

OFFICER REVIEW

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD

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MOWW || CINC's Perspective



Our Order achieved many things in 2012—and the New Year promises even more success. In the coming year, we will further empower chapters even as we help those chapters needing assistance. We will also continue to achieve the goals implicit in the MOWW Preamble, and we will continue to selflessly serve America's veterans and youth. These things have been our purpose since 1919, and that purpose continues.

EMPOWERING CHAPTERS

The EXCOM and Region Commanders will dedicate their efforts this next six months to further empowering chapters. The linkage mechanism will be steady communications primarily through our Region Commanders to the Chapters. Another prominent link will be the "Chief's Notes" found in the *Officer Review*® and on the MOWW website. The *Chief's Notes* are activity-based hints and reminders for commanders and others. The emphasis is on easy access to information, and equipping the chapters with timely and useful information.

Similarly, the Council of Region Commanders, under the watchful eye of LTC Michael Wilgen and Brig Gen Art Morrill, recently enhanced the Region Commanders Checklist to assist Regions Commanders in their many efforts. A similar approach will be taken with Department, State and Chapter Commander Checklists, and committees. Additionally, the national leadership team will continue improving the quality of their visits to chapters, YLCs, Massing of the Colors and other patriotic events where we showcase our commitment to America.

VETERANS DAY 2011

Three events occurred on November 11th that will be forever embedded in memories of MOWW Companions. First, the Parade of Colors marking the opening of the Veterans Day Observances at Arlington National Cemetery was led by our VCINC's Gary Engen and John Hayes carrying the American and MOWW flags, respectively. I was profoundly moved by the moment and their nobility. The wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknowns also catapulted my pride in the Military Order and America at that most solemn moment.

Second, the National Veterans Day Reception hosted by MOWW at the Crystal City Gateway Marriott was also a resounding success. The MG Meade Chapter (MD) led the effort, assisted by the Maj Gen Wade and Richmond Chapters. Third, the MG Meade Chapter, particularly PCINC's Rice and Shehab, organized the memorable G/A Pershing Memorial Ceremony, with SVCINC Hall Worthington and several EXCOM members representing the Order at this hallmark event. I am so proud of everyone involved with these activities.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

In closing, some things in our Military Order will remain unchanged—our Preamble-centered focus, our values, and our unending contributions to America. From that solid base, we will continue to improve on how we selflessly serve others via our signature programs. Thank you all for a wonderful year. Mrs. Vowinkel joins me in wishing all Companions and their families a happy, healthy and safe New Year.

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OFFICER REVIEW

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS

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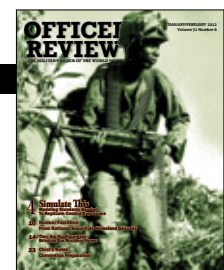
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ON THE COVER

An American Soldier on patrol in Vietnam.

Source: U.S. Army



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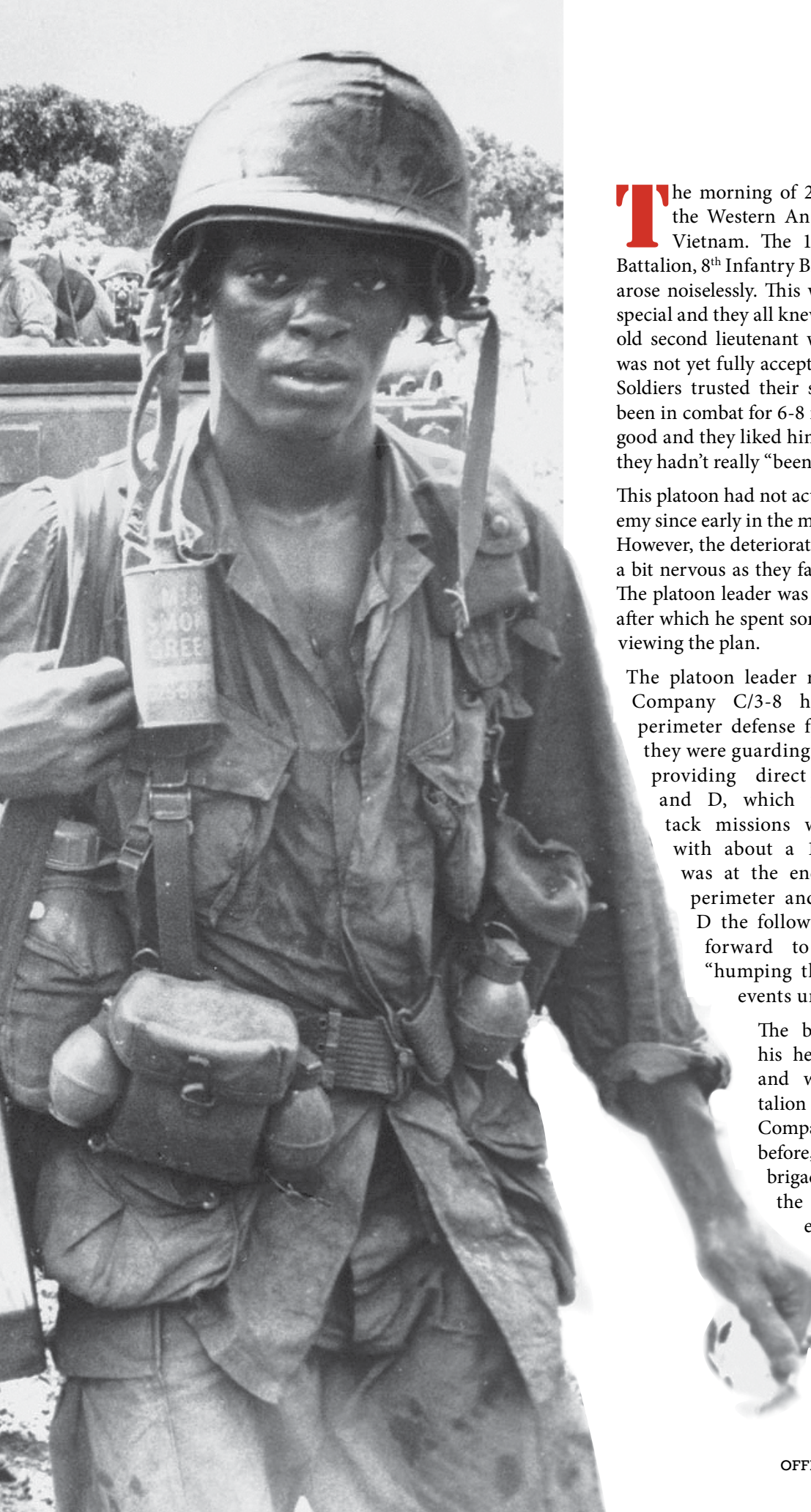
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SIMULATE THIS

COL JOHN REITZELL, USA (RET)
BATON ROUGE/GEN MIDDLETON (Q56) CHAPTER, LA



The morning of 26 August dawned bright and hot in the Western An Lao valley of what was then South Vietnam. The 1st platoon of Charlie Company, 3rd Battalion, 8th Infantry Brigade (1/C/3-8), 4th Infantry Division, arose noiselessly. This was not their habit, but this day was special and they all knew it. The platoon leader was a 23-year-old second lieutenant with only one year in the Army. He was not yet fully accepted by the platoon as their leader. The Soldiers trusted their sergeants more—most of whom had been in combat for 6-8 months. They knew that the “LT” was good and they liked him better than their last lieutenant, but they hadn’t really “been to war with him yet.”

This platoon had not actually made solid contact with the enemy since early in the month, which was fine with all of them. However, the deterioration of their “combat edge” made each a bit nervous as they faced certain contact on this morning. The platoon leader was busy filling in his defensive position, after which he spent some time with the platoon sergeant reviewing the plan.

The platoon leader reflected on events of recent days. Company C/3-8 had been relegated to fire base perimeter defense for the past two weeks. In essence, they were guarding a battery of 105 howitzers that were providing direct support to Companies A, B, and D, which were conducting search and attack missions within the artillery fan (a circle with about a 13 kilometer radius). Company C was at the end of their two week stint on the perimeter and was to be replaced by Company D the following day. First platoon was looking forward to re-establishing the rhythm of “humping the bush” so they were ready when events unfolded.

The brigade commander had landed in his helicopter at about noon on the 25th and went into pow-wow with the battalion commander. (No one in Charlie Company had ever seen the brigade “CO” before, so this was highly unusual.) The brigade commander’s aircrew spread the rumor that they had found a large enemy bunker complex and the colonel wanted someone to attack it ASAP. The LT made his way to the battalion Tactical Operations Center (TOC), which was actually a Conex container buried in the center of the perimeter, just in case.

As the senior officers finished their meeting word went out to the company commander of Charlie to report to the TOC. The LT went to get him to be close enough to volunteer for the mission. The captain hurried to the TOC and received the mission to “saddle up” a platoon to air assault into an LZ (landing zone) close to the complex that the brigade commander had identified. No one on the firebase believed that there was an enemy bunker complex just eight kilometers from the base, but the LT wanted to break the monotony for his guys and get back into the jungle where they all felt safer anyway.

First platoon got the mission and was told that three Bell UH-1 *Iroquois* “Huey” helicopters accompanied by two Bell AH-1 *Cobra* helicopter gunships would arrive at Firebase Football—named in honor of the recently deceased Vince Lombardi—at 1400 hours. Planning for the air assault would take place in flight. The platoon leader thought that this was not a good way to begin. Regardless, as advertised, at 1400 five personnel-carrying Hueys arrived at the firebase and the “rucked up” platoon of twenty-six soldiers boarded. (Twenty-six is an interesting number since the normal rifle strength of a light infantry platoon in 1970 was 37. However, due to disease, dental appoint-



ments, ETS clearing and lack of replacements, rifle strength dwindled in the summer of 1970. Besides that, the rumor was the 4th ID was to be sent home soon.)

Each Soldier was carrying 500 rounds of 5.56mm M-16 ammo, 50-100 rounds of 7.62mm M-60 ammo, at least one M18A1 Claymore directional anti-personnel mine, at least five quarts of water and enough C-rations to sustain for nine days. Those things weighed 70-plus pounds and cut down significantly on a Soldier's maneuverability. The Radio-Telephone Operators (RTOs) replaced the Claymores and machine gun ammo with a 20-pound AN/PRC-25 tactical VHF radio. It was quite a load, and coupled with 110-degree temperatures during the day, it

made life as a “grunt” (infantryman) on an asymmetric battlefield miserable. “Normal” search and attack missions meant moving from one water source to another and if the enemy happened to get in the way, then contact was made in a meeting engagement.

