



FORT GEORGE G. MEADE

THE FIRST 100 YEARS



*Dedicated to the service members, civilians, families
and friends who have lived, worked, and played on
Fort George G. Meade throughout the century.*

Fort George G. Meade: The First 100 Years

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FORWARD

CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF FORT MEADE

By Ken McCreedy

The past few years here in Maryland we have been caught up in commemorations of the bicentennial of the War of 1812 and the sesquicentennial of the Civil War. These were heralded events that drew people to historical sites in great numbers to see re-enactors, hear park rangers and historians lecture, and just feel part of something big. Other major milestones creep up on people, surprising them that so many years have passed since something first began. One hundred years has a certain heft to it. It calls for a pause. A centennial is a time for remembrance, reflection, and renewal. For those of us who have a connection to Fort George G. Meade, this is such a time.

We remember our beginnings in 1917, when in less than six months, 7,000 acres of truck farms in western Anne Arundel County were transformed into the second largest city in the state, Camp Meade. Draftees from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia flowed into the fledgling cantonment area to form the 79th Division and parts of the African-American 92d Division. The Army's first significant induction of women into the force brought hundreds of telephone operators to train here—the Hello Girls.

We remember Camp Meade becoming the home of America's tank corps in the days after the Great War. Here two lives were joined when Lt. Col. George Patton, commanding a brigade of the Tank Corps, met Maj. Dwight D. Eisenhower, his deputy. Over the next several years on this post, a lifelong friendship was forged between the two men, a friendship that was instrumental to Allied success in WWII.

We remember the decision taken in 1927 to make the installation permanent, giving it the name of Fort George G. Meade. In the subsequent building boom that extended over the next 15 years, the stately brick barracks, hospital, post headquarters, theater, chapel, and houses were constructed. The last building under the original construction plan was completed just before the post's next major test. The outbreak of WWII.

We remember the millions of GIs who passed through Fort Meade on their way to war and on their return. Some trained here to prepare for combat and others to provide

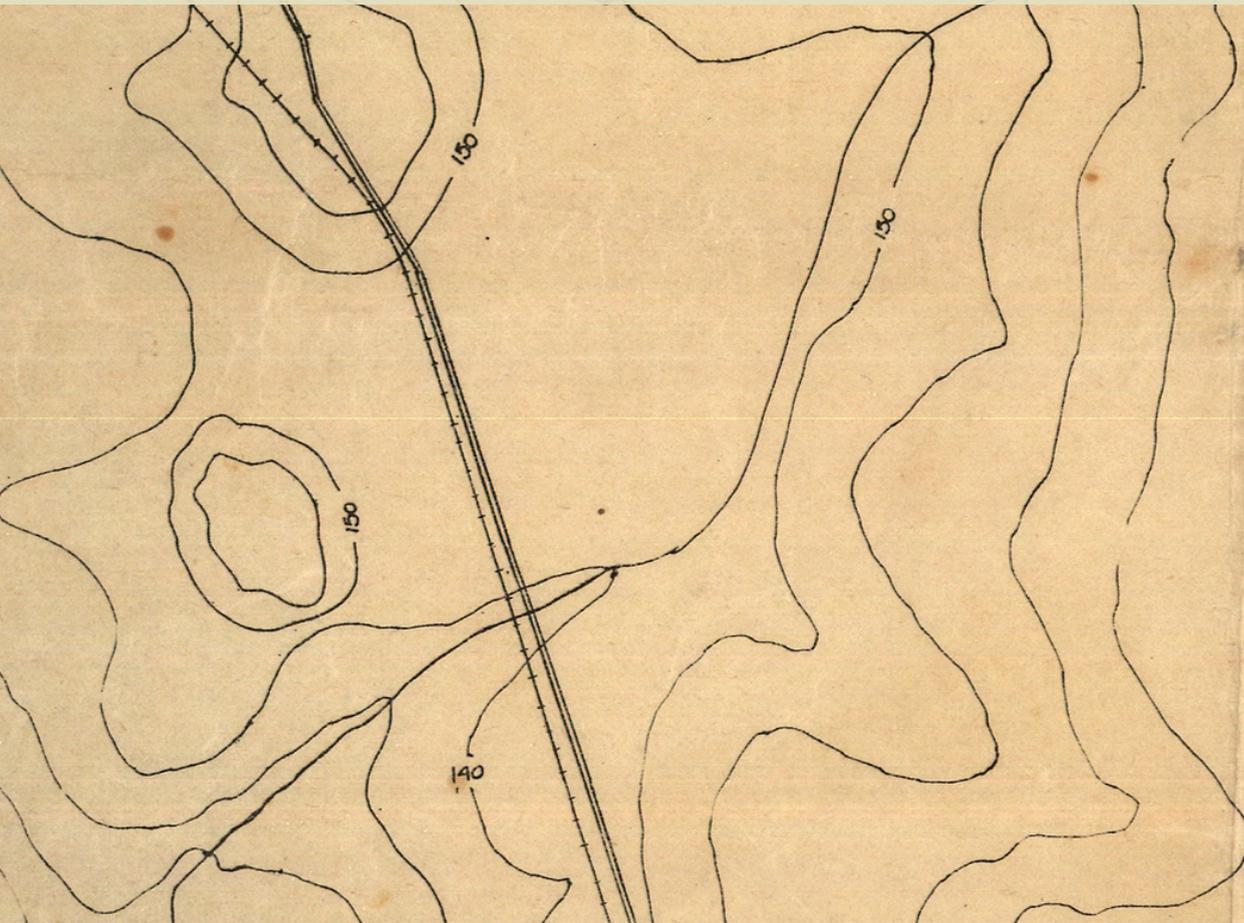
the morale boost the warriors would need—people like Glen Miller and Joe Louis who passed through Fort Meade to receive training before shipping out in Special Services units. We remember the German and Italian Prisoners of War who were housed at Fort Meade and throughout the region; some are buried here, far from home.

We remember that in the post-war reorganization, Fort Meade became headquarters to first, the Second Army, then the First Army. An armored cavalry regiment became a permanent fixture of the post, with units rotating between here and Germany; later these units would add a rotation to Vietnam to its cycle. With its proximity to the National Capital Region, Fort Meade was selected as the headquarters for the first Nike Hercules brigade.

Most of all, we remember the decision made in the 1950s to move America's codemakers and codebreakers to Fort Meade and the rise of the National Security Agency as a linchpin of the intelligence establishment. And with the dawn of the computer age, Fort Meade took on still another role: the home of the nation's cyber warriors.

What staggering changes over such a relative short time! It certainly calls for reflection. Training for trench warfare gave way to training for armored warfare. Cold War formations protected the airspace over the capital and trained to fight at the Fulda Gap. An obscure signals collection and analysis organization became the tip of the spear in a new domain of combat in cyberspace. One hundred years in this place has captured the arch of military history over the same period.

We reflect on the continuity of change and the preservation of tradition. The sound of Taps still floats over the silence of the evening as it did in 1917. Men and women still answer the same call to service the doughboys



responded to in their day. Fort Meade continues to be a place for people to live, work, play, and serve.

We reflect on the transformation that Fort Meade has made on the region. The Governor of Maryland pursued siting a cantonment area at Annapolis Junction because he believed it would be an economic engine for future development. How right he was! Fort Meade's contribution to the state's economy dwarfs that of any other single employer in the state. It has changed forever the character of central Maryland and raised the standard of living dramatically in adjacent jurisdictions.

While this book offers a history of a place and the milestones which mark its path, it also contains little known facts, small stories and personal memories of how Fort Meade touched the lives of individuals throughout the century. Ultimately, any history is about the people, not the place. So in this centennial observance, let us reflect on all those who have gone before this generation, all those in uniform who passed through the gates of this post. We know many met death on far off battlefields; others suffered crushing wounds. Then let us remember the dedicated civilian work force on this post that kept it running in peace and war—those who provided clean water, power, child care, and recreation; those who ensured service members were paid, fed, and supplied. Finally, as this story is told, think of the children who grew up on this post and went to school here; the spouses who took care of their families and each other. They made it a home. In this richness of experience, in these hundreds of thousands of individual stories, lies the true history of Fort Meade's first 100 years.

Finally, a centennial is a time for renewal. Through the acts of remembrance and reflection we realize that we are part of something much greater than ourselves. By connecting with our history and reflecting on what has changed and what is the same, we are ourselves renewed. We can look to the next hundred years knowing that, just as the doughboys would not have been able to foresee or even conceive of cyber warfare, we are completely incapable of anticipating what mission Fort Meade will be tackling in 2117. We need to continue to add to the foundation that has enabled Fort Meade to respond to all the changes which it has faced in its first 100 years. Our

lives are now intertwined with that of a great institution—in the state, in the Army, and in the nation. What we do today will be part of the story that others tell 100 years from now. It is up to us to carry on the traditions and build the future that will belong to Fort George G. Meade.

(Right) Garrison HQ, Pershing Hall and Hale Hall from above.

(Below) Flanked by his wife, Leanne, Col. Kenneth McCreedy accepts a certificate of appreciation from Maj. Gen. Richard J. Rowe, Jr., commanding general of Joint Force Headquarters National Capital Region and the U.S. Army Military District of Washington, July 17, 2008.



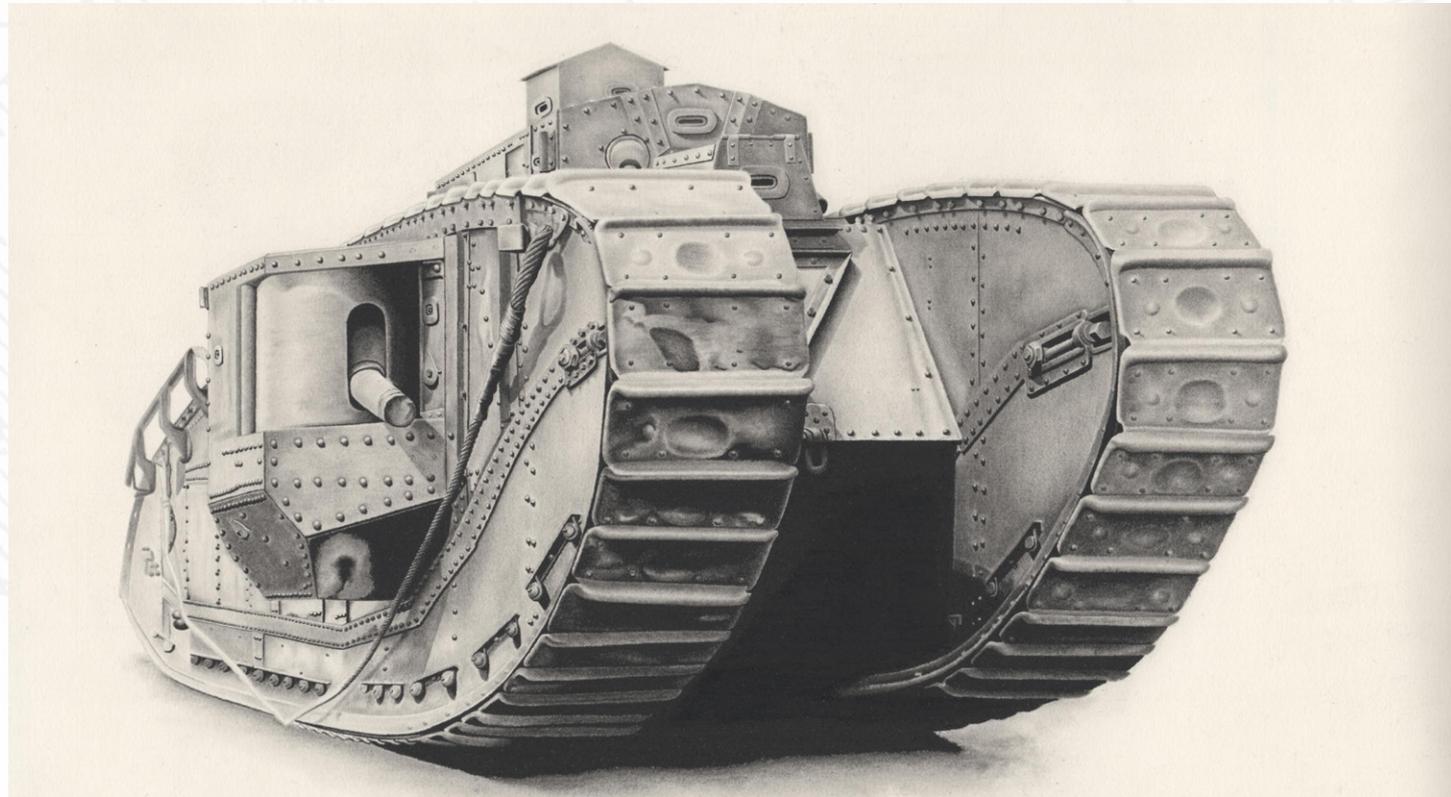
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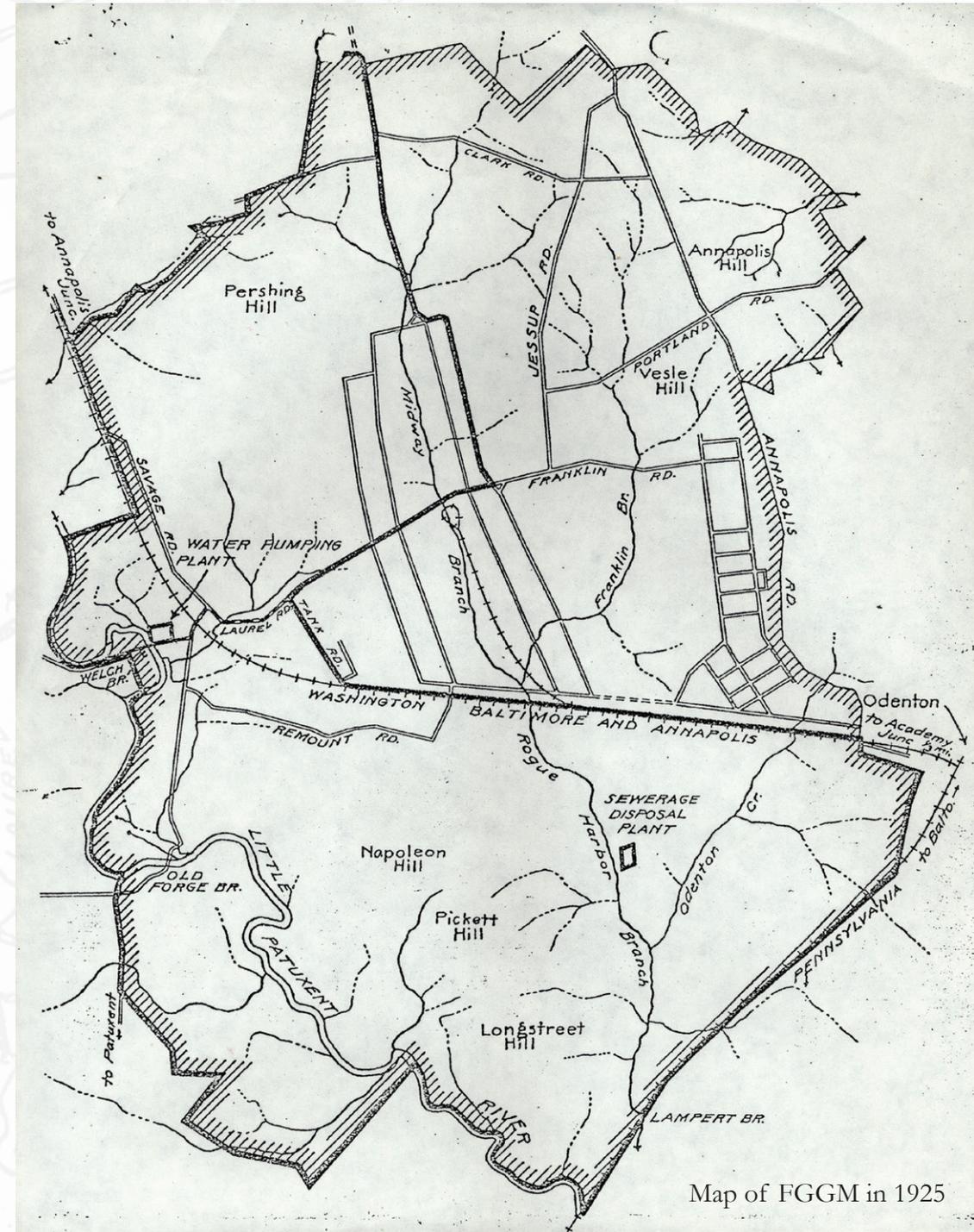
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Special thanks to the 55th Signal Company (Combat Camera) for their contributions to this book. Above is a sketch of a WWI era Mark VIII Tank by Spc. Fransico Isreal



Map of FGGM in 1925



WHO WAS GEORGE G. MEADE?

By Allen Feiler, SoundOff!

George Gordon Meade was born to Richard Worsam and Margaret Coats Butler Meade on New Year's Eve Day, 1815, in Cadiz, Spain, a city located on a narrow spit of land in the Iberian Peninsula. "Old Snapping Turtle," as he was known, was one of eight children, who spent much of his childhood in Spain as his father, a Philadelphia businessman, temporarily made Cadiz the family's residence.

Richard Worsom Meade, a Philadelphia merchant, served as a naval agent for the U.S. government, lost his fortune through supporting Spain during the Napoleonic Wars. He died before his son reached his teenage years.

Later, after living in Baltimore and Washington, D.C., George Meade entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1831. Four years later, he graduated 19th out of a class of 56 cadets.

Meade didn't initially intend to pursue a military career. He served for a year with the 3rd U.S. Artillery in Florida fighting in the Seminole War. He then resigned from the Army and worked as a civil engineer for the Alabama, Georgia and Florida Railroad.

After marrying Margaretta Sergeant, daughter of a

prominent Whig politician, Meade re-entered the Army in 1842 and served in the Corps of Topographical Engineers as a second lieutenant.

During the Mexican-American War, he served on the staffs of such generals as Robert Patterson, future U.S. President Zachary Taylor and William J. Worth. Meade was recognized for gallant conduct at the Battle of Monterrey and promoted to first lieutenant. His military services were not called upon again until outbreak of the Civil War in April 1861.

On Aug. 31, 1861, Meade was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers and given command of the 2nd Brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves. After helping to fortify the defenses around Washington, he joined the Army of the Potomac and served under Gen. George B. McClellan.

Meade participated in the Seven Days Battles near Richmond, Virginia. At the Glendale Battle, he was seriously wounded. After recovering, he led a brigade at the Second Battle of Bull Run.

At the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in Maryland, Meade commanded the 3rd Division, I Corps,

under Gen. Joseph Hooker. He also led the 3rd Division during the Battle of Fredericksburg and commanded the V Corps at the Battle of Chancellorsville.

On June 28, 1863, upon Hooker's resignation, Meade was given command of the Army of the Potomac shortly before the start of the Civil War's bloodiest battle: Gettysburg.

When receiving a messenger from President Abraham Lincoln informing him of the appointment, Meade initially assumed his bitter differences with Hooker had caught up with him and he was being arrested and court-martialed, he wrote to his wife.

