

OFFICER REVIEW

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS

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Building on our Great History



November is the month we pay special tribute to all American veterans for the sacrifices they have made and are still making. I will have the privilege to be at Arlington National Cemetery on 11 November to represent the Order at the National Veterans Day observances. On that day, I will place a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns, and I will participate in the annual MG Meade Chapter ceremony at the gravesite of General Pershing.

Most MOWW chapters throughout the Order will also be hosting or participating in Veterans Day ceremonies to honor the men and women in uniform. All Companions should be proud of our patriotic outreach programs and our strong support of our military veterans.

Speaking of veterans, a national survey revealed that half of all new veterans do not belong to any organization because no one ever asked them to join. Membership is the lifeblood of this organization and we are in the need of a massive transfusion. Show your MOWW colors while participating in activities with veterans and discuss membership with those eligible to join.

In last month's Officer Review, I expanded on my vision and goals for the Order and outlined some ways to meet those goals. I ask all chapters to review your progress in these vital areas, and request assistance from our national staff and leadership if needed.

My travels last month exposed me to the great work done by our chapters today. Examples included the Richmond Chapter's Massing of Colors, the Region XIII meeting hosted by the Santa Cruz Valley Chapter in Tucson (AZ) and the Huntsville Chapter's Youth Leadership Conference. While I plan to visit as many chapters as I can, unfortunately I cannot be everywhere I want to be. If you have any questions or concerns, please call or email me (refer to the National Directory on the MOWW website.) I am always open to your ideas and suggestions that will improve the Military Order of the World Wars.

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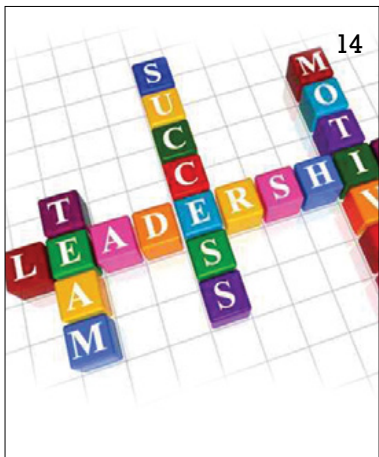
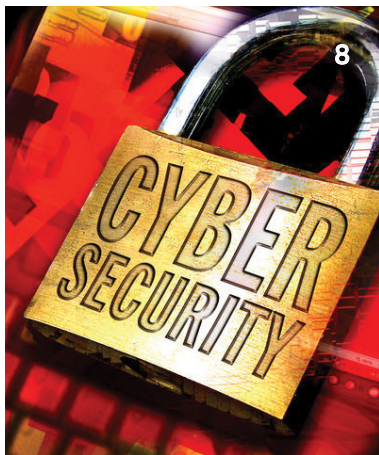
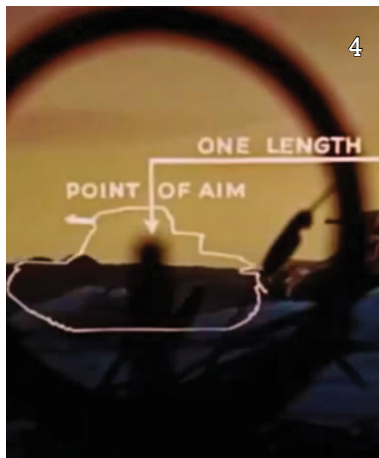
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ON THE COVER

British troops prepare for combat. Soldiers in foreground have set up the Boys Anti-tank Rifle, Mk I.

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

THE BOYS' ANTI-TANK RIFLE

The United States Navy and Marine Corps have been known to go their separate ways from the Army when it comes to small arms, witness the Winchester Model 1895 Lee Navy (6mm), the M1941 Johnson Rifle (.30 caliber), and the UK/Canadian Boys Anti-Tank Rifle, Mk I (.55 caliber), named "Elephant Rifle" by the troops.

Man-portable anti-tank (AT) rifles were first employed during WW I by the German Army in the form of a huge bolt-action Mauser rifle in .51 caliber. It countered UK and US tanks. Between WWI and II there were like efforts by the USSR, Switzerland, Finland, Japan, Poland and the US.

There were great variances in the AT family, largely involving caliber, weight and crew. However, by 1943 all were largely obsolete due to modern tank armor since one-inch armor penetration was simply not enough anymore. The UK came up with the .55 belted cartridge and Enfield designed a rifle

Top and right: Frames extracted from a detailed animated instructional film on the care and firing of the Boys anti-tank rifle. At the start of World War II, the Disney Studios were taken over by the military as part of the war effort. Disney produced a number of educational and morale shorts for the armed forces.

Source: Frames extracted from "Stop That Tank," Disney Studios.

In the 1930s, the United Kingdom decided that they needed an anti-tank rifle to counter enemy tanks in a future war. Early work on a 13.2mm round was started as a base, most likely because the first mass-produced anti-tank cartridge, the 13.2mm TuF, used a 13mm caliber bullet. However, the idea of a 13.2mm round was eventually abandoned. Development on what is known as the .55 Boys was started by Captain H. C. Boys, a designer at the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield. The basic idea behind the .55 Boys seems to be that it would be a modified .50 BMG round necked up to accept a larger, steel core bullet in order to increase its armor penetration.¹



for the round. Birmingham Small Arms (BSA) of motorcycle fame manufactured the rifle. Ingles in Canada also produced it, with some marked "US Property."²

Initially, the Boys Rifle was called the "Stanchion Rifle." It was later posthumously renamed in Capt Boys' honor. It bore a resemblance to a large Bren Gun with a five-shot magazine on top and offset sights on the left of the barrel, a bipod and a pistol grip. It featured a generous muzzle brake and non-obvious coil spring, recoil mechanism under the wooden cheek rest. The recoil spring was a good idea, as was the rubber butt plate, given the violence of the .55 AT cartridge which threw a projectile of 926 grains at a velocity of 3250 fps (accounts vary). It was a bolt action weapon befitting the technology of the day and the robust cartridge.

Despite its recoil slide and cushioned butt pad, the recoil of the weapon (along with noise and muzzle blast) was said to be terrific, frequently causing neck strains and bruised shoulders. Consequently, soldiers almost never fired it as a free weapon (i.e., not affixed to a support) except in emergencies. Likewise, "squaddies" were not amused and labeled it "Charlie the Bastard." This shooter always judged the UK Kynoch .55 cartridge to generate a sharper recoil than the US .50 caliber rounds, probably due to the generous loading of cordite in the .55 Boys' cartridge.

Just prior to Pearl Harbor, the USMC purchased some Boys rifles from the UK. Since this was well before Bazookas and recoilless rifles, the Boys .55



LtCol Evans F. Carlson, USMC, after Makin raid.
Source: Wikipedia.

was a heavy weapon if not a light cannon of the time. Marine Raiders armed with the Boys Rifle hit Makin Island in August 1942. LtCol Evans F. Carlson, USMC,³ assembled a superb infantry unit (Carlson's Raiders) that the Marine Corps covertly transported to the Pacific island of Makin. The 2nd Marine Raider Battalion landed by rubber boat and overwhelmed the Japanese garrison. This raid was wholly unexpected by the Japanese.⁴

During this action the Raiders shot down two Japanese Navy sea planes using the .55 Boys Rifle, after wrestling the same through the strong surf. There are reports that Boys rifles were later used on USN mine sweepers to sink or detonate floating mines from a respectful distance.

Photos of the WWII's UK Long Range Desert Group (LRDG) exist using the Boys. Presumably Sterling's Raiders (SAS) and Popski's Private Army (PPA) made some use of the weapons in the Western Desert when raiding behind *Generalfeldmarschall* Erwin Rommel's *Afrika Korps* lines. The .55 was still potent as against German armored cars, if not tanks.

In the middle of the Korean War, stalemate set in and both sides rediscovered sniping. The USMC reportedly traded the Canadian forces for some Boys rifles and used them for long range sniping, although accounts are somewhat murky. Early conversions to the US .50 BMG due to



Inside Left: Upon firing the Boys rifle a cloud of dust typically erupts into the soldier's face. This effect gave the rifle a bad reputation.

Source: Frames extracted from "Stop That Tank," Disney Studios.

BOYS ANTI-TANK RIFLE, MK I



Right: Rare photograph of an early Boys rifle and its transit box. Irish soldiers are being trained on the Boys Rifle

Service history

In service	1937 - 1943
Used by	15 Nations
Wars	World War II

Production history

Designed	1937
Manufacturer	Royal Small Arms Factory
Produced	1937–1940
Number built	~62,000
Variants	Mk I, Mk II

Specifications

Weight	35 lb (16 kg)
Length	5 ft 2 in (1.575 m)
Barrel length	36 in. (910 mm); Airborne: 30 in. (762 mm)
Cartridge	Kynoch & RG .55 Boys
Caliber	bullet diameter).5625 in. (14.3 mm) (9/16 in)
Action	Bolt
Rate of fire	~ 10 round/min
Muzzle velocity	747 (later 884) m/s (2,450.1 ft/s) (2,899.5 ft/s)
Effective range	23.2mm penetration at 90° 100 yards (91 m) 18.8mm penetration at 90° 500 yards (460 m)
Feed system	5 round detachable box magazine

SOURCE: WIKIPEDIA

ammunition supply problems may have occurred then (the USMC had access to several first class USN machine shops afloat and Marines are masters at getting things done in wartime). Further there was an American, Ralph Walker, on Formosa who was reputed to be converting the Boys to the US .50 caliber Browning Heavy Machine Gun (BMG) cartridge.

