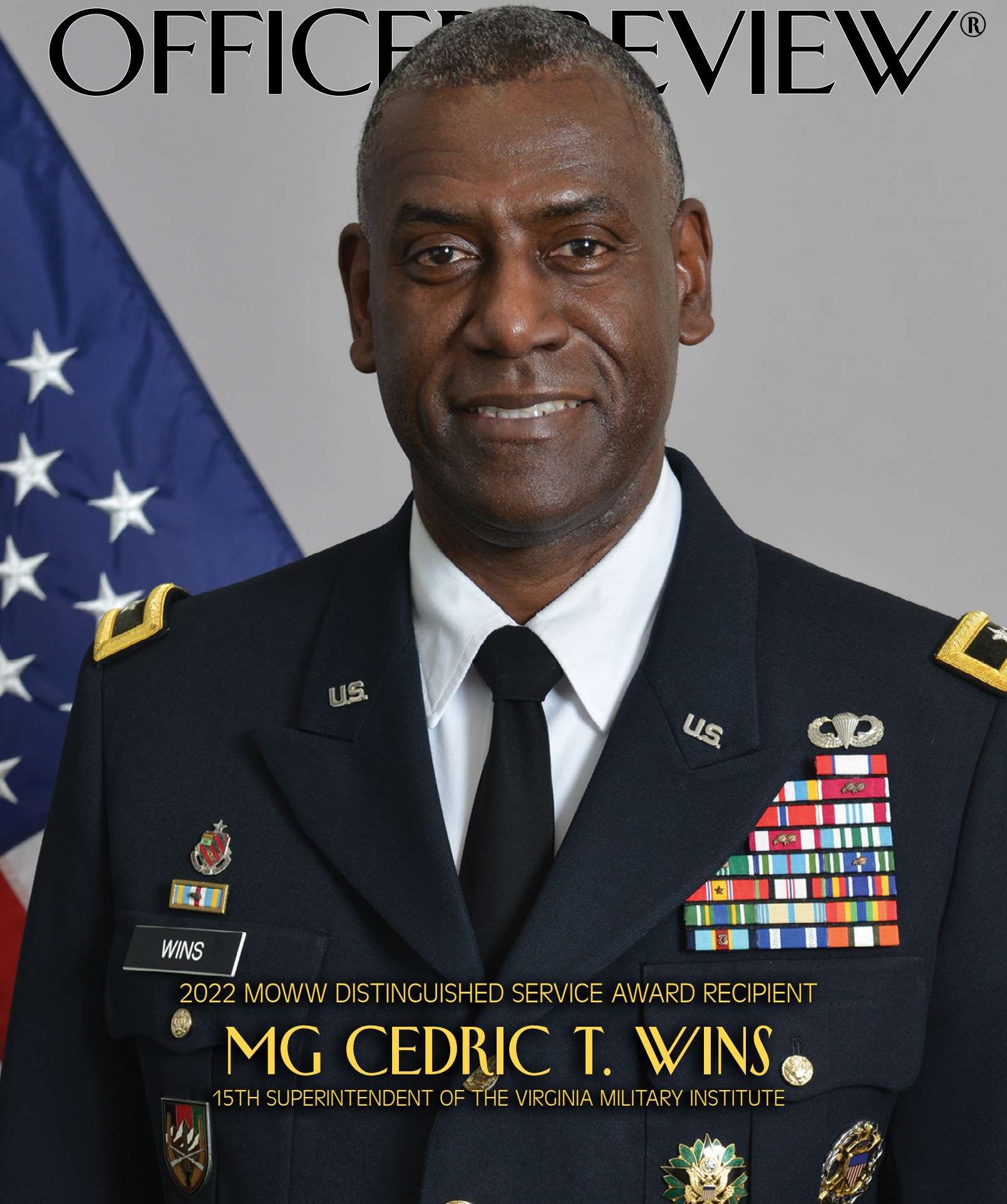


THE

JULY-AUGUST 2022

# OFFICER REVIEW®



2022 MOWW DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD RECIPIENT

**MG CEDRIC T. WINS**

15TH SUPERINTENDENT OF THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE





"I cannot say whether things will get better if we change; what I can say is they must change if they are to get better."

—GEORG C. LICHTENBERG

Dear Companions,

Lichtenberg was an 18th-century German physicist and satirist whose words are prescient when specifically discussing the Order's future. Senior leadership has spent the better part of OY 2021 identifying areas within the Order that need refreshing so the Order can better complete its mission, remain viable and sustainable and grow the membership.

For over thirty years, the Order has consistently identified two main areas of concern; an aging membership and a lack of recruitment. Previous MOWW publications have addressed these challenges without enduring success. Over the past year, we have learned that our organization appears obsolete to the very population of younger officers we attempt to recruit. The Order is virtually unknown to the general veteran population. Further, our website appears antiquated and does not reflect modernity in its appearance or functionality. Even our name reflects wars that are fading into the memory of our citizenry and whose participants are rapidly being lost to our membership. Younger officers faced with multiple competing veterans organizations are not readily seeing the value of the Order.

To remedy this situation, senior leadership is working with a branding and marketing firm to develop marketing tools, update computer and print graphics, help create a recruiting campaign and, in general, refresh the image seen by the veteran community. Concurrently, the MOWW website is being modernized to be more user-friendly. Additionally, the Strategic Planning Committee is reviewing the current MOWW Strategic Plan (2020-2025) to ensure that it meets the needs of the Order and to recommend thoughtful changes. Finally, senior leadership is assessing changes needed to address IRS membership requirements for Tax-Exempt organizations, which must be met or will pose an existential threat to the Order. We are developing a comprehensive plan to improve the Order and place it on a path to success, viability, and sustainability. As Max De Pree once said, "We cannot become what we want by remaining what we are." Your ideas and help are needed.

Sincerely,

LTC MICHAEL A. OKIN, MD, USA (Retired)  
Commander-in-Chief, MOWW & CEO, MOWW, Inc

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# OFFICER REVIEW®

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## ON THE COVER

MG Cedric T. Wins, USA (Retired) was chosen by CINC LTC Okin as the Order's 2022 Distinguished Service Award Recipient.





## MG CEDRIC T. WINS, USA (RETIRED)



Retired MG Cedric T. Wins serves as the 15th superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute following an affirmative vote in April 2021 by the VMI Board of Visitors Executive Committee. MG Wins is a 34-year veteran of the US Army and a 1985 graduate of the Institute.

During his time as a cadet at VMI, Wins was a standout basketball player who finished his basketball career as one of the top five scorers in school history. Over his four years at VMI, he helped lead the team from last place in the Southern Conference to the Southern Conference finals during his first-class year. In 1985, he graduated with a bachelor of arts in economics and commissioned into the Army as a field artillery officer.

He is a graduate of the Field Artillery Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, Command and General Staff College, and the National War College. He holds a master's degree in management from the Florida Institute of Technology and a master's degree in national security and strategic studies from the National War College.

MG Wins was the first Commanding General of the US Army Combat Capabilities Development Command (CCDC), having assumed that role when the Research, Development and Engineering Command (RDECOM) became the CCDC upon transition into the Army Futures Command (AFC) on 3 February 2019. Prior to that, Wins served as the RDECOM Commander.

Before his assignment as RDECOM Commander, Wins served as Director, Force Development in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8. During his 34 years of service, he held leadership and staff assignments in the 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (Light), Fort Ord, California; the 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division, Eighth United States Army, Korea; Combined



Army Support Command (CASCOM), Fort Lee, Virginia; Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, G-3/5/7, Headquarters Department of the Army and the Joint Staff, The Pentagon; the 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas; Strategic Planning, J-8, US Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), MacDill Air Force Base, Florida; Program Analysis Evaluation Directorate (PAED), Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G-8; and the Requirement Integration Directorate (RID), Army Capabilities Integration Center, Joint Base Langley-Eustis, Virginia.

His deployments include Task Force Sinai, Multinational Force and Observers, Egypt, Operations Officer, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 21<sup>st</sup> Infantry (Light); Program Executive Officer, Joint Program Executive Office–Afghanistan Public Protection Force, Combined Security Transition Command–Afghanistan, Operation Enduring Freedom; and Deputy Commander, Police, North Atlantic Treaty Organization Training Mission–Afghanistan/ Combined Security Transition Command–Afghanistan, Operation Enduring Freedom.

His awards and badges include the Distinguished Service Medal (with One Oak Leaf Cluster), the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Legion of Merit (with One Oak Leaf Cluster), the Bronze Star Medal, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal (with One Oak Leaf Cluster), the Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal (with Two Oak Leaf Clusters), the Joint Service Achievement Medal, the Army Achievement Medal (with One Oak Leaf Cluster) and Parachutist Badge, Joint Chiefs of Staff Identification Badge and Army Staff Identification Badge. ★