The platoon leader had no doubt that his platoon would make contact with the enemy this day in spite of the disbelief back at the fire base. Everyone had seen the disturbed ground and the poor camouflage indicating the existence of a bunker complex being built. Experience said that had this complex been completed no one would have seen it. Therefore, due to the in-progress nature of the bunker complex, the probability of contact with enemy soldiers was high and imminent.

The air assault had provided a nice cool ride at about 200 feet above the trees and the “slicks” (personnel-carrying Hueys) had circled while Cobra gunships “prepped” the LZ. The plan developed by the senior officers called for the assault force to approach the LZ two kilometers south of the target—not overfly the target—and only prep the LZ with numerous rounds of 3.75” rocket artillery. It was believed that this would allow “surprise” to be achieved.



The platoon leader wondered if any of those who made the plan really believed that five Hueys flying formation with two Cobras firing rockets and mini-guns in plain view of the enemy would achieve surprise. He doubted that any of them had ever been shot at and saw very little reason to have much respect for them. This conclusion made him even more edgy.

On the map and from the air, the LZ appeared to be a clearing large enough for all three helos to land. In fact, the dry elephant grass on the ground was twelve feet tall and so thick that machetes had to be used to clear a trail. The “prep” from the gun ships had set the LZ on fire so that the temperature was raised to upwards of 130 degrees. The leap from the helos was from 12

feet above the ground. That and the fact the Soldiers were wearing 70-plus pounds of weapons, ammo, equipment, water and rations made the Soldier's impact on the ground, bone-breaking. It took four hours to get the platoon off of the LZ (which by then was a raging inferno) and into the tree line 400 meters away—a speedy one hundred meters per hour. All this amusing activity took place under the over-watch of the enemy who was two kilometers away on top of a ridgeline.

The platoon set up its perimeter in the double-canopied jungle, three holes per squad, for a total of ten with the platoon command post (CP). Exhausted and parched with little or no water left, this outfit bedded down with a minimum of excavation and fields of fire cut for a long fitful night where temperatures dropped from over 100 degrees to only fifty degrees. Situation Reports (Sitreps) went on every 15 minutes all night per standard operating procedure (SOP). When Begin Morning Nautical Twilight (BMNT) or first light came, the whole platoon sighed in relief that the enemy must have been too tired from digging bunkers to strike.

The bunker complex was located on the nose of a ridgeline. It pointed like many others parallel to it toward a small valley



with a stream on the floor. The larger ridge from which all these protrusions emanated contained the jungled terrain in which the platoon had spent the night. There was a smaller ridge parallel to the target about 500 meters from it upon which the platoon leader planned to set two machine guns. This would establish a base of fire for the assault that would occur first to the north moving down the main ridge, and then to the west as the platoon turned on to the target ridge. All the bunkers appeared to be facing the low ground of the valley so the assault would allegedly come from the rear.

As the platoon moved out that morning, all Soldiers were moving cautiously and quietly (not their habit) in good modified

column order with flank security and rear security in place. After moving through the jungle for about 1200 meters at a slow and cautious pace, the platoon leader halted to discuss the fire plan with the platoon sergeant. They had agreed that artillery would not do much good until after the assault, so the prior night's planning called for "Arty" (artillery support) on the escape routes in pre-planned packages of fire to box any enemy who escaped.

The platoon sergeant was to take the two machine guns with one squad to the parallel ridge, set them up and then signal when he was ready. The platoon leader was to set the assaulting squads into position and begin the assault using fire and movement until proximate to the bunkers. He would then shoot a star cluster and the platoon sergeant would lift and shift the automatic fire to allow the assaulting squads to sweep through the complex. The plan went without a hitch; Fort Benning instructors would have given them a "Sat."

Here is what happened. The machine guns opened up cyclic at 800 rounds-per-minute per weapon, causing a deafening roar. (Cyclic is the mechanical rate of fire, or how fast the weapon "cycles," i.e., loads, locks, fires, unlocks, ejects.) The North Vietnamese Army



(NVA) regulars returned fire and the assault began.

The fear of a violent death with people you have only known for days in a place far from home for reasons you don't understand is terrifying. The invasion into one's senses in a nasty gun fight is so overwhelming that it can be paralyzing.

Jungle ripped to shreds by automatic weapons fire.... Solid human beings being punctured with non-movie bullets.... Men moving under heavy fire.... Gut-wrenching heroism.... Love for those new best friends.... Unstoppable tears.... Not-of-this-world sounds of bullets, outgoing distinguished from incoming by flat cracks as opposed to pops.... The cacophony is devastating and debilitating, and it makes grown men scream.

Unbelievable sounds of projectiles traveling faster than the speed of sound, impacting rocks, trees and human chests.... Death screaming for mothers and medics.... Radios blaring, commanders calling, leaders hollering.... Artillery exploding.... The smell of fear, blood, cordite, extreme body odor, feces, fresh sweat, tears, the rotted jungle.... The smell of the enemy, dead fish and fire smoke.... Overwhelming sadness and the smell of death pervade everything.

Happiness is finding a small fold in the ground in which to place your entire body so as not to be shot.... Feeling reassured as your trigger finger and gun hand feels the selector switch and trigger housing... Comfort from your off hand feeling for magazines in your pouch and realizing they're still there.... Sickening, bowel-bubbling fear, terrifying and nauseating.... Rubber legs and cotton mouth.... Watching men you know and lead drop like quail over the bird dog.... The increasing realization that the assault is succeeding washes over you like a growing wave.

Yet...scared, oh so scared. The RTO bangs your foot to get your attention; higher-ups want to know how it's going. The next thing you know you're on the bunkers and the enemy has died or fled. You don't remember firing the star cluster or calling for



Arty. You do remember the selfish feeling of being grateful to God for sparing you.

You remember the post-fight med-evacs taking the wounded. You can't forget the log bird coming to pick up what had been just a few short moments before a living, breathing member of humanity...but who now was the outward body of one of God's souls placed in a plastic bag, never to be seen again by the best friends he ever had—the ones he died with.

You also remember the God-awful feeling—from which you never recover—of losing soldiers killed in combat. You remember the letters home to grieving parents, wives, and children and loved ones. You remember explaining but not really

explaining how it happened, and words saying how proud they should be.

Perhaps an even more typical experience...a month later, after almost three weeks of cutting brush through triple canopy jungle in 115 degree heat...the Soldiers not only hadn't made contact with the enemy but they never saw any sign or trace of one. That puts real pressure on the leaders of Charlie Company. As each day passed with no sign of Viet Cong (southern communist) or NVA (northern communist) soldiers, Charlie Company Soldiers became more and more lax. Holes began to get shallower and sleeping positions were ultimately above ground. Fields of fire were poorly cut or not cut at all. Soldiers read their mail (which they sporadically, if ever, received) while sitting outside their holes. Conversations turned to things to break the monotony. What are Smokey Robinson and the Miracles' greatest hits, rather than what's tonight's challenge and password?

On day 23, the entire company of 106 men moved through the jungle in a single file. The first man cut a trail with a machete because his visibility is limited to one meter because of the thickness of the foliage. Several rounds of automatic fire came from near the front of the file. Enemy soldiers had gotten



close enough to fire blindly into the brush and run away. One Charlie Company Soldier was killed and one was wounded in this contact that lasted only several seconds. Although fire was returned by members of Charlie, it was blindly fired and ineffective.

Several days later, in almost the same situation, the soldier with the machete tripped a wire attached to a large artillery shell which exploded and instantly killed him. It also cut the right leg off the guy behind him and wounded three others. No shots fired. Six days later, still in the same area of the jungle, two enemy mortar rounds landed close enough to inflict two casualties. No shots fired. Four days later, as the company cut

through the jungle, the rattle of nine rounds fired from an AK-47 sent the entire unit to the ground even as young Soldiers returned fire on ghosts. The Soldier briefing the General that night said, "Sir, the unknown-sized, enemy force broke contact and fled in an unknown direction."

Just prior to the burst of fire, 1st Platoon had rotated from point to drag so the LT in charge of that element was two-thirds of the way down the column and behind the last man, the medic, in 3rd Platoon. After leaders had attained calm and all had ceased firing, 1st Platoon's leader found that he was very wet, and the wetness was sticky. It was the back of the head of the young medic in 3rd Platoon. He'd been shot twice in the face.

As the lieutenant crawled forward to attempt first aid, the young medic groaned. The overwhelming frustration was magnified a thousand fold as the LT cradled the medic's body and held him close for the fifteen minutes it took him to die. The letter home written by two lieutenants was devastating on both ends of the mail line. The permanently deadened black hole of feeling that these types of contacts leave in leaders are just unrecoverable.



We fast forward to the present. This kind of scenario was played out all over Iraq by the more recent generation of now "digitized" Ivy Division soldiers. While they are digitized, they are not inoculated from the horrors of war. I submit that the human dimension of the fight on an asymmetrical battlefield is an over-riding consideration for preparation, training, simulation, combat development and systems approaches. I don't have the answers to the "how" questions, but processes that develop awareness, and scenarios that are realistic and make Soldiers think and feel about this dimension, must always be part of the answers.

All of this is to say regardless the kind of semi-automated force or scenario one engineers for whatever domain, some things

can't be simulated. That's why the standards for all simulations must be very high and they must be kept very high. As human behavior is increasingly modeled, the modeling and simulation industry owes it to the Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines to study the requirements carefully, and engineer the processes such that Americans who go to war will have the best simulation tools available.

Anything short of experiencing this torment is simulation and it must be made as real as possible. Data capture and analysis must get "at it." I don't know how, but the denigration of combat effectiveness by combat itself is real. Emotion and mood don't just influence daily events; they are essential parts of human behavior and make reactions different in different humans. There is no doubt in my mind that the industry will solve this over time, but the simulation and modeling standards and processes we set in place today will help get us there—and will help our warriors get home. ★



Colonel Reitzell graduated from The University of Louisiana Monroe as a Distinguished Military Graduate in 1969 and was commissioned a 2LT in the Infantry. LT Reitzell then served as a reconnaissance platoon leader in the 82d Airborne before being sent to Vietnam as a rifle platoon leader.

After being twice wounded he was selected as a Long Range Recon (Ranger) Company Leader in combat. Assignments as a Ranger Instructor, various staff and command positions in the 2d Armored Division were followed by John serving at the US Air Force Academy where he skippered the Air Force Parachute Team to the 1979 National Championship. What followed was long classified assignment in the newly formed Joint Special Operations Command at Ft. Bragg, N.C. While in JSOC, he was deployed on over 35 "real world" operations in support of the Nation's counter-terrorism program.

