

OFFICER REVIEW

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS

MAY 2015
Volume 54 • Number 8



Memorial Day

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE:

- The Marines Have Landed
- Women in World War II
- The Great War's Centennial



Their Last Full Measure of Devotion

Memorial Day is a revered day because on that day, we memorialize US Armed Forces personnel who died while serving our nation. Each of them underwrote what we have, and what we can achieve together. In remembering them, we must also remember the families they left behind, for their families sacrificed immeasurably as well—for all of us.

On 5 May 1868, Major General John A. Logan, then the National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), a Union veteran organization, officially proclaimed 30 May as “Decoration Day.” On that day each year, the nation would decorate the graves of those who had fallen during the American Civil War with flowers. He picked that day because many believed on that date flowers would be in bloom all over the country.

The first Washington-sanctioned Decoration Day ceremony occurred in 1868 at the Arlington Mansion, the site of what would become Arlington National Cemetery. General Ulysses S. Grant (later a US President) and his wife were among the Washington officials presiding over the Decoration Day events there. Following the ceremonies, children from the GAR-established Ohio Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Orphan Home, and members of the GAR, walked through the cemetery, singing hymns and reciting prayers as they decorated the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers with fresh flowers.

James A. Garfield, a Union Major General, and also later a US President, said on that first Decoration Day,

We do not know one promise these men made, one pledge they gave, one word they spoke; but we do know they summed up and perfected, by one supreme act, the highest virtues of men and citizens. For love of country they accepted death, and thus resolved all doubts, and made immortal their patriotism and their virtue.

In 1967, Decoration Day became “Memorial Day.” As this Memorial Day approaches, I ask that we all reflect on the sacrifices made on our behalf. I also ask that each of us redouble our efforts to personally exemplify our MOWW motto in keeping with President Lincoln’s timeless Gettysburg Address, given at the dedication of the Soldiers’ National Cemetery in Gettysburg: “...that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion....”

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MAY 2015
Volume 54 • Number 9



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ON THE COVER

Dawn breaks over the Idaho State Veterans Cemetery in Boise, ID, on Memorial Day, 26 May 2014.

Photo: Tech. Sgt. Samuel Morse, USAF



The Marines Have Landed

BRIG GEN RAYMOND E. BELL, JR., PHD, USA (RET)
BG BULTMAN CHAPTER (122), VA

At three o'clock in the afternoon on Friday, 14 November 2014, US Army veterans of World War II assembled at the entrance to Fort Hackenberg. This fort was formerly a fortress complex of the former French Maginot Line, which faced Germany in eastern France. Those veterans came from the 5th, 90th, 95th and 106th Infantry, and 10th Armored Divisions, who were participants in the commemoration of the November 1944 crossing of the Moselle River.

The French communities under the aegis of the Moselle River 44 Association, a private commemorative World War II organization, were holding a week of celebrations to honor the veterans, and to remind the residents—especially the young children—how Americans had liberated them from the Nazi yoke through their great sacrifice. The week's events were a glorious display of honor and affection for the former members of those units that fought their way across the river during the fall of 1944.

One of the special places where violent action had taken place was at Fort Hackenberg's Bloc 8. This action was part of General Patton's 1944 assault across the Moselle to envelop the strong German garrison in the fortress city of Metz. Bloc 8 was a massive reinforced concrete bunker with three 75mm cannon in embrasures surrounded by

concrete many feet thick. The cannon had clear fields of fire, which enabled the Wehrmacht to deliver accurate fire on crossing sites over the Moselle River several miles away. Originally, the weapons were to block an advance down the Moselle from Germany as part of the Maginot Line built in the 1930s. However, in 1944 their positioning served to bring effective fire on any force trying to cross the river as opposed to advancing along its banks south into the interior of France.

To destroy the three-gun battery would have required exacting, direct fire on the cannon themselves, an almost impossible task. Even to neutralize the weapons by other means was a difficult task. To take on the job of putting the cannon out of action, one way or the other, was the task of the 3rd Battalion of the 357th Infantry Regiment of the 90th Infantry Division, the "Tough 'Ombres."

It proved to be a brutal job, and one the infantry could not accomplish alone. It took a concerted effort by supporting artillery to put the weapons in the bunker out of action or at least neutralize them. In addition, in spite of employing an M12 self-propelled 155mm gun, the projectiles of which badly scarred the outer surface of the bunker, were not damaged the artillery pieces installed in the bunker itself. Subsequently Bloc 8 was by-passed as the regiment's battalions moved around the Hackenberg fortress system

(L-R): Present day Fort Hackenberg's Bloc 8 ; and in use by the Nazis



and preceded to their objective—the territory to the east of the village Kedange/Canner *en route* to gaining a crossing site over the Saar River in Germany.

However, the attempt to reduce Bloc 8 had cost the 357th Infantry a number of casualties. On this Friday in November, there was a ceremony to commemorate those soldiers who had lost their lives in the fighting. To reach the gun positions in Bloc 8 the veterans and their relatives entered the fortress complex, which was now a memorial museum where visitors could visit various parts of the fort and obtain a view of its complexity and magnitude.

To access Bloc 8 from inside Fort Hackenberg required a long underground trip by an electric railroad train and then a climb up dozens of steep steps to the gun positions. Once on the level where the cannon were mounted, and one remains in place today, it was possible to walk outside through a narrow door and passageway to a filled-in moat. By this means and a circuitous road route outside the complex, the veterans and their relatives arrived at a site beside the bunker where commemorative plaque unveilings were to take place.

Beside a shallow protective moat in front of the bunker, the assembled veterans found chairs from which they could view the unveiling ceremony. Along with Darold Rice, a former member of the 357th during the war who was to assist in laying a wreath at the memorial site, the veterans recalled the sacrifices made by their fellow Soldiers. Not surprisingly, a sense of how Darold Rice felt was felt equally deeply by the veterans, their families, a large group of French citizens, and US Army WWII

Soldier re-enactors with several jeeps came together for the event. To add to the somber and contemplative atmosphere, the ground was wet and sky overcast—much as it was in November 1944.

What followed was what the veterans and their relatives had been experiencing since arriving for the weeklong celebration, i.e., a series of commemorative events, of which the visit to Fort Hackenberg was an especially anticipated one. Along with extensive photography by the ceremony's participants, a staff docent of the fortress museum described the tactical situation leading up to the effort to destroy the bunker. In exacting detail, the docent spelled out the course of the action and frustrations felt by the 357th Infantrymen and the supporting artillery as they sought in vain to accomplish their difficult mission. The description rendered in the French language was lost on most Americans present, but the tone of his comments complemented the deep emotions they felt by being there, and in remembering their heroic efforts in 1944.

Once the explanation was finished, Darold Rice accompanied the president of the Moselle River 44 Association, Pascal Moretti, and a staff member from the Maginot-Hackenberg Fortification Association, in carrying a wreath to two stone memorials with French and English inscriptions that spoke to the sacrifices of the fallen soldiers.

The names of six of the men killed in action at Bloc 8 and statements applauding their sacrifice are etched in stone on the French memorial that has a metal plaque affixed to it. A stone tablet with an explanation in English sits



(L-R): An electric underground railroad used to transport passengers from Fort Hackenberg to Bloc 8. A mounted cannon still in place today.





In front of Bloc 8, a replica of the famous US Marine Corps Iwo Jima memorial statue.

French national anthem. During both renditions, all US Army veterans present gave the hand salute while civilians took off their headgear and placed their hands over their hearts. The salutes were held in place while the French version of taps was played. At this conclusion of the ceremony, all those in attendance retired into the fortress where refreshments were served.

During the ceremony, those taking photographs were busy trying to capture the essence of the moment. US Army Colonel and Perpetual MOWW Companion Arthur

under the memorial in French. After the three men placed the wreath in front of the memorial with the plaque on it, Darold rendered a hand salute and then silently withdrew to his former place among the ceremony's attendees.

Next, a recording of the US national anthem was played, followed by the

C. Meier II, USA (Ret), was among them, and he was careful to obtain a close-up photograph of the French monument and the metal plaque affixed to it. Much to his astonishment and subsequent bemusement, he noted the plaque shows several men raising a flag, a replica of the famous US Marine Corps Iwo Jima memorial statue in Arlington, Virginia. "The Marines had landed" it appears, of all places, in front of Bloc 8.

What should we take from this, apart from the great heroism and sacrifice of American Soldiers in helping to take this Fort, liberate France, and ultimately, defeat German forces? It is this: the friendship of the French—dating from before our nation's birth—shall always remain prominent in our memory and in our eternal appreciation. Affection between friends always transcends all. ★



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.

Third Army's First Battles Against the Maginot Line

Though some of its units first encountered the Maginot Line near the Luxembourg border in September 1944, the Third Army did not fight its first significant battle to capture the Line's fortifications until mid-November. Near the Moselle River northeast of Metz, the 90th Infantry Division encountered Fort Hackenberg and several other Maginot Line ouvrages. Fort Hackenberg was one of the largest and most powerful of the Maginot Line's ouvrages. Dug into a heavily wooded ridge some fifty to a hundred meters higher than the surrounding terrain, Fort Hackenberg had nearly ten kilometers of underground tunnels and nineteen blocks of fortifications. Turrets that revolved 360 degrees gave the blocks some all-around defensive capabilities.

Opposing the 90th Infantry Division was the 19th Volksgrenadier Division of the LXXXII Corps. The division was very much under-strength. For example, its 74th Regiment only had 58 officers and 218 soldiers available to defend its sector. However, their numerical weakness was offset significantly by the 51 machine guns and 16 artillery pieces emplaced in Fort Hackenberg's steel and concrete fortifications.

As part of XX Corps' drive to encircle and isolate the city of Metz, the 90th Infantry Division assaulted across the Moselle River and advanced along the Maginot Line in this area. Speed was essential so any combat block not easily captured was bypassed and left for follow-up forces to capture. To do so, explosives and flamethrowers were employed. In this manner, Maginot ouvrages Forts Metrich and Billig and the pre-Maginot Fort Koenigsmacker were all captured by the close of the second day.

Several days later, Fort Hackenberg proved more difficult to capture. Block 8 with its three rapid-fire 75 mm guns pinned down soldiers of the 357th Infantry Regiment and held up the regiment's advance for nearly a day. The thick concrete of the casemate resisted fire from tank destroyers and artillery—including 240 mm howitzers and 8-inch guns. That night, several M12 155 mm self-propelled guns were brought up to within 2,000 yards of Block 8. The next morning, direct fire from the self-propelled guns knocked out the stubborn block. The advance was resumed and XX Corps ultimately captured Metz.