<https://www.vmi.edu/>





# “Preserving the Past While Embracing the Future”

<b>Tuesday, 2 August 2022   Dress: Casual</b>			
TIME	EVENT	LOCATION	ATTENDEES
0800-1000	Pre-Convention EXCOM Breakfast	ANCHOR	EXCOM Members
<b>0900-1400</b>	<b>Golf Tournament &amp; Lunch</b>	<b>Hidden Hills Country Club</b>	<b>All Attendees</b>
1445-1645	Council of Area Commanders (CAC)	PORT	CAC, CINC, SVCINC, CS
1700-1800	Hann-Buswell Memorial Chapter Meeting	PORT	H-B Chap Members
<b>Wednesday, 3 August 2022   Dress: Casual</b>			
<b>0900-1700</b>	<b>Tour 1: St Augustine Experience</b> <b>LUNCH AS DESIRED</b>		<b>All Attendees</b>
1800-2100	CINC Welcome Buffet	WINDSTAR BALLROOM	All Attendees
<b>2022 MOWW Convention</b>			
<b>Thursday, 4 August 2022   Dress: Casual (Hann-Buswell Memorial Chapter Dinner: Mess Dress)</b>			
0700-0800	Activity Walk / Yoga		All Attendees
0700-0900	Council of Past CINC's Breakfast	TUG ROOM	CPC/CINC/SVCINC/CS
0915-0930	CINC Introduction	WINDSTAR BALLROOM	All Attendees
0930-1000	“Our Duty to History and Future Companions” Presentation	WINDSTAR BALLROOM	All Attendees
<b>0915-1215</b>	<b>Tour 2: Jacksonville River Tour</b>		<b>All Attendees</b>
1015-1045	MOWW Brand Strategy	WINDSTAR BALLROOM	All Attendees
1100-1200	Workshop: MOWW Website / Social Media	WINDSTAR BALLROOM	All Attendees
<b>1200-1300</b>	<b>LUNCH AS DESIRED</b>		
1300-1445	Iraq/Afghanistan Veteran Panel / Q&A	WINDSTAR BALLROOM	All Attendees
1500-1645	Workshop: PEC: How to Start a YLC/YLS	WINDSTAR BALLROOM	All Attendees
1800-2100	Hann-Buswell Memorial Chapter Dinner <b>DINNER AS DESIRED</b>	WINDSTAR BALLROOM	H-B Chap Members
<b>Friday, 5 August 2022   Dress Casual</b>			
0700-0800	Activity Walk / Yoga		All Attendees
0830-1100	Convention   Business Session I	PORT CLASSROOM	All Attendees
1130-1330	MOWW Awards Luncheon	WINDSTAR BALLROOM	All Attendees
1345-1415	Candidate Orientation	PORT CLASSROOM	National Candidates
1415-1500	National Candidate presentations	PORT CLASSROOM	All Companions
1415-1545	Teller Meeting	ROPE CLASSROOM	Tellers
1500-1545	National Delegate Voting	PORT CLASSROOM	Nom Cmte Delegates
1600-1645	Non-Denominational Worship Service <b>DINNER AS DESIRED</b>	WINDSTAR BALLROOM	As Desired
<b>1700-2200</b>	<b>Jacksonville Jumbo Shrimp AAA Baseball Game</b>		<b>All Attendees</b>
<b>Saturday, 6 August 2022   Dress Casual (CINC Banquet: Mess Dress)</b>			
0730-0830	MOWW Memorial Service	WINDSTAR BALLROOM	All Attendees
0900-1200	Convention   Business Session II	WINDSTAR BALLROOM	All Attendees
<b>1000-1400</b>	<b>Tour 3: Jacksonville Experience</b> <b>LUNCH AS DESIRED</b>		<b>All Attendees</b>
1300-1400	MOWW Strategy Brief	WINDSTAR BALLROOM	All Attendees
1415-1530	Patriotic Education Committee Meeting	ROPE CLASSROOM	Committee MBRs
1415-1530	Veterans Affairs Committee Meeting	TUG ROOM	Committee MBRs
1415-1530	ROTC Committee Meeting	OUTBOUND ROOM	Committee MBRs
1415-1530	Public Safety/Law & Order Committee Mtg	COMMERCE/DOCKSIDE	Committee MBRs
1415-1530	Information & Publicity Committee Mtg	RIGGING ROOM	Committee MBRs
1415-1530	Homeland Security Committee Mtg	SAIL ROOM	Committee MBRs
1800-1845	CINC Receiving Line & Reception	BALLROOM FOYER	All Attendees
1900-2100	CINC Banquet	WINDSTAR BALLROOM	All Attendees
<b>Sunday, 7 August 2022   Dress Casual</b>			
0800-1130	Post-Convention EXCOM Breakfast	ANCHOR	EXCOM Members
0800-1130	EXCOM Spouse/Partner Breakfast	NAVIGATOR	Spouses/Partners



# “Preserving the Past While Embracing the Future”

2022 MOWW NATIONAL CONVENTION • JACKSONVILLE FL

**The Commander-in-Chief  
of the  
Military Order of the Worlds Wars  
cordially invites you  
to attend the  
2022 MOWW Convention**

**Tuesday, 2 August 2022 (Golf Tourney)**

**Convention follows**

**Wednesday, 3 August 2022 through  
Saturday, 6 August 2022**

**Southbank Marriott Hotel  
1515 Prudential Dr, Jacksonville, FL 32207**

**Reservations: 904-396-5100**

**The 2022 MOWW National Convention is  
Hosted by Region VI and the Northeast FL Chapter**



## NATIONAL OFFICER CANDIDATES

### **Commander-in-Chief (CINC)**

LTC Michael A. Okin, MD, USA (Ret)

### **Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief (SVCINC)**

BG Victor S. Perez, USA (Ret)

### **Vice Commanders-in-Chief (VCINCs)**

(4 positions)

Lt Col Charles R. Conover, Jr., USAF (Ret)

CAPT Deborah A. Dombeck, USCG (Ret)

CAPT Edward W. Gantt, USN (Ret)

Lt Col Marlon Ruiz, USAF (Ret)

Lt Col David J. Worley, USAF (Ret)

### **Treasurer General**

Col Jerry E. Knotts, USAF (Ret)

### **Judge Advocate General**

CPT Harold Greenberg, USA (Ret)

### **Surgeon General**

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

### **Chaplain General**

LCDR Debra F. Rogers, Ed.D. USN (Ret)

### **Historian General**

HPM Charles W. Bennett, Jr.

The above list of Candidates for National Office does not preclude individual candidates from being nominated from the floor during the Nominating Committee process or from the National Convention floor.

A Biography, photo, and Platform Statement for the above Candidates for National Office will be published in the 2022 MOWW Almanac.

## CONVENTION HOTEL

### **SOUTHBANK MARRIOTT HOTEL**

1515 PRUDENTIAL DR, JACKSONVILLE, FL 32207

RESERVATION DATES: 2-7 AUGUST

RESERVATIONS: 904-396-5100

RESERVATION LINK:

[HTTPS://WWW.MARRIOTT.COM/EVENTS/START.MI?ID=1644439502791&KEY=GRP](https://www.marriott.com/events/start.mi?id=1644439502791&key=GRP)

ADA ROOMS CONTACT JIM HANEY: 813-220-8758

ROOMS BEFORE/AFTER CONVENTION CONTACT

AARON AT 904-421-4485

VISIT [WWW.MOWW.ORG](http://WWW.MOWW.ORG) FOR CONVENTION INFO





## A SHORT HISTORY OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS

COMPILED BY MR. CHARLES W BENNETT, HPM  
ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL MOWW

The “Great War” was over, and US military officers were returning home. Their Commander-in-Chief, General John J. Pershing, counseled his wartime leaders, “...May I ask that you carry home your high ideals and continue to live as you have served,” and many veteran officers sought to fulfill that request. Recalling veteran military officer organizations from earlier wars, such as the Society of the Cincinnati [Revolutionary War] and the Order of the Loyal Legion [Civil War], many returning officers wished to form their own order, serve their communities, and maintain the fraternal bonds forged on the battlefield.

To that end, a group of veteran officers formed “American Officers of the Great War” (AOGW) in late 1918. The AOGW was incorporated on 27 January 1919, in Washington, DC. By the summer of 1920, there were Chapters with members from 461 different cities and towns across the United States and in Alaska, Hawaii, Canada, Cuba, and other countries.

The first National Convention of the American Officers of the Great War was held in Detroit, MI, from 6-11 September 1920. Members, called Companions, from twenty-two Chapters attended. During this gathering, the name of the Order was changed to “The Military Order of the World War (MOWW).”

The MOWW flourished, and by 1921 there were fifty-five Chapters countrywide. Led by Major General George H. Harries as the first Commander-in-Chief from 1920 through 1925, the Order weathered organizational and financial issues yet continued to grow.

The Great Depression was a challenge for the MOWW. Patriotism, ensuring an appropriate

national defense, confronting the menace of communism, and improving the conditions for disabled veterans became its mission. When the United States was attacked in December 1941, the MOWW and its members offered any service required by the country. During World War II, the Order’s name was changed to “The Military Order of the World Wars.”

One of the Order’s greatest tasks over the years has been promoting patriotism, good citizenship, and individual responsibility. In the 1950s, the

“Love of Country and the Flag” project matured into partnerships with JROTC and ROTC programs in high schools and colleges. By 1994, virtually all of the 162 MOWW Chapters were involved.



*Military Order of the World War at the White House with President Coolidge, 1924. Source: Library of Congress*

Other programs include sponsoring Youth Leadership Conferences (YLCs) and supporting the Boy and Girl Scouts at the chapter level. This is an opportunity for MOWW Chapters to recognize outstanding young men and women and teach the values and ideals that have made America great.

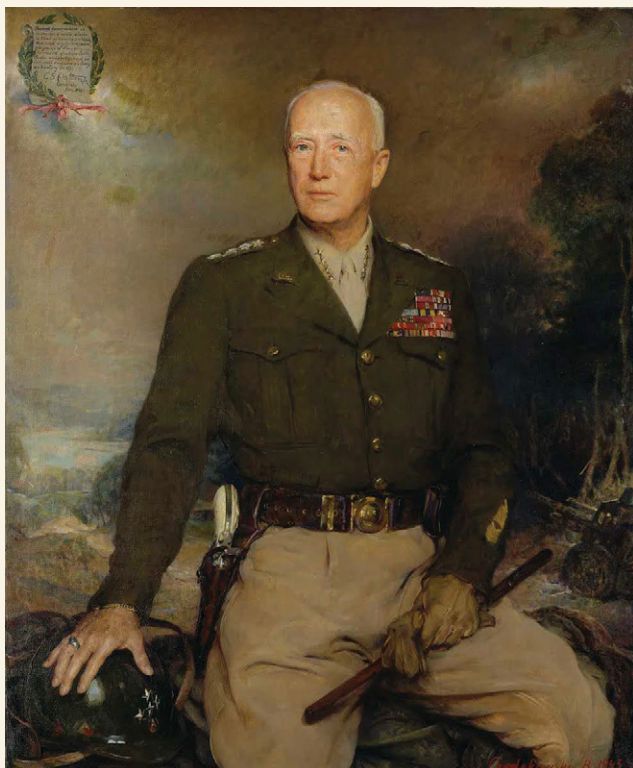
The MOWW has recognized many national leaders as Honorary Commanders-in-Chief of the Order. They include General John J. Pershing, President Herbert C. Hoover, General George C. Marshall, President Harry S. Truman, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, President Ronald W. Reagan, President George H. W. Bush, and General Peter Pace.

The Military Order of the World Wars continues to embody capabilities and precepts that distinguish it from other veterans’ organizations. The challenge for the Military Order of the World Wars and its Companions in the 21st Century is to continue to serve while remaining true to the mission and ideals developed over its century-long history. ★



# PATTON THE UNPREDICTABLE?

BG RAYMOND E. BELL, JR., PHD, USA (RET)  
BG BULTMAN CHAPTER (AT-LARGE), MOWW



**It was predictable that Patton would do the unpredictable.**

Of all the works, books, and theses on the service of MG George S. Patton Jr., has there ever been anything written about his predictability? Examined in minute detail, little has not been uncovered or discussed about Patton's military career and his generalship. And yes, there has been much speculation. For example, what would have happened to Patton had not there been the two slapping incidents in 1943 in Sicily and the American press had not exploited the events? The subject has been discussed *ad nauseam*, particularly from the perspective of his later participation in the northwest European campaign. Were the Sicilian incidents predictable? Probably only a psychiatrist can provide a credible explanation. For all the interest in Patton, nevertheless, examining the factor of predictability in his character allows for yet another view of the still very intriguing army officer.

