

OFFICER REVIEW

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS

OCTOBER 2013
Volume 53 • Number 3



Precision B-1B Strike On Kosovo

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE:

- Guarding Saddam Hussein
- Wisconsin Vietnam Veterans



Serving Others Together

Several years ago, I attended my first national convention as a chapter commander. PCINC Col Cliff Way, USAF (Ret), was then the Chapter Awards &

Activity Committee Chair. He asked me to serve on this committee and help review that year's award submissions. While at the convention, I also talked to so many Companions to learn about their programs and to see how they did things. Everyone was very willing to share ideas. That infectious camaraderie made me excited to work with them and other Companions, and turn those great ideas into results.

That experience also informed me about the opportunities available to chapters to serve their communities. Additionally, the networking and information sharing that takes place when we gather at conventions and meetings—or any event—really boosts our motivation and our capabilities to improve, expand or begin outreach programs. This directly supports achieving CINC Goal #2, “Strengthen Chapter Outreach Programs.”

During the 2013 National Convention, a major theme was, “We are in this together.” We are here to serve our communities as comrades through our outreach programs. We can build on the energy and momentum we felt at convention by contacting the national committee chairs for ideas, and by sharing the great ideas from our chapters.

Soon, national committee chairs will be contacting chapter commanders to learn about chapter plans, and to offer their support in accomplishing chapter goals and objectives. I ask each of you to review your Chapter's outreach programs. Can you incorporate new ideas into your chapter programs? Can your chapter serve more students, cadets, scouts, etc.? Can your chapter start an entirely new program?

In the spirit of “we are in it together,” I ask you to be a part of this great, collaborative effort. I also ask you to not only support your Chapter's events, but also support neighboring Chapters' events when possible. By supporting each other, we will further strengthen our outreach programs and fulfill the Preamble.

Last, the *Officer Review*™ magazine is an excellent venue to highlight your Chapter's outreach programs, and your innovations and successes. In a more inclusive way, your articles also give you opportunities to provide ideas and encouragement to other chapters across the Military Order.

I cannot wait to see what exciting programs you have planned for this year! Thank you for your continued service to our great country.

Deborah A. Kash

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CONTENTS

OCTOBER 2013
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FEATURES

- 4 Precision B-1B Strike On Kosovo
- 17 Improving Chapter Visibility
- 10 Guarding Saddam Hussein
- 19 Gen Hoyt S. Vandenberg Chapter Recognizes Excellence
- 12 Wisconsin Vietnam Veterans

DEPARTMENTS

- 2 CINC's Perspective: Serving Others Together
- 20 Op-Ed: Sloppy Saluting
- 22 Chief's Notes: Nurture & Serve
- 25 Surgeon's Tent: Fat
- 26 Champlain's Pulpit: Serving Without Masks
- 27 Chapters in Action
MOWW Writing Award at US Army War College
MG Meade (026), MD
Dallas (069), TX
- 31 VA: Have You Heard?
COL Sheets (208), NC
Maj Gen Wade (020), DC
MG (BVT) Chamberlain (003), ME
Sun City Center (226), FL
COL Woolsey (113), CA
Gen Vandenberg, (213), CA
Philadelphia (017), PA

ON THE COVER

The B-1B in combat in support of operations against Iraq during Operation Desert Fox in December 1998.



Precision B-1B Strike on Kosovo

BGEN FREDERICK R. LOPEZ, USMCR (RET)
COMMANDER, COL WOOLSEY CHAPTER (113), CA



Yugoslav Ministry of Defense building in Belgrade destroyed during the 1999 NATO bombing

As I am writing this story, the debate continues on a potential bombing campaign in Syria. Those in the Executive and Legislative Branches frequently reference Operation Desert Fox, a four-day bombing campaign over Iraq in 1998, and the NATO bombing of Kosovo in 1999. These references have stirred me to relate a personal story of my small involvement with the USAF B-1B operations during the Kosovo campaign.

Background

When I retired from the Marine Corps after 31 years on active and Reserve service, I was the Software Engineering Department Manager for Raytheon Electronic Warfare Systems (EWS). For over 20 years, I served in various engineering and management capacities. On 29 March 1999, the EWS Vice President/General Manager (VP/GM) walked into my office. He was a retired Marine Corps fighter pilot so we had a common bond and talked frequently. However, when the VP/GM comes to YOUR office it is not usually a good sign. He said, "General, we have a problem!"

He explained that five B-1B Bombers just left the upgrade/rework facility and were at Ellsworth Air Force Base (SD) getting ready to deploy to Aviano Air Base in Italy for immediate combat missions over Kosovo. The aircraft were the first to be upgraded with new avionics and Raytheon's ALE-50 Towed Decoy System. However, the aircraft were unable to use the Memory-Loader Verifier (MLV) to load software into the ALE-50 Launch Controllers of the Towed Decoy System.

The aircraft were scheduled to take off at 1300 the following day with a full bomb load, change crews at Aviano, and go directly to Kosovo for their first combat mission. This would be the second combat deployment of the B-1B and the Air Force (and Boeing Aircraft Company) was extremely anxious to get it back into combat and prove its worth. However, due to the extensive surface-to-air missile threat, they would not leave Ellsworth without an operational ALE-50 Towed Decoy System. The VP/GM asked me, "What can we do to help?"

Some explanation is required. The Kosovo War lasted from 28 February 1998 until 11 June 1999. The forces of NATO, the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were combatants. In 1998, the KLA attacked Yugoslav authorities in Kosovo resulting in an increased presence of Serb paramilitaries and regular forces that subsequently began pursuing a campaign of retribution. They targeted KLA sympathizers and political opponents in a drive that left 1,500 to 2,000 combatants and civilians dead, and hundreds of thousands of refugees homeless.

After diplomatic attempts failed, NATO intervened for humanitarian reasons while Yugoslav forces continued committing atrocities during a two month-long aerial attack of Yugoslavia. On 23 March 1999, the Secretary General of NATO directed the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, US Army General Wesley Clark, to "...initiate air operations in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia." On 24 March 1999, NATO began its bombing campaign against Yugoslavia.

NATO's bombing campaign involved up to 1,000 aircraft operating mainly from bases in Italy and aircraft carriers stationed in the Adriatic. With the exception of Greece, all NATO members were involved to some degree. Over the next ten weeks of the conflict, NATO aircraft flew over 38,000 combat missions. For the German Air Force (Luftwaffe), it was only the second time it had participated in a conflict since World War II (after the Bosnian War).

Now let us talk about the threat. Organizationally, the Yugoslav Army (i.e., the "bad guys") had the 250th Air Defense Missile Brigade (ADMB) armed with the Neva-M medium-level air defense system. The Isayev

This article contains personal opinions and observations, and does not necessarily reflect the position of the US Air Force or the Raytheon Company.



Left: Neva-M (SA-3 “Goa”) Missiles on the S-125 Multiple Launcher. Right: On 27 March 1999, an Army of Yugoslavia unit used a SA-3 Goa to down a USAF F-117A “Nighthawk.”

S-125 Neva-M (NATO reporting name SA-3 “Goa”) is a Soviet surface-to-air missile system designed for a shorter effective range, slower speed, and lower engagement altitude than its SA-1 “Guild” or SA-2 “Guideline” predecessors.

Its two-stage design made it more effective against maneuverable targets. Being more modern, it was more resistant to electronic countermeasures than the SA-2. (The SA-3 “Goa” was not used against US forces in Vietnam because the Soviets feared that China would get a missile intended for North Vietnam and would copy



it.) NATO intelligence reported the 250th ADMB had hundreds of them. What heightened USAF’s concern was that on 27 March 1999, the 3rd Battery of the ADMB shot down a stealth F-117 “Nighthawk” using a modified Neva-M system. The Air Force did not want this to happen to the B-1B Lancer.

The Aircraft

The Rockwell (now part of Boeing) B-1B Lancer is a four-engine, supersonic, variable-sweep wing strategic bomber flown exclusively by the US Air Force. In the

ALE-50 TOWED DECOY SYSTEM

The ALE-50 program, a joint development venture by a US Air Force/Navy/Raytheon integrated product team, demonstrates a highly successful multi-service approach to ECM system commonality. The ALE-50 towed decoy acts as a preferential target that lures enemy missiles away by providing a much larger radar cross section than the aircraft. The protection it provides to aircraft and aircrews makes the ALE-50 one of the most important end-game electronic countermeasures available today. More than 25,000 decoys have been delivered.

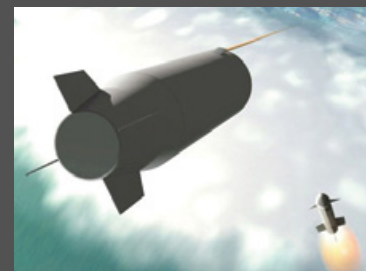
The ALE-50 towed decoy has provided combat-proven aircraft protection against RF missile threats in Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Iraq. Featuring low acquisition and life-cycle cost, the system adaptability enables installation and operation on virtually any airborne platform. The ALE-50 towed decoy is currently operational on F-16, F/A-18E/F, and B-1B aircraft.



What an MLV might look like.



ALE-50 Towed Decoy behind a B-1B, “Lancer” on a bomb run.



ALE-50 Towed Decoy

1960s, it was envisioned as a supersonic bomber with Mach 2 speed, and with sufficient range and payload to replace the B-52 Stratofortress. Since then, it morphed into the B-1B, a low-level, long-range penetrator with Mach 1.25 speed capability at high altitude. In the 1990s, the B-1B was converted for conventional bombing use. Initially deployed in 1985, the last B-1B was delivered in May 1988. One hundred aircraft were built; 93 are operational today.

