders to Annual Members at dues renewal time, and addressing the issues due to NPDs. This frees up time of Companions—from local to national levels—to work on other things (e.g., YLCs, scouting, Massing of Colors, Speaker Programs, etc.). It also reduces MOWW operating costs—which allows our resources to be applied to the Preamble-based programs we support as an Order.

The importance of Perpetual Membership is underscored with the announcement of three new recognitions related to Perpetual Membership recruiting (details will soon appear in the “MOWW Policy Handbook”). There will be a National Perpetual Membership Citation for each Companion who recruits 10 or more Perpetual Members in any fiscal year. Under the Individual Membership Recruitment Award, MOWW will now recognize the top individual, and



the first and second runners-ups, who personally recruit the greatest number of Perpetual Members each fiscal year. Finally, under the National Unit Membership Award, MOWW will also recognize Chapters by honoring the chapter with the greatest percentage increase in Perpetual Members during the fiscal year. Finally, as a reminder, I must receive Chapter Youth Members Recruitment Award (Reference: “MOWW Policy Handbook, Appendix F”) material by 6 July.

In summary, I ask each of you to please make an extra effort to show new Companions we value them as members. To quote Captain Kash, “Make it personal.” I’d add: emphasize Perpetual Membership. In the long run, your Perpetual Membership fee is your contribution to the Order and your chapter. It is your personal affirmation and an abiding demonstration of your desire that our values and principles, as stated in the Preamble, will be supported into the future. ★



Capt John M. Hayes is a Vice Commander-in-Chief, and the Chairman, Membership Committee. He flew for Braniff and US Airways, retiring as a Captain with over 24,000 flying hours. While in the US Air Force, he was a C-141 “Starlifter” aircraft commander. He was also an EC-47 “Skytrain” instructor pilot at Danang AB, Republic of Vietnam, where he flew 166 combat missions and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross.

# MOWW || Surgeon's Tent

## "So What's to Look at?"

BY CPT (DR) ROBERT E. MALLIN, USA (FORMER)  
COL WILLIAM E. FIELDS (209), NEW MEXICO CHAPTER

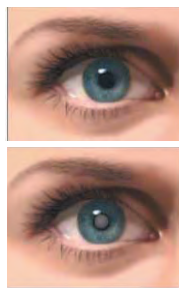
**M**y grandmother always used the phrase, "So what's to look at," when others asked her about her failing vision. Her attitude was, as many still assume today, that things wear out with age ("like my old ice box") and can not be prevented. While it is sometimes true, it is not always true about one's eyes. Corrective lenses (glasses) routinely improve vision and have been around hundreds if not thousands of years. Salvino D'Armato is credited with inventing the first wearable eyeglasses in 1284. However, Egyptian hieroglyphs dating to the first century AD show people using glass sheets as a manner of vision correction. It was only after the Civil War that the ear pieces were curved around the ear and "footsies" were placed in the middle bar to ease nose discomfort. While many eye conditions do come on with age, many are treatable or can be slowed down. Let's discuss some of them.

Cataracts are the gradual, age-related clouding of the eyes' lenses. Cataracts can be related to smoking, exposure to UV (sun) light, and/or alcohol. The solution: stop the bad habits—and wear sun glasses. It's easier said than done, though attempts at "pretty good" sun shades were around long before the American Civil War. Even back then, people even seemed to realize the higher protective power of a blue colored glass. Such protective gear was particularly useful in the degenerative changes brought about by untreated sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) such as Syphilis. Glaucoma, diabetes, surgery, injury and radiation can also cause the clouding. Blurry vision, headlight glare and dulling of colors can be warning signs. These are general enough to need a specialist's checkup. Treatment, which ancient Romans pioneered, is surgery. The cool

thing about cataract surgery is its simplicity—if anything involving the eye is simple. With skill the old lens is removed, and a new, artificial (better) one is placed and vision is restored.

Diabetes causes small blood vessels in the back of the eye (retina) to degrade, re-form and degrade again. This eventually leads to vision loss. All this takes place inside the globe in the back. There is no early warning before your vision is affected. It will take an eye specialist to see it, diagnose it and determine treatment. Treatment is usually "spot welding" the leaky vessels shut with lasers, and lasering potential trouble spots. This timely treatment can reduce vision loss by up to 50%. The lesson: keep up frequent checks with specialists. Catching relatively small problems early can avoid irreversible damage. Just keeping your blood sugar regulated is not necessarily related to stopping eye problems.