Source: <http://www.militaryhistoryonline.com/wwii/articles/maginotline.aspx>



The Conflict Expands

COL JAMES T. ROBERTS, SR., USA (RET)
CHAIR, NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE | MOWW

The rapid advance of Iranian-backed Houthis to seize the government in Yemen reinforces the importance of the Middle East. The government that controls Yemen controls the refueling and ship repair port city of Aden, and the northern side of the Strait of Bab-El Mandeb—the entry point to the Red Sea and Suez Canal.

Saudi Arabia saw this as a threat to their survival and so organized a 10-nation coalition to drive the Houthi forces back to their northern strongholds. Of the 10, few will provide ground forces. Saudi, Emirate and other Air Forces are supporting the remaining government ground forces.

Wahhabi-Sunni Saudi Arabia is not about to allow Shia Iran to control both the Persian Gulf (Straits of Hormuz) and the Red Sea maritime shipping lanes with land-based missile bases and naval vessels. This gulf and these shipping lanes are the lifelines for Saudi oil shipments. Coalition naval vessels are already blockading Yemeni ports to stop weapons importation.

US hesitation has set the stage for the expansion of conflict in the Middle East. The Defense Intelligence Agency sees Iran continuing its actions to become the dominant regional power with strategic depth. Iran sees the US as its enemy. Iran will continue to support the Shia Iraqi government and Shia dissident movements in the Sunni-lead Gulf States. Assad's Syrian forces will continue to consolidate and re-capture territory with Iranian and Hezbollah assistance.

Arab League leaders have come to the realization that the US will not provide the protective umbrella they have known in the past. Their March 2015 Sharm-El-Sheikh decision to establish a joint 40,000-man reaction force is aimed at countering Iranian aggression. Egypt, with a 468,000-man Army, 4,600 tanks and 1,100 total aircraft has taken the lead. Saudi Arabia, with a 233,000-man Army, 1,200 tanks and 675 total aircraft, will bankroll the force. Jordan, with a 110,000-man Army, 1,250 tanks and 245 total



aircraft, may provide the most seasoned fighting force. The other League nations will donate lesser capabilities. Membership is voluntary. This concept was tried before and it failed.

Additionally, most of the armies are structured for conventional war and trained for internal security duties against their own restless Shia populations. If committed, each will be bloodied by combat-educated Quds Force and Hezbollah-trained fighters. Most members will be loath to commit ground forces to the fight for fear of losing political control back home. Fighting will be farmed out to nations such as Pakistan that need money and have the troops. Turkey, with its massive armed forces, has yet to be heard.

In 2009-2010, the Saudis deployed their Army against the Houthis. After three months, they withdrew due to high casualties. There may be more resolve this time. The royal Family of Saud has accepted the hereditary responsibility to protect Mecca and Medina from the Shia. Keeping Yemen under Sunni control and out of Iranian hands is one way King Salman can show strength. Another is to use money to keep peace. ★

Arab leaders agreed on Sunday to form a joint military force after a summit dominated by a Saudi-led offensive on Shiite rebels in Yemen and the threat from Islamist extremism.

Source: <http://patdollard.com/2015/03/>



COL Roberts, a 34-year veteran, last served in Iraq as a DA civilian in 2010. He is a past MOWW chapter chair, and the past national Chair, Law & Order Committee. He is now a business continuity-planning consultant after serving as a United States Marshal in the Bush administration.

Disclaimer: The opinions, beliefs and viewpoints expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect the opinions, beliefs and viewpoints or official policies of MOWW.



Women in World War II

COL ROBERT L. REESE, USA (RET), IN COLLABORATION WITH MR TODD DEPASTINO
GEN RIDGEWAY-PITTSBURGH CHAPTER (018), PA



Harlingen Army Air Field, Texas, Elizabeth L. Gardner of Rockford, Illinois, WASP (Women's Airforce Service Pilot) pilot, takes a look around before sending her plane streaking down the runway at the air base.

It is a rare occasion to find a historian who devotes his time and energy to exploring the contribution that women have made in the defense of our country. Dr. Todd DePastino, a professor of history at Waynesburg College, is such a historian. Professor DePastino mesmerized our chapter members by his presentation of “Women in World War II.”

He began his presentation in an unusual way by telling us about William and Elizabeth Marston, who worked on the theory that when people lie, their blood pressure went up. This became the focus of their research and led to the development of the first lie detector. They also created one of the first personality tests, which delved into the capabilities of the sexes. William Marston believed that women were more honest than men. He contended that they were



smarter, steadier, and more accurate in their work, had better judgment and were more reliable. This came as a revelation to the male members of our chapter, but was readily accepted by the women in attendance.

Todd explained that Marston thought that American popular culture was filled with examples

of masculine violence, which provided a bad example to children. In a 1940 interview with *Family Circle* magazine, Marston singled out comic books as the culprit. The Green Lantern, The Flash, Batman, The Human Torch, Captain Marvel and the greatest of them all, Superman were highlighted. Marston was highly critical of them all.

In response to this bad publicity, Max Gaines, publisher of *DC Comics*, shrewdly invited the Marstons to become advisors to his comic books. Marston and his wife recommended the creation of a woman superhero who would not use violence to defeat enemies. Thus was born “Wonder Woman,” who came from Paradise Island—a utopia of peace-loving women called Amazons. After finding out from Steve Trevor, an American intelligence officer who crash-landed his aircraft on Paradise Island, that the world had been taken over by violent fascists, the Amazons agreed to send their own Diana Prince with Steve Trevor back to America to save the world. Diana had only two weapons, magic bracelets that repelled bullets and her “Lasso of Truth.”

After this brief introduction on how women began to be recognized in our society, Todd, turned his attention to their contributions during World War II.



Coincidentally, the first issue of “Wonder Woman” came out in December of 1941. As we know, the Japanese Imperial Navy and Air Force bombed Pearl Harbor that month. Had World War II not started at this time, Wonder Women may have gone down in history as a cultural oddity. However, World War II changed our culture and gender relations dramatically and suddenly because of the requirement for an expanded labor force.

The country badly needed women in the labor force to win the war. With 16 million men drawn into the United States Armed Forces, some estimated 25 million women were needed to work in war industries and other jobs vacated by men. This required a massive shift in how women were viewed. The idea of having women work in industry was very disruptive to the norms then.

To shift these attitudes and norms, the Office of War Information and the War Manpower Commission enlisted the newly formed War Advertising Council to launch an ad campaign focused on promoting women in the workforce. Every major magazine in 1943 featured a cover story on women in defense work. Previously, people assumed women were too delicate for heavy manufacturing jobs. However, now the government and industry were saying women could do any job a man could do. In fact, they could do men’s work and still maintain their femininity, like Wonder Woman.

Todd pointed out that by 1943, personnel experts concluded William Marston was correct, i.e., women were better workers and quicker to learn, they worked more cooperatively, and they were more careful and more attentive to their jobs. Some estimates have 65% of all aircraft assemblers being women by 1943, as contrasted to 1930s’ percentage of 1%. A huge number of women worked in the steel industry.

Todd next turned his attention to one of the most popular posters published during the war years. Probably the best depiction of women in war jobs was that of “Rosie the Riveter,” who became popular when Norman Rockwell’s picture of her appeared on the cover of the Saturday Evening Post. Rockwell’s model was a Vermont resident, 19-year-old Mary Doyle, a telephone operator living near Rockwell. She was not a riveter. However, there was more to the story. In 1942, Westinghouse Corporation commissioned J. Howard Miller of Wilmerding, PA, to create a poster to



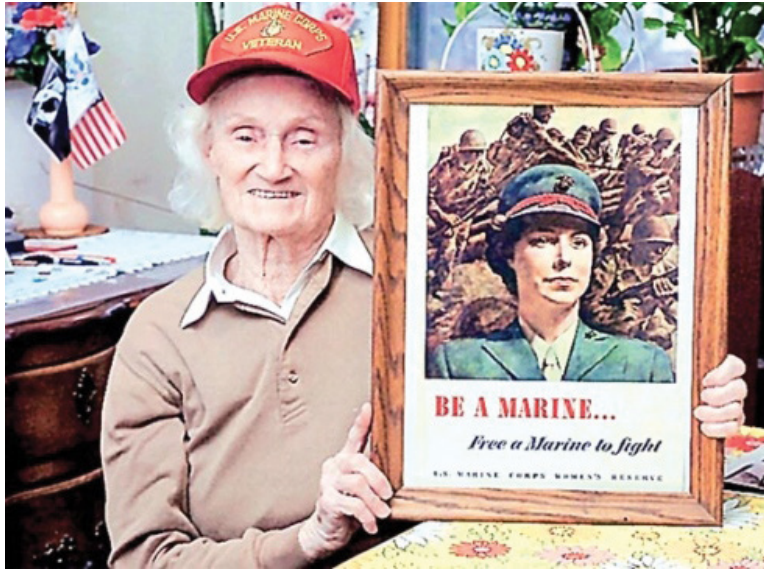
reduce absenteeism and labor unrest—not to promote women in the work force. His creation was only shown to Westinghouse employees for two weeks in February of 1943 and then it was lost for 40 years. The only women to see the poster were women making helmet liners in the East Pittsburgh Plant. Miller was stunned when the poster reappeared in 1982 after someone discovered it in the archives. Geraldine Doyle, who worked in a machine shop in Ann Arbor, MI, saw the poster and claimed Miller used a photo of her to make the poster. She left her job two weeks later because she heard that other workers had hurt their hands and she was a cello player.

Todd could not overlook the part women played in the US Armed Forces. At the time of Pearl Harbor, there were about 1,000 female Army Nurses and 700 Navy Nurses. They were all white and single. (Married women were not allowed and had to leave the service upon their marriage.) They wore uniforms and had equivalent ranks, but they were not considered part of the Army or Navy, and were not entitled to military benefits.

The woman most responsible for advocating equal opportunity for women in the Military Service was Edith Nourse Rogers from Massachusetts, one of the longest-serving House Members. She entered office upon the death of her husband in 1925 and was reelected for another 16 terms. She was one of the author-sponsors of the GI Bill. She served in the Red Cross in France in 1918 during WWI and she remembered how poorly women volunteers were treated. The vast majority were civilians with no benefits, no rations, no housing, no insurance, no medical care, no pensions, no death benefits, no legal

**“We Can Do It!”
by J. Howard
Miller was
made as an
inspirational
image to boost
worker morale.**





Anee Kish's decision freed a Marine for combat. The Moosic resident Anee Kish displays the recruitment poster that inspired her to join the Marine Corps in February 1943.