My first contact with the B-1 was in the mid-1970s when I visited the Los Angeles Rockwell plant a few times and went into the mockup. I was then with McDonnell-Douglas Flight Test. Later, as part of Raytheon Electronic Warfare Systems, I went to Dyess AFB (TX) where I worked on B-1B electronic warfare upgrades. The B-1B was not deployed to the first Gulf War (1991) due to fleet-wide engine problems and because they were then primarily reserved for strategic nuclear strike missions, providing the role of airborne nuclear deterrent against the Soviet Union. The B-1B first saw very limited combat in December 1998 with the bombing of Iraq (code-named Operation Desert Fox), a major four-day bombing campaign by the United States and the United Kingdom.

However, in 1999 we had a very expensive and controversial aircraft that had been operational for 15 years and that still had to prove its worth as a bomber in sustained combat operations. The Air Force and Boeing were making some expensive upgrades and needed a valid combat record to keep it in the inventory. Thus, the call to Raytheon about getting the ALE-50 Towed Decoy System immediately on-line.

The Problem

The Air Force intended to defend against this surface-to-air missile threat using the AN/ALE-50 Towed Decoy System. This system was developed by Raytheon Electronic Warfare Systems at its facility in Goleta (CA) to protect multiple US military aircraft from radar-guided missiles, e.g., the Neva-M surface-to-air missile. The ALE-50 system consists of a launcher with towed decoys and a Launch Controller installed on the aircraft. In the B-1B's case, the Launch Controller is installed in an avionics bay in the empennage (the tail assembly) and two 1x4 launchers were installed on tail section just below the rudder (i.e., one launcher and four towed decoys).

The decoy is a small aero body cylinder with stabilizing

fins, a microprocessor and electronics to transmit an RF signal. The tow cable doubles as a communication cable that allows the Launch Controller to download software specifically designed to defeat the imminent threat to the decoy's microprocessor. When deployed, the decoy is towed behind the host aircraft, protecting the aircraft and its crew against RF-guided missiles by luring the missile toward the decoy and away from the intended target. When the decoy is destroyed by the missile, the towline is severed at the Launcher and a new one deployed. In the B-1B, the Defensive Systems Officer in the Defensive Aids Station (DAS) behind the pilot's compartment interfaces with the Launch Controller to launch and sever towed decoys. US military pilots affectionately nicknamed the ALE-50 Towed Decoy, the "Little Buddy."

The problem had to do with the Memory-Loader Verifier (MLV), which is a portable, rad-hardened (protects the electronics from electromagnetic radiation), battery-powered, normally classified, "laptop-like" computer in a metal box. It has cables used to load and verify Operational Flight Programs into an unlimited number of avionics computers. It was to have been used to



load the ALE-50 Launch Controller software into the Launch Controller Line Replaceable Unit (LRU). For some unknown reason, the B-1B MLV (\$100,000 each) was not tested with the ALE-50 Launch Controller prior to leaving the rework facility. I do not recall my software team working with the MLV-developing company to test the interfaces. In lieu of an MLV, the Raytheon Development & Test Laboratory used a commercial, classified Secret, \$1,500 laptop computer to communicate with the Launch Controller, download the Operational Flight Program and report status.

The Solution



As to solving the Air Force’s predicament, I told my boss if he could get us to Ellsworth AFB by the next morning, we had the capability to load the ALE-50 Launch Controllers with our laptop computer.

While he worked on the transportation problem, he told me to get a team assembled and equipped, and to prepare to move out

“Oh yes,” he said after a pause, “I want you to lead it. This will have quite a lot of visibility.”

The team included an ALE-50 system engineer, an ALE-50 hardware engineer, and me to cover the software end. We also had ten towed decoys recently out of manufacturing, so we took those too. They were classified Secret, but so was the laptop, so we had the

same classified equipment transportation issues. In for a penny, in for a pound.

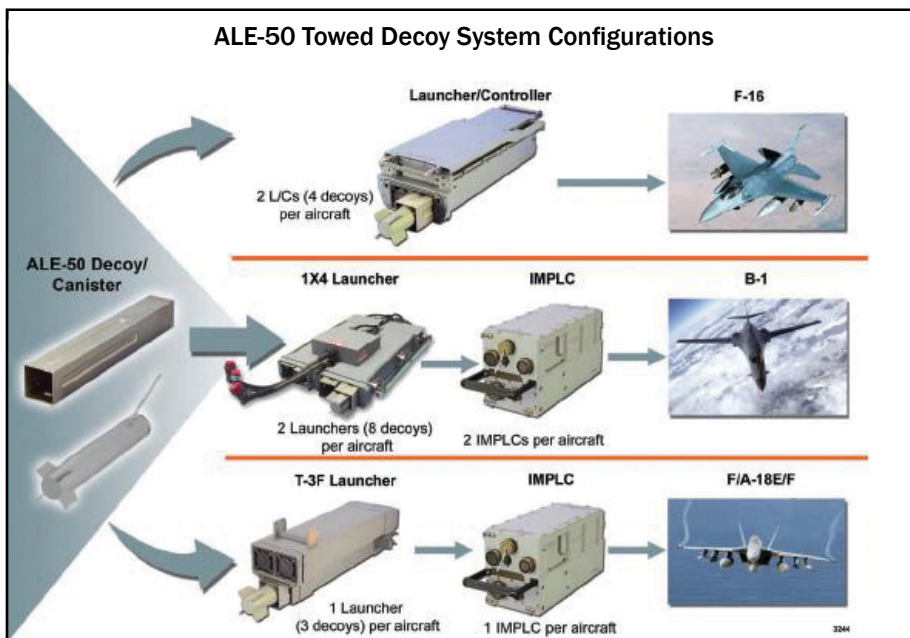
The VP/GM got back to me about an hour later. He arranged to have Boeing send a Learjet out from their plant in St. Louis to pick us up and fly us to Ellsworth AFB. Estimated arrival time at Santa Barbara (our first leg) was 0200 the next day. We spent the rest of the afternoon and evening testing the laptop with a Launch Controller, testing the decoys and packaging the decoys and laptop for classified transportation. Our wives brought us dinner, and a change of clothes and toiletries for the trip. All we could tell them was “expect us when you see us.” The hardest nuts to crack were convincing the Santa Barbara Regional Airport to stay open past 2300, arranging for a refueling truck to be on station at 0200, and providing security. That took up most of my time that evening.

The aircraft was on time, on station, at 0200. We loaded the equipment, fueled the aircraft, made sure we had plenty of coffee and were off by 0230. Flight time was 3.5 hours, which put us in to Ellsworth at 0700 local. We did not sleep on the flight. Instead, the team went over procedures for loading each aircraft and dealing with “what ifs.” Touchdown was on schedule at 0700. The pilot was instructed to taxi to the VIP area. Three Air Force General Officers, and a platoon of colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors (many in flight suits) were waiting for us. Later I found out that the pilot had called the tower saying a “Code” was aboard, meaning a

General Officer. This got everyone scrambling, wondering why a general was aboard, who was he, and where was the ALE-50 Team?

After calming everyone down, I explained who we were and why we were there. We turned over the decoys to a USAF Security Forces team and headed to the flightline with the Boeing technical representative. As we rolled up, three B-1Bs were just closing their bomb bay doors and two others were completing their munitions load outs. The B-1B is capable of carrying 84 Mk-82 500-pound bombs on rotatable Launchers and from what I could see, they were going to carry every one of them. It was an impressive sight.

To load each aircraft as efficiently as possible, we decided to have two of us work the loading procedures while the third got the next aircraft prepped for the software load. We would then

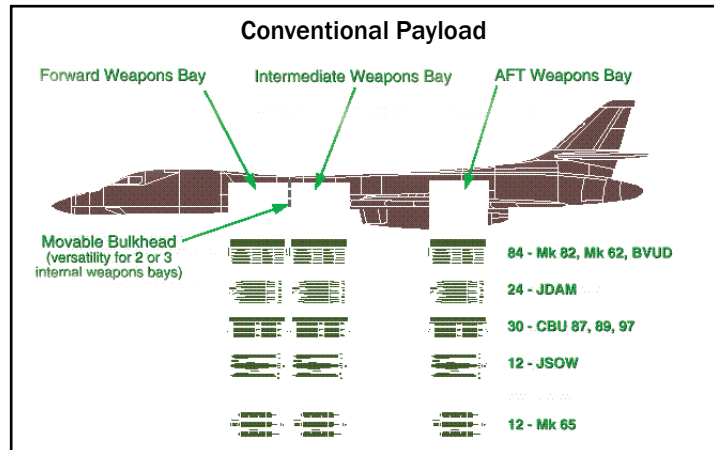


work right down the line until we were done. Loading the Launch Controller required one of us to be at the Defensive Aids Station (DAS) to initiate and monitor the load process, while the other climbed up a 20 foot stairwell to the aft avionics bay, hooked up the laptop and loaded the software. During the load process, we explained to the aircraft's Crew Chief and the Defensive Systems Officer what we were doing. We decided to leave the laptop with the classified software with the lead aircraft's Crew Chief in case they needed to repeat the procedure while in Aviano. Thankfully, it was never needed, but it was the prudent thing to do just in case.

The loading procedure went smoothly and we were done at 1145. After notifying what seemed to be the entire population of Airmen in South Dakota about successfully completing the B-1B ALE-50 Launch Controller load, we took a well-deserved lunch break at the local fast food court. We were invited back to the flightline with the Commander, 28th Bomb Wing, and the Boeing technical representative, at 1215 to watch the B-1Bs taxi and take off. At 1230, the B-1Bs taxied to the runway—except aircraft number three. The aircraft was reporting an inoperable decoy launcher and needed help. We immediately drove the maintenance van to the aircraft, where my systems engineer ran up the forward crew ladder to the DAS (engines were running). He resolved the problem in a few minutes and was quickly down the ladder and back into the van.