About that time, a US Army Ordnance officer converted a few captured Soviet AT rifles, barreled them to .50 BMG, installed scopes and took up sniping, with some long-range hits. He became unpopular with the opposing Chinese forces and the US forces because the Chinese replied with mortar fire and the US forces did not like the attention.

By means best not disclosed, I found myself back in college in possession of five Boys rifles. I proceeded to trade off two for gunsmithing services, thus to convert three to .50 BMG since that ammo was more plentiful than the .55 Boys belted as had the USMC.

As I was living in a dorm, this required some discretion. May I point out that appearing cool in public with a 35-pound AT rifle casually draped over one shoulder can be a challenge, especially on a University campus, pinstripe grey suit or not. I was a resident counselor and had stashed a Boys under my bunk. The possession was legal but probably frowned upon by the Dean, so I did not mention it.

Later in New Mexico I did enliven several Navy Reserve Annual Weapons qualifications by a hands-on demonstration of a .50 BMG rifle. My Yeoman, Fidel Gallegos, enjoyed shooting the .50 caliber Boys after I assured him that not only was it was loud and a grand sport to shoot, it was legal.

After a few other adventures (formal rifle ranges with a .50 BMG rifle can be amusing), the recoil, blast and dust tended to draw attention and leading questions, so I was forced to sell off my remaining Boys—plus the recoil was detaching my retinas, despite the recoil spring and “milder” US loads.

Sniping is periodically rediscovered in each shooting war after being typically slighted in peace

time. The current craze is long range sniping with Barrett .50 BMG or ArmaLite, etc. Rifles in Afghanistan, or on domestic 1,000-yard ranges where junked cars or discarded refrigerators are popular.

By present standards, I was ahead of my time, the Dean of Men and the Campus Police—although two steps behind the US Marine Corps. ★



0.55" Boys anti-tank rifle and cleaning tools.

Source:
www.soldierblue.homestead.com

¹ ".55 Boys," Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.55_Boys

² The UK Boys Rifles have a round muzzle brake while the Canadian versions have flat "harmonica" brakes.

³ LtCol Carlson, a recipient of three Navy Crosses (one of which was for the Makin raid), the Legion of Merit and two Bronze Star Medals, is credited with introducing the term "Gung-ho" as it is used today.

⁴ Two US Navy submarines (USS Nautilus; Skipper: LCDR William R Anderson, Navy Cross; USS Argonaut, Skipper: LCDR John R. Pierce, later KIA) transported the Marines and provided shore bombardment with their 6-inch deck guns.



CAPT Richard H. Miller, USN (Ret), is a 1958 graduate of the Armor Officer course at Ft Knox, KY, as well as the Ordnance Corps Ammunition Officer course at Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), MD. He was on the APG Staff and Faculty in 1959. 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 US Supreme Court and the University of California (Los Alamos, NM). He is active in the Baker Street Irregulars.



"Mediocrity knows nothing higher than itself; but talent instantly recognizes genius."

Arthur Conan Doyle
The Valley of Fear

IN MEMORIAM

CAPT Dick Miller was a genius who was instantly interesting. Armor officer, Naval Intelligence officer, lawyer practicing before the Bar of the United States Supreme Court, university educator, loyal Companion, Baker Street Irregular, historian, writer ... and friend.



NOTICE TO ALL MOWW COMPANIONS

SUBJECT: Proposed MOWW Constitution & Bylaws Amendments

REFERENCE: MOWW Constitution (Article VIII, "Amendments") and MOWW Bylaws (Article IX, "Amendments")

- Companions wanting to amend the MOWW Constitution and/or Bylaws in time to be considered at the 2013 National Convention at Dallas, Texas, must submit such proposed amendments to the Chair, Constitution & Bylaws Committee, not later than 15 Feb 13. (See the online MOWW National Directory for contact information.)
- Submissions must include:
 - The reference document, chapter, section, paragraph, etc.
 - The current text
 - The proposed text
 - A brief statement of rationale supporting the proposed change
 - The proposer's full contact information
- The proposed amendments the Committee recommends be considered by the General Staff will be published in the Officer Review prior to the 2013 National Convention in Dallas. Additionally, the Committee will present properly submitted amendment proposals to the General Staff during the Business Session of the National Convention.

Note: On an emergency basis only, the committee may elect to consider proposed amendments received after 15 Feb 13. Under no circumstances will the Committee consider proposed amendments if the Committee receives them after 15 Mar 13.

Russell C. Vowinkel

IPCINC RUSSELL C. VOWINKEL, CAPT, USN (Ret)
Chair, Constitution & Bylaws Committee

We Are All Responsible For Cyber Security

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

Just imagine, without warning, the electricity goes out—not just for days, but weeks or longer. Imagine that no cellphones work and your computer stops working. Image a disaster when the gates of a dam open and floods a town, or when valves at a chemical or nuclear plant malfunction causing a meltdown or release of deadly gas. Consider how much of your personal information is stored either on your own computer or someone else's system. What if it fell into the hands of someone who steals your identity? Imagine the complete disruption of our national defense network, or critical infrastructure we count on to operate and conduct defense missions, and the impact they might have.

Through enhanced communications across the world, cyberspace touches nearly every aspect of our lives. People and communities rely on the Internet and computers. This includes communications (email, cell phones, texting) and transportation (traffic control signals, car engine systems, and airplane navigation). It includes government (birth/death records, social security, licensing, tax records). It includes finance (bank accounts, loans, electronic paychecks, credit card transactions). It includes medicine (equipment, medical records). It includes education (virtual classrooms, online report cards, research). It even includes remote-control functions once handled by humans, e.g., opening and closing of valves and breakers, switching

railroad tracks, and detecting of leaks in oil and gas pipelines.

The US relies on municipal broadband deployments to provide Internet access services in schools, hospitals and businesses. Above all, the nation relies on the massive grids which power the US from coast to coast. It is the closed, classified military and intelligence networks that keep us safe; conversely, the open, digital highway lets us and the world stay interconnected. This open network includes MOWW's web site, shopping, news and social media sites.

Not long ago, the Air Force grounded part of its drone fleet—not because of missiles or enemy activity—but because of a few lines of code that slipped in from an unguarded, private contractor's network. LTG General Rhett Hernandez, Commanding General, US Army Cyber Command, 2nd Army, testified before the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, a subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee in the US House of Representatives. He testified that on average, the command blocks 64 million internet protocol addresses daily attempting to gain unauthorized access to Army networks.

The general told the subcommittee that cyberterrorism for the Army is:

"...real, growing, sophisticated, and evolving with threats varying from individuals and hacker groups to violent, extremist organizations and nation-states. All pose a danger of increasing their ability to disrupt the networks or critical infrastructure we count on to operate and conduct missions, and advancing their techniques to exploit our people. Collectively, these threats create a dynamic and dangerous cyberspace environment."

While shopping at one of the larger chain grocery stores to pick up a few items for a veterans outreach program, I experienced an event that opened my eyes to the possible effects of a cyber attack.

It was just a little inconvenient when all the cash registers went down. However, after being down for more than 30 minutes, the lines began to back up, people got impatient, with some even becoming surly and disrespectful to cashiers. Even after knowing the grocery store did not cause the problem, some still increasingly complained until the grocery store brought out a manually operated cash register.

Can you imagine how the public will react to a major shutdown of many things we take for granted?

When President Obama proclaimed October “National Cybersecurity Awareness Month” he said, “America relies on our digital infrastructure daily, and protecting this strategic asset is a national security priority.”

Some have stated that a cyber attack will be the next Pearl Harbor. Recently, Defense Secretary Leon Panetta warned against cyber attacks. He made it clear that if the nation feels threatened by a cyber attack, the US Armed Forces are ready to retaliate. However, there is a dilemma. The private sector owns much of the cyber network. There is a debate over the role the federal government should play in securing computer networks that control the electrical grid, water supply and other critical areas.

This is one area where the private sector and the federal government must work together. Emerging cyber threats require engagement from the entire American community—from government and law enforcement to the private sector and most importantly, members of the public – to create a safer cyber environment. We now live in a connected world in which industry, government, and consumers share the same communication channels. In essence, we are all in this together. One person’s lack of responsibility not only harms that individual, it also provides a platform to attack innocent users.

Everyone needs to be aware of the cyberspace threat and remain vigilant to guard against them. “Security is only as strong as its weakest link.” Every time we enter a computer network, we must remember we are in a contested environment. We must make cyberspace a secure environment to ensure that we can continue to grow the nation’s economy and protect our way of life.

“We all share a responsibility to prevent cyber attacks and increase our nation’s resilience to cyber threats,” said DHS Secretary Janet Napolitano. The “Stop-Think-Connect” Campaign will help equip the public with basic information to keep themselves and their families safe and secure on the Internet.”



STOP | THINK | CONNECT™



The Stop-Think-Connect Campaign is a national public awareness campaign. The campaign is aimed at increasing the understanding of cyber threats and empowering the American public to be safer and more secure online. Cyber security is a shared responsibility. We each have to do our part to keep the Internet safe. When we all take basic steps to be safer online, it makes using the Internet a more secure experience for everyone.