Butch Comegys / Staff Photographer
 Writer: - Lifestyles
 - Meet Anee Kish jmcauliffe@timesshamrock.com

protection ... nothing. Even those in the military were denied commissions and not given benefits upon the outbreak of war in 1941.

Edith Rogers also authored and sponsored a bill creating a Women's Army Corps and the Nurse Corps. These women would perform clerical and administrative duties to release men for combat duty. The senior Army brass was almost uniformly against the bill. For example, General Eisenhower was violently against it, saying, "Over his dead body would women join the Army." After the war, he publicly admitted it was one of his most stupid opinions.

Fortunately, after several meetings with Army Chief of Staff G/A George C. Marshall, Rogers introduced HR Bill 6293 in January 1942 to create a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC). They would receive ranks, uniforms, housing, rations, although their pay would be lower than men's. The highest rank would be major and they would not be able to command men. They could serve overseas, but would neither receive overseas pay nor would they get government life insurance, veterans' medical coverage or death benefits. If a WACC were captured, she had no protection under existing international agreements covering prisoners of war. General Marshall said it was the most difficult bill he ever got through Congress.

Todd continued by telling us that Oveta Culp Hobby was named to head the WAACs. Her husband had been governor of Texas and she was working in the Public Relations Section of the War Department. She was smart, self-educated, a law school graduate and editor of the Houston Post. Although the WAACs

wore slacks, she always wore a skirt to display her femininity. She told the first 440 recruits, who would train follow-on recruits, the whole concept of women serving in the military depended upon their performance—and they could not make any mistakes.

The force eventually grew to 150,000 strong. Among the many jobs performed, about 40% of the WAACs were assigned to the Air Corps to serve as weather observers, radio operators, radio repairwomen, photograph analyst, control tower operators and telephone operators. In July of 1943, Congress voted to make the WAACs full members of the Army and changed its name to WAC. After the war, Hobby would go on to become Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Todd continued by outlining the creation of the Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service (WAVES). In a 1942 study, the Navy Bureau of Personnel reported to the War Manpower Commission that the Navy would fall short of its labor requirements to fight a war. Two days after Pearl Harbor, Edith Rogers called Admiral Chester Nimitz and did something smart. Admiral Nimitz told his counterparts that Rogers was going to write her own legislation-accepting women into the Naval Reserves unless the Navy brass would write their own placing limits as they saw fit. There were three major compromises agreed to, namely, women could not leave the 48 states, could not rise above lieutenant commander and could not command men.

Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley College (MA), was the first Director of WAVES and the first female commissioned officer in US Navy history. WAVES were recruited from college graduates and two-year college students, and their jobs included chemists, air traffic controllers, meteorologists, cryptologists, and gunnery and aeronautic instrument instructors. Due to their greater skills, WAVES earned \$50 per month compared to the \$21 per month for WACs.

Todd then turned his attention to the Marines. During WW I there had been 330 female Marines doing clerical duties and they were called by several nicknames, e.g., "Marinettes," "Lady Hell Cats," and "Skirt Marines."

The most popular and most widely used of all the nicknames was "Marinette." "The United States Marine Corps frowned upon the use of the word 'Marinette,'"

remembered Corporal Avadney Hea, “they posted notices every once in a while on the bulletin board, that we were not to be referred to as ‘Marinettes.’ We were United States Marine Corps Reserves with ‘F’ in parenthesis after indicating female. And [sic] we were not to be called ‘Marinettes.’ The Marine Corps didn’t like it.” In spite of that fact, however, many people still refer, although erroneously so, to the Marine Reserves (F) as Marinettes.

Source: “Women Marines in World War I,” by Captain Linda L. Hewitt, USMCR | PCN 190 003050 00, page 16 | History and Museums Division, Headquarters, US Marine Corps, Washington, DC.

In WWII, there were 20,000 women recruited in the Marine Corps Women’s Reserve, and they did not have, and refused to accept, an acronym to describe their service. The Marine Corps Women’s Reserve was officially established on 13 February 1943. The first director of the Marine Corps Women’s Reserve was Major Ruth Cheney Streeter. She graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1918 and served as the first woman president of Morris County’s New Jersey Welfare Board.

The Coast Guard closely followed the Navy model. The nickname SPARS stood for Semper Paratus (“Always Ready”). CAPT Dorothy Constance Stratton was the first Director of the US Coast Guard Women’s Reserve. Stratton was born in 1899 in Brookfield, MO, was graduated from Ottawa University in 1920, and received a Master’s degree from the University of Chicago and a PhD from Columbia University. She taught at public high schools before joining the faculty at Purdue University as Dean of Women and Assistant Professor of Psychology. She served on the selection board for the Women’s Army Corps V Corps Area. In 1942, she took a leave of absence from Purdue and joined the WAVES and was commissioned a lieutenant. In late 1942, she was ordered to Washington, DC, to the Office of the Commandant of the Coast Guard to organize the Coast Guard Women’s Reserve, and was transferred from the Navy to the Coast Guard.

Todd explained the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP) was the smallest and most overlooked of all the women’s service branches. They were pioneering aviators who flew non-combat missions to free male pilots for combat duty. Jacquelyn “Jackie” Cochran, a famous pilot who held air speed records, approached General Hap Arnold in early 1941 to seek recognition for women pilots, albeit without success. Jackie

then took some of the best female pilots in America and went to Great Britain in support of its air war with Germany. After Pearl Harbor, Jackie returned, and with pressure from Eleanor Roosevelt, convinced General Arnold to create the Women Airforce Service Pilots. Of the 25,000 women who applied to be part of the service, 1,900 were accepted and only 1,078 earned their wings. Although the training was identical to that of the male aviation cadets, the women had no uniforms, had to find their own lodging, had no life insurance, had minimal healthcare, no fire or crash trucks, and trained on second-rate aircraft. Women pilots pulled aerial targets for live ammunition training and 50% of all ferrying was done by women. Thirty-eight women died in training and active duty. They were not given military honors and the bodies were shipped home at the families’ expense. It was not until 1977, when the Air Force began training female pilots, that things changed for the better for women pilots. ★



Female pilots leaving their B-17, “Pistol Packin’ Mama” [c. 1941 - 1945] American Women in World War II: On the Home Front and beyondnationalww2museum.org



COL Robert L. Reese currently serves as Vice Commander of Region III, and Vice Commander and Adjutant of the GEN Ridgway Chapter, having served as its Commander for five years. His last military assignment was that of Commandant of a USAR School. He retired from PNC Bank as Vice President and Controller of its Private Bank in Pittsburgh.



Todd DePastino, PhD (American History; Yale University), teaches at Waynesburg University where he won the Lucas-Hathaway Award for Teaching Excellence in 2008. He is a co-founder of the Veterans Breakfast Club, a 501(c)(3) non-profit that gathers veterans together with their friends, families, and neighbors to share stories from their time in the military. You can learn more about the VBC at its website, www.veteransbreakfastclub.com.



The Great War's Centennial

CAPT STEWART L. ENTZ, USAF (FMR)

CHAIR, MONUMENTS & MEMORIALS COMMITTEE | MOWW

World War I was historically significant for many reasons. Laurence LaFore, in his book entitled *The Long Fuse, An Interpretation of the Origins of World War I*, wrote:

The First World War is the name given a very complicated series of events that took place, mainly in Europe, in the years between 1914 and 1918. They were, considered together, the most important events of the past hundred and fifty years, along with those of the French Revolution and the Protestant Reformation, the most important of the last millennium.

World War I began August 4, 1914 (“der Tag”) the Day, under the German General Staff’s Schlieffen Plan, that Germany would become engaged in a two-front war with France and Russia. World War I also ended at a precise time, the eleventh hour of the Eleventh Day of the Eleventh Month, in the year 1918.

THE UNITED STATES



CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

During this four-year period, the world changed in many ways. Four empires—the Austro-Hungarian Empire of the Hapsburgs, the Russian Empire of the Romanovs, the German Empire of the Hohenzollerns and the Ottoman Empire which governed much of the Middle East—were destroyed in the wake of the Great War. New technologies in the form of airplanes, tanks, machine guns and chemicals, inflicting unfathomable carnage, changed the tactics of warfare forever.

Now, 100 years later, the centennial of this event, the aftermath of that war remains—even as violent turmoil rages in the Middle East, in part, from the Sykes-Picot Agreement, the Balfour Declaration, and the Treaty of Versailles—which concluded World War I. Indeed, even a century after World War I began, it is too early to fully know and understand the impact of the “Great War.”

Michael Neiberg, author of the recently published book, *Dance of the Furies*, observed:

The case of World War I is particularly difficult in that it has never really had a compelling transcendent narrative. Especially for American audiences, the war is something of a mystery, whose exact causes and meanings remain opaque ... and, although centennials frequently inspire reflection and a quest for meaning, World War I was simply too large and too complex to provide a single set of answers. In this case, it may be too soon to tell.

The genesis of our Order grew out of the Great War. The Military Order of the World Wars was the expression of General Pershing’s desire to bring together his officer corps at the end of World War I.

The United States Congress, by Public Law 112-272, created the World War One Centennial Commission. The Centennial Commission is charged with planning, developing and executing programs and activities commemorating the centennial of World War I. This law also

- Encourages private organizations, state and local governments to organize and participate in activities commemorating the centennial of World War I.
- Helps facilitate and coordinate activities throughout the United States relating to the centennial of World War I.
- Serves as a clearinghouse for:
 - The collection and dissemination of information about events and plans for the centennial of World War I.
 - Developing recommendations for Congress and the President for commemorating the centennial of World War I.

The Centennial Commission is comprised of eleven commissioners appointed by the Congressional leadership and the White House. The four living former Presidents serve as Honorary Chairmen. Similar bodies exist in other major warring nations. The Centennial Commission’s website is:

www.worldwar-1centennial.org.



