

OFFICER REVIEW

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS

NOVEMBER 2011
Volume 51 Number 4



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MOWW || CINC's Perspective

BY CINC CAPT RUSSELL C. VOWINKEL, USN (RETIRED)



Vice President Joe Biden at Arlington National Cemetery, November 11, 2010.
Source: www.WhiteHouse.gov

November is a time for remembrance and thanksgiving. Thoughts of gratitude permeate my every waking hour when I reflect on the sacrifices American men and women and their families are making daily in the service of their country. One day of observance seems inadequate to me.

This year our Order will have a major role during National Veterans Day observances in Washington, DC. During the ceremonies in the Arlington National Cemetery Amphitheatre, VCINCs Gary Engen and John Hayes will carry the American and MOWW flags at the head of the column of Veterans Service Organizations (VSOs). As your CINC, I will be on the stage with our nation's distinguished leaders, and I have the opportunity to say a few words at from the podium in the Amphitheater. Following this is the moving wreath-placing ceremony. C-Span is scheduled to film the Arlington ceremonies, so check your local listings.

Immediately following the ceremonies at Arlington, MOWW will host the National Veterans Day Reception for VSOs, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and members of DOD and Congress dignitaries. The National Reception will be held at the Crystal Gateway Marriott Crystal City, VA, from 1300-1600. TG LTC John Hollywood, CS Brig Gen Art Morrill, and the Companions of the Maj Gen Meade and Maj Gen Wade Chapters, are planning this high profile event that will showcase the Order. Companions of the MG Meade Chapter will also host their annual memorial service honoring General of the Armies John J. Pershing, USA (Ret), at Arlington.

In October I participated in three "Massing of the Colors." These events speak poignantly to Americans. The dignity and precision of the color guards, the military music and the solemnity of the occasion was imprinted on those attending. As our Preamble so eloquently states, each chapter should host a MOC in their community. The template is available and the EXCOM is ready to assist in the execution. Illuminating the MOWW brand locally and nationally is part of our Mission Accomplishment Plan this year.



MOWW Massing of the Colors



General of the Armies John Pershing, 1918.
Source: National Archives

You may remember that our guidance for the direction of the Order is seen in the MOWW Strategic Plan. As is the case with any organization, MOWW must continue to evolve and grow. The Strategic Plan helps chapters, regions and the EXCOM sharpen their focus on critical mission areas of growth, outreach programs and more. The Strategic Plan, which is found on the MOWW website, should be familiar to Companions at all levels in our Order.

Having had a role in our Strategic Plan's development, I am pleased with its focus on having a thriving Order and supporting MOWW's dynamic programs. Simultaneously, we must also focus on "taking care of business" issues, e.g., timely federal tax filing and MOWW certification, reducing NPDs, and enhancing recruitment and retention. By quickly "taking care of business," we can focus more on outreach programs and issues mentioned in the 2011 Convention Book. The Strategic Plan, on-line on MOWW's website, should be required reading for all Companions.

Together we can accomplish our goals and objectives!

Please remain vigilant, celebrate the service of America's veterans and enjoy a happy Thanksgiving on November 24th.

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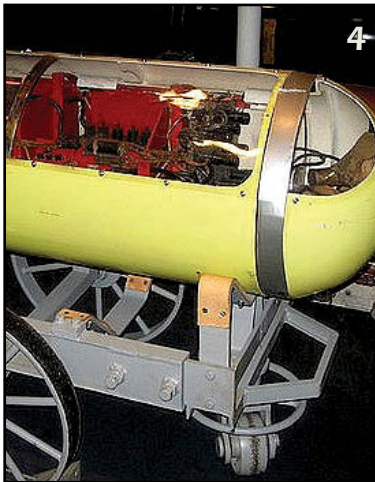
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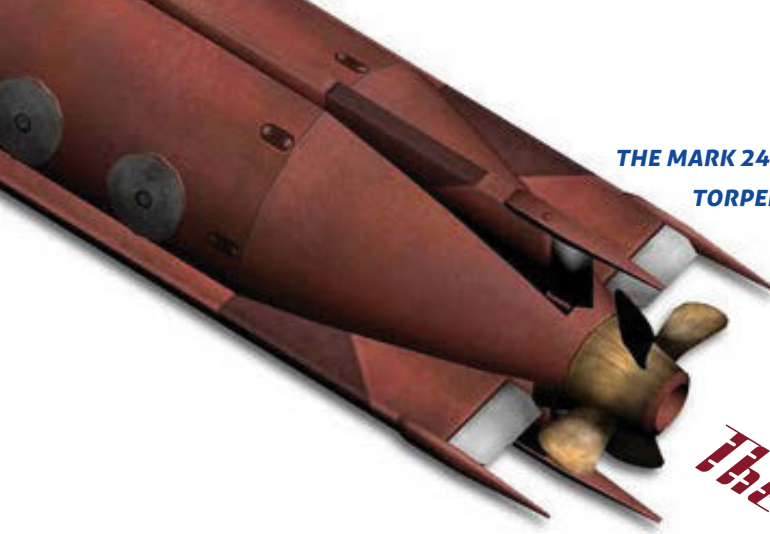
US Navy Grumman TBF-1 Avenger aircraft of Torpedo Squadron VT-4
dropping a torpedo.

Source: World War II Database



IDENTIFICATION STATEMENT

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THE MARK 24, CODE NAMED "FIDO," WAS THE FIRST ACOUSTIC TORPEDO DEVELOPED BY THE UNITED STATES.

"FIDO" WAS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE THREE MOST SUCCESSFUL US TORPEDOES OF WORLD WAR II.

(THE OTHER TWO WERE THE STEAM TURBINE MARK 14 AND THE ELECTRIC MARK 18.)

The Mark 24 Acoustic Torpedo

"FIDO"

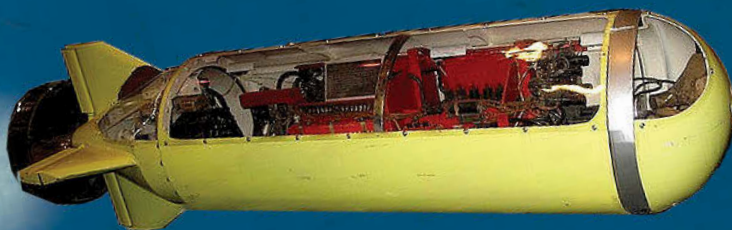
CAPT RICHARD H. MILLER, USN (RET)
SANTA FE (209) CHAPTER, NM

An acoustic torpedo is a torpedo that aims itself by listening for characteristic sounds of its target or by searching for it using sonar. Acoustic torpedoes are usually designed for medium-range use, and are often fired from a submarine. Since its introduction, the acoustic torpedo has proven to be an effective weapon against surface ships as well as serving as an anti-submarine weapon. Today, acoustic torpedoes are mostly used against submarines.

Acoustic homing torpedoes are equipped with a pattern of acoustic transducers in the weapon. By a process of phase-delaying the signals from these transducers, a series of "acoustic beams" (i.e. a variation of acoustic signal sensitivity dependent on the incident angle of the noise energy),

are transmitted. In early homing torpedoes, the "beam patterns" are fixed whereas in more modern weapons the patterns were modifiable under on-board computer control. These sensor systems are capable of either detecting sound originating from the target itself, i.e., engine and machinery noise, propeller cavitation, etc., known as passive sonar, or responding to noise energy reflections as a result of "illuminating" the target with sonar pulses, known as active sonar.

Acoustic torpedoes can be compared to modern fire-and-forget guided missiles. What this means is the enemy (most likely a submarine) will be detected by sonar in any direction it goes. The torpedo will start with passive sonar, simply trying to detect the submarine. Once the torpedo's passive sonar has detected something, it will switch over to an active sonar and will begin to track the target. At this point,



The Mark 24 Torped (Code Name "FIDO").
Source: www.history.navy.mil

the submarine has probably started evasive maneuvers and may have even deployed a noisemaker. The torpedo's logic circuitry, if not fooled by the noise maker, will home in on the noise signature of the target submarine.

"WANDERING ANNIE" BECOMES A "CUTIE"

Homing torpedoes are now well known, but it wasn't always that way. In early 1933, Germany's *Befehlshaber der U-Boote* (BdU), i.e., their U-Boat Headquarters, started development and testing of acoustic homing mechanisms for torpedoes. From the outset of submarine warfare, submariners had dreamt of being able to aim and fire torpedoes without surfacing or using a periscope. The periscope gives away the location of a submarine, and a hull-penetrating periscope greatly weakens a submarine's pressure hull and limits the depths to which it can dive. U-boats also had to come to very shallow depths to use their periscopes, generally about 15 meters, leaving them greatly exposed to bombing, depth charging, and even gunfire.

The *Kriegsmarine* (German Navy) G7e/T4 *Falke* (English: "Falcon"), generally known as the T4, was not an ordinary straight-running torpedo. It was the world's first acoustic homing torpedo. It ran at 20 knots for 7500 meters and was introduced in March 1943. With the introduction of T-4 *Falke*, U-boats could remain more deeply submerged and fire at convoys with nothing to give away their position but the noise of their screws. Rather than aiming with a periscope, the torpedo could be roughly aimed at a sound contact as detected by a U-boat's hydrophones, and the homing mechanism could be trusted to find the target without the need for precise aiming.

The *Falke* worked much like a normal straight-running torpedo for the first 400 m of its run, after which its acoustic sensors became active and searched for a target. The sensitive sound sensing equipment in *Falke* required the torpedo to be as quiet as possible, hence it ran at only 20 knots. The knot is a unit of speed equal to one nautical mile (which is defined as 1.852 km) per hour, i.e., approximately 1.151 mph. In addition, the firing U-boat was forced to stop its motors. *Falke* was intended to home on merchant targets, however, so its slow speed was not a great hindrance.

The T4 is only known to have been fired in action by three U-boats, i.e., U-603, U-758 and U-221. Although regarded as successful, and though it resulted in the sinking of several merchant ships and therefore being rated satisfactory, *Falke* was rapidly phased out of service. It was replaced by the G7es/T5 *Zaunkönig* (English: "Wren"), but referred to by the Allies as GNAT (German Naval Acoustical Torpedo). The GNAT was faster and better able to home onto the sound of fast moving warships as well as merchant traffic.

The T-5 was the first passive acoustic torpedo deployed in late World War II by the German U-Boat fleet. This weapon was

developed to attack escort vessels and merchant ships in convoys. Most sources indicate that the Germans' first combat success with the *Zaunkönig* (GNAT) did not occur until September 1943. While the Allies became aware in September 1943 that the Germans had brought GNAT into operational service, it was not until the capture of U-505 in June 1944 that they obtained reliable data on the German homing torpedo.

Parallel to the *Kriegsmarine* acoustic effort, the United States was also pursuing the idea but for a different mission, i.e., anti-submarine warfare as opposed to German anti-surface use. In both cases the torpedo listened for and sought a target by listening for propeller noises, thus the seeker could be, and was, attuned to specific frequencies bands, high frequency for warships, for instance, since they operated at high speeds and also created propeller cavitation noises, a popping sound.

In July 1944, Russian commando frogmen discovered T-5 torpedoes aboard a sunken German submarine, U-250. Torpedoes were safely delivered to surface ships. Key components of the G7es T-5 *Zaunkönig* torpedo were later ordered by Joseph Stalin to be given to British naval specialists.

However, after a protracted journey to *Kronstadt*, the two Royal Navy officers were not allowed access to the submarine and returned home empty handed. *Kronstadt* (Russian: Кронштадт), is a municipal town in the federal city of Saint Petersburg, Russia, located on *Kotlin* Island, 19 miles west of Saint Petersburg proper near the head of the Gulf of Finland. The capture of U-505 marked the second time that Allied forces gained access to this technology. The T-5 was countered by the introduction by the Allies of the "Foxyer" noise maker.