Security of your personal computer starts with a complex, difficult-to-guess password, then changing it frequently. Have good anti-virus protection installed, and update your software frequently, as it contains is configured updated virus definitions. Use Wi-Fi hotspots wisely.

Whenever accessing important work documents or sensitive information, you should never connect through public Wi-Fi hotspots that do not require a password or credentials for access. However, should you become a victim of a cyber attack, already having separate backups of computer files can help recover from the attack.

While the private sector and federal agencies work out how to secure our critical infrastructure from a cyber attack, which does not violate rights to privacy or civil liberties, we all can be safer and more secure online. Stop and think before you connect! ★



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



With the rise of drones we may never see his like again.



The Last of the Top Guns

GARY BUIO
NEW YORK POST | OCTOBER 14, 2012 | PG. 30
RE-PRINTED WITH PERMISSION



It's the fifth day of the Second Gulf War, and things are already getting hairy for Air Force Lt Col Dan Hampton. A unit of the 3rd Battalion, 2nd Marines, is trapped north of Nasiriyah in southern Iraq, and it's up to Hampton and the three fighter planes he leads under the call sign ROMAN 75 to save their asses.

The Marines have put out a desperate "emergency close air support" signal — a mayday call for any and all fighter planes to abandon their existing

missions and fly to the scene.

"ROMAN . . . God's . . . hurr . . ." the Marine unit implored over a garbled radio transmission punctuated by the pop of automatic weapons.

For God's sake hurry.

"They need help right now or they're going to die," Hampton tells *The Post*. Problem is, the worst sandstorm in recent memory, a *Khamsin*, has turned the sky to oat meal. Two other sets of fighter planes couldn't even find the grunts and turned back. Hampton's got experience on his side—he's been at this since the late 1980s, in the cockpit for more than 100 combat missions.



But suddenly his aerial convoy became a one-man show. One fighter has engine problems and is sent back; two others are armed with anti-radiation missiles—great for taking out surface-to-air missile controllers but useless in this fight—and are told to stand down.

So it's just Hampton, his F-16 bearing down at 500 mph, and his Gatling gun spitting out 20 mm shells like watermelon seeds.

It's up close and personal—he's only flying a few hundred feet off the ground and can see trucks exploding and Iraqis scattering behind bushes, or dying. One enemy truck is turned into a smoldering lump. He circled back to take care of the rest. "Never attack from the same direction twice," he says.

"ROMAN 75 is off to the south and west...vehicles burning. The column has stopped in place," he tells the Marines. It's not over just yet.

The *Khamsin* is even worse on the way back, blackening the sky like squid ink. No use flying through, Hampton went up to the heavens, 15,000 feet, then 25,000—over the fray. Peace—for a few seconds at least. "Coming out of that darkness and into the sunlight...it was that 'ahh' feeling."

It's not every college kid who commutes to class in a single-engine Cessna. But Dan Hampton...never wanted to be ordinary. "I always loved to do things that most kids didn't do," he describes in his new memoir. "At 16 I decided I wanted to fly."

The teen made the best use possible of his newly learned skill—he'd rent a plane and fly a few miles to Texas A&M, where he was studying architecture. "Mostly to show off for the girls," he admits. "I love to fly, and the fact that young ladies were attracted to those sorts of things was just a side benefit."

It's also in his genes. Wade Hampton, a Civil War general, is a distant relative; great-great-grandfather John Mullen ran up the San Juan Hill with Teddy Roosevelt; and his father, Col Daniel Hampton, was an A-4 Skyhawk attack pilot.

After A&M, where he was enrolled in a military prep program called the Corps of Cadets, Hampton joined the Air Force in 1986. He learned to be a pilot and later a fighter pilot.

From a Cessna he eventually graduated to an F-16 Fighting Falcon—called the Viper by pilots because the plane resembles a snake—flying 151 combat missions and taking out an unprecedented 21 surface-to-air-missile nests in battlegrounds such as the First Gulf War and War in Iraq.

Hampton, 48, made his mark with an Air Force squadron called the Wild Weasels—the first planes dispatched into hostile territory whose job it was to draw fire to reveal the enemy's position. "We're the ones who they are going to put in a POW camp for seven years because we're the ones who go out and do the fighting and take the chances," Hampton says.

And he's collected an arm-load of hardware along the way—four Distinguished Flying Crosses..., eight Air Medals..., five Meritorious Service Medals, to name a few. He even earned a Purple Heart, rare for an Airman. And it didn't even happen up in the clouds.

Page opposite, Patches, (top to bottom): USAF Fighter Weapons School Graduate Patch; USAF Special Operations School; NAVY Fighter Weapons School



It's 1996 and Hampton was a captain stationed in Saudi Arabia, staying in Khobar Towers at the Dhahran air base. "We were maintaining a constant presence, flying over southern and northern Iraq to irritate Saddam. He couldn't bring stuff in, and he couldn't fly. He knew we were there,

Film still shot from camera mounted to Lt Col Hampton's Viper. It shows a crowd of 23 insurgents in the center of the street headed south east.

Inside right: The landscape of devastation after the attack on the World Trade Center..

Nineteen American soldiers were killed when a truck bomb destroyed the Khobar Towers, a U.S. military residence in Saudi Arabia, was bombed on June 25, 1996.
Source: AP Photo/U.S. Navy

and there was nothing he could do about it.” The flyovers were also a source of irritation for Osama bin Laden. “He saw our presence in Saudi Arabia as an insult.”

At around 10 p.m. on June 25, a tanker truck stuffed with 20,000 pounds of TNT backed up against the perimeter of the housing complex and exploded, killing 19 servicemen and one Saudi. “It completely vaporized anyone near it,” says Hampton, who was about 100 yards away from the blast at the time but hardly unscathed.

“I was blown through a wall that was fortunately so badly made that there weren’t wall studs every 18-inches. I made it through most of the wall,” he says. He suffered superficial flesh wounds, hurt his knee and dislocated his leg, which still aches over a decade later.

“At the time, I don’t know why they gave me a Purple Heart—I wasn’t charging up Hamburger Hill or anything. But over time, my thinking changed. Every time I take a step I can feel this.”

The military officially said Hezbollah Al-Hejaz was responsible, but al Qaeda remains a culprit, Hampton says. Ironically, the concrete blocks at the housing complex all bore an infamous stamp.

“They all said Bin Laden Construction Company,” he said. “His father was a construction mogul.”

In 2001, Hampton was again confronted with a stamp of a bin Laden—this one on the World Trade Center. At a base in South Carolina after a routine rotation in southwest Asia, Hampton heard that there had been an accident in New York.



“I was airborne by noon, leading a four-ship of armed F-16s over Atlanta’s Hartsfield international airport,” he writes. “Never in a million years had I thought I’d be flying combat air-patrol missions in my own country.”

“I took it very hard. All of our fighting was done overseas, done in someone else’s country. We prided ourselves in keeping America safe,” he said. It was surreal—F-16s rarely, if ever, fly with live missiles in the US.

“You’ve got to make that decision to shoot down planes not behaving correctly. You are always mentally prepared to do that. But I had no intention of shooting it down unless I saw it roll over and dive for downtown Atlanta,” he admits.

He flew within a few feet of a Delta flight to make sure the pilot wasn’t a terrorist. “He was clearly the pilot. He wasn’t that surprised to see me. He knew what I was doing,” Hampton recalls. “But I’ll never forget the 100 or so round faces pressed up against the side of the plane as two armed and lethal F-16s came up beside them. They looked like a bunch of deer in headlights.”

It’s close to sunrise on Jan. 19, 1991, and Hampton’s among the 75 jets screaming toward Mosul.



He's loving his ride. "An F-16 is so responsive, like a sports car," he says. "Imagine driving with your hands on the wheel of a car—the wheel doesn't have to move, but when you think of turning left, it moves. That's what it's like—you're basically flying with your mind."

It's never boring. "You never know what's going to happen, so you can never sit back and go into 'airline mode,'" Hampton says. Why would he, with so many toys at his disposal? Air-to-air radar-guided missiles, heat-seeking Sidewinder missiles, laser guided bombs, cluster bombs, a .20 mm cannon and guided air-to-ground Maverick missiles. And at a top speed of Mach 2—about 1,522 mph—it's a bit faster than his favorite land craft, the Porsche 911 Carrera.

"I could see Iran on the left and Syria on the right. You could see all of Iraq stretched out before you, and the air is filled with fighter jets—that's when it hit me, we're going to war," he says.

"SAM off the ground..." the radio warns. "That's when you realize there's someone down there trying to kill me." All he could do was react. Launch missiles. Take out the nests with anti-radiation missiles, which cripple launching radar. Destroy the MiG base. Take out the hydroelectric plant. "It was really violent when my rocket motor ignited—it kicked the jet sideways," he recalls.

Back out, things didn't get friendlier. "The Iraqis sent about six guys to sit on barren, frozen mountaintops with shoulder launch missiles."

"We avoided them," he said. "But we never made that mistake again."

Another hurdle passed, but another heading straight for them. "It's a MiG-21 fighter," Hampton said. "We're about to shoot this thing, but can't positively ID it as an Iraqi, so we had to visually ID it." "As we get closer, we realize it's not a MiG. It's a Turkish fighter, F-104!" a Vietnam-era jet painted the same color as enemy aircraft. "Why someone thought it would be a good idea to practice intercepting 100 armed Americans is beyond me."