The third aircraft taxied to its place in line. As the aircraft reached the end of the taxiway we went to the runway at approximately the V1 to watch the takeoff. (V1 is the critical engine failure recognition speed or takeoff decision speed. It is the decision speed nominated by the pilot which satisfies all safety rules, and above which the takeoff will continue even if an engine fails.) The first aircraft began its takeoff roll on time at 1300 and rotated in front of us, with the other aircraft doing the same in succession. As each B-1B rolled by with its four General Electric F101-GE-102 engines in afterburner (each producing over 30,000 pounds of thrust), I could feel every organ in my body vibrate. It was an exhilarating experience.

As the last contrails faded in the distance, the Wing Commander thanked us on behalf of the Air Force and the 28th Bomb Wing, and presented each of us a wing challenge coin. The Boeing technical representative then drove us to the airport where we began a three-leg journey home. All in a day's work!



Post Script

NATO's Kosovo bombing campaign lasted from 24 March to 11 June 1999. The war ended on 11 June 1999 with the Kumanovo Treaty, and Yugoslav forces agreeing to withdraw from Kosovo to make way for an international presence. All deployed B-1Bs safely returned to their home bases shortly after the treaty was signed. However, a USAF F-16 was lost to another Neva-M missile on 2 May 1999. It was also suspected that a large number of NATO UAV's were victims of the Neva-M.

The ALE-50 Towed Decoy System was subsequently installed on USAF F-16s. The "Little Buddy" saved many an F-16 and pilot during the subsequent Iraq war. I do not have a firm number on the number of missiles that were "decoyed" away from the B-1Bs. However, in June 1999 the USAF placed a priority order for 250 ALE-50 Towed Decoys to be sent directly to Ellsworth AFB. I suspect the Memory-Loader Verifier got fixed but do not know for sure. However, we never got our laptop computer back. Perhaps it is still being used! ★



BGen Lopez's 31-year career included duty as a Marine Rifle Platoon and a Sniper Platoon Commander in South Vietnam, Rifle Company Commander, Infantry Battalion Commander and Division Commander (4th Marine Division). He retired from Raytheon Company as a Director of Engineering. He holds the Distinguished Service Medal, Bronze Star Medal (Combat "V"), Navy-Marine Corps Parachutist Wings and other decorations. He has a BS (Mathematics) and MS (Computer Science). He is the Commander, Central California Department and Commander, COL Woolsey Chapter.

Guarding Saddam Hussein

COL ROBERT L. REESE, USA (RET)
 GEN RIDGWAY—PITTSBURGH CHAPTER (018), PA



Rodney W. Dobish is the Executive Director, Facilities Management, at Duquesne University. He is a graduate of Duquesne University and holds a Masters of Arts from the university. During his military career, the Sergeant First Class served tours in Honduras, Korea, and Baghdad, Iraq. He also served as a ROTC Instructor at Carnegie Mellon and Duquesne Universities.

Maryland Army National Guard who died in March 2002 while supporting security operations at the Pentagon.

Members of the activated National Guard unit received an accelerated refresher course in POW detention. He and members of his unit were now faced with new challenges having worldwide attention. Inside one of the cells, unofficially designated as cell #13 and measuring 8 x 20 feet, was one of the world's most recognizable prisoners, Saddam Hussein, the former President of Iraq.

What a fascinating and intriguing story Rod Dobish told GEN Ridgway-Pittsburgh Chapter members of his service in a MP Company comprised of members of the 1st Bn, 107th Field Artillery and 1st Bn 103 Armor. They were assigned the mission of guarding prisoners at a US Army-constructed prison at Camp Cropper, outside Baghdad's airport. Camp Cropper took its name from SSG Kenneth Cropper, a 29-year veteran of the

Imagine having the opportunity to sit face-to-face and have a conversation with a man sought by our country for causing mass murders and heading a corrupt government—or which the newly-formed Iraqi government sentenced him to death by hanging.

He was convicted of crimes related to the 1982 killing of 148 Iraqi Shi'ites and his hanging was carried out by the newly formed Iraqi government on 30 December 2006. Hussein was age 69 at the time of his hanging. In addition, occupying cells in the prison were Hussein's



More than 3,000 detainees were in the care and custody of coalition forces at the Camp Cropper Theater Internment Facility in western Baghdad.

DoD photo Spc. Michael May, USA



Left: Saddam Hussein's jail cell at Camp Cropper. Photo: CNN.net

Right: Saddam Hussein sits before an Iraqi judge. Photo by SSGT D. Myles Cullen, USAF

henchmen who challenged their guards at every opportunity.

Rod Dobish explained that most of his co-workers found it amazing that Saddam Hussein was their prisoner, but he was only one of many detainees held there. The goal of the guards was not to treat him any different from any of the other detainees.

During his first encounter with Hussein, Hussein asked Rod, "Do you know who I am? I am the President of Iraq!"

Rod's response was, "You are just another prisoner and will be treated the same as any other prisoner."

His imprisonment must have been quite a psychological letdown for Hussein who, at one time, had members of his entourage responding to his every whim. How ironic it must have been for Hussein to find himself in prison, just as he had imprisoned many of his opposition during his rise to power and dictatorship of Iraq.

Hussein spent many hours by himself in his small cell with reading material. He could leave his cell for a few hours each day to exercise in the fenced-in compound with other POWs.

Rod further explained that each detainee was a challenge, in part because the detainees had no contact with the outside world except for the guards. Just think of being in this situation yourself, having to deal with prisoners who in their past lives ruled a country without regard to having to answer to anybody for their actions.

The Army began operating Camp Cropper in the spring of 2004. Rod shared with us that the guards were constantly asked questions they could not answer like, "When are we going to be released?" What made matters even more difficult, the detainees could hear explosions around the prison facility with no knowledge of what was happening across their country.

Some of the more notable comments presented to Rod and his guards by the POWs were, "We never thought the United States would come," "We thought you could not fight in the heat of Iraq," "What is the status of my family," and, of course, "I am innocent, so why am I here?" Ironically, they never asked Rod the status of their country, which he found surprising given the pride they proclaimed to have in their country.

One of the things Rod took away from his experience as a guard is the respect for those who work in correctional facilities. Their jobs are all about routine, and it takes a toll on those who work in our country's prisons and jails. He would not want this duty as a full-time profession. ★



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

Wisconsin Vietnam Veterans

THE HONORABLE JOHN A. SCOCOS
SECRETARY OF THE WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



The Vietnam Veterans War Memorial on the National Mall in Washington D.C. is one of the lasting testaments we have to our public memory of the Vietnam War. Its polished granite slabs, each representing a year of conflict, descend below the surface of the mall. The walls grow taller and quieter as the lists of soldiers killed each year expands.

The memorial, funded by veterans themselves years after the war was over, tells the cost of war and the scale of our losses. The mirror-like walls also quietly reflect the faces of those who visit, including those who supported the war, those who opposed it, and those learning about it for the first time. More than half all Americans today have no memory of Vietnam.

As Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, I want Wisconsin citizens and all Americans to act on the need to honor our veterans while they serve and as they return from service, despite any national debate over how our forces are used.

This year we are beginning our activities in recognition of the 50th commemoration of the Vietnam War.

Nearly three million Americans served during the Vietnam era, including 209,000 from Wisconsin. More than 300,000 were wounded, some injured forever. Of the 58,000 men and women's names engraved on the walls of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, 1,229 are from Wisconsin.

What is poorly remembered is that those who fought and survived returned to a nation that in many cases turned its back on them. Returning veterans were not treated well or even as patriotic citizens. They were seen as part of a war people did not like. Many soldiers went so far as to remove their uniforms on their flights home to avoid harassment and ridicule.

Our young men and women served honorably in Vietnam. Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Marines do not make foreign policy; they serve America. They do not swear allegiance to the president or to a political party. Instead, they simply and importantly take a personal oath to selflessly serve, and to support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America.

MYTHS ABOUT VIETNAM

As the war falls farther into the past, facts begin to melt away, and myths glorified by Hollywood and popular culture have risen to take their place.

As we reflect on that war and honor the 200,000 Wisconsin veterans who served in it, it is important to set the record straight.

Today, many view the Vietnam War as one in which military personnel were drafted to fight in a distant land for a cause they did not understand. They were disproportionately poor and minority. They fought for people who did not want help – and, in the end, America suffered its first defeat in war.



These are largely myths. Even so, myths left unchallenged become truths. So let us look at the realities of the Vietnam War:

The Vietnam War was not fought largely by draftees. Two thirds of the soldiers in Vietnam were volunteers. While minorities played a full role in the fighting, 86 percent of the Americans who died fighting in Vietnam were white, middle-class volunteers.

The North Vietnamese Army (NVA) was not a rag-tag army of black-clad peasant guerillas who fought from the shadows. We know from released Soviet Union records that the North Vietnamese Army comprised 27 divisions that were kept at full strength by a communist nation supplying 200,000 new 18-year-olds per year. There was a famous North Vietnamese saying: "Born in the North to die in the South."

Many Viet Cong, the guerilla forces in the South, were, in fact, North Vietnamese soldiers who infiltrated in huge numbers to the South.

The Soviet Union played a larger role than was known at the time. The archives show the Soviet Union may have poured huge amounts of money and weaponry into North Vietnam. By the end of the war, the North Vietnamese Army had full armored divisions, high-tech weaponry and an extremely sophisticated supply network.

US forces were effective. Despite Hollywood portrayals, American soldiers won almost every major battle they fought in Vietnam.

Ho Chi Minh, who is now idolized in Vietnam as a wise, western-educated, democratic leader of North Vietnam, was, in fact, a ruthless, lifetime Stalinist. Trained in the Soviet Union, he took control of North Vietnam by fear. He assassinated political rivals, and removed competition until he was the only representative of Vietnamese nationalism. Under his leadership, the North Vietnamese Army sustained stunning casualties. The North losses were at least 2 million, and seemed willing to continue taking those losses as long as the war continued.