"Foxyer" was the codename for a British-built acoustic decoy used to confuse German acoustic homing torpedoes like the T5 torpedo during WWII. A US version code-named "FXR" was deployed in 1943. A Canadian version was also built called the Counter-Acoustic Torpedo (CAT).



German 53.3cm Torpedo G7a / G7e
Source: Royal Navy Submarine Museum

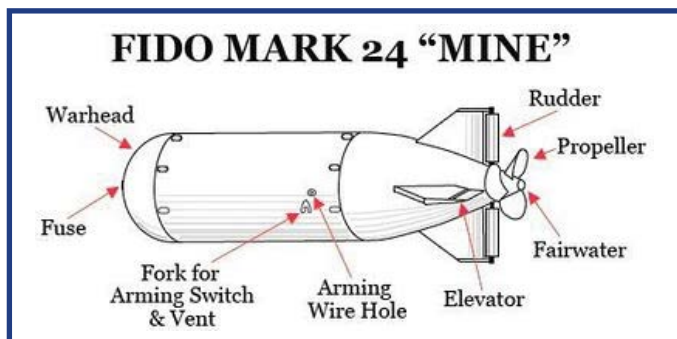
It was replaced in US service by the “FANFARE” noise-maker. The device consisted of one or two noise making devices towed several hundred meters behind the ship. The noise makers mechanically generated huge amounts of noise, far more than produced by the ship itself. This noise seduced the simple guidance mechanisms of acoustic torpedoes away from the rear of the ship into a circling pattern around the noise maker until the torpedo ran out of fuel.

THE MARK 24 MINE IS A TORPEDO

Though its period of operational service was brief, T4 *Falke* was a proof of concept for the acoustic homing torpedo. Its introduction occurred only two months before the US Navy achieved its initial combat success with the Mark 24 “FIDO” “mine.” “FIDO” was not actually a mine, but a passive, acoustic-homing torpedo designed for use by long-range patrol aircraft. (It was designated a mine for security reasons.) The initial success with the Mark 24 occurred on 14 May 1943, when a PBY-5 from VP-84 sank U-640 with the new weapon.

Several early studies by the US Navy had shown conclusively that the passive acoustic homing idea simply could not be made to work. Fortunately, General Electric, Western Electric (Bell), Harvard Undersea Laboratory and the David Taylor Model Basin didn’t get the memo.

“In 1942, in response to a German Naval Acoustic Torpedo (GNAT), the [US] Naval Defense Research Committee sponsored a multi-organization research and development project which culminated in the historic development of an airplane-launched torpedo that used acoustics to pursue a target. This acoustic torpedo development project was given the code name Fido using the word ‘mine’ to mislead enemy intelligence; the word ‘torpedo’ was never said aloud. Fido was a forerunner of the submarine-launched Mark 27, nicknamed Cutie, and the echo-ranging Mark 32 torpedoes.



Mark 24, acoustic anti-submarine torpedo (FIDO), general arrangement .

Source: Bell Laboratories

Several companies were involved—some cooperatively and some competitively—to develop this weapon from the ground up. Bell Labs and Harvard Underwater Sound Laboratory worked on the homing system; Bell’s manufacturing division, Western Electric, worked on a battery; General Electric tackled the propulsion and steering motors; the David Taylor Model Basin was tasked with outer shell development; the Columbia University Sound Laboratory was also involved in the research and the entire project was overseen by the U.S. Navy.

The torpedo was seven feet long, 19 inches in diameter and weighed 680 pounds. It ran a preset circle search using passive acoustic guidance. Its speed was 12 knots with a range or search duration of ten minutes or 4000 yards. The effectiveness of a depth charge to sink a U-boat was 9.5% as compared with the Mark 24 at 22% success rate.

The requirements included electric propulsion; short running time (10-15 minutes); a small explosive charge to cripple only; a small body for aircraft delivery; and passive acoustic control. The torpedo had to be fast enough to overtake a submerged submarine yet slow enough to allow the torpedo to hear the noise of the submarine. The level of understanding of acoustic technology was in its infancy but before the end of the war Fido would become one of the Allies’ most important weapons.

For propulsion General Electric found one of their 7.5 horsepower commercial washing machine motors worked with little alteration. In contrast to using commercial off-the-shelf technology, the acoustic researchers had to develop technologies never thought of before. But through perseverance, under the pressure of war, a few pre-production prototypes were manufactured in August 1942 and tested in September. On December 7, 1942, for the first time in history, a torpedo launched from a plane using acoustics [to] successfully to pursue a target. The United States’ first lethal use occurred just a few months later on July 14, 1943.”¹

“FIDO” was short and fat, and fitted with four crystal microphones amidships (one in each quadrant). Those were then connected to a vacuum tube (valve) steering set. When dropped into the wake of a fleeing submarine, “FIDO” went

¹Naval History and Heritage Command, “History of the Mark 24 Torpedo (Code Named Fido),” <http://www.history.navy.mil/museums/keyport/html/history2htm>

SEE ALSO: “A Brief History of U.S. Navy Torpedo Development, NUSC Technical Document 5436,” 15 September 1978, E. W. Jolie, Weapon Systems Department, Naval Underwater Systems Center, Newport Laboratory, and; “Hellions of the Deep, The Development of American Torpedoes in World War II,” Robert Gannon, The Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park, Pennsylvania, ISBN 0-271-01508-X, Copyright 1996.



USS Bogue (CVE 9), escort carrier of the Bogue class, underway in the Atlantic near Casablanca, 28 May 1944.

Source: <http://www.uboa.net/>

down to 50 feet (later 150 feet), circled, listened for propeller noises (24 kHz) and then followed the sound to collision—an early robot of sorts. Over all, “FIDO” was a real success in both the Atlantic and Pacific.

A secondary invention spawned by this development process was the beeper which allowed for torpedo recovery. This device by itself has been said to be valuable enough to pay for the total research and development of the entire program.

“The directive on the torpedo’s use specified that it could only be employed after the target submarine had submerged. This tactic would keep the Germans from realizing that this was a target-seeking weapon. Enemy submarines were fired upon, forcing them to submerge; Fido was dropped at the froth of the dive spot and homed in on the sound of the propellers to cripple or to damage the submarine. A second torpedo was sometimes dropped to complete the job.”²

“FIDO” AND “WANDERING ANNIE”

As usual for a Top Secret wartime project, there were cover names, nick-names and great secrecy as befits a new weapon at the height of a pivotal battle. U-Boats were winning in the winter of 1943, despite the heroic sacrifices of the Canadian and British forces. “FIDO,” as it was known to US forces, and “WANDERING ANNIE,” as it was known to UK forces, was designed to fit a thousand pound bomb rack. Consequently, it was of very limited size and performance, having only a 92 pound Torpex warhead as opposed to the 500-plus pound warheads of a fleet torpedo. The contact-fused weapon was electric with a speed of 12 knots for 6,000 yards. Given these parameters, it was realized that the weapon was probably limited to damaging a U-Boat, but that was better than nothing.

² Ibid.

The first uses were in the North Atlantic in the spring of 1943 and while accounts vary, Gannon reports the German U-Boat U-456 was sunk with a “FIDO” on 12 May 1943 by an RAF Very Long Range (VLR) B-24 Liberator launched from Northern Ireland and piloted by Flight Lieutenant John Wright of 86 Squadron.

In all, some 204 “FIDO” were air-launched against submarines (142 by US aircraft), sinking 37 boats (including Japanese), while damaging an additional 18. This was an impressive record and “FIDO” stayed in the fleet until 1948 under a new code word, “Proctor.”

IMPERIAL JAPAN’S I-52

The best known use of “FIDO” was the Atlantic sinking the Japanese I-52, a large block-ade-running Mitsubishi Type C-3 cargo submarine of 2,500 tons seaward of the Azores, just after the Normandy invasion in mid-1944. The US Tenth Fleet was tracking the submarine by SIGINT and the daily position report required by Imperial Japanese Navy (IJN) staff. Consequently, her location could be predicted, and it was. The USS Bouge (CVE-9) commanded by Captain Aurelius Bartlett Vosseller, USN, was alerted to intercept and so launched an ASW Avenger flown by LCDR Jessie D. Taylor with aircrewman Chief Ed Whitlock (the radar operator).

They located and sunk the I-52, which was on its first mission) and was commanded by Commander Uno Kameo (Imperial Japanese Navy). LCDR Taylor used a 10 cm radar



Commander Uno Kameo, IJN (Commander, I-52)

Source: www.operationrisingsun.com/JP.html



A photo of the I-52. The I-52 was sunk while on her maiden Yanagi (exchange) mission.

Source: www.operationrisingsun.com/JP.html



The top of the I-52's conning tower, including the anti-aircraft gun placement. This gives you some perspective to the immense size of a Japanese Mitsubishi C-3 cargo submarine.

Source: www.operationrisingsun.com/Jp.html

and a brace of "FIDO"s to sink it. Commander Kameo, a graduate of Etajima (the Imperial Japanese Naval Academy) and a descendant from a samurai family, was hand-picked for the I-52 Yanagi (exchange) mission with Germany. The sub was surfaced at night, charging its batteries, and cruising north when it was located by radar.

Whitlock detected a surface contact on his malfunctioning radar (only the right half of its sweep was working). Taylor immediately dropped flares, illuminating the area. Taylor also dropped a purple sonobuoy, a newly-developed device that floated, picked up underwater noise, and transmitted it back. A searching aircraft usually dropped these in packs of five, named purple, orange, blue, red and yellow (POBRY); the operator was able to monitor each buoy in turn to listen

for sounds emitted by its target. After his first pass, he saw the depth bomb explosions just to starboard of the submarine, a near miss, and the boat diving.

The reason this encounter is remembered is that the I-52, being a blockade runner, had a cargo of 2.2 tons of gold (146 bars). The I-52, now declared a war grave, was located several years ago at considerable depth in the Atlantic, dived upon and some cargo recovered. However, the gold was never recovered. In 2000 the National Geographic Society commissioned and produced a documentary called, "Submarine I-52: Search for WWII Gold," on the I-52 and Paul Tidwell's salvage effort. The October 1999 issue of the *National Geographic* featured an article on the I-52 sinking and salvage.

"CUTIE"—A PARTING SHOT

In the Pacific the US Navy also used an anti-escort version of "FIDO", the Mark 27, named "CUTIE" by the crews. It was used as a point defense weapon. When a submarine found itself located by a surface ship, the Mark 27 "CUTIE" homed in on the screw (propeller) noises from the target. Tactically, launch was typically at a depth of 150 feet with the engines stopped. The Mark 27 was usually fired from the stern tubes to avoid "own goal." This way, the fish (torpedo) swam out of the tube under its own power as opposed to via a compressed air slug; hence it was a quieter launch.

The USS Sea Owl (SS-405), Skippered by LCDR Carter Bennett, launched the first "CUTIE" when it was successfully used against a Japanese ASW ship in the East China Sea in late 1944. This listen-only aircraft-launched weapon was adapted to create its counterpart, the passive submarine-launched Mark 27, nicknamed "CUTIE," which had capabilities comparable to those of the German GNAT.

"The Mark 24 also laid the groundwork for the echo-ranging Mark 32 torpedo. The Mark 32 was a Fido look-alike that would see service as an antisubmarine torpedo launched from aircraft and destroyers."³ ★

³ Ibid.



Mark 27 "Cutie" acoustic homing torpedo

Source: www.Bergall.org



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



Prognostication

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

While flying out of Turkey, our missions took us all over the Middle East and Europe. The weather was known to be very fickle throughout the area, making forecasting a nightmare. We ribbed our Weather Officer, "Stormy," at every briefing.