During the three-day Battle of Gettysburg, Meade was able to hold off the attacks of Gen. Robert E. Lee and nearly decimated the Confederate Army.

Meade's legacy, however, was tarnished by Lee's ability to retreat back to Virginia. Lincoln harshly criticized Meade for not finishing off the Army of Northern Virginia at Gettysburg, and Meade offered his resignation.

But it was denied, and on July 7, 1863, Meade was promoted to brigadier general in the regular Army.

In the spring of 1864, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, the newly appointed lieutenant general and general in chief of Union forces, made his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac. While Meade technically oversaw the Army of the Potomac, Grant made all command decisions regarding the Army's movement.

Meade was largely overshadowed by Grant for the rest of the war, although he nominally commanded the Army during the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He was promoted to major general, at Grant's request, after the Spotsylvania campaign.

"Meade has more than met my most sanguine expectations," Grant wrote to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. "He and [Gen. William Tecumseh] Sherman are the fittest officers for large commands I have come in contact with."

But tellingly, Meade was not present at the surrender of Lee's Army in Appomattox Court House, Virginia, on

April 9, 1865, which effectively ended the Civil War.

After the war, Meade held several military commands and eventually returned to Philadelphia, where he died on Nov. 6, 1872, due to complications from his old war wounds combined with pneumonia. Still on active duty, Meade was 56 and buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia. Among the Civil War luminaries who attended his funeral were President Grant, Sherman, and Generals Philip Sheridan and Winfield S. Hancock.

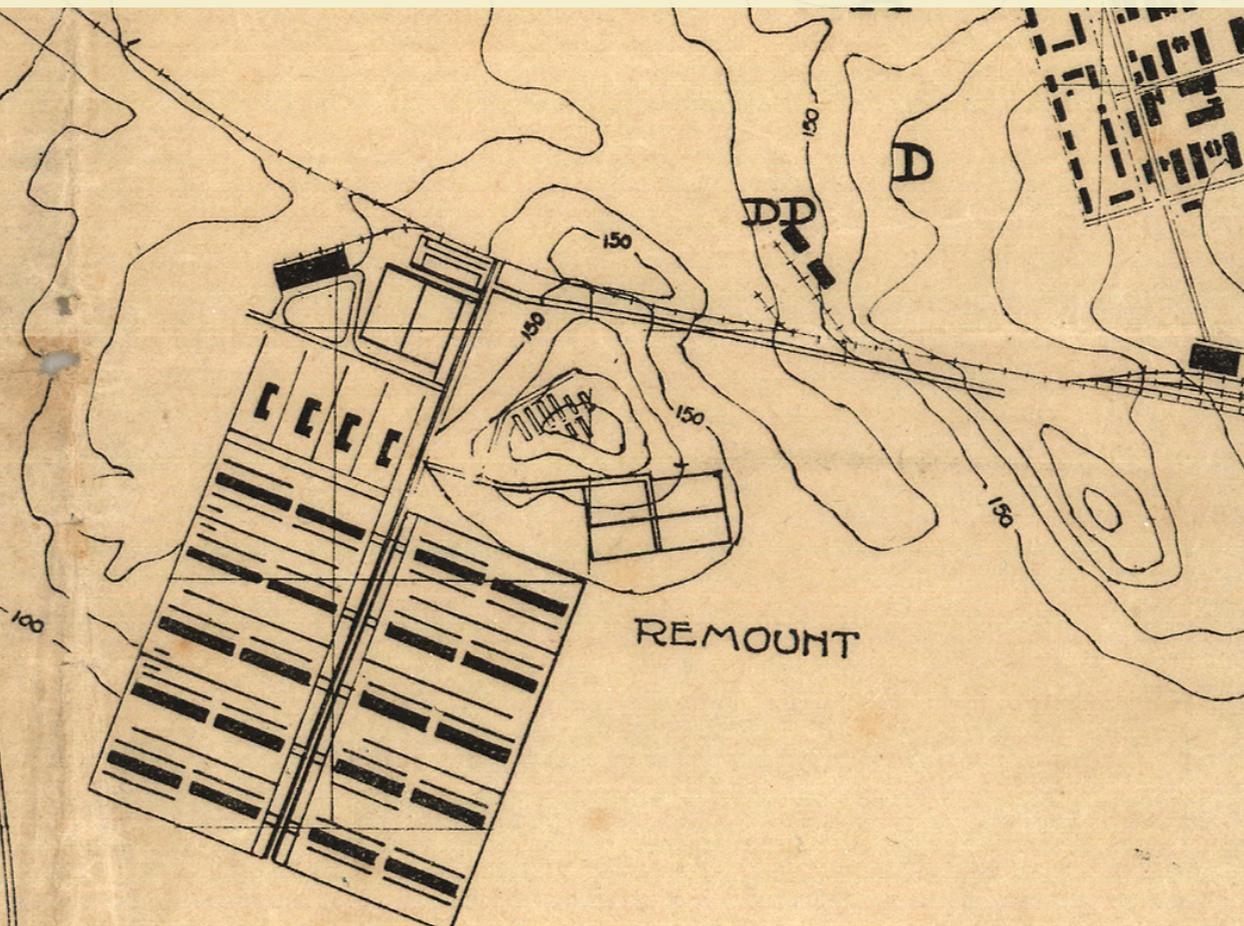
"The mention of Meade has always been met with a certain degree of pause," wrote Civil War scholar Allen C. Guelzo. "Surprise that an officer with such modest credentials could manage to pull off such a mammoth victory as Gettysburg, and then chirping criticism that, having triumphed as he did, Meade failed to do more. Although both of those reactions are unfair, they are also accurate," he wrote. "And together, they have come to define George Gordon Meade's long-term reputation."

(Pg. 3) Originally intended as a backdrop for one of four Service Men's Clubs on post, the mural, painted by a WWII soldier, is a symbolic depiction of Civil War era Union and Confederate soldiers fighting side by side against Hitler's Germany. At the left and right corners of the mural are two WWII Divisions.

(Pg. 2 & 5) Portrait of Brig. Gen. George G. Meade.



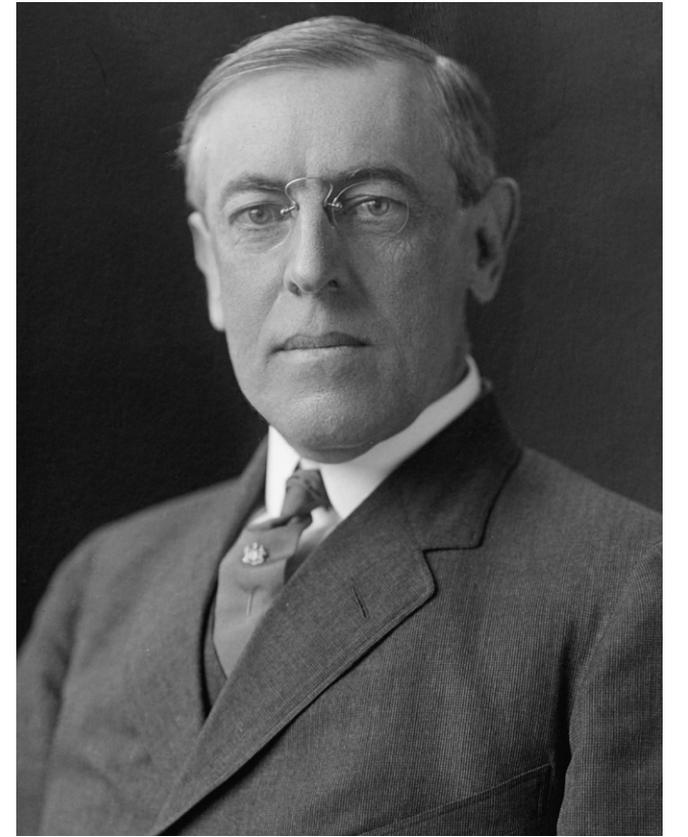
WORLD WAR I YEARS





Part of the American Expeditionary Forces, members of the 79th Division gather around a piano somewhere in France.

“The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.”



President Woodrow Wilson in his speech to Congress, April 2, 1917

THE BEGINNING OF EVERYTHING MEADE

By Robert Johnson

By the spring of 1917, Germany had been on the attack in the Atlantic using its submarine fleet to sink merchant vessels despite stern warnings from the United States. Not only had Germany ignored the warnings, it had even attempted to lure Mexico into an alliance against the U.S.

On April 2, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson went before a joint session of Congress to ask for a Declaration of War against Germany.

Two days later, on April 4, the Senate passed the Declaration of War, the House passed it two days later. April 6, 2017, marked the 100th anniversary of our entry into WWI and the beginning of an irreversible, seismic change that transformed the United States and the state of Maryland.

Our entry into the war was problematic on many levels—we were wholly unprepared. We had a small standing Army and Navy, with few resources devoted to military production, yet we had entered a global conflict demanding a large, modern Army.

The prospect of war united the disparate factions in Washington, and the nation sprang into action. On May 18, the Selective Service Act passed Congress, giving the President authority to conscript men between the ages of 21 and 30 years for the National Army. To provide housing, equipment and training for these new soldiers, Congress also added legislation authorizing the building of 16 new cantonments.

The business community, Maryland elected leadership and land owners, recognized an opportunity for growth and knew a particular portion of their state would uniquely fit the War Department's needs. Part of the appeal of the proposed site, located in western Anne Arundel County, was that the land sat in close proximity to Baltimore's shipping ports and within easy reach of the War Department in Washington D.C.

The village of Admiral, on the WB&A rail line, was chosen for the Maryland camp. The government purchased 4,000 acres of land, mostly used for fruit farming, then months later added another 5,000 acres bringing the total to 9,349 acres.

On June 23, 1917, a little more than three months since

war against Germany was official declared, a general contract was signed for the construction of the camp, with actual construction beginning on July 2.

Originally called Camp Admiral, the name lasted only a couple of weeks until on July 18, 1917, General Order 95 named the new military base, Camp Meade, in honor of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade.

Under the direction of Maj. Ralph F. Proctor, the constructing quartermaster overseeing the massive project, builders began the work.

Materials arrived by truck, horse drawn carriage and rail in round-the-clock deliveries. The continual din of hammers, saws, engines, men and animals lasted from day into night. The cleared land and dry conditions created furious dust clouds that drifted across the camp and into neighboring farms and homes where it settled on furniture and clothing hanging on the line. Dust also blinded workers and animals and at times, they say, blocked out the sun. The breakneck activity was made even more difficult on days of rain as trucks and horse drawn wagons slogged through muddied fields carrying heavy loads and leaving roads almost impassable.

Training and deploying troops couldn't wait for construction to be completed. The first groups camped out in an unoccupied cotton mill in Laurel while the construction frenzy continued.

On the day it officially opened, Sept. 19, 1917, train after train arrived at Camp Meade disembarking several thousand men from Eastern Pennsylvania. They arrived before the Camp was finished, some walking in the front door of the hastily built wooden structures, while the contractors scrambled to leave via the backdoor. Once started, the train traffic never stopped. By October 1917, it was estimated that as many as 23,000 men lived and trained in the newly constructed camp.

The first phase of construction consisted of 1,200 wooden buildings. A remount station built to hold 12,000 horses and mules and a school for blacksmiths took up 25 acres of land. Soon after, a hospital, heating plants and fire stations became part of the rapidly growing Army camp. Camp Meade continued to expand as directed by



BARRACKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION
CAMP MEADE, MD.

orders from Washington, sprawling to as much as three times the size of the original plan.

Total construction cost \$18 million with a capacity to equip, train, house and feed up to 53,800 men.

The 79th Infantry Division was the first organization formed at Camp Meade and its commander, Maj. Gen. Joseph Kuhn, became the first Commander of the camp.

Later, the 11th Division was formed here, along with the 92nd Division which was one of only two African-American divisions to participate in the war. In addition, the Hello Girls were trained here. Bilingual in French and English, these women, recruited from the telephone service, played a vital role to ensure battlefield communications were conducted over trunk lines.

In addition to men and women, a large Remount Depot, located near what is now Tipton Airfield, sent as many as 22,000 horses and mules to France. The animals were trained, fed, quartered and treated with the same attention to detail as their human counterparts. They were given medical checkups and shots and were transported to the Port of Baltimore on the same troop trains as the soldiers. At the port, horses, mules, men and women traveled to France.

In all 103,000 men and women trained at Camp Meade during the war with another 96,000 mustering out of service from Meade at war's end.

The welcomed end of the war marked only the beginning of Fort Meade's 100 year-long transformative journey.

(Pg. 10) In just months, 1,200 wooden structures were built on the new camp at a cost of \$18M, with a capacity to equip, train, house and feed 53,800 men. (Right) The first phase of construction consisted of 1,200 wooden structures to accommodate some of the 103,000 men and women who trained at Camp Meade for WWI.



THE FIRST MEN ARRIVE

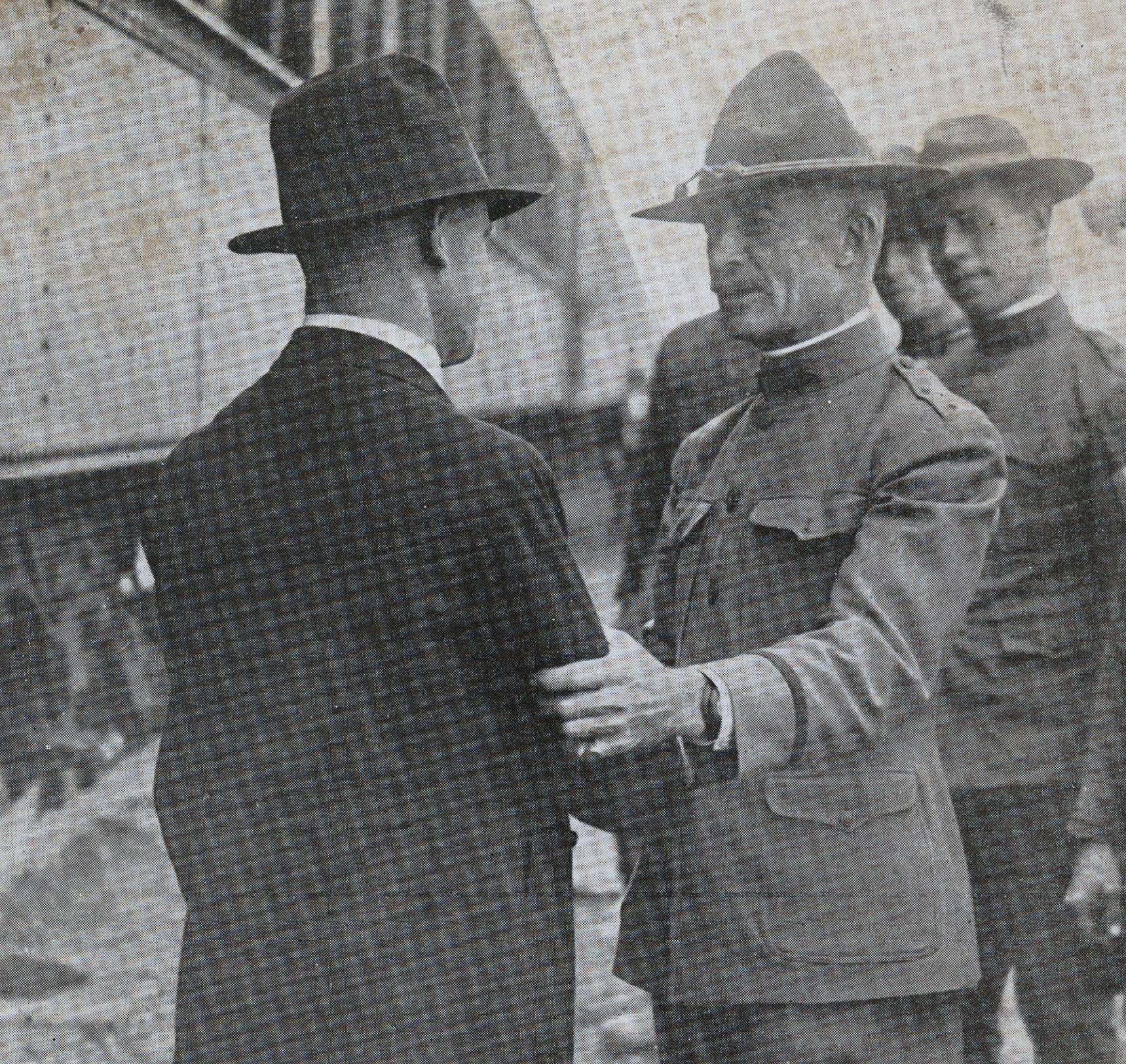
The 154th Depot Brigade was charged with processing the entry, classification and preparation of every draftee who arrived at Camp Meade. In all, upwards of 400,000 men packed up a few belongings, said goodbye to their families and made the trip to Camp Meade.

The first unit formed at Camp Meade was the 79th Infantry Division, primarily comprised of men from Maryland and Pennsylvania. The Division's Commander, Maj. Gen. Joseph Kuhn, was also Camp Meade's first commander.

During the summer of 1918, another cantonment was authorized and constructed within a mile of Camp Meade. The Franklin Cantonment, named in honor of Benjamin

Franklin, was a 400-acre camp that housed 11,000 people. Built at a cost of \$4 million, the camp, located between Ernie Pyle Street and Chamberlain Avenue from Rock Avenue to Mapes Road, was designed to be the Signal Corps Camp of Instruction. Approximately two months after it opened, the camp lost its independent status and was made a permanent part of Camp Meade.

(Left) Maj. Gen. Joseph Kuhn shakes the hand of the first Selected Serviceman to step off the train onto Camp Meade, Sept. 19, 1917. (Below) As many as 108,000 selected servicemen and women trained at Camp Meade during WWI.



CAMP MEADE: THE LITTLE MELTING POT

By Gene Fax

Camp Meade is well remembered as a WWI training ground, but it served another, unintended purpose: It was one of the places where America first confronted its new identity.

Between 1880 and 1914 more than 20 million immigrants arrived in the United States, mostly from Eastern and Southern Europe, many of them settling near their ports of entry. Of the white population of Baltimore in 1910, for example, almost 37 percent were either foreign-born or had two foreign-born parents. (The roughly 16 percent of the population who were black were excluded from most of the Census tabulations.) The Army was happy to take advantage of this immense new pool of potential recruits, but the leaders understood that it would take special effort to instill in the immigrants American attitudes toward work, organization, and patriotism.

At first, as with everything in that war, all was chaos. Sgt. Ed Davies of the 315th described the men he was assigned to train as they assembled at the station in Philadelphia:

What a motley looking crew they are, Italians, Jews, Poles and what not. Of the 22 of them one other boy and myself are the only English speaking Americans in the bunch. A fight started just before we reached Baltimore, but the MPs who boarded the train there put an end to it before any damage was done.

The 310th Artillery Regiment counted 15 nationalities and four religions—Catholic, Protestant, Greek Catholic, and Jewish. Never before had so many nationalities served at the same time, and all mixed together in the same units.