From 1984-1987 he was DOD's leader for the Reagan Administration's Worldwide Crisis Response Team. Terrorist incidents now unclassified such as the hijack of TWA 847, Pan Am 63, and the seizing of the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro are examples of these deployments. After commanding two infantry battalions, John assumed duties as Chief of Current Operations US Special Operations Command. After brigade command in 1993, he was the Chief of Staff at the US Army's Infantry School at Ft. Benning, GA, and served there until his retirement in 1997. He holds a Master's Degree in Systems Management, and while still on active duty was selected to the 509th Parachute Infantry Regiment's Hall of Fame. John retired as an Army Ranger, Master Parachutist with over 700 jumps, a Combat Infantryman's Badge, 2 Legions of Merit, 4 Bronze stars with "V" for valor, the Purple Heart, 4 Air Medals, and numerous other commendations from multiple services and countries.

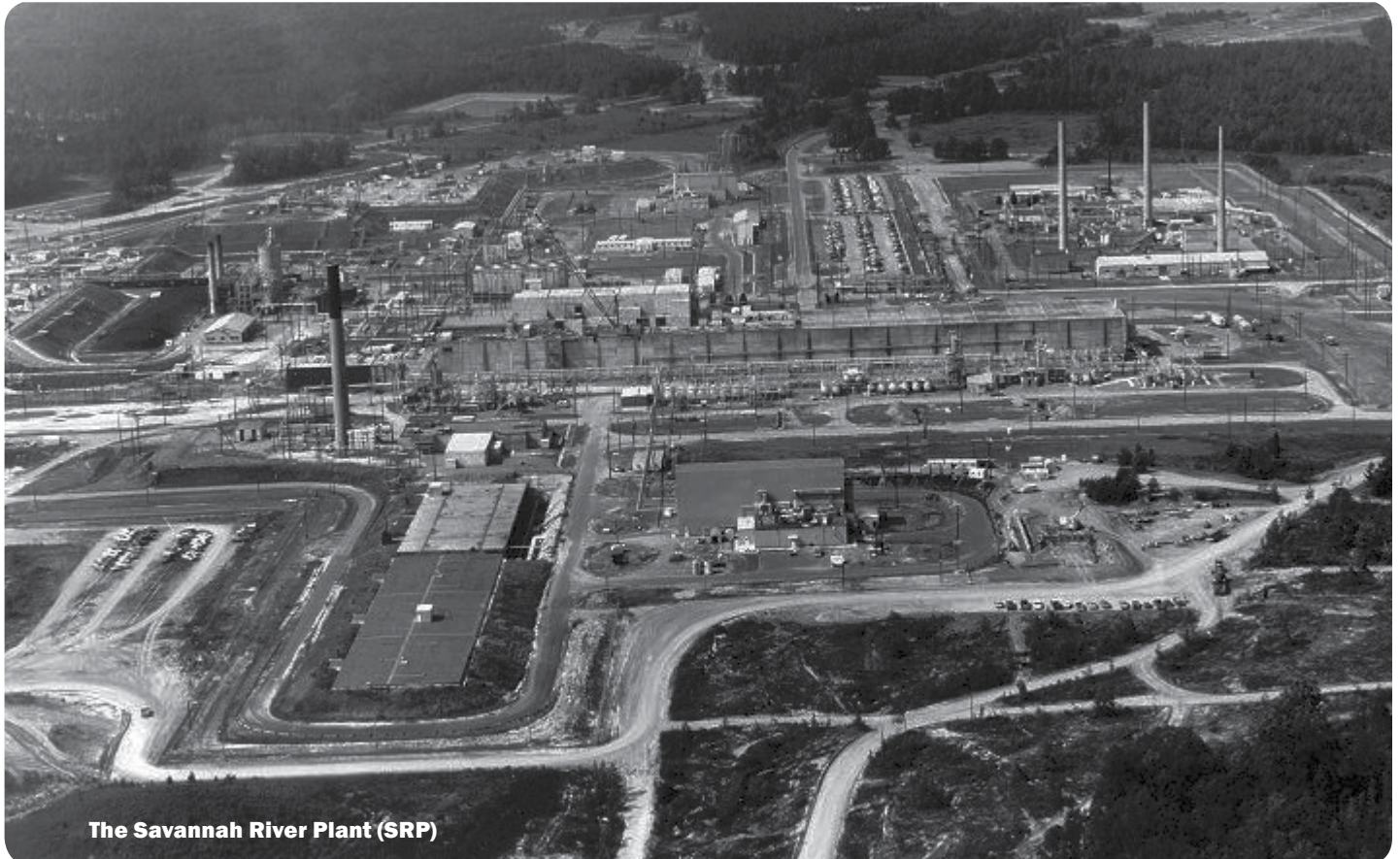
NUCLEAR FACILITIES:

FROM NATIONAL SECURITY TO HOMELAND SECURITY

LTC WAYMAN J. JOHNSON, USA (RET)
CHAIR, HOMELAND SECURITY COMMITTEE
AUGUSTA (168) CHAPTER, GA

Nested in the pine forests of South Carolina, near Aiken and along the Savannah River, is a nuclear facility which played a role in winning the “Cold War.” The facility was called the “Bomb Plant” by the locals, since this plant produced nuclear materials for the H-bomb. It was officially named the Savannah River Plant (SRP). When President Truman reported Russia had tested its first atomic weapon, that event combined with international tensions, prompted the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) to begin to build another plant to produce defense materials for the hydrogen bomb in 1950.

and infrastructure for the self-supporting site. In 1953, the first production reactor went critical and a year later, the first shipment of nuclear material left the plant. During the years of the Cold War, construction workers, operators, engineers, technicians and administrators were driven by patriotism and a desire to ensure the United States did not lag the then Soviet Union in this vital area. The employees at this facility, who worked during the period of the Cold War, were recognized as Cold War Warriors by the United States Department of Defense.



The atomic arsenal had been transferred from the United States Department of Defense to the AEC (now the Department of Energy). The AEC chose E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company to design, construct and manage the Savannah River Plant. Five production reactors were constructed to produce special nuclear materials for national defense, space exploration and medical needs—along with their support facilities

In 1989 when the Westinghouse Savannah River Company, with Bechtel Savannah River, Inc., became the new contractor, Du Pont charged the government a \$1.00 fee for their service over the years. With the new contractors, the SRP was renamed as the Savannah River Site (SRS). Due to world events—including the end of the Cold War in 1991 and dissolution of the Soviet Union—the site’s five reactors, which had played



Savannah River Site (SRS) Vitrification Facility

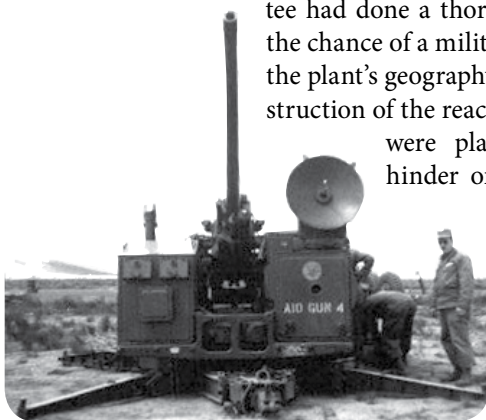
a major role in winning the Cold War, were decommissioned. Over time, site operations changed hands to several other contractors but the mission of SRS continued to serve the United States' national security interests.

However, while the end of the Cold War reduced the old danger of nuclear conflict, the new danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons and materials increased. A key part of the United States' nuclear effort is to develop and deploy technologies to improve the environment, and treat nuclear and hazardous wastes left from the Cold War, are prime missions today. Tons of material originally used for national defense is being made into something unattractive to terrorists. Highly-enriched uranium was blended to make material suitable for commercial reactors and reduce potential target for terrorists interested in creating weapons of their own. Weapons grade plutonium is scheduled to be immobilized.

One method of disposal of liquid waste, the vitrification process which bond radioactive material with silicon to form "glass logs," is making the world a safer place by helping to keep nuclear materials and waste from falling into the wrong hands. This facility is fully operational.

Security has always been important. Once, those who worked at SRS weren't allowed to tell their families where they worked or what they did. The Site worked to make the concept of security a constant companion of employees. The site-selection committee had done a thorough job, eliminating the chance of a military attack by virtue of the plant's geography and layout, and construction of the reactors. Trees and shrubs

were planted strategically to hinder or delay any perceived threat of a military force. Anti-aircraft artillery guns (Sky-sweeper, Gun, M51, Anti-aircraft) lined the main buildings, protecting the facility from air raids.



"Sky-sweeper" radar-guided anti-aircraft gun
source www.g2mil.com



VITRIFICATION

The Savannah River Site (SRS), a key Department of Energy (DOE) facility, is a leader in the field of vitrification technology.

The primary goal of all waste management at SRS is to convert the byproducts of nuclear weapons production to a more stable form for long-term storage and disposal. One accepted technology for achieving this is vitrification, which chemically bonds hazardous, radioactive, or mixed wastes in a durable glass. Wastes are not merely dissolved in glass; they are combined with molten glass on a molecular level, becoming a part of the glass matrix. Permanence is a highly prized quality in waste disposal options, and research on vitrification shows that glass can be 10,000 times more durable than other waste disposal forms, such as concrete.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has declared vitrification to be the best demonstrated available technology for dealing with high-level radioactive waste. Through EPA's role in developing the Defense Waste Processing Facility, the world's most modern high-level radioactive waste vitrification facility, Savannah River Technology Center (SRTC) has developed an internationally recognized vitrification capability, which consists of waste characterization, glass formulation, process design, modeling, bench and pilot scale testing, waste product qualification, and field support.

SRTC's vitrification expertise is being applied to other waste materials, e.g., low-level radioactive wastes, actinides, contaminated asbestos, ion exchange resins, and medical wastes.

SOURCE: University of Massachusetts (UMASS Lowell)

<http://sheff.caeds.eng.uml.edu/hazwaste/sciadone/vitrific.htm>

The presence of military units during the early days of the Site emphasized its importance to the nation. Security measures included: rigid entry control to the installation; designating restricted access areas and creating new document classifications, control and tracking, and instilling personal responsibility for safeguarding sensitive information. Each employee was issued a badge after their clearance was approved which was worn in plain view, and which displayed the employee's photo, identification details and the level of individuals security clearances. Visitors were issued temporary passes. Security background checks are conducted of potential employees. Forgetting a badge caused work delays and was perceived as reflecting a lax attitude toward security. A variety of emergency drills were performed as it was well known that "being prepared for an emergency reduces the consequence of the emergency."