Once we accused him of not being capable of even predicting which season would come next. That was the final blow. He puffed up, got red-faced and stated matter of factly, "I'll have you know, my weather forecasts are ninety-two percent correct," and after a short pause added sheepishly, "Twenty-three percent of the time...." ★



Receiving his wings and completing Electronic Warfare School the young lieutenant learned of a weird outfit flying very 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'.

The Military Order of the World Wars

July 25, 2011

Dear Companions of the Order:

I want to take this opportunity on behalf of the General George G. Meade Chapter of Maryland, to thank those of you who attended the 2011 National Convention in "Big Sky Country"... Bozeman, Montana!

It was a unique convention in a beautiful setting with a lot of enjoyable events and activities. The vast majority of attendees were quite pleased with this year's convention as we conducted the business of the Order.

We encourage you to attend next year's convention in San Diego, California, so we can continue our work and camaraderie as companions of The Military Order of the World Wars.

Sincerely,

J. H. Hollywood

John H. Hollywood
Lieutenant Colonel, US Army (Ret)
Chapter Commander, General
George G. Meade Chapter

In your honor...



The 2011 Army Commemorative Coins

The United States Army Commemorative Coin Program features five-dollar gold, silver dollar and half-dollar clad coins that have been designed as America's public tribute to you for your selfless service to our nation during war and peace. Order yours today and at the same time help build the National Museum of the United States Army at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, a long overdue tribute to the Army and to you and the 30 million American men and women who have worn the Army uniform since 1775.



Help Build the National Army Museum

A portion of the proceeds is authorized to be paid to the Army Historical Foundation to help finance the National Museum of the United States Army to be built at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. To order your coins, visit www.usmint.gov/catalog. To learn more about the National Army Museum, visit www.armyhistory.org.

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FOR THE LACK OF A CLOCK

MAJ HENRY L. NIXON, USAF (RET)
FORT CAMPBELL (242) CHAPTER, KY

I received my wings in Aviation Cadet Class 44E. From there, I went to B-24 Aircraft Commander School in Smyrna Army Airfield (Smyrna, TN). Then to March Field (Riverside, CA) to pick up my flight crew and receive air combat training. India was my next and final stop (Panda) with the 9th Bomb Squadron, 7 Bomb Group, Tenth Air Force, flying the B-24D. Our mission was to go after Imperial Japanese forces all over Burma.

Most missions were flown around 8,000 feet altitude or less, with the average flight time being 16 hours—all in daylight. As you might surmise, most of my flying time was daylight formation flying. Now it got more interesting when the monsoon weather set in, so no more daylight bombing missions.

Somewhere, probably over afternoon cocktails, it was decided to move the 7th up to Tezpur, well north of Calcutta. Instead of loading bombs on the aircraft, they placed three large rubberized tanks in their place. The purpose of modifying the B-24 into the C-109 tanker was to deliver fuel to be used by our planes and the Chinese Air Force.

To get there from Tezpur we had to fly over the Himalayas (Hump). The Hump was the name given by Allied pilots in the Second World War to the eastern end of the Himalayan Mountains over which they flew military transport aircraft from India to China to resupply the Chinese war effort of Chiang Kai-shek and the units of the United States Army Air Forces based in China. The Himalaya mountain range is usually called the Himalayas or Himalaya for short. It is a mountain range in Asia, separating the Indian subcontinent from the Tibetan Plateau. None of our crews, but especially me, had much experience in instrument flying.

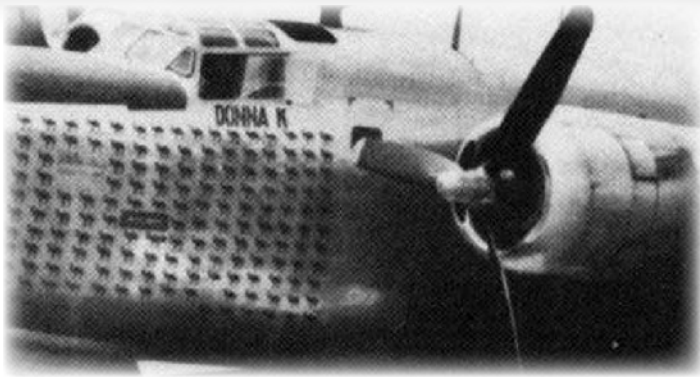


**The B-24 “Office”
(instrument panel)**
Source: Air Force
Manual (AFM)

None of the higher-ups ever considered this in developing their well-thought-out plans. “Our pilots can go anywhere, and do anything they are asked to do.” Approximately 3,000 crew members, I was told, were killed or missing in this endeavor—including Troop Carrier squadrons, groups and wings, Air Transport Command, and now the 7th Bomb Group.

This is possibly the world’s worst flying conditions—flying over “The Hump.” In addition to getting used to the weather, we now had to get used to flying with oxygen masks at altitudes around 25,000 feet. My navigator got us lost on our first trip over (that’s another story). Our navigation ground systems were few and far between. All let downs (i.e., the descent of an aircraft to the point at which a landing approach is begun) were made using the radio compass (a navigational aid consisting of an automatic radio receiver and a directional antenna that determine the transmission direction of incoming radio waves).

By now I had become a veteran Hump pilot with over 20 round missions. When they finished unloading our gas in Chengdu, China (the capital of Sichuan province in Southwest China), we were back on our way to India again. We were left with enough fuel to get back to Tezpur (an ancient city on the banks of the river Brahmaputra) plus a couple of extra gallons. This particular night was a rough flight. When I got back to Tezpur (our home base), I found it to have a ceiling of around 300 feet—with heavy rain covering the base. I was concerned about having enough fuel to land. I doubt that you have ever seen the fuel gauge on a B-24, but it was a glass cylinder that indicated how much gas you had remaining in each engine. It wasn’t an easy system to use.



White Angel, a C-109 (44-49059) tanker of the 2nd Air Transport Squadron suffered major damage after the port landing gear collapsed in India during 1945. On the port side of Angel's nose DONNA K is carried above 156 camel mission marks. The camels represent 156 trips over 'the hump' (Himalayan Mountains) between India and China.

Source: Air Force Manual (AFM)

Attempting to reach the airfield, I was over Tezpur depending only on my Radio Compass to make a night weather let down. You know, over the station and straight for a time, turn right 45 degrees for a specified time then make a 180 degree turn and return to the inbound heading, all the time you are letting down to get below the low ceiling. The runway is then supposed to be right in front of you. This would be great—but only if I had been able to time my way out and back. Unfortunately, I had a problem.

My problem: I had no aircraft clock, and my watch and the cockpit lights were of no use. Some SOB had taken the clock out of the instrument panel for his own use. The result: I was left with little light, and no clock to time my let down. I did the only thing I could: I counted "one thousand one, one thousand two, one thousand three," etc. I just hoped I was close to being correct. I made two passes at the field using this process, both were way off their mark, and in the meantime, the gas in the glass cylinder was showing low to empty.

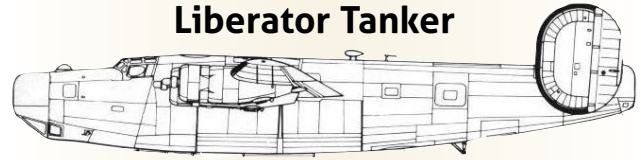
I had my crew put on their parachutes and alerted everyone I was going to make one more pass. I told them if this one failed, out you go. This time I came out of the clouds to the left of the runway. I remember hoping I could make it. I dropped everything: full flaps, gear down, power back. Thankfully, the plane touched down—but only at a 45 degree angle to the runway heading.

I continued off the runway, had the co-pilot hit the emergency power bar and much to my surprise and likely because I kept kicking left rudder, the B-24 remained in one piece. I had the co-pilot turn the power bar back on and I taxied back on the runway and back to operations. God was not my co-pilot. He *was* the pilot—and I was along for the ride. ★



Maj Henry L. Nixon, USAF (Ret), graduated with Flight Training Class 44E and flew over 5,000 flying hours during his career. As an Aircraft Commander during WWII, he flew 35 bombing missions in the B-24 "Liberator" from India to Burma and Thailand. He also flew 20 round trips over "Hump" in the C-103 "Liberator Tanker" delivering gas to combat troops there. During the Korean War he flew B-17s in rescue missions over the Pacific. During the inter-war period, he flew 500 hours in the T-33 "Shooting Star." During the Vietnam War, he flew 500 combat hours in Vietnam in C-7 "Caribou" aircraft from 1966-1967. He retired from Air Force in 1969. During his career, he earned the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with eight oak leaf clusters, and other awards.

Consolidated C-109 Liberator Tanker



**A RUGGED PLANE WITH SOME TENDENCY TO BLOW UP,
HENCE ITS NICKNAME, THE...
"C - One - Oh - Boom!"**



REFLECTIONS OF A B-24 AIRCREW...

"My own memory of B-24s is the smell of hydraulic fluid and of 100 octane fuel. The 24s used hydraulics for nearly everything in contrast to 17s, which relied on electricity and small collections of electrical lines. You can imagine the mess when even one line was struck by flak or bullets. The 24s had a bunch of smaller tanks spread between the outboard engines, even in the top of the bomb bays and those connections leaked as well. The smell of gasoline doesn't contribute much to one's feeling of well-being."

Source: www.militaryfactory.com



"The designation C-109 was assigned to existing B-24Js and B-24Ls that were converted into fuel transports to support B-29 operations out of China. An early plan called for ten B-29 groups to be stationed in China for operations against Japan, and these bombers were to be supported by no less than 2000 C-109s which would fly in aviation gasoline over the Hump from India for the bombers.

Unlike the C-87 cargo/passenger transport, the C-109 fuel transports were not new aircraft, but were conversions of existing B-24 bombers. All armament and bombardment equipment was removed and both the forward and aft turrets were removed and faired over with sheet metal. The waist windows were retained. Eight fuel tanks were installed inside the fuselage that could carry 2900 US gallons of aviation gasoline. Most C-109s were equipped with a dual ADF system, as indicated by the presence of two football-shaped antennae on top of the fuselage. C-109s were generally devoid of any armament, although photographs do show that some of the turrets were retained on a few aircraft.

A total of 218 Liberators were modified to C-109 tanker specifications at the various modification centers in the USA. They were not popular with their crews, since they were very difficult to land when fully loaded, especially at airfields that were above 6000 feet in elevation. In addition, longitudinal stability was rather poor when the tank in the forward fuselage was full, so quite often the C-109 flew with this tank empty.

The C-109s were initially operated by the 20th Air Force in the CBI theatre in support of the B-29 operations out of China. The original plan to acquire up to 2000 C-109s was cut way back when the B-29 Superfortress operations relocated from China to the Marianas, from where they could be much better supported by US Navy seaborne tankers. The C-109s were then transferred to the Air Transport Command. Some limited use was also made of the C-109 in Europe."

Source: www.joebaugh.com/usaf_bombers/b24_27.html

When Johnny Comes Marching Home

COL JAMES L. GREENSTONE, ED.D., J.D., DABECI
BG BULTMAN (122) CHAPTER, VA



Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). This pencil illustration attempts to visualize PTSD. Those that suffer from this disorder are constantly trying to regain some sense of the normalcy they had before events that caused pieces of themselves to go missing. This illustration was created by MSgt William Vance, Medical Multimedia Manager for the 59th Public Affairs Office.