Glaucoma is a progressive disease that "back in the day" always resulted in vision loss or blindness. The problem is increased inter-



**Top: Normal, clear lens. Below: Lens clouded by cataract.**

eye pressure presses in on the optic nerve, thereby causing damage to various parts of its vision-producing fibers. Many do not know this, but the eye is actually an exposed part of the brain. Early detection with one of the several pressure-measuring devices (tonometers) is essential as age proceeds. Once vision loss occurs it's very hard to regain. There are a few varieties of Glaucoma, all are related to fluid production and the geography of drainage. Symptoms are pressure related, but usually not until damage is done. Treatment is to fight the causes of production and/or drainage. Treatment ranges from drops or pills, or in the extreme, surgery. Like all other eye things, "check early and often." An annual visit to a specialist is recommended.

Macular Degeneration is a big deal. It is the most common cause of blindness and it is



**A digital contact tonometer for ophthalmological application.**

age-related. Obese white female smokers are at increased risk; degenerating eye conditions are perpetuated by tobacco smoke. Essentially the macula (center of vision) wears down with time and vision fades. There is a "wet variety" with the formation of abnormal blood ves-

sels that more rapidly advance the condition. There is essentially no treatment, although some formulations seem to add nourishment to the eye and in 25 percent of the cases they can slow down the degeneration. I have no personal experience with "ocular nutrition," a commercial product often mentioned by Paul Harvey on the radio. While I dislike and will not usually recommend anything, Macular Degeneration is usually unstoppable so I do think this product deserves some investigation with your eye specialist.

What's the lesson to be learned? Eyes are important. Early detection can sometimes stop and mostly slow down approaching blindness. In the case of cataracts, one's return to normal vision is often seen as a miracle. Insurance often covers the treatment of eye problems. Glasses, if needed, and if not covered by insurance, are at least deductible on income tax. Decreasing vision may be the only sign of trouble if you avoid routine eye visits. That's why I recommend you take good care of yourself—and visit your eye professionals annually. ★



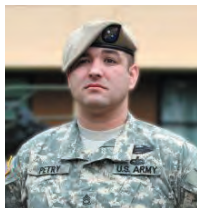
**CPT (Dr.) Robert E. Mallin, USA (Former)** is a graduate of Adelphi University and New York Medical College. He is certified with the American Board of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. In private practice from 1975-94, he was the Alaskan State Physician of the Year. While in the US Army (1966-1968) he earned a Bronze Star, Purple Heart and Air Medal, and a Combat Medical Badge.



# MOWW || VA: Have You Heard?



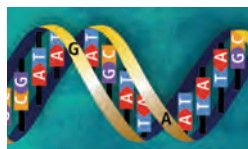
## President Obama To Award Medal Of Honor To Army Sergeant



"President Barack Obama will award the Medal of Honor to an Army sergeant for courage on the battlefield in Afghanistan." In an announcement, the White House said "Sgt. 1st Class Leroy Arthur Petry will receive the nation's highest military decoration" during a July 12th ceremony. The White House added "Petry will be the second living, active-duty service member to receive a Medal of Honor for actions in the Iraq or Afghanistan wars."

## Department of Veterans Affairs to Complete First Phase of Large Scale Genomics Research Platform

*Unprecedented VA research program launched nationally*



Recombinant Data Corp., a Massachusetts-based health-care data warehousing and clinical intelligence solutions provider, today announced its continued contributions to innovative IT tools for clinical research, through the company's key role in the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs' Million Veteran Program (MVP). Under the leadership of VA's Office of Research and Development, Recombinant has partnered with MAVERIC, the VA's Massachusetts Veterans Epidemiology Research and Information Center in the development of the Genomic Informatics

System for Integrative Science (GenISIS). GenISIS is the informatics platform for MVP, the VA's initiative launched nationally on May 5, 2011 to recruit one million military veterans to participate in clinical research, and to collect, manage and analyze genomic data on disorders of significance in veterans' health.