*George S. Patton, Jr., by Boleslaw Jan Czedekowski, National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution.*

## Mexico

One can start with Patton's role in the 1916 punitive expedition into Mexico commanded by then-Brigadier General John J. Pershing.

Patton, assigned to the 8th Cavalry Regiment at El Paso, Texas in 1915, had petitioned Pershing to accompany him because Patton sought what he perceived as an opportunity to see action in battle. Achieving his goal, he was to go on and endear himself to Pershing because of his "... endurance, stamina, and uncomplaining nature, his willingness to do more than ordered, and his initiative in seeing it done ...."

Patton was assigned to Pershing's staff, where he performed the duties of an aide. Such duties in combat normally consisted of performing personal and headquarters tasks, liaising with units and individuals, and delivering orders in the commander's name to subordinate or peer units.

Engaging in close combat with the enemy is not generally considered an activity associated with such an aide's duties. Yet, during the Mexican campaign that is exactly what Lieutenant Patton did.

In May 1916, Patton got his sought-after opportunity to see action, but in an unpredictable way. He was to distinguish himself while on a routine mission to purchase corn for the expedition from local sources. While returning to headquarters, he and his entourage of motor vehicles came upon fifty horsemen in the hamlet of Rubio. They were irregulars whom Patton perceived as Villistas, members of the indigenous Mexican force Pershing was trying to punish for its attacks against United States citizens and interests. Patton, however, as the better part of valor, decided to avoid them and instead ride to nearby San Miguel, a ranch owned by the Cardenas family, key players in the revolutionary activities taking place in the country at the time.





***“Do your duty as you see it, and damn the consequences.”***

*Second Lieutenant George S. Patton during the Mexican Expedition, 1916.  
Source: US Army Center of Military History*

As Patton and an unarmed soldier approached the hacienda where “Colonel” Julio Cardenas, a known Villista, happened to be hiding, several mounted caballeros, exhibiting aggressive behavior, rode towards the two Americans. Patton did not take any chances, and as the horsemen bore down on them with the evident intent to kill, he, an excellent marksman, shot the horses with his pistol, dropping both of them. The now dismounted men took up firing positions, but before they could dispatch Patton and his accompanying soldier, Patton shot and killed them. Lashing the dead men to an automobile’s radiator, Patton and his small group drove back to Pershing’s headquarters along with the purchased corn. The incident so impressed Pershing that henceforth, he named Patton “the bandit.”

Several questions present themselves as to Patton’s predictability as it manifested itself in his conduct leading up to and in Mexico. Certainly it was predictable that Patton, seeking action, would have presented himself to Pershing as a candidate to participate in the expedition to go after Pancho Villa.

Patton was not unlike any other young, aggressive officer in seeking to prove himself in battle. But was it predictable for him to go “to the top” (by personally soliciting service on Pershing’s immediate staff) in his quest for action? As noted, being on a headquarters staff at the time seldom placed an officer in a position to engage directly in combat. Indeed, by seeking a post on such a staff, he was taking a chance that he might not get the opportunity to come face to face with the enemy. It was, on the other hand, not a question that Patton, placed in a position where he had to defend

himself, would shoot and kill adversaries attacking him.

It was not a question of predictability to shoot those advancing on him. But was it predictable for him to deviate from his mission and not return directly to headquarters after accomplishing his foraging mission? He took a risk in going to the Cardenas hacienda, to what purpose is unclear although he was not spoiling for a fight in doing so.

## World War I

In Mexico, Patton, in any case, showed he was not one to stay out of harm’s way.

A little more than two years later, after the initial Pershing-led force incursion into Mexico, Patton again put his life in jeopardy.

As commander of the 1st (later the 304th) Tank Brigade, he personally participated with his lead tanks in the September 1918 attack against the Germans in the St. Mihiel salient. He earned the disapproval of Brigadier General Samuel D. Rochenbach, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces’ tank corps, for not remaining instead in his tank brigade headquarters during the ensuing battle. As a seeker of action, it was predictable that Patton would be close to the front with his men and tanks.

On September 26, 1918, Patton deployed the two light tank battalions of his 1st Tank Brigade in support of American troops engaged in the Meuse Argonne campaign. Patton’s previous conduct in harm’s way at the St. Mihiel salient was to make his subsequent behavior in the upcoming campaign predictable. This time, Patton, predictably unpredictable, blatantly disregarded



Rochenbach's directive to stay at his command post and instead left for the battle on foot, taking messenger runners and several staff officers with him.

Arriving in the vicinity of the French town of Cheppy, where the American 35th Division had been held up by numerous German machine guns, Patton found confusion reigning. His tanks were adding little to defeating a stubborn enemy, so he set about personally to engage the foe taking advantage of the opportunity to see his tanks accomplish their mission without regard for his personal safety and against the orders of his commander. In doing so, he received a machine gun wound in the thigh, which put him out of action. His time in combat had come to an end, but for his valorous efforts he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

## Before World War II

Since Patton commanded or was associated with horse cavalry formations between the two world wars, he came lately to the command of tank units when American participation in World War II approached. His experience in World War I, however, gave him a firm basis upon which to endorse the mobility and firepower of armored forces.

Promoted to general officer at an age where retirement was frequently forced upon an officer, he embraced the fledgling combat arm again. On September 6, 1940 he took temporary command of the newly formed 2nd Armored Division as a brigadier general at Fort Benning, Georgia. In December he was permanently appointed to command the division, now as a newly minted major general.

He was soon to prove himself and once again demonstrate his predictability by doing the unpredictable. He trained his troops hard in anticipation of participating in extensive maneuvers where tank versus antitank factions within the U. S. military hierarchy were then pitted against each other. The major weight of the controversy at the time was in favor of building a large wheeled or self-propelled antitank gun establishment at the expense of mobile tank formations.

Patton, however, soon saw the opportunity to be predictable by being unpredictable by showing the

maneuverability, speed, surprise, and firepower (simulated) that a large tank formation could engender at the expense of immobile antitank formations and their supposedly superior antitank firepower.

He, therefore, took his division into what were termed as "minor tactical exercises" in Tennessee on June 12, 1941. More extensive large-scale maneuvers for the division followed starting on June 20 as an element of the Second US Army and conducted in the vicinity of the Tennessee town of Manchester.

Patton found himself in confrontation with Lieutenant General McNair, who was a strong proponent of dedicated antitank formations contending that such units were superior to tank units in mobile combat. McNair questioned the impact that the German mechanized successes had in their Polish and French campaigns. In the upcoming maneuvers, he was determined to prove the superiority of immobile antitank weapons over tanks.

The problem for McNair in the maneuvers was that Patton's tanks ran slipshod over the infantry and antitank units regardless of how McNair stacked the deck in favor of those forces opposing Patton's division. First, in Tennessee, the division moved swiftly, almost unimpeded by their maneuver foe and enveloped the opposing 5th Infantry Division. They captured the division command post, thus forcing the termination of the maneuver twelve hours early.

Then in the following September Louisiana maneuvers, having already shown his hand in the previous exercises, Patton did the predictable by again being unpredictable.

His tank units captured the commander of the 2nd Infantry Division and command post on the first day and went on to quickly overrun their opponents during the rest of the maneuvers.

Finally, in the Carolina maneuvers in November, despite the best efforts of some two thousand biased umpires, Patton's tanks could not be prevented from running circles around the opposing force. In the course of the mock battles, the tanks captured Lieutenant General Hugh Drum, commanding the opponent First Army consisting of two corps specially prepped to defeat





***“Prepare for the unknown by studying how others in the past have coped with the unforeseeable and the unpredictable.”***

*General Patton somewhere in Louisiana during the 1941 Maneuvers.  
Source: Robertson Collection, Stephen A. Austin University*

Patton's armored force. Patton and his cohorts, however, lost their case, at least temporarily. What was also lost because of Patton's unpredictable tactical moves was a valid and objective test of the advantages of mobile armor versus more static antitank firepower. Regardless, Patton had made a name for himself and confirmed a reputation for being predictably unpredictable.

It was already evident if it had not become obvious beforehand, that Patton was also becoming predictable as a contrarian. His division's sweeping maneuvers, which confounded the umpires and antitank advocates in the summer and fall of 1941 had marked him as such. In spite of his division's apparently unorthodox performance in the maneuvers, he could not be ignored as an effective major mechanized force commander.

## North Africa

An opportunity to enhance his predictable “out of the box” image soon presented itself when it came to the planning of Operation Torch, the landing of Allied troops in November the following year on the shores of North Africa.

General George C. Marshall, the Army Chief of Staff, designated Patton the Western Task Force commander, where Patton was to see his first World War II combat. Elements of the 3rd Infantry Division and 2nd Armored Division were to land in Morocco, where it was expected they would have to fight enemy Vichy French troops.

Leading up to the operation, however, there was significant uncertainty and resistance from about everyone concerned about being able to even launch the invasion. Patton found himself

having to discount the risks and sell the case for the operation which placed him in the position of opposing the many nay-sayers, especially in the US and British navies. In the end, he helped prevail in what became an uneven performance by untried combat troops. His prediction that the risks could be overcome and that the invasion as planned would succeed proved to be true.

His behavior during the course of the operation reflected the boldness of his prior World War I and Mexico service. What became predictable again was his demeanor on the battlefield. He would not avoid the front lines. He could be expected to be profane and aggressive in not only how the mission was to be accomplished but how those under him executed the tasks behaved. Also an emotional man, Patton quickly exhibited traits that influenced his predictably—and unpredictably.

One only had to look back to how Patton conducted himself in France in World War I to predict how he would act during the invasion from the first day forward. He was, as expected, eager to get into the fight and went ashore on D-Day, November 8, to find a confused situation that, at the time, he could physically do little about. The next day he was again on the beach in the midst of a chaotic scene. He spent eighteen hours trying his best to untangle a mess by even getting involved in any manual task in which he could and, in the smallest way, influence.

It was not so much the French resistance as it was the inexperience and incompetence of men conducting a new and complicated amphibious operation for the first time that accounted for the disorganized situation. He was later criticized for,





as the senior army commander, placing himself on the beach in harm's way. But he predictably retorted that, if nothing else, as part of his mission being visible to scared men being attacked from the air while unloading ammunition helped to raise the soldiers' morale.