Our psychological “Ops Tempo” may be off kilter. Service personnel returning from battle often need psychological care as well as physical care. Families of these warriors need the same care. While those at the top believe that such psychological treatment services are necessary, too little is happening for this under-served population. Money is promised and even appropriated. Professionals, if they can be found, may be hired. The services are still not getting to those who need them. While the tone of this writing seems global in scope, it is primarily aimed at the limited or sometimes non-existent services that are much needed by National Guard and Reserve personnel—especially the Guard.

They will be coming home and many are already home. Are we ready for them? Are we providing them accessible and sufficient care? Will we do better by our warriors this time than we have done after past conflicts? More than 1.6 million American Active Duty, Reserve and National Guard Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines have been deployed to fight the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT).

- At least 832,000 personnel have been deployed from the National Guard and Reserve units in our communities.
- 500,000 military personnel have served at least two tours in a combat zone.
- More than 700,000 children in our country have at least one parent deployed.
- In excess of 23,000 troops have physical wounds and permanent disabilities.
- 25% of those returning have psychological problems.
- In 2006, 7,459 active duty personnel were diagnosed with pre-existing Personality disorders; 2009, 5,020.
- In 2006, 36,774 active duty personnel were diagnosed with pre-existing Adjustment disorders; 2009, 51,545.
- In 2006, 14,140 active duty personnel were diagnosed with pre-existing Anxiety disorders; 2009, 23,609.
- In 2006, 23,114 active duty personnel were diagnosed with pre-existing Depression; 2009, 32,033. (Kennedy, January 10, 2011).



Father and child share a tender moment after a long separation.

Historically, the military has not done well with the concept of psychological injuries and psychological care. We all agree that if we have even one Soldier, Sailor, Airman or Marine with psychological problems, we should care for them and get them what they need. However, that support doesn't happen with the regularity and comprehensiveness with National Guard Soldiers and Airmen as compared to their Active Duty counterparts.

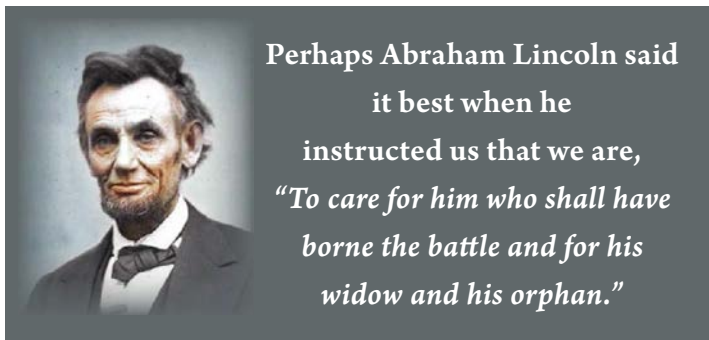
If we are to be helpful, we must be effective. Effectiveness is directly related to the degree to which behavioral health programs are well thought-out and comprehensive. There seems to be several tendencies. One is to establish multiple programs, each with a well-protected program and funding source. Programs develop where there is money. Eventually the programs compete with other programs for funding, and so program managers may not always play well with others who may be trying to provide even complementary services. Cooperation and interoperability is needed; it is an imperative.

Another tendency is to continue analyzing and studying what we already know—and have known for a long time. We have a problem in the military with untreated psychological, combat-related, and combat exposure injuries, and suicides at high levels. We know resources are not adequate. Regardless, we continue to over-study rather than to provide additional services. Who suffers?

Psychological services for personnel during deployment are reportedly available and local. What is available back home during these

times? Contacts with psychological resources at home vary widely. Training of peer support teams within units and within Family Readiness Groups could go a long way when troops are deployed. Such teams would be valuable pre- and post-deployment too. Adequacy of current training in this area is an unresolved issue. Training should be conducted by competent crisis-intervener trainers. Training should be adapted to the specific situations into which these peer support members might find themselves when helping other service members. Forty hours of practical training in crisis intervention followed by periodic retraining would be adequate. Proper and timely behavioral health backup should be available to peer support members. Command buy-in and a strict policy of peer support—with service member confidentiality—are important requirements for this endeavor and are supported by federal law. Deployed personnel's computer contact with their previous psychological services mentors should be encouraged and expanded. Along with an effective peer support program and necessary behavioral health/psychological backup, this approach would round out the overall strategy.

A different operational tempo needs to be enacted for different, although related, groups of service members. Having personnel in one place (e.g., a military installation) and needing help is a different situation than having returning personnel spread out in armories and drill sites across various states. These issues are mounting and are, as of yet, unaddressed. The approach to Active Duty personnel



is necessarily different that needed for National Guard and Reserve personnel. While improvements to services provided to Active Duty troops can certainly be made, something definitely needs to be done to insure services are genuinely accessible to Guard and Reserve personnel spread throughout the country in remote cities and armories. If a service member needs help when they return, can they obtain it? The answer today is, "Maybe." Can they get it quickly and conveniently in their own area of the country (let alone state) by competent providers without cost to those being treated? Not likely. Reserve and National Guard personnel are not concentrated on one post since they are routinely located all across the state in which they live. Many cannot take extensive time off to go for care. Job demands, home life, finances and child issues all contribute to the likelihood or unlikelihood that needed services will be obtained—even if desired. Should assistance at monthly drills be limited to information and referral, or can treatment be provided for National Guard and Reserve service members during monthly drills—at the drill location? Can personnel have access to their drill site throughout the month where treatment is regularly available? What about doctor-patient relationships and responsibilities? Would it help to bring in therapists and locate them at the various armories and drill sites? Perhaps the answer is, "All of the above."

Referral services in the communities of National Guard and Reserve personnel—without wait-time and without cost—could go a long way in the direction of providing adequate and accessible care. There are probably many well-trained mental health professionals in multiple communities who could provide needed services and do it quickly. They would have to be screened for receptivity and experience in dealing with military personnel, and paid a fair rate for their time and expertise. Their payments for services should be expedited and not delayed because of bureaucratic red tape. One requirement might include an accelerated response when this particular group of veterans asks for help. Flexibility on the part of the therapists would be an important factor.



There are reasons why laws exist to protect confidentiality under certain circumstances—including regarding mental health issues. To expect those who need help to voluntarily come forward without confidentiality protections is unrealistic. It is also not realistic to expect service members ordered by their commanders to reveal that which is confidential, not to do so. Commanders at all levels must fully understand these dynamics.

Clearly commanders at all levels have a need to know the nature of the psychological injuries that personnel under their command may have—but only under certain conditions. Exceptions to confidentiality are related to a commander's need-to-know. The exceptions generally include a threat to self, elder abuse, child abuse and in some states, a threat to others. Commanders want to know, and should know, about anything that might affect mission readiness and deployability. However, commanders must build a relationship of mutual trust between themselves and their behavioral health personnel—so both understand and adhere to this process, and so all interact with each other appropriately to the benefit of all concerned. Likewise, the process must be known and transparent to all. There must also be an acceptance of the fact that psychological injuries are treatable and curable, and are not necessarily career-ending.

Some making current high level decisions may be of a generation or of a mindset that generally does not understand (or in some cases even believe) in the presence of psychological injuries that might be related to combat exposure. This has never been a helpful or constructive attitude. Warriors must believe that it is okay to ask for the help they need. They must be regarded and treated just as if they had a physical injury. Just because we cannot see the injury does not mean it does not exist.

We send them into harm's way to do that which we ask them to do...and they go. Organizations such as the Uniformed Services University for the Health Sciences, the National Naval Hospital and Walter Reed Army Medical Center care for those who go into harm's way and come back with the physical and emotional scars to show for it. However, they cannot do it all—or even do most of it. As a community we must be ready to much more comprehensively take care of our returning National Guard and Reserve personnel, and help their families and caregivers at the same time. Many of these injured personnel are 19, 20 and 25 year-olds. Eighty percent are younger than 35. We must care for them now and prepare to care for them for the next 40-50 years if they need our help. We owe them that for doing our nation's bidding. As President Lincoln said, we must take care of all of them.★



COL James L. Greenstone, Ed.D., J.D., DABECI, has been in practice for over forty-five years and is the Deputy Commander of the Medical Brigade, TX Military Forces. He is a Medical Service Corps/Behavioral Health Officer, and has earned the Expert Field Medical Qualification Badge and the Master Military Emergency Management Specialist Qualification Badge. He is a member of the Editorial Board for Military Medicine, the Associate Editor for Medical Support for the State Defense Forces Publication Center, and served as the Director of Psychological Services for the Fort Worth (TX) Police Department. He is a published author (e.g., *The Elements of Disaster Psychology: Managing Psychosocial Trauma* and *The Elements of Crisis Intervention: Crises and How to Respond to Them*) and the Editor-in-Chief (Emeritus) of the *Journal of Police Crisis Negotiations*.



RECENT UPDATE ON PTSD FROM THE VA:

Veterans Show a Fifty Percent Reduction in PTSD Symptoms After Eight Weeks of Transcendental Meditation



Veterans of the Iraq/Afghanistan wars showed a 50 percent reduction in their symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) after just eight weeks of practicing the stress-reducing Transcendental Meditation (TM) technique, according to a pilot study published in the June 2011 issue of *Military Medicine* (Volume 176, Number 6).

The findings were similar to those from a randomized controlled study of Vietnam veterans conducted by researchers at the University of Colorado School of Medicine. In that study, published in the *Journal of Counseling and Development* in 1985, after three months of twice-daily TM practice, the veterans had fewer symptoms than those receiving conventional psychotherapy of the day. In fact, most of the TM-treated subjects required no further treatment.

The study found that Transcendental Meditation produced significant reductions in stress and depression, and marked improvements in relationships and overall quality of life. Furthermore, the authors reported that the technique was easy to perform and was well accepted by the veterans.

The Clinician Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS) was the primary measure for assessing the effectiveness of TM practice on PTSD symptoms. CAPS is considered by the Department of Veterans Affairs as the “gold standard” for PTSD assessment and diagnosis for both military Veteran and civilian trauma survivors.

The paper’s senior researcher, Norman Rosenthal, M.D., is clinical professor of psychiatry at Georgetown University Medical School and director of research at Capital Clinical Research Associates in Rockville, Maryland. Dr. Rosenthal was the first to describe seasonal affective disorder (SAD) and pioneered the use of light therapy as a treatment.

“Even though the number of veterans in this study was small, the results were very impressive,” Rosenthal said. “These young men were in extreme distress as a direct result of trauma suffered during combat, and the simple and effortless Transcendental Meditation technique literally transformed their lives.”

“Even though the combat experiences of OEF/OIF veterans and Vietnam veterans are quite different, the fact that our study corroborates the results of the previous study tells us that this technique has the potential to be an effective tool against PTSD and combat stress, regardless of combat situation,” explained Sarina Grosswald, EdD, co-researcher on the study.

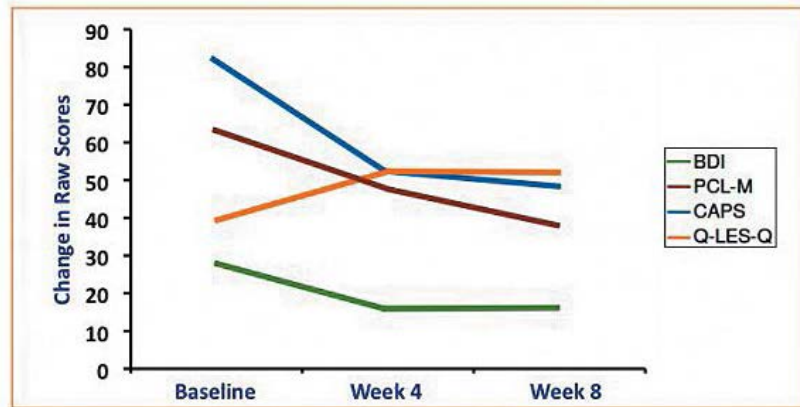
Rosenthal hypothesizes that Transcendental Meditation helps people with PTSD because regular practice produces long-term changes in sympathetic nervous system activity, as evidenced by decreased blood pressure, and lower reactivity to stress. “Transcendental

Meditation quiets down the nervous system, and slows down the ‘fight-or-flight’ response,” he said. People with PTSD show overactive fight-or-flight responses, making them excellent candidates for Transcendental Meditation.