Gradually order emerged. Religious organizations catered to the social, ritual, and cultural needs of their adherents—Knights of Columbus for Catholics, the Jewish Welfare Board for Jews, the Red Cross for everyone but especially the native-born. Lessons in English, American history, and patriotism attracted many students. The Baltimore press loved to write about the exotic origins of the men of the 79th, stressing their recollections of oppression in their native lands and their loyalty to their new home, where they were free. A turning point came when the officers instituted a system first tried at Camp

Gordon in Georgia. Non-English-speaking trainees were organized into three groups: a labor battalion for soldiers suspected of disloyalty and for enemy aliens, a noncombatant battalion for those who had a useful trade but were not physically fit for combat, and a development battalion for the rest. This last group was organized by native language and led by officers who were native speakers. The effect on morale and performance was dramatic.

It was at Camp Meade and other training camps that old-line Americans and new immigrants first met, then trained and served together. Their experience of each other was cemented in combat and carried over into civilian life after the war. While there were still large social differences, even antagonisms, between the groups, neither was quite as strange to the other once they had returned from France. This showed in the attitude of John W. Kress, a lieutenant in the machine gun company of the 314th:

Looking at the numerous Italians, Russians, Poles, Hungarians, Greeks, Serbs, Slavs, Romanians, and even Austrians and Germans in this vast Army, one at first wondered where the real American was keeping himself. Slowly the realization came that this conglomeration of nationalities was the real body of American people—they were the real Americans.

(Left) In a rough and cold wooden barracks building, soldiers gather, despite their ethnic differences, to celebrate Christmas in a room filled with pine boughs. The Baltimore Press loved to write about the exotic origins of the men of the 79th, stressing their recollections of oppression in their native lands and their loyalty to their new home where they were free.



TRENCH WARFARE TRAINING

Early in the war, French and German armies realized frontal assaults against automatic weapons and artillery were too costly. Both sides began to burrow into the ground for protection. By the time Army Expeditionary Force troops arrived, the trenches had developed into intricate systems and extended for miles snaking through Belgium, France and Switzerland. The almost 12-foot deep lanes were constructed in a zig zag pattern to shorten the distance a bullet could travel. Command posts, supply points, medical care, feeding stations and living quarters were located in the dirt and mud of the trenches. In an effort to prepare soldiers for what they would face, trench systems were built at several training camps in the D.C. area including at Camp Meade. Soldiers not only learned how to dig and fortify trenches here, the deep furrows were also used to prepare troops for the sophisticated trench warfare which dominated the war.

304th Eng building trenches at Camp Meade.



BUFFALO SOLDIERS

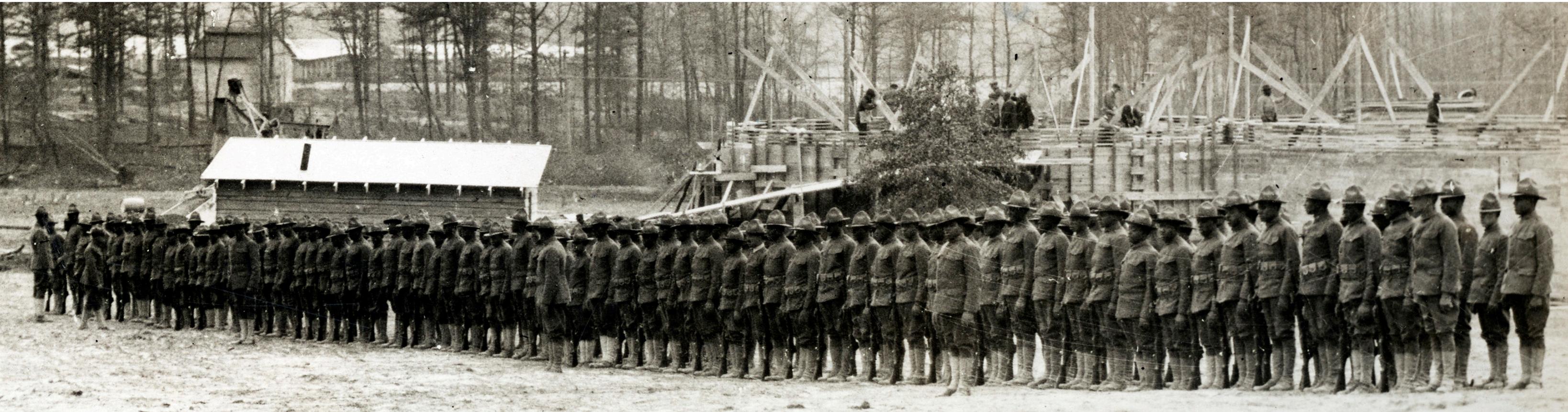
Elements of the 92nd Division, made up primarily of African-American soldiers with white leadership, trained at Camp Meade.

Although military leaders desired to put African-American recruits into labor battalions, black public sentiment demanded that they be allowed to play a more active role in combat units. As a result, the War Department in October 1917 created the 92nd Division under the command of Brig. Gen. Charles C. Ballou.

Unlike the 93rd, the Army organized the 92nd along similar lines as other white American Divisions. Components of the 92nd Division included four Infantry Battalions, three Field Artillery Battalions, three Machine Gun Battalions, an Engineer Regiment, an Engineer Train, a Signal Corps, and Trench Mortar Battery. Most officers were African-American; however, blacks were unable to attain a rank higher than first lieutenant, and in no unit did a black officer outrank his white leadership. Unfortunately, the

various elements of the 92nd never trained together while stationed in the United States. The various units of the Division were assembled and received their preliminary training at camps Funston, Kansas; Grant, Illinois; Upton, New York; Dix, New Jersey; Meade, Maryland; Dodge, Iowa; and Sherman, Ohio. The division was finally brought to full strength in May 1918 after it arrived in France.

(Left top) African-American men joined up to fight at a rapid pace. As many as 350,000 African-American men served during WWI, many of them serving in the all African-American 92nd Division. (Below) The men stand in front of barracks under construction behind them. Mar. 28, 1918.



WOMEN JOIN THE CAUSE

By Robyn Dexter

(Left collage) Women signed contracts of service to the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. They were not enlisted and they paid for their own uniforms. The WAACs were subject to military discipline but did not have the normal benefits afforded to soldiers. Nursing, signal corps and other specialty skills were eligible to women.

The concept of the Women's Army Corps was set in motion during WWI. In January 1917, British Lt. Gen. Henry Merrick Lawson put forth the idea of officially using women in France. Army Council Instruction 1069 was issued in July 1917, creating the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as a formal section of the British Army. The roles were limited to cooks, mechanical, and clerical, with some ad hoc jobs approved if it meant a man would move to the front. It was politically and socially contentious, but functional, and an American woman named Edith Nourse Rogers was in England and France, observing all of this.

During WWI, Rogers was the wife of Congressman John Rogers (R-MA), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Accompanying her husband in his work, Rogers volunteered with several organizations, including the Red Cross, in England and France. There, she formed strong impressions about the needs of veterans, both male and female. One of her primary observations was the striking difference in the policies between the British and American women's services. There were several units of American women with very specific skills sets, such as telephone operators, and physical and occupational therapists. These women were contractually attached, not enlisted, to the Army. They wore uniforms, were subject to military discipline, and had obligated themselves contractually, but served without the normal benefits given to soldiers.

There were also civilian charitable organizations sending women overseas. These efforts were not strategic, and described by Col. Mattie Treadwell as appearing to the Army to be "striving through competitive publicity" to show what they had "done for the boys." In contrast with the contracted medical and signal units' obfuscated status and the civilian organizations' ambitions, the British WAAC had better administration, organization, and discipline than their American counterpart.

John Rogers passed away Mar. 28, 1925, and Edith Rogers successfully ran for his seat, serving for 18 consecutive terms. Much of her success was rooted in her strong stance on veterans' issues.



THE “HELLO GIRLS” AT CAMP MEADE

By Betsy Rohaly Smoot

It is well-known that American female telephone operators, often called the “Hello Girls,” filled a vital communications role for the American Expeditionary Force in France. What is less known is that before the operators left for France, they spent some time training at Camp Franklin, on what is now Fort George G. Meade.

When the AEF arrived in France in the summer of 1917 the Signal Corps began a massive project to construct a telephone network to connect planned American facilities and link the U.S. forces to their French and British allies. The first telephone operators for this network were drawn from experienced French female operators and U.S. soldiers. But the Signal Corps discovered that the French operators, while adept at switchboard procedures, had only limited command of the English language. And the soldiers most often lacked both experience running a switchboard and a command of the French language. The solution to this problem was to use American women telephone operators who were also bilingual in English and French.

Beginning in November 1917, the Signal Corps recruited women from commercial telephone companies. At first just 100 women were sought, although estimates were that more than 600 would be needed in France if the war were to extend through 1919. More than 7,000 women applied; 450 were selected and 377 were hired. 233 were sent to France.

The first group arrived at Camp Meade in January 1918 and moved to Camp Franklin later that summer, where they received military training and experience with military radios and switchboards.

The first contingent of 33 operators was sent to France in March 1918. Nicknamed “Hello Girls” because they answered the phone with “Hello,” their work was praised by many senior officers. A small group of the women was selected to move forward with the First Army in September 1918 and worked the switchboards at headquarters at Ligny-en-Barrois during the St. Mihiel Offensive and Souilly during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Chief Operator Grace Banker was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by Gen. John J. Pershing.

The women had rank and received promotions; they had uniforms (which they had to purchase) and wore Signal Corps collar brass. They lived under military conditions and discipline, but they were not, at that time, considered members of the military. Thus they received no pensions or benefits for their service, as they were not considered to be veterans. Congressional action in 1977, resulting from the persistent lobbying of former operator Merle Egan Anderson, granted veteran status to these women—only a handful of whom were still alive—and they received honorable discharges and WWI Victory medals in 1979.

(Left) One of the first U.S. Telephone Operator units to arrive overseas in France. Left to Right: Anna M. Campbell; M. Beryl Broderick; Celia A. Grimeke; Mary C. Story at the Elysee Palace, Signal Corps, U.S.A. Paris, Seine, France. Jan 28th, 1919. (NARA Photo) (Below) The women who served as Hello Girls had rank and received promotions but wore uniforms they purchased themselves. The Signal Corps wore collar brass but were not recognized as veterans until a 1977 congressional action.





CAMP FRANKLIN

In August 1918, the Franklin Cantonment, was authorized and constructed within a mile of Camp Meade. Named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, the first U.S. Postmaster General and thereby developer of America's first national communications network, the camp was designed to be the home of the Signal Corps Camp of Instruction. The 400-acre camp consisted of 600 buildings and housed 11,000 men and women at a cost of \$4 million—about \$60 million in modern money. It was located between Ernie Pyle Street and Chamberlain Avenue from Rock Avenue to Mapes Road. In November 1918, all signal assets moved from Fort Leavenworth to Camp Meade. Then in March 1919, the Camp Franklin Signal Corps personnel also moved to Camp Meade.

Signal soldiers used radiotelegraph, telephone and telegraph technology to communicate on the battlefield. When the WWI ended, the U.S. Tank Corps, both heavy and light forces, returned home to open the first American



Tank School at Camp Meade. They occupied the area once known as Camp Franklin.

Camp Franklin housed mostly signal soldiers who trained and prepared to keep communications open on and off the battlefield with some communications extending all the way back to the states. Signal soldiers used radiotelegraph, telephone and telegraph technology to communicate on the battlefield.

(Pg. 28) (Top) Franklin Cantonment Camp. (Middle) Soldiers practice signaling with a heliograph signal lamp in a practice trench. (Bottom) Telegraph unit training in a dugout at the Signal Corps School, Camp Franklin, December 1918 (NARA Photo)

(Bottom Left) Taking a message from a dugout at the Signal Corps School, December 1918 (NARA Photo) (Top Right) Wig Wag training at the Signal Corps School, December 1918 (Bottom Right) Learning to operate a field sending set at the Signal Corps School, December 1918 (NARA Photo)



CAMP LAUREL

By Karen Lubieniecki and Charles Hessler

competed together—all for the benefit of the Red Cross. The soldiers nonetheless found time to drink and carouse a bit. The Baltimore Sun on June 9, 1918, reported that two Camp Laurel soldiers were arrested in Baltimore for drinking beer.

The City of Laurel also benefited from the mobilization. Minutes of meetings with city officials reveal the city government and military officials negotiating over electric rates for the new camp. Merchants benefitted from the soldiers. In March of 1919, the Laurel Leader reported that members of Company I of the 23rd Engineers “took picks, shovels and truck to repair and clean our streets”—specifically Main Street.

Many of the soldiers wrote home about their war experiences—and the strange new world they were encountering. Jay Lyons from Abilene, Texas, was one of them. As part of the 66th Engineers he was stationed at Camp Laurel from May 13 to June 28, 1918.

On going to a dance, Lyons wrote:

Just got back from Laurel. They are giving a dance for the soldiers in the 66th and excused everybody until 11 pm tonight. Of course, to get out of camp I went over but as I didn't know the step it didn't do me much good and came on back...

On working on the state fair grounds:

...as I told you the camp is inside of the state fair grounds and they are making us clean it up for the fair this year, and there is plenty of work to do.

On shopping in Laurel:

They don't ever allow us to go to Laurel only every Sunday and after you go you cant see anything but soldiers, for it is a town just like Thurber. Just one store of a kind and nothing open on Sunday except drug stores and everything is high as the devil.

(letter excerpts courtesy of John Bowen)

(Left) WWI barracks at Camp Meade c.1917.



Camp Meade’s explosive growth led to the construction of overflow camps. The government settled on the site of the Laurel Race Track, located approximately eight miles from Camp Meade. The Army originally wanted to purchase the property, but the owners demurred. Ultimately in December 1917 the government and the owners of the race track and Maryland State Fair—the TriCounty Agricultural Society—agreed to an alternative arrangement. The State Fair ground, site of the Laurel Race Track, was loaned to the Army “for as long as needed” and Camp Laurel was born. The government ultimately connected the two facilities with a new road, now Route 198, Laurel-Fort Meade Road.

As part of the agreement, racing at Laurel Park was not to be affected and it continued, uninterrupted, except for when the Spanish Flu epidemic forced it and many other recreational locations to close. At the fairgrounds, soldiers lived in tents; officers lived in the club house. Soldiers fixed up the grounds for the State Fair. Some troops were even housed a mile away in the former cotton mill in Laurel at the far end of Main Street. Thousands of soldiers passed through Camp Laurel from various engineering units, primarily the 23rd, 66th, and 50th Engineers. They came from all over: Missouri, New York, Texas, California, Indiana and Illinois. They included immigrants from Germany who responded to calls in our nation’s German-language newspapers for barge operators and boatmen.

While many recruits had never been away from home, some, especially officers, were experienced professionals. The Army and Laurel were new and often strange experiences. Nonetheless, the visiting soldiers were largely embraced by the community, who cheered them in parades, welcomed them into their homes, and entertained them. The July 4th celebration of 1918 was evidently particularly memorable. Soldiers participated in the town’s 4th of July Parade and then the action moved over to Laurel Park. The festivities included a U.S. Army airplane exhibition, a boxing match, and motorcycle races. Athletics that day included running high jump, shotput and races where both community members and soldiers



EPIPHANY CHAPEL AND CHURCH HOUSE

By Dr. Phebe McPherson

“On Monday, June 3, 1918, in Odenton, a chapel for the benefit of the soldiers at Camp Meade was dedicated by Bishop John Gardner Murray, assisted by Bishop Thomas J. Garland of Pennsylvania. The chapel was named Epiphany after the church in Washington attended by Mrs. Margaret Buckingham and Miss Elizabeth Freeman, the donors of the building and furniture. This service was attended by many of the clergy and laity from the dioceses of Maryland, Washington, and Pennsylvania: General Nicholson, Commandant of Camp Meade and a number of officers and soldiers from the camp. In addition to the chapel, the building contained a dormitory for the accommodation of chaplains and visitors to the doughboys. Meanwhile the old church which had ministered to the needs of the people in this part of Anne Arundel County was forced to discontinue its ministrations to some extent, because it was situated in the heart of the camp. It became a building devoted almost exclusively to war purposes. Finally it burned, apparently due to carelessness on the part of officers or soldiers of the camp. At the conclusion of the World War and the returning soldiers being mustered out of the service, the usefulness of Epiphany Chapel as a war chapel vanished. The building was then turned over to the communicants of the old parish, St. Peters, for use as a parish church.”

This brief account of the establishment of Epiphany Chapel and Church House, now recognized as the only known WWI Chapel in the United States, was published in *The Maryland Churchman* in December 1936. It was the introduction to an impassioned appeal for donations to preserve the chapel, which was in need of a new roof and other repairs. The writer, George D. Watts, compared the chapel in Odenton to the chapel at Valley Forge and Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia “Generations yet unborn,” he pleaded, “will visit this hallowed place if it is perpetuated for them.” The life and condition of the chapel ebbed and waned for another 50 years as it shifted with the economic and demographic tides. Its proud

history as a World War chapel was all but lost, save for a scrapbook compiled by the chaplains who staffed the chapel in 1918. It was this scrapbook, carefully preserved by Garner Rainey, archivist for The Diocese of Maryland, which was rediscovered in 1987 and made it possible for the recognition and restoration of the chapel. Among many financial supporters is The Maryland Historical Trust, which holds three legal easements on the property to ensure its preservation. The original scrapbook contained photographs, schedules, news articles, contracts, and letters that would be pieced together in order to discover the story of the chapel and lead to its preservation. Over a 30-year period, The Rev. Dr. Phebe McPherson and members of the Epiphany congregation raised the funds necessary to complete the project and in addition established a chaplain’s peace garden naming every WWI chaplain on bronze plaques and a social history museum with a collection of trench art, posters, books, furniture, photographs and music. Currently the congregation is redesigning its cemetery as the WWI Centennial Memorial Gardens to include a WWI Centennial sculpture. McPherson serves as a commissioner for the Maryland WWI Centennial Commission.

Discovering Epiphany Chapel and Church House is like finding a valuable coin mixed in the jar of pennies you had almost forgotten. To the casual eye, the little white church appears to be a quaint cottage of yesterday, a bit like “grandma’s house.” In fact, it was designed and given gratis by Riggin Buckler and represents a fine example of the Arts and Crafts period in American architecture. The front stoop is worn where so many feet have passed, the center floor beam is weighed down with memories, and a discernible spirit of hospitality shines like the patina on the old oak furniture. It’s obvious the moment you enter that this is a place where people have “kept the home fires burning” for their loved ones who were far from home in trenches fighting a war that all hoped would be “the war to end all wars.”

Providing the chapel was the Rev. Taggart Steele’s idea. He wanted to establish a place where chaplains could help support the troops who were being deployed through

Camp Meade. At first he sought use of an old house in the middle of the camp but was told it was being used for Belgium relief work. Undeterred from his mission, he secured funds, an architect, and the blessings from three surrounding dioceses and the Church War Commission in Baltimore. He was chaplain-in-charge at the chapel until he and four other civilian chaplains enlisted and were deployed to France. A service flag with five stars hung above the chapel entrance representing the chaplains who had chosen to serve.