## Vets Unemployment Higher Than Non-vets, Study Says



"Veterans of America's post-Sept. 11 wars have a higher unemployment rate than the general population, a problem that has persisted since the depths of the recession, according to a congressional report released" on Tuesday. Lawmakers are "considering a bill that would have veterans take part in the Department of Labor's Transition Assistance Program, designed to help them translate skills learned in the military into civilian jobs. The same bill, the Hiring Heroes Act of 2011, would start a government study of which civilian jobs most closely match those in the military."

## One-Stop Shopping : Adding Psychology and Health Behavior To Primary Care Clinics



Many Veterans at some point will experience changes in their health or lifestyle.

These changes can cause distress. When

this happens, there are VA behavior health providers they can talk with. Behavior health providers work with the veteran's primary care provider as part of the new Patient Aligned Care Team (PACT). They also work in the primary care clinics to offer veterans help with health-related issues. Having behavior health services located in primary care clinics provides veterans more options in one location.

One type of behavior health provider is the primary care psychologist. They can help veterans adjust to medical problems and deal with life challenges. They provide help that addresses the body and the mind. What can a psychologist do for you? She or he can:

- Provide brief counseling for emotional and behavioral issues
- Offer help in learning ways to improve health measures like blood pressure or decrease cholesterol levels
- Work with veterans to change unhealthy eating patterns and to lose weight
- Work with the veteran and his/her primary care provider
- Help veterans talk about common social and emotional challenges

The veteran and his/her health team may decide that focusing on certain issues for a longer time might be helpful. In this case, the primary care team can put them in contact with the behavior health provider at their clinic. This might also include referring the veteran to a specialty program that is right for them. ★

# MOWW || Chapters in Action



|| GEN GEORGE G. MEADE (026), MARYLAND

## Meade Community Celebrates Massing of Colors

REPRINTED FROM "SOUNDOFF!" 5/19/11, BY BRANDON BIELTZ AND EDITED FOR SPACE

Since 1929, the tradition of the Massing of the Colors has been organized and hosted by the Military Order of the World Wars. For the past 25, the Fort Meade Chapter of the MOWW has hosted the ceremony for the area.

"We are very, very proud to be a part of this event," said retired LTC John Hollywood, chapter commander. "The purpose is to recognize patriotism, to recognize the units of the armed forces and also the civilian community."

On Sunday afternoon at the Pavilion, the Fort Meade MOWW hosted the annual Massing of the Colors Ceremony. More than 400 people attended the 90-minute event, which celebrated the American flag and honored those who have served the country.

More than 50 color guards representing all military branches, veterans organizations, community organizations, youth groups, police officers and firefighters marched into the Pavilion holding the American and service flags, complemented by the music of the Maryland Defense Force Band.

"That was one impressive sight seeing [the color guards] come in today," Installation Commander COL Daniel L. Thomas said. The ceremony also doubled as a Memorial Day remembrance. "I can't think of a more fitting tribute to our fallen," Thomas said. Several veteran organizations participated in the event as members of the color guard and as spectators.

"What I liked best about it was when the older vets from World War II, Korea and Vietnam walked up and the audience gave them a nice round of applause. I thought that was really super," Hollywood said.

Guest speaker GEN Keith B. Alexander, director of the National Security Agency, commander of US Cyber Command and chief of the National Security Service, discussed the significance of the American flag and the sense of duty.

"It's wonderful to see so many people come together to honor our nation's flag," Alexander said. "It is the premier symbol of our nation, instantly recognized everywhere in the world. It represents the history, the resilience and the growth of our nation."

**Clockwise from left: A procession of members of the US Navy Sea Cadet Corps was featured during the Massing of the Colors ceremony in the Pavilion. More than 50 color guards from the area were represented during the 25th anniversary of the annual event. GEN Keith B. Alexander was the keynote speaker. A trumpet player from the Maryland Defense Force Band plays "Taps" before the closing of the Massing of the Colors and Memorial Day Remembrance ceremony.**

Photos by Brendan Cavanaugh for "SOUNDOFF!"



# MOWW || Chapters in Action



|| PHOENIX (092), ARIZONA

## Girl Scout Gold Award Honorees

BY COMPANION DEBORAH J. KERR-MINOR

Companion Deborah J. Kerr-Minor, Commander Phoenix Chapter, presented Gold Award Certificates to members of the Girl Scouts Arizona Cactus Pine Council on March 26, 2011.