Rosenthal points out that there is an urgent need to find effective and cost-effective treatments for veterans with combat-related PTSD. “The condition is common, affecting an estimated one in seven deployed soldiers and Marines, most of whom do not get adequate treatment. So far, only one treatment—simulation exposure to battleground scenes—has been deemed effective, but it requires specialized software and hardware, trained personnel and is labor intensive.

“Based on our study and previous findings, I believe Transcendental Meditation certainly warrants further study for combat-related PTSD,” says Rosenthal. ★

EFFECTS OF TM ON OEF/OIF VETERANS WITH PTSD



Rosenthal J, Grosswald, SJ, Ross R, Rosenthal N. (2011)

CAPS: Clinician administered PTSD Scale 30-item structured interview which assesses, among other factors, DSM-IV defined PTSD symptoms and their effects on social functioning. Considered “Gold Standard” for PTSD testing.

PCL-M: PTSD Checklist-Military assesses the severity of the DSM-IV defined PTSD symptoms. Widely used by DOD and VA due to its high reliability and validity

BDI: Beck Depression Index widely used inventory for assessing existence and severity of symptoms of depression

Quality of Life Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire (Q-LES-Q): 93-item self-report instrument, measuring the amount of satisfaction the patient enjoys in different areas of life. Reliable measure for assessing aspects of mental health not covered by other inventories.

By the fourth week of practicing meditation, war veterans with PTSD experienced dramatic reductions in symptoms according to the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale. They also reported decreased depression and improved quality of life.

Source: Roth Media

Almost Forgotten...

BG RAYMOND E. BELL, JR., PHD, AUS (RET)
BG BULTMAN (122) CHAPTER, VA

In the neglected churchyard behind a small, almost abandoned church in the New York Mid-Hudson Valley village of Cornwall lays a small granite marker embedded in the ground. On it is engraved the name of First Lieutenant Abram Pye Haring, Medal of Honor, Company G, 132nd New York, and Haring's dates of birth and death.

Where Haring won the Medal of Honor is not recorded on the marker. Indeed, it is difficult even to find where the 132nd New York Regiment fought in the American Civil War. The fourth volume of the semi-official Civil War history, *"Battles and Leaders of the Civil War,"* vaguely places the regiment in the order of battle under the subtitle of "The Opposing Forces in the Campaign of the Carolinas." The 132nd is only mentioned twice. The first mention indicates the 132nd was under the Second Division of the XXIII Corps commanded by Colonel (later Brevet Brigadier General) Peter J. Claassen. The second mention shows the 132nd



Blue silk regimental colors of the 132nd Regiment NY Volunteer Infantry.

as being under the Division from District of Beaufort's 1st Brigade, this time the brigade commanded by Claassen. From there the regiment's and Haring's trail went cold.

What is known, however, is that beginning in late August, 1861, the United States' War Department launched a joint land and sea operation against Confederate forces on the coast

of the Confederate state of North Carolina. Union forces quickly gained an upper hand. It took prolonged operations along the state's coastline, however, until March 14, 1862, before Union troops captured the key commercial city and port of New Berne.

New Berne was important because its capture was important to the success of the Union's blockade of Confederate ports, which was trying to prevent the flow of contraband goods and arms from overseas. The Confederates, therefore, tried to retake New Berne three times. However, as it turned out, the town remained in Union hands until the end of the war.

It was the second Confederate attempt to throw the Union troops out of New Berne which brought the 132nd New York State Regiment to the fore. From



Colonel (later Brevet Brigadier General) Peter J. Claassen



**Abram Pye Haring
(15 Nov 1840–22 Feb 1915)**



February 1st to the 3rd, Confederate Major General George E. Pickett, CSA, of Gettysburg charge fame sent three brigades of infantry, fourteen guns, six hundred cavalry, and a fleet of ten rowboats manned by three hundred men with cutlasses and rifles, against some 3,000 Union troops entrenched around New Berne. It was on the first day that First Lieutenant Abram Pye Haring of the 132nd New York's Company G won the Medal of Honor.

Pickett's force came from the inland North Carolina town of Kinston and made its way to the Neuse River on which New Berne lay. On February 2nd, 1864, Confederate rowboat-borne troops led by former US Navy Captain and now Confederate Commander John Taylor Wood (CSN), the grandson of President Zachary Taylor and nephew of President Jefferson Davis. Wood surprised the crew of the 4-gun, side-wheel steamer USS Underwriter. Wood and his men caught the Underwriter and its crew by surprise and took her in hand-to-hand combat, killing Acting Master Jacob Westervelt and three crewmen, captured a third of the remaining crew and set the vessel on fire. The gunboat did not have steam up, forcing the Confederates to burn her as they were under heavy fire from surrounding Union batteries. Underwriter burned to the waters' edge.

This action evidently was the only significant one that took place because according to *"Battles and Leaders of the Civil War,"* after three days of what the book calls light skirmishing, Pickett withdrew his troops to Kinston. A further and



The Neuse River

last attempt made by the Confederates on May 5, 1864, but they achieved no success.

So...how did Haring win the Medal of Honor? For Haring it was more than a mere matter of light skirmishing.

In order for Pickett's force to get at the entrenched Union troops they had to cross on a bridge over the Neuse River at a site called Bachelor's Creek on the outskirts of New Berne. Standing in the way at the bridge site, in hastily-established emplacements, was a small detachment of eleven soldiers from Company G, 132nd New York State Infantry, reputedly from New York City.

In command of this group of soldiers was First Lieutenant Haring. His orders were to hold the bridge site and prevent the enemy from crossing. Haring and his pickets were not about to let the enemy cross the bridge and sweep by his troopers unopposed.

When the Confederate troops advanced under the cover of supporting artillery fire, they soon found that they had met their match. Under his determined and cool leadership, Haring's Federals kept the enemy at bay until, at last, additional troops from his regiment arrived. After a hot and prolonged exchange of fire, the Confederates finally gave up their attempt to cross the bridge.

In his continuing efforts to take New Berne, Pickett pulled his troops back and sought another place to span the Neuse River away from Haring's position at Bachelor's Creek. Pickett's men

found a suitable site down stream on the river where they built a bridge. They then proceeded to attack from the rear of the 132nd New York, which by then was reinforced with D and E Companies, and the rest of G Company. Eventually, after hard and sometimes



Commander John Taylor Wood, CSN, was the grandson of President Zachary Taylor and nephew of President Jefferson Davis

Source: US Naval Historical Center, Washington DC.

desperate fighting, Haring and his compatriots were forced to withdraw. The 132nd's stiff resistance, however, caused Pickett to give up his attempt to take New Berne. On February 3rd he pulled his force back to Kinston--thereby ceding once and for all New Berne to the occupying Union troops.

For his valiant deed at the bridge at Bachelor's Creek Lieutenant Haring was awarded the Medal of Honor. It was one of many awarded during the Civil War, not all of which were for valor above and beyond the call of duty. Haring, however, was an appropriate recipient of the award having won it under justified conditions.



Haring survived the Civil War, as his grave marker indicates. It was not until the beginning of the twenty-first century, however, that his hometown community paid respectful homage to his valor. In a brief ceremony at the grave marker's site, an army officer from the United States Military Academy gave a brief recounting of Haring's bravery, a distinguished veteran unveiled a refurbished grave marker and a bugler played Taps.

Today the small cemetery still remains neglected behind the Federal-style Canterbury Presbyterian Church, which is no longer used for Presbyterian services. Haring's valorous achievements, which were but a fleeting episode in military history, therefore lie buried with him in a place few people know or evidently care about. But Haring's heroic action at Bachelor's Creek will forever epitomize uncommon bravery in the face of imminent danger and death—regardless the manner in which it is remembered. ★



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.

Massing of Colors—the Southwest Way

MAJ BENJAMIN W. "BILL" FRIEDMAN, USAF (RET)
SANTA FE (209) CHAPTER, NM



Rank and organization: Corporal, U.S. Army, Company H, 7th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division

Place and date: Near Taejon-ni, Korea, April 24, and April 25, 1951

Entered service at: Gallup, N. Mex. **Birth:** Gallup, New Mexico; **G.O. No.:** 85, November 4, 1953.

Citation:

Cpl. Miyamura, a member of Company H, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy. On the night of 24 April, Company H was occupying a defensive position when the enemy fanatically attacked threatening to overrun the position. Cpl. Miyamura, a machine gun squad leader, aware of the imminent danger to his men unhesitatingly jumped from his shelter wielding his bayonet in close hand-to-hand combat killing approximately 10 of the enemy. Returning to his position, he administered first aid to the wounded and directed their evacuation. As another savage assault hit the line, he manned his machine gun and delivered withering fire until his ammunition was expended. He ordered the squad to withdraw while he stayed behind to render the gun inoperative. He then bayoneted his way through infiltrated enemy soldiers to a second gun emplacement and assisted in its operation. When the intensity of the attack necessitated the withdrawal of the company Cpl. Miyamura ordered his men to fall back while he remained to cover their movement. He killed more than 50 of the enemy before his ammunition was depleted and he was severely wounded. He maintained his magnificent stand despite his painful wounds, continuing to repel the attack until his position was overrun. When last seen he was fighting ferociously against an overwhelming number of enemy soldiers. Cpl. Miyamura's indomitable heroism and consummate devotion to duty reflect the utmost glory on himself and uphold the illustrious traditions on the military service.

Staff Sergeant Hiroshi H. "Hershey" Miyamura



Medal of Honor recipient Hiroshi Miyamura stands with 2nd Lt. Marisa Miyamura, his granddaughter, and Terry, his wife of 62 years.

Source: U.S. Air Force photo/Karen Pettitt

The Massing of Colors on Flag Day, June 14, 2011, by the Santa Fe Chapter # 209, honored special guests CPL Hiroshi Miyamura and the widow of 2Lt Raymond G Murphy, both Congressional Medal of Honor recipients. Also present and honored were the parents of SFC Leroy A. Petry, USA, the newest awardee of the Medal of Honor.

This Massing of the Colors was the best in a long line of annual celebrations honoring our Nation and Flag. Special thanks go to the New Mexico Department of Veterans Services who gave The Santa Fe Chapter Military Order of the World Wars use of the Santa Fe Veterans Memorial for this occasion. Thanks also go to the Headquarters, New Mexico National Guard, which provided logistical support. BG Jack R. Fox, the recently retired Deputy Adjutant General, New Mexico National Guard, was the keynote speaker.

This was a well planned and organized Massing, and was executed to perfection. It started with a musical prelude by the Santa Fe Concert Band. A Bugler sounded Assembly, and after brief introductions Fr Duncan Lanham gave a beautiful invocation. The Colors were posted by the National Guard's Honor Guard, followed by the National Anthem and the Pledge of Allegiance. After several excellent speeches, comments and recognition of several individuals, a Silver Patrick Henry Award was presented to Lisa Lashley, Pipe Major of the Scottish Rite "Order of the Thistle Pipe Band." The Band was also presented a Certificate of Appreciation.