Finally, while the United States failed to stop North Vietnam from capturing the South, it was not exactly a defeat in battle either. The United States agreed in the Paris Peace talks to withdraw from the South in exchange for a return of all US prisoners of war. When the North Vietnamese Army rolled into Saigon in 1975, US forces had been gone for two years. After Vietnam, Soviet expansionism slowed to a crawl and, well, the rest is history. There is no longer a Soviet Union.

The realities of the Vietnam War are harsh. It was a war with no front lines and a war fought in difficult terrain. America's lack of political will deeply restricted military strategy in a war.

Neither Presidents Johnson nor Nixon wanted to risk another world war by attacking North Vietnam and its Soviet supporters.

Through it all, our troops fought bravely and with distinction, only to have their nation turn their backs on them as they returned. Some were even blamed for the war.

WISCONSIN'S HEROES

Military officials awarded six Wisconsin military personnel the Medal of Honor for their gallantry during the Vietnam War. The Medal of Honor is the nation's highest distinction its fighting men and women can receive. Most are awarded posthumously. Here are their stories:



Robert J. Modrzejewski
Capt, USMC

- During Operation Hastings, Capt Robert Modrzejewski and his men were dropped in an enemy-infested jungle to cut a



OPERATION DUSTOFF

The Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs (WDVA) is hosting "OPERATION Dustoff" on 8 November 2013 at the Wisconsin State Capitol to recognize Vietnam veterans and thank them for their service. Veterans from all eras, as well as anyone else who wishes to show their support, is welcome to attend. Details are on the WDVA homepage: www.wisvets.com

trail network. However, they soon discovered a large Viet Cong supply depot and redoubt nearby. The Marines quickly seized and secured the fortress, only to be counterattacked by a numerically superior foe.

- Over the next several days, counterattacks grew larger, and Capt Modrzejewski was wounded. However, he continued leading his forces, in defiance of the enemy's advance, calling in artillery and air strikes mere meters from his position.



Kenneth E. Stumpf
SSG, USA

- On a search and destroy mission, Kenneth Stumpf's unit encountered a series of Viet Cong bunkers and machine gun emplacements, which mowed down three of his men. SSG Stumpf rushed forward under fire of the machine guns and brought back the wounded men, one by one.
- He and his squad then quickly seized two of the front bunkers, but one of them remained. Stumpf, arming himself with extra grenades, again rushed forward while under intense enemy fire and managed to destroy the enemy bunker.



Gary G. Wetzel
SPC, USA

- Gary Wetzel's helicopter assault unit was inserted into a hostile landing zone when it was suddenly attacked. His helicopter took a direct hit and crashed. While rushing to the aid of his wounded aircraft commander, two enemy rockets exploded inches from PFC Wetzel, causing him extensive wounds and the loss of his left arm.
- Despite his wounds, SPC Wetzel returned to his gun well in the helicopter, and destroyed an enemy assault effort. He then again went to save his aircraft commander. Although passing out several times due to blood loss, and after being further wounded, including by a bayonet to the thigh, SPC Wetzel dragged his commander to the safety of a nearby dike.



Harold A. Fritz
CPT, USA

- Captain Harold Fritz led an armored column down a highway when his unit

came under intense crossfire. Wounded in the initial fray, Fritz realized that the column was surrounded. He then ran from vehicle to vehicle, repositioning his men so they could repel the enemy.

- The enemy attacked in force several times, attempting to overrun the column. However, CPT Fritz rallied his defenders, and forced the Viet Cong back after fierce hand-to-hand fighting. When a relief force arrived, Fritz saw that it was not deploying correctly against the ambushers. While under intense enemy fire, he ran to the relief troops, redeployed them and routed the attackers.



Leslie Allen Bellrichard
PFC, USA

- PFC Leslie Bellrichard was in a foxhole with four other soldiers, when enemy mortars bombarded their position. After 30 minutes of barrage, enemy infantry assaulted the position. PFC Bellrichard rose and hurled grenades at the attacking enemy.
- While throwing grenades, a mortar round exploded in front of PFC Bellrichard. It knocked him into his foxhole while he was holding a grenade with the pin pulled. Realizing the threat, he threw himself on the

grenade, which exploded under him. In doing so, he saved the lives of four fellow Soldiers. Mortally wounded, he pulled himself upright, took up a rifle and continued fighting until he succumbed to his wounds.



Lance P. Sijan
Capt, USAF

- Captain Lance Sijan was shot down in his F4-C over North Vietnam. Sijan eluded enemy patrols despite being seriously wounded. Experiencing shock and lack of food, he was captured by North Vietnamese soldiers after six weeks.
- Overpowering one of his guards in his weakened state, he escaped again, only to be quickly recaptured. He was then tortured and interrogated at length, but did not give up any information to his captors, and continued to plan future escape attempts despite being brutally tortured, the result of which was his death.

POW COURAGE

The POW-MIA story of Vietnam is gruesome. Ironically, the new nation of North Vietnam, which successfully fought a war for independence from France, signed the Geneva Convention in 1949. The Geneva Convention outlawed cruel punishment and torture of

prisoners. However, just as the war in Vietnam became a conflict without fronts, it also became a war without rules —especially when it came to treatment of civilians (on both sides) and prisoners.



Donald L. Heiliger
Col, USAF

Two-time Silver Star recipient Don Heiliger took off in his F-105 for his 44th mission, a bombing run northeast of Hanoi, as the war in Vietnam escalated around him during 1967. It was the last mission for the young Air Force officer.

Enemy fire struck his plane, and he struggled to fly it to the Gulf of Tonkin to reach the safety of US Navy ships anchored offshore. However, the wounded plane did not make it. Heiliger and his co-pilot ejected and were captured.

Heiliger’s story mirrors the experiences of the overwhelming majority of the 725 US service personnel, typically Air Force and Navy pilots, captured during the war in Vietnam. They suffered terribly in the hands of their North Vietnamese captors in infamous prisons like the “Hanoi Hilton” and “The Zoo.”

Heiliger ejected safely, but was captured the next morning by villagers and turned over to Communist agents who also picked up his badly injured co-pilot.

Their first stop was the infamous Hoa Lo prison in Hanoi, which became

known as the “Hanoi Hilton” because it had been built as a propaganda-staging center that included a courtyard of flowers. Heiliger and his co-pilot would not see each other again for five years.

Heiliger was quickly transferred to “The Zoo,” where he was held prisoner for six years and rarely let out of his cell. Beatings were common. The food was putrid, sometimes including chicken heads, rotten fish, or hair-covered chunks of unidentifiable meat.

Prisoners in North Vietnam were routinely beaten, then interrogated and, many times, tortured and forced to sign anti-war statements and “confessions” to war crimes — propaganda that was sent back the United States.

Heiliger was never allowed to speak with anyone outside his cell. As days wore on, the prisoners developed a “tap code” in order to communicate with each other through the walls. They remained in touch with one another despite the efforts of their enemies.

In January, Heiliger, like many other prisoners were eventually released and flown to the Philippines to be welcomed by a cheering crowd of 3,000. Everywhere the former prisoners of war went crowds greeted and cheered them. Everywhere, in many cases, except America.

PEACE WITH HONOR

After years of grueling negotiations, the United States and the People’s Republic of Vietnam finally signed the Paris Peace Accords marking the end of direct US involvement the war in Vietnam—the longest war in American History.



The Paris Peace Accords of 1973 ended direct US military involvement, and temporarily stopped the fighting between North and South Vietnam. The agreement was not ratified by the US Senate.

In January 1973, Secretary of State William Rogers and the North Vietnam Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh officially signed the Paris Peace Accords, terminating a decade of fighting. Later that year, Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho won the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts to wage peace in Indochina.

However, behind the pomp, papers, and prize, no peace resulted. The fighting did not stop; the war continued. In effect, the Peace Accords allowed the United States to withdraw from Vietnam, reclaim its prisoners of war, and put the onus of waging a continuing struggle on South Vietnam. It would be South Vietnam's responsibility to prevent Communism from spreading from the north.

President Nixon had promised an end to US involvement in Vietnam. However, he had struggled tremendously with how to end the war while preserving America's honor, appearing not to have been defeated militarily, and achieving the nation's foreign policy goal of containing the spread of Communism. While the idea of US withdrawal seemed simple, America's conflicting goals

in Paris made peace talks difficult to say the least. The hostility between North and South Vietnam, moreover, made a peace settlement between them impossible.

When the North and South Vietnamese delegations arrived in Paris to begin discussions, the two sides could not even agree on the shape of the negotiating table. The North wanted a circular

table to reflect that all were "equals," while the South demanded a square table so the two sides could sit on opposite ends and be represented as separate parties. Even that talk took months. When they finally agreed on a table (round with square tables on the side for staff), negotiations moved even slower. After four years, talks remained deadlocked. The North Vietnamese skirted issues while the South remained adamant on key matters, such as the withdrawal of all North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam (which the North denied existed in the South at all). The United States tried and failed to find compromise.

Meantime, President Nixon slowly withdrew US troops from Vietnam. Progressive US troop withdrawals made the need for a peace agreement increasingly more pressing because Nixon was also anxious to move on to other foreign policy matters, such as opening trade doors with China and concluding arms agreements with the Soviet Union. Ultimately, both efforts finally spurred negotiators in Paris to action.

Nixon's successful overtures to China and the Soviet Union, combined with

agreements between the world's two most powerful Communist countries, convinced North Vietnam to sign for peace. North Vietnamese negotiators faced the disconcerting possibility that its two major supporters could abandon them.

Rapid concessions followed. North Vietnam promised that its troops would stay in the north and agreed to the immediate return of all POWs. South Vietnam, mistrustful of the North, reluctantly agreed to the Accords. However, in exchange, the United States promised military hardware, while also promising that if North Vietnam attacked, the US troops would return.

In the end, Congress did not deliver the promised aid as the United States struggled with a financial recession in 1974 and other budget priorities. When North Vietnamese divisions invaded the South, the United States did not return with troops. Within two years, North Vietnamese mechanized divisions rolled into Saigon. The rest is history. ★



John A. Scocos is the Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs.