The Girl Scout Gold Award is the highest award that a Girl Scout age 14-18 may earn. The Gold Award project is the culmination of all the work a girl puts into "going for the Gold." The project is something that fulfills a need within a girl's community (whether local or global), creates change, and hopefully, is something that becomes on-going.



|| GEN CRITZ (155), OKLAHOMA

## Annual Law and Order Award

BY LTC MICHAEL GEORGE, USA (RET)

The Chapter dedicated its May meeting to honor those who serve within Law Enforcement. Chapter Commander LTC Neil Springborn, USA (Ret), presented a Certificate of Appreciation to Chloe Lewis, Comanche County Deputy Emergency Management Director, following her informative presentation to chapter Companions.

Afterward, LTC Springborn presented an MOWW Bronze Patrick Henry Plaque to LT Don Westbrook, Troop G (Lawton), Oklahoma Highway Patrol. He was selected as the Chapter's Law and Order recipient for outstanding service to the citizens of Lawton and neighboring communities.



|| GEN MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY-PITTSBURGH (018), PENNSYLVANIA

## 171<sup>st</sup> ARW Honored for Their Service

BY COL ROBERT REESE, USA (RET)

Forty members and guest of the Chapter visited the 171<sup>st</sup> Air Refueling Wing at the Greater Pittsburgh International Airport, commanded by BG Roy Uptegraff III, USANG. LTC Samuel Wilson, USA (Ret), Chapter Commander, presented BG Uptegraff with an MOWW Appreciation Plaque in recognition of the 171<sup>st</sup> ARW's numerous deployments to meet national defense. These include operations such as Enduring Freedom, Noble Eagle, Iraqi Freedom, as well as the Hurricane Katrina Relief Effort and numerous other assignments. After a command briefing everyone was invited to explore the hangers housing KC-135 aircraft and given briefings on the aircraft's capabilities.

# MOWW || Chapters in Action



|| TOPEKA (086), KANSAS

## MOWW Honors the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division

BY MG JACK STRUKEL, USA (RET)

The April visit of CINC Col Clifford D. Way, Jr., USAF (Ret) to the Topeka, Kansas, Chapter 86 included many meetings, new member inductions, and the dedication of a memorial plaque in honor of the 35<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division. The plaque was presented to the 35<sup>th</sup> Division by CINC Col Way representing MOWW National and Capt Stu Entz, USAF (Former), representing the Topeka Chapter with the 35<sup>th</sup> Division Association Secretary/Treasurer COL Robert A. Dalton, USA (Ret) accepting the plaque. The plaque was placed in a most honored portion of the 35<sup>th</sup> Division Museum which is part of the Kansas National Guard Museum located at Forbes Field, Topeka, Kansas.

**L to R: Capt Stu Entz, AF (Former) , MG Jack Strukel, USA (Ret), CINC Col Clifford D. Way, Jr., USAF (Ret), COL Robert A. Dalton, USA (Ret), MG Donald Jacka, Jr., USA (Ret).**



|| GEN VANDENBERG (226), CALIFORNIA

## Recalling Vietnam

BY MAJ JAMES MURPHY, USMC (RET)

A Certificate of Appreciation to Chapter Companion Col John Durant, USMC (Ret), for his presentation to the Chapter of his experiences in the Vietnam War at the May Chapter Meeting.

**L-R: Then-Chapter Commander Maj James Murphy, USMC (Ret), thanks Companion Col John Durant, USMC (Ret).**



|| APACHE TRAIL (207), ARIZONA

## Companion COL John W. Woerner Inducted into the Arizona Veterans Hall of Fame

BY CW3 MARVIN MURRAY, JR., USA (RET)

On October 29, 2010, Arizona Governor Janice K. Brewer presented the Arizona Veterans Hall of Fame Medal and Certificate to inductee COL John W. Woerner, as Director Joey Strickland, head of the Arizona Department of Veterans' Services, looks on.



|| COLUMBUS (052), GEORGIA

## JROTC Recognition

BY CPT LEO GOODSSELL, USA (RET)

CPT Leo Goodsell, USA (Ret) awarded JROTC Cadet CPL Malcolm Myers, from Eufaula HS, Eufaula, AL, with an MOWW JROTC Certificate at an awards ceremony held on May 12, 2011.