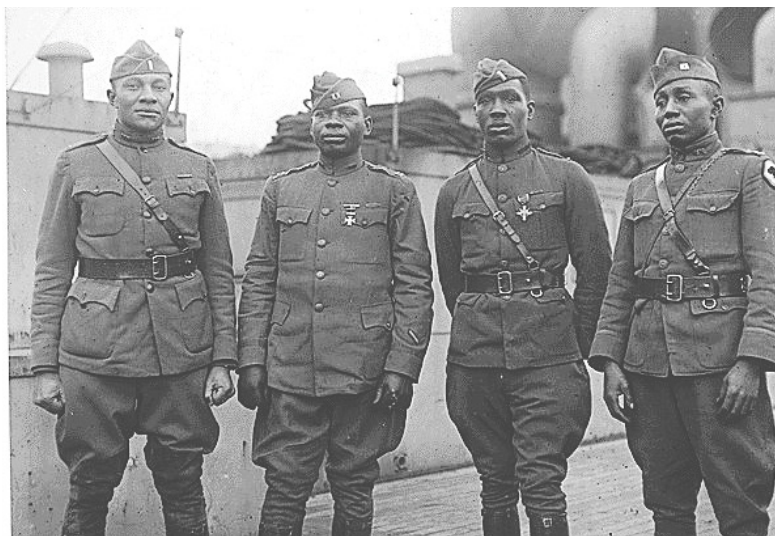
The Centennial Commission designated several national organizations as “Commemoration Partners.” Our Order is one of the Commemoration Partners. Other Commemoration Partners include the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Flag and General Officers Network, National Guard Bureau, Army Center for Military History, World War One Historical Association, National Museum of the US Air Force, and the American Battle Monuments Commission. Being a Commemoration Partner well serves our Strategic Goal No. 3.

The Preamble is clear. Our Order is to “...encourage and assist in the holding of commemorations and the establishment of Memorials of the World Wars....” Since MOWW is a “Commemoration Partner,” chapters are encouraged to use the occasion as an interesting and rich opportunity to gain visibility for the Order and create an interest in membership—and do the work of the Commission. The Centennial certainly has the potential for helping to create a positive effect as we achieve our Strategic Goals, e.g., Goal 1 (increase membership recruiting and Companion involvement) and Goal 3 (raise MOWW’s local and national visibility).



Chapters should consider undertaking the initiative or participating in a community effort to refurbish a local World War I monument. Chapters might establish a speaker’s bureau, making speakers available to other community groups, using the Centennial event as an opportunity to increase understanding of the First World War by bringing visibility to MOWW. For example, a presentation on Lawrence of Arabia might be an interesting starting point for some audiences.

The Patriotic Education Committee and its MOWW Youth Leadership Conferences also might consider using events of 100 years ago to show how that conflict will affect the news and world events of today.



In addition, chapters should consider taking a leadership role in establishing a state centennial commission for their respective states, as is contemplated by the overall centennial program in the United States. Efforts such as these would certainly promote our Order’s Strategic Goals in many ways. Given the origin of our Order, the Centennial presents a real opportunity to give meaning to the words of our Preamble.

As our Order grew out of the Great War, it follows that the Centennial of our Order is but a few short years away. The belligerents signed Treaty of Versailles ending World War I on June 28, 1919, five years, to the day, after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo that ignited the world in War 100 years ago. One hundred years after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, in 2019, the Military Order of the World Wars will celebrate its centennial. ★



Captain Entz is a former USAF Judge Advocate General, and was a trial lawyer in private practice. He retired from private practice in 2000. He is the Past Commander of MOWW’s Topeka Chapter (KS), and is the Secretary/Treasurer of the Air Force Association’s Fry Chapter.

[Editor’s Note: For more information on WWI, please consult: 1.) Barbara Tuchmann, *The Guns of August*; 2.) Michael Neiberg, *Dance of the Furies*, 3.) Holger Herwig, *The Marne 1914*; 4.) Margaret MacMillian, *Six Months that Changed the World*.]

**Photo left:
General of the
Armies John
“Blackjack”
Pershing
participates
in a parade
with President
Harding.**

Source: National Archives

**Above: Officers
of the United
States Army’s
segregated
366th Infantry
Regiment on
board the RMS
Aquitania, en
route home from
World War I
service.**



Lt Gen Carlos M. Talbot

Chief of Staff, The Military Order of the World Wars | 1995-1996
28 January 1920–25 January 2015



Carlos Maurice Talbot was a United States Air Force officer who attained the rank of Lieutenant General and was Vice Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Air Forces, headquartered at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii. Born in Charleston, Illinois, he attended Eastern Illinois University from 1936 to 1939 and graduated from the United States Military Academy with a bachelor of science degree. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant in January 1943. While at the academy, he graduated from advanced flying school at Lake

Charles, Louisiana, in December 1942. He received his master of arts degree in international affairs from The George Washington University in 1964.

Talbot's first assignment was as a Curtiss P-40 pilot at Dothan Field, Alabama. In March 1943 he became a P-47 pilot with the 326th and then the 368th Fighter Groups at Westover Field, Massachusetts and Mitchel Field, New York. In December 1943, during World War II, he went with the 368th Group to the European Theater of Operations as a pilot with the 397th Fighter Squadron. From October 1944 to April 1945 he was assigned as assistant operations officer and later operations officer of the 368th Fighter Group.

In May 1945 he returned to the United States and was assigned to Seymour Johnson Field, North Carolina. He attended the Army Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth and in February 1946 returned to Seymour Johnson Field to be base adjutant.

From May 1946 to March 1948 Talbot served with the Organization and Training Division of the War Department General Staff in Washington, D.C.. He was then assigned to the Directorate of Training and Requirements, Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Headquarters US Air Force.

Talbot went to Ankara, Turkey, in March 1949 as a fighter pilot training adviser with the American Mission for Aid to Turkey and, in December 1950, became executive officer for the US Air Force Group. In April 1951 he returned to Headquarters US Air Force as an operations staff officer in the Directorate of Operations, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Operations. In July 1954 Talbot became commander of the 322d Fighter Day Group at Foster Air Force Base, Texas. While in that position, he won the 1955 Bendix Trophy race flying a North American F-100 Super Sabre C model.

From August 1957 to June 1958 Talbot attended the Air War College at Maxwell Air Force Base. He then went to Japan as Director of Tactical Operations and later was Chief of Combat Operations Division, in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Headquarters Fifth Air Force, at Fuchu Air Station, Japan. He was assigned as director of operations, 8th Tactical Fighter Wing, at Itazuke Air Base in July 1960. Talbot returned to Headquarters US Air Force in August 1962 as Deputy Chief of the Tactical Air Division, Directorate of Operational Requirements. In October 1962 he became Chief of the Tactical Nuclear Branch in the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Special Studies Group.

Talbot assumed command of the 366th Tactical Fighter Wing at Holloman Air Force Base in August 1965 and

Carlos Maurice Talbot folded his wings, at 95 years of age, on Thursday, 26 February, 2015 in Arlington, VA.

He is survived by his wife, JoAnn; sons, Carlos, Thomas, and Richard, daughter, Vanessa and their spouses, 8 grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren. "Tote" was preceded in death by his wives, Louise and Jane and sister, Elaine Hughes. Lt Gen Talbot will be interred, with full military honors, at Arlington National Cemetery at a later date to be announced. In lieu of flowers, tributes may be sent to Hospice House of Williamsburg, VA or the National Alzheimer's Association.

went to Southeast Asia with the wing in March 1966. He was assigned in May 1966 as Deputy Director of the Tactical Air Control Center, Headquarters Seventh Air Force. In May 1967 he was assigned as the Chief of staff for the United States Taiwan Defense Command. Talbott returned to the United States in September 1968 and became vice commander of the Tenth Air Force at Richards-Gebaur Air Force Base. In August 1969, he was assigned as Vice Commander of the Ninth Air Force with headquarters at Shaw Air Force Base. In July 1970 he again was assigned to Headquarters US Air Force as Director of Operations, Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Operations. In August 1972 he returned to the Republic of Vietnam as Director of Operations, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, and Deputy Chief of Staff, operations, Seventh Air Force. General Talbott was appointed Vice Commander-in-Chief of Pacific Air Forces at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii, in April 1973. He was promoted to the grade of lieutenant general effective April 6, 1973, with the same date of rank, and retired September 1, 1974.

Talbott was a command pilot, flew more than 4,500 hours, and, during World War II, flew 96 combat missions. His military decorations and awards include the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, the Distinguished Flying Cross with oak leaf cluster, the Air Medal with 15 oak

"I was newly-sworn-in as a member of the Order and I was impressed with the caliber of the *Officer Review* magazine. There were subjects that I thought should be addressed and I called Lt Gen Talbot, then Chief of Staff, and arranged to meet with him. I was pleased by the warmth and hospitality accorded to me by him at the time. He explained to me the purpose of the *Officer Review* and indicated that articles of personal experiences were most welcomed as long as they adhered to the precepts of the Preamble of the Constitution of the Order. I found the general to be very supportive and he expressed interest in the subjects that I had in mind for future articles. As Chief of Staff, he did the Order proud."

—PCINC LTC Alfred H. M. Shehab, USA (Ret)

leaf clusters. the Air Force Commendation Medal, a Purple Heart, the Gold Cross of the Royal Order of the Phoenix (Greece), the Korean Medal of Merit, the National Order of Vietnam, 5th Class, the Armed Forces Honor Medal, the Air Force Distinguished Service Order, 2d Class, the Order of Cloud and Banner, Republic of China, and the Air Force Wings of Turkey, China and the Republic of Vietnam. ★



Distinguished Service Cross **Awarded for actions during World War II**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Captain (Air Corps) Carlos Maurice Talbott (ASN: O-25797), United States Army Air Forces, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving as Pilot of a P-47 Fighter Airplane in the 397th Fighter Squadron, 368th Fighter Group, NINTH Air Force, in aerial combat against enemy forces on 11 September 1944, during an air mission over in the European Theater of Operations.

On that date, while furnishing direct support for ground units advancing towards the German border, Captain Talbott's squadron was attacked by a large fighter formation. Supported by only one other airplane, Captain Talbott attacked a second enemy fighter formation which was attempting to reinforce the main fighter attack. Then, after his wingman was forced to abandon his position under heavy fire, he continued single-handedly to engage the enemy, nullifying their attack upon his squadron and destroying two of them before his own plane caught fire and had to be abandoned. The outstanding heroism, perseverance, and skill displayed by Captain Talbott on this occasion reflect highest credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of the United States.