"The fact that this guy didn't get blown up over his own mountaintop is commendable," Hampton says. "But fighter pilots have to be very disciplined." But can they be as disciplined as a drone aircraft?



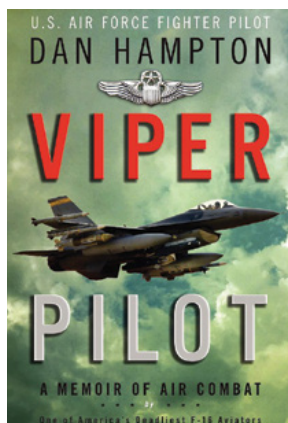
Hampton bristles when he's told he might be the last of his kind—even if the Air Force three years ago was training more drone pilots than fighter and bomber pilots combined.

Lt Col Daniel J. Hampton, USAF (Ret)
Sources: Photo via Facebook)

"It's attractive politically when a drone goes missing, you don't have a flag-draped coffin showing up in New Jersey," he continues. "But a drone is not going to react the way a human will. It's a guy in an air-conditioned trailer out in Nevada looking at a small screen."

Maybe so, but the math is stacked against human pilots. Most missions flown today are by drones, and there are fewer and fewer men like Hampton who can tell stories of dogfights and sandstorms. But Hampton believes that can't last forever.

"If and when we go to war against someone who fights back, drones aren't going to cut it," he says. "You're going to need guys like me." ★



Viper Pilot: A Memoir of Air Combat
By Dan Hampton,
William Morrow, 2 Oct 2012

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Commanders!

You're Not Alone and Unarmed (And You Don't Have to Start from Scratch)

SVCINC CAPT DEBORAH A. KASH, USAF (RET)
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER (100), CA

- Is this your first year as a Chapter Commander? Are you wondering, “What do I do now?”
- On the other hand, are you a seasoned chapter commander and asking yourself, “What can I do to improve my chapter this next year?”
- Let's review some of the resources and tools available to you.

The MOWW Policy Manual, Chapter 6, is online at our website, www.militaryorder.net, and it is a great place to start. Chapter 6 is dedicated to “The Chapters.” It covers many topics, e.g., the purpose of chapters, setting chapter goals and the chapter's Financial Review Committee. Knowing and using the tools that are available to us are essential to being effective leaders. This chapter is full of instructional information, references to other valuable resources and many suggestions.

I recently had an opportunity to meet with a first-time Chapter Commander. He used Chapter 6 as a foundation for his chapter's goals, and as a guide in preparing his first meeting as the commander.



There is no need to start from scratch—Chapter 6 has a lot of helpful material. However, we must first identify what is required. Read Section M, “Reports.” This section gives instructions on Tax Reporting, New Chapter Officer Report, Change of Address, Death, Resignations, and National Convention Delegate Letters. I suggest developing a calendar with due dates and choosing a date to start the task to insure completion on time.

As you prepare your chapter's annual checklist, don't forget to use your “Chapter Commander Checklist” (MOWW Form 19), the “Planning Guide” (MOWW Form 20) and the “Annual Financial Review Checklist” (MOWW Form 21). All of them—and more—are on MOWW's website.

Next, focus on Section K “Chapter Goals & Objectives.” This section has some great ideas. Consider the following when choosing your goals: what does your chapter need to accomplish most to be successful? How can the chapter incorporate the following CINC goals into the Chapter's goals?

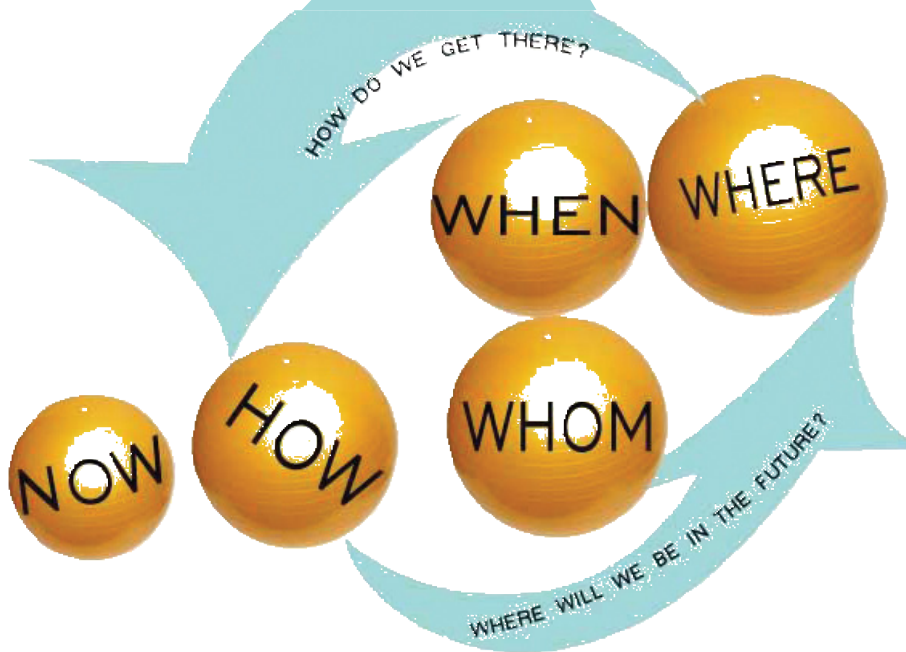
- “Grow chapter membership by a net increase of five percent.”
- “Enhance leadership training at all levels within our Order.”
- “Improve Companion, chapter and community recognition.”
- “Strengthen chapter outreach programs.”
- “Expand MOWW visibility.”

What should chapters do to build upon their successes? What do you want to achieve as a chapter?

Writing down and sharing chapter goals greatly increases their likelihood of achievement. Goals should be specific, positive, measurable, time specific and attainable. The CINC goals are perfect for that, e.g., increase membership by a net five percent. Additionally, a chapter goal might also be to achieve a 20% increase in attendance at Chapter meetings by June 2013. Discuss with your staff and develop your plan to reach these goals. Evaluate progress monthly and adjust the plan as needed to reach success.

Chapter meetings highlight the chapter and its activities. Conduct the chapter meeting in a way that results in guests understanding MOWW's purpose and programs. Each guest needs to feel welcomed, enjoy enthusiastic conversations with Companions, and be informed by the program displays and business conducted. Create an atmosphere for your guests to feel compelled to become a member so they can be a contributing Companion of our great Order.

Section J, “Chapter and Staff Meetings,” includes a sample agenda that you can personalize to include chapter traditions and special occasions.



For example, many chapters have the tradition of recognizing Companions who are celebrating their birthday that month. Some chapters make the announcement at the beginning of the meeting while others wait until after the service of the meal. What works best for your chapter?

How detailed of an agenda is a personal preference. I like a scripted agenda for three reasons. First, I will not omit any of my chapter's treasured traditions or miss introducing guests. Second, it is a training tool for the next Chapter Commander. Lastly, it provides your chapter senior vice-commander the tools they need to conduct the meeting in your absence—an important mentoring opportunity.

In closing, I hope this information has been useful to you. We have developed many tools to make your tenure as a chapter commander successful. Please take a few moments to read Chapter 6, become familiar with the website and its many tools, and try a few of the suggestions listed in the document today—you'll be glad you did! ★



SRVCINC Capt Deborah “Debbie” A. Kash, USAF (Ret), is a graduate of the Texas Christian University's Harris College of Nursing and the AFROTC program. She served at March AFB, CA, as the Infection Control Officer, and in OPERATION Desert Storm at the 609th Contingency Hospital (Zweibrucken, Germany). SVCINC Kash has been a Chapter Commander, the Commander, Department of Southern California, a General Staff Officer, a Vice Commander-in-Chief, the Chair, MOWW Chapter Activities and Awards Committee, and the Chair, MOWW Membership Committee. She currently serves on the San Diego YLC Board of Directors.



MOWW || Reflections

SUPPORT *The Library of Congress* VETERANS HISTORY PROJECT

CPT RICHARD B. HATHCOCK, USA (FMR)
COMMANDER, GEN VANDENBERG CHAPTER (213), CA

At the suggestion of Region XIV Commander Mr. Thomas Hanson, the Gen Vandenberg Chapter now encourages chapter Companions to participate in the Library of Congress' "Veterans History Project." I participated in this process on 12 June 12. The interview was conducted at the Central Coast Veterans Memorial Museum, in San Luis Obispo, CA, by a professional interviewer, Mrs. Joy Becker.

I had been familiar with the project and I knew at some point that I was going to give my oral history; however I kept delaying the event. Delay is experienced by many veterans and for a number of different reasons. Many veterans, particularly Cold War veterans, believe that they have not had a combat record and do not have a story to tell. I beg to differ with these veterans, because anyone

who has answered the call "For Duty, Honor, Country" has a story to tell, and the Country and their family needs to be aware of their legacy.

The Veterans History Project is a chronological oral history of your life from the beginning—to include education, family background, marriage, children, military service, civilian occupations, and especially your involvement with the Military Order and your voluntary efforts in your community.

I decided on a plan of attack for this interview and compiled a timeline that outlined my 74 years of existence. The process was surprisingly easy. However, I did have concerns about stirring up experiences of the Vietnam War. A young man who goes into combat is, after the experience, changed forever. He is altered, strengthened, humbled, and grateful to have survived those experiences. This thought is one of the reasons that I played the delaying tactic card.