# MOWW || Chapters in Action



|| REGION IV (DC, MD, VA)

## Region IV Conference

BY COL STANLEY J. WHIDDEN, USA (RET)

The Region IV Conference was hosted by the Prince George's County (163), Maryland, Chapter. The Annual Region IV Commanders' Conference was held at Andrews AFB in Maryland on Saturday, 14 May 2011. This date was selected to coincide with the Massing of the Colors hosted by the GEN George G. Meade, Maryland Chapter on Sunday, 15 May 2011, at Fort Meade, MD.

**L-R: MAJ Clement Goodwine, USA (Ret), of the Prince Georges County Chapter with SVCINC CAPT Russell C. Vowinkel, USN (Ret).**



|| EL PASO (070), TEXAS

## Recognition for 25 Years of Service

REPRINTED FROM THE EL PASO COUNTY SHERIFF NEWS, 2011/05/19

On Saturday, May 14, 2011, the El Paso Chapter hosted an Awards Ceremony recognizing First Responders (law enforcement, fire, EMS/medical, humanitarian, and volunteers) and several Sheriff's Office employees and divisions.

Deputy Sergeant Natividad Guerrero was recognized for 25 years of outstanding performance for the El Paso County Sheriff's Office. His career started as a Detention Officer, continued as a Floor Control Officer and a member of the first Special Reaction Team. He later became a Deputy Sheriff assigned to the Upper Valley Patrol Station. He was an instructor at the Sheriff's Office Training Academy and was part of the Office's first Motors Unit. He is currently one of two original members that remain on the Special Weapons & Tactics team (SWAT). He was promoted to the rank of Sergeant and assigned to the Metro Narcotics Task Force; he is currently assigned to the Internal Affairs Division.

**L-R: Chapter Commander MAJ Ralph Mitchell, USA (Ret), presents an MOWW Certificate of Appreciation to Deputy Sergeant Natividad Guerrero.**



|| SUN CITY CENTER (226), FLORIDA

## Erin Go Bragh!

BY LT COL HARRY LASCOLA, USAF (RET)

Chapter Companions enjoy the Annual Sun City Center "Combined Veterans Dinner Dance" honoring St. Patrick's Day.

# 2011 || Companion Update

## Reveille

NEW MEMBER  
(SPONSOR)

### GEN RIDGWAY-PITTSBURGH PA

CWO4 Keith A. Brooks (A)  
(Bauer, G. MG)

### APACHE TRAIL AZ

Ryan W. Ellis €  
(Stephens, B. COL)

### CATALINA MOUNTAINS AZ

CW2 Lance D. Dickinson (A)  
(Ozier, R. CWO)

### COL WOODS-OKLAHOMA CITY OK

MAJ Bradford D. Cary (A) \*  
(Peters, O. LTC)

### DALLAS TX

CPT Jesse Villarreal (A)  
(Clark, A. CPT)  
Capt Emil S. Kapcar (AF)  
(Darelius, D. Capt)  
Col Gerald K. Fennell (AF)  
(Lincoln, D. Col)

1LT Lewis E. Willis (A)  
(Hayes, J. CPT)  
Capt Earl F. Barnette (AF) \*  
(Darelius, D. Capt)

### FORT WORTH TX

MAJ Denver R. Mut (A)  
(Orr, J. LTC)

### GEN CRITZ OK

COL Ralph W. Melcher (A)  
(Dockstetter, F. MAJ)

### GEN GEORGE G. MEADE MD

COL Edna W. Cummings (A)  
(Rice, B. COL)  
CW2 Israel E. Gotay (A)  
(Goldberg, S. Lt Col)  
Maj James H. Shiffrin (AF)  
(Shehab, A. LTC)

### GEN JOSHUA CHAMBERLAIN ME

MAJ Todd D. Mitchell (A)  
(Barton, R. COL)  
MAJ Tracy Mitchell (A)  
(Barton, R. COL)

### HEADQUARTERS

CDR Beverly A. Daly (N) \*  
(Morrill, A. Brig Gen)

CAPT Ruth M. Coleman (N) \*  
(Morrill, A. Brig Gen)  
COL Keith R. Daniel (A) \*  
(Morrill, A. Brig Gen)  
Col John D. Labash (AF) \*  
(Morrill, A. Brig Gen)  
MAJ Michael E. Belcher (A)  
(Morrill, A. Brig Gen)  
BG Gustave F. Perna (A) \*  
(Morrill, A. Brig Gen)