General Orders: Headquarters, U.S. Strategic Forces in Europe, General Orders No. 97 (December 11, 1944)

Action Date: 11-Sep-44 Service: Army Air Forces Rank: Captain

Company: 397th Fighter Squadron Regiment: 368th Fighter Group Division: 9th Air Force





2015 MOWW CONVENTION | AGENDA

DOUBLETREE BY HILTON | TAMPA AIRPORT-WESTSHORE | 4500 WEST CYPRESS STREET | TAMPA, FL 33607 | PHONE: 813-879-4800

PRE-CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

TUESDAY, 4 AUGUST 2015

TIME	EVENT	ATTENDEES
0800-1050	PRE-CONVENTION EXCOM	EXCOM MEMBERS
1100-1120	BOARD OF TRUSTEES	TRUSTEES/TG/CS
1200-1250	LUNCH AS DESIRED	
1300-1350	BUDGET COMMITTEE MEETING	COMMITTEE MEMBERS
1400-1650	COUNCIL OF AREA COMMANDERS (CAC)	CAC MEMBERS
1500-1650	PATRIOTIC EDUCATION, INC. (PEI)	PEI MEMBERS

WEDNESDAY, 5 AUGUST 2015

TIME	EVENT	ATTENDEES
0900-TBD	TOUR 1: MOWW GOLF TOURNEY ROGERS PARK G. C. (0900 TEE-OFF)	ALL CONFEREES
0900-1200	TOUR 2: THE FLORIDA AQUARIUM	ALL CONFEREES
1300-1600	TOUR 3: TAMPA MUSEUM OF ART + TAMPA BAY HISTORY CENTER	ALL CONFEREES
1630-1720	HANN-BUSWELL MEMORIAL CHAPTER MEETING	CHAPTER MEMBERS
1800-2100	WELCOME BUFFET (HOST: COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF)	ALL CONFEREES

CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

THURSDAY, 6 AUGUST 2015

TIME	EVENT	ATTENDEES
0930-1200	TOUR 4: THE HENRY B. PLANT MUSEUM	SPOUSES/GUESTS
0630-0830	PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF COUNCIL	PAST CINCS & GUESTS
0800-0930	WORKSHOP NATIONAL & HOMELAND SECURITY, AND LAW & ORDER	ALL CONFEREES
1000-1130	WORKSHOP CHAPTER COMMANDER COURSE	ALL CONFEREES
1200-1250	LUNCH AS DESIRED	
1300-1430	WORKSHOP RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS (ROTC & JROTC)	ALL CONFEREES
1500-1630	WORKSHOP SCOUTING (BSA & GS-USA)	ALL CONFEREES
1700-1830	COMMANDERS' CALL (HOST: CINC)	ALL CONFEREES

FRIDAY, 7 AUGUST 2015

TIME	EVENT	ATTENDEES
0800-0930	WORKSHOP PATRIOTIC EDUCATION	ALL CONFEREES
0930-1100	WORKSHOP MEMBERSHIP	ALL CONFEREES
1130-1320	MOWW AWARDS LUNCHEON	ALL CONFEREES
1430-1500	TELLER ORIENTATION (NOM CMTE)	TELLERS
1430-1510	NATIONAL CANDIDATE PRESENTATIONS	ALL CONFEREES
1520-1700	TELLER SUPPORT MEETING (NOM CMTE)	TELLERS
1520-1700	DELEGATE VOTING (NOM CMTE)	NOM CMTE DEL
1800-1900	HANN-BUSWELL CHAPTER COCKTAILS	MEMBERS/GUESTS
1900-2100	HANN-BUSWELL CHAPTER DINNER	MEMBERS/GUESTS

SATURDAY, 8 AUGUST 2015

TIME	EVENT	ATTENDEES
1000-1400	TOUR 5: INTERNATIONAL PLAZA & BAY STREET	SPOUSES/GUESTS
0730-0830	MEMORIAL SERVICE	ALL CONFEREES
0900-1150	CONVENTION BUSINESS SESSION	ALL CONFEREES
1200-1250	LUNCH AS DESIRED	
1300-1530	CONVENTION GENERAL STAFF MEETING	ALL CONFEREES
1600-1650	NON-DENOMINATIONAL WORSHIP SERVICE	AS DESIRED
1800-1850	CINC RECEIVING LINE & RECEPTION	ALL CONFEREES
1900-2100	CINC BANQUET	ALL CONFEREES

POST-CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

SUNDAY, 9 AUGUST 2015

TIME	EVENT	ATTENDEES
0800-1150	POST-CONVENTION EXCOM	EXCOM MEMBERS
0800-0950	EXCOM SPOUSE/GUEST BREAKFAST	EXCOM SPOUSE/GUEST

NOTE 1 | CORE ACTIVITIES

NOTE 2 | WORKSHOP ALL CONFEREES ATTEND

NOTE 3 | ALL COMMANDERS (ONLY) ATTEND

➔ Hospitality Room: 248

2015 MOWW CONVENTION | TOURS

DOUBLETREE BY HILTON | TAMPA AIRPORT–WESTSHORE | 4500 WEST CYPRESS STREET | TAMPA, FL 33607 | PHONE: 813-879-4800



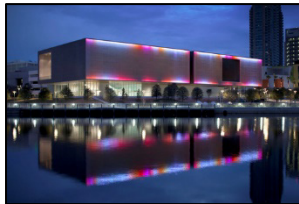
[TOUR 1 \(Wed, 5 Aug 15, Tee-Off 0900\)](#)

Rogers Park Golf Club. Rogers Park Golf Course is only 20 minutes from downtown Tampa. The Hillsborough River surrounds the 160-acre golf facility on three sides, which offers isolation from the area's hustle and bustle. Built in 1952, this beautiful 18-hole golf course offers a serene adventure and a great golfing experience for golfers of all skill levels. Dress Code: Proper golf attire. **Cost/person: \$50.00**



[TOUR 2 \(Wed, 5 Aug 15, 0900-1200\)](#)

The Florida Aquarium. The aquarium is a large scale, 250K square-foot aquarium having 20,000 aquatic plants and animals. Exhibits include a large simulated wetlands exhibit under a tall glass atrium, a simulated beach, a coral reef community in a 500K gallon tank, and a new exhibit, Ocean Commotion. **Cost/person: \$30.00**



[TOUR 3 \(Wed, 5 Aug, 0900-1200\)](#)

Tampa Museum of Art & Tampa Bay History Center. The Museum offers modern & contemporary art, and Greek, Roman & Etruscan antiquities. The History Center depicts the area's first inhabitants, historical figures, and a 1920s cigar store. **Cost/person: \$30.00**



[TOUR 4 \(Sat, 8 Aug, 0900-1200\)](#)

The Henry B. Plant Museum. The museum was formerly the Tampa Bay Hotel) was a 500+ room resort hotel opened in 1891 by Henry B. Plant. The museum's exhibits focus on Gilded Age tourism, the elite lifestyle of the hotel's guests, and the building's use during the Spanish-American War. **Cost/person: \$30.00**



[Tour 5 \(Sun, 9 Aug, 0900-1200\)](#)

International Plaza and Bay Street. This popular attraction is a large upscale shopping mall and a vibrant open-air extension of the International Plaza shopping center, respectively. It offers a many diverse restaurants, bars, jazz clubs and boutique shops targeted at the more mature consumer. **Cost/person: 20.00**



2015 Convention Prep

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

Companions ... we hope you will attend the 2015 MOWW Convention and enjoy its Companionship and learning opportunities. The 2015 Convention at the DoubleTree by Hilton (Tampa Airport—Westshore) will be a great one—don't miss it!



Here are reminders to assist you in preparing for the Convention.
Early submissions are encouraged.



15 JUN 15: CHAPTER & INDIVIDUAL AWARDS. Send inputs to the respective committee

Companions, chapters, and local communities do great things and so they have earned the recognition that comes with excellence, each according to their contributions. Chapters should be preparing their annual MOWW program awards for every award (e.g., ROTC, Patriotic Education, Law & Order, Chapter Activities), National Citations, Bronze Patrick Henry Awards, etc. Please refer to the MOWW Policy Manual for guidance. Do not assume your chapter is not competitive; many award categories had no chapter submissions last year—especially in small and medium chapter categories. Chapters should coordinate with the applicable national committee (refer to the National Directory on the MOWW website) in preparing submissions. **Committee chairs must email their respective award selections by award name and category to the MOWW Chief of Staff by 30 Jun 15.**

15 JUN 15: ANNUAL NATIONAL OFFICER REPORTS. Email to the Chief of Staff

For operating and historical reasons, annual National Officer Reports are required. Affected officers include the CINC, Chief of Staff, SVCINC, VCINC, other National Officers, Region Commanders, and committee chairs. **Annual reports should be from 1-3 pages in length and written in full sentence, narrative style.**

15 JUN 15: GENERAL STAFF EMERITUS APPLICATION. Send to the Chief of Staff

Eligible Companions may apply for General Staff *Emeritus* status. Refer to the MOWW Policy Manual for guidance and use MOWW Form 7, "General Staff *Emeritus* Application." **If you have any questions, call the Chief of Staff.**

15 JUN 15: MOWW RESOLUTIONS. Email to the Legislative & Resolutions Committee

Adopted MOWW Resolutions demonstrate the Military Order's positions on issues or offer recommendations on topics of interest to the Military Order in any area encompassed by the Preamble to the MOWW Constitution. Please contact the Chair, Legislative & Resolutions Committee, for guidance on the format. **NOTE: The Legislative & Resolutions Committee must provide the accepted proposed resolutions to the MOWW Chief of Staff for publication in the Officer Review™ magazine.**

CONVENTION CREDENTIALS. Delegates bring credentials to convention (MOWW Fms 22 & 23)

Commanders at all levels must prepare Convention Delegate Appoint credentials (MOWW Form 22). Provide to Convention Registration representatives at convention. In addition, commanders at all levels must prepare Chapter Nominating Committee Member/Alternate Credentials (MOWW Form 23). **Provide these credentials to Nominating Committee representatives at convention. ★**



IRS Filing: Prepare Now

BRIG GEN ANDREW M. VERONIS, USAF (RET)
TREASURER GENERAL, MOWW

The Military Order of the World Wars (MOWW) is a 501c(19) tax-exempt organization. Its Regions, Departments, States and Chapters are sub-elements.

Command Responsibility

- Timely, annual Federal income tax filing and certification with HQ MOWW/TG of the same is a command responsibility assigned to all levels of command in MOWW.
- Commanders may delegate the authority to file and certify to their respective treasurer, for example, however commanders always retain the responsibility for this requirement's timely accomplishment.