Today, the anti-aircraft guns are long gone, but there are still plenty of security forces, cameras, bomb-sniffing dogs, a special jet boat and even helicopters manned with special operations units that make sure Top Secret information and special nuclear materials are protected. Wackenhut Services Incorporated-Savannah River Site (WSI-SRS), a high-tech firm that provides security and fire services to government and commercial customers in the United States and internationally, now safeguards SRS against threats of random vandalism, premeditated sabotage and terrorism. Wackenhut Services, Incorporated (WSI), a



Wackenhut's Special Response Team
source www.g2mil.com

wholly owned subsidiary of The Wackenhut Corporation (TWC), is assigned within the North American Operations Group of the corporation. WSI contractually performs security, law enforcement, operations and maintenance, fire suppression and prevention, facility services management, training, emergency medical services, airfield management, and aircraft operation and maintenance for federal, state and local government agencies.

Should an alarm sound anywhere on site, the Wackenhut's Special Response Team, similar to a SWAT team, can respond in seconds. The vast majority of the personnel employed by WSI to perform these high-level security missions have extensive military and/or police experience, many with recent combat experience in Iraq or Afghanistan. They are trained by WSI at some of the best state-of-the-art training facilities in the country. These facilities

contain live-fire shoot-houses, reconfigurable tactical training facilities designed to replicate any target facility on a site, indoor and outdoor live-fire ranges, high-tech weapons simulators, tactical training ranges that allow both mounted and dismounted firing, and pursuit driving courses. Armed with the same weapons and equipment as the US military, these teams are organized into small units for tactical deployment and fully trained to detect, deter and/or defeat a determined and well-equipped adversary force intent on compromising our national security. WSI protective forces assure that sensitive facilities and materials are secure.



NTAS

THE NATIONAL TERRORISM ADVISORY SYSTEM (NTAS) replaces the color-coded Homeland Security Advisory

System (HSAS). This new system more effectively communicates information about terrorist threats by providing timely, detailed information to the public, government agencies, first responders, airports and other transportation hubs, and the private sector.

It recognizes that Americans all share responsibility for the nation's security, and should always be aware of the heightened risk of terrorist attack in the United States and what they should do.

The Secretary of Homeland Security will decide, in coordination with other

Federal entities, whether an NTAS Alert should be issued—and will do so only when credible information is available.

NTAS Alerts will include a clear statement that there is an imminent threat or an elevated threat. The alerts will provide a concise summary of the potential threat, information about actions being taken to ensure public safety, and recommended steps that individuals, communities, businesses and governments can take to help prevent, mitigate or respond to the threat.

NTAS Alerts will be based on the nature of the threat. Some alerts will be sent directly to law enforcement or affected areas of the private sector. Others will be issued more broadly to the American people via official and media channels.

NTAS Alerts will contain a sunset provision indicating a specific date when the

alert expires. There will not be a constant NTAS Alert or blanket warning of an overarching threat. If threat information changes for an alert, the Secretary of Homeland Security may announce an updated NTAS Alert. All changes, including the announcement that cancels an NTAS Alert, will be distributed the same way as the original alert.

Imminent Threat Alert: Warns of a credible, specific and impending terrorist threat against the United States.

Elevated Threat Alert: Warns of a credible terrorist threat against the United States.



Follow link to view DHS NTAS Public Guide:
www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/ntas/ntas-public-guide.pdf

Illegitimate users of nuclear waste or materials can use it to make Radiological Dispersal Devices (RDD) commonly called dirty bombs. A dirty bomb is a mix of explosives, such as dynamite, with radioactive materials. When the dynamite or other explosives are set off, the blast carries radioactive material into the surrounding area.

There has been a lot of speculation about where terrorists could get radioactive material to use in a dirty bomb. The highest-grade radioactive materials are present in nuclear power plants and nuclear weapons sites. However, increased security at these facilities would make theft of these materials extremely difficult. It is far more likely that radioactive materials used in a dirty bomb would come from low-level radioactive sources. These sources are found in hospitals, on construction sites and at food irradiation plants. They are used to diagnose and treat illnesses, sterilize equipment, inspect welding seams, and irradiate food to kill harmful microbes. Most of these sources are not useful for constructing a dirty bomb. Nuclear security forces, such as WSI, insure hazardous waste from the Cold War or special nuclear materials do not get into the hands of terrorists.

As MOWW Companions, we need to adopt the culture of nuclear workers by instilling personal responsibility for safeguarding our communities. We need to be alert to our surroundings and if we see something, we should say something. Keep in mind, those who commit terrorist acts usually live among us without appearing suspicious even as they plan and prepare for an attack. They

may be your neighbor, student or a friend. Often, they will need training or equipment that will arouse suspicion. They will need to conduct surveillance on possible targets and gather information on the planned attack location. All of these things make terrorists vulnerable to detection by those watching for certain characteristics.

When we as MOWW chapters participate locally in emergency planning and response efforts, and assist in educating the public on threats and importance of surveillance within our neighborhoods, we are assisting in assuring homeland security. As chapters increase their activity in this vital area, chapter commanders and chapter homeland security committee chairs should ensure the chapter submits a nomination for MOWW's annual Homeland Security Award recognizing their efforts in this vital area. ★



LTC Wayman J. Johnson has served the Order over 30 years, is a charter member of the Augusta Chapter, and served as Chapter, Department and Region Commander. He served as Chairman of the Augusta Chapter Law and Order and Publicity Committees. He received his BS and commission from South Carolina State University, MA from the University of Oklahoma and AAS from Grayson College (TX). His 23 year military career involved serving on active duty and reserve components including two tours in Vietnam; one with the 4th Infantry and another with the 1st Air Cavalry Division. After 33 years of various supervisory and oversight positions at a DOE nuclear facility, he retired as a Principal Quality Engineer. He is currently a VAVS Executive Committee member at the VA Medical Center in Augusta, GA.

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They Are Not Forgotten: Bringing Our Brothers Home

CPT RICHARD B. HATHCOCK, USA (FORMER)
CHAPTER COMMANDER, GENERAL HOYT S. VANDENBERG (213), CA

A few months ago I attended a lecture given at Allan Hancock College in Santa Maria, CA, on the mission of the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC). I have a great interest in the subject matter because I am a Vietnam War veteran, having served with the 173rd Airborne Brigade as a helicopter pilot from 1965-1966.

My invitation to the lecture came from Dr. Joseph Pilloud, a personal friend. His daughter, Marin A. Pilloud, Ph.D., a forensic anthropologist, was the guest speaker. Dr. Marin Pilloud has been employed by JPAC for just over a year and has performed field missions to recover the remains of US military personnel in Vietnam and Laos. Dr. Pilloud also conducts skeletal analysis and material evidence analysis at the Central Identification Laboratory at Hickam AFB, HI.

Over the past 15 years, Dr. Pilloud has worked at several archaeological sites around the world, including excavations at the Roman site of Tel Dor in Israel, the Neanderthal remains in Spain

and, as a member of the human remains team at Catalhoyuk, Turkey, recovering and analyzing human skeletal material. She has also been involved in projects that have unearthed close to 1,000 Native American remains in California. In addition, Dr. Pilloud taught anthropology courses at The Ohio State University, San Jose State University and DeAnza College, and presented research at the American Association of Physical Anthropology and the Society of California Archaeology. She is highly qualified and world-renowned in her field.

The core of JPAC's day-to-day operations involves investigating leads and recovering and identifying Americans who were killed in action but were never brought home. This process involves close coordination with other US agencies involved in the POW/MIA Personnel Office, Department of State, the Joint Staff, US Pacific Command, Defense Intelligence Agency, the Armed Forces Medical Examiner and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

On average, JPAC identifies about six MIAs each month. The search for unaccounted-for Americans starts with in-depth research. JPAC historians and analysts gather information such as correspondence, maps, photographs, unit histories, medical and personnel records about POWs/MIAs from many sources. At any given time, there are more than 1,000 active case files under investigation.

During a typical mission, teams interview potential witnesses, conduct on-site reconnaissance, and survey terrain for safety and logistical concerns. In many cases, investigative teams turn up new information that may help with eventual identifications. Teams operating in countries with active media outlets or a strong community network often gain new, valuable information about additional sites simply by talking with people who reside in the area. JPAC has 18 Recovery Teams whose members travel throughout the world to recover Americans missing from the Vietnam War, the Korean War, World War II, and the Cold War.

JPAC is dedicated to those lost in the war in Southeast Asia. Teams deploy to this region approximately ten times a year with missions lasting 35 to 60 days depending on the location, terrain and recovery methods. The Vietnam War has approximately 1,800 Americans who are listed as missing in action. The US Government aggressively pursues POW/MIA issues with the governments of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, China and Russia in an effort to achieve the fullest possible accounting of Americans who did not return from Southeast Asia. As our diplomatic relations with Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have improved, so too has our access to archival information and on-site investigations relative to unaccounted-for Americans. Although the pace at times can be agonizingly slow and while much remains to be done, JPAC is keeping their promise to both the missing Americans who served their country so proudly and to their families who await answers.

JPAC is also dedicated to finding those lost in the Korean War. With more than 8,100 American servicemen from the Korea War that have not yet been accounted for, the task is daunting. From 1954–1990, the US sought to no avail, to account for Americans missing in North Korea. From 1990–1994, North Korea unilaterally excavated and returned more than 200 sets of remains to the United States. However, due to co-mingling of the remains and other complicating factors, very few have been identified.