The Santa Fe Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution presented the Ceremony of "Retiring a Flag." "God Bless America" was played by the Santa Fe Concert Band with soloist Frances Fernandes, a Past Commander of the Santa Fe Chapter MOWW. The VFW Honor Guard fired a Rifle Salute followed by Taps from Bugler Vic Perry. Fr Duncan gave a Benediction, and all solemnly departed the Memorial. Santa Fe is a small community, and the turnout was remarkable. Afterwards lunch was served at VFW Post 2951. We look forward to the continued growth of this celebration. ★

THE BRADFORD-PERLEY HOUSE:

The DAR Presents a Historic Preservation Recognition Award to MOWW Companion Col Martin Burdick

LT COL JOHN E. CAHOON, JR., USAF (RET)
FORT WALTON BEACH (175) CHAPTER, FL

The Choctawhatchee Bay Chapter of the National Society Daughters of The American Revolution (NSDAR) recently presented Companion Col Martin Burdick, USAF (Ret), with the NSDAR Historical Preservation Recognition Award. Col Burdick performed a key role in the preservation of the remains of the historic Bradford-Perley House near Littleton, CO, and was instrumental in getting the structure on the Colorado State Historical Register.

Col Burdick, now a Florida resident and a Companion of the Fort Walton Beach Chapter, had earlier moved to the Ken-Caryl Ranch (now a residential area) in Littleton, CO. Seeing a need for preserving the historic Bradford-Perley House, he reorganized the inactive Ken-Caryl Ranch Historical Committee in 1994. He worked with the Colorado State Historical Preservation Office, became familiar with state requirements



Col Martin Burdick, USAF (Ret), received the NSDAR Historical Preservation Recognition Award from Mrs. Dotty Burdick, Regent of the Choctawhatchee Bay Chapter, NSDAR

for preservation of historical structures, took classes on grant writing and prepared grant requests for funds to preserve the house.

As money for preservation projects became available, Col Burdick worked with contractors and architects, and with Colorado School of Mines and Metro State College professors who arranged for many student hours of work on drainage and other projects.

Ultimately, Col Burdick prepared and submitted a request to put the building on the Colorado State Historical Register. His request was approved and the preservation project became qualified for matching state Historical Preservation Fund grants. Thanks to MOWW Companion Col Martin

Burdick, this historic site is now preserved for future generations and available for tours throughout the year. ★



The Bradford Perley House was owned by MAJ Robert Boyles Bradford from 1859 until his death in 1876. Civil War recruiting was done at Bradford by COL John Chivington in 1863. After a succession of owners, the house was sold to James Adams Perley in 1895. He and his wife Ida Tuttle raised their children and many of their grandchildren were raised there also while running a dairy farm until 1926. The property was then sold to John C. Shaffer for \$1,000.

John C. Shaffer and his wife Virginia Conser named the ranch for their two sons Kent & Carroll. Over the years and through many owners, the name has remained the same: Ken-Caryl Ranch. They built the present day Manor House

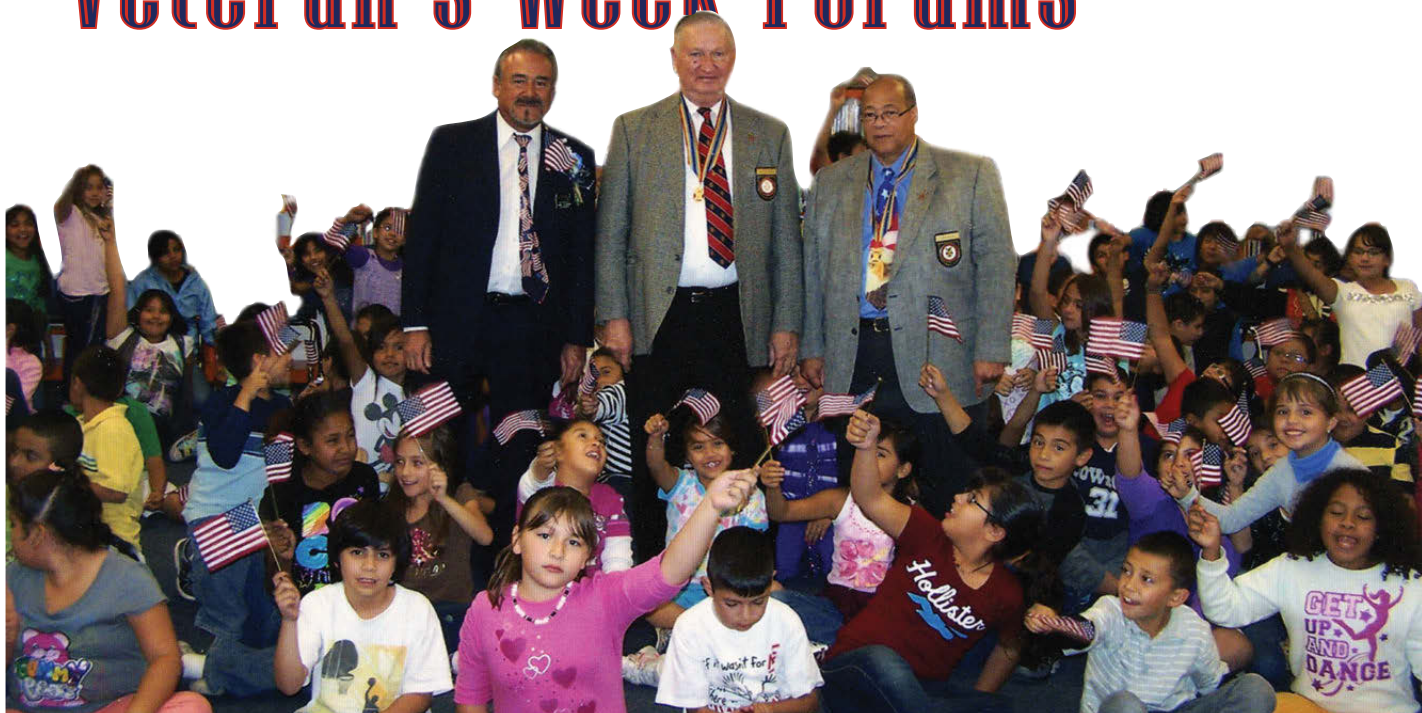


as their home, completed in 1914. Mr. Shaffer, owner of the Rocky Mountain News, entertained such notables as: President Wm. Howard Taft; President Theodore Roosevelt; Will Rogers and others.

In 1967, a devastating fire destroyed the interior of the Bradford-Perley House. The Ken-Caryl Ranch Historical Society obtained State Historic designation for the site in 1997. This committee of the Master Association received the designation: "One of the Most Endangered Sites in Colorado" in 2002 from Colorado Preservation, Inc. In 2006, the designation was changed to "Saved," thanks to the preservation of the site.

Source: www.ken-carylranh.org/

Veteran's Week Forums



LTC LUD BEZEMEK
EL PASO (070) CHAPTER, TX

One of the greatest purposes of the El Paso Chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars is to teach "Patriotic Education" to our nation's youth and that is why through Veterans Day forums we have veterans share their experience in military service and through out their lives. To be "patriotic" means having love of and dedication to one's country. "Patriotic Education" means the educational and systematic process to help identify, acquire, and act upon a dedication to one's country. This is why Veterans Day is so important, because at least once a year, most Americans encounter and are exposed to the word "veteran". It is so important to have veterans share their experience during our El Paso Chapter Veteran Week Forums held at school Assemblies. It is our firm belief that these students will remember the veterans as well as Veteran's Day because of the Forums.

The Chapter held its 15th Annual Veteran Week Forums during November 2010. The Forums were conducted at 16 different schools to 3,926 students and over 200 school administrators and teachers. This year nine veterans from the Greater El Paso area answered the call to duty by participating in the patriotic education of our youth through the Veteran Forums.

Our message is simple: Students are the most important element in the structure to keep America free. These forums, which bring our veterans and students together for open conversation, emphasize that it is now up to this generation of students to stay in school, prepare themselves to take their place in society, and replace us veterans as the protectors of our great nation. The forums open with veterans telling stories and showing slides of their personal experience in life and in the military. They inform the students about Veterans Day and when it started. They then underscore the importance of staying in school, listening to their teachers and parents, staying away from drugs and focusing on their studies so that they may one day go on to college. Basic elements of leadership are also covered so that they can begin to identify their own particular leadership strengths and to enable them to become better students. They are taught goal setting, respect for the flag, respect for authority and to obey the rules and regulation that are set by their school and teachers.

At the end of the sessions, the students have ample time to interact with the veterans. Student participation with the veterans is phenomenal; they stay, ask questions, get autographs and are genuinely interested. In the days and weeks that follow the conclusion of the forums, the chapter receives hundreds of "thank you" letters. The schools ask us to please return next year. Every year, we add new schools to the number of forums conducted. ★

“

I have only been a member of MOWW for less than a year, but I always enjoy reading the [Officer Review] magazine. This Sun City Center chapter is one of the most active military groups I have ever been associated with. I am really impressed with all of the terrific youth and military family oriented activities they are involved in. The kids are really appreciative and it makes the effort very worthwhile. I am filling the local papers with MOWW articles in an attempt to increase our membership. It seems to be making a difference.

”

— COMPANION CAPT B. FRANK KEPLEY, USN (RET); SUN CITY CHAPTER, FL

National Headquarters

The Military Order of the World Wars



The Association for all Military Officers

President Barack H. Obama
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

1 October 2011

Dear President Obama,

On behalf of the nine thousand members of the Military Order of the World Wars, I am asking you to not to sacrifice the nation's military health care and retirement benefits.

We ask everything of our military personnel and their families. Fighting for freedom in theaters around the world has burdened them and their families significantly. We should not ask them to worry about what earned benefits and deferred compensation promised by their nation will be taken from them, let alone force them to face the consequences of a reduced retirement system. In addition to the impact on morale, recruiting and retention are in the balance. National security is at issue. Beyond that, frankly, we owe them.

This Order, which has existed since 1919, is committed to a strong military peopled by confident Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines and Coast Guardsman who trust their national leaders to support them. This strength, confidence and trust should not be eroded by breaking faith with them. This nation decided to leave the security of our nation to a select, all-volunteer force. This Order strongly believes the current system of military health care and retirement must be continued for those Americans willing to defend the Constitution with a lifetime of service—if not also their lives.

Please remove any proposals to change the current military health care and retirement system from your deficit reduction plan, and firmly oppose any efforts to reintroduce it.

Sincerely,



RUSSELL C. VOWINKEL, Captain, USN (Retired)
Commander-in-Chief, Military Order of the World Wars

MOWW || Surgeon's Tent

“Dementia—I Wish I Could “Fugetaboutit”

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

Like it or not, many of us are a prominent part of the aging American population. In fact, it is the quickest growing demographic. I had a birthday recently, and I couldn't help but remember what George Burns said, “If you live to be one hundred, you've got it made. Very few people die past that age.” Whether we're younger or more senior, many of us will have to deal with dementia in some way—either with friends and family, or ourselves. Given the seriousness of that topic, it's worth discussing.

Dementia isn't a specific disease, it describes a group of disease symptoms affecting intellectual and social abilities severely enough to interfere with daily functioning. Alzheimer's is the most well-known and progressive of these. Dementia is defined as having problems with at least two brain functions. Memory loss alone won't do it, unless it is coupled with impaired judgment, language etc. Someone with dementia gets confused, and has marked and often progressive permanent changes in personality and social behavior. However, some causes are treatable and possibly reversible! Some cases occur “on their own,” while others are related to medications or infections.

Alzheimer's, most common in those over 65, affects about 5 million Americans and is the 7th leading cause of death in the US. Thirteen percent of those over 65 and 50% of those over age 85 will likely get it. Early onset can occur. This can be



due to a defective gene, although in most cases the cause is unknown. Abnormal protein clumps or tangles seem to damage brain cells. As the disease progresses, usually over 7-10 years, the affected areas slow and eventually stop working. Memory, movement, language, judgment, behavior and thought processes

grind to a halt. The patient eventually can even forget to breathe. It is unclear why occasionally lucid moments of clear thinking can occur.