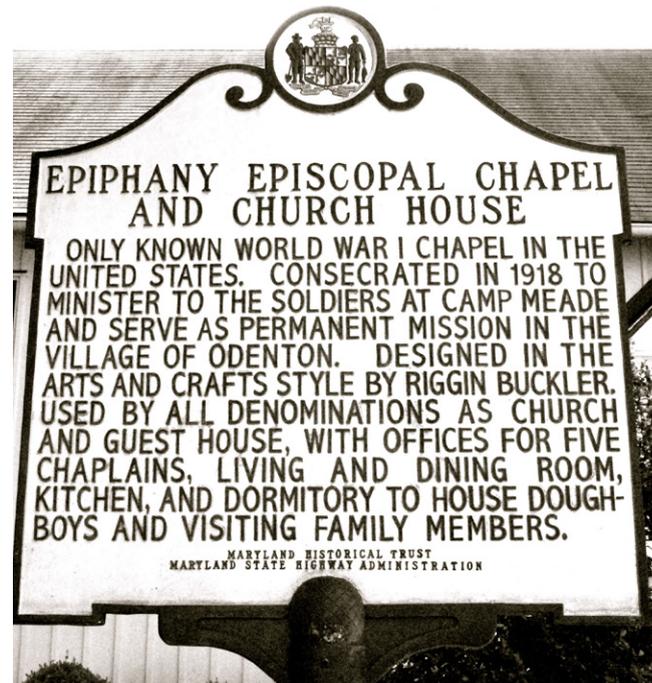
Epiphany is a well-prayed-in chapel. It's an ordinary little church with an extraordinary history. The chapel's mission was to be a home away from home, a place where soldiers could gather for fellowship, counseling, worship, and to say farewell to loved ones. Family members were invited to spend the night in the accommodations on the second floor. From its very inception it was to be a place where all people were welcome, regardless of their religious affiliation, race, or ethnicity. Among the many period stained glass windows, there is only one pictorial window. It depicts Jesus with the children surrounded by families. A strange selection for a military chapel? Hardly. It acknowledges that every soldier is someone's child, someone's parent, someone's son or daughter. It acknowledges that when soldiers go to war, their families go too. The late Tom MacNemar, son of the local town doctor in 1918, remembered when the Armistice was announced. MacNemara wrote:

"I was four years old. The train whistles blew, the church bell rang.

My mother took me by the hand and we ran down Odenton Road. We ran right into the chapel, up to the front pew, and got on our knees to thank God that the war was over and that my father would be coming home."

Epiphany Chapel and Church House still stands as an active congregation serving the community and to give new generations a chance to remember those who made many personal sacrifices—the ones who fought and the ones who stood behind them. With the same spirit of inclusivity and support, Epiphany Chapel "welcomes all" and "keeps the home fires burning."

(Pg. 32) *The Epiphany Chapel offered a quiet place for Camp Meade soldiers to read and relax. The chapel offered services to all, regardless of religious affiliation, race or ethnicity. (Right) Today, the chapel is on National Historic Registry. The grounds offer a memorial garden and a small museum. The chapel recently published, 'Keeping the Faith', a 500-page book chronicling the chapel's beginnings.*



ODENTON

By Roger White

Odenton's history is intertwined with Camp Meade's founding and the activities of Army personnel during WWI. Located two miles east of the cantonment, Odenton was established in the early 1870s where the present Amtrak line crossed an east-west railroad. In 1908, a third railroad was built through the town, making Odenton an even more important junction. Odenton's railroads played a pivotal role in determining Camp Meade's location, building the cantonment, and moving people and materials. After new recruits arrived, Odenton's businesses and social organizations helped to fill their free time and maintain morale. Army personnel did their banking at Odenton's newly constructed Citizens State Bank. Soldiers and officers joined the Masons, and some enjoyed rest and recreation at Odenton's Salvation Army hut or in Epiphany Chapel and Church House. Today, Odenton's WWI bank, chapel, and Masonic Hall are preserved in the town's Historic District. The chapel and bank are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

When the United States entered WWI, the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railroad, which had a station, switch tower, and car repair shop in Odenton, persuaded the Army to locate its mid-Atlantic training cantonment two miles west of the town. Unsurpassed rail service was a major incentive; the camp would be served by the WB&A and Pennsylvania Railroad on the east side, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the west side. The Terminal Real Estate Company, a WB&A subsidiary, leased tracts of land from farmers and leased the combined parcel to the government.

The Electric Railway Journal described the frenzy of activity that followed on the country railroad running through the new cantonment:

Active construction at Camp Meade did not begin until July 1, 1917 and by Sept. 2, 8,500 carloads of material had been hauled into camp, besides the material required to change the original single-track 66-pound rail along the Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Railway to a double track laid with 85-pound rails. The Railroad not only supplied all the passenger transportation but it also

furnished all of the electric energy for lighting and power purposes at Camp Meade.

Contractors who erected wooden buildings in Camp Meade kept telegrapher Leonard Jones busy sending and receiving messages in the Pennsylvania Railroad switch tower in Odenton. They paid cash for telegrams, and each day Jones carried home a sack of money. He was anxious about holding so much cash in his house, but he had to keep it until a special train stopped at Odenton to pick it up.

The Citizens State Bank, located in Baltimore, built its Odenton branch in 1917. The town's first bank kept accounts for civilians and Army personnel at Camp Meade and provided safe storage for their valuables. The small building's dignified architectural style—rusticated cast concrete blocks and metal bars on the windows—imitated large, well-established city banks.

There was no USO during WWI, but other social service organizations helped to maintain soldiers' morale. In 1917, the Salvation Army erected a one-story hut on Odenton Road near Odenton's Pennsylvania Railroad station, and in 1918, an adjacent, two-story hostel for visiting families of soldiers. Activities at the hut made for a vivid account in *The War Cry*, the Salvation Army's magazine:

"You will go a pretty long way today to get a dinner such as that served in The Salvation Army hut at Odenton, Maryland. Even the hardest working man from the Government forces at the camp, who comes a long way at meal hours to take advantage of the home cooking, need not ask for "a second helping." ... A few weeks ago Mrs. Boucher and her assistants... served a troop train which stopped in the rear of our hut, and the boys just "loaded up," as they said, before they left for "somewhere."

Epiphany Chapel and Church House, built in the same block in 1918, provided worship services and social activities for soldiers. There was a room for resting, reading, music, and games, and upstairs, guest rooms for visiting families of soldiers.

Members of the Masons had formed a fraternal lodge in Odenton in 1908 and constructed a building in 1912.



J. Irving Waters, a longtime lodge official, described activities at the Masonic Hall during the busy war years:

"During WWI, the lodge—only 10 years old at the time—raised approximately 200 candidates, of whom the greater majority were military personnel, and about 50 percent of whom were raised as courtesies to other jurisdictions... Grand Master Shryock instructed the Worshipful Master—our present Secretary, Bro. J. Irving Waters, who was Master of Odenton Lodge in 1918, 1919, and 1920—to "feed them" at every meeting, and to send the bills to the Grand Lodge. His instructions were followed and every meeting was followed by a collation which might consist of everything from a hot dog to a turkey dinner—a tradition which has continued... The general and the private frequently sat elbow to elbow in the Lodge Room and at the tables. Whatever their relative positions might be in the outside world, within the special world of the Lodge they were brethren, and "on the level" with each other."

The influenza epidemic of 1918 provided another vivid reminder of the close ties between Odenton, railroads, and Camp Meade. Army trucks delivered caskets with

the remains of flu victims from the cantonment to the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Odenton. Caskets were stacked on the platform until they could be loaded into trains for shipment to their final resting places.

WWI left its mark on Odenton. Today, the Odenton Historic District is one of the nation's most complete and best preserved WWI homefront communities. Parishioners of Epiphany Episcopal Church meet in the 1918 Epiphany Chapel and Church House. The Odenton Heritage Society Historical Center is housed in the 1912 Masonic Hall. The 1917 Citizens State Bank houses Odenton Historical Society history displays and a coffee shop for railroad passengers.

(Pg. 36) Odenton train station. Odenton's close proximity to Camp Meade resulted in an economic boom for the town. Businesses and social organizations helped to fill free time and maintain soldier morale.

(Below and right) Local Masons, The Salvation Army and others hung signs and offered welcome to the troops, hoping to provide them with a respite from their service and an opportunity to spend their hard earned pay.



TAILOR FOR 23 YEARS WITH U.S. ARMY



WRITTEN MESSAGE REQUIRES 2c POSTAGE

July 3, 1918

Dear Father:

Received your letter this morning and was glad to hear from you I am now in the Y.M.C.A after a gas mask test. We got two kinds of gases, tear gas and the gas that would kill you in 6 seconds. Hoping Mother and all is well.

Tell Sedge to look where he is going with his wheel because he never make a soldier. You got to watch your step down here I seen the Charles Hogan and Lille Hogan keep this notice that I am writing now.

Private James Edward Monaghan
 { Serial Number 3195556. }
 { 316. Inf. Co K. }
 From your son,
 Private James Monaghan
 Barracks S. 15 316 Inf Co K Camp Meade Md.

POST CARD
 BALTIMORE, MD
 JUL 3 6 PM 1918
 MADE BRANCH

Mr. John J. Monaghan
 43-51st Street,
 Corona L.I.,
 N.Y.

Will be on our way pretty soon, as every body is crazy to go. With best luck
 Private James Monaghan

July 3, 1918

Dear Father

Received your letter this morning and was glad to hear from you. I am now in the Y. M. C. A. after a gas mask test. We got two kinds of gases, tear gas and the gas that would kill you in 6 seconds.

Hoping Mother and all is well.

Tell George to look where he is going with his wheel because he never make a soldier. You got to watch your step down here. I seen the Charles Hogan and Lille Hogan keep this notice that I am writing now. Private James Ed 316 Inf. Co. K.

From your son, Private James Monaghan Barracks S.15 316 Inf. Co K Camp Meade

Send Sugar cakes. Lots of them.
Forest

Will be on our way pretty soon, as every body is crazy to go. With best luck, Private James Monaghan.

POST CARD
 For Correspondence

PLACE POSTAGE STAMP HERE

For Address only

Send Sugar cakes
 Lots of them
 Forest

Published by The Chester Co., Baltimore, Md.

POST CARD

BALTIMORE, MD
 JUL 3 8 PM 1918

Dear Marion.

Am on my way left camp 6:40 o'clock. It may be some time on till you hear from me again.
 Love to all. Fred. Good by.

Miss Marion Hagle
 513. Duane St.
 Allentown, Pa.

THIS SPACE MAY BE USED FOR MESSAGE.

THIS SPACE FOR ADDRESS.



(Image) Members of the 314th Infantry, 79th Division, drill donning their gas masks.

REMOUNT STATION 304

By Barbara Taylor

When America entered WWI, the Remount Service was organized under the transportation branch of the Quartermaster General's Office. At the time, perhaps due to the advent of the small automobile, only a handful of regional breeding facilities provided horses and mules to the Army. The infrastructure to provide the million or more animals required for the war effort did not exist in the pre-war Army.

Maj. Peter F. Meade, a nephew of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, the camp's namesake, was the officer in charge of Camp Meade's Remount Station #304, one of 39 remount stations quickly organized to supply animals to the war effort.

Remount Station #304 consisted of buildings and multiple paddocks which covered more than 25 acres. The station also included a school for blacksmiths.

The soldiers assigned to Camp Meade's station were tasked with purchasing tens of thousands of horses and mules along with the forage required to feed and maintain them. Once purchased, the station trained and conditioned the animals, often having to break them in before issuing them to the troops who would use them in a variety of capacities.

The Camp Meade station held up to 12,000 horses and a total of 22,000 horses passed through station throughout the war. Remount soldiers searched for the endless supply of horses and mules all over the country, shipping thousands from the western United States to fulfill their mission, and much like their soldier counterparts, the journey of the war animals was only half over upon arrival at Camp Meade.

The U.S. Army remount service had six classifications for horses and mules in WWI: active horses from 950 to 1,200 pounds for cavalry, strong active horses from 1,150 to 1,300 pounds for light artillery, powerful horses from 1,400 to 1,700 pounds for siege batteries and draft mules, wheelers above 1,150 pounds, leaders above 1,000 pounds and those suitable for use as pack mules. The number one use for horses in WWI was to move artillery and ammunition through areas trucks could not go.

By December 1917, the Army faced a crisis in supplies.

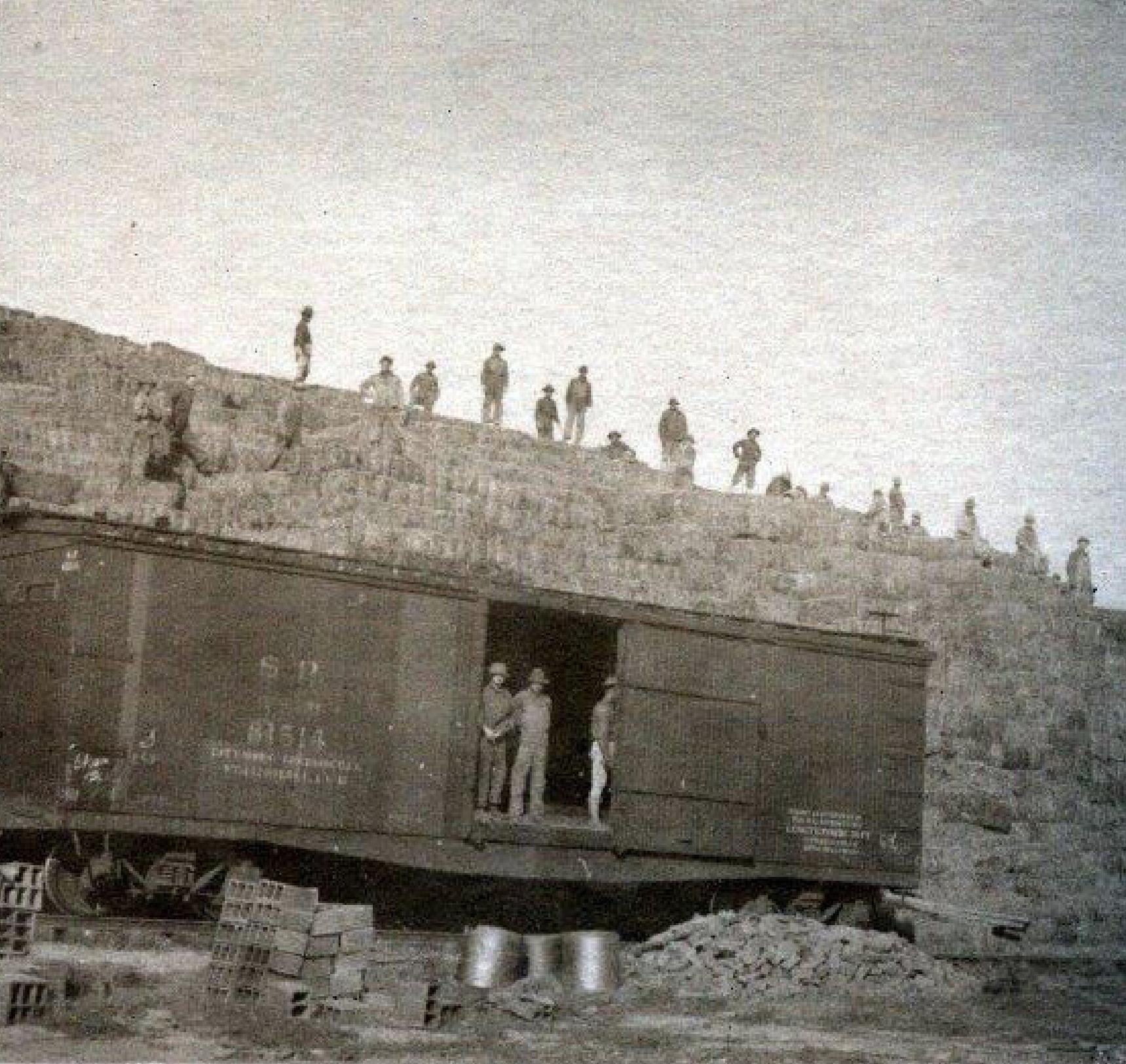
Most of the Army's regulation equipment had been issued to the horses and men leaving immediately for the front. Lack of equipment forced Camp Meade stable sergeants and their men to resort to using burlap bags to groom their horses and to attempt to train the horses bareback with halters instead of bridles. Local newspapers in Maryland ran articles requesting patriotic farmers, or anyone with old bridles, bits, saddles, grooming curry combs and brushes, to donate their excess stable accessories to Camp Meade's remount as their support for the war effort.

The largest logistical supply challenge the Quartermaster corps faced was the need to supply fodder for the thousands of horses needed in the war effort. Each horse required at least half a bale of hay per day, which meant mountains of feed, upwards of 6,000 bales per day, had to be on hand to provide for the 12,000 horses at Camp Meade.

The demand for hay was an additional logistical challenge which led to the requirement that cantonments be built in close proximity to railroads—to move men, horses, mules and the supplies they required. At the time, railroad box cars were nicknamed "40 & 8", because each car either held 40 men or eight horses.

Of course, what goes in must come out. Thousands of horses meant thousands of pounds of manure. The mounds of horse waste joined with the open vats of raw human waste which accumulated before the camp's sewer systems were fully complete. The odorous offal created clouds of flies which aggravated soldiers and civilian neighbors in nearby communities.

In the years prior and during the war, animals were considered tools and their use and care often bordered on abuse. Their treatment during the war did not improve. The top three causes of horse and mule deaths in WWI were, 1) shrapnel, 2) thrush; a disease that rots the hoof, and 3) starvation, caused by the practice of not feeding the animals during any period in which they were considered "on duty." It is estimated that millions of animals were lost during the conflict, perhaps more horses and mules than humans died on the battlefield. The poor treatment did not go unnoticed. Reports of starvation, disease and



death horrified the public. Add the shift from horse drawn conveyance to automobiles and the attitudes of how horses should be used and treated underwent a watershed moment and cultural shift toward better animal rights. What had once been considered a tool that could be used until it dropped, transformed to that of a pet that needed to be cared for in a different way.

By the war's end, the Army's remount stations had the capacity to supply 229,000 animals. At Camp Meade, public auctions were held to sell its remaining horses and mules.

(Pg. 42) Remount station 304 went through 6,000 bales of hay a day. Mountains of hay were needed to keep the mules and horses fed.

(Top) Maj. Peter F. Meade (third from left standing) nephew of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, the camp's namesake, was commander of Camp Meade's Remount Station #304. (Bottom) The location of Camp Meade rested largely on the presence of railroads which were crucial in the logistics of outfitting, feeding and moving an Army and its horses. These paddocks hold the mules and horses with a ramp to load them onto the box cars. (Library of Congress photo). (Right) The remount station also included a school for blacksmiths. Horses working on modern mechanized roads or European cobbled roads required frequent shodding. A horse in a gun team would need to be reshod after 100 miles of road work or about 5 days of constant traveling.



HEROIC PIGEONS

By Barbara Taylor

Racing homers, otherwise known as Carrier Pigeons, are just one of more than 200 breeds of pigeons recognized today, and all of them descend from the ubiquitous European Rock Dove. With a 5,000 year co-history with humans and long before WWI, pigeons relayed the news of Caesar's conquest of Gaul and the news of Wellington's Victory at Waterloo.