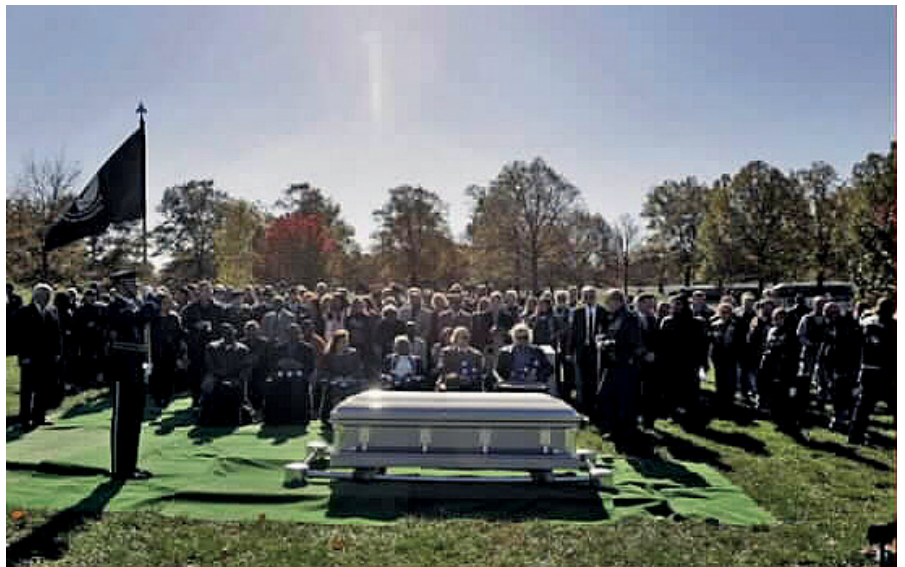
World War II ended in a clear-cut victory, which gave the US access to the battlefields and permitted extensive searches for fallen US military. Nevertheless, many US personnel were never recovered and so the US government continues its efforts to locate and identify US military personnel lost during World War II. In recent operations, remains have been recovered from a WWII crash and gravesites in Europe and the Pacific. These were returned to Hawaii and identified by the Central Identification Laboratory (CIL). Additionally, teams have conducted excavations in Panama, Okinawa, the Solomon Islands, Makin Island, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, China and other locations.



Despite these many efforts, more than 78,000 Americans are unaccounted for from World War II, with an estimated 35,000 deemed recoverable (others being lost at sea, entombed in sunken vessels, etc.). JPAC is dedicated to finding those lost in World War II and consequently deploys teams world-wide approximately five times a year with missions lasting 35 to 60 days depending on the location, terrain and recovery methods.

For POW/MIAs from the Cold War, in the past JPAC received some remains from Russia through the Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Person Office that were allegedly tied to the Cold War loss of an American whose plane went down in the vicinity of the Sea of Japan and Vladivostok. Unfortunately mitochondrial DNA testing demonstrated that these remains were not related to that loss. While this was disappointing, it points to the difficulty JPAC has with Cold War cases (these cases tend to be in more obscure locations, there is often little information to go on, and there are fewer cases).

The Joint POW/MIA Accounting is now asked by our Government to increase the number of identifications of POW/MIA to approximately 200 a year. The people at JPAC will continue their vital role and accomplish their difficult mission, and in doing so, they will not forget; they will bring our brothers home—with perseverance, tenderness and dignity. ★



Capt Richard B. Hathcock, USA (Former), was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Infantry in 1959 (Army ROTC, UC Berkeley). He was Airborne/Ranger qualified in 1960, earned his Army Aviator wings in 1962 and was assigned to the 11th Armored Cavalry (Germany). He was then assigned to the 173rd Airborne Brigade (Separate), Republic of South Vietnam, from 1965-1966. His decorations include the Distinguished Flying Cross with 1 OLC, the Air Medal with 10 OLCs and the Bronze Star Medal. He retired as Captain from Western and Delta Airlines in April 2001 after 34 years of service and approximately 28,000 flight hours. He is currently the Commander, Gen Vandenberg Chapter, CA.



JPAC, located on the island of Oahu in Hawaii, was activated on 1 Oct 03. Created from the merger of the 30-year-old US Army Central Identification Laboratory, HI, and the 11-year-old Joint Task Force-Full Accounting, JPAC is commanded by a flag officer.

The mission of JPAC is to achieve the fullest possible accounting of all Americans missing as a result of the nation's past conflicts. The highest priority of the organization is the return of any living Americans that remain prisoners of war.

The Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC)

To date, the US Government has not found any evidence that there are still American POW's in captivity from past U.S. conflicts.

The command is made up of approximately 400 handpicked Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, Department of the Navy, civilians and contractors. The laboratory portion of JPAC, referred to as the Central Identification Laboratory (CIL), is one of the largest and most scientifically diverse laboratories in the world, and the only accredited Skeletal Identification Laboratory (ASCLD-LAB) in the United States.

Three permanent overseas detachments assist with command & control and in-country support during investigation and recovery operations: Detachment One located in Bangkok, Thailand; Detachment Two in Hanoi, Vietnam; and Detachment Three in Vientiane, Laos. A fourth detachment, Detachment Four, is located in Hawaii and is responsible for recovery team personnel when they are not deployed.

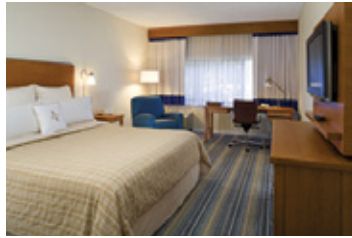
The core of JPAC's day-to-day operations involves investigating leads, recovering, and

identifying Americans who were killed in action but were never brought home. This process involves close coordination with other US agencies involved in the POW/MIA issue, including the Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office, US Pacific Command, Department of State, the Joint Staff, Defense Intelligence Agency, the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory, and the U.S. Air Force's Life Sciences Equipment Laboratory.

In order to ensure mission success and the return of all unaccounted-for Americans, JPAC routinely engages in technical negotiations and talks with representatives of foreign governments to promote and maintain positive in-country conditions wherever JPAC teams deploy.

On average, the CIL identifies an MIA about every four days. Since 2003, JPAC has identified more than 560 Americans, and more than 1,800 since the accounting effort began in the 1970s.

Source: http://www.jpac.pacom.mil/index.php?page=mission_overview



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2012 National MOWW Convention

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MOWW || Short Bursts

For over a year, the General Hoyt S. Vandenberg Chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars has prepared for a significant event which contributes greatly to the legacy of the Chapter and honors the man for whom the Chapter is named: General Hoyt S. Vandenberg.



General Hoyt S. Vandenberg was the second Chief of Staff of the Air Force and the second Director of Central Intelligence. He was also one of the aviation pioneers who was instrumental in laying the foundation for the US Air Force to be established as a separate military service.

The General's History

The story of General Hoyt S. Vandenberg is fascinating with too many accomplishments to list and commemorate all of them. That said, he was born in 1899 in Milwaukee, WI, and graduated from the US Military Academy in 1923. He was commissioned in the United States Army Air Service and earned his wings in 1924. In 1939 he graduated from the US Army War College and logged hundreds of hours honing his combat skills and rising through the ranks.

In February 1943 he was named Chief of Staff of the Northwest African Strategic Air Force. In June of that same year he was appointed Chief of Staff

A CHAPTER'S LEGACY

PCINC COL JACK JONES, USA (RET)
GEN VANDENBERG (213) CHAPTER, CA

of 12th Air Force. During this time, he was awarded the Legion of Merit, the Silver Star and the Distinguished Flying Cross. He assumed command of Ninth Air Force in August 1944 and in November received his first Oak Leaf Cluster to the Distinguished Service Medal. He was subsequently appointed assistant Chief of Staff at the Air Corps General Headquarters.

After the end of World War II, General Vandenberg became Director of Intelligence on the War Department's general staff, which led to his appointment by President Harry S. Truman as the Director of the Central Intelligence GROUP, later known as the CIA in June 1946.

About a year later, he returned to the Air Force and became Deputy Commander and Chief of the Air Staff. Then, in April 1948, he became the second Chief of Staff of the Air Force. In February 1949, General Vandenberg designed the first Air Force-specific uniform which is basically the same uniform some sixty two years later. The General retired from active duty in June of 1953 and passed away April 2, 1954. On 4 October 1958 the Camp Cooke missile and aerospace base (Lompoc, CA) was renamed Vandenberg Air Force Base.

The General's Memorabilia

How the memorabilia of this exceptional man came into the possession of the General Hoyt S. Vandenberg Chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars is another story altogether.

The Chapter was formed in 1990 and named in honor of General Vandenberg because of the Chapter's proximity to Vandenberg Air Force Base. Also, at that time the chapter was meeting in Santa Maria, CA, which is about fifteen miles from the air base. Inasmuch as northern Santa Barbara County and San Luis Obispo County are part of the Centurial Coast Region the chapter retained the name as it moved north—first to Pismo



(L-R): PCINC COL Jack Jones, USA (Ret); ceremony MC Mr. Rob Bryn; Vandenberg Chapter Commander Capt Richard B. Hathcock, USA (Former), and MOWW VCINC CAPT Debbie Kash, USN (Ret).

Beach, CA, and then to the Elks Lodge in San Luis Obispo, CA, where we meet monthly.

About ten years ago, the chapter invited Maj Gen Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Jr., to visit the chapter and give a talk about his father. Known as “Sandy,” Maj Gen Vandenberg is a highly-decorated veteran in his own right with more than 100 combat missions in Vietnam. He is also a member of the Military Order of the World Wars. Unfortunately, he was unable to visit the chapter at that time. Later, my wife Joy and I had the opportunity to visit with Maj Gen Vandenberg at his home in Tucson, AZ, where we learned that he was one of the foremost authorities on Apache War battlefields and about his affiliation with MOWW.

The Museum Display

“Fast forward” to September 2010 when I received a telephone call from Maj Gen Vandenberg asking if the Vandenberg MOWW Chapter would like to receive his father's uniform, medals and other memorabilia. After discussing the matter with the Chapter, the gift was accepted and it was decided to house it at the Central Coast Veteran's Memorial Museum in San Luis Obispo because there was no other appropriate place available.

The General was pleased with the plan



and so he sent the following items:

- ☆ General Vandenberg's original tunic with decorations
- ☆ The General's US decorations including: Distinguished Service Medal, Citations and 2 OLCs; Silver Star Medal; Legion of Merit; Air Medal; Bronze Star Medal; Distinguished Flying Cross; National Defense Service Medal; American Campaign Medal; American Defense Service Medal; European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, and; World War II Victory Medal. (His foreign decorations are on display at the US Air Force Academy)
- ☆ The General's four star Chief of Staff flag, his US flag and the small “fender” flags from his staff car
- ☆ The framed bulkhead four star

Chief of Staff flag from the General's Lockheed Constellation aircraft

☆ A bulkhead flag commemorating his flight of the first B-25J flown by him from the factory to the west coast

☆ A personal photograph of the General

The Chapter raised \$2,200 for the display cabinet and signage which contains all of memorabilia except the flags which frame the exhibit on either side of the cabinet. The dedication was held at the Central Coast Veteran's Museum on 8 Nov 11. Over 100 dignitaries from each of the military services were present—along with local, state and national MOWW officers, and local, state and Congressional representatives.