When the fighting ended in Morocco, Patton established a relationship with his former French Vichy enemies, whose leadership still had significant influence in the area. At the time, his behavior reflected an attitude that was to repeat itself at the end of the war with regard to low-level Nazi functionaries. He chose to deal with that now previous displaced leadership as if it were a temporary entity whose former sins need not interfere with the quick reestablishment of a legitimate Allied government.

Later, when Patton arrived in Tunisia in the spring of 1943, he did so in a manner intended to shake off the American II Corps' apathy after its failure against the German thrust against the Kasserine Pass. His first action was to sort out the corps' morale and discipline problems which he did, but he also looked to establish an offensive posture. Before he returned to his task of planning for the invasion of Sicily by the nearly organized Seventh Army, he executed an attack designed to split the Italian/German forces trying to maintain their hold on Tunisia. The attack, launched on March 25, fell short of achieving its objective of preventing the German and Italian forces retreating in front of British General Montgomery from joining those in central and northern Tunisia. In spite of the attack's failure, the operation clearly demonstrated Patton's predictability for bold planning such as those in the Tennessee-Louisiana-Carolina 1941 maneuvers and was to do so again in the 1944-45 Battle of the Bulge.

From the Axis perspective, Patton's short tenure as the corps commander made little, if any, impression about his leadership. Patton was hardly known to the enemy in North Africa. In taking command of II Corps he found its units in a defensive posture, and his profile *vis-à-vis* the enemy was therefore low. The Germans had little knowledge or concern for Patton's predictability up to the time he assumed temporary command of the corps. In Tunisia he did not stay in command long enough to strongly impress the Germans one way or the other.

## Sicily

Patton's North African experience was followed by his command of the newly designated Seventh Army and its landing on the south shore of Sicily that summer. Upon relief from his duties as the corps commander, Patton went back to planning for the invasion of Sicily. American participation tended to be overshadowed by General Montgomery and his British Eighth Army. Although Patton had attended a Montgomery lecture session as the British advanced on Tunisia from Egypt, Patton and Montgomery had had inconsequential contact with each other up to the battle for Sicily. But even before the invasion of Sicily, however, they were soon at loggerheads. In spite of Patton's attempts to obtain favorable landing sites, Montgomery forced the Americans to establish their beachheads on shores that were devoid of adequate port facilities.

When the time for the amphibious landing came, however, Patton demonstrated what was again to become a predictable trait. Once given an order and a decision was reached, he was determined to follow through in spite of credible reasons not to. Thus, as the invasion fleet approached the Sicilian coast, the weather appeared very unfavorable for the troops to land. In spite of apparently good reasons to turn the American invasion fleet around, Patton was determined to proceed as planned. The marginal weather, however, took a turn for the better and the landing was successful, thereby justifying Patton's decision. When another unfavorable weather situation arose in crossing the Moselle River in France in November 1944, it was thus predictable that Patton would not consent to another delay.

Once ashore and after some bitter fighting, the US Seventh attacked north. But frustrated by the slow British advance up the east coast of Sicily and the usurpation of a key road between the two attacking armies, Patton launched the 2nd Armored Division towards the northwest city of Palermo and then up the west coast towards Messina. The rapid advance was not part of the operational plan and appeared to be an unpredictable move. Again, based on previous experience in pre-war maneuvers and in North Africa, it is no surprise that he took the bold course of action he did, even though it was contrary to the one planned.



## ***“Take calculated risks. That is quite different from being rash.”***

*Taken in the summer of 1945 this is one of the last photos of General Patton. He is wearing most of the medals awarded to him. Source: Patton Museum*



Once Palermo was captured, the terrain and tenacious enemy resistance frustrated and slowed the advance up Sicily's west coast. Patton then displayed a degree of unpredictability when he ordered an amphibious bypass of the enemy first by troops of the 30th Infantry Regiment on the night of August 7 – 8 and again by units of the same regiment on August 11. The second bypass brought forth protests from his subordinates, Generals Bradley and Truscott, but to no avail. What seemed to be Patton's unpredictability in planning bold and uncompromising actions was, in fact, a measure of Patton's predictability.

Patton's overcoming the enemy resistance before Messina and entering the northern Sicilian city before General Montgomery was overshadowed by a more significant measure of what, on the surface, appeared to be very unpredictable. Then on two different occasions, he entered wards of field hospitals and slapped two soldiers he accused of cowardice. It was known that Patton was a very emotional individual. He was very easily moved to tears and he reacted quickly to experiences that affected him that way. His conduct in a field hospital ward filled with badly wounded men heightened his emotional state to the point that when upon leaving them, he came upon soldiers who appeared to be shirkers, he reacted violently, even irrationally. As egregious and improper as his slapping actions were, considering his character traits, they were not completely unpredictable.

Those two incidents cost Patton dearly. He accepted the humiliation accompanying them gracefully, but the resulting loss of confidence in his leadership by General Eisenhower and

higher authorities was devastating for his further command opportunities. By now, Patton had gained a German reputation for doing what they considered the unpredictable. While the American chain of command may have seen Patton as performing unpredictable and predictable feats in Sicily, the Germans got their first real look at Patton's conduct of warfare only in Sicily.

There was little combat history, however, for the Germans to judge, but Patton's slapping action and the furor it caused in the press and elsewhere at least alerted them to his persona.

### **France**

Patton's next unfortunate appearance was in front of an English ladies' group when he gave a seemingly innocuous talk about winning the war, which excluded the Soviets in his speech. Although it might now seem that his choice of words would mark him as being predictable in putting his foot in his mouth, it seems more likely that the press was looking for another opportunity to play "gotcha" with him. Operationally the occasion had little relevance to his predictability in combat.

It did, however, alert the Germans to his presence in Great Britain and, through an effective campaign of deception, place him in command of a fictitious army group dedicated to entering the European continent via Calais, France.

Once Patton appeared on the continent in Normandy and thrust the Third Army rapidly across France, the enemy had its best opportunity to judge his predictability. The rapid advance to the Moselle River in eastern France was bold but



none less so than that of the other Allied armies into Belgium, France, and Luxembourg. The Germans' crumbling defense and rapid retreat in front of the Third Army almost to the German border was almost a foregone conclusion.

What was unpredictable was Patton's bold and potentially risky refusal of his open right flank. Not having sufficient unit strength and logistical support to protect it, Patton depended on his tactical air command and French irregular forces to secure that vulnerable flank. The August 1944 invasion of southern France and the rapid soon-to-be constituted Sixth Army Group elements advance up the Rhone Valley, however, greatly lessened any chance that a fast retreating German force could move effectively against Patton's assumed vulnerability.

Much has been written about the Third Army's extended stay in front of the French fortress city of Metz and along the Moselle River. It was predictable that Patton, as it would have been for any general in his place, would want to continue an attack into the German heartland. It was not for trying that Patton wanted to get past Metz and then across the Saar River into nearby Germany. A number of factors, however, worked against gaining that objective during the months of September and October 1944, including weather, lack of fuel, unanticipated enemy resistance, and conflicting operational priorities, which frustrated Patton and the Third Army. Only in November and up to December 16 was Patton able to press forward and then only barely across the French-German border.

## Battle of Bulge to the End

The German counteroffensive in December 1944, the Battle of the Bulge, gave Patton his next opportunity to display a measure of unpredictability. His offer to almost immediately counterattack against the southern shoulder of the German attack was, from the perspective of Generals Bradley and Eisenhower, unrealistic. They might have accepted a Third Army move to stabilize the allied southern flank, but the offer to launch a counterattack within days was considered almost facetious.

For those on the Third Army staff, however, Patton's offer was predictable because the staff,

especially the intelligence and logistic sections, had already anticipated and been planning for such a move.

Patton had predicted that the Germans might take advantage of the First Army's VIII Corps overextended front to punch a major thrust into its units by way of the Ardennes' apparently forbidding terrain to mobile warfare. And he was not only right in his prediction but had ordered contingency planning to deal with it at the same time he was trying to force his way through the German West Wall.

Once the German bulge in the Ardennes had been reduced, Patton had a couple of opportunities to again demonstrate his predictability. The first of these was the seizure of Trier in Germany. The limited success of the Germans in the Ardennes had made General Eisenhower cautious about maintaining an adequate reserve, so he had General Bradley place a leash on the 10th Armored Division. It could not be committed to battle without the permission of Eisenhower's headquarters, but Patton managed to engage its use for a limited operation. Predictably Patton, when it looked like the division was about to take Trier, convinced Bradley to stay away from the telephone for fear that a telephone call from Eisenhower would put a stop to Patton's ploy. The 10th Armored Division practically walked into the city. When Eisenhower learned of Trier's almost effortless capture, which was supposed to be a tough nut to crack, Patton asked if he should give the city back to the Germans.

The second time occurred on March 22, when the swift advance of the Third Army to crossing sites over the Rhine River south of Mainz allowed Patton to launch the 5th Infantry Division across the river virtually unopposed. British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery was to throw his army group across the lower Rhine the next day, but Patton beat him to the punch. It was predictable that Patton if he had a chance to show Montgomery up as he allegedly did in the capture of Messina in Sicily, he would.

As the Allied armies raced across Germany encountering only pockets of stubborn resistance, an unusual opportunity seemed to present itself to Patton. Or at least he thought it did. One of his sons-in-law, Lieutenant Colonel John Waters, was





***“The object of war is not to die for your country but to make the other bastard die for his.”***

*G. S. Patton Jr.*



a prisoner of war being held in a concentration camp near the town of Hammelburg. In a risky and poorly constituted task force of a tank company and an armored infantry company, Patton launched a raid to ostensibly liberate nine hundred American prisoners of war, including Waters. It failed miserably. Was Patton predictable in ordering the mission? Although it was predictable that Patton would take risks, he would more often cover risks by minimizing them, but he was not one known to take a rash and clearly irresponsible action. It appears that he underestimated the distance to the camp, the ability of the Germans to thwart the rescue attempt, the nature of the terrain, and the size of the prisoner population to be liberated. All factors improperly considered, the attempt made it a predictably rash action in spite of what motive Patton had for conducting it.

Patton had one final opportunity to do the predictable as the war in Europe came to an end. He could have ordered his 16th and 4th Armored Divisions, followed by such units as the 2nd and 90th Infantry Divisions, to advance on Prague and liberate it before the Soviets could do so. He was ordered not to, and he did not, but he was tempted to.