By time the U.S. had entered WWI, many thousands of miles of telephone or telegraph lines were strung on poles, laid along trenches, or buried 5-6 feet underground because reliable battlefield communications were absolutely essential. Signal lamps for sending Morse code, canine messengers with canisters or pouches around their necks and human messengers on foot were also commonly used.

There also was the "Power Buzzer and Amplifier." A powerful buzzer which had its electrical leads buried, carried the current through soil conductivity. At the receiving end, similar leads picked up the current, and then it was amplified and decoded. It never worked very well. The signal lamps were more dependable.

But nothing was more reliable than the lowly messenger pigeon, that was expected to deliver messages from up to 60 miles! Pigeons rather than telegraphy were still the technology of choice for the trenches of WWI because the relatively new invention of wireless was constantly breaking down in the trenches.

Here in the U.S., steps were taken to organize a carrier pigeon service during the summer of 1917 although

authorization was not obtained until Nov. 11, 1918. At that time, stationary lofts had been erected at 74 training camps and posts, Camp Meade being one. These lofts housed 10,000 pigeons stateside while more than 15,000 trained carriers had been sent to Europe for service with the American Expeditionary Forces.

In WWII, pigeons were still being used by some leaders who feared the enemy could intercept radio signals and compromise their operations. Many pigeons in both world wars far exceeded human expectations in both distance and bravery and some were even awarded medals. Visitors to the Fort Meade Museum can see one such hero. While we don't know who made the decision to give him to a taxidermist, the life-like figure of Blackie Halligan sits in a prominent location in the Fort Meade collection.

Records showed 95 percent of the messages carried by pigeons in combat were delivered. They had served their country, delivered their messages through artillery barrage, injury and poison gas. An unknown number of these faithful messengers were recognized by the enemy for their value and shot out of the sky.

Next time we consider pigeons as pests that leave their droppings on statues, may we remember the vital role these envoys of information served on the battlefield.

(Left) The carrier pigeon could travel up to 60 miles to delivery messages, keeping communications open even when more modern technology, like the telegraph, broke down. (Below) 828th signal pigeon replacement company, pigeon lofts



22152



AFRICAN-AMERICAN DOCTORS

By Joann Buckley and Douglas Fisher

stayed with the 351st Field Artillery. Jackson and Curtis joined the 367th Field Hospital.

(Left) Feb. 7, 1919, a primary class in Commercy, France, is one of the post schools for the AEF where many men studied anything from ABCs to preparatory courses for university. (Below) Capt. Thomas Edward Jones, a medical doctor who volunteered and was assigned to care for black troops at Camp Meade.



Nearly 100 years ago, in the era of segregation and Jim Crow laws, 118 African-American doctors answered the country's call during WWI and voluntarily left their practices to provide medical care to the fighting men in the all-black 92nd Infantry Division and the 93rd Infantry Division.

The medical colleges of Howard University in Washington, D.C., and Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee, heavily recruited their graduates and provided more than half of these doctors—43 from Meharry and 22 from Howard.

When asked at the time by The Washington Bee newspaper why he volunteered, a black doctor from Indianapolis put it simply: "This is a history-making period, and I want to be connected with it."

Before joining their units, the doctors attended the Medical Officers Training Camp for black medical officers, which was a late addition to the segregated Officers Training Camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

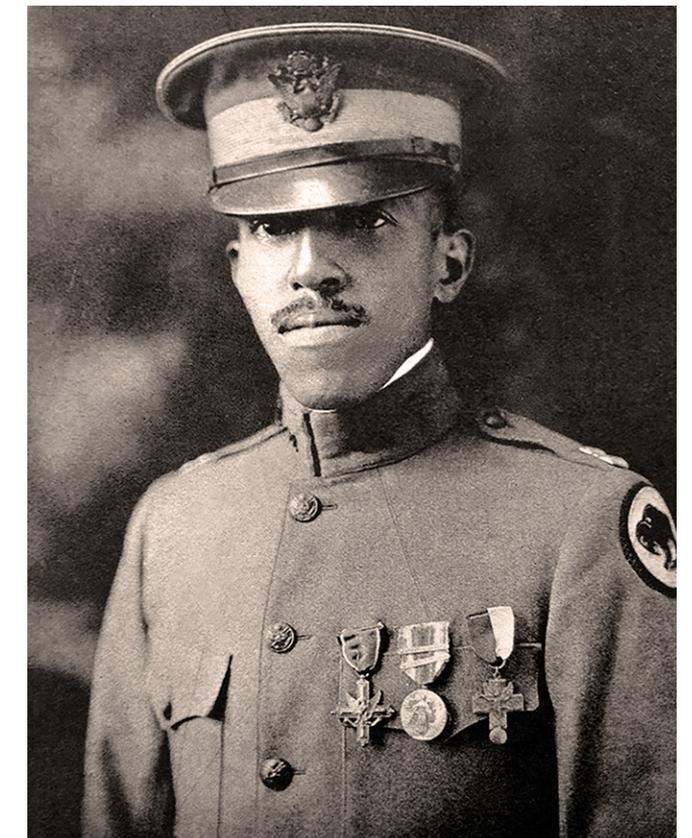
Of the 118 doctors who were trained at the MOTC, 104 successfully completed the program. Of the 1,021 medics, 949 would continue and ultimately serve with the 92nd or 93rd Infantry Divisions.

Eight of the doctors from the MOTC went on to Camp Meade.

The doctors were Arthur L. Curtis and Thomas E. Jones, graduates of the College of Medicine at Howard University; Oscar DeVaughn, Raymond W. Jackson, John H. Williams and James Whittico, graduates of Meharry Medical College; William A. Harris, a graduate of Leonard Medical College in Raleigh, North Carolina; and William J. Howard, a graduate of the University of Illinois College of Medicine.

The physicians received specialized training in treating war injuries at Camp Meade Hospital. During their training, the hospital was made up of temporary wooden buildings and tents. It was located along what is now Rock Avenue, about one-half mile south of Kimbrough Ambulatory Care Center.

By May 1918, they left for France. They would all serve with the 92nd Infantry Division. Harris, Jones, Williams and Whittico remained with the 368th Infantry Regiment. DeVaughn was assigned the 365th Field Hospital. Howard



MEDICAL CARE ON CAMP MEADE



Along with the furious construction, recruiting and training that took place on Camp Meade in 1917, the infrastructure to provide medical care at the camp and on the battlefield developed at breakneck speed.

Base Hospital No. 42 was organized, trained and equipped to serve as an overseas medical unit consisting of officers, enlisted personnel and nurses, 30 of which were graduates of The University of Maryland School of Nursing. The civilian nurses were organized and mobilized through The Red Cross with the understanding they would be serving overseas.

These medical personnel received part of their training while on Camp Meade base hospital by treating the soldiers going through their own training in preparation for war. While doctors, nurses and other medical personnel treated the injured and ill patients for things like pneumonia, measles, mumps and meningitis, the Army assessed the medical personnel staff for stamina and professional capability to determine their fitness for duty on the battlefield.

In the end, BH 42 deployed 100 nurses, 35 officers and 200 enlisted men. On June 20, 1918, the selected hospital staff traveled to Camp Mills, New York, remaining there until June 27, 1918. On June 28, they left Hoboken, New Jersey, on *The Metagama*, on their way to Liverpool, England. Arriving in Liverpool on July 10, Base Hospital No. 42, immediately boarded trains and traveled to Southampton, then on July 11, crossed the English Channel. They reached Cherbourg France, July 12, where they boarded yet another train headed for Bazoilles-sur-Meuse, finally arriving at their destination on July 15, 1918.

Overseas, base hospitals were generally located a safe distance from combat zones and provided more extensive and definitive treatment to the wounded in fixed facilities. They operated in conjunction with battlefield first aid, dressing stations, ambulances and hospital trains as well as field, mobile, evacuation, convalescent and camp hospitals.

BH 42 was the fifth hospital to arrive in Bazoilles and was just one of 127 AEF base hospital units in France. They began receiving patients on July 19 and soon

became established as a special hospital for treatment of wounds to the jaw or face, called maxillofacial cases. As often happens during conflict, out of necessity, medicine made advances as doctors tried whatever they could to save lives. The innovative care developed for maxillofacial cases during WWI was the precursor to plastic surgery. In addition to rebuilding faces, cases of mumps and measles were also referred to BH 42.

Back home on Camp Meade, the same proximity to railroads and shipping lines that made Camp Meade an attractive place to locate a training and embarkation point, also made it an attractive place when it came to evacuating the wounded from the battlefield.

The Camp's hospital was built and staffed in what became a standard configuration, with 40 officers, 50 enlisted men, and a complex of 105 buildings in 36 separate wards of 34 beds each. The massive undertaking of building the Camp Meade hospital began in August 1917 and accepted their first patients in November of that year.

The hospital on Camp Meade also benefited from its proximity to Baltimore, located only a few miles to the north. Fort McHenry, best known for its role during the war of 1812, saw far more activity during WWI when it became U.S. Army General Hospital No. 2, one of the largest of the wartime hospitals. With 3,000 beds, more than 20,000 wounded were treated and transferred to other locations for further recovery and rehabilitation, many of them to Camp Meade's reconstruction school.

All medical personnel, whether stateside or overseas, were challenged by the Spanish influenza pandemic of 1918-1919 which quickly spread, claiming more victims than those killed on the battlefields.

(Left) Base Hospital consisted of 105 buildings in 36 wards of 34 beds each. A rolling library helped troops through their convalescence.

RESTORING HISTORY: THE 314TH CABIN

By Nancy Schaff



My grandfather, John Blazosky, was a coal miner and farmer in the mountains of Pennsylvania when the United States entered WWI. He joined the Army and was trained at Camp Meade to be a soldier, and was assigned to the 314th Infantry Regiment, 79th Division.

Camp Meade was a great flurry of training and building during that time. The boys and men of the 314th were an industrious group, and in addition to their regular duties, they built a log cabin near their regimental headquarters to serve as an officer's club and day room. It was constructed from trees that they cut down and from salvaged material such as spikes forged from old horseshoes and chandeliers fabricated from wagon wheels.

The 314th shipped out to France on July 6, 1918. The regiment suffered heavy losses in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. According to regimental records, when firing ceased, it was found that the 314th Infantry had made the farthest advance east of the Meuse River of the American Army.

My grandfather was wounded twice during that time.

The surviving soldiers set sail for home on May 15, 1919, aboard the Princess Matoika. During their 11 day journey they crafted a plan to keep their battle-worn family together, forming The Veterans of the 314th Association, electing officers and developing their new organizational structure.

They arrived in Hoboken, New Jersey, on May 26, 1919, where their regimental commander, Col. Oury, said the following about his men: "These boys don't know how to retreat. They never even made a strategic retreat. When they went at a thing they just kept everlastingly hammering until they got it."

The Veterans of the 314th met throughout each year by regions in Pennsylvania, Maryland and New England; meeting annually as a large group for a memorial service to honor their fallen. These family times were important to the men of the 314th; my grandfather attended several of the memorial services.

In 1922 the president of The Veterans of the 314th sent a unit directory out to all the veterans. The mailing included the following update:

"And DO YOU KNOW that we are planning to move from Camp Meade, our log cabin and to have it set up at Valley Forge, as a shrine and a great memorial to those of the dear old 314th Infantry who can never join us again.

It is our wish that the sending of all these letters and directories and histories and the taking down and putting up of the cabin etc. could be done for nothing but as you know that cannot be done. It takes something they call money to accomplish these things. That is why we have to ask you to pay 2 cents a week or one dollar a year so that we can keep the ball rolling. Think these things over and get in line with us. DON'T PUT IT OFF.

And above everything else do not forget that a man's success in life does not depend on the pile of cash he can accumulate but on the friendships that he has made and the ones that he keeps and when you think about that the closest ones that you have ever had or ever will have are the men who were up against it with you in the good old 314th Infantry. They were real friends. Are you with them or will you let them pass and forget?

Most cordially yours, R.V. Nicholson, President"

Although President Nicholson was requesting \$1 a year, I was told that my grandfather donated \$.50 a year as that was the most that he could afford.

The veterans of the 314th were able to purchase the cabin from the War Surplus Department for \$50. They deconstructed it, transported, and rebuilt it on the grounds of the Washington Memorial Chapel in Valley Forge Park. The men provided all of the labor, and it was indeed a labor of love driven by duty, honor, and family.

They dedicated the cabin on Sept. 30, 1922, the anniversary of when they went "over the top" during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. They had many dignitaries at the dedication service, but of particular note was the first National Commander of the American Legion, Franklin D'Olier, who accepted the Log Cabin Memorial "In the Name of the American people".

The veterans maintained the cabin, displaying hundreds of their personal artifacts, and kept it open on weekends

to illustrate to the public the experiences of the 79th Division's doughboys. Even though my grandfather never owned a car, my dad drove him across Pennsylvania several times so that he could visit the cabin that all the veterans held so dearly.

After the veterans had all passed, the organization changed its name to The Descendants & Friends of the 314th Infantry.

The descendants lovingly cared for the cabin, but knew that a new home for perpetual care was needed. My dad, in honor of my grandfather's service, was president of the organization when we began the process of donating the collection of more than 500 artifacts to the Army Heritage and Education Center and the Center for Military History. They gratefully accepted the collection in 2010, however, a permanent home for the Log Cabin Memorial had not been identified.

A few years later, the log cabin and this memorial started its journey back home, to Fort Meade, to be preserved for future generations to remember the sacrifices of those doughboys. My aging parents were also beginning their journey home and my mom was placed on hospice. Early

one August morning in 2014 my mother quietly passed away in her home. I went downstairs to tell my dad that his wife of 66 years had passed away. The conversation:

Me: Dad, I wanted to let you know that mom did pass away this morning.

Dad: Ok, I won't be far behind.

Me: I know dad.

Dad: I guess I won't get to see the cabin rebuilt.

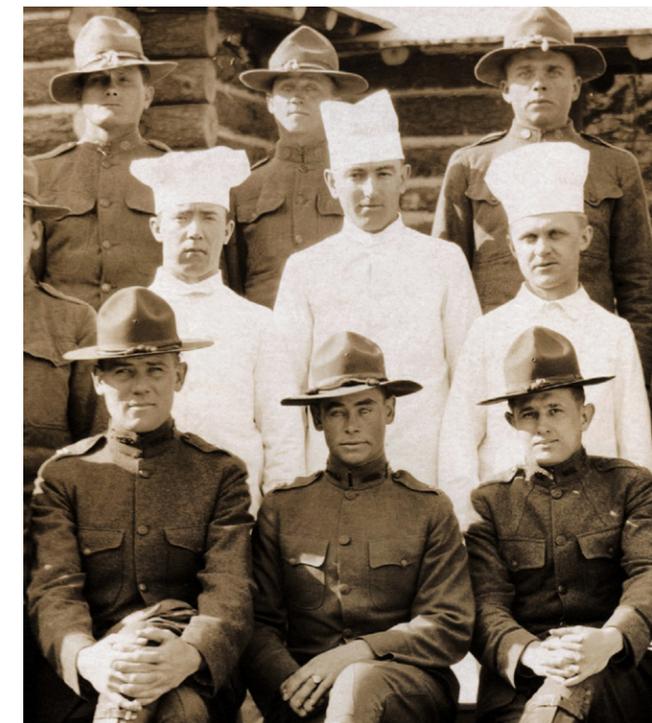
I made a promise to him that morning that as the new president of The Descendants & Friends of the 314th Infantry I would be certain that the cabin was reconstructed. Dad was reunited with my mom 12 days later.

That conversation was a poignant reminder of duty, honor, and family. It is something that this unit learned as they came together nearly 100 years ago at Camp Meade and stayed with them through the horrors of war and the remaining years of their lives as they continued to gather annually at their log cabin memorial. These honorable veterans will never be forgotten and they have passed these important lessons down through several generations.

"There Is not another Memorial of this type, anywhere in our country. Nowhere is there a Memorial like this one, with such a background. These men have spent a lifetime of effort on this. They have put a lifetime of memories, work and love into it."

Mary E. Robinson, April 23, 1971 (daughter of Lewis F. Robinson, 314th Infantry, Headquarters Company).

(Pg. 52) Members of the 314th Infantry Regiment chopped down trees and used old horse shoes and other salvaged metal to make spikes and parts to construct the cabin. The photo shows the cabin as it was reconstructed on the grounds of the Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge Park, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania (Private collection of Nancy Schaff). (Below and left) Original members of the 314th created a reunion group which continued over decades and is now The Descendants & Friends of the 314th Infantry. (Private collection of Nancy Schaff)



CAMP MEADE AND FORT MCHENRY

By David Cole

When Camp Meade was established on July 18, 1917, to serve as a training camp for the 79th Division (National Army), Fort McHenry, located on Locust Point in Baltimore, was approaching its 120th anniversary. It was Fort McHenry's garrison flag that had inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner" while he witnessed an intense bombardment of the fort by the Royal Navy in 1814.

On Aug. 22, 1918, about a month following the establishment of Camp Meade, General Hospital No. 2 was established at Fort McHenry. A relationship developed between Camp Meade and Fort McHenry early in 1918, when a detachment from the Camp Meade Fire Department's Fire Truck and Hose Company No. 304 arrived at Fort McHenry under the command of Sgt. 1st Class Frank Morris. Prior to this time, fire protection at Fort McHenry had been provided by the Baltimore City Fire Department. The fire equipment which Camp Meade provided included seven hand-drawn chemical fire wagons and one Quartermaster Corps-1918 American LaFrance combination hose and chemical firetruck.

A month or so later the Peabody Institute of Baltimore established a reading room and circulating library at the hospital. The reading room provided educational materials and text books for ambulatory patients, while the circulating library provided text books for classroom use and for the use by reconstruction aides who taught bedridden patients in the wards. All of the furnishings for the reading room and circulating library were donated by Camp Meade.

For its part, the Receiving Ward of General Hospital No. 2 served as a Base Hospital for the various military installations in and around Baltimore, including Camp Meade. Although Camp Meade had its own base hospital and other medical facilities, serious surgical cases, cases involving plastic surgery and patients requiring physical therapy and vocational rehabilitation were referred to Fort McHenry from Meade.

A significant number of patients from Camp Meade were also treated by the Otolaryngology (Eye, Ears, Nose and Throat) Clinic at Fort McHenry, which was

inaugurated in the summer of 1918. The clinic was open daily, including Sundays and holidays, from 8.30 a. m. until noon and, the operative work was done in the afternoons. The most frequent cases involved tissue damage to the nasal sinuses, usually from exposure to chemicals or as a result of damage from influenza. The clinic also handled a number of ear infection cases.

Today, Fort McHenry continues to support Fort Meade by regularly hosting field training exercises for the Defense Information School, providing professional development staff rides, and supporting change of command and award ceremonies. The staff and volunteers of Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine extend their congratulations and best wishes to the Fort George G. Meade community during their centennial celebration.