PREPARATION



- **TO FILE ONLINE WITH THE IRS, FILERS NEED TWO THINGS—AN ACTIVE SUB-ELEMENT EIN AND AN IRS WEBSITE PASSWORD:**
 - **IRS WEBSITE UserID. YOUR SUB-ELEMENT'S EIN IS YOUR UserID WHEN YOU FILE ONLINE WITH THE IRS.**
 - **IRS WEBSITE PASSWORD. SUB-ELEMENT FILERS CREATE THEIR PASSWORD. FILERS SHOULD MAINTAIN THEIR PASSWORD (AND UserID) IN THE SUB-ELEMENT'S PERMANENT RECORDS).**
- **NOTE: THE IRS ASSIGNS ALL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS (EINS). THEY CAN BECOME INACTIVE IF SUB-ELEMENTS DO NOT FILE IN THREE OR MORE YEARS. IN SUCH CASES, SUB-ELEMENTS ARE NOT TAX-FREE UNTIL THEY WORK WITH THE IRS TO RESTORE THEIR EIN TO ACTIVE STATUS.**

BYLAWS Requirements

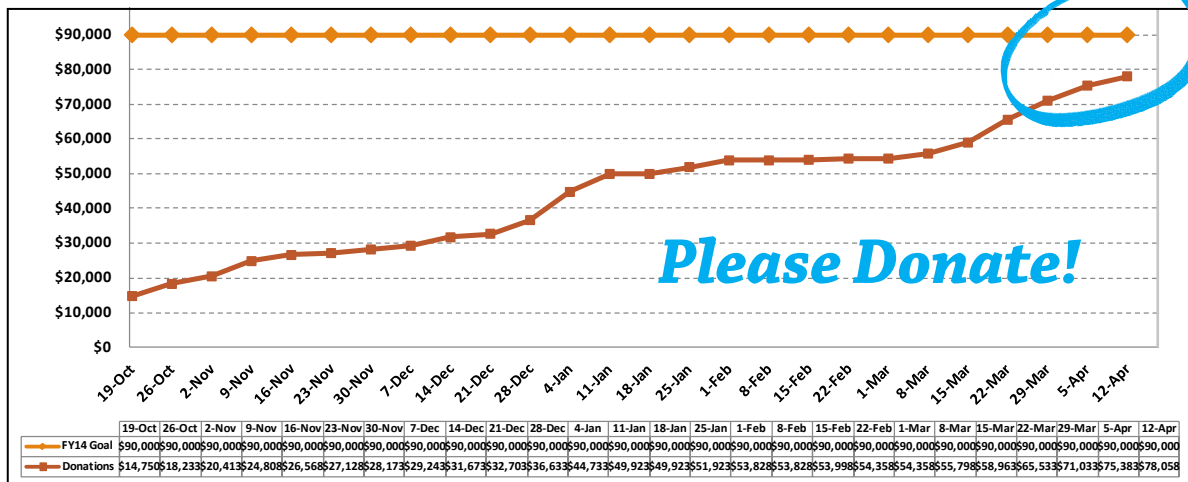
- All MOWW chapters are MOWW, Inc., sub-elements and so must have active EINs and annually file with the IRS and certify with MOWW/TG.
- Other non-chapter MOWW sub-elements, e.g., regions, having an EIN must also file and certify to maintain their tax-exempt status as a MOWW organization (sub-element).
- The MOWW Bylaws (Article I, Section 10) says MOWW sub-elements (e.g., chapters, others) that fail to successfully file with the IRS and certify with HQ MOWW from 1 Jul-30 Sep annually will result in the applicable MOWW sub-element not being eligible to receive an annual PM Fund dividend.

Command Oversight

- Each chapter and region commander should oversee and track IRS reporting, and the HQ MOWW certification annually to ensure full compliance within their respective chapter or region, as outlined above.
- As part of this responsibility, region commanders will ensure all commanders within their respective region receive, understand and comply with MOWW's filing and certification policy.



CINC Solicitation Update



Companions, cadets & students depend on your generous donations

CINC Solicitation donations fund MOWW programs & outreach

- Materials for new chapters, such as MOWW flags (e.g., BG Ryder Chapter)
- Additional printings of the Officer Review™ YLC issue for each YLC Director to use in advertising
- ROTC and JROTC Awards of Merit (HQ funded 1,103 awards given in 2013-2014)
- BSA Eagle Awards and GS-USA Gold Awards (HQ funded ~35% of Eagle awards and ~75% of Gold Awards given in 2013-2014)
- MOWW Membership Tri-fold Brochures—multiple printings
- Service Academy (e.g., USN, USAF) and military college awards, e.g., Army War College, National Intelligence University
- ...and much more.

Please give generously today!





We Mean Something...

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

Being a Companion of the Military Order of the World Wars means more than we often know, and frequently the most unlikely of situations creates opportunities to connect with others.

This was poignantly emphasized when I unexpectedly received a phone call from Illinois recently. The caller was the daughter of a Perpetual Companion who died eleven years ago. As I learned during the phone call, the daughter had lost both her father and mother within a few months of each other. No one in the Order knew her father, let alone both of her parents, had passed away. Her grief was so deep she just could not make the call to let us know of her father's passing until over a decade later ... until she called me.

Part of her reluctance in letting the Order know her father had passed was that she received the *Officer Review*™ magazine. She explained that when she received each issue, she would read and reread it, cover-to-cover, learning what was happening in our Order. She treasured this connection to her father, and to the Military Order he loved. She just did not want to let those connections go.

However, as Ecclesiastes 3:1 says, and as the musical group The Byrds sang, "To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven."

So ... I told her she did not have to lose that connection with her father—or with his Military Order. Since her father was a commissioned officer, it could be her Order too. She could be a Hereditary Member of the Order. "Really?" she asked with both surprise and happiness.

I replied, "Absolutely," and I explained why and how, ultimately telling her I would send her an application that day. After that, I could tell by her voice that what started as a long avoided and sad duty ended up being something joyful for her ... even uplifting. It made me recall the first day I became a Companion. I think we all felt uplifted the first day we became Companions.

After hanging up, I immediately sent her an email, sharing some personal thoughts, and attaching MOWW's Membership Application.

She quickly wrote me back, echoing some of what she mentioned on the phone:

Thank you so very much for the kind words. I lost both my parents 11 years ago within just a couple months of each other and it has had a deep effect on my family. As you can see, I've been 'somewhat' procrastinating (!) calling you because I have so cherished receiving and reading the *Officer Review* magazine and was afraid I wouldn't be able to get it any longer. I will return the application, thank you so very much!

**"For last year's words belong to last year's language
And next year's words await another voice.
And to make an end is to make a beginning."**

—T.S. ELIOT (LITTLE GIDDING)"

The phone call and email exchange reminded me that being a Companion of our great Military Order, and celebrating and sharing companionship with each other, means something. She is now a Companion, but even before she embodied those things. She uplifted and motivated me, and I was very happy she joined us.

Our companionship is something worth sharing, and it is something to preserve and protect. That heartfelt desire to connect, to serve selflessly, to be a part of something meaningful, and to be there for others, is the essence of being a Companion of our great Order. ★



Supplements Do

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

This year marks my 50th medical school graduation date, and my 49th anniversary of joining the US Army and Vietnam service. It will also see my 76th birthday. The point of this message is that I (we) have seen many, many changes over the years. Medically speaking, none has been more noticeable than in nutrition. I distinctly remember that the “discussion” in medical school on nutrition was limited to saying that “eating the standard American diet is all one needs for good nutrition.”

Since that time, additives, preservatives, adulterants, and an increase in nonnutritive fillers and depleted soils, as well as delayed delivery times from foreign countries, some with questionable standards, have changed the playing field. I have read about some “fresh fish establishments” ...not in the US... spraying Raid on the fish to keep the flies away!



One article by Frank Painter states that diet alone (especially the current ones) needs a boost for optimal health. 40% take supplements paying 10 billion dollars a year to do so. He points out that “mother nature” is just interested in survival not—optimum potential. This is a strong statement when one considers how long we have been around and prospering. However, depleted soil, chemicals and caged animals who do not roam free can cause problems.

It is said that our “survival genes” make us get by even though current diet is eroding health. It may take decades but it is inevitable without boosting our diet to optimum levels. Hence the argument for supplements. I am afraid that my purpose in writing this article is not to push a particular view, but to acquaint you with the situation. The decision is up to you and your health provider, and the results of your computer research.

Some research shows that up to 92% of us are deficient based on the government’s minimum standards. The journal of the American College of Nutrition and the Journal of Pediatrics show that obesity and malnutrition can co-exist. Overfed and undernourished children can develop vitamin deficiency (C and D especially) leading to mental as well as physical deficiencies.

Many practitioners will only recommend supplements for demonstrated deficiencies. Many recommend at least a daily multivitamin and mineral supplement. Our tendency to overcook, eat fewer raw products and good old stress all have effects. The National Institute of Health says that it may be possible to eat a good diet and not need supplements, but it takes almost full-time effort to choose the components, freshness etc.

It is generally agreed that supplements can fill the gaps in today’s diet. Consultation with your doctor is mandatory. Some vitamins can mess up other treatments. Vitamin K can seriously effect anticoagulant medications. Too much vitamin A is toxic. It is most likely that any supplement will alter the course of a chronic disease. But judicious use of supplements seems to have a place in current nutrition. ★



CPT (Dr.) Robert E. Mallin, USA (Fmr), 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.

Make A Brand New Ending

REV (CPT) FREDERICK J. RAMSAY, USA (RET)
CHAPLAIN GENERAL, MOWW

It is May, and we are still in the first part of the new year. Now we have to look forward to the months ahead and how we will live them out. It's time to face up to our New Year's Resolutions. What happened to the ones I promised myself I'd keep last year—or even this year? What can I do that has significance beyond myself and my comfort level? Is there a resolution I can make that will affect the lives of others?

Here's what one group of veterans in a small church in Glendale, Arizona, is doing. They formed a Military Veterans Ministry. At first, they thought it might be nice to provide a presence for events, e.g., funerals, patriotic holidays, and more. It soon became apparent that there was a greater need, a higher calling, if you will. Too many of our young men and women, they found, were coming home and attempting to reenter a society in which they no longer felt comfortable, and that was altered in very real ways for them. How were they to deal with the sense of dislocation or with PTSD in its several manifestations? How could they explain to family and loved ones that war had changed them, and that they felt out of sync with their surroundings?

After discussing what this new ministry could do, they launched "Safe Haven," a program run by and for those returning vets who are dealing with the issues of dislocation. Twice a month, the church's library is open in the evening for anyone who wants to meet and share with those like themselves who need a listening ear, who "have been there, done that, and have the scars." It is not an evangelism program. It is not, strictly speaking, a religious one either. It is an effort to serve their fellow veterans by providing "a place to go and someone to call." Interestingly, several of the group members who were Vietnam vets allowed as how they not only could have used such a program forty some years ago, but could still benefit from it, that there were some issues that remain unresolved for them even now.