There is a “Vascular Variety” of dementia that can come with a stroke, heart attack, or high blood pressure. Dementia's suspected causes, varieties, and affected functions are without end. “Dementia Pugilistica” occurs due to repeated head trauma. AIDS, wide spread brain destruction and some other diseases can cause a “secondary dementia.”

After some pretty extensive testing the medical community can tell if a person has dementia and how advanced the disease is. Though no cure is currently possible, there



are treatments. Risk factors that can often be treated include: age, family history, alcohol use, cholesterol build up in arteries, high blood pressure, depression, diabetes, some elevated components in your blood and, of course, smoking.

Other causes that can be treated and symptoms reversed include infections such as Meningitis, Encephalitis, advanced Syphilis, Lyme disease and other conditions that can wreck the immune system (even Leukemia).



Activities to stimulate the brain may delay the onset of dementia

Source: UC Davis Health System

Treating these problems can effectively treat the Dementia. Additionally, metabolic problems such as thyroid, hypoglycemia, and sodium or calcium imbalances treatment can treat the associate dementia.

The same is

true for nutritional problems, reactions to medications, poisonings, brain tumors, anorexia, oxygen problems due to heart and lung pathology.

In short, the first course of action is to reverse the conditions and possible causes already mentioned. The idea is to slow or minimize the dementia's progress. There are drugs (Cholinesterase inhibitors) that boost memory and judgment messenger carrying capacity. Another drug (Memantine) regulates another chemical messenger's function. Though treatment options are not very large at present, an awful lot of money is being spent on new drugs and modalities. The very fact that we are aging as a population necessitates being able to minimize down time for the country's fastest growing demographic...us. ★



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.

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 || Chapters in Action



PORTLAND (116), OREGON

Christmas Comes to The Oregon Veterans Home

BY COL ROBERT L. WINDUS, USA (RET)

Over the past three years COL Windus has accompanied Mrs. Irene Payne to visit her son at the Oregon Veterans Home in The Dalles, Oregon. Greg Payne is a childhood friend of COL Windus, a fellow Vietnam veteran and an Agent Orange victim. They have known one another since their time in the Cub Scouts, in Vancouver, Washington.

The Oregon Veterans Home in The Dalles is currently the only veterans home in Oregon. The veterans there, both male and female, proudly served this nation and the state of Oregon during World War II, Korea and Vietnam. They are Oregon's best. On monthly visits to the home, COL Windus noticed that sadly, many of these veterans had few, if any visitors. Many had outlived their families, or their families lived great distances from the veterans home. Also, many were forgotten. Therefore, for Christmas 2009, COL Windus with great assistance from his wife Darlene Frederick, embarked upon an effort to remember all of these veterans.

He was fortunate to get a generous donation of new clothing items from Columbia Sportswear Company. Their donation, as well as cash donations from two military organizations and some fellow veterans, were sufficient enough to provide all 140 veterans very nice gifts. Portland-area military recruiters provided many nice military logo items for the veterans. Veteran friends also provided 60 dozen fresh baked Christmas cookies and breads. In addition, Elizabeth Allen, the Public Affairs Officer for the Navy Recruiting Office in Portland, and her family traveled up to The Dalles, with the gift caravan, where they sang Christmas carols while the gifts were handed out to the veterans.

For Christmas 2010, Columbia Sportswear Company once again contributed to this effort. MOWW and the Association of the United States Army lent their support. In addition, many veteran friends again contributed money to help insure that all of the veterans living at the VA home in The Dalles received a Christmas gift. Portland-area Military Recruiters representing all of the Uniformed Services also contributed military logo items, such as baseball caps, T-shirts, etc., for the veterans. Enough money was donated to purchase additional clothing items to meet shortfalls in new clothing donations, as well as for special-size needs. On December 16th, a group of veteran friends gathered to wrap all of the gifts, in preparation for gift delivery on December 21st. The veterans expressed great appreciation for being remembered, and many tears were shed by both the veterans and my veteran friends who helped with the project and the delivery.

After all the veterans were accounted for with gifts, enough money remained to allow for the purchase of a big screen Plasma TV, plus surround sound system and Blu Ray DVD Player. A new activity center is currently being constructed at The Veterans Home, and it is hoped that the new TV system will be used in this new facility when completed.

Clockwise from top right: Mrs. Irene Payne with her son, Greg Payne; COL Herb Hirst with the first load of gifts; SSG Damon LoCurto helps unload gifts; (L-R) Ms. Jade Cantrell, Activity Director for the Oregon Veterans Home with COL Windus and his wife, Darlene.

MOWW || Chapters in Action



|| GREATER KANSAS CITY (087), MISSOURI

Kansas City Chapter Says Thanks

BY COL JAMES TOBIN, USA (RES)

Mrs. Pat Snyder received the outgoing Chapter Commander award from newly elected Chapter Commander COL James Tobin, USA (Res). Pat will continue to perform her patriotic duty as the newly elected Chapter Treasurer for FY 2011-12.



|| SUN CITY CENTER (226), FLORIDA

Outstanding Speaker

BY CAPT B. FRANK KEPLEY, USN (RET)

Lt Col Eugene Morris, USAF (Ret), was the featured speaker at the monthly luncheon meeting in September. Lt Col Morris flew 302 combat missions and was awarded numerous air medals, including two silver stars, two distinguished flying crosses and a bronze star. The presentation included a discussion relative to Col Morris' Southeast Asia tours, which included missions over North and South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. He discussed the many challenges encountered in rapidly creating an air base in Ubon, Thailand, as well as the technology and flying techniques used in the Vietnam conflict.

(L-R): Chapter Commander Lt Col Frank Zahrobsky, USAF (Ret), thanks Lt Col Eugene Morris, USAF (Ret) for his informative talk.



|| COLUMBUS (052), GEORGIA

PCINC Awarded Silver Patrick Henry

BY COL JAMES TOBIN, USA (RES)

At the September 11 dinner meeting, Eilene Wetzel pinned the Silver Patrick Henry Medal on her husband PCINC LTG Sam Wetzel. CPT Leo Goodsell, Chapter Commander, looks on.



|| GENERAL HOYT S. VANDENBERG (226), CALIFORNIA

Intelligence Officer Describes Cold War

BY CDR DON MORRIS, USN (RET)

The September meeting featured LTC Al Fonzi, USA (Ret), as our speaker. LTC Fonzi was an intelligence officer in the thick of things during the Cold War. He had many interesting experiences and let the audience in on what really transpired during his tours of duty.

(L-R): Chapter Commander CPT Richard Hathcock, USAR (Ret); LTC Alfred Fonzi, USA (Ret); CWO Gene Friis, USA (Ret) and oldest member of the chapter; Chapter Treasurer Mrs. Bonnie Harris (PHM), and Chapter Adjutant Lt Chuck Ward, USMC (Fmr).

MOWW || Chapters in Action



|| CLEARWATER (136), FLORIDA

Blue Spaders' Flag Flies Coast to Khost

BY LTC DAVID MASON, USA (RET)

LTC David Mason wanted to be sure that the 1ST Battalion, 26TH Infantry Regiment, also known as the "Blue Spaders," had a flag bearing their regiment's insignia. He had the flag made nearby in Largo, FL, then shipped it along with two American flags (so the flag pole in front of Bn Hdqs would be squared away) to the regiment in Afghanistan. They were addressed to LTC Jesse Pearson, Commander of 1ST Battalion, 26th Infantry Division. LTC Pearson followed up in an email, "Special thanks to Dave Mason for our Spader flag that goes everywhere with us." He included a photo displaying the flag from a rooftop in Khost, Afghanistan.

(L-R): LTC Jesse Pearson with CSM Thanheiser as two PSD (Personal Security Detachment) soldiers display the 'Blue Spaders' insignia in Khost City, Afghanistan.



|| RICHMOND (031), VIRGINIA

New Patriots Inducted

BY CDR JOHN BAUMGARTEN, USN (RET)

On the Fourth of July, America's most patriotic day, CDR John Baumgarten, USN (Ret), and Region IV Commander, administered the Oath of Perpetual Membership to five new Perpetual Hereditary Members. The ceremony took place in front of a circa-1800s vintage farmhouse in Brookneal, Virginia. The new Companions included Thomas, Mary, Marshall, Adam and Sarah Bailey, who were sponsored by the family patriarch, MAJ Ryland Y. Bailey, Junior Vice-Commander of the Richmond Chapter. With these inductions, there are now nine members of the Bailey family in the Richmond Chapter.

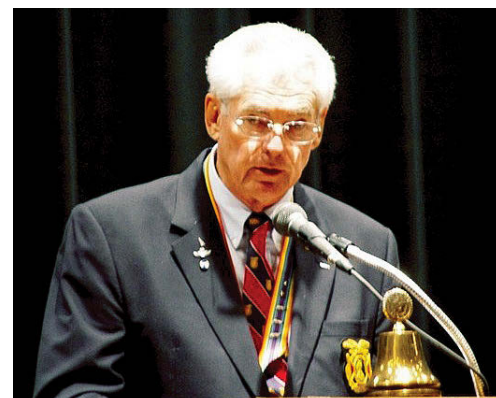


|| AUGUSTA (168), GEORGIA

AFROTC Recognition

BY MSGT JOHN GOODMAN, USAF (RET)

Companion COL Donald Stephens, USA (Ret), presented an MOWW JROTC Certificate to C/Major Ashley Taylor of Burke County High School in Waynesboro, GA. The presentation took place during the school's JROTC Awards Banquet in March 2011.



|| REGION VI (FLORIDA AND PUERTO RICO)

"Living Flag Tribute"

BY LT COL GORDON BASSETT, USAF (RET)

Region VI Commander Lt Col Gordon Bassett, USAF (Ret), read "The Last Roll Call" for deceased Sun City Center, FL, veterans at the community's Memorial Day ceremony. Each year the combined veterans' organizations honor last year's deceased veterans (typically around 170 veterans names are read). Each deceased veteran is represented by a "Living Flag Tribute" where a member of the community rises with a US flag when the veteran's name is announced. Companions from the SCC Chapter were part of the "Living Flag" members.

MOWW || Chapters in Action



|| PUERTO RICO (121)

Annual Election and Installation Luncheon

BY COL JOSE ALVAREZ, USA (RET)

On Saturday, 25 June 2011, the Chapter installed a new slate of officers for the coming year. The Hon. Congressman Pedro R. Pierluisi was the special guest speaker for this important luncheon meeting.

(L-R): Congressman Pedro R. Pierluisi received an MOWW Certificate of Appreciation in recognition for his outstanding presentation from COL Álvarez as COL Juan R. Figueroa, USA (Ret), looks on.



|| SAVANNAH (053), GEORGIA

Eagle Scout Court of Honor

BY COL DONALD MCLAURIN, USA (RET)

Past Commander of the Savannah Georgia Chapter, CDR Lee Thompson, presented the MOWW award to Eagle Scouts and triplets, Daniel, Holt and Michael De Mauro at their Eagle Scout Court of Honor. The three teenagers, sons of Dr. and Mrs. Mike De Mauro, are seniors at Benedictine Military School and have been in Scouting since they were eight. "I'm enormously proud of them," said their father, Dr. Mike De Mauro, who is also an Eagle Scout. The Chapter is pleased to support and encourage scouting and have presented many MOWW awards to Eagle Scouts.



|| SAN DIEGO (100), CALIFORNIA

Companions Participate in the 6TH Bomb Group Reunion

BY VCINC CAPT DEBBIE KASH, USAF (RET)

Mayor Jerry Sanders proclaimed September 9, 2011, to be "The Sixth Bomb Group Day" in the City of San Diego, California. Some sixty-six years earlier, on August 6th and 9th, the group dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, bringing us VJ day on September 1, 1945. Flying the B-29 Superfortress, the group began combat operations from Tinian Island on February 3rd to attack Japan with aerial mining, tactical bombing and night incendiary missions on Tokyo. In all, the group flew seventy-five combat missions and earned over 2,250 combat awards. The Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded to 486 soldiers and 441 received the award a second time!