The dedication ceremony was a great success and reflected the hard work and a year's planning on the part of Maj Gen Hoyt S. Vandenberg Jr., the members of the Vandenberg Chapter of MOWW and the personnel of the Central Coast Veteran's Memorial Museum. Media coverage was exceptional with interviews on radio, newspapers, television coverage of the event and special coverage by the Vandenberg AFB Public Affairs Office. It is an honor and great responsibility for the General Hoyt S. Vandenberg Chapter, and a fitting legacy to a great man and a great family. ★



Photographs from the General Vandenberg exhibit dedication at the Central Coast Veteran's Museum on 8 Nov, 2011.

(L-R): Assemblyman Katcho Achadjian presented a resolution citation from the California State Assembly to honor the occasion; Brig Gen Thomas Gould, Vice Cdr. 14th Air Force, Vandenberg AFB, CDR Don Morris, Chapter member and Col Hugh Leighton, USAF, Deputy Cdr. Lemore Naval Air Station; Congresswoman Mrs. Lois Kapps (D-CA), 23rd Congressional District.

Photographs by CDR Don Morris, USN (Ret),

MOWW || Short Bursts



Wait a minute...
I give you the watch?!

LT COL BRUCE M. BAILEY, USAF (RET)
DALLAS (069) CHAPTER, TX



At a recent reunion of the 55th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing, we retired Air Force types were discussing the differences between our past military careers and our present civilian positions.

One of our more adroit members brought up an interesting point in reference to the military “hack watch” we were issued and required to wear when flying.

After listening quietly to the discussion, he finally remarked, “You know, the Air Force is the only organization in the world where when you retire, you have to give them a watch!” ★



Lt Col Bailey 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.”

FIGHTIN' FIFTY-FIFTH



The “Fightin’ Fifty-Fifth” has made significant contributions to the defense of the United States of America for more than 50 years. Having won honor and distinction for its combat record since World War II with two Presidential Unit Citations, the wing has since compiled an admirable record of achievements.

On 1 Nov 50 the 55th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing (55 SRW) was activated at Ramey Air Force Base (PR). From 1950-1954 the Wing conducted strategic and electronic reconnaissance, charting photography and electronic geodetic mapping missions.

In 1952, the wing returned to Forbes AFB (KS) and converted to RB-50s. The wing formally assumed a global strategic reconnaissance mission in 1954 and transitioned to the RB-47E “Stratojet.” The Wing was deployed at Ben Guerir Air Base, in what was then French Morocco, between May-Aug 55.

When the mapping and charting functions originally assigned to the 55th Reconnaissance Group were transferred on 1 May 54, the wing assumed the mission of global strategic reconnaissance, including electronic reconnaissance. It also carried out weather reconnaissance operations until Jun 63 and photographic reconnaissance missions until May 64.

The 55 SRW moved to Offutt AFB, NE, in Aug 66. That same year the 55th's 38th Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron assumed responsibility for SAC's airborne command and control system. The 2d Airborne Command and Control Squadron inherited this mission after activation on 1 Apr 70. The 1st Airborne Command and Control Squadron, flying E-4A aircraft, transferred to the 55th on 1 Nov 75, bringing with it the National Emergency Airborne Command Post, now called the National Airborne Operations Center. The Wing flew reconnaissance operations during operations in Grenada in 1983 and Libya in 1986. The Wing ended nearly 25 years of continuous Airborne Command Post ('Looking Glass') operations in 1990, assumed a modified alert posture, and continued worldwide reconnaissance. In October 1998, the wing transferred control of the EC-135 LOOKING GLASS mission to the United States Navy's TACAMO aircraft and the 7th Airborne Command and Control Squadron, which flew the EC-135 LOOKING GLASS aircraft, was inactivated.

The wing deployed to the Persian Gulf on 8 Aug 90 and began 24-hour-a-day reconnaissance of the region for Central Command Commander GEN Norman Schwarzkopf under Operation DESERT SHIELD. At the start of Operation DESERT STORM, the wing continued to provide real-time information to theater commanders and remains there yet today.

The 55th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing became the 55th Wing on 1 Sep 91, to reflect the wing's performance of a diversity of missions. When SAC was disestablished and Air Combat Command (ACC) was established, the wing transferred to ACC and gained its fifth operational location.

The 55th SRW and the 55th Wing has been awarded the USAF's P. T. Cullen Award five times since 1971 for its contributions to photo and signal intelligence collection.

SOURCE: Wikipedia

How to Increase Chapter Attendance

By

Major General Willard W. Irvine
Consultant to C-in-C on Departments and Chapters

"HOW TO INCREASE CHAPTER ATTENDANCE" may be summarized in seven steps. They are easy to state. Their successful employment requires long term planning.

1. Definitely of prime importance is good fellowship.
2. Equally important is a timely, vital, and newsworthy subject presented by a knowledgeable and effective speaker.
3. Good public relations and publicity are invaluable.
4. A readable, informative chapter Bulletin is essential.
5. Specific goals and objectives should be frequently kept before the membership.
6. A well organized staff meeting with a prepared agenda should be held prior to each chapter meeting.
7. An attractive meeting place with good, reasonably priced food helps.

You will think of other aids to attendance. This article considers briefly the first three; the other four will be commented upon in the next issue.

As an introduction, may we consider what is the average attendance at chapter meetings? Major Thomas F. Faires, General Staff, informs me that at the recent meeting of the Memphis Chapter 72 were present. Evidently, he thought this a good turnout, which it was for a chapter of two hundred members.

Thirty percent may be taken as the average attendance for MOWW chapters. Notable exceptions could be cited, especially among smaller chap-

ters. However, churches and other organizations, not requiring attendance, have only one-third of the membership on an ordinary occasion.

Fellowship

Although military officers have a common bond of fellowship, it should be promoted at a chapter meeting. An informal visit, some years ago, to the Dallas Chapter impressed me with the congenial, friendly atmosphere. Everyone seems to know each other and speaks. True, only twenty-five or thirty were present, but I met each companion through the courtesy of two members at my table.

Some chapters have greeters wearing badges. They appropriately welcome a companion as he picks up his name-card or purchases his meal ticket.

Another chapter, which averages two hundred in attendance, has a long table marked for "NEW MEMBERS & SPONSORS." It is presided over by Admiral Felix Gygax, Chairman of the Membership Committee. It can be pretty lonely in large chapters for a new member if his sponsor is not present.

In one new chapter, which has an average attendance of forty, the Chapter Commander and his wife are good hosts. They move around prior to the dinner, greeting and introducing new couples. It is not by chance that at each meeting there are one or more new members.

A companion likes to be greeted. Have you noted that many organizations have a social period. Fellowship, however cultivated, improves attendance. ■

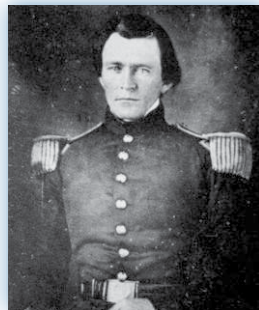
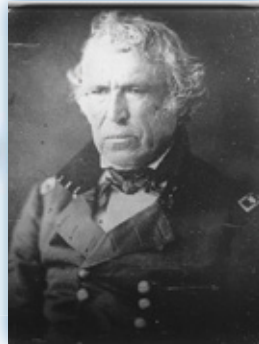
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The World Wars Officer Review

*Membership ideas are timeless
...even those from 1966!*

Source: *The World Wars Officer Review*
January-February 1966, p. 20

MOWW || 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 || Chief's Notes: Convention Preparation

2012 NATIONAL CONVENTION PREP

The following is provided to assist all Companions in preparing for the 2012 National Convention in San Diego, CA. To determine what specific actions are required or optional, please consult the MOWW Constitution, Bylaws and Policy Handbook for the most current guidance.

Please also contact your oversight VCINC, Region/Department/State/Chapter Commander and/or National Committee Chair as soon as possible to give yourself or your MOWW organizational element the most time to accomplish needed actions and coordination.

Consult guiding documents, committee chairs, etc.

Please do not rely on memory or past practices since requirements, timing, etc., change. The list of actions below is not all inclusive.

☆ CINC, CS, VCINCS, REGION COMMANDERS, COMMITTEE CHAIRS, BOARDS AND TRUSTEES

- o Your annual report will be included in the National Convention Book as in years past. Submissions must be received by the Chief of Staff by 15 June 2012 via email. Reports must be in Microsoft Word. Late reports will not be included in the National Convention Book due to Convention Book printing deadlines.

☆ REGIONS, DEPARTMENTS, STATES & CHAPTERS

- o Prepare and submit chapter and individual awards packages
- o Prepare and submit National Citations
- o Develop and submit proposed National Resolutions
- o Recommend changes to the Constitution, Bylaws and Policy Handbook

☆ CONSTITUTION & BYLAWS COMMITTEE

- o Companions wishing to amend the Constitution/Bylaws at the 2012 National Convention must email proposed changes to CWO4 Allan Peschek at allanpeschek@comcast.net not later than 15 Feb 12.
- o Submissions must include the reference (document, chapter, section, etc.), the current text, the proposed text and the rationale for the change. Those making submissions must ensure their contact information is included, i.e., full rank/name, mailing address, phone number, email and chapter name.



SUICIDE AND THE SOLDIER

CPT (DR) ROBERT E. MALLIN, USA (FORMER)
SANTA FE (209) CHAPTER, NM

We know about the confusion and emotion of combat. At those moments, if we are honest, we are all scared—at least I was. We act mostly on instinct, character, training and core values. We also bring our mental health status to the table. Single incidents may be brief, but the effects may last a lifetime. Some get over it. Some even thrive on it. Some go on with their lives and put such experiences largely in the past. However, some are molded unfavorably by these experiences, brood over them, become depressed and may eventually find a false “relief” in suicide. Let's look at this issue.

Are combat veterans more prone to suicide? In 2009, we lost almost as many active military to suicide as to combat. The data shows a total of 334 active duty military suicides as of November 24, 2009, versus a total Killed in Action (KIA) of 297 troops in Afghanistan, and 144 KIA in Iraq. The active duty rate went from nine per 100,000 in 2001 to 20.2 per 100,000 in 2008. These numbers had increased five years in a row, while the civilian rates stayed the same. In the past, the soldier was 20-30% less likely to kill himself than “ordinary” people. These numbers do not include those incidents of suicide in those recently discharged.

Every day, an average of five members of the armed forces attempt suicide. Since 2003, approximately 1,000 have succeeded—more than those who died in the entire war in Afghanistan. The majority were male and under 30 years of age. More than half were married or divorced at the time.

The figures must be read with the knowledge that the military is overwhelmingly male and generally, men commit suicide at a rate six times more than women. Of these figures, two-thirds of suicides occur



Wounded Warrior by US Marine Michael Fay

in a combat zone or when returning from a combat zone.