After the German surrender, Patton became the military governor of the German state of Bavaria. His task was to maintain law and order in the region and superintend the de-Nazification of the state. At the time, he had a pronounced preoccupation with the Soviets, who he thought should be attacked and driven back to their homeland. He demonstrated less concern for the situation in Germany and trod lightly

when it came to ousting low-level Nazi officials from their government jobs. He felt justified in retaining many of those in place so as to maintain continuity in local and district government, and it cost him command of his Third Army. He took over the 15th Army, a largely paper army, and died of pneumonia after being involved in a car/truck collision. Considering how he dealt with the French in North Africa in 1942 and 1943, however, it should have come as no surprise that he would predictably utilize low-level German functionaries who were members of the Nazi party to accomplish his pacification mission. But the war in Europe was over, and if nothing else, politics assumed an importance that it did not have since North Africa in Allied dealings with the former Vichy France.

### Patton, Predictably Unpredictable

If Patton began his military career as an unpredictable figure, it became apparent over time, especially in World War II, after displaying predictable behavior in World War I by such acts as disregarding orders from his commanding officer, that in future combat, what would conventionally be considered unpredictability was for Patton very predictable. This characteristic made him effective against a determined and capable foe that carefully evaluated its opponents. Although a case may be made that the Germans did not pay too much attention to Patton, they did so at their peril. Certainly, it did not escape their attention that he was not cut from the same cloth as Allied generals such as Hodges, Bradley, Eisenhower, and Montgomery, all of whom were mostly predictably predictable. ★



# A HOLE IN ONE—AT FIFTEEN MILES

LTC WILLIAM F. PENNOCK, USA (RET)  
PUERTO RICO CHAPTER

One mission, back in September 1969, was particularly interesting. My unit, Battery B, of the 3d Composite Battalion, 8th Artillery Regiment, was given a destruction mission of two Viet Cong (VC) or North Vietnamese Army (NVA) bunkers that had a Marine Company pinned down with machine-gun fire. Their own 105 mm Howitzers could not knock them out, and Americal Division (23d) Artillery had no 155mm Howitzers that could reach them, giving us the mission. As the Fire Direction Officer, I knew that the pinned-down Marines had to be close to the enemy bunkers when they came under fire. Our 8-inch Howitzer would be firing a “danger close” destruction mission.

With no air support possible, due to the proximity of the target, the only chance for the Marines was our 8-inch Howitzer. We contacted the beleaguered Marine unit on their FM Radio Frequency. We had no digital radios and all communication was on voice mode, were you could not only hear the radio operator speak, but also all the noise around him as we spoke. Once we made contact, I asked him to send the mission, were upon he sent his eight digit coordinates to the

Target, but did not send his direction to the target.

With our best M110 – 8-inch Howitzer laid in the direction of fire, I asked the Marine for his direction, and he sent back – northwest. We needed an azimuth direction to the target, and I asked the Marine for it, and he answered, “What’s an azimuth direction?” I then realized I was speaking to an enlisted radio-telephone operator. I then asked to speak with his Foxtrot

Oscar (Forward Observer) or his Lima Tango (Lieutenant or Commander), to which he answered that both were hit (dead or wounded).

The whole radio conversation with the Marine was carried out with all the noise of combat—their M-60 machine guns firing, the M79 grenades exploding, along with the rapid firing of the M16s, as two Russian-made SG43 medium machine guns never stopped firing. At the same time, I came to terms that what I had at the other end was a young, enlisted radio operator with no artillery adjustment training to shoot a danger close destruction mission.

The Marines only chance of getting out alive depended on us to destroy the VC bunkers, and



*US gunners of B Bty 6 Bn 27 Artillery fire a M-110 8-inch howitzer during a fire support mission at Landing Zone Hong approx 12 km north east of Song Be South Vietnam. Source: War History Online*



*Photos of the 23rd Infantry Division Americal At Chu Lai, Vietnam War*

I decided, God willing, to guide him through it successfully. I told the Marine that the Azimuth Direction was done using the compass, and I heard him over the radio yell, "Tom, get me the LT's compass, quick - you know the one with the broken glass. Yea, that one, throw it over" and then he announced he had the compass. I asked him if he knew how to use one, and receiving a yes answer, I proceeded to tell him to aim it at the bunker and read the direction in mills, whereupon he gave a direction of 1600 mills. I then asked him how far he was from the VC Bunker to verify if he was less than 900 meters, which was danger close. He answered, "Danger close, good coordinates, Fire For Effect."

As Gun No. 1 received its deflection and quadrant, I told the Marine that when the gun fired, I would tell him "Shot Out," and before the projectiles hit, I would tell him "Splash," so he would get down. When the M110 fired, I told the Marine, "Shot out," as the 200-pound, fragmentation projectile, with its detonating fuse set on time-delay, was on its 42-second flight to its target, 24,140 meters or 15 miles away. With 15 seconds to impact, I alerted the Marine, "Splash" and then silence, as we all held our breath while I prayed that the round would hit the bunker. Then the radio came alive with the jubilant call of the Marine, "Target hit, repeat, over." The Marines were cheering, and so were we. Then, the second Russian-made SG-43 machine gun opened up, and I gave the Marine instructions to adjust the fire to the second bunker. We fired again, destroying the bunker, killing all the VC in the bunkers.

You don't get missions like that for heavy artillery, but the coordinates to the target were good, as

the Marine said. A target hit without GPS, using a magnetic compass and a military 1:50,000 map was a blessing in getting a fire for effect without harming any Marines, which was the equivalent of making a hole in one at a distance of 15 miles.

I saw our victory that day, not in the body count of enemy dead, but due to two major factors. First, we had an exceptional M110 howitzer crew, composed mainly of young men drafted into the Army with five months or less of basic infantry training plus three more months of training at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, on an M110 howitzer. They were trained and led by the world's best artillery NCOs. The details that each crew member takes as they prepare their gun to fire significantly contributes to its performance and accuracy.

The second factor in our victory that day came about when a young Marine, between 19 and 22 years old, who until that moment had only been the radio operator for his commander, without any artillery training, took the handset of his PRC-25 radio and took control of the mission to destroy the enemy bunkers. He did so while under fire, knowing full well that the 8-inch, 200-pound artillery projectile would land awfully close to his position. He was confident in his target coordinates, in his abilities, and in my guidance in destroying the target. When a nation has that caliber of NCOs to train and develop the leadership in young soldiers in so short a time before deployment to war as replacements, speaks more than words of what the United States of America is all about. God Bless America. ★

*Footnote: An 8-inch Howitzer was part of B Battery of the 3d Composite Battalion, 18th Artillery Regiment in General Support of Americal Division (23d) at Chu Lai, Vietnam.*





## COLONIAL PRESIDENTS



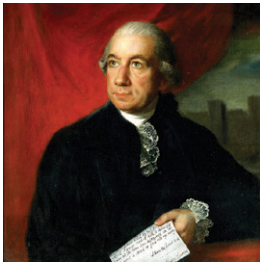
Peyton Randolph



Henry Middleton



John Hancock



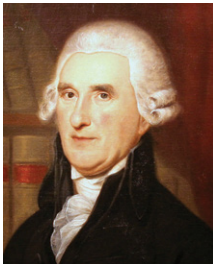
Henry Laurens



John Jay



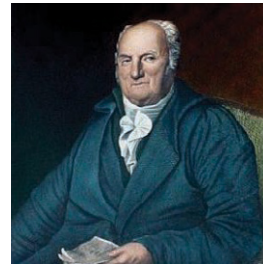
Samuel Huntington



Thomas McKean



John Hanson



Elias Boudinot



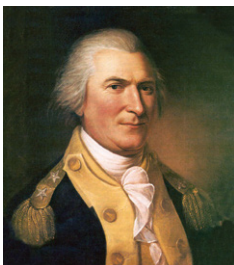
Thomas Mifflin



Richard Henry Lee



Nathaniel Gorham



Arthur St. Clair



Cyrus Griffin

*Peyton Randolph of Virginia was elected as the first President of the First Continental Congress and of the Second Continental Congress. John Hancock also served two terms (1775–77, 1785–86).*



# WASHINGTON WAS NOT THE FIRST PRESIDENT?

COL ROBERT L. REESE, USA (RET)

VICE COMMANDER REGION III AND VICE COMMANDER & ADJUTANT, GENERAL RIDGWAY CHAPTER, PA

What if I told you that George Washington was not the first President of the 13 colonies. You probably would question such a claim, but it is important to note that his election was in conformity with the US Constitution.

In fact, 14 different men served in a position described as President dating back to 1774 when the First Continental Congress convened in Carpenters Hall in Philadelphia. A Chairman was appointed to handle the details of the meetings and substitute for the President when necessary. Perhaps the title "President" added prestige to the position. There was some debate over the title by which these men would be known, such as "Your Highness" or "His Excellency," each of which was rejected.

In the years preceding Washington's election, it would be interesting to know who served as President of the 13 colonies, who elected them President, what was their term in office, how much were they paid, and what were their responsibilities?

The First Continental Congress was in session for six weeks, and the Second lasted six years. The Articles of Confederation were adopted in 1777 and ratified in 1781. The position of President during these times was looked upon as ceremonial in nature and more like a moderator or chairman of a convention.

The Continental Congresses evolved from the "Committees of Correspondence," which were the American colonies' way of maintaining communications prior to the Revolutionary War. This was an extremely important concept and the first step in unifying the colonies.

In 1764 Boston formed the earliest Committee to encourage an exchange of ideas. Eight years later, it opposed Britain's enforcing custom regulations that prohibited the issuance of American paper money. It was not long before each colonial state appointed a Committee. The exchange of information built upon solidarity helped bring

about the formation of the First Continental Congress in 1774. Foremost on the colony's agenda was England's rule of law and taxation without representation.

Originally, the President of Congress was, by design, a position with little authority since the colonies were fearful of concentrating too much power on an individual, such as a King.

The President could not set the legislative agenda or make committee appointments. He could not meet privately with foreign leaders. He received no salary. His primary role was to preside over meetings of Congress and be an impartial moderator during debates.

Peyton Randolph, a close friend of George Washington and cousin of Thomas Jefferson, was elected President on 5 September 1774 by the 56 delegates in attendance at the First Continental Congress. After seven weeks, Randolph became ill and had to return home on 22 October. Henry Middleton served the remaining four days of Randolph's term. Thereafter, although there was no Congress in session, Middleton continued to serve until 10 May of 1775, the beginning of the Second Continental Congress, when he was replaced by none other than Peyton Randolph. Once again, Randolph was stricken by illness and returned home after four days in office, whereupon John Hancock was elected President by the 55 delegates in attendance. Randolph died on 22 October while dining with Thomas Jefferson in Philadelphia. The normal term in office was set at one year; however, Hancock served until 1 November 1777, which included Randolph's remaining term.