Veterans of this heroic unit of the US Army Air Corps assembled in San Diego in early September to renew friendships, share stories and reminisce. A special service of remembrance was conducted at Ft. Rosecrans. Col Clark Kholos, USAF (Ret), and COL Jerry Webb, USA (Ret), San Diego Chapter, were invited to present a wreath in memory of those who served with the group.

Top (L-R): COL Jerry Webb, USA (Ret) and Col Clark J. Kholos, USAF (Ret)

Below: Veterans of the 6th Bomb Group gathered in San Diego on September 9th.

2011 || Companion Update

Reveille

NEW MEMBER
(SPONSOR)

CAPT DILWORTH TX

MAJ George B. Smith (A) *
(Sanchez, R. CW4)

CLEARWATER FL

Urith W. Fitzgerald (H) *
(Fitzgerald, R. COL)

COLUMBIA SC

Maj Kirsten B. Holster (AF)
(Bell, R. MAJ)

COLUMBUS GA

COL James E. W. Crosse (A)
(Poydasheff, R. COL)
COL Lance Davis (A)
(Wetzel, S. LTG)

GREATER KANSAS CITY

Donna Kaelke (E)
(Snyder, P.)

JOSEPH H. PENDLETON CA

LtCol Kenneth W. Pipes (MC)
(Byrne, Jr. W. LtCol)
Sharon Pipes (E)
(Byrne, Jr. W. LtCol)

PUERTO RICO

LTC Myrna J. Ortiz Guzman (A)
(Torres, E. MAJ)

RICHMOND VA

Thomas Y. Bailey (H) *
(Bailey, R. MAJ)

SUN CITIES AZ

Maj Guillermo L. Diaz (AF)
(Wojtas, J. COL)

Taps

RANK/NAME (SERVICE)

AUGUSTA GA

COL Robert C. Deshler (A) *

BG BULTMAN VA

LTC Albert L. Riopel (A) *
MAJ Leland P. Blackwell (A) *

CPT FRANCIS GREVEMBERG LA

LTC William D. Nelson (A) *

DALLAS TX

Col Worth M. Speed (AF) *

DENVER CO

Reba B. Ransom (H) *

EL PASO TX

CPT Menandro B. Parazo (A) *

GEN CRITZ OK

Col Karl N. Mueller (MC) *

INDIANA PA

LT E. Vincent Stratton (A) *

JOSEPH H PENDLETON CA

Lyla W. Baird (H) *
LT Frank B. Kennedy, Jr. (N)
CAPT Robert L. Stone (N) *

PUERTO RICO

BG Antonio Rodriguez-Balinas (A) *

SAN DIEGO CA

LT Michael J. Gubitosi (N) *

SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA CA

LT Edgar J. Bostick (N) *

TOPEKA KS

CAPT Howard H. Hobrock (N)

*Denotes Perpetual Member

Please Donate to Your Order

MAKE A DIFFERENCE!

*INCLUDE YOUR ORDER AS A BENEFICIARY
IN YOUR ESTATE PLANNING TODAY!*

*Help Perpetuate MDWW's
Tradition of Serving Others*

CPT John E. 'Jack' Goggin, USA (Ret)

1923–2011

CPT John E. Goggin, USA (Ret), was the 57th Commander-In-Chief (CINC) of The Military Order of The World Wars. Past CINC Goggin, 87, died of natural causes on 24 September 2011.

Growing up on Chicago's West Side, Past CINC Goggin enlisted in the Army in 1942 and was a captain in the China, Burma and India (CBI) Theater during World War II.

For over 30 months, he was assigned to a Chinese army unit and fought Japanese soldiers in Burma (Myanmar) jungles. Upon his 1945 discharge, Past CINC Goggin returned to Chicago, earned a bachelor's degree in business from DePaul University, and took courses at Chicago-Kent College of Law—while serving as a bailiff for the Cook County Courts.

In the 1950s and '60s, Mr. Goggin worked for 12 years as the Midwest branch manager for General Outdoor



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
1987—1988

Advertising before joining the Cook County Clerk of the Circuit Court's office in 1964. Mr. Goggin handled personnel and budget, and office computerization. He was widely known for his encyclopedic knowledge of the court system. After 32 years at the clerk's office, PCINC Goggin retired in 1999 and worked as a consultant to the office of the chief judge. "Timothy Evans, Cook County's chief judge, said PCINC Goggin "...helped

provide data to the press that in turn allowed for transparency in government. He was an example of what a public servant should be."

Survivors include his wife of 66 years, Helen; four sons, John P., Michael, Brian and Kevin; and a daughter, Trudi. Another son, Daniel, died in 1999.

This article was written by Joan Giangrassie Kates, as a special to the Chicago Tribune (28 September 2011), and was edited for this publication.

COL Francis "Frank" Donnell, USA (Ret)

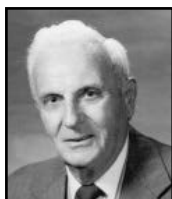
1916–2011

COL Francis "Frank" Donnell, USA (Ret), was the 58th Commander-In-Chief of The Military Order of The World Wars serving from 1988-1989.

Francis "Frank" Donnell was born in Glendale, Long Island, NY on January 25, 1916. On August 22, 1938 he married Mary Koutzaroff. They had two children: Peter and Kerry.

After 26 years of active duty in the US Army, Frank and Mary "retired" to Clearwater, Florida where he became town manager of Belleair, Florida.

After many enjoyable years in Clearwater, Mary's arthritis prompted them to move to Scottsdale, Arizona. During this time Frank was proud to serve as the Commander-in-Chief of The Military Order of the World Wars.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
1988—1989

He presented an MOWW Gold Patrick Henry to Congressman Michael Bilirakis in 1987 as a member of the EXCOM.

They eventually decided to settle in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Mary passed away in 1998 after 60 wonderful years of marriage. A few years later Frank had the good fortune to meet Harriett Leherissey, with whom he enjoyed

many happy years.

Frank was optimistic and enjoyed an independent life until he passed away at age 95.

He is survived by his daughter and son-in-law, Kerry and Russell Anderson. A Catholic committal service with military honors was held at Arlington National Cemetery on Tuesday, October 4, 2011.

MOWW || VA: Have You Heard?



National Resource Directory



The National Resource Directory provides online support and access to over 10,000 services and resources. The NRD is maintained daily by the Departments of Defense, Labor and Veterans Affairs. www.nationalresourcedirectory.gov

Polytrauma System of Care

Here is your chance to see how VA cares for some of the most severely wounded and injured Service members and Veterans returning from war. You can see their incredible recovery stories and learn about VA's unparalleled Polytrauma System of Care by visiting the polytrauma website, www.polytrauma.va.gov. More than 50,000 Veterans have been screened and diagnosed by VA with mild traumatic brain injury, with over 2,000 having multiple severe injuries and wounds, or polytrauma. Learn more about polytrauma and traumatic brain injury at VA's polytrauma website. The information you learn here just may be what you need to help a Veteran in your community.

Confidential, Web-based Counseling



Active duty service members and their families can use the Internet and a Web cam to speak "face-to-face" with mental health counselors through the TRICARE Assistance Program (TRIAP) until at least March 20, 2012.

All TRIAP services are provided on a confidential, one-to-one basis, with a licensed professional. TRIAP services are available in the United States to: active duty service members, active duty family members (children must be age 18 or older), beneficiaries using TRICARE Reserve Select and beneficiaries covered under the Transitional Assistance Management Program. A referral or prior authorization to use TRIAP services is not needed.

For more information about TRIAP go to www.tricare.mil/TRIAP or visit www.seecaredo.org

Over 700,000 New Vets Seek Health Care, Half With Mental Health Issues



Nearly 75% (711,986) of the "million veterans," who have returned from Iraq and Afghanistan have "sought medical care from the government," and more than 50% (367,749) of those veterans "suffer from a mental health condition," according to an analysis by Veterans for Common Sense. Notably, the advocacy group said its data review also revealed that although the Pentagon recorded "6,211 deaths and 45,889 troops wounded in action," it extenuated the actual number by excluding injuries not directly related to enemy "bullets and bombs." Therefore, according to VCS, the casualty total, thus far, is "108,974." The Pentagon, however, contends the additional "56,874" casualties were primarily troops "evacuated for medical problems unrelated to service."

More than 70 percent of physicians and healthcare personnel employed by the VA "think the department" is inadequately equipped in terms of both clinic space and employees to help the "growing numbers

of veterans seeking mental healthcare." According to VA poll results, delays could potentially raise the risk of veteran suicides, of which an average 18 are presently occurring daily.

The Jewish Chaplains Monument Will Stand Alongside Memorials To Fallen Catholic, Protestant and WWI Chaplains



On October 24, thanks to several years of persistent inter-faith advocacy and recent action in Congress, a conspicuously empty space on a knoll in Arlington National Cemetery will be filled with a long-overdue monument to Jewish chaplains.

In a sense, the story of the soon-to-be erected Jewish Chaplains Monument at Arlington begins in the North Atlantic near Greenland on the frigid night of February 3, 1943. It was then that a German U-boat torpedoed the U.S. Army troop transport ship *Dorchester*. The troopship carried 902 service men, merchant seamen and civilian war workers. Among those aboard were four Army chaplains. All but 230 on the *Dorchester* perished in the sinking, but of those who survived, some owed their lives to the four chaplains. These men of God stayed aboard the stricken ship, offering the terrified, fleeing crew and passengers comfort with encouragement and prayers. They also handed out life jackets including, in the end, their own.

Almost 70 years later, Sons of the American Legion member Ken Kraetzer of New York, during a visit to Arlington National Cemetery, climbed Chaplains Hill where three monuments stand to honor military clergymen who have died in service.

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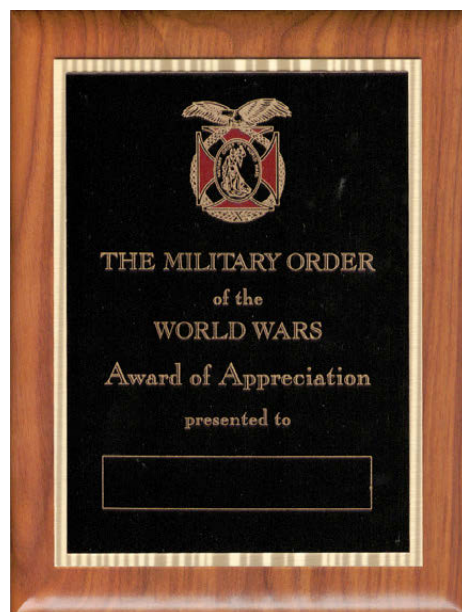


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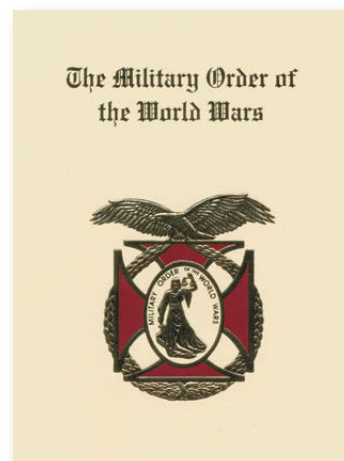


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