An article in the *Journal of the American Medical Society* showed the number up to 31 per 100,000, with mental disorders such as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Bipolar Disorder (the old diagnosis of “manic/depressive disease”) and/or substance abuse, or combinations of the above added in. Hundreds of experts and millions of dollars are being spent with little progress in prevention to date. The burden of repeated tours may be driving the surge of suicides. This could be mitigated by reducing the deployments per soldier and increasing the time between tours. On average, we are getting up to two years “dwell time” between deployments now (though for certain “communities” it's far less). Research suggests that three years may be ideal.

A new approach is currently being tried. New directives regarding suicide are aimed at knowing all possible factors involved in each case. Circumstances,

contributing factors, methods, personal relationships, final conversations, finances, etc., are now being considered. Seemingly more is also needed from commanders at all levels than, “How's it going, Soldier?” The break down or neglect of personal relationships at all levels seems to be the single most identifiable factor in suicide.

Even in my brief military career I was impressed with the need to “take care of your men,” and actually care about them. The old Hollywood movie *cliché*, “Don't get to know the men too well or you won't be objective in giving orders,” just won't do these days.

The best way to prevent suicide seems to be making the soldier suicide-resistant as above, rather than trying to intervene when the deed is already being contemplated or done. Holistically improving the physical, mental and spiritual health of soldiers and families is the current way to go. General George William Casey, Jr., USA (Ret), the 36th Chief of Staff of the US Army, told a US Senate panel, “We were shooting behind the target,” trying to prevent suicide when it was already too late.

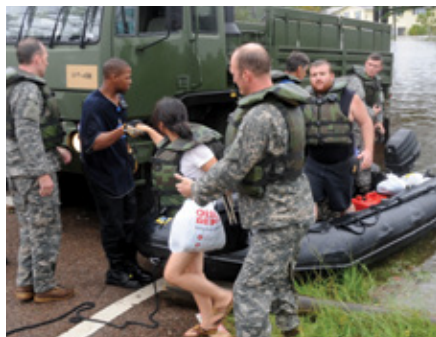
The key is preventing the initiating factors. Things must change. We are losing too many of our finest citizens to suicide. ★



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?



Senate Approves Guard Vote on JCS

On 28 Nov, 2011, the Senate approved an amendment to the annual Defense Authorization Bill introduced by Senator Lindsey Graham (R-SC) and Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) that will give the National Guard its first seat on the nation's highest military council.

Senator Graham, who was one of the chief co-sponsors of the bill and a former National Guard member who now serves in the Air Force Reserve, said the intent is to get a force that is key in homeland security and disaster relief involved in decision making.

"In the last hurricane that came through in the Northeast, the chief of the National Guard Bureau said no one from the White House called him, other than a mid-level operative, and he never interacted with the Joint Chiefs at all about the needs and capability of the Guard," Graham said.

Retired Army MG Gus Hargett Jr., president of the National Guard Association of the United States, said the vote "brings us one step closer to the biggest legislative victory for the National Guard since the Militia Act of 1903 created the modern, dual-mission National Guard."

Hargett said the bill is about more than just giving the Guard a bigger voice.

"The primary role of the Joint Chiefs is to advise the President, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security," Hargett said. "Without the Guard as a statutory participant at the table, our civilian leaders don't have direct access to the Guard's domestic response capabilities and expertise. In the post-9-11 world, it's a void that must be filled. And today, we are closer than ever to filling it."

Most of the attention on the amendment involves the JCS seat, but it includes other key provisions. For example, it requires National Guard officers be appointed to top positions at the U.S. Northern Command, orders a comparison of the cost effectiveness of active and reserve component forces and creates a position for a three-star general to be the National Guard Bureau's vice chief, serving under the four-star chief.

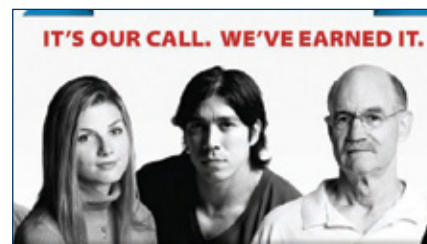
COLA Increase Approved For Disabled Vets



By voice vote, the Senate passed S894, the *Veterans Compensation Cost-of-Living Act of 2011*, which directs the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to give disabled veterans the same increase on the same effective date as the increase in Social Security.

The 3.6 percent increase, the first increase in two years, would be effective 1 Dec and paid in January, in veterans' disability compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors, additional dependent compensation and clothing allowances for some veterans.

Veterans Crisis Line: Confidential Help for Vets and Families



The Veterans Crisis Line connects veterans in crisis and their families and friends with qualified, caring VA responders. The caring professionals at the Veterans Crisis Line are specially trained and experienced in helping veterans of all ages and circumstances. Many of the responders are veterans themselves and understand what veterans and their families and friends have been through and the challenges veterans of all ages and service eras face.

Since its launch in 2007, the Veterans Crisis Line has answered more than 500,000 calls and made more than 18,000 life-saving rescues. In 2009, VA added the anonymous online chat that has since helped more than 28,000 veterans in crisis and their families.

In 2011, the National Veterans Suicide Prevention Hotline was renamed the Veterans Crisis Line to encourage veterans and their families and friends to make the call. People who know a veteran best may be the first to recognize emotional distress and reach out for support when issues reach a crisis point—and well before a veteran is at risk of suicide. Call 1-800-273-8255 and press 1 for veterans, or connect with a responder through an online chat 24/7/365.

For a complete list of links to VA and other organizations' suicide prevention resources and other veterans' issues please see: www.veteranscrisisline.net/Resources/AdditionalInformation ★

MOWW || Chapters in Action



|| LOUISVILLE (077), KENTUCKY

First Veterans Day Parade in Louisville Since 1945

BY CAPT WILLIAM DIBBLE, USN (RET)

The chapter joined the mayor and other city officials to initiate Louisville's 11.11.11 Veterans Day Massing of Colors (MOC) and Parade. Companion Maj Gen Carl Black, USAF (Ret), did an excellent job in organizing and planning this event, which drew a crowd of 8,000 to 10,000 people. This was the first Veterans Day Parade in Louisville in the past 66 years. Four of the five Kentucky chapters marched together in the MOC and parade. It was a great day for MOWW in Kentucky!

L-R: Companion Maj Robert Watkins, USAF (Ret) a member of the MG Ben Butler (240), KY, Chapter and MOWW Region II Commander, COL Christopher M. Smrt, USA (Ret), represented their Chapter's Colors in the parade.



|| GENERAL HOYT S. VANDENBERG (213), CALIFORNIA

Certificate of Recognition for Chief Basti

BY CDR DON MORRIS, USN (RET)

San Luis Obispo County Undersheriff Martin Basti was the guest speaker at the Chapter's November meeting. Chief Basti has a long record of public service in the community which lent to his informative remarks. Chapter Commander CPT Richard Hathcock, USAF (Former), thanked Chief Basti on behalf of the Chapter and presented him with a Certificate of Recognition.

(L-R): Chapter Commander CPT Richard Hathcock, USAF (Former); Undersheriff Martin Basti; CWO Gene Friis, USA (Ret); Chapter Treasurer Mrs. Bonnie Harris (PHM); In back: Maj Jim Murphy, USMC (Ret).



|| PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY (163), MARYLAND

Induction of Companions

BY COL LOUIS FERGUSON, USAF (RET)

COL (Dr.) Norvell V. Coots, USA, (BG-Selectee) was inducted as the chapter's newest Perpetual Member by Chapter Commander COL Michelle Cooper, USAF (Ret). The Chapter welcomed two new Companions, Lt Col Steve Holskey, USAF (Ret) and CAPT Edward Gantt, USN (Ret). MAJ Clement Goodwine, USA (Ret) was their sponsor.

(L-R): Top: Colonel Norvell V. Coots with Chapter Commander COL Michelle Cooper; Center: Lt Col Steve Holskey, USAF (Ret), pinned as a Regular Member by MAJ Clement Goodwine, USA (Ret) as COL Cooper looks on from the podium; Bottom: MAJ Goodwine observes CAPT Edward Gantt, USN (Ret), taking the oath as COL Cooper inducts him as a Regular Member of the Order.

MOWW || Chapters in Action



|| SUN CITY CENTER (226), FLORIDA

Military Ball to Become an Annual Event

BY CAPT FRANK KEPLEY, USN (RET)

The Sun City Center (SCC) Chapter Companions and their spouses attended the SCC Military Ball on 11 Nov 2011, at the local Community Center. The event was a resounding success and plans are already being considered to offer it as an annual event.



|| GEN RIDGWAY-PITTSBURGH (018), PENNSYLVANIA

911TH Airlift Wing: Support Ready

BY COL ROBERT REESE, USA (RET)

For the October meeting Companions and guests were treated to an enjoyable and informative presentation by Col Daryl Hartman, USAF, Operations Group Commander of the 911TH Airlift Wing. The 911TH AW consists of eight C-130 Cargo Planes and 23 squadrons with the manpower strength of about 1,400 full time and reservist personnel. At any given time the organization has about 40 individuals deployed on active duty missions, ranging from spraying bugs after the devastation of Hurricane Katrina, to land and air drops of supplies and materials in war zones. For his efforts COL Hartman was presented with an MOWW Certificate of Appreciation by Chapter Commander LTC Samuel Wilson, USA (Ret).



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

Companions Lend a Hand for the MOWW-hosted National Veterans Day Reception.

BY LTC JOHN H. HOLLYWOOD, USA (RET)

November 11, 2011, was an important day for the Military Order of the World Wars. After leaving Arlington National Cemetery, the CINC, other Companions, VSO representatives, and civil and military representatives, adjourned to the Crystal Gateway Marriott Hotel in Arlington (VA) for the MOWW-hosted National Veterans Day Reception. The three-hour National Reception was attended by over 300 people. Companions from the MG Meade, Maj Gen Leigh Wade (DC) and Richmond (VA) Chapters assisted with the setup of the reception, served at the reception tables, and acted as hosts for all invited guests. LTC John Hollywood, Chapter Commander of the Meade Chapter, was the Event Chair for the reception.

(L-R): Companions LTC Bob Morton, USA (Ret); MOWW Treasurer General LTC John Hollywood, USA (Ret); Mr. John S. Hollywood and Lt Col Sheldon Goldberg, USAF (Ret).