During Hancock's tenure, the Boston Tea Party took place, the Olive Branch Petition offering peace with Britain was entered into, George Washington was appointed Head of the Continental Army, the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the Flag Act was placed into law. Henry Laurens succeeded Hancock and served until December of 1778.





*The Great Seal of the US.  
Source: The National Museum of  
American Diplomacy*

His two greatest achievements were securing the French alliance and the signing of the Articles of Confederation.

John Jay, who graduated from King's College at the age of 19 (now Columbia University), succeeded Laurens

and served for ten months until September of 1779. Jay was against complete independence from Great Britain. After his presidency, he went on to become the first Chief Justice of the US Supreme Court and the second Governor of New York.

The Second Continental Congress adopted the Articles of Confederation in November of 1777, the first written constitution of the United States; however, ratification by all thirteen colonies did not take place until March of 1781. The Articles, which for the first time referred to our nation as the United States, created a loose confederation of sovereign states and a weak central government and officially limited the President's term to one year.

Samuel Huntington, a well-respected delegate, was elected to replace John Jay, who resigned to become Minister to Spain. Huntington spent most of his time pleading with states to support the levies of men, supplies and money needed to fight the Revolutionary War. He continued to serve until July 1781 when poor health forced him to resign.

Huntington was the first President to serve after the Articles were ratified in March; therefore, some historians argue that this makes him the first President. A noteworthy incident occurred during Huntington's tenure, namely, General Benedict Arnold's failed plot to allow the British to capture West Point. General Arnold suggested to British Major John Andre that he hide a map of West Point in his boot. General Arnold was given safe harbor in England. At the same time, his co-conspirator, Major Andre, was hanged when the British refused to exchange General Arnold for Major Andre.

Samuel Johnson was the first man to serve as President after the ratification of the Articles; however, he declined the office in July of 1781 to make himself available for North Carolina's gubernatorial election. Thomas McKean, the Chief Justice of the PA Supreme Court, was appointed Johnson's successor. McKean served a few months and offered his resignation, which was delayed until November of 1781 at the request of Congress. Thereafter John Hanson was elected President.

Hanson found the work tedious and considered resigning after just one week. His colleagues urged him to remain on since Congress lacked a quorum to choose a successor. Hanson agreed to fulfill the one-year term. Since Hanson was the first President elected to serve a full term under the Articles, some historians believe he should be considered the first President. During Hanson's term, the Great Seal of the United States was approved by Congress after six years of discussion.

Elias Boudinot served a one-year term as President beginning in November of 1782. As President, he signed the Treaty of Paris in 1783, officially ending the Revolutionary War.

Thomas Mifflin began a seven-month tour as President in November of 1783. As a result, Congress had no President for a five-month period.

Mifflin previously served as a Major and Chief Aide-de-Camp to General Washington and subsequently became the Quartermaster General of the Continental Army. After his Presidential term, he served as Governor of Pennsylvania.

Richard Henry Lee began his Presidency in November of 1784. He is most noted for having introduced a resolution for independence in June of 1776.

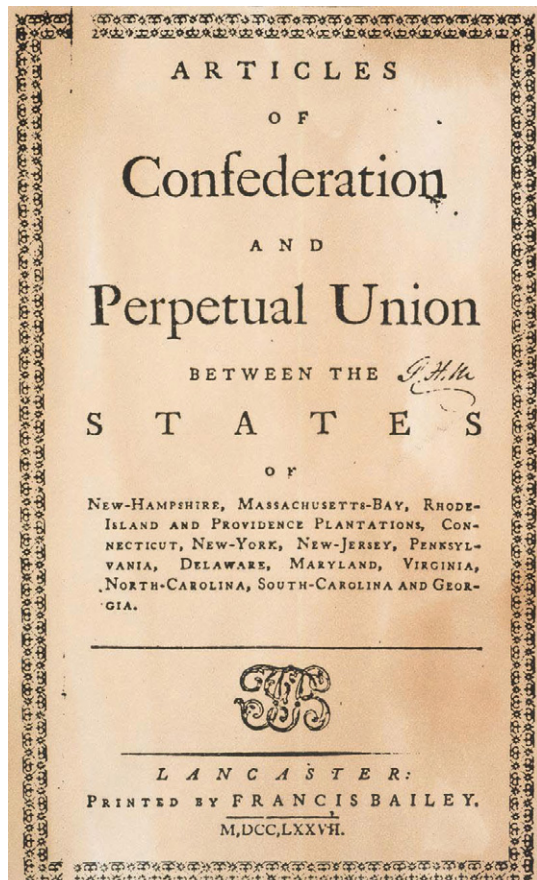
For a second time, John Hancock was elected President in November of 1785. However, due to poor health, he only served for six months. He and Samuel Adams were the two most wanted men in the colonies by King George the III. Nathaniel Gorham served the remaining five months that Hancock would have served. He was ruined financially in a questionable land deal between New York and Massachusetts. After Gorham's Presidency ended in November of 1786, the position remained vacant for three months



until Arthur St. Clair was appointed President in February of 1787. St. Clair served for nine months. As a Major General during the Revolutionary War, his abandonment of Fort Ticonderoga was a major area of controversy even though it was viewed as militarily indefensible.

Cyrus Griffin became President in January of 1788. He resigned after ten months since only two delegates showed up to conduct the business of the Congress.

Griffin was the last President to serve under the Articles of Confederation. The need for a stronger Federal government became apparent and eventually led to the Constitutional Convention in 1787, whereupon the US Constitution was signed in September of that year. Since Griffin's term ended in November of 1788, the office of the President remained vacant during the next five months when George Washington was elected President under the new Constitution in April of 1789.



A brief survey by the author revealed that most people were not aware of the men who served as President prior to George Washington. It is for this reason the author was encouraged to write this article so that the reader might have a better understanding of how the leadership of our government evolved during colonial times. Being elected President by your fellow delegates was not always considered an honor, as evidenced by the fact that several men declined to serve after a few weeks on the job. Nonetheless, these men deserve a prominent place in history for having served our nation during its establishment.

As for who was the First President, you be the judge. ★

## ***The men who served as President prior to the adoption of the US Constitution in 1789***

### *The Presidents of the First Continental Congress:*

Peyton Randolph, Virginia  
Henry Middleton, South Carolina

### *The Presidents of the Second Continental Congress:*

Peyton Randolph, Virginia  
John Hancock, Massachusetts  
Henry Laurens, South Carolina  
John Jay, New York  
Samuel Huntington, Connecticut

### *The Presidents of the Confederation Congress:*

Samuel Huntington, Connecticut  
Thomas McKean, Delaware  
John Hanson, Maryland  
Elias Boudinot, New Jersey  
Thomas Mifflin, Pennsylvania  
Richard Henry Lee, Virginia  
John Hancock, Massachusetts  
Nathaniel Gorham, Massachusetts  
Arthur St. Clair, Pennsylvania  
Cyrus Griffin, Virginia

Sources: Wikipedia, Library of Congress



# DEMENTIA, CAREGIVING AND RESOURCES

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



## Part 2: Medications and Therapies

Previously, we discussed the seven recognized stages and progression of the dementia spectrum of conditions. While there is no specific drug or treatment for dementia, many medications and therapies can be used to manage symptoms and provide some relief.

**MEDICATIONS** Depending on the patient and stage of the disease, doctors may prescribe one or several medications to improve brain function and slow symptoms. These medications are generally most effective in the early and middle stages of dementia. They can help reduce symptoms and improve a patient's overall quality of life though they are not curative.

**Cholinesterase inhibitors** aim to increase communication between nerve cells to improve the symptoms of Alzheimer's. These drugs are approved for use in mild to moderate Alzheimer's disease.

**Memantine** is a medication often prescribed that reduces the actions of some chemicals in the brain that may be contributing to the symptoms of Alzheimer's disease. Memantine is used to treat moderate to severe dementia of the Alzheimer's type.

**CBD** is a component of marijuana primarily used for seizure disorders such as epilepsy. CBD can also aid in controlling anxiety, pain, dystonia (a muscle disorder), and many other conditions; however, despite anecdotal evidence, there is no consistent scientific evidence to support these claims.

In other cases, medication might be prescribed to treat conditions common with dementia but not specific to it. These help patients who struggle with insomnia, depression, anxiety, and psychosis over the course of the disease. Medications that eliminate or minimize those symptoms can help patients live a more fulfilling and comfortable life.

**Anxiolytics** are used to relieve anxiety and agitation. They're sometimes called minor tranquilizers. However, care should be used as they are habit-forming and can lead to dependency.

**Antidepressants** can often help improve both mood and function. They work by balancing chemicals in the brain called neurotransmitters. These medicines can help improve mood, appetite, and concentration.

**Antipsychotics** can be used to treat psychosis and minimize hallucinations when they are present.

**Hypnotics** These "narcotics" can help patients fall asleep and stay asleep throughout the night.

## THERAPIES AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE

Along with prescriptions, many patients find that natural medicines and various therapies can ease the symptoms of dementia and slow the progression of the disease. Though not curative, they often can ease life's struggles for patients and caregivers, and help improve their quality of life.

**ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE** In addition to medication and traditional treatment, many doctors suggest alternative medicines such as acupuncture and massage therapy to stimulate blood flow and help improve energy. Therapies like this can help ease symptoms and help release physical pain and tension.

**ART AND MUSIC THERAPY** allow patients to experience something they enjoy, will stimulate their minds while also serving as valuable social interaction.

**DIET** A diet rich in leafy green vegetables and cruciferous vegetables such as broccoli, brussels sprouts and cabbage, contain sulforaphane which can assist in DNA repair. Foods like these are high in antioxidants and can also help to protect cells from damage. They are also high in folate and carotenoids, which lowers homocysteine, an amino acid linked to cognitive decline and dementia. Eating fish has been shown to have a positive impact on dementia symptoms.

**EXERCISE** Even light physical activity such as regular walks and gardening has been shown to promote brain health. There isn't evidence that proves exercise slows the progression of dementia, but it has been shown to help ease some symptoms like anxiety, depression, and insomnia.

**BRAIN EXERCISES** Studies have suggested that puzzles and brain training games may help slow the progression of dementia. Reading books, playing board games or card games are other brain exercises.

A diagnosis of dementia, though there is no "cure," can have symptoms and progression helped.  
Be well. ★



# WE ASK FOR INTERCESSION AND HEALING

LCDR DEBRA F. ROGERS, ED.D., USN (RET)  
CHAPLAIN GENERAL, MOWW

The medical dictionary describes healing as the restoration of wholeness. In sum, healing can be considered a transcendence from personal suffering.