In addition to being a retired US Army colonel, he has held many key positions in Wisconsin state government. Mobilized in 2007 and 2008 for service in Iraq, he holds the Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal (1-OLC), Iraqi Campaign Medal (1-OLC), the Combat Action Badge, and other awards and decorations. He is a graduate of Mankato State University and holds a Master of Business Administration degree from Touro University.

Improving Chapter Visibility

CAPT VERNON ELARTH, USAF, (FMR)
SUN CITY CENTER CHAPTER (226), FLORIDA.

Immediate Past CINC LTC Gary Engen, set a goal of improving chapter visibility. Chief of Staff, Brig Gen Art Morrill, has written articles in the *Officer Review* supporting that goal and offering specific ways to achieve it. Improving chapter visibility can certainly assist in creating a presence in your community and this, in turn, can help to achieve positive recruiting results.

Two years, Sun City Center Chapter (226) FL, designed a distinctive MOWW polo shirt for use by chapter members and worked with a vendor to obtain value pricing. Members wore the MOWW shirt to community events, such as Veterans Day and Memorial Day observances, the annual FunFest which showcases clubs and organizations in the community, and at other times. The MOWW shirt created a distinctive brand for the chapter and helped with recruiting results. The Sun City Center Chapter went on to win the National Recruiting Award. Chapter Commander Sheila Greason says that the MOWW shirt has made chapter members recognizable at community events. In addition, when members are wearing the shirt, it has served as a conversation starter about the organization.

During the 2011 National Convention, the Sun City Center chapter commander was asked to make the shirt available nationally. We worked closely with the vendor to create an order form and establish processing procedures. We then reviewed the program with HQ MOWW and obtained their approval to make the official MOWW Polo Shirt available to all members starting in Spring 2012. While the intent of this program is to create a visible brand for the MOWW, any profits derived from this program support our Youth Leadership Conference.

Orders have been received from members throughout the country and a few chapters have adopted the shirt for use on a chapter-wide basis. Additionally, the shirt has been ordered by YLC Instructors for use at YLC conferences. However, to date, only one percent of the active MOWW



members have obtained the MOWW shirt. So, the potential for increased national visibility is huge.

The Gaylord-Dillingham Memorial Chapter (115), Hawai'i, uses the shirt extensively to create a presence in their community. COL Arthur Tulak, Senior Vice Commander of the Chapter, reports that "we decided to demonstrate our pride by wearing the MOWW shirt as our uniform for Chapter events and when representing the Order in the community. Key events for us include the presentations of wreaths at the National Cemetery of the Pacific (Punchbowl) and the State Veterans' Cemetery at Kaneohe, on every Veterans Day and Memorial Day. The MOWW shirt, combined with the MOWW cap, helps us to stand out in the crowd of many other veterans and professional organizations supporting these events." He further stated that they will be "manning a recruiting and information table at our local Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps Exchanges on Oahu. The MOWW shirts will help us to present the image of a professional chapter. We also plan to wear the MOWW shirts, along with the caps, at the Governor's JROTC Parade, and at all supported JROTC events." He concluded, "the shirts are offered at a competitive price."

Using the official MOWW Polo Shirt on a chapter-wide basis will help to create a branding for your chapter, increase the presence in your community, and assist in your recruiting efforts. If you are using the Official MOWW Polo Shirt on a chapter wide basis and are seeing

positive results, please tell us your story at mowwshirts@gmail.com.

The order form for the official MOWW Polo Shirt can be found on the MOWW website, in the MOWW Store area. Discounts are available for orders of ten or more shirts. ★

OFFICIAL MOWW POLO SHIRT



Imprint embroidered
on left chest



**Harriton 5.6 oz.
Easy Blend Polo**

Made with a 5.6-oz 65/35 polyester/cotton pique blend of material. Breathable side vents with a three-button placket, flat-knit collar and cuffs, and a hemmed bottom.

Adult Sizes (Item #105472-M):
S-5XL: Price \$16.50 ea
Colors: Navy
Embroidery Print: Left Chest



CPT Vernon Elarth, USAF, (Fmr), serves as the MOWW Shirt Program Coordinator and as Chairman of the Financial Review Committee. He is a recipient of the Silver Patrick Henry Award and a National Citation for Exceptional Service. He is a Distinguished Graduate of the AFROTC program at the University of California, Berkeley, where he received his B.S. in Business. He attended the Graduate School of Business at the University of Southern California, where he received a Master of Accounting degree. He served four years on active duty from 1966-70, as a Data Automation Officer and was the Officer in Charge of the Computer Center at Altus AFB, OK, and Tuy Hoa AB, RVN. After leaving the Air Force, he began a 32-year career in the insurance industry, where he held financial management and executive positions. During his career, he earned several insurance and auditing certifications. He and his wife retired to Sun City Center, FL, nine years ago.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION

1. Publication Title: Officer Review
 2. Publication Number: A692-760
 3. Filing Date: (Sept. 2013-Oct. 2014) September 20, 2013
 4. Issue Frequency: Monthly (except February and August)
 5. Number of Issues Published Annually: 10
 6. Annual Subscription Price: \$15
 7. Complete Mailing Address of Known Office of Publication (not printer)
435 North Lee Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-2348
Contact Person: Mrs. Julie Behre
Telephone: (703) 683-4911
 8. Complete Mailing Address of Headquarters or General Business Office of Publisher (not printer)
435 North Lee Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-2348
 9. Full Names and Complete Mailing Addresses of Publisher, Editor, and Managing Editor
The Military Order of the World Wars
435 North Lee Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-2348
Managing Editor (Name and Complete Mailing Address)
Brigadier General Arthur B. Morrill III
435 North Lee Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-2348
 10. Owner: Full Name
The Military Order of the World Wars
(a not-for-profit Veterans organization)
Complete Mailing Address:
435 North Lee Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-2348
 11. Known Bondholders, Mortgages, and Other Security Holders Owning or Holding 1 Percent or More of Total Amount of Bonds, Mortgages, or Other Securities: None
 12. Tax Status: Has Not Changed During Preceding 12 Months
 13. Publication Title: Officer Review
 14. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below: September 2013
 15. Extent and Nature of Circulation
- | | Avg. No. of Copies Each Issue During Preceding 12 Months | No. Copies of Single Issue Published Nearest to Filing Date |
|---|--|---|
| a. Total Number of copies (net press run) | 7,659 | 7,048 |
| b. Paid and/or Requested Circulation | | |
| (1) Paid/Requested Outside-County Mail Subscriptions Stated on Form 3541 | 7,401 | 7,006 |
| (2) Paid In-County Subscriptions Stated on Form 3541 (include advertiser's proof and exchange copies) | 0 | 0 |
| (3) Sales Through Dealers and Carriers, Street Vendors, Counter Sales, and Other Non-USPS Paid Distribution | 0 | 0 |
| (4) Other Classes Mailed Through the USPS | 0 | 0 |
| c. Total Paid and/or Requested Circulation (sum of 15b, (1), (2), (3), and (4)) | 7,401 | 7,006 |
| d. Free Distribution by Mail (Samples, complimentary, and other free) | | |
| (1) Outside-County as Stated on Form 3541 | 0 | 0 |
| (2) In-County as Stated on Form 3541 | 0 | 0 |
| (3) Other Classes Mailed Through the USPS | 0 | 0 |
| e. Free Distribution Outside the Mail (Carriers and other means) | 244 | 0 |
| f. Total Free Distribution (Sum of 15d and 15e) | 244 | 0 |
| g. Total Distribution (Sum of 15c and 15f) | 7,645 | 7,046 |
| h. Copies not Distributed | 14 | 2 |
| i. Total (Sum of 15g and h) | 7,659 | 7,048 |
| j. Percent Paid and/or Requested Circulation (15c divided by 15g times 100) | 96.64% | 99.41% |
16. Publication of Statement of Ownership
Will be printed in the October 2013 issue of this publication.
ARTHUR B. MORRILL III, Brigadier General, USAF (Ret) September 20, 2013
Chief of Staff, MOWW



California's Gen Vandenberg Chapter Recognizes Excellence

CDR DON M. MORRIS, USN (RET)
GEN VANDENBERG CHAPTER (213), CA



TOP PHOTO

CPT Richard B. Hathcock, USA (Fmr), Past Chapter Commander, presents CDR Don M. Morris, USN (Ret), with the MOWW Outstanding Service Award for CDR Morris' years of service and his efforts to improve Chapter public relations. PCINC COL Jack B. Jones, USA (Ret), co-presented.



MIDDLE PHOTO

CPT Richard B. Hathcock, USA (Fmr), Past Chapter Commander, presents CWO3 Gene C. Friis, USN (Ret), the Chapter's senior member, with the MOWW Outstanding Service Award. LTC Joseph Righello, USA, Commanding Officer of Camp San Luis Obispo, attended, and PCINC COL Jack B. Jones, USA (Ret) co-presented.



BOTTOM PHOTO

PCINC Col Jack B. Jones, USA (Ret), presents a Certificate of Appreciation to Mr. Mark Landon, the Guest Speaker for the 18 Sep 13 Chapter Membership Meeting.

Sloppy Saluting

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

“There is no sloppiness of dress, no relaxing of respect.”

In covering the American initial battle effort in North Africa, the late US War Correspondent Ernest “Ernie” Taylor Pyle (a US Navy Veteran, and a Purple Heart and Pulitzer Prize recipient) visited the French Foreign Legion at Sidi-bel-Abbes in Algeria. There he observed the conduct of Legionnaires who previously served Vichy France and were then participants with the British, Indians and Americans in fighting the Germans and Italians in Tunisia. He also had many other things to say about the campaign in North Africa but his remarks are pertinent today when it comes to sloppy hand saluting (*see inset*).