In New York, Rauschenbusch Metro Ministries honors those who have served in the military beyond just observing Veterans Day. After the holiday is over, the ministry's work continues through its Homecoming Life Skills Empowerment Program, which is a 14-week,

28-session program which serves homeless veterans by offering them assistance in developing life skills as well as recovering from trauma experienced as a result of military service and homelessness.

Elsewhere on the east coast, a group of veteran's got together and rebuilt a double amputee wounded warrior's house to make it handicap accessible. Here and there across this great country, men and women who have served are serving again, this time their fellow veterans. Programs are springing up as citizens come to grips with the realities created by a wartime experience that has dragged on for over a decade and for which there seems no end. It recognizes that society has a responsibility to those who serve that extends well past the duration of their time in uniform, that government programs, however well intended, cannot replace person to person efforts. Finally there is the growing realization that society as a whole will be best served by accepting that responsibility now rather than later.

What can we do now? Well, we can write up another list of self-serving resolutions about our weight, or our bad habits, etc., or we can reach out to those who have come after us and help them find a safe place to come home to. Do we know a group that could coalesce around a program with that goal in mind? As we constantly remind ourselves, "It is nobler to serve, than to be served."

So, let's do something now. ★

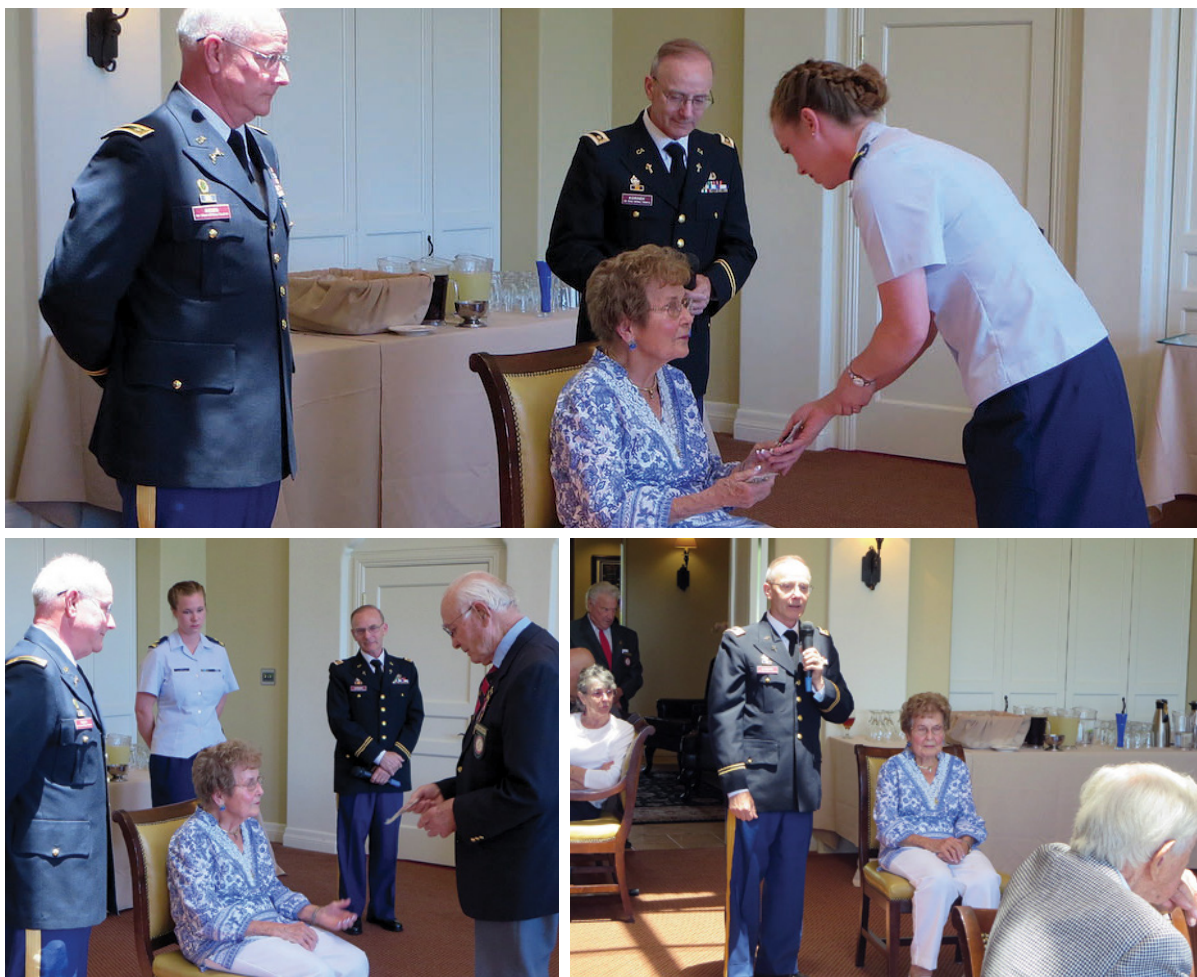
**Although no
one can go back
and make a
brand new start,
anyone can
start from now
and make a
brand new
ending.**

— — Carl Bard



Dr. Ramsay was born in Baltimore, graduated from Washington and Lee University, and received his doctorate from the University of Illinois. He served on active duty with the US Army at the Edgewood Arsenal. In 1971, was ordained an Episcopal priest. He writes mysteries and lives in retirement in Arizona with his wife, Susan.





BG HOLLAND (103), CALIFORNIA

Thank You for Your Service, CPL Coleman

BY MAJ (CH) DAVID M. KORINEK

CPL Robert Coleman from the 157th Infantry Regiment served in North Africa, Italy and France. While serving in France, he was killed in the line of duty on 8 October 1944. CPL Coleman was survived by his wife, Veronica and daughter, Phyllis. After the war, CPL Coleman was reinterred at Gettysburg National Cemetery with military honors; however, the family never received any decorations for his service. The family contacted the Army and on 28 February 2014, the US Army Awards and Decorations Branch awarded CPL Coleman the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, the WWII Victory Medal, the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal, and the Combat Infantryman Badge.

Four generations of the Coleman family were present for the formal ceremony, which took place during the 70th anniversary week of the Allied invasion of France. MAJ Jon Rider, Executive Officer of the 2/2 State MP Battalion served as the presenting officer. BG Holland Chapter Chaplain, MAJ (CH) David Korinek, served as his adjutant for the medal ceremony. MAJ Rider presented the Combat Infantryman Badge, Bronze Star, and Purple Heart to Mrs. Coleman. He was assisted at the ceremony by WWII veteran and MOWW member CWO4 John Cantor, USN (Ret), who presented the WWII Victory Medal to Veronica and shared special words of encouragement about her husband's service. LTJG Samantha Leon (USCG), who was also the featured speaker for the MOWW meeting, graciously presented CPL Coleman's European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal. At the close of the ceremony, CH Korinek and Mr. Vito Valdez of ARNG Survivor Services, presented a Gold Star pin to Veronica Coleman.

Photo Top (L-R): MAJ Jon Rider; Mrs. Veronica Coleman; MAJ (CH) David Korinek; LTJG Samantha Leon (USCG). **Above Right:** The Coleman family listen to MAJ (CH) David Korinek. **Above Left:** CWO4 John Cantor, USN (Ret), presents the WWII Victory Medal to Mrs. Coleman as the other presenters look on.



GEN VANDENBERG (213), CALIFORNIA

Capt John O'Connell, USMC (Fmr), & POW/MIA Ceremony

BY PCINC COL JACK B. JONES, USA (RET)

The Chapter was honored to have Capt John O'Connell, USMC (Fmr), as our speaker. He presented an excellent account of his 300-plus mile bicycle tour of Vietnam where he served previously. Additionally, CPT Richard Hathcock, USA (Fmr) and PHM Tim Haley conducted an instructional MIA-POW ceremony. The ceremony was special in part due to the box contributed by LT Ronald Janney, USN (Fmr), which will house the symbolic table setting to used honor those who have not yet returned.

Photo Right: Capt John O'Connell USMC (Fmr), joined other MOWW Marines and Companions for a photo. (L-R): 1Lt. Chuck Ward, USMC (Fmr); Maj James Murphy USMC (Ret); PHM Cpl Tim Haley, USMC (Fmr); Capt John O'Connell; Col John Durant, USMC (Ret); CDR/Marine Chaplain William Houston, USN (Ret); Maj James Hawkins, USMC (Ret).

Photo Left (L-R): CDR/Marine Chaplain William Houston, USN (Ret), and LT Ronald Janney, USN (Fmr), assist CPT Richard Hathcock, USA (Fmr) and PHM Tim Haley conduct an instructional MIA-POW ceremony.



COL WOOLSEY (113), CALIFORNIA

Special Guests at the 70th Anniversary of the Battle of Iwo Jima

BY BGEN FREDERICK R. LOPEZ, USMC (RET)

On 26 February 2015, the Chapter conducted a Commemoration Program of the 70th Anniversary of the Battle of Iwo Jima. Over 350 attendees were honored to have eight Iwo Jima Marine and Navy veterans in attendance. The speakers were Companions BGen Fredrick Lopez, USMC (Ret); Col Phil Conran, USAF (Ret); LT Stephen Penner, USN (Ret), and LT John Blankenship, USN (Fmr).

Four of the veterans with the speakers, Front Row (L-R): PhM2c Kenneth Morehouse, USN; LtCol Robert Beckham, USMC; Cpl Ben Bellefeuille, USMC. Back Row (L-R): LT Penner, BGen Lopez, Cpl Joseph Hale, USMC; Col Conran, LT Blankenship.





SUN CITY CENTER (226), FLORIDA

CINC Attends Chapter's 22ND Birthday Celebration

BY CAPT B. FRANK KEPLEY, USN (RET)

CINC Capt John Hayes, USAF (Fmr), was the featured speaker at the formal Dining Out, which took place at the Sun City Center Plaza Club on 19 February 2015. The Dining Out was held to commemorate the 22ND birthday of the Chapter. Capt Hayes discussed the current status of the national organization as well as MOWW'S Strategic Goals for the coming year.

Cake cutting ceremony, (L-R): Past Chapter Commander LTC Harry R. Lascola USA, (Ret); Region VI Commander, Lt Col Frank M. Zarobsky, USAF (Ret); CINC Capt Hayes; current MOWW Chapter Commander Lt Col Jim Warchol, USAF (Ret); and Past Chapter Commanders LTC Charles Conover, USA (Ret), and Sheila G. Turpin, HPM.