(Left) Photograph taken from a period postcard showing the American LaFrance combination hose and chemical firetruck provided by Camp Meade to Fort McHenry in 1918.





VAL BROWNING

By Sherry Kuiper

When the U.S. entered WWI on Apr. 6, 1917, our soldiers had been issued an array of obsolete weaponry that was not up to the task. In fact, many of the troops went into battle carrying second-rate weapons borrowed from the French and British military. It was fortuitous then, that John M. Browning had been awarded a contract for his new automatic rifle less than two months prior.

By July of that year, 2nd Lt. Val Browning, the son of the inventor, was serving in France as part of Fort Meade's 79th Infantry Division, the first U.S. military unit to receive the latest piece of weaponry, the Browning automatic rifle. Browning showed his fellow soldiers how to use the rifle against the enemy.

(Top) The M1918 BAR is often considered the first successful squad automatic rifle. 2nd Lt. Val Browning, eldest son of inventor John Moses Browning, is shown here in one of the rare photos taken of him while training U.S. troops and field-testing his father's guns in France during WWI.

(Middle left) The portability of the magazine-fed M1918 BAR allowed one soldier to lay down the same firepower as a squad of riflemen. Shown is John Browning's son 2nd Lt. Val Browning.

(Middle center) In this photo 2nd Lt. Val Browning demonstrates the "walking fire" concept with a M1918 BAR (this studio photo was probably taken in United States prior to his deployment to France).

(Lower left) 2nd Lt. Val Browning shown setting up and demonstrating one of his father's M1917 machine guns.

(Center right) 2nd Lt. Val Browning is shown again, setting up and demonstrating one of his father's M1917 machine guns. Note the long fabric ammunition belt.

(Bottom left) At a small crossroads somewhere in France in 1918, 2nd Lt. Val Browning demonstrates the inner workings and cycle of operation for the new M1917 Browning .30 caliber machine gun.

(Bottom right) Another great photo of 2nd Lt. Val Browning with his father's M1918 BAR. In this photo an assistant (also an officer) is shown passing him a 20-round magazine.





NO-MANS LAND
ONCE A FOREST "IN FLAN

A SOLDIER'S ANSWER TO FLANDERS FIELDS

*In Flander's Field the poppies grow
Though storms may rage and winds may blow.
We've broken faith with you who sleep, the
vows we made we've failed to keep.*

*Our country's now engaged in strife
and fighting to protect the life you died for
years ago.*

*The Lark that once sang in the sky is now
afraid to even fly;*

*The cross that marked your hallowed bed is
riddled now with scraps of lead, and splattered
with the blood of those*

*Who sought to guard your sweet repose they
died for Liberty.*

*The Torch you threw, we shall relight, to make
amends to you we'll fight*

*'Til every foe – yes, every one – lies dead beside
his battered gun.*

*No more you'll hear that martial tread, that
sound disdainful to you dead*

Who lie in Flander's Field.

Sgt. John V. Sullivan
Company A
191st Tank Battalion
Fort Meade



THE FIRST TANK CASUALTY

By Patrick Osborn

The first Tank Corps officer killed in action during WWI was Guy Russell Chamberlin. Born 1896 in Burlington, Vermont, Chamberlin was the son of an Indian Wars-era soldier. After graduating Burlington High School in 1913 he secured an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy but was discharged after his second year for poor academic performance—one of many to fall victim to the Academy's dreaded mathematics courses. Returning to his hometown, Chamberlin enrolled at the University of Vermont and, while earning a reputation as a would-be ladies' man, became manager of the university yearbook, *The Ariel*.

Nicknamed "Red" after his torch simulating, strawberry complexion, he continued to be known for martial attributes, becoming a first lieutenant in the university's Reserve Officers' Training Corps battalion during his sophomore year. "Guy's monstrous propensities as a colossal man of war," gushed *The Ariel* in florid prose, "have never been questioned since he found West Point too small for his boundless dash and gigantic mentality."

When the U.S. declared war on Germany in April 1917, Red was eager to join the fight. Instead of completing his junior year, he reported to the Officer Candidate School at Plattsburgh, New York, in May. Commissioned second lieutenant in the cavalry that August, Red was assigned to 2nd Cavalry Regiment, then stationed at Fort Ethan Allen just outside Burlington. Just before 2nd Cavalry sailed for Europe in March 1918, Red married Miss Dorothy Davis in Philadelphia. She would soon be widowed.

Fearing he'd not see fighting with the cavalry, in June Chamberlin transferred to George Patton's tank training school. After earning praise as an efficient reconnaissance officer working with French tanks supporting American troops at St. Mihiel on Sept. 12, Red was assigned reconnaissance duty again. On September 26, the first day of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, Company A, 345th Battalion was supporting 28th Division west of the Aire River. During the early morning, while Red scouted the area just south of Varennes for the company, bullets fired by a machine gun in the village killed him instantly.

Soon thereafter Patton's training facility was named

Camp Chamberlin in Red's honor. In 1921, Red's body was returned to the United States to be interred in Arlington National Cemetery. A decade later the stretch of road paralleling Maryland Route 175 between Fort Meade's 1st and 10th Streets were named Chamberlin Avenue in Red's honor.

(Pg. 62, Top) Students from the Tank Corps School, pose next to a French Renault tank. (Below) Medics attempting to render aid to a German soldier react to sniper fire somewhere on the French battlefield with a disabled Renault tank in the background.

(Portrait) Guy Russell Chamberlin, the first Tank Corps officer killed in action.



FIVE OF HEARTS: WWI TANK CREWED BY HEROES

By Marc Romanych and Patrick Osborn

America's deadliest battle is the WWI Meuse-Argonne offensive. In 47 days of hard fighting, more than 26,000 U.S. soldiers were killed and 95,000 wounded. The carnage was greater than the bloodiest battle of the Civil War and those fought by America during WWII.

The Meuse-Argonne Offensive began in late September 1918 when infantry, artillery, and tanks of the American First Army attacked well-fortified German positions along a 20-mile front west of Verdun. In the attack, 165 tanks of the 304th Tank Brigade were commanded by Lt. Col. George Patton. The brigade included two American battalions—the 344th and 345th—equipped with French-built Renault FT tanks.

The tank had a two-man crew, weighed 6.5 tons, and had a top speed of about 4 miles per hour. Cross-country, the tank could only go about 1.5 miles per hour, somewhat faster than the infantry it supported could advance. Armed with either a Hotchkiss 8mm machine gun or a 37mm cannon, the Renault FT's armor was only 16mm thick, which was generally sufficient for protection against machine gun bullets and splinters from artillery rounds. The driver, typically a corporal, sat in the front of the tank while the commander, usually a sergeant, stood in the turret and manned the tank's main armament. Communication between commander and driver was by yelling and the commander kicking his foot to direct the driver.

Despite its simple engineering and operation, the Renault FT, with its rotating turret and rear-mounted engine, was a revolutionary tank design. During the Meuse-Argonne offensive, Patton's Renault FTs provided support to infantry formations by attacking German machine gun nests. Losses among Patton's tankers during the battle were three officers and 16 enlisted men killed, plus 18 officers and 128 enlisted men wounded, for an approximate total of 165 casualties.

Now, some 100 years later, all the WWI veterans are gone and little remains to bear witness to America's deadliest battle. One artifact that survived the war is the "Five of Hearts" Renault FT which was recently moved to the future U.S. Army Museum at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, from its home at the Fort George G. Meade Museum. Not only is it a combat veteran of the Meuse-Argonne,

but it is also one of only two tanks known to exist used by American forces in combat during WWI. Officially, the tank was designated by its serial number (No. 1516) but to the soldiers who crewed it, the tank was called Five of Hearts because of the tactical symbol painted on its turret—a red heart inside a white diamond along with the number five used to identify the tank's company and platoon. In that fashion, Five of Hearts was the fifth tank of 2nd Platoon (a red heart), of C Company (a white diamond), 344th Light Tank Battalion.

On the morning Oct. 4, 1918, nine days into the Meuse-Argonne offensive, Five of Hearts was crewed by platoon leader Lt. Harlow A. Wood and his driver Cpl. Horatio R. Rogers. Wood's platoon, located south of the German-held village of Exermont, was ordered to support an infantry attack on the village. The operation began at 5:30 am with Lt. Wood's Five of Hearts and a second tank crewed by Sgt. Arthur Snyder and Cpl. Kelly advancing forward of the infantry. Five of Hearts soon came under German machine gun fire, and Lt. Wood was wounded by splinters from bullets hitting near the turret's vision slits. Unable to continue forward, Wood and Rogers withdrew to safety behind the American infantry. There, Cpl. Rogers left the shelter of the Five Hearts and crawled forward through the front line under heavy artillery, machine-gun, and rifle fire to tell Sgt. Snyder to continue the advance, but Sgt. Snyder's tank was soon disabled by a shell from a German field gun. With their tank now out of action, Snyder and Rogers crawled back across the battlefield to the Five of Hearts.

Learning that Lt. Wood was wounded, Sgt. Snyder took command of Five of Hearts and returned to battle with Cpl. Rogers as his driver. By now the infantry attack had bogged down in the face of German machine gun fire, so Snyder advanced Five of Hearts forward beyond the infantry positions and engaged a large dug-in German machine gun nest. The Germans returned fire, hitting Five of Hearts and severely wounding Cpl. Rogers. With Rogers blinded by blood from his wounds, Sgt. Snyder directed the Five of Hearts back to the rear and took Rogers to a medical aid station.

Now lacking a driver, Sgt. Snyder found a tank corps soldier who was separated from his own unit, B Company



of the neighboring 345th Light Tank Battalion. Sgt. Snyder pressed the soldier (whose name he did not remember later) into service and once again Five of Hearts returned to the battle for Exermont.

As Five of Hearts approached the village, the day's action began to take its toll on the tank. During the fight against the German machine gun nest, anti-tank bullets had penetrated Five of Heart's armor plate and damaged the radiator, and the engine was in danger of malfunction. Never the less, Sgt. Snyder pressed on, moving Five of Hearts forward around Exermont, towards the village of Fleville.

Far in front of American infantry, Five of Hearts ran into determined German resistance. At close range, several machine guns opened fired on the tank. Snyder's driver was shot in the throat, and the tank's engine stalled because of the damaged radiator, leaving Five of Heart immobile and in the path of a German counterattack. As the German machine guns hammered at Five of Hearts, bullets jammed the turret and the mechanism for the 37mm cannon. Sgt. Snyder returned fire with the damaged cannon and his pistol, attempting to keep the Germans away from Five of Hearts and a nearby abandoned field gun. But machine gun fire continued to hit the tank, damaging the ventilator cover on top of the turret which fragmented and wounded Sgt. Snyder in the head. Fortunately, German infantry did not close in on Five of Hearts and after an unknown period of time, American infantry arrived and pushed the Germans back, relieving Snyder and his driver. For them and Five of Hearts, the battle was over.

Four soldiers were wounded in Five of Hearts on Oct. 4, 1918. Hit by an estimated 1,300 bullets, the tank was recovered from the battlefield the next day and taken to a tank repair park. That same day, Sgt. Snyder's unknown driver presumably died of his wounds in a field hospital. Several weeks later, on Oct. 29, 1918, a U.S. Army Signal Corps cameraman photographed Five of Hearts. The caption states: "Tank No. 1516 which was put out of commission just north of Fleville, Oct. 4, 1918. The interior is splattered with blood. There are nearly 100 holes in the armor. Neither the driver or gunner have been heard of. Varennes, Meuse, France."

After the war, the 304th Tank Brigade returned from France and was stationed at Camp Meade. The brigade brought Five of Hearts with it and put the tank on display as a memorial to the soldiers of the U.S. Tank Corps.

For his part in the action, Cpl. Rogers was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. He served again in WWII and retired from the Army as a Lt. Col. Sgt. Snyder also served in WWII, retiring from the Army as a colonel.

In 1940, then Brig. Gen. Patton wrote in a letter of recommendation that Snyder "should have received the Medal of Honor. Unfortunately, all eye-witnesses died of wounds before we thought about getting statistics."

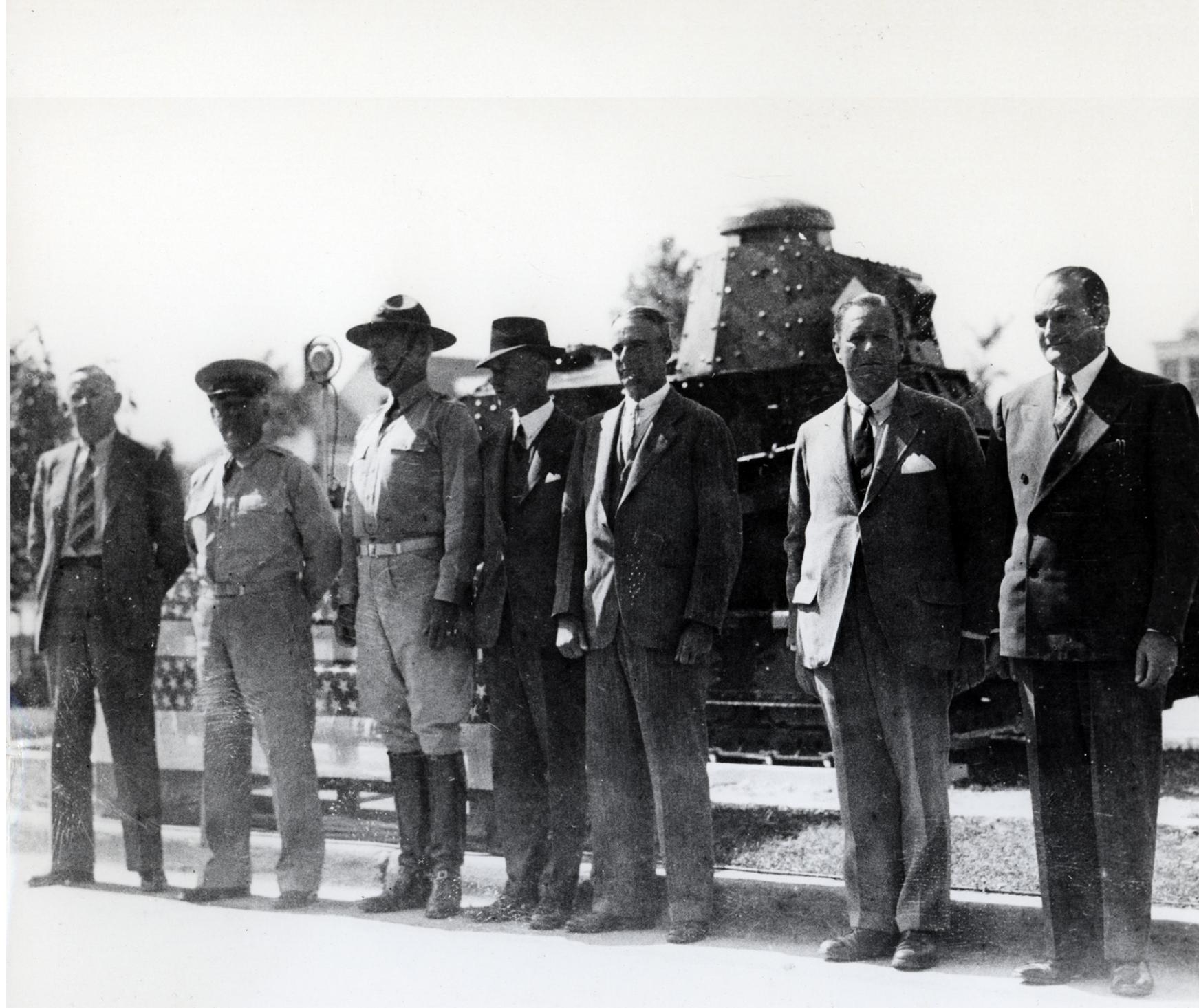
The identity of Snyder's driver remained unknown after the war. In 1919, Arthur Snyder said of him, "Maybe he told me his name and because of my having received a head wound I failed to remember it, and maybe on that eventful day we did not bother about such trifles. He was a gallant soldier, and that is the greatest name that he can be remembered by." However, recent research into WWI U.S. Tank Corps records has revealed that Snyder's brave and unknown driver was very likely Cpl. George B. Coates, a soldier from the 345th Light Tank Battalion who died on Oct. 5, 1918. He is still in France, buried at the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery.

This article is written in memoriam to the four soldiers of the U.S. Tank Corps who crewed Five of Hearts on Oct. 4, 1918 during America's deadliest battle:

- Lt. Harlow A. Wood (1893-1967)—Custer, Michigan; platoon leader; died in Pasco, Florida.
- Cpl. Horatio R. Rogers (1900-1958)—Evanston, Illinois; tank driver; buried in Arlington National Cemetery.
- Sgt. Arthur Snyder (1895- 1965)—Miles City, Montana; tank commander; buried in Washington D.C.'s Oak Hill Cemetery.
- Cpl. George B. Coates (1894-1918)—Jenkintown, Pennsylvania; tank driver; buried in the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery.