When entering an US Air Force Base where Air Force Security Forces personnel staff the entrance gate, an officer gets a smart hand salute. If officers are in civilian clothes and they shows their identification cards indicating officer status, they also get a proper salute. Even a retired officer receives a well-executed hand salute.

Today, the first military gesture a new cadet at the United States Military Academy learns is how to render a proper salute as the new cadet reports to the “Cadet in the Red Sash.” The upper class cadet



“Discipline in the Legion is probably the strictest in the world. It isn’t just a brutal discipline; it was what professional soldiers point to admiringly as the absolute ideal military precision of conduct...”

There is no sloppiness of dress, no relaxing of respect. Soldiers saluted an officer clear across the street. They saluted officers sitting at tables 50 yards away. Neglect to salute costs a Legionnaire eight days in jail.”

ERNIE PYLE
US WAR CORRESPONDENT

THE PITTSBURGH PRESS
SATURDAY, 3 APRIL 1943,
SECOND SECTION, PAGE 9

receiving the hand salute makes sure the new cadet’s upper right arm is horizontally parallel to the ground. The five fingers are extended together reaching to the brow above the right eye as the lower right arm and fingers form a straight line at an angle to the upper arm. That is the way to execute a correct hand salute. For anyone rendering or receiving a hand salute, it is also a compelling gesture—when executed correctly.

Unfortunately, at some US Army posts where civilian security personnel are often examining identification cards at entrance gates, there is no hand saluting because they are not military personnel. However, even when Military Police are performing that task, hand salutes are rare.

The lackadaisical military attitude towards proper recognition may make no difference to an uninitiated civilian entering an Army post under the gaze of a Soldier at the gate. However, to a person eligible to receive a hand salute in keeping with military customs and courtesies, they appreciate what the salute says about pride in service and what Ernie Pyle observed so long ago about the “ideal military precision of conduct.”

Worse still is when the hand salute is rendered in a sloppy, and/or improper way. Salutes such as the “broken arm” motion where the upper arm is not horizontal to the ground is not proper. There is only one proper hand salute, and every man and woman in the United States Armed Forces has a duty to render it correctly. They all should serve with pride, and a proper salute tells all that they do so.

Indeed, it seems some service members, particularly officers, do not realize that every time they salute another or are greeted with a hand salute, their conduct is being observed. It is especially incumbent on officers to render proper hand salutes when appropriate, for officers must always set the standard. A recruit or cadet who observes an officer returning his or her salute improperly cannot be expected to salute properly if the officer providing the leadership example violates the standard.

It also seems that many have their own idea about when salutes are appropriate. They are appropriate outside. They are also appropriate indoors when formally reporting to a superior officer, at changes or command, or when under arms. Other than those, saluting is not appropriate during indoor functions, e.g., during a Dining In or Dining Out. During those functions, one stands at attention when the Colors come forward, etc., unless one is the officer to whom the Colors are being presented. In such circumstances, one simply stands at attention.

Now veterans are permitted to render a hand salute when the national anthem is played, e.g., at an evening retreat formation, or when the American flag passes in



review, or is raised or lowered in an appropriate outdoors ceremony. Many former service personnel, however, just choose to place their right hand over their heart, which is equally acceptable.

Either way, when in the company of service personnel in uniform who are also saluting, one can be sure that those personnel are also under the veteran’s scrutiny. The veteran wants to know that the service members saluting are as proud of their service as the veteran is, and that pride is evident in an appropriate and well-executed hand salute.

Ernie Pyle was killed on a remote island off the shore of Okinawa on 18 Apr 45. Many of the words he wrote found their way into American homes, and consequently he was beloved by those in military service whose lives he touched. Were he to have survived the war he may not have remembered what he wrote about the absence of sloppy saluting

by French Foreign Legionnaires in Algeria. However, he would have surely recognized a proper hand salute were he to have observed a ceremony where service personnel were in attendance and rendering appropriate honors. A sloppy hand salute or a hand salute rendered in inappropriate conditions has no place in any element of the military culture. This is not just “old school;” it is relevant “customs and courtesies.” Consequently, it is incumbent on all to reflect the “ideal military precision of conduct” that Ernie Pyle rightfully observed was vital. ★

Sgt Kyle Storm, crew chief for the number seven jet, salutes Navy LT Mark Tedrow prior to take off. US Marine Corps photo by Sgt Kuande Hall



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.



Nurture & Serve

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

We are now in the second month of the 2013-2014 Operating Year. We had a great last year, and this operating year promises more successes. We have a new leadership team—elected locally during the second quarter of the calendar year IAW the MOWW Bylaws, or just elected at the 2013 MOWW Convention.

We also updated the CINC Goals, which essentially continue the goals we pursued during the previous year. These goals are the essence of the new Strategic Plan.

These goals should be in every chapter's annual activity plan, and progress in achieving them should be tracked at every level of leadership from the chapter (in staff and general meetings) to the region (as an agenda item during conferences).

The Preamble and CINC Goals Are Our Mission

CINC Capt Deborah A. Kash, USAF (Ret), said this about CINC Goals in the Sep 13 Officer Review:

“Importantly, to those of you who accepted leadership positions for this year at all levels of MOWW, please accept my heartfelt thanks. Your leadership will be vital during the coming year as we continue moving forward as an Order. Together, with Companions from throughout our great Order, we will accomplish this year's CINC Goals:

1. Grow chapter membership by an increase of 5% and increase Companion participation in chapter activities.
2. Strengthen chapter outreach programs.
3. Raise MOWW local and national visibility.
4. Enhance leadership training at all levels within our Order.
5. Promote Companion, chapter and community recognition.”

If ever there was a mission tasking for every level of leadership, this is it.

Preserve & Protect Chapters

We must preserve and protect MOWW Chapters so we can serve America.



The Military Order of the World Wars offers a unique service to America. It is not a lobby organization. It does not sell insurance or offer credit cards to veterans. It does not have advertising clogging up its magazine. Why? Because the Order is not focused on serving itself; it is only focused on serving America, honoring veterans and recognizing excellence in service. It does these things through its Companions and chapters. That makes MOWW's chapters the lifeblood of the Order, and essential to the Preamble-based service of its nearly 9,000 Companions.

Unfortunately, the Military Order has merged (closed) a number of chapters in recent years. *Closing chapters is not for the good of the Order.* Instead, it is a very sad situation. However, it can be an avoidable situation if we act soon enough to help preserve and protect chapters. By doing so, we fulfill the promise of our Preamble, which is only made possible by our selfless service through MOWW's chapters in keeping with MOWW's motto, “*It is nobler to serve than to be served.*”

Every chapter operates under the delegated authority represented by a chapter charter issued by the Military Order of the World Wars in keeping with the MOWW Bylaws and Policy Manual. Our chapters are MOWW chapters; they are not independent entities. Chapter

leadership and every Companion takes an oath, essentially, to preserve and protect MOWW's chapters (and thus our Preamble-based mission) by vigorously recruiting, retaining, mentoring and involving an ever increasing number of Companions.

We Companions must ensure chapters have well-developed outreach and internal programs (based on the capabilities and potential of the chapters). We must have a greater number of Companions involved in local chapters so the Order thrives and continues to serve America.

Apart from the outright recruiting of new Companions, this greater involvement is best achieved by ensuring every Companion is personally connected with the MOWW chapter nearest their residence. Local Companions who are not members of the chapter nearest their residence need to be contacted and offered the opportunity to serve locally.

To illustrate, we have what was a historically strong chapter that is currently considering merger (closure). What the chapter has yet to do is pursue the 50 Companions who live locally but who are not affiliated with that local chapter that needs them. Fifty Companions is equivalent of a medium-sized chapter—an untapped and invaluable source of selflessly serving Companions who could more than help that chapter get back on a solid footing. Many other chapters have such untapped Companions resource in their local areas in numbers even greater than 50.

We cannot miss such opportunities—anywhere, ever.

Involvement of Companions in Local Chapters



While a Companion's chapter of affiliation is solely their prerogative, one of the reasons each chapter receives the entire MOWW Membership Database that lists all chapters and Companions each month is to provide chapters the necessary information to contact those Companions living locally who are not members of the local chapter.

The purpose of that contact is to persuade those Companions enjoy local companionship by changing their affiliation to the local chapter. The overarching goal there is to increase the chapter's membership, and to nurture an increase the number and involvement of Companions

serving in that local chapter's Preamble-based activities and MOWW outreach programs. PM Dividends are a very distant second to this core need.

Strengthen the Order

VCINC COL Clay C. Le Grande, Jr., USA (Ret), spoke to this companionship imperative in the Oct 13 Baton Rouge—LTG Middleton Chapter (LA) Newsletter (Vol. 2013-2014, Issue 2). His words should serve as our clarion call:

“Extending the Military Order

The Military Order was founded based on the high ideals of the Preamble to our constitution, and those are the very standards we should be focused on in our service today. We, as individual Companions, all pledge during our installation to support those principles as well as continue to serve our country. We should not take that lightly, but sincerely strive to better our nation through the Preamble's ideals. We can all see that the nation is in great need of that service today.

Many think that the founding of the Military Order was easier during times following the great world wars. However, the history of the Order convinces us that is not true. Founding and organizing the Order and directing its work has never been an easy task. It has always required the dedication and involvement of those that are willing to provide selfless service to the community with no thought of obtaining material personal return from those efforts. That is why each of us must always be diligent and aggressive in recruiting and bringing into the Military Order those rare gems that can over a long period of time provide selfless service to the community. We as individuals, our Military Order, and America will benefit from this effort.

Becoming a Perpetual Member and personally recruiting new Companions this and every year will ensure we continually honor our nation and those that have served her by enshrining their service in the hearts of all citizens—especially America's youth!

We cannot know now what great achievement the next new member we recruit or the next students we send to Youth Leadership Conferences will contribute to our nation.