### JOSEPH H. PENDLETON CA

Pamela Sue B. Farnsworth (H) \*  
(Edwards, J. CPT)

### LOUISVILLE KY

Lt Col James S. Norman (AF)  
(Gravely, L. COL)

### MG FRANKLIN E. MILES NM

2nd Lt Emily R. Jefferis (AF) \*  
(Miles, F. MG)

### PHOENIX AZ

Col Donald J. Perkins (AF)  
(Minor, R. COL)

### PUERTO RICO

LTC Jose, R. Goitia (A)  
(Mas, J. LTC)

## Taps

RANK/NAME (SERVICE)

### ALBUQUERQUE NM

LTC Merlin H. Andersen (A) \*  
CWO Donald L. Strong (A) \*

### DALLAS TX

COL E. H. Ammerman (A) \*

### GAYLORD DILLINGHAM MEMORIAL HI

LTC Richard Delaney (A) \*

### GEN CRITZ OK

COL Robert J. Mc Caffree (A) \*

### GEN J P HOLLAND CA

CDR Arthur H. Bilderback (N) \*

### HAMPTON ROADS VA

COL Philip L. Getzinger (A) \*

### HANN-BUSWELL MEMORIAL

James C. Baird (H) \*

### HEADQUARTERS

Maj Lois L. Tilley (AF) \*

### INDIANA PA

LTC Peter M. Fry (A)

### INDIANAPOLIS IN

LT William A. Pappas (N)

### JOSEPH H PENDLETON CA

MR James C. Baird (H) \*

### KNOXVILLE TN

James C. Baird (H) \*

### MESILLA VALLEY NM

LTC Francis B. Conway (A) \*

### MONTEREY BAY CA

Mr. Christophe F. Koeber (H) \*

### PHILADELPHIA PA

COL Sidney Brown (A) \*

### SAN ANTONIO TX

LTC Richard Delaney (A) \*

### SAN DIEGO CA

CWO2 Robert D. Flint (A) \*

\*Denotes Perpetual Member



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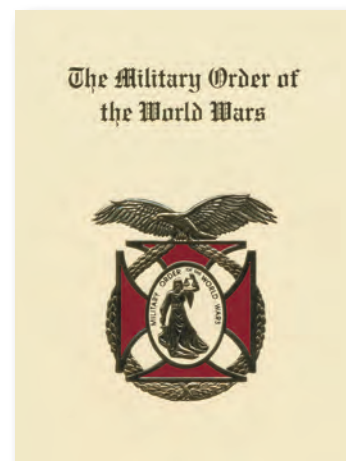


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FRONT



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Toll-Free number: 1-877-320-3774  
Fax: (703) 683-4501

E-mail: [moww@comcast.net](mailto:moww@comcast.net)  
Web site: [www.militaryorder.net](http://www.militaryorder.net)

Office Hours: 7:00 AM–4:00 PM  
(Eastern Time)

Brig Gen Arthur B. Morrill III, USAF (Retired)  
Chief of Staff, and Editor-in-Chief, Officer Review®  
[moww@comcast.net](mailto:moww@comcast.net)

R. Ken Staples  
Director of Administration, HQ MOWW  
[moww@comcast.net](mailto:moww@comcast.net)

Diana M. Beruff  
Assistant Editor  
[beruffdiana@comcast.net](mailto:beruffdiana@comcast.net)