MOWW || Chapters in Action



|| PHOENIX (092), ARIZONA

Inductions to the Arizona Veterans Hall of Fame

BY COL RICHARD E. MINOR, USA (RET)

On 28 Oct 11, two chapter Companions were inducted into the Arizona Veterans Hall of Fame (AVHOF). COL Rance Farrell, USA (Ret) and BG Greg Maxon, USA (Ret) are the eleventh class to be inducted into the AVHOF, bringing the number of veterans inducted to 240. Inductees must be veterans but are selected for their outstanding community service.

Four of the 11 Chapter Companions that are in the Arizona Veterans Hall of Fame. (L-R): COL Rance Farrell, USA (Ret); BG Greg Maxon, USA (Ret); 2010 inductee, Chapter Commander COL Jeannine Dahl, USA (Ret) and 2005 inductee COL Richard Minor, USA (Ret).



|| FORT WALTON BEACH (175), FLORIDA

"To Promote and Further Patriotic Education..."

BY LT COL JOHN CAHOON, USAF (RET)

The chapter recently presented a Silver Patrick Henry Medallion to Mrs. Dorothy Burdick, Regent of the Choctawhatchee Bay Chapter of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR). Mrs. Burdick was recognized for her outstanding support of the MOWW and the Youth Leadership Foundation, Inc. Through her efforts and with the sponsorship of her chapter, financial assistance in the form of a matching grant was obtained to help send 14 local students to the 2011 Tallahassee Youth Leadership Conference. Additionally, the Choctawhatchee Bay Chapter was presented an MOWW Certificate of Appreciation for their sponsorship and overall support of our Patriotic Education and Youth Leadership Programs.

(L-R): Chapter Commander Lt Col John Cahoon presented an MOWW Silver Patrick Henry Medallion to Mrs. Dorothy Burdick, Regent, Choctawhatchee Bay Chapter, NSDAR.



|| PUERTO RICO (121)

Companion Recognition

BY MAJ EDGAR O. VÉLEZ, USA (RET)

Pictured top: Chapter Commander MAJ Edgar O. Vélez, USA (Ret), presented a Certificate of Appreciation to Companion LTC Enoc Ramos-Cancel, USAR (Ret) in recognition of his long and valuable service. Pictured below: Past Chapter Commander, COL Daniel Osorio, USA (Ret), pins the MOWW Regular Member insignia on the chapter's newest Companion, COL Arnaldo Malavé, after his induction.



|| APACHE TRAIL (207), ARIZONA

Veterans Day Community in Mesa

BY LT COL CAROL MCKNIGHT, USAF (RET)

Companions Lt Col Carol McKnight and husband HPM Robert Freed observed the day at the East Valley Veterans Parade in Mesa, AZ.

MOWW || Chapters in Action



|| SAN DIEGO (100), CALIFORNIA

CINC Presents Coin of Excellence at MOC Luncheon

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

CINC Capt Russell Vowinkel, USN (Ret), presented LtCol Jack Harkins, USMC (Ret), the CINC's Coin of Excellence for his outstanding job of organizing and for his exceptional performance as Master of Ceremonies for the 56th Annual Massing of the Colors and Service of Remembrance. Observing with approval is Chapter Commander Col Clark J. Kholos, USAF (Ret).



|| VIRGINIA PIEDMONT (030), VIRGINIA

Landing in the Thick of It— Incident at Marble Mountain

BY LTC HENRY WYATT, USA (RET)

John and Jean Snidow provided an entertaining view of the incident at Marble Mountain Marine Air Station at the Chapter's October meeting. On the night of 29 Apr 69, a Seaboard World Airlines DC-8-63 with 219 Marines and Army personnel aboard, was on its way near to a "secret" base near (My Khe) China Beach, Vietnam, near Da Nang. The flight landed amidst a three-day-long battle at Marble Mountain on the 3,200 foot long runway. Jean Aldrich Snidow was the Senior Flight Attendant and described the trip. Her husband John, a Marine and 37-year retired airline pilot filled in details of the flight planning, the ferry flight to Da Nang and continuing to Yokota AB outside Tokyo. With so much misinformation about the incident on the internet, Companions enjoyed hearing the true story!



|| COL THEODORE ROOSEVELT (247), NEW YORK

The Boy Scouts of America "Square Knot" Award

BY LTC MICHAEL C. WILGEN, USA (RET)

The Boy Scouts of America (BSA) "Square Knot" Award was presented for the first time at the 2011 MOWW National Convention. This new award recognizes Companions of the Order who are dedicated to, and actively involved in, furthering the Boy Scouts of America program. One of the six Companions selected to receive this award for their service to the BSA community in their area was New York State Commander COL Robert F. Schlegel, USA (Ret). Region III Commander (DE, NJ, NY, PA) LTC Michael C. Wilgen, USA (Ret), presented COL Schlegel with MOWW's BSA Square Knot Award and Coin of Excellence. LTC Wilgen and Chapter Commander CPT George D. Emmons, USA (Ret), had presented an MOWW Silver Patrick Henry to COL Schlegel in an earlier ceremony.

(L-R): Region III Commander (DE, NJ, NY, PA) LTC Michael C. Wilgen, USA (Ret) and New York State Commander COL Robert F. Schlegel, USA (Ret).



|| DALLAS (069), TEXAS

Massing of the Colors on Veterans Day

BY 1ST LT WES GROSS, USA (FORMER)

On 11/11/11 at 11:00 am the Chapter held it's annual "Massing of Colors." Each year the Dallas Chapter is honored to conduct a Massing of the Colors as a featured lead event at the Dallas Veterans Day parade. For the 2011 Parade, Chairman MG Albert Zapanta and 18 other chapter Companions served as parade committee organizers and key operations participants. The parade is one of the largest Veterans Day parades in the nation with approximately 5000 individuals on parade. The theme for 2011 was "Remembering Pearl Harbor" with some 320 World War II veterans in attendance.

2011 || Companion Update

Reveille

NEW MEMBER
(SPONSOR)

AUGUSTA GA

CPT James A. Brady II (A)
(Herdegen, R. LT)

COL GEORGE C. WOOLSEY CA

LT Lawrence G. Larsson (N)
(Smith, J.)

COL THEODORE ROOSEVELT NY

LTC Paul I. Hansen (A)
(Wilgen, M. LTC)

DALLAS TX

Janet W. Thompson
(Thompson, J. Lt Col)
CPT Gene L. Jameson (A)
(Crocker, J. CPT)

FORT KNOX KY

COL Valerie L. Border (A)
(Herzog, L. LTC)

MG GEORGE G. MEADE MD

1stLt Peter I. Smith (MC)
(Vowinkel, R. CAPT)
Lt Col David J. Levy II (AF)
(Elmer, J. Col)

GREATER KANSAS CITY

CPT Robert J. Wise (A)
(Tobin, J. COL)

LTG JOHN M. WRIGHT CA

Johnnie M. Marquez
(Moyer, Z.)
Beatrice E. Kubu
(Ehm, C.)
Frances P. Hesslink
(Moyer, Z.)

MG BEN BUTLER KY

CPT Stephen S. Spencer (A)
(Dibble, W. CAPT)

MG FRANKLIN E. MILES NM

LCDR Joseph D. Matthews (N)
(Giesler, G. LTC)

PHILADELPHIA PA

LTC Keith M. Cianfrani (A)
(Henderson, W. CW4)

PUERTO RICO

COL Arnaldo Malave (A)
(Osario, D. COL)

SPACE COAST-INDIAN RIVER FL

Lt Col Ralph Gracia (AF) *
(Adams, K.)

SUN CITY CENTER FL

LTC Charles R. Conover, Jr (A)
(Warchol, J. Lt Col)
Lt Col Francisw A. Burns (AF)
(Wardlow, T. Lt Col)
LCDR William H. Odell (N)
(Zahrobsky, F. Lt Col)
LTC Ed Mooney (A)
(Warchol, J. Lt Col)

TOPEKA KS

LTC Arthur S. Degroat (A)
(Jacka, D. MG)
LTC R. Scott Bridegam (A)
(Jacka, D. MG)

Taps

RANK/NAME (SERVICE)

APACHE TRAIL AZ

Dr Lisa E. Stephens (H) *

BG BULTMAN VA

COL Edward R. Finch (A) *
Maj Richard R. Silver (AF) *

CATALINA MOUNTAINS AZ

CPT Warren A. Grossetta (A) *

CLEVELAND OH

LT John F. Ellis (N) *
LCDR William L. Edwards (N) *

COL GEORGE C. WOOLSEY CA

LT Raymond Mccoy (N) *
Lt Col Allen R. Engler (AF) *

COLUMBIA SC

MAJ Fred Klein (A) *

DALLAS TX

CW3 Earl V Dunnington Jr (A) *
Capt L. Dorian Barton (AF) *

DENVER CO

LTC Thomas J. Levasseur (A) *

EL PASO TX

MAJ Alphonse L. Brissette (A) *

FRANKFORT KY

BG Smythe J. Williams (A) *

GAYLORD DILLINGHAM MEMORIAL HI

CDR Howard J. Owen (N) *

GEN WESTMORELAND- CHARLESTON SC

LT William M. Dull (N)

HANN-BUSWELL MEMORIAL

COL Robert H. Myers (A) *

MAJ GEN WADE DC

CDR Thomas W. Jones (N) *

MG CRITZ OK

LTC Francis P. Curran (A) *

MG FRANKLIN E MILES NM

CPT Terry C. Wallace Sr (A) *

MG GEORGE G MEADE MD

CAPT Richard D. Lazenby (N)

MG WHEELER-HUNTSVILLE AL

COL Robert H. Myers (A) *

NORTH TX

Col Rodney J. Zimmerman (AF) *

PHILADELPHIA PA

LT Virgil P. Templeton (A) *
LTC Richard A. Compton (A) *
CAPT Dickson S. Boenning (N) *

PUGET SOUND WA

COL Robert H. Myers (A) *

SAN DIEGO CA

LT John M. Wilson (N) *
DR James F. Gauntlett (N) *

SANTA CRUZ VALLEY AZ

Mrs Hazel E. Larimore (H) *

*Denotes Perpetual Member

MOWW || Merchandise



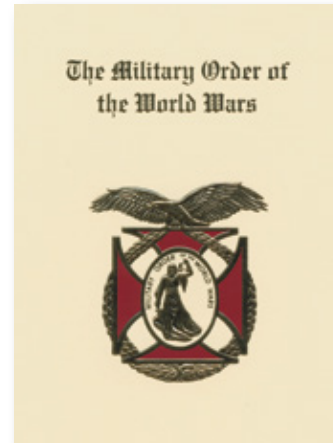
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