However, we do know they will be part of the Order's continuing contribution to a patriotically educated citizenry, one steeped in the ideals that made this nation great and for which our veterans and others so willingly served.

Help us Achieve Success!!!
Invite a new prospect to the next chapter meeting.”

com•pan•ion] [kuhm-pan-yuhn] noun

1. a person who is frequently in the company of, associates with, or accompanies another.
2. a person who accompanies or assists another in the capacity of a helpful friend.
-

Promote Companionship in All We Do

Those of you who attended the 2013 MOWW Convention know it was a phenomenal convention... unrivaled companionship, excellent educational seminars, greater recognition, and the election of a new and richly talented Commander-in-Chief, Capt Deborah A. Kash, USAF (Ret).

Let me cite just a few of your accomplishments:

- **KUDOS!** In 2013, 55 Companions were honored with National Citations compared to 29 during the 2012 Convention. Well done to those deserving National Citation recipients, and well done to the commanders at all levels who invested time in nominating these deserving Companions.
- **KUDOS!** Thanks for the great work in chapters and at all levels in re-engaging with Companions whose dues are overdue. We made great progress in reducing the number of those in overdue dues status, and in re-involving Companions in local chapter activities.
- **KUDOS!** Region I led the Order in achieving positive results in working towards the CINC's 5% net increase in membership goal for August 2013.
- **KUDOS!** The following chapters are complimented for their leadership in achieving positive results in achieving the CINC's membership recruiting goal for August 2013: Cape Cod, Worcester, Narragansett Bay, GEN Ridgway, GEN Westmoreland, Knoxville, Sun City Center, Austin, Hill Country, Fort Worth, Greater Indiana, Topeka, and Puget Sound Chapters.
- **KUDOS!** The Central Arkansas Chapter is commended for its notable leadership in exceeding the CINC's membership recruiting goal for August 2013.

Committees Directly Support Chapters

One lesson learned from the past operating years is the need for more direct engagement between national committees and local chapters.

Committees have three core roles: establish and enhance national programs, develop continuity processes and educational materials for their respective program area that can be used at every level, and directly assist chapters in developing award nominations honoring Companions and chapters for excellence. There are essentially two types of programs:

- **Outreach Programs:** Committees directly assist chapters in establishing and/or enhancing MOWW outreach programs at the local level, e.g., National Security, Homeland Security, Law & Order, ROTC, Scouting, Patriotic Education, Monuments & Memorials, Veterans Affairs, and Education & Training.
- **Internal Programs:** Committees directly assist chapters in establishing and/or enhancing MOWW internal programs, e.g., Membership, Information & Publicity, Financial Development, Chapter Activities & Awards, and Historical & Archives.



“It is Nobler to Serve Than to be Served”

In summary, thank you for your service. You are doing great things for America. Your nation needs you.

For those who attended the 2013 Convention, it was great to see you and celebrate our “Companionship.” For those who did not attend, we hope to see you at next year’s convention in Baltimore! ★

Fat

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

Three basic blocks make up nutrition: Protein, Carbohydrates and Fats. In the next few months, I will present a series of three articles about them. This is the first article, and it is about fat. The common thoughts are that all fat is bad and fat free is good. Neither is true.

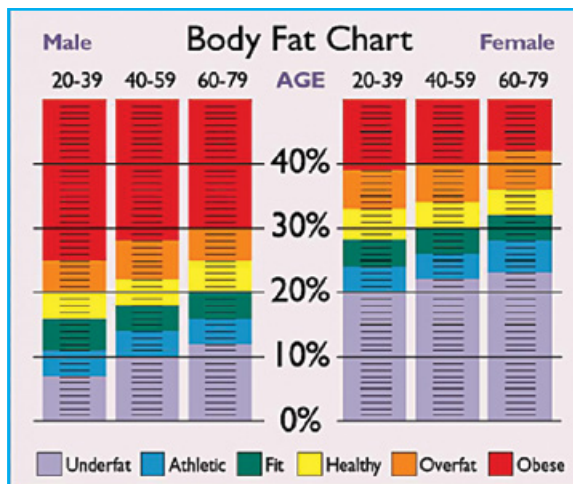
There are good fats. These fats protect your heart and health. The good guys are the so-called “Omega-3 fatty acids.” These fats are essential to physical and emotional health! The bad fats increase cholesterol and disease risks.

We are obsessed with low fat items. Guilt-free baked potato chips, low-calorie candy, fat-free ice cream, etc., have obviously not contributed to a trim society. In fact, obesity has doubled in recent decades. It is the “Trans” and “Saturated” fats that are the bad guys. Product labels usually distinguish them for us. Trans and Saturated fatty acids are the ones that are guilty of clogging arteries, contributing to weight gain, etc.

Seek out monosaturated, polyunsaturated and Omega -3 fatty acids. These keep you on top of your game, feeling well, and they fight fatigue as well keep you in good health. So, check labels and choose correctly.

Be advised it is the mix of fats, not the total amounts of fat, which counts. Where you carry your fat also counts. The fat seen around the abdomen indicates fat surrounding your vital organs. Your liver is in danger. You have an increased chance for resistant diabetes, which is not good. While the ability to store fat may have contributed to the energy and survival of primitive humans, it does little good for those of us who do not run down and fight for dinner. Fat on the hips and thighs is a better location.

Good fat includes olive, canola, sunflower, peanut and sesame oils. Avocados, olives, nuts peanut butter are all “monounsaturated” labeled foods. Soybeans, corn and safflower oils, as well as walnuts, sunflower, sesame, flax and pumpkin seeds, are “polyunsaturated” and pretty good.



BODYSPEX SCALE/BODY FAT PERCENTAGE CHART. The body fat percentage chart is based on guidelines by the American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Source: www.bodyspex.com

Beef, lamb, pork, chicken with skin, milk, cream, butter cheese, ice cream, palm and coconut oil, are very saturated—and no good. Likewise, commercially baked products, most snack foods, shortening, fried foods, and candy bars are no good. (Pity, there is no broccoli on this list.)

So read labels. Choose soft tub margarines with zero Trans fats and no partially hydrogenated oils. Instead of going no fat, go good fat. Choose beans and legumes instead of meats, and olive oil instead of butter...and do not forget to take the skin off the chicken before eating it.

Low fat milk and fish are not too hard to take over red meat and regular milk. Fat has nine calories per gram. Make fat 20-35% of your diet. Label checks and a little math are needed. Cool things to do: cook with olive oil; eat more avocados, (filled with heart/brain healthy fats). A little guacamole goes a long way; a lot of guacamole makes a grand meal—especially here in New Mexico. Olives and nuts are good snack food. Fish over meat is no sacrifice at all.

OK, I know it can be difficult to change but I am trying and you can too. For those who are fit, they knew it all along. ★



“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.

Serving Without Masks

CDR WILLIAM J. HOUSTON, CHC, USN (RET)

CHAPLAIN GENERAL, MOWW

October is an interesting month. It celebrates Yom Kippur, Columbus Day, Navy Day, and ends with Halloween.

This last holiday is a time for unlimited imagination. Whatever fantasy character a child has in mind, there is a costume for it. We all remember dressing up and going out to “trick or treat.” Upon our return home, our parents safely stored the treats and packed away the costumes, and we went on with life as usual.



When I remember these times, now as an adult, the thought comes to me that we have not always put away the masks we wear. These masks have adult names and functions, and we often hide behind them.

Our masks create a history and an image that frequently represents our history as we wish it were, rather than the way it was. Do you want to hear about the great sermon I preached? It probably was not so great to the listeners. We all have those sorts of images and memories.

For many people, those images take on their own reality. However, we Companions know who we are, and we know what we have achieved. All we need to do is to read our Preamble again. That embodies who we are and it represents what we are doing. “It is

nobler to serve than to be served. For us, that is our vision without any masks. ★



“Padre Bill” served as an enlisted Soldier in the Army Counter Intelligence Corps (Korean War). Returning to college after service, he entered the clergy and was later commissioned in the US Navy Chaplain Corps where he served as a chaplain for twenty years. During the TET Offensive, he was the Chaplain at First Med BN (USMC) in Vietnam. He holds the Combat Action Ribbon, Presidential Unit Citations and Navy-Marine Corps Citations. He also served with 2/7, 1st MarDiv, RVN. He is active in several Military organizations, including serving as the chaplain for the California Polytechnic State University Army ROTC.



MOWW WRITING AWARD AT US ARMY WAR COLLEGE

Guam Guard's LTC Robert A. Crisostomo, USA, Receives MOWW Writing Award at US Army War College

REPRINTED FROM A NEWS RELEASE PUBLISHED BY PACIFIC NEWS CENTER, GUAM NEWS (EDITED FOR SPACE).

Continuing professional education in the military is an essential requirement, both to enhance personal knowledge and to further professional development. But one Guam Army National Guard senior officer took it a notch higher while completing his required studies at the US Army War College. Not only did LTC Robert A. Crisostomo graduate with a Master's Degree in Strategic Studies, his strategic research paper, titled "Strategic Guam: Past, Present, and Future", which he submitted to fulfill his requirements, resulted in him receiving the Military Order of the World Wars Writing Award.

This special writing award was only one of twenty-five awards available to the 400 students of the USAWC Academic Year 2013 Class, which graduated last month. A letter from the school's commandant commended LTC Crisostomo for his academic excellence.

In his letter to LTC Crisostomo, MG Anthony A. Cucolo III, wrote, "This recognition signifies excellence in research and writing and places you in the forefront of the Class of 2013, for which you will be recognized at graduation. Moreover, it marks you as one of our brightest and most inspired leaders as you move to the strategic level of our profession."

"I had a very rewarding and value-added experience while attending the United States Army War College. The course of study delved into intricate global problems that have a potential impact on US security and prosperity. My take-away from the year-long course is that global issues, no matter how unrelated to US interests, have an impact one way or another on US strategy and security."