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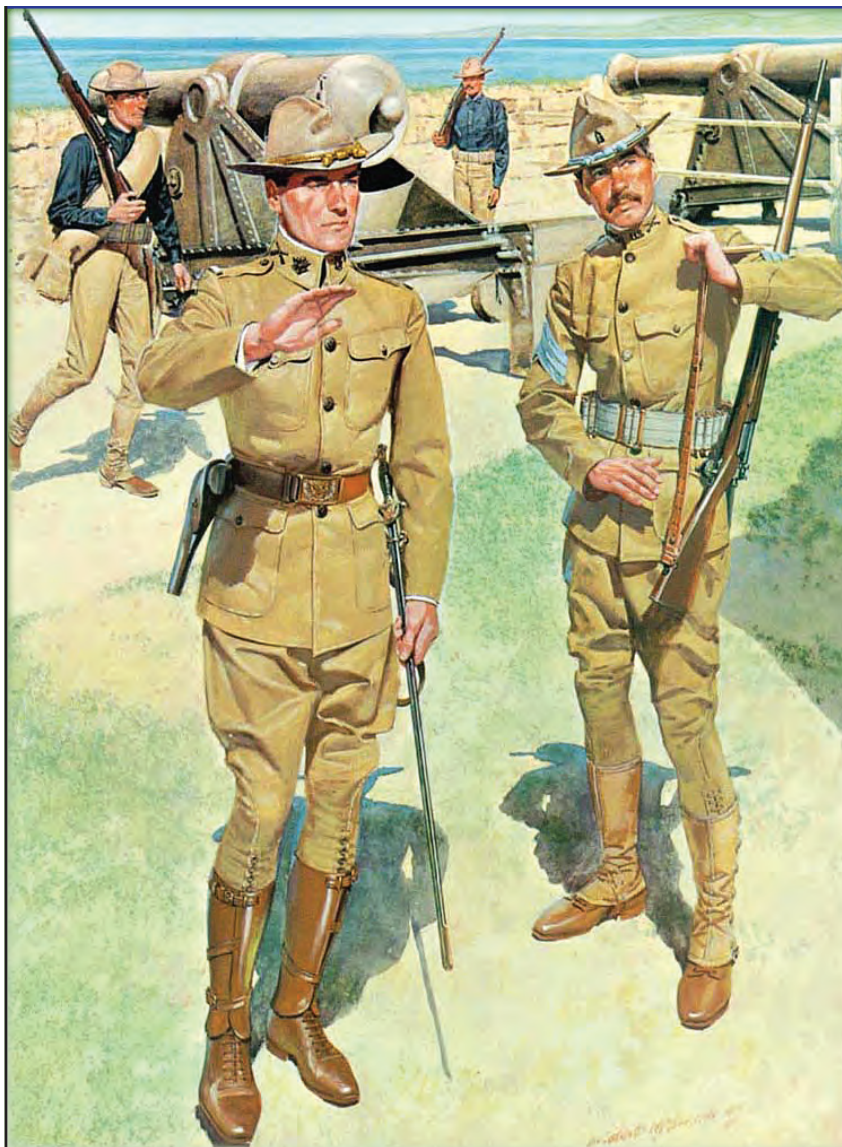
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## Infantry Uniforms of the Philippine Insurrection

In the left foreground is a first lieutenant with the gold hat cord and bronze coat of arms of the United States on his standing collar, both worn by all Army officers. On his coat he wears the silver shoulder bar of his rank and on his collar bronze crossed rifles indicate his arm, the infantry. The lieutenant's breeches are laced from the calf nearly to the knee and are close fitting to go under his russet leather leggings. His waist belt, of the same color of leather, supports his .38-caliber holstered service revolver and his sabre.

The sergeant in the right foreground is in the same uniform as the lieutenant. He has an infantry blue cord on his hat and infantry blue chevrons on the sleeves of his coat despite the adoption of white as the infantry color in late 1902. Troops in or returning from the Philippines were permitted to continue using items in the old infantry blue until they were worn out and stocks were exhausted. On the sergeant's hat can be seen the numeral and letter identifying his unit and on his collar the crossed rifles and the block letters U.S., all in bronze. In the place of the lieutenant's leather leggings he wears khaki, canvas ones, and his belt is the blue-grey looped cartridge belt (Mills cartridge belt) used with the .30-caliber Krag rifle.

The privates in the background are wearing the most frequently seen version of the khaki uniform—the dark navy blue wool shirt (which was a holdover from pre-tropical service days). They are not wearing their khaki coats. The Private on the left is ready for field service and shown with his bedroll slung over his shoulder—the standard way for an Infantryman to carry his equipment prior to the adoption of the M1910 gear. The soldier's blanket roll is covered by the khaki shelter half. The soldier on the right, a sentry, carries only his rifle and wears the cartridge belt. In the tropical heat of the Philippines many Soldiers wore only the campaign shirt as their upper outer garment.

Source: US Army Center of Military History <http://www.history.army.mil/html/artphoto/pripas/amsoldier2.html>