Thus far in 2022, 225 mass shootings occurred, some of the victims so young and innocent—their lives snuffed out before they really began. People find it difficult to conceptualize a discussion on healing when we have recently witnessed the mass carnage in Chattanooga, Tennessee; Buffalo, New York; and Uvalde, Texas, which are among the many cities nationwide where senseless shootings occurred. Headline stories involving mass shootings have become all too familiar, and we appear to become numb to such unspeakable tragedy.

We cannot truly understand the rationale of the individuals behind the trigger, and I am confident that we can point the finger in any direction and lay blame at the feet of many individuals.

In our human frailty and limited capacity, we grieve with the family and friends who lost someone, but in no way do many of us understand their immeasurable pain and suffering. For many, it becomes easy to experience a spectrum of adverse human emotions because pain and suffering show in many different forms and at varying levels. However, God's word helps us manage the emotional pain.

Source: <https://bibleportal.com/articles/names-of-god-in-the-old-testament>

The Bible declares that *"after you have suffered for a while, He will restore you and make you strong, firm, and steadfast,"* 1 PETER, 5:10, (NIV).

*"He is the ultimate restorer and healer—Jehovah Rapha. God is your strength, so do not be fear, for I am with you; do not be dismayed, for I am your God,"* NEHEMIAH 8:10 (NIV).

As individuals, like warriors on the battlefield, it is more important than ever to become intercessors and prayer warriors fighting for the soul and safety of our nation. When one of our brothers and sisters becomes afflicted, we all become afflicted. Prayer is a powerful weapon, and when invoked, miracles can occur. Looking the other way or sitting on the sidelines is no longer an option; hoping the issues placating our society do not reside in our neighborhood, but as believers, we must be active participants in the healing process. God heals and restores; he brings you out better than before. Let us join forces and heal our land. ★

Names of God THE OLD TESTAMENT	
El Shaddai	Lord God Almighty
El Elyon	The Most High God
Adonai	Lord, Master
Yahweh	Lord, Jehovah
Jehovah Nissi	The Lord My Banner
Jehovah-Raah	The Lord My Shepherd
Jehovah Rapha	The Lord That Heals
Jehovah Shammah	The Lord Is There
Jehovah Tsidkenu	The Lord Our Righteousness
Jehovah Mekoddishkem	The Lord Who Sanctifies You
El Olam	The Everlasting God
Elohim	God
Qanna	Jealous
Jehovah Jireh	The Lord Will Provide
Jehovah Shalom	The Lord Is Peace
Jehovah Sabaoth	The Lord of Hosts







Virginia Piedmont Chapter, VA

## Law & Order Awards

BY HPM MR. CHARLES W. BENNETT, JR.

In December, the Virginia Piedmont Chapter presented their 2021 Law and Order Awards.

The Chapter Law & Order Exceptional Service Award was presented to the Lynchburg Virginia Police Department's Chief Ryan M. Zuidema. The Chapter Law & Order Outstanding Performance Award was presented to Lynchburg Virginia Police Department's Lieutenant Matthew R. Gillespie.

(L-R): Lieutenant Matthew R. Gillespie; Chapter Commander CDR Michael C. Reeves, USN (Ret), and Chief Ryan M. Zuidema.



COL Stephens-Apache Trail Chapter, AZ

## ROTC Cadets Earn the Award Of Merit

LTC PATRICK STOLZE, (RET)

On 20 April 2022, MAJ Rosanne E. Trujillo, USA (Ret), presented the Military Order of the World Wars Award of Merit to nine ROTC Cadets at the Joint Army, Navy, and Air Force ROTC Award Ceremony at Arizona State University. This award recognizes cadets and midshipmen that have excelled in military and scholastic aspects of ROTC.

In addition to the ROTC Detachments, the Chapter also presented 22 Awards of Merit to JROTC Cadets throughout the Phoenix Metropolitan area, as well as to other programs throughout Central Arizona.

The recipients of this award are Navy Midshipman Oscar Faivre, Midshipman Nicholas Olson, and Midshipman Kobi Davis; Army Cadet John Vartanian, Cadet Carsyn Munson, Cadet Katie Reyes; and Air Force Cadet Nathan Senio, Cadet Joshua Bennion, and Cadet Thomas Hays.

*Photo courtesy of MSG Jamie Weaver.*







Northern Virginia Chapter, VA

## New Chapter, New Members

BY CW5 PHYLLIS J. WILSON, USA (RET)

On 23 May 2022, COL Vince Ogilvie, USA (Ret), awarded Cadet Mario Reyes the MOWW Certificate of Merit, MOWW JROTC Medal and Coin of Excellence.



The Villages/Ocala Cadre, FL

## New Chapter, New Members

BY COL ROBERT SCHLEGEL, USA (RET)

Chapter Commander of The Villages/Ocala cadre, COL Bob Schlegel, USA (Ret), inducted LTC Sharon Murry, USAF (Ret), and COL Bill Murry, USA (Ret), at their November 2021 meeting.

Colorado Springs Chapter, CO

## MOWW Lufbery Award

BY LTC MICHAEL D. BERENDT, USA (RET)

Chapter Commander COL Steve Shambach, USA (Ret), was honored to present the Lufbery Award to Cadet First Class (now 2LT) Felix Zheng at the Air Force Academy Awards Ceremony in the Department of Foreign Languages.

The MOWW Outstanding Cadet in Western Language Minor Award (United States Air Force Academy) is a National level Award. This award is in memory of Major Gervais Raoul Victor Lufbery (March 1885–May 1918), who was a French and American fighter pilot and flying ace in WWI. This award is presented annually to the United States Air Force Academy (USAFA) Cadet who, above all other cadets, excels in western languages. The USAFA faculty determines the recipient on behalf of the Order.

(L-R): Lt Col Javier Reyes, USAFA, and Col Shambach presenting an engraved trophy to CIC Zheng





Gen Ridgway Chapter, PA

## "What Motivates People"

BY COL ROBERT L. REESE, USA (RET)

COL Robert Munhall, USA (Ret), a Companion of the GEN Ridgway Chapter, gave an inspirational presentation on how military veterans need to deal with young people to gain their respect and attention. He explained that this holds especially true when dealing with JROTC and SROTC Cadets and the Scouts BSA. COL Munhall explained that as veterans, we are still serving America. He concluded his presentation with a quote from Conrad Hilton, *"Success seems to be connected to action. Successful people keep moving. They make mistakes, but they don't quit."*



Sun City Center Chapter, FL

## Sun City, FL honors Girl Scouts and Law Enforcement Officers

BY CAPT FRANK KEPLEY, USN (RET)

The Sun City Chapter held their monthly meeting on 17 March 2022. The featured speakers were Girl Scouts of America Reilly Weicht from Girl Scout Troop 3512 and her troop leader Carrie Alexander.

Reilly's presentation centered on obtaining her Gold Award through a project that fit her firm belief that veterans should be honored for their service, whether still alive or deceased. One way to do so is to maintain their gravesites. She said this might not be an issue for many veterans because they have family around where they are. But many don't (like her grandfather's grave in Nebraska), or the graves are from so long ago that there are no living relatives. This project fit in with her principles of honor and respect and was impactful for her personally.

Carrie is Reilly's troop leader. Her passion and dedication to scouting show through her countless roles in West Central Florida Girl Scouts. Carrie currently serves on several committees at GSWCF—Adult Awards, CEO Roundtable, Board Advisory on Sustainability, Delegate and Gold Award coach, to name a few.

Prior to the featured speakers, several Bronze Patrick Henry Plaques for Patriotic Achievement were presented to Public Safety and Law Enforcement organizations: Chief Jim Bradford accepted on behalf of the Plant City Police Department; Cpl Doug Guy, Sgt Travis Donakowski, and Sgt Steve Gaskins for the Florida Highway Patrol; Major David Arthur and Master Deputy Travis Wright for the HCSO K-9 Unit; Cpt Quinones and Deputy Gilbert for the HCSO Criminal Registration Unit and Dan Kimmell and Steve Johnson for the HCSO Re-Entry Unit.

(L-R): Photo 1: GSA Carrie Alexander, GSA Reilly Weicht and Chapter Commander Col Doug Roderick, USAF (Ret). Photo 2: K-9 Unit, (L-R): Major David Arthur; Master Deputy Travis Wright; Col Doug Roderick. Photo 3: Jim Bradford, Plant City Chief of Police accepting award from Col Doug Roderick. Photo 4 (L-R): Deputy Gilbert and Cpt Quinones accepting award from Col Roderick



Greater El Paso Chapter, TX

## Scout Recognition

BY CPT ROBERT G. MELSON, USA (FMR)

The May meeting honored Eagle Scouts and Scouting within the Greater El Paso MOWW area. MOWW Certificates of Appreciation and Bronze Patrick Henry Plaques were presented to local BSA troops and leaders.

Photo left: Scoutmaster Sam Snoddy displays the MOWW Bronze Patrick Henry Plaque awarded to Troop 4, Yucca Council, BSA, from LTC Jesus Beltran, USAR (Ret). Photo right: Scoutmaster Horacio Porras (left) receiving MOWW Certificate of Appreciation from Chapter Commander, LTC Jesus Beltran, USAR (Ret).

Photos by Rene Rodela



Region IV Conference

## Spirited Region IV Summit

BY MR. CHARLES W BENNETT, HPM

MOWW's Region IV Conference was held on 9-10 April 2022 at the Oakwood Country Club in Lynchburg, VA. Twenty-two Companions from eight MOWW Chapters attended. Chapters represented included Hampton Roads, General Meade, Northern Virginia, Prince Georges, Richmond, Roanoke, Virginia Piedmont, and Major General Wade.

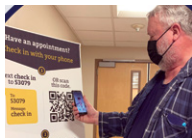
Companions participating included CINC LTC Michael Okin, VCINC CAPT Ed Gantt, Region IV Commander Col William Townsley, MOWW Chief of Staff Col Michael Farrell, MOWW Treasurer General LCDR Paul Webb, General Staff Emeritus Brig Gen Arthur Morrill III, and 2023 Convention Chair PCINC LTC John Hollywood.

The Virginia Piedmont Chapter was represented by Companions CINC LTC Okin, MOWW Treasurer General LCDR Paul Webb, Chapter Commander CDR Mike Reeves, Chapter Vice Commander LT Peter Bryan, Chapter Adjutant MAJ Beth Jarrett, Mr. Chuck Bennett, COL Buddy Faulconer, 1LT Ken Kok, and LCDR Joel Kramar. Issues addressed at the Conference included an address by the CINC, Youth Leadership Conferences, Chapter Commanders Briefings, JROTC concerns, National Convention news, and a discussion on MOWW strategic planning.