AUGUSTA (168), GEORGIA

Truth & Wisdom

BY PCINC LTC GARY ENGEN, USA (RET)

"Truth & Wisdom" is the official motto of the Corps of Cadets at the University of North Georgia (UNG).

Cadet Jonathan Strickland (UNG Class of 2015), received a MOWW Coin of Excellence from PCINC LTC Gary Engen, USA (Ret), (UNG Class of 1965), at UNG's Awards Ceremony in Dahlonega, GA, on 31 March 2015. Cadet Strickland was recently designated as the top-rated Army ROTC cadet in the nation.



MG MEADE (026), MARYLAND

Flanked by their Sponsors, New Companions Take Oath

BY LT COL SHELDON A. GOLDBERG, USAF (RET)

Two Perpetual Members were welcomed and inducted during the October meeting. The induction ceremony was conducted by Lt Col Sheldon Goldberg, USAF (Ret), Commander, Department of Maryland.

(L-R): PCINC COL Bert Rice, USA (Ret) sponsored LT Gerald R. Cichi, USA (Fmr). CPT Amos Ajani, USA, was sponsored by SVCINC LTC Ruth Hamilton, USA (Ret), and Lt Col Sheldon Goldberg, USAF (Ret).



TOPEKA (086), KANSAS

Chapter Awarded the San Mihiel Award

BY COL JAMES TOBIN, USA (RES)

The Topeka Chapter received the San Mihiel Award, the highest award which the National Pershing Rifles Group bestows on affiliated organizations.

The San Mihiel Award was in recognition of continued support of Pershing Rifles Company G-7, presented to Companion, CPT Terry Harbert, USA (Fmr) Commander (at right in picture) of the Topeka Chapter by a Director of the Pershing Rifles Group, MAJ John Chatelain, USA (Fmr), also a Companion of the Topeka Chapter (appearing on the left in the picture). The citation of this award reads:

“The Pershing Rifles Group San Mihiel Award Presented on 26 September 2014 to the Topeka Chapter of Military Order of the World Wars in recognition of continued support of Pershing Rifles Company G-7, Kansas State University.”

The San Mihiel Award was presented to the Topeka Chapter in commendation of the work which the Topeka Chapter performed in initiating the Pershing Rifles Company G-7 at Kansas State University and the continued support, both financially and through Companion mentoring of the Pershing Rifles Cadets.

(L-R): Companion of the Topeka Chapter and a Director of the Pershing Rifles Group, MAJ John Chatelain, USA (Fmr), presented the award to Chapter Commander CPT Terry Harbert, USA (Fmr).



CENTRAL ARKANSAS (225), ARKANSAS

Eagle Scout Recognition

BY PCINC COL JAMES ELMER, USAF (RET)

On 3 Jan 2015, PCINC Col James Elmer, USAF (Ret), presented Eagle Scouts Justin Stokes, Joey Whitledge and Matthew Berry with MOWW Eagle Scout Certificates. Their Court of Honor was held at First Christian Church of Sherwood, Arkansas.



HILL COUNTRY (220), TEXAS

Bronze Patrick Henry Award Presented

BY CAPT DEBORAH DOMBECK, USCG (RET)

The Chapter presented the MOWW Bronze Patrick Henry Medallion for Outstanding Patriotic Community Service to Ms. Lorraine LeMon. Ms. LeMon was cited for her many years of service to her community in various organizations in the US and overseas.

(L-R): Lorraine LeMon with Chapter Commander, CAPT Deborah Dombeck USCG (Ret), after the presentation.





VA Voluntary Service: Reflections of Students Volunteering in VA Hospitals

VAVS staff and volunteers have created wonderful tools to show what volunteering is and the effect volunteering has on the individual and the veterans they serve. Below is one of the special products that have been developed.



Living Memories is a book of student essays.

http://www.volunteer.va.gov/docs/Living_memories.pdf

Larisa Sotinsky Speetzen, National Director, United Students for Veterans' Health informs us:

Students wrote the essays in this book. Like all youth, the authors lead busy lives. And yet, they have each decided to volunteer in VA hospitals. They have contributed their time, energy, and compassion to the men and women who have served our country. Their words detail the powerful bonds that can be forged between volunteers and veterans. These stories tell how they have learned and changed from visiting veterans.

The stories also show how volunteering can assuage the deep pain of loneliness suffered by many of these patients. In sum, these stories are portraits of human connections. They depict bonds between old and young. They demonstrate how people from different walks of life can find common ground with each other."

Medallions for Veterans interred in a private cemetery marked with a privately purchased headstone or marker.



Any member of the Armed Forces of the United States who dies on active duty and is buried in a private cemetery in a grave marked with a privately purchased headstone or marker is eligible.

The medallion is furnished in lieu of a traditional government headstone or grave marker to those veterans meeting any of the following criteria:

- Any deceased veteran discharged under honorable conditions, who died on or after November 1, 1990, and is buried in a private cemetery in a grave marked with a privately purchased headstone or marker.

- A deceased veteran discharged under conditions other than honorable, who died on or after November 1, 1990, and is buried in a private cemetery in a grave marked with a privately purchased headstone or marker, may also be eligible.
- Service after September 7, 1980, must be for a minimum of 24 months continuous active duty or be completed under special circumstances, e.g., death on active duty.
- Persons who have only limited active duty service for training while in the National Guard or Reserves are not eligible unless there are special circumstances, e.g., death while on active duty, or as a result of training.
- Reservists and National Guard members who, at time of death, were entitled to retired pay, or would have been entitled, but for being under the age of 60, are eligible; a copy of the Reserve Retirement Eligibility Benefits Letter must accompany the claim. Reservists called to active duty other than training and National Guard members who are Federalized and who serve for the period called are eligible

The medallion is available in three sizes: Large (6-3/8"W x 4-3/4"H x 1/2"D), Medium (3-3/4"W x 2-7/8"H x 1/4"D) and Small (2"W x 1-1/2"H x 1/3"D). Each medallion is inscribed with the word "VETERAN" across the top and the branch of service at the bottom. Once a claim for a medallion is received and approved, VA will mail the medallion along with a kit that will allow the family or the staff of a private cemetery to affix the device to a headstone, grave marker, mausoleum or columbarium niche cover.

A copy of the deceased Veteran's discharge certificate (DD Form 214 or equivalent) or a copy of other official document(s) establishing qualifying military service must be attached. Do not send original documents; they will not be returned.

WHO CAN APPLY - Federal regulation defines "applicant" as the decedent's Next of Kin (NOK); a person authorized in writing by the NOK; or a personal representative authorized in writing by the decedent. Written authorization must be included with claim. A notarized statement is not required.

VA offers an application form specific to the medallion. The form is labeled 40-1330M and can be downloaded from the following link: <http://www.va.gov/vaforms/va/pdf/VA40-1330M.pdf> ★



Reveille

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Joy J. Ozier, HPM *

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MG Thomas F. Cole, USA (Ret)
CW4 Jack D. Jory, USA (Ret) *
MAJ G. Kent Troy, Jr., USA (Ret)
CW4 Jack D. Jory, USA (Ret) *

RICHMOND VA

LTC Owen L. Waltman, Jr., USA (Ret) *
CDR John A. Baumgarten, USN (Ret) *

SANTA FE NM

MAJ Kerrie T. Hurd, USA (Ret)
LTC William G. Shrecengost, USA (Ret) *

* Denotes Perpetual Member





Taps

RANK/NAME (SERVICE)

*Denotes Perpetual Member

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1st Lt James E. Willis, USAF (Fmr) *

EL PASO TX

CAPT Gene I. Finke, USN (Ret) *

CW4 Edward C. Ney, USA (Ret) *

GEN WESTMORELAND SC

CAPT Francis T. Stack, Jr., USCG (Ret) *

HAMPTON ROADS VA

LT Edwin C. Cotton, USA (Fmr) *

Lt Gen Carlos M. Talbott, USAF (Ret) *

HANN-BUSWELL [AT LARGE]

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COL Robert R. Rice, USA (Ret) *

Lt Gen Carlos M. Talbott, USAF (Ret) *

LAS VEGAS NV

Brig Gen (Dr) Louis C. Riess, USAF (Ret) *

MG BUTLER KY

Maj James A. Lamb, USAF (Fmr) *

MG MEADE MD

LCDR Henry P. Laughlin, USN (Ret) *

MILWAUKEE WI

COL Robert R. Rice, USA (Ret) *

SAN DIEGO CA

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SPACE COAST-INDIAN RIVER FL

ENS Albert H. Kooistra, USN (Ret) *

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"IT IS NOBLER TO SERVE THAN TO BE SERVED"

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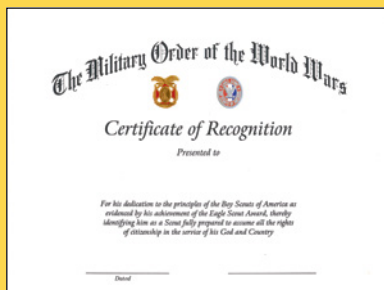
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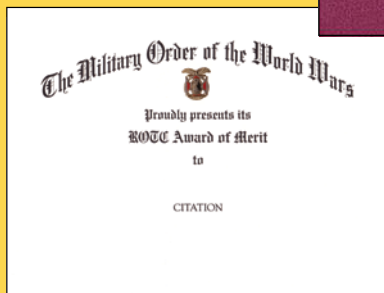
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Eagle Scout Certificate
C1012 \$1.10

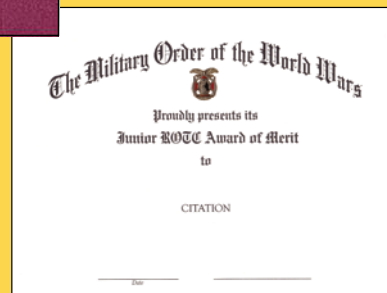


GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA
Gold Award Certificate
C1013 \$1.10



SROTC Award of Merit
Citation
C1014SR \$1.40

Presentation Folder
Horizontal
F1002 \$0.95



JUNIOR ROTC Award of Merit
Citation
C1014JR \$1.40

FULL SIZE MEDAL AND RIBBON BAR SETS

SROTC MEDALS Awards of Merit



Gold
M1007SR(G)
\$9.60



Silver
M1008SR(S)
\$8.60



Bronze
M1006SR(B)
\$7.60



M1005JR
\$6.70

JROTC MEDAL Award of Merit

WWW.moww.org (MOWWW Store)