(Pg. 64) *The French built Renault FT is one of only two tanks known to still exist after American forces operated it in combat during WWI. The tank, affectionately called The Five of Hearts, was recovered from the battlefield in Exermont, Meuse-Argonne, France. The tank was recently moved from the Fort Meade Museum to the U.S. Army Museum at Fort Belvoir.*

(Right) *Snyder standing next to Brig. Gen. George Patton (in boots) joined the remaining living members of the Five of Hearts crew for the ceremony in front of the tank which reportedly took 1,300 bullets during the battle.*



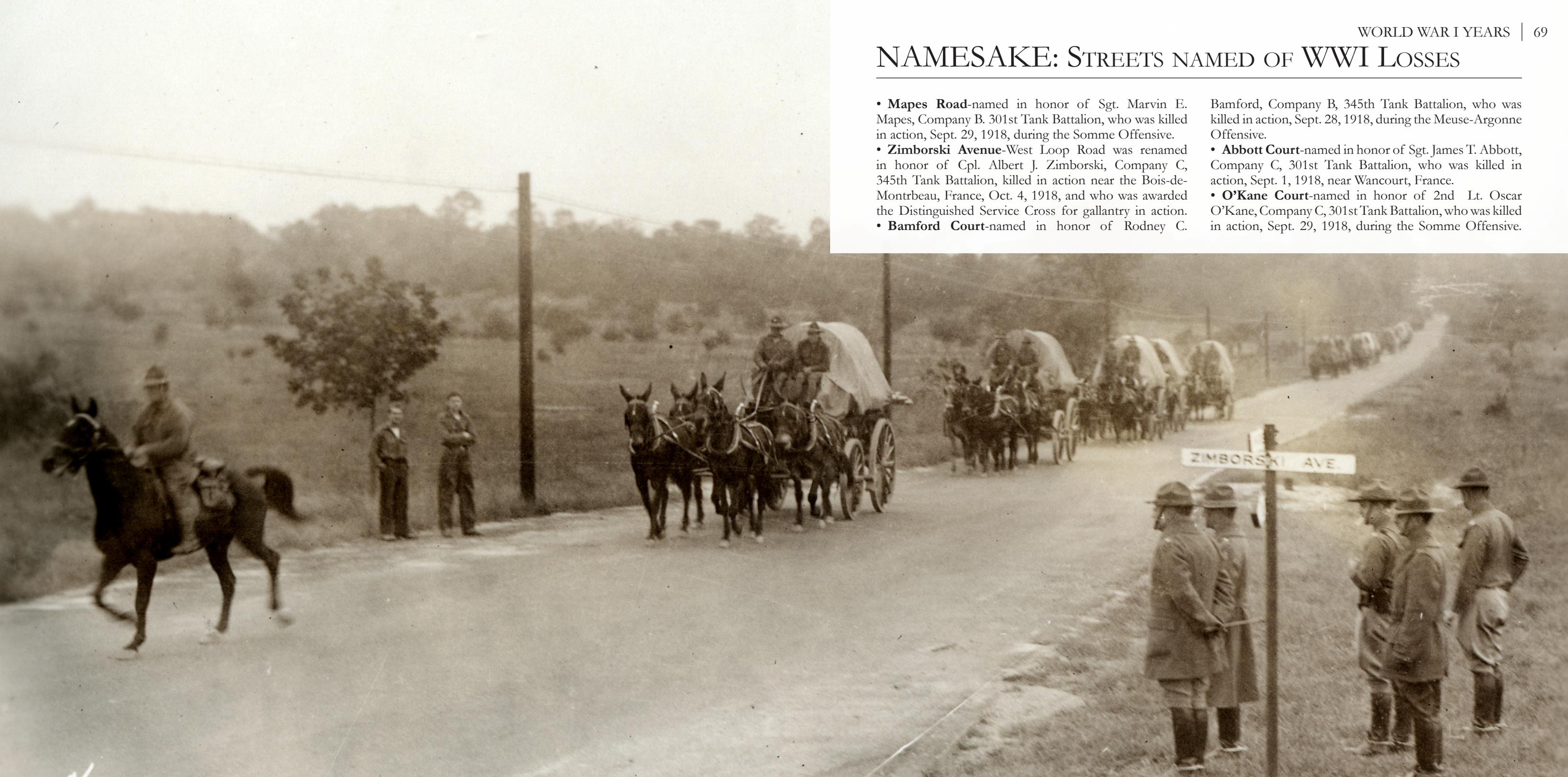
NAMESAKE: STREETS NAMED OF WWI LOSSES

- **Mapes Road**-named in honor of Sgt. Marvin E. Mapes, Company B, 301st Tank Battalion, who was killed in action, Sept. 29, 1918, during the Somme Offensive.
- **Zimborski Avenue**-West Loop Road was renamed in honor of Cpl. Albert J. Zimborski, Company C, 345th Tank Battalion, killed in action near the Bois-de-Montrbeau, France, Oct. 4, 1918, and who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.
- **Bamford Court**-named in honor of Rodney C.

Bamford, Company B, 345th Tank Battalion, who was killed in action, Sept. 28, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

- **Abbott Court**-named in honor of Sgt. James T. Abbott, Company C, 301st Tank Battalion, who was killed in action, Sept. 1, 1918, near Wancourt, France.

- **O'Kane Court**-named in honor of 2nd Lt. Oscar O'Kane, Company C, 301st Tank Battalion, who was killed in action, Sept. 29, 1918, during the Somme Offensive.



- **Butler Street**-named in honor of Sgt. Charles Butler, Company A, 30st Tank Battalion, who was killed in action, Sept. 28, 1918, during the Somme Offensive.
- **McKay Street**-named in honor of Lt. John D. McKay, Company C, 301st Tank Battalion, who was killed in action, Sept. 29, 1918, during the Somme Offensive.
- **Griffin Avenue**-Central Avenue East is renamed in honor of Sgt. Norman E. Griffin, Company C, 345th Tank Battalion, who was killed in action, Oct. 4, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- **Roberts Avenue**-named in honor of Cpl. Harold W. Roberts, Company A, 344th Tank Battalion, who was killed in action at the Bois-de-Montrebeau, France, Oct. 4, 1918, and who, for his extraordinary heroism in this action, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.
- **Varney Avenue**-named in honor of Capt. Kit R. Varney, 301st Tank battalion, who was killed in action, Sept. 29, 1918, and who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.
- **Chamberlin Avenue**-formerly East Avenue renamed in honor of 2d Lt. Guy R. Chamberlin, Hq. Co. 327th Tank Battalion, killed in action, Sept. 27, 1918, in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- **Chisholm Avenue**-formerly West Avenue renamed in honor of Sgt. Raymond C. Chisholm, Company A, 345th Tank Battalion, who was killed in action, near Varennes, Sept. 26, 1918, and who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.
- **Huber Road**-named in honor of Sgt. Adolf Huber, Company A, 301st Tank Battalion, who was killed in action near Wancourt, France, Sept. 1, 1918.
- **Pepper Road**-named in honor of Sgt. Albert E. Pepper, Company B, 301st Tank Battalion, who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.
- **O'Brien Road**-named in honor of Sgt. Richard E. O'Brien, Company A, 344th Tank Battalion, who was killed in action, Sept. 28, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- **Dutt Road**-named in honor of Sgt. Erling F. Dutt, 1918, Company A, 345th Tank Battalion, who was killed in action Oct. 1, 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

- **Wright Avenue**-named in honor of Cpl. Ernest N. Wright, Company C, 344th Tank Battalion, who was killed in action near Nonsard, France, Oct. 3, 1918, and who was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.
- **Doyle Court**-named in honor of Sgt. Martin J. Doyle, Company A, 301st Tank Battalion, who was killed in action, Sept. 29, 1918, during the Somme Offensive.

(Pg. 68-69) A wagon train moves down what is now Mapes Road, headed toward what is now the gate at Mapes Road and Hwy 32. The right side of the page is where The Defense Information School now sits. The top of the page is where the new East Campus construction project is today. (Below) Official orders to change street names on Fort George G. Meade.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS FORT GEORGE G. MEADE
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755

1. The Memorialization Board convened at 1400 hours on 3 November 1972 in the Office of the Deputy Post Commander. The following members were present:

Colonel Burke
Colonel Robinson
Colonel Buchanan
Colonel Rawlins
LTC Fraley
Mr. Fountain
CPT McIntyre

President
Member
Member
Member
Member
Recorder

The following member was absent:
Mr. Casula

2. The Memorialization Board was convened for the purpose of naming: X Street portion of MacArthur Road located in Geraghty Village and three courts adjacent to BQs and WQ located in the 4700 area. The minutes of the last meeting held on 6 October 1972 were not read as recommended by the President, and approved by the members present.

3. Old Business: There was no old business for discussion.

4. New Business:

a. Each member of the board was furnished a listing of World War II and Vietnam Medal of Honor winners.

b. Upon reviewing biographic sketches of personnel listed, the board unanimously voted the naming of the street and courts involved as follows:

- Wilson Street
- Wible Place
- Beaudoin Place
- Roeder Place

and MacArthur Road will be changed to Buckner
existing Buckner Avenue, and Washington
extension of Buckner Avenue.

NAMESAKE: SAMUEL FRAZIER REECE

By Patrick Osborn

Born in Indiana in 1896, Samuel Frazier Reece enlisted just a few days after war broke out with Germany in April 1917. Soon thereafter the Pierceton, Indiana-based traveling salesman eloped to Michigan with his 17-year-old girlfriend, Erma. Before long Reece went to Camp Shelby, Mississippi, where Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia National Guard troops formed the 38th Division. In January, Erma gave birth to a baby girl. Sam must have hated the idea of leaving his young wife and daughter, for while on leave visiting Indiana in February—by which time he was assigned to Battery D, 137th Field Artillery—he failed to return to Camp Shelby and was arrested for desertion. He escaped serious punishment, however, and by summer he was part of George Patton's growing light tank force in France.

On the morning of Sept. 27, 1918, the second day of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, seven Renault FT17 tanks from Company B, 344th Tank Battalion, and four from Company A, 345th Tank Battalion, provided support to 28th Division's 110th Infantry west of the River Aire. The objective was Montblainville, a village three miles north of Varennes. Between them was a steep ravine, and the tanks were particularly vulnerable to anti-tank weapons ranging the plateau separating Varennes from it.

When the assault began at 5:40 a.m., now-Sgt. Reece commanded a tank driven by fellow Hoosier and close friend Pvt. Virgil L. "Dink" Morgan. About 7:00 a.m., while Company A was working its way toward Montblainville, a 3.6-inch (92mm) round from a Mauser Model 1918 T-Gewehr anti-tank rifle pierced the turret of their FT17 and struck Reece in the head, killing him instantly. In a letter to Erma after the Armistice, Morgan wrote that when Reece was hit "He did not utter a sound."

Sam Reece remains buried in the Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery in Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, not far from where he fell serving his country. Shortly after the war, the American Legion post in Pierceton was dubbed Menzie-Reece in honor of Sam and fellow Hoosier Pvt. Harlow Menzie of 47th Infantry Regiment (4th Division), killed in action on Aug. 10, 1918. Unfortunately, Sam's daughter died in 1941 from acute appendicitis, but both Erma and "Dink" lived into the late 1970s. Today few drivers entering or exiting Fort Meade via Reece Gate realize that in 1931 what had been Portland Road was renamed Reece Road in honor of the late sergeant.

(Below) Main gate at Reece Road.





NAMESAKE: WILLIAM CLIFFORD ROCK

By Patrick Osborn

William Clifford Rock was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1893, and graduated from Philadelphia's Central Manual Training High School in 1912. He then attended Penn State, where he wrestled and served as secretary-treasurer of the Motive Power Club, an organization of railway engineering enthusiasts. In 1916 he secured a mechanical engineering degree. Soon after graduation he went to work as an engineer at Westinghouse Electric in East Pittsburgh, a manufacturer of mechanical stoking equipment for Pennsylvania's ubiquitous steel plants.

After the U.S. entered WWI, "Rocky" joined the Officer Reserve Corps and was sent to Camp Lee, Virginia in Jan., 1918. He soon volunteered for tank service and was transferred to Camp Meade in early March, having been assigned to Company A, 65th Engineers (later 301st Tank Battalion), then commanded by Capt. Dwight Eisenhower. Just before sailing for France, Rock was engaged to a Pennsylvania girl.

When the 301st entered combat in Sept. 1918 as part of the British Fourth Tank Brigade, 2nd Lt. Rock helped operate the unit's Mark V tanks. After the Allied victory at the Second Battle of Cambrai (Oct. 8) he wrote his mother that it had "been a wonderful day for us and the world," but regretted not having sent a birthday present to her. "We may get a rest soon," he continued, "and I will be able to write at greater length." He never had that chance.

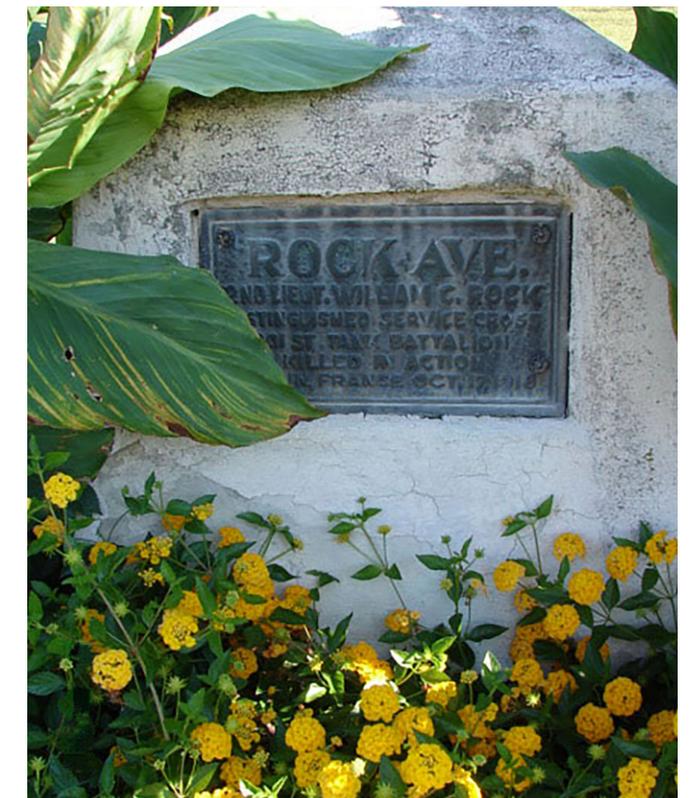
On Oct. 17, while attempting to cross the Selle River as part of another major British offensive, Rock's tank compass failed and he became lost until an infantry officer met him outside the village of Molain. After clearing Germans from the village, Rock directed his tank across the Selle. Near the top of the slope on the east bank, the tank stuck fast in a shell hole and German shells rained in. Forced to evacuate the crippled machine, Rock was killed while attempting to silence a nearby enemy machine gun with his pistol.

Today "Rocky" remains at rest in Suresnes American Cemetery on the slopes of Mount Valerian in Paris. In 1924, his mother Charlotte was elected president of

the Women's Auxiliary of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor. In that capacity, she traveled to Europe in 1930 to place wreaths at the tombs of the unknowns in Paris, Brussels and London. She also served on the jury that chose the design of the Tomb of the Unknowns' superstructure in Arlington National Cemetery. Assembly of the superstructure began in Sept. 1931, the same month that Fort Meade's Rock Avenue—which now runs between 1st Street and Zimborski Avenue—was named in her son's honor.

(Left) Rock Avenue 1945.

(Below) Road marker for Rock Avenue.



NAMESAKE: ROBERT CORNELIUS LLEWELLYN

By Patrick Osborn

Robert Cornelius Llewellyn of Brooklyn, New York, was commissioned in the Coastal Artillery Corps in June 1917, shortly after the U.S. declared war on Germany. Mostly, though, Robert Llewellyn is a mystery: even his headstone lacks a birthdate.

In January 1918 George Patton began scouring units in France for recruits to fill out the American Expeditionary Forces' light tank training center he was establishing near Langres in the Haute-Marne. On Jan. 8, he secured 10 men from the 1st Separate Brigade, Coastal Artillery Corps (Railroad), then stationed at Mailly-le-Camp, some 65 miles to the northwest. Among those men was 2nd Lt. Math L. English, for whom Fort Meade's English Avenue is named. Ten days later another group of 10 men from the brigade arrived, including Llewellyn. Patton later commented that these 20 officers formed "the foundation of the Tank Corps in France." By mid-February the school had formed two companies: Llewellyn was assigned to English's Company B. By the time Patton formed his first three-company battalion in mid-April 1918, Llewellyn was a first lieutenant.

During the first phase of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, beginning Sept. 26, 1918, Llewellyn was a platoon commander in English's Company C, 344th (originally 326th) Battalion, commanded by Capt.

(soon Major) Ranulf Compton. Part of Patton's 304th (originally 1st) Tank Brigade, Company C constituted a reserve unit until it moved into the town of Exermont but was unable to hold it as 35th Division infantry fell back. When 1st Division relieved the 35th and renewed the offensive on Oct. 4, Exermont remained in German hands. English's company supported troops of 18th Infantry Regiment, which had gained familiarity with Patton's men at St. Mihiel two weeks earlier. The attack had the objective of seizing Exermont and advancing well beyond. All accounts agree German resistance was fierce, coming from the northern slopes of the steep ravine in which Exermont was situated and from both flanks. In attempting to suppress German machine guns inflicting severe casualties on the infantry, English's tanks entered the ravine but took extremely heavy fire. Both English and Llewellyn were killed, as were four enlisted men; many other officers and soldiers were wounded. Lt. Llewellyn later was awarded a posthumous Silver Star, and was reburied in Arlington National Cemetery in 1921. 10 years later Llewellyn Avenue—a stretch of road familiar to anyone acquainted with Fort Meade—was named in his honor.

(Left) Nest of baby tanks at Fort Meade.



NAMESAKE: MATHEW LEWIS ENGLISH

By Patrick Osborn

11, Patton sat in his room, despondent that he might have missed his only opportunity to test his courage. Remembering Capt. English under fire, he composed a poem in tribute, expressing his desire to follow English's example.

*"Should some future war exact
Of me the final debt,
My fondest wish would be to tread
The path which he has set."*

That poem appeared in newspapers on Dec. 26, 1945, released by Gen. S.D. Rockenbach following Patton's death.

You can read more about Capt. Math L. English in the 2016 biography written by Anita Burdette-Dragoo under a title taken from the last line of Patton's poem "A Hero For All Time." The letters, medals, poem, and other memorabilia were donated by the English heirs to Fort Casey State Park near Coupeville, Washington and are kept there in Capt.. English's Army footlocker.

(Left) Photo of Capt. Math English (courtesy of Anita Burdette-Dragoo).

(Below) English Ave. runs alongside McGlauchlin parade field.



When officials named English Avenue in 1932 to honor Capt. Mathew L. English of Company C, 344th Tank Battalion, they mailed his widow a photo of the street marker which identified him as a recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross, killed in action on Oct. 4, 1918 near Exermont, France.

After America entered WWI, English, a Coast Artilleryman from the Pacific Northwest, received officers' training and a commission. By September, he was in France with the 17th Provisional Regiment, Coast Artillery Corps. He hoped to get action by volunteering for the 1st Tank Corps being formed by then-Maj. George S. Patton, Jr.

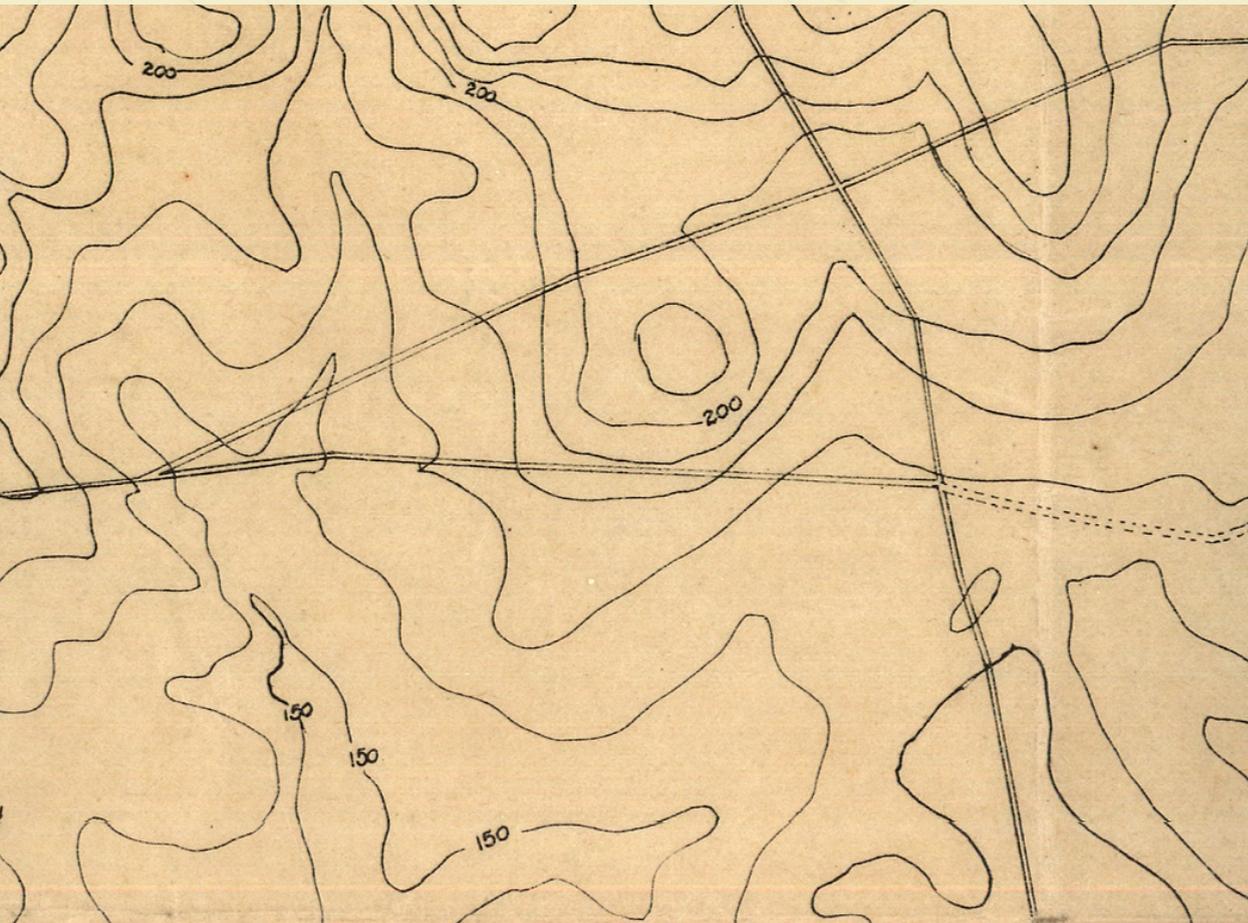
Lt. English arrived at the training school near Langres in January 1918, and was promoted to Captain in June. He would earn two Distinguished Service Cross awards within nine days of combat.