The interview process began several days before the recorded history. During a preliminary telephone conversation the interviewer explained the process. She asked background questions to create basic guidelines so the recorded interview would not get bogged down and instead would seamlessly transition through relevant areas of my story.

As a sidelight, the interviewer told me many veterans say they are going to do the oral history but at the last minute they cancel because they are



overcome with emotion or have difficulty with the event. Not to worry. Completing the Oral History is a catharsis, a cleansing of the mind and you will be surprised that memories that have been long buried are remembered. For me, it was an appreciated and valuable experience.

The interview and the oral history are one-hour in duration. One hour is not enough because many stories are remembered. I could have continued for another hour.

Present during the oral history was the love of my life, my wife LaVerne M. Costa. The fact that you may have a loved one present aids in the process, and perhaps it gives them some new insight on your personal experiences.

I was only in the military for seven-plus years; however, those seven years have been the most defining years of my life. After the US Army, I spent thirty-three years as a commercial air line pilot for Western and Delta Airlines. I have thousands of hours of flight time, with many out of the ordinary experiences. These were fabulous years; however my military experience with Airborne and Ranger units, flight training and combat, in an unpopular war, were the most defining.

Your story must be told, if for no other reason, than you have left a legacy of service, and the country should share in your proud service. It should be thankful that individuals like yourself answered the call when your country needed you. Your family, your sons and daughters, your grandchildren, your great grand children and your loved ones need to know your unique story about duty, honor, and love of country.

The Library of Congress' web site for the Veterans History Project is www.loc.gov/vets and if you want a sample of what the actual history sounds and looks like, check the box, Experiencing the War and you will see actual video presentations from Veterans who have completed the project.

The United States Congress created the Veterans History Project in 2000. The authorizing legislation (Public Law 106-380), sponsored by Representatives Ron Kind, Amo Houghton and

Steny Hoyer in the US House of Representatives and Senators Max Cleland and Chuck Hagel in the US Senate, received unanimous support. On 27 Oct 00, it was signed into law by President William Jefferson Clinton.

WHAT VETERANS SAY ABOUT THE VETERANS HISTORY PROJECT:



"I am profoundly proud and honored that my story will be permanently archived in the Veterans History Project with the stories of tens of thousand of fellow American veterans who, as

a matter of honor and duty, served their country in time of war"

—Warren Tsuneishi, WWII

"I felt it was my duty to share my personal oral history with the Veteran History Project so that it could be added to the growing research collection at the Library of Congress and made available to current and future generations."

—Wendy Taines, Persian Gulf War

"I would encourage every veteran to participate in the Veterans History Project. I know personally that I'd never discuss my experiences with my wife and children. They were surprised when they viewed my video, and it led us to communicate more."

—Jacob Younginer, Vietnam War

"It's important to get every veteran's story, so future generations can learn about military life from firsthand accounts. Our individual experiences may have been different, but when compiled, they form a powerful snapshot of history."

—Teresa Fazio, Operation Enduring Freedom

Chapter Commanders, please encourage your Companions to participate. If, by chance, you haven't given your Oral History, lead by example. Let's get this accomplished! ★

Purple Military Police Organizations

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



L-R: Senior Airmen Luke Allen and Rusty Youngblood, Air Force countersnipers deployed to Bagram Air Base, Afghanistan, served with the Army's 82nd Airborne Division. Allen and Youngblood were deployed from the 820th Security Forces Squadron at Moody Air Force Base (GA) supporting OPERATION Enduring Freedom.

Source: US Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. Eric M. Grift

Joint operations are often seen purely in terms of an armed conflict involving two or more of the nation's armed services acting together. In recent years, the hostile environment to which the armed services deploy has also become area oriented rather than linear in scope. Front lines have given way to battle without specific area limits thus placing every service member in the area of operations, regardless of branch of service, in harm's way. This has required more interaction among the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard than ever before. If the impact has been especially pronounced, it is especially so in the joint law enforcement community which today carries an especially heavy performance burden.

Joint Operations places special emphasis on inter-service coordination and operation of the various Armed Forces security elements. These elements include such diverse organizations as Army Military Police (MP), Coast Guard Port Security Units (PSU), Air Force Security Forces (SF), and Navy Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare (MIUW) Units and Inshore Boat Units (IBU). At present, there is no dedicated or institutionalized joint organization or joint headquarters to command and coordinate a mission requiring the efforts of two or more such services.

There have been, however, in the past, specific efforts by elements of the law enforcement community to explore how a senior joint police headquarters could conduct joint operations in a hostile or potentially hostile environment. For example, in 1988 there was a combined exercise involving Coast Guard Port Security Unit 309 from Clinton, Ohio, headquarters of the Headquarters, 220th Military Police Brigade, from Gaithersburg, MD, and the Jordanian Coast Guard in Aqaba, Jordan, under the command of the MP brigade commander.

The PSU and MP elements were from the Reserve Components. While it was unlikely that the exercise's outcome would have much influence on joint and combined security doctrine, it was a beginning. Additionally, while tentative in nature, the procedures followed were still illustrative of what was possible under proper conditions. At a minimum, this example of a "purple" (i.e., joint) headquarters in operation demonstrated the potential that could be realized by the organization of a joint (Military) Police Brigade and an appropriate joint headquarters.

In 2007, active duty MP Colonel David Patton, formally recommended the formation of a "Purple Police Brigade" as a step towards an institutionalized Joint Forces Military Police Brigade. The recommendation was that an inter-service formation, trained to the standards of the US Army's Military Police, be organized and then dispatched as needed to conduct police operations in contested areas of the world.

Such a joint service brigade and headquarters have much to commend themselves. It would be quite feasible to establish such an organization with the

minimum amount of disruption to established force structure. Neither subordinate Army MP combat support companies nor battalions would undergo any physical change. Likewise, there would be no impact on operational units of other military services and could be sourced using Unit Type Codes (UTCs). It would be easy to configure one of more brigade headquarters, which would be capable of directing joint police operations in a hostile or potentially insecure environment. The brigade headquarters would consist of personnel from all the Armed Services and would be configured in manner comparable to joint and combined headquarters.



A senior officer of the armed service which contributed the largest contingent of forces to the brigade or between the services on a rotating basis, would command the brigade, or it could be rotational among the military services. Since Military Police formations are comfortable in being task organized, the brigade would have no permanently assigned units. The brigade headquarters would be so configured as to be able to direct any type of police mission by having appropriate subordinated units from various services assigned or attached to it.

US Marine Corps Police Officer briefs Canadian soldiers in a joint operation.
Source: DoD



An Iraqi boy talks to a US interpreter during a US Army and Iraqi National Police joint patrol and search in Hadar, Southern Baghdad, Iraq, 29 Nov 08.

Source; US Navy photo by Petty Officer 2nd Class Todd Frantom

Let us look at the mission of securing the port/city/air field complex at Aqaba, Jordan. The brigade could dispatch a headquarters cell to command one or two Army Military Police combat support companies, an Air Force Security Forces squadron, a Coast Guard PSU, and a Navy MIUW/IBU to US Central Command. The officer commanding this task force could be an Air Force Security Force colonel whose normal assignment is the senior Air Force officer in the Air Force command and control cell (or deputy brigade commander) in the brigade headquarters. Supporting him would be appropriate Army, Navy, and Coast Guard personnel assigned to the brigade headquarters on a permanent basis.

The brigade headquarters structure might look something like the following. The commanding officer would be a colonel or brigadier general of the Army, Air Force or Marines, or a captain or rear admiral of the Coast Guard or Navy. Since Port Security Units are in the Coast Guard Reserve the commander might be more likely be an active duty Air Force or Army colonel although a Coast Guard captain could also function as commander. At the same time, Air Force Security Forces squadrons are normally components of Air Force wings; they are unlike Army Military Police companies, which become battalions or brigades. However, Air Force

personnel deploy in Air Expeditionary Unit Type Codes (UTCs), so they can fall in on any superior host or parent unit, or the parent organization itself. An Army brigadier general could command the brigade as the Military Police has the largest police establishment, and having colonel/captain deputy commanders from the Air Force, Coast Guard, Navy or Marines, or all positions could be rotational.

The brigade staff structure could be the same as that of an Army Military Police brigade with the significant addition of Air Force and Coast Guard/Navy/Marine command and control cells integrated into the structure. Personnel from the different services would be members of the different staff sections. The intelligence section, for example, would include Navy or Coast Guard personnel who were uniquely qualified to gather and interpret information pertaining to waterborne threats against seaports. The logistics section would have to have personnel who are familiar with a wide range of particular service-related supply items. The judge advocate general section would consist of attorneys familiar with criminal law, international law, naval law, etc.

While the above example might pertain to deployment of military police elements to secure a port/city/airfield complex, if there was no requirement to render services at a port, then the deployed brigade headquarters would not deploy the sea service cell elements. Likewise, if there were no airfield needed securing, the Air Force Security Forces command and control cell would not deploy. However, since all services' police personnel are used in a land environment, that distinction may be less operable as we move forward. In short, the brigade headquarters would be a flexible organization providing staffs configured on a temporary basis to meet the particular circumstances requiring the presence of military police regardless of service.

Today's Army Military Police organizations include brigades, battalions, or components of sustainment brigades. In the active Army, the most senior Military Police organization is the brigade, but the Army Reserve and Army National Guard each have an MP command whose commanding officers are major generals. The commands' specific functions



are still in development, but their very presence is significant in that for the first time an army MP command above the brigade level was organized.