### Convenience and self-service appointment check-in at your fingertips



Check-in for your next VA appointment might be different next time you come in.

Beginning this summer, some VA facilities will allow veterans

to do one or both of these:

- Start the check-in process up to seven days in advance of the appointment.
- Check in at the clinic using your smartphone on the day of your appointment.

As part of how VA is modernizing the way veterans receive care, VA received extensive feedback from veterans and caregivers about how the checking-in process can be improved, especially for those who use assistive technologies to access their benefits online.

VA's Office of Information and Technology, partnering with VHA, has applied this feedback to the design of the new, modernized patient check-in application coming soon to your location. VA is deploying the application at facilities geographically. Deployment within all VISNs will occur by the end of August 2022.

Veterans should know these facts about VA's patient check-in application:

- Veterans will always have the option to check in for an appointment with a staff member. Using the new mobile app, therefore, is not a requirement. VA staff are honored to check veterans in for appointments and to answer questions.
- Veterans will need to check-in at the facility with a staff member on appointment day if they require changes to demographic (contact, next of kin, emergency contact) or insurance information.

The patient application has two options:

- Pre-check-in helps veterans confirm demographic information is up to date prior to an appointment. If a clinic offers pre-check-in, veterans will receive a link through a text message

appointment reminder after confirming an appointment.

- Mobile check-in allows veterans to check-in for an appointment on a smartphone when they arrive at the facility. Upon arrival at a clinic offering mobile check-in, veterans should locate the poster titled, "Have an appointment? Check in with your phone" prominently on display. They should then text or scan the QR code as directed in the poster to start the process.

To use the mobile app, veterans must have a smartphone that is connected to Wi-Fi or cellular service and the phone number on file with VA, as this is how VA verifies your identity. Veterans can update their contact information online.

The national contract for VetLink kiosks will expire at the end of September 2022. After that date, veterans should:

- Use the patient check-in application for self-service check-in or check in with a staff member.
- Submit your travel reimbursement claims through the Beneficiary Travel Self-Service System (BTSSS), mail, fax and/or in-person at a VA medical center.

### VA implements COVID-19 Health Protection Levels as of June 2022



When community transmission level is:

**Low**-Visitors are welcome, self-screening allowed and physical distancing not required.

**Medium**-Care partners are welcome, self-screening allowed and physical distancing not required.

**High**-Visitors are limited to the discretion of the care team on a case-by-case basis, facilities may choose to screen at the door and physical distancing required.

All medical center voicemails will include VHA COVID-19 Health Protection Levels as well. Use the VA medical center locator link to find its current level.

See <https://www.va.gov/find-locations/>

The Military Order of the World Wars is a non-profit Veterans Service Organization (VSO) composed of US Federally-recognized commissioned officers and warrant officers who are citizens of the United States of good moral character and repute who are serving or have served honorably in the Active, Reserve, or National Guard of the United States Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Corps and/or the United States Public Health Service (USPHS) Corps. Membership eligibility is also extended to descendants and spouses of these officers, and US Service Academy cadets. Eligible individuals may join one of the Order's chapters located throughout the United States or National Headquarters Chapter.







## REVEILLE

RANK/NAME (SERVICE)

NEW MEMBER

Sponsor

\*Denotes PM/HPM

\*\*Denotes RM/HRM

DATA FROM MARCH 2022–MAY 2022

### ATLANTA AREA CHAPTER, GA

CW4 HUGO C. ALDRICH, JR., USA (RET)\*

*Mrs. Linda E. Ariff\**

LTC CRAIG E. KNOWLTON, USAR (RET)\*\*

*Mr. Robert E. Soderstrom\**

### AUGUSTA CHAPTER, GA

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*LTC Gary O. Engen, USA (Ret)\**

### BG BULTMAN CHAPTER (AT LARGE)

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*Col Michael Farrell, USMC (Ret)\**

### BRIG GEN SCOTT CHAPTER, GA

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*Capt Theron Simpson, Jr., USMC (Ret)\**

### CAPE COD CHAPTER, MA

MR. PETER H. NEE\*

*LCDR David W. Graham, USN (Ret)\**

### CAPT DILLINGHAM MEM CHAPTER, HI

CMC EDWARD J. COMES, USN (RET)\*

*Col Jason C. Seal, USMC (Ret)\**

COL JOHN H. FELIX, HIARNG (RET)\*

*Col Jason C. Seal, USMC (Ret)\**

MAJ NANCY J. SMILEY, MD, USAF (FMR)\*\*

*LTC Curtis A. Manchester III, USAR (Ret)\**

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*LTC Donald E. Willhouse USA (Ret)\**

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MAJ LEONARD A. KRAUT, USAF (RET)\*\*

*CW2 Eliseo T. Lopez, Jr., USA (Ret)\**

LTC HUGH W. SHOWN, USA (RET)\*\*

*CW2 Eliseo T. Lopez, Jr., USA (Ret)\**

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*MAJ Andrew J. Rodnite, Sr, USA (Ret)\**

LTC JOHN D. RUCKART, USA (RET)\*\*

*LTC George K. Smith, USA (Ret)\**

### COL ROOSEVELT CHAPTER, NY

SSG LEONARD JINDRA, USA (FMR)\*\*

*LTC Paul F. Farinella, USA (Ret)\**

### COL STEPHENS-APACHE TRAIL CHAPTER, AZ

LT COL BRIAN P. WALKER, USAF (RET)\*

*LTC Patrick C. Stolze, USA (Ret)\**

### COL WOODS-OKLAHOMA CITY CHAPTER, OK

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*COL Kelly L. Zachgo, USA (Ret)\**

CPT JON C. RANDALL, USA\*\*

*MAJ Francis W. Harkema, OKARNG (Ret)\*\**

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*Maj Jose A. Ramirez, USMC (Ret)\**

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LTC PHILLIP L. MALLORY II, M.D., USA (RET)\*\*

*COL Stephen A. Shambach, USA (Ret)\**

1LT WILLIAM T. SHAMBACH, USAR\*

*COL Stephen A. Shambach, USA (Ret)\**

1LT VALERIE J. WARNER, USA (FMR)\*

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*Lt Col Paul Willey, USAF (Ret)\**

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*BG Charles D. Estes, USAR (Ret)\**

2LT JAMES M. REAVES, USA (FMR)\*

*BG Charles D. Estes, USAR (Ret)\**

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*MAJ Marshall C. Miles, USA (Ret)\*\**

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### FORT WORTH CHAPTER, TX

1LT KYLE K. RABLE, USAR\*\*

*BG Charles D. Estes, USAR (Ret)\**







## REVEILLE

RANK/NAME (SERVICE)

NEW MEMBER

Sponsor

\*Denotes PM/HPM

\*\*Denotes RM/HRM

DATA FROM MARCH 2022–MAY 2022

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### GEN RIDGWAY CHAPTER, PA

LT COL (DR) RICHARD J. CONWELL, PAANG\*\*

*COL George D. Ehringer, USA (Ret)\**

### GENERAL MEADE CHAPTER, MD

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*COL Kenneth O. McCreedy USA (Ret)\**

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*LTC Michael A. Okin, MD, USA (Ret)\**

COL ROBERT F. SCHLEGEL, JR., USA (RET)\*

*Maj Robert J. Williams, USAF (Ret)\**

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*LTC Fred F. Persechini, USA (Ret)\**

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LT COL JAMES R. CURRY, USAF (RET)\*\*

*CWO5 Quint D. Avenetti, USMC (Ret)\**

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*CWO4 David A. McCuiston, USN (Ret)\**

LT DAVID L. MOSLEY, USN (RET)\*

*CWO4 David A. McCuiston, USN (Ret)\**

LCDR ROBERT D. PETERSON, USN (RET)\*

*CWO4 David A. McCuiston, USN (Ret)\**

2LT NATHAN J. VERNON, USA\*

*CWO4 David A. McCuiston, USN (Ret)\**

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*COL Vicente C. Ogilvie, USA (Ret)\**

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ENS ROBERT C. BLEND, USN\*

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*COL Joseph P. Kirlin III, USA (Ret)\**

2ND LT ALLAIRE MORGAN, USAF\*

*COL Joseph P. Kirlin III, USA (Ret)\**

LTC CECILIA K. PINARD, USA (RET)\*

*LTC Patricia T. Stewart, USA (Ret)\**

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COL DERYL S. MC CARTY, USAF (RET)\*

*LTC Heinz Haskins USA (Ret)\**

COL JUDY V. ROBERSON, USA (RET)\*

*CDR Alan M. Mandigo, USN (Ret)\**

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*CAPT Lee F. Halverson, Sr., USMC (Ret)\**

### SANTA CRUZ VALLEY CHAPTER, AZ

LTC JEREMY F. PITANIELLO, USA (RET)\*\*

*Lt Col Marlon Ruiz, USAF (Ret)\**

### SUN CITY CENTER CHAPTER, FL

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*COL Lonnie D. Vona, USA (Ret)\**

ENS ANGEL R. JONES, USN\*

*COL Lonnie D. Vona, USA (Ret)\**

CDR WILLIAM R. KIRKPATRICK, USN (RET)\*

*LTC Charles R. Conover, Jr., USA (Ret)\**

2LT SPENCER J. MCCLOSKEY, USAF\*

*COL Lonnie D. Vona, USA (Ret)\**

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*CAPT Carl P. Vogel, USN (Ret)\**

MR. JOSEPH L. JAMESON\*\*

*MAJ Elizabeth A. Jarrett, USA (Ret)\**

CAPT GEORGE W. JURAND, USN (RET)\*\*

*LCDR Bruce E. Curtin, USN (Ret)\**

MAJ EDWARD F. PALM, USMC (RET)\*\*

*LTC Michael A. Okin, MD, USA (Ret)\**

LT COL LESLIE J. PRATT, USAF (RET)\*\*

*LTC Michael A. Okin, MD, USA (Ret)\**

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LTC RAYMOND D. SHARP, JR., USA (RET)\*\*

*Col Gerald O. Jensen, USMC (Ret)\*\**

### WORCESTER CHAPTER, MA

2ND LT DEEP P. KUMAR, USAF\*

*LTC Dennis V. Christo, USA (Ret)\**

2LT OWEN M. ORFORD, USA\*

*LTC David A. Anderson, USA (Ret)\**





## TAPS

RANK/NAME (SERVICE)

\*Denotes Perpetual Member (PM)

\*\*Denotes PM Memorial

DATA FROM MARCH 2022–MAY 2022

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