"Guam Guard's LTC Robert A. Crisostomo Receives Key Award at ... (n.d.). Retrieved from http://pacificnewscenter.com/index.php?option=com_content&id=35984:guam-guards-ltc-robert-a-crisostomo-receives-key-award-at-war-college&Itemid=156 br



DALLAS (069), TEXAS

Keep Calm & Gig 'Em

BY GSO LTC DON B. MUNSON, USA (RET)

Region VIII Commander LTC Charles S. Chamberlin, USA (Ret), (Texas A&M, Class of '61) with the Commandant of the Corps of Cadets, BG Joe Ramirez, USA (Ret), giving the traditional Aggie thumbs up, signifying "Gig 'em Aggies!" LTC Chamberlin presented SROTC Cadets of the Military Science program with MOWW ROTC Award of Merit Citations. Later that day, he attended similar ceremonies and presented MOWW awards to top cadets of the Navy/Marine Corps and Air Force SROTC programs.



COL SHEETS (208), NORTH CAROLINA

AFJROTC Awards Night at Laney High School

BY LT COL GARY O. GREEN, USAF (RET)

Strong community support highlighted the 30th annual AFJROTC Honors and Awards Night held on 7 May 2013. Members of respective fraternal and military support organizations presented medals, ribbons and certificates to exceptional cadets in the Michael J. Jordan Gymnasium at E. A. Laney High School, Wilmington, NC.

The recipient of the Military Order of the World Wars Medal was Cadet Ian Syme. Companion Maj Erik Cobb, USAF (Ret), of the COL Sheets Chapter, Wilmington, NC made the presentation.

For more information you are invited to see <http://www.nhcs.net/laney/AFJROTC/>



MAJ GEN WADE (020), WASHINGTON, DC

"All Gave Some, Some Gave All"

BY COL (DR) S. JOHN WHIDDEN, USA (RET)
ASST SURGEON GENERAL, MOWW

Together with Companions and family members, COL (Dr) S. John Whidden, USA (Ret), presented a wreath on behalf of the Order at the WW II Memorial in Washington, DC, on Memorial Day 2013.



MG (BVT) CHAMBERLAIN (003), MAINE

MOWW Companion Teaching in Okinawa

BY MG STEVE NICHOLS

Maj Constance E. Hoksch, USAF, formally PMS (Professor of Military Science) at Brewer High School in Eastern Maine, and a MOWW Perpetual Member, is now a PMS at Kadena High School (KHS) Air Force JROTC on the island of Okinawa.

When Maj Hoksch contacted the Chapter concerning receiving MOWW JROTC Medals and Certificates for her Air Force cadets, the Chapter was able to assist her through HQ MOWW. Her school is one which receives its medals directly from HQ MOWW, which is funded via Companions' donations to the annual CINC Solicitation.

(L-R) Photo top: Maj Constance E. Hoksch, USAF, congratulates a deserving cadet during an award presentation in Okinawa; **Below:** Maj Hoksch receives her Chamberlain Chapter membership pin and certificate at Brewer High School.



SUN CITY CENTER (226), FLORIDA

Fifth Consecutive Win for Sun City Center Chapter

BY CAPT B. FRANK KEPLEY, USN (RET)

Sun City Center was recently presented the national award for the "Best Mid-Sized MOWW Chapter" at the National Convention held in Dallas, TX, from 14-17 August 2013. This is the fifth consecutive year that the Sun City Center chapter has received the award.

Accepting the award, (L-R): Chapter Senior Vice Commander Jim Warchol, IPCINC LTC Gary Engen ; Chapter Commander Charlie Conover; Past Chapter Commander, Sheila Greason, and Chapter Companion Tom Turpin.



COL WOOLSEY (113), CALIFORNIA

Memorial Day Ceremony

BY BGEN FREDERICK R. LOPEZ, USMCR (RET)

On 27 May 2013 the Chapter participated in the Memorial Day Ceremony conducted at the Santa Barbara Cemetery. Companion BGen Frederick R. Lopez, USMCR (Ret), gave the keynote address. This year we recognized the Veterans of the Korean War as we approach the 60th anniversary of the signing of the armistice. Companion Col Mike Maloco led the aircraft flyover and second pass "Missing Man" formation.

Retiring the colors: BGen Frederick Lopez and grandson Ryan Marsh salute.



GEN VANDENBERG (213), CALIFORNIA

Law Enforcement Officer of the Year

BY CPT RICHARD B. HATHCOCK, USA (FMR)

Paso Robles PD Officer Bobby Yarnall was the recipient of the Vandenberg Chapter’s Law Enforcement Officer of the Year Award. 2012-2013

(L-R): *Photo right* Paso Robles PD Officer Bobby Yarnall, grandson Ryan Havernall, wife Karen Yarnall and Past Chapter Commander CPT Richard B. Hathcock, USA (Fmr); *Photo left*: From Paso Robles PD: LT Tim Murphy; SGT David Opheim; CAPT Robert Burton; Officer Bobby Yarnall with MOWW’s CPT Dick Hathcock and PCINC COL Jack Jones, USA (Ret).



PHILADELPHIA (017), PENNSYLVANIA



Memorial Tribute to Swenson Graduate Camy Florexil Swenson AFJROTC at Arlington National Cemetery

BY MAJ WILLIAM R. MAGILL, USA (RET)

On 17 April 2013, Cadets marched the half mile to Section 60—final resting place of casualties from the War on Terror.

Seventy cadets paid tribute to the service and sacrifice of fallen hero Camy Florexil. Florexil joined the Army in September 2005 when he was 18, after attending the Swenson Arts and Technology High School in Philadelphia. On 3 August 2007, SPC Camy Florexil was killed after an explosive device detonated near his vehicle in Baghdad. He had been in Iraq for five months.

Swenson AFJROTC is instructed by Chapter Companion Lt Col Paul Willey, USAF (Ret).





Medal of Honor Recipient

Staff Sgt Ty Michael Carter, USA, received the Medal of Honor during a ceremony at the White House, 26 August 2013, for extraordinary gallantry and selfless actions during the Battle of Kamdesh at Combat Outpost Keating, Afghanistan, on 3 October 2009.



Staff Sgt Carter was also inducted into the Pentagon's Hall of Heroes. He is the fifth living recipient to be awarded the Medal of Honor for actions in Iraq or Afghanistan.



Memorial Seeks Relatives of Thirteen Virginians Killed While with RCAF in WWII

The Virginia War Memorial wants to find the relatives of 13 Virginians who were killed in action while serving in the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War II.

Many Americans enlisted in the Canadian armed forces before the U.S. entry in World War II in December 1941. “Unfortunately, records of these individuals are sketchy,” the War Memorial says.

Before America’s entry into World War II, 9,000 Americans enlisted in the RCAF to fight the Axis nations.

As a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Canada had joined England in declaring war on Nazi Germany in 1939. Of these Americans, 764 were lost in combat missions.

“The names of the 9,231 Virginians who served in our US military and were killed in action during World War II are engraved on the glass and stone walls of the Shrine of Memory here at the Virginia War Memorial

in Richmond,” said Jon Hatfield, the War Memorial’s Executive Director, in a statement.

“It is fitting that we honor these 13 Virginians who also gave the ultimate sacrifice in service to Canada, our neighbor and ally in the fight for freedom,” Hatfield said.

TRACK Program—A Game Changer For Wounded Veterans



Zachary Dunn is nearly 10 years and 7,000 miles away from the day his life nearly ended in April 2004 while on patrol in Fallujah.

Suffering from shrapnel wounds all over his head and upper body from the roadside bomb blast, Dunn was shipped back to the States to recover and was medically discharged from the Marines the following year. The years that followed were “an up-and-down ride,” Dunn said.

In 2007 Dunn founded the Wounded Warrior Project and in 2012 began its TRACK program. The program, started in 2008 in Jacksonville and now also in San Antonio, guides the Soldiers through their first year of college life and facilitates the transition from combat Soldier to student. About 15 veterans are accepted for TRACK each semester and 92 have graduated so far.

Toward the end of the course, veterans work a paid internship at a business related to their chosen field of study. It has been a game changer for many veterans: “a complete 180 from my life before,” Dunn said.

Their physical demands are met by a personal trainer who works to rebuild their bodies. A mind trainer of sorts also is on staff.

Read more at Jacksonville.com: <http://jacksonville.com/news/metro/2013-09-13/story/track-program-game-changer-wounded-combat-veterans#ixzz2gewPSMut> ★

Correction

In the September 2013 print edition of *Officer Review*, VCINC COL Clay Le Grande, Jr.’s rank was incorrectly listed. We regret any inconvenience this may have caused.



"IT IS NOBLER TO SERVE THAN TO BE SERVED"

OFFICER REVIEW

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS

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We welcome articles, photographs and letters to the editor for possible publication in the *Officer Review*.® Materials submitted may be edited for length, space, style and clarity. Please e-mail submissions to the Editor-in-Chief, *Officer Review*®: mowwcs@comcast.net

When submitting materials please include your rank, name, service, mailing address, daytime telephone number, e-mail address and your chapter affiliation. No responsibility is assumed for materials submitted for publication.

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YOUTH RECOGNITION

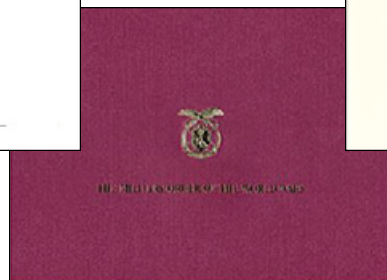
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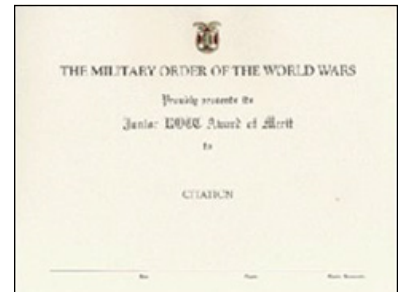
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