Colonel Patton recommended dispatching brigades consisting of unspecified subordinate organizations to the various regional commands as required. However, he does not suggest what entity would be responsible for assigning differently configured brigades to the regional commands requesting military police support. It could be the task of these new commands to dispatch the requisite joint service security enforcement elements. However, it would be necessary to staff a Reserve Component MP command with a large number of active Army and other military service personnel as well.

The Reserve Components of all the services definitely need to participate as part of any “purple” brigade. The Army National Guard, for example, has several MP brigades and a large number of Military Police combat support companies. These MP units respond to the requirements of the various state and territorial governors when not in a federal status. Often called upon during civil disasters such as hurricanes, floods, tornadoes, and fires as well as civil disturbances, these units are very much in demand. In the “long war” (the war on terrorism), the need for such organizations has been greatly increased and their employment both in state and federal status has become more and more frequent.

However, while almost every state has at least one Military Police company, few have battalion headquarters, and even fewer have a brigade headquarters. The deployment of the companies, in many cases, becomes the responsibility of the

state joint National Guard headquarters and or their troop commands. When employed in a state role these companies would not necessarily be under the command of a “purple” brigade. The companies would become part of such a brigade when called to Federal service. This applies to Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve Security Forces squadrons, as well as to Coast Guard Port Security Units.

In closing, to meet today’s diverse security requirements in an international or domestic environment where the lines of responsibility are blurred, military organizations responsible for security oriented operations must be able to work across service lines. An *ad hoc* arrangement is no longer a viable option. What are required are institutionalized organizations that can quickly, efficiently and effectively operate in any environment where such a threat to the nation’s security is involved. “Purple” (Military) Police Brigades and joint headquarters are the answer to that requirement. ★

Left: PRT Farah is a unit of soldiers, sailors and airmen tasked with facilitating governance and stability in the region by working hand in hand with local officials and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

Source: US Navy photo by LT Benjamin Addison

MSgt Christopher Stenke, USAF, security forces adviser, 738th Air Expeditionary Advisory Group, during an evening foot patrol near Kandahar Airfield, Afghanistan. He and three other Air Force security forces Airmen are responsible for training 200 Afghan Air Force security forces airmen assigned to the Kandahar Air Wing, KAF.

Source: Photo by A1C Jessica Lockoski



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.

MOWW || Chaplain's Pulpit

Adversity & Thanksgiving... *The Perfect Partners*

CAPT THEODORE O. ATWOOD, JR., CHC, USN (RET)
SAN DIEGO (100) CHAPTER, CA

Somewhere, in the recesses of my mind, I recall a popular song of the 1940s covered by the Steve Miller Band on their album "Born 2B Blue." The lyrics went like this: "Zip-A-Dee-Doo-Dah, Zip-A-Dee-A, My, oh my, what a wonderful day. Plenty of sunshine, heading my way, Zip-A-Dee-Doo-Dah, Zip-A-Dee-A."

Wouldn't it be nice if every day was like this, or would it? The Greek playwright Euripides thought otherwise when he wrote, "It is difficulties that show what men are" (Discourses). Similarly, the Roman statesman and philosopher, Seneca (4 BC – 65 AD), boldly proclaimed, "Behold a contest worthy of a God, a brave man matched in conflict with adversity."

The Scriptures have a lot to say about the benefits that come from times of adversity. The prophet Isaiah clearly saw adversity as an opportunity for growth and direction. He wrote, "Though the Lord gives you the bread of adversity and the water of affliction, yet your teacher will not hide himself any more, but your eyes shall see your teacher and your ears shall hear a word behind you saying, 'This is the way, walk in it.'"

Rightly viewed, we can be thankful for the challenges of adversity. The Old Testament Book of Job declared, "God delivers the afflicted by their affliction and opens their ear by adversity". On a similar note, the English philosopher and essayist Frances Bacon reminded us, "Prosperity doth discover vice, but adversity doth discover virtue."

Everyone's life has elements of prosperity (at least relatively so) and adversity. Several proverbs give gems of enlightenment when it comes to facing adversity. They include "In prosperity, caution; in adversity, patience" (Dutch); "Adversity and loss make a man wise" (Welsh); and "Adversity is the foundation of virtue" (Japanese). How you and I deal with the adversities in our lives determines the quality of our lives.

Our day of national thanksgiving approaches us this month. President George Washington was the first President to issue a proclamation in 1789 to honor the Constitution, appointing Thursday, November 26th "...as a day of General Thanksgiving for the establishment of a form of government that would make for safety and happiness." This brings to mind the words of theologian Eckhart von Hochheim, who said, "If the only prayer you said in your whole life was, 'thank you,' that would suffice." ★



Ted Atwood, a native of Augusta (GA), commenced his Naval career when he enlisted as a Seaman Recruit in the Naval Reserve as a High School senior. He served two years of active duty and was discharged as a Machinist Mate, Third Class. He was later commissioned as an Ensign (Probationary) while a Theological student in Berkeley (CA). He returned to active duty in 1969 and served with the Marine Corps in Vietnam. He retired in 1989 with 35 years total Naval Service. He resides in San Diego (CA).

MOWW || Surgeon's Tent

How Vitamin C Changed the World

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



One of the cheapest and most easily added supplements to make today's "fortified products" work well is good old Vitamin C. Of course, it was not always this easy. The history of Vitamin C, and the part it has played in world history, cannot be underemphasized.

Humans cannot manufacture Vitamin C, but if humans go without it—either in the form of fresh food or today's synthetic capsules—they will rapidly use up their stored Vitamin C and get Scurvy. Scurvy weakens and deteriorates the collagen (protein-building material) that holds us together. Malaise, lethargy, black spots on the skin (mostly in the lower half of the body) and pallor result. So too do spongy gums, bleeding mucous membranes, loosened teeth and reopened healed wounds.

Scurvy also results in bleeding from surfaces and general weakness. Untreated, scurvy is always fatal. Killing more than all the known battles, storms and natural disasters between the 16th and 18th centuries, Scurvy is rare today because resuming a natural diet is curative.

This condition of unknown etiology (causes) and unknown treatment once limited the distance ships could sail from land, and the distances that soldiers could journey inland. When fresh fruits, organ meat and veggies ran out troops suffered and often died. Preserved, salted, dried and tinned food just did not do the job. This situation limited the "age of discovery" and conquest to no end.

As long ago as 1500-400 BC, people knew fresh fruits, etc., helped reduce symptoms and even cured the scourge. In 1500 BC, the ancient Egypt's Ebers Papyrus showed the diagnoses and treatment of scurvy. Such knowledge has been periodically lost and rediscovered over the course of time.

It would be 1932 before ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) was isolated. Getting used to Vitamin C's variations (e.g., rapid half-life, inconsistency in various fruits and vegetables) took time. It was several

decades after Scottish surgeon James Lind proved in 1753 that fresh produce and organ meat would save the Royal Navy that the Navy adopted his recommendations. The Limehouse District, a local government district in the metropolitan area near the port of London from 1855 to 1900, stored that which the "Limeys" (sailors) used to preserve their lives and "rule the world."

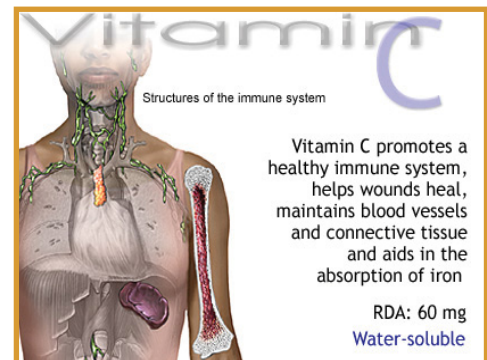
The US Government says people need 50 mg of Vitamin C per day to prevent scurvy. The United States' National Academy of Sciences says people need 60-95 milligrams per day for all purposes.

Some "Gurus" suggest taking up to 100 times that amount. Frankly, though, we daily excrete what we do not use.

What is certain is that Vitamin C has known beneficial functions.

It is a prominent ingredient in protein collagen formation, and all structural elements of the body. It is a super antioxidant and is needed in nerve transmission. It enhances the immune system, fights invaders, and is probably a cancer fighter! Cardiovascular items like stroke and heart attack prevention are essential.

So...as Mom would say, "Eat your fruits and vegetables," so you can sail to the new world in good health! ★



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.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SCHEDULE

2012-2013



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
LTC Gary Engen, USA (Ret)

DATE	LOCATION
31 Oct–1 Nov:	Huntsville Youth Leadership Conference Huntsville, AL
11 Nov 12:	National Veterans Day Ceremony Arlington National Cemetery, VA
11 Nov 12:	Pershing Ceremony Arlington National Cemetery, VA
1 Dec 12:	Puerto Rico Chapter, Luncheon Meeting
8 Dec 12:	MG Meade Chapter, Fort Meade, MD Annual Christmas Ball
9–16 Jan 13:	Family Obligation
19 Jan 13:	Apache Trail Chapter, AZ (or third Saturday of Feb, Apr or May)
26–27 Jan 13:	EXCOM Meeting, San Antonio, TX
6 Apr 13:	El Paso Chapter, Massing of Colors
19–20 Apr 13:	Dallas Chapter Military Ball and Region Meeting
28 May 13:	MG Wade Chapter, Washington D.C. Memorial Day Parade and Meeting
5–6 Jun 13:	Philadelphia Chapter Election & Installation Luncheon
12–17 Aug 13:	Annual National Convention, Dallas

To invite CINC LTC Gary Engen and his wife, Glenda, to visit your Chapter, State, Department or Region functions, please contact him by e-mail at gengen8@comcast.net



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Companions –

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“Chapters in Action” items now!*

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(Email submissions only; no hard copy)



MOWW || VA: Have You Heard?

VA Awards Over \$47 Million for State and Tribal Veterans Cemeteries



VA announced the award of 18 grants totaling \$47,462,135 to 15 states and one tribal government to establish new veterans cemeteries and to expand or improve others.

Two of the larger grants, for more than \$14 million, went to establish new state and tribal veterans cemeteries in Louisiana and South Dakota. This will be the third state veterans cemetery in Louisiana and the fourth tribal veterans cemetery grant VA has awarded.

The Veterans Cemetery Grants Program is designed to complement VA's 131 national cemeteries across the country. Since 1980, the program has awarded grants totaling more than \$483 million to establish, expand, improve, operate and maintain 88 veterans cemeteries in 43 states and territories including tribal trust lands, Guam, and Saipan.

Information on VA burial benefits can be obtained from national cemetery offices, by calling VA regional offices toll-free at 800-827-1000 or from the Internet at <http://www.cem.va.gov>.

Congress Passes Restrictions on Military Funeral Protests

In August, Congress passed and the President signed new legislation to improve protections afforded for military funerals.



The new law makes it illegal to cause a disruption in the vicinity of a military funeral from two hours before the ceremony until two hours after its conclusion. It also increases the buffer distance between any protesters and a military funeral from 300 to 500 feet.

The enactment of these steps better protects military funerals from reprehensible disruption by outside activists while the nation and service member families pay last respects to these fallen patriots.

Until They Are Home—JPAC: 2011 Year in Review



The Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC) continues to conduct the most effective and sound recovery operations in finding America's missing heroes.

In 2011, sixty-nine Americans were identified and returned home to

their loved ones. More than 60 teams deployed to 15 countries continue to strengthen existing relationships with those host countries.

In addition to recovery operations, the Central Identification Laboratory assisted US and foreign officials by providing scientific consultations on more than 30 cases, while foreign scientists from several countries visited our lab to train on breakthrough scientific techniques and identification methods.

Suicides Outpacing War Deaths For Troops

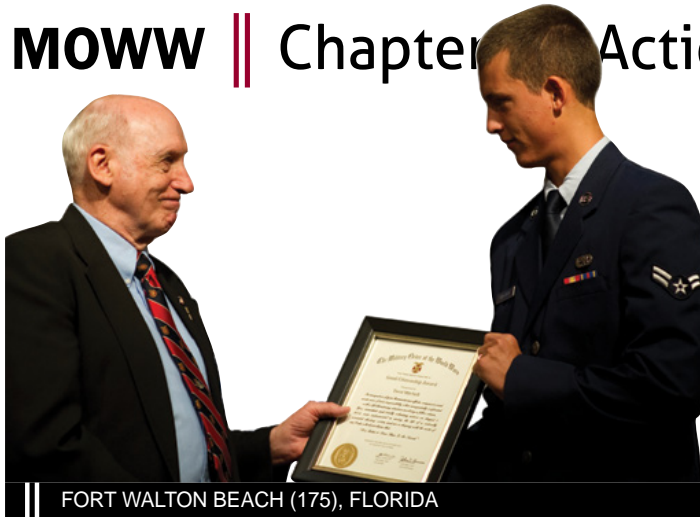


On 1 Jun 12, the Pentagon reported "The suicide rate among the nation's

active-duty military personnel has spiked this year, eclipsing the number of troops dying in battle and on pace to set a record annual high since the start of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan more than a decade ago."

In May, Defense Secretary Leon E. Panetta said in a letter to military commanders that "suicide prevention is a leadership responsibility." However, veterans' groups responded that the Pentagon had not done enough to moderate the tremendous stress under which combat troops live, including coping with multiple deployments. Executive director of Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, Paul Rieckhoff, said the suicides were the "tip of the iceberg" and Bruce Perry, chairman of the Coalition of Veterans Organizations said that the military needed to understand troops' issues at a "deeper level." ★

MOWW || Chapter Action



|| FORT WALTON BEACH (175), FLORIDA

Airman Honored for Saving Life

BY LT COL JOHN CAHOON, USAF (RET)

On 1 Oct 12, the Chapter was pleased to honor a member of the US Air Force stationed at nearby Hurlburt Field, FL, for his humanitarian efforts and acute sense of civic responsibility. Airman 1st Class Trent Mitchell distinguished himself by his extraordinary lifesaving efforts when he was suddenly confronted by an unexpected situation in which he found a severely wounded fellow citizen lying in the street bleeding profusely from multiple gunshot wounds. Airman Mitchell was the first person to arrive on the scene and immediately initiated first-aid procedures which were credited with saving the life of the victim. In the ensuing minutes, he tended to the victim, directed traffic around the area and maintained control of the scene until law enforcement and EMS personnel arrived. His immediate and totally selfless actions were directly responsible for saving a life and are in keeping with the motto of our Order, which proclaims, "It is more noble to serve than to be served."

(L-R): Chapter Commander Lt Col John Cahoon, USAF (Ret), presented Airman 1st Class Trent Mitchell, USAF, a crew chief for the 801st Special Operations Maintenance Squadron, with a MOWW plaque during a ceremony held at the 8th Special Operations Squadron Auditorium on 1 Oct 12.

Source: Photo by Airman 1st Class Christopher Williams



|| CAPE COD (005), MASSACHUSETTS

Eagle Scout Salutes the Flag

BY CPT ROBERT P. DAVID, USA (FMR)

Eagle Scout candidate Jared Jasie's civic service project was the installation of American flags in each classroom at his school (Sturgis Charter School) Hyannis, (MA). Jared collected contributions from 23 sponsors, including the Cape Cod Chapter. Since he collected more than was needed, the residual \$200 was donated to the Disabled American Veterans, Cape Cod. In the classrooms, the flags are on wall mounted poles. In the library, the MOWW-sponsored flag is mounted on the wall with a dedication plaque reading "Donated by The Military Order of the World Wars, Cape Cod Chapter (005)." Jared is a member of Troop 50, Cape Cod & Islands Council. Jared and fellow members of his troop conducted a ceremony using the explanation of what the Pledge of Allegiance means by actor Red Skelton, a description and history of the flag, followed by the audience reciting the Pledge when the last flag was mounted in the entrance hall. Congratulations, Jared!



|| REGION VI (FLORIDA AND PUERTO RICO)

Award-Winning Editor Praised

BY CAPT B. FRANK KEPLEY, USN (RET)

Chapter Commander and retiring *Mail Call* editor, Companion Sheila Greason was recognized by Region VI for the Sun City Center Chapter newsletter, which won the Best Chapter Newsletter award for the last two years

(L-R): Then-Chapter Commander CAPT B. Frank Kepley, USN (Ret); Companion Sheila Greason; Lt Col Loyal G. Bassett, USAF (Ret), then-Region VI Commander.

MOWW || Chapters in Action



CLEARWATER (136), FLORIDA

Chapter Honors YLC Graduates

BY LTC DAVID MASON, USA (RET)

On Tuesday, 4 Sep 12, Companions gathered at the Belleair Country Club and conducted a special program honoring the Pinellas County graduates of the 2012 MOWW Youth Leadership Conferences (YLCs). The students attended a YLC held either at Florida State University in Tallahassee in May, or Florida Institute of Technology in Melbourne in July.

The students who attended the conferences were: (L-R), Front Row: Aaron Glogowski (Countryside High School), Anton Rufus Byrd (Gibbs High School), Kimberly Suders (Boca Ciega High School-Tallahassee Conference), Emma Morris (Admiral Farragut Academy), Emily Tharp (Seminole High School), Sawyer Downey (Seminole High School), Derrick Heezen (East Lake High School); Second Row: Eric Studstrup (Clearwater Central Catholic High School), DeOnte Stovelol (Boca Ciega High School)-Tallahassee Conference, Daniel LaVine (Dixie Hollins High School), David Settlemire (Dunedin High School), Quinn Reed (Dixie Hollins High School), Daniel Koker (Largo High School).



PHILADELPHIA (017), PENNSYLVANIA



Paoli Scout Troop #1: Over 100 Years of Service

BY MAJ WILLIAM MAGILL, USA (RET)

The Chapter presented the MOWW Bronze Patrick Henry Plaque to Paoli Troop 1, Boy Scouts of America, in recognition of one hundred years of service to the youth of the Paoli area. Founded in 1911 at the Good Samaritan Church in Paoli, as the first Boy Scout Troop in the area, with Wolves and Lions Patrols. In 1915, the Color Patrol was organized with special privileges in guarding and carrying the colors of the Troop. Troop meetings emphasize the Scout Law and Scout Oath, which include loyalty and duty to our nation. Troop 1, with the guidance of many community leaders such as Scout Masters and Committee members, has over its 100 years produced 305 Eagle Scouts. This group of outstanding young men has included Vice Admiral James Burnett Wilson, USN, who served as Chief of Naval Education and Training. All of the troop's efforts and activities demonstrate the true meaning of patriotism, and outstanding patriotic contributions to country and community. Their efforts over so many years bring great credit upon the Troop. This is in keeping with the selfless service of patriot Patrick Henry.

The award was presented by Companion Lt Col Paul Willey, USAF (Ret). He is a JROTC Instructor at Stetson High School, Philadelphia (PA).

MOWW || Chapters in Action



|| DALLAS (069), TEXAS



Texas-sized Awards Luncheon for Top YLC Graduates

BY CAPT LYLE MUELLER, USMC (FMR)

On 4 Sep 12 the Chapter hosted an Awards Luncheon which marked the culmination of thousands of hours of volunteer effort and literally thousands of dollars. Over 100 people attended this grand event to honor the achievements of Youth Leadership Conference graduates—nine student and ten JROTC Cadet participants. Each of these young men and women were selected by their peers and counselors as leaders at their respective Conferences or summer training programs. Each student received a Bronze Patrick Henry medallion, a MOWW Certificate and a Patrick Henry medal. The event drew 17 high school Principals, School Counselors and Military Instructors. It was the single largest turnout ever of principals and senior school officials at a chapter luncheon! Chapter Companions were intermingled among the students and school officials at each table to allow them to extend their congratulations, to offer encouragement and advice, and listen to their plans for the future. We have met the future leaders of this great nation. Rest assured, the country will be in good hands!



|| DILLINGHAM MEMORIAL (115), HAWAII

MOWW Donation of Class A Uniform Items to St. Louis HS JROTC

BY COL ARTHUR N. TULAK, USA

As the Army has discontinued the Green Class A uniform, the JROTC units need donations from the active army to keep their inventories up until a new Cadet uniform that resembles the new blue Army uniform is created.

The Chapter arranged the donation of uniforms from soldiers at Schofield Barracks to the cadets. The delivery included 25 coats, over 70 each of shirts and slacks, as well as assorted caps, belts and neckties that the Crusader Battalion will launder and add to their uniform inventory.

(L-R): Sr. Vice Chapter Commander COL Arthur N. Tulak, USA; St. Louis HS JROTC Instructor LTC Kyle Keomalu, USA (Ret); C/SPC Caitlin McCarthy; C/SGT Alec Pang and C/SFC Gabriel Shibata.

Photo credit is to C/1LT Aaron Peltier.

MOWW || Chapters in Action



|| GREATER BOSTON (004), MASS

Thank You, CAPT Carey

BY 2LT JASON A. SOKOLOV, USA (FMR)

Former Greater Boston Chapter Commander Jack Carey, who remains on active duty, receives shoulder boards from Mrs. Carey, ably assisted by their son. They signify Jack's recent promotion to Captain.

CAPT Jack Carey, USN, suspended his civilian law practice to serve tours in Iraq and Afghanistan. He was awarded a National Citation in 2009 for his personal sacrifices to the Navy and the nation.



|| SANTA FE (209), NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe's 17th Annual Massing of Colors

BY COMPANION PAMELA SHRECENGOST, HPM

The Chapter presented its 17th annual Massing of Colors (MOC) on 9 Jun 12. This year's theme honored returning Afghanistan and Iraq veterans.

Following a music prelude by the Santa Fe Concert Band, the Patriot Guard Riders (many of whom are combat veterans) made a grand, roaring entrance on their motorcycles that were decked out with flags. They formed two lines of flags through which the marchers entered the Santa Fe Veterans Memorial Monument. The keynote speaker was PCINC Col Clifford D. Way, Jr., USAF (Ret). Also present was PCINC MG Franklin E. Miles, USA (Ret), and National Surgeon General CPT (Dr.) Robert E. Mallin, USA (Fmr), who was the committee chair for the MOC.

A MOWW Silver Patrick Henry was presented to Greg Helman of the Santa Fe Concert Band in appreciation of his many dedicated years of directing and leading the band at patriotic events. A MOWW banner was presented to the NM Secretary of Veterans Affairs to hang along with other military organizations in the hall adjoining his office. Boy Scout Troop 53 demonstrated how to properly fold the American Flag. They presented the folded flag to Past Chapter Commander Frances Fernandes in memory of her late husband LTG Gordon Sumner. She will take the flag along with his ashes to Arlington National Cemetery.



|| PUERTO RICO (121)

Women's Veteran Day—A Salute

BY COL JUAN R. FIGUEROA, USA (RET)

On 9 Mar 12, in honor of Women's Veteran Day, the Puerto Rican Senate presented awards in recognition of the courage and dedication to duty by women in the military. These veterans are exemplary in their service and commitment to the military. Among the women recognized by the senate were two MOWW Companions, MAJ Eva Torres Colón, USA (Ret), and LTC Myrna Ortiz Guzmán, USA (Ret).

(Photo inset, L-R): MAJ Eva Torres Colón, USA (Ret), and LTC Myrna Ortiz Guzmán, USA (Ret).

Photo: The Office of the 1st MSC Public Affairs



2012 || Companion Roll Call



Reveille

NEW MEMBER
(SPONSOR)

Brig Gen Scott GA

Col Paul R. Evans (AF)
(Clark, K. B. Col)
Maj Robert M. Komlo (AF)
(Clark, K. B. Col)

CPT Dilworth TX

Maj Gilbert E. Nickles, Jr. (AF)
(Kienitz, D. CDR)

Central AR

CDT Eric Cheatham (A)
(Elmer, J. Col)

COL Woods-OK City OK

1LT Jared R. Whittington (A)*
(Peters, O. LTC)

Colorado Springs CO

COL (Dr) Edmund A. Krekorian (A)
(Durham, R. CPT)

Columbia SC

CPT Gary R. Baker (A)
(Rucker, R. Lt Col)

Conejo Valley CA

Danny D. Nolan (H)*
(Knotts, J. Col)

Dallas TX

Harold G. Moore III (H)*
(Parker, C. CW2)

BrigGen Holland CA

Travis Putnam (H)*
(Kash, D. Capt)
LTC Michael J. Pomorski (A)
(Epstein, G. David)

MG Meade MD

CH (COL) Carl R. Rau (A)
(Rice B. COL)

Gen Vandenberg CA

Lucy A. Fedor (H)

Maj Gen Wade DC

COL George Z. Padar (A)
(Whidden, S. COL)

Greater Boston MA

COL Robert Dolan (A)
(Zarba, F. CPT)

Hampton Roads VA

MSGT Earl Johnson II (H)*
(Johnson, E. Maj)

Hill Country TX

LTC Anthony J. Raso (A)
(Hayman, R. LTC)
CAPT Deborah Dombeck (CG)
(Matthews, W. Col)

LTG Walker MS

Benjamin A. Hearon (H)*
(Hearon, E. Maj Gen)
1st Lt Roger McMahon (AF)
(Hearon, E. Maj Gen)

Memphis TN

Capt Caplan A. Stuart (AF)
(James, K. LTC)

Phoenix AZ

COL Gene H. Rafanelli (A)
(Minor, R. COL)

Sun City Center FL

RADM Lawrence C. Chambers (N)
(Porter, A. M.)

Taps

RANK/NAME (SERVICE)

BG Bultman VA

MR Ray E. Stout, Jr. (H)*

Fort Worth TX

Col Melvin W. Faulk (AF)*

G/A Bradley CA

LCDR Emil Thompson (N)

Hann-Buswell (At Large)

RADM Ralph M. Ghormley (N)*

MG Meade MD

LTC James H. Kehoe (A)*

LTG Middleton/Baton Rouge LA

LCDR Sidney V. Arbour, Jr. (N)*
COL Alonzo N. Diodene, Jr. (A)*
COL Fred S. Ladner, Jr. (A)*

Maj Gen Wade DC

LT Laura M. Trexler (N)*

Miami FL

LTC Stanley H. Kerestes (A)*

Philadelphia PA

COL William B. Fynes (A)*
CPT Ralph D. Affleck (A)*

Sante Fe NM

CAPT Richard H. Miller (N)

Topeka KS

COL Addis T. Ward (A)*

*Denotes Perpetual Member

MOWW || Youth Recognition: *Be Prepared!*



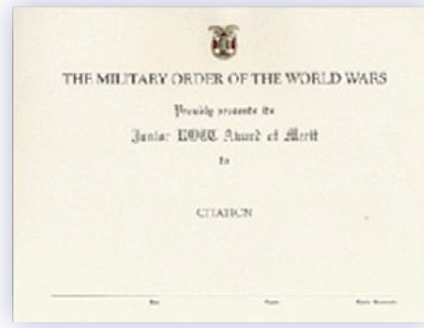
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Eagle Certificate
C1012 \$1.10



GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA
Gold Star Certificate
C1013 \$1.10



Presentation Folder
Horizontal
F1002 \$0.95



JUNIOR ROTC
Citation
C1014JR \$1.40

SROTC MEDALS



Gold
M1007SR(G)
\$9.60



Silver
M1008SR(S)
\$8.60



Bronze
M1006SR(B)
\$7.60

JROTC MEDAL



M1005JR \$6.70

SROTC RIBBON BAR



Gold
R1006 \$1.25



Silver
R1005 \$1.25



Bronze
R1004 \$1.25

JROTC RIBBON BAR



R1007 \$1.25

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VETERANS DAY



HONORING ALL WHO SERVED

WWW.VA.GOV