Patton described the first action in a letter to Math's widow dated Oct. 29, 1918, "We were forced to dig a passage over the trenches under the direct and murderous fire of German machine guns, at a range of less than 300 yards. In order to hearten his men and to properly supervise the digging, your husband stood on the parapet for over 15 minutes and with death and destruction raining all about him, he, by his calm and fearless bearing, inspired the men and carried to a successful termination his difficult task. In my own experience I have never seen, and I have yet to hear of a more heroic exhibition of devotion to duty and scorn of death."

Robert Patton expanded his grandfather's version in the biography, "The Pattons." On Sept. 26, the first day of the Meuse-Argonne Campaign, Patton was eager to watch his tank corps in action. Near the village of Cheppy, he discovered the lead tank of a column of four mired in a trench. Rushing forward, he joined Capt. English dispensing shovels attached to the tank and ordering nearby troops to dig. Once the tank was free, English led his company on foot toward the battle.

Patton, wounded that afternoon, spent the rest of the war recuperating behind the lines. While crowds in the streets cheered after the Armistice signing on Nov.

BETWEEN THE WARS





A Poem

By Pvt. Yakel

In a lit up stable here I sit,
wondering when I'll do my bit.
The boys have just been paid today
and various games are in full sway.

There's New Orleans Mac in deuces wild
With King the Cook and the Baltimore Child
There's Sergeant Riley Yakel and Jack
all interested in a game of craps.

Palmer, Davis, Tully and the supply room dummy
are playing like hell at a game of rummy.

Sergeant Sommerson and the New York Kid
are playing p-nuckle with hands neatly hid.

Mess Sergeant McCan is making the rounds,
dropping cash here and there and a winning at bounds.

It's a lazy life too, the life over there
where shrapnels are bursting high in the air,
and guns are booming all of the time,
while the boys are sleeping in red mud and slime.

But we have our troubles here never the less
for camp quarantined and things are a mess.

The Spanish Influenza has hit with a zest
and during the day twenty-seven went west.

The Brunswick terror too, the hospital today
went with some others and no one can say,
Whether the boys are living or dead,

But the Army goes on and no tears are shed
I feel kind of rotten myself round the gills

But I think I'll feel better when I collect all my bills.

Now the ones that are happy are the boys that have just
been paid.

So mother take in your service flag
In' in the Depot Brigade

MORE DEADLY THAN WAR

The virulent form of the Spanish Influenza, perfected in the conditions of the trenches overseas, arrived in the United States on Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1918, at Commonwealth Pier in Boston "...when three cases of influenza were committed to the sick list." The first cases of influenza in Maryland appeared at Camp Meade on Sept. 17, 1918. The influenza outbreak raged on Camp Meade during September, October and part of November affecting soldiers, civilian workers and medical staff. So many of the camp's nurses fell ill that Sisters of Mercy volunteer nurses were brought in from various Catholic institutions to assist physicians in the care of the sick.

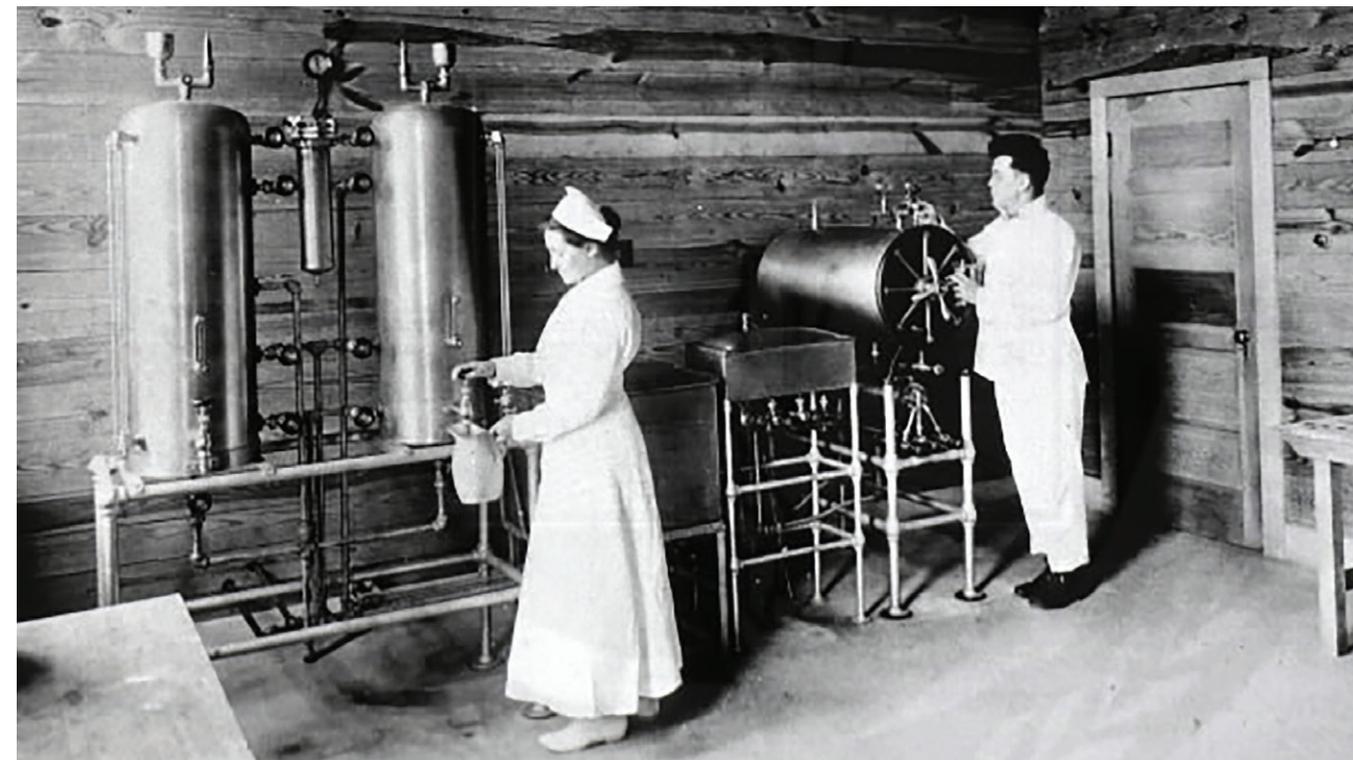
As the death rate from influenza rose, military officials began equating influenza deaths with those on the battlefield. A memorial service for those who died during the pandemic at Camp Meade was held and the presiding officer read the names of each dead soldier. As each name was read, the sergeant

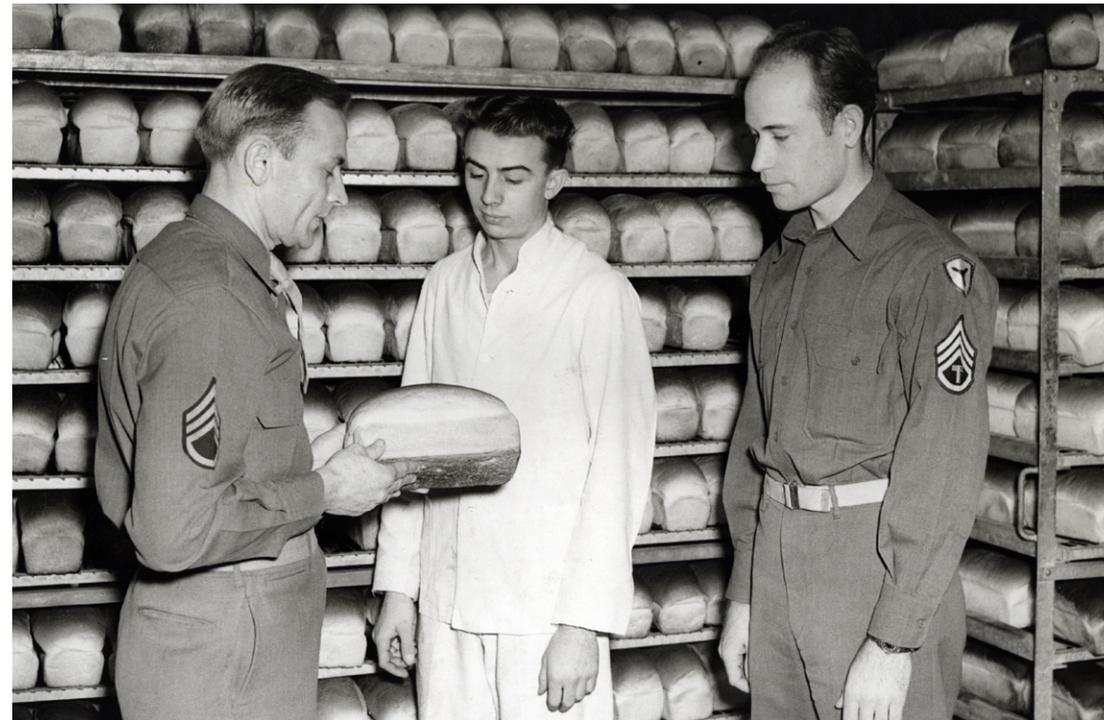
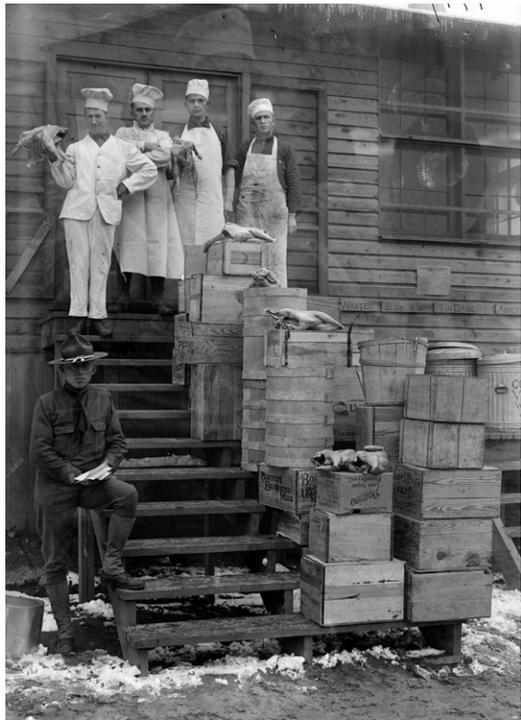
saluted and said "Died on the field of honor, Sir."

By Sept. 28, when the state filed its first official report with the Public Health Service, state officials believed there were 1,713 cases in the state of Maryland. The real number, however, was probably much higher. The Public Health Service believed the epidemic in Maryland had traveled along the state's transportation networks, pointing to the routes men took from Baltimore to work at the camp as a possible conduit for the disease's spread from Camp Meade to the state's larger population.

(Pg. 79) Pvt. William Imhoff, Jr. and Pvt. Andrew Henry, 6 FA, peeling potatoes on KP duty, Sept. 19, 1938.

(Below) The Spanish Influenza stretched medical resources at Base Hospital #42. This machine was used to sanitize equipment in the hopes of halting the spread of the deadly disease.





COOKS AND BAKERS SCHOOL

After the three-month long Spanish-American War, soldiers returned to the states to deplorable living conditions in hastily organized camps. Thirteen times the number of soldiers killed in action during the conflict, died from diseases like typhoid, dysentery and yellow fever in the crowded and inadequate conditions of the camps. An investigation into those responsible for the deadly conditions conducted by the 1898 Dodge Commission, revealed inadequate housing, deplorable food and insufficient medical care.

The findings led the Army to realize they had a problem with feeding the troops. Part of the reforms instituted was the creation of Army food service schools. Camp Meade's Cooks and Bakers School was established in 1919 and trained officers and enlisted men to cook, bake and produce rations.

During WWI the bakery supplied bread for the entire post, (approximately 20,000 people including families of married men), and could produce up to 700 one-pound loaves every hour, as many as 12,000 loaves a day.

During the 1930s, approximately 20 bakers and 75 cooks graduated from the school every year. At the time, the course was four months long for enlisted personnel. By WWII, however, the course had been shortened to eight weeks.

The school at Camp Meade was one of the oldest service schools in the Army and was in operation longer than any other Army food service facility when it closed in 1955.

The school's curriculum included courses in cooking, baking and mess management, and specialized courses in brewing coffee, meat cutting and pastry baking. Soldiers learned everything from proper nutrition, sanitation and food-borne illnesses to menu planning and accounting. The best cooks and bakers left the school to instruct Soldiers at other food service schools and to inspect mess halls across the country.

The school moved in 1939 to the current Max J. Beilke Human Resources Center at 2234 Huber Road. The facility also contained barracks for the students.

(Top left) The Cooks and Bakers School was established to train those who prepared food. Unsanitary conditions and poor preparation resulted in disease, which debilitated troops during the Spanish-American War.

(Top right) Bakers cooked as many as 12,000 loaves of bread a day.

(Lower Left) A mobile kitchen helped ensure food preparation went where the troops were. The mobile kitchens were tested on Camp Meade.



A STOVE TO REMEMBER

By Bernie Cullen

I had the privilege of serving as Director, of the Directorate of Human Resources at Fort Meade. DHR offices were in the building that formerly housed the School for Bakers and Cooks. In 2008 a fellow DHR staff member, Steve Ashley, and I thought we'd like to add a historical touch to the building's interior.

After coming up with and rejecting a number of ideas, including consulting with the Fort Meade Museum staff, Steve and I came across a very old stove from the school that had been literally dumped at the museum's back door. The museum had no choice but to store the heavy, old thing in a basement. When Steve and I saw it we knew it had to be returned to the building from which it had come. With the backing of the Garrison Commander, Col. Ken McCreedy, and help from Fort Meade and Aberdeen Proving Ground museum staffs, we moved out on this mission.

On June 12, 2008, a delegation from the Quartermaster School at Fort Lee, Virginia joined in the dedication of the stove in the building where it was housed nearly a hundred years earlier. The dedication was a grand event and was well received by all who attended.

A stove, similar to this 1919 woodburning stove (left), can be found in the Directorate of Human Resources building, 2234 Huber Road, the location of the former Cooks and Bakers School (below).



AMERICA'S FIRST TANK UNIT

By Anita Burdette-Drago

In autumn 1917, Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, decided that the AEF needed to form an armored fighting force. In October 1917 then-Capt. George S. Patton, Jr., was directed to establish a light tank training school at Camp Meade. Along with Lt. Elgin Braine, Patton was part of the first pair of American officers assigned to the AEF "tank service." Pershing later tapped Col. (future Brig. Gen.) Samuel Rockenbach to head what would become the Tank Corps. In January 1918 Rockenbach recommended that the AEF form 60 light and 15 heavy tank companies, and planned on providing each AEF corps with a tank brigade consisting of two light tank battalions and one heavy tank battalion. The AEF never actually fielded a fully formed tank brigade before the Armistice.

Patton is often thought of as the original Tank Corps officer, but the first purposely-created American armored combat unit began life at Camp Meade as the 65th Engineer Battalion. Established in mid-February 1918, the unit's first commanding officer was 311th Engineers' Maj. Henry Stephens. On Mar. 6, a younger officer arrived from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to replace him: Capt. Dwight David Eisenhower.

Within a few days Eisenhower announced that he was traveling to New York City to schedule transportation to Europe. A young sergeant named John Franklin, a native of nearby Cockeysville, Maryland, and former Harvard University rower, arranged for Eisenhower to meet his father, Philip A. S. Franklin. The elder Franklin was president of International Mercantile Marine, parent company of the White Star Line that had owned doomed luxury liner Titanic. In 1918 he was responsible for coordinating trans-Atlantic transportation as chairman of the Shipping Control Committee. Franklin arranged for Eisenhower's men to sail aboard Titanic's huge sister ship, Olympic.

Naturally, Eisenhower expected to take the unit overseas. Instead, he was bitterly disappointed when on Mar. 28, Olympic steamed into the gray seas without him. Eisenhower had been ordered to take Company D contingent to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania to form a tank training school, soon designated Camp Colt. John Franklin recalled Eisenhower's eyes welling up when he

realized he was not going.

The unit was redesignated 301st Tank Battalion. It was under that rubric that the unit became the only American heavy tank unit to see combat during the First World War. When it finally returned to the U.S. in March 1919, it was part of a fully-formed brigade, the 306th. John Franklin, now a captain, commanded Company A; its original commanding officer, Kit Varney, had been killed in action on Sept. 29, 1918. Demobilization of the 306th, George Patton's also-complete 304th Brigade and the 305th and 307th Brigades, took place at newly constructed Franklin Cantonment, a facility originally built for the Signal Corps adjacent to Camp Meade. Domestic tank training units at places like Camp Polk, North Carolina, also arrived during the spring and summer of 1919 for demobilization. Franklin Cantonment (later Camp Franklin) later was subsumed by Fort Meade's expansion, and is outlined by Ernie Pyle Road, Chamberlin Avenue, Mapes Road, and Rock Avenue.

Events surrounding 301st Battalion's creation were a formative experience for both Eisenhower and John Franklin, although they likely did not fully realize it at the time. Eisenhower would go on to lead American forces to victory in Europe during WWII, having learned much from his organizational experience in WWI. In 1952, Eisenhower was elected president, and eventually moved to Gettysburg, a stone's throw from Camp Colt. After the Tank Corps was disestablished as part of the National Defense Act of 1920 (which placed tanks under the Chief of Infantry), Eisenhower and Patton worked on armored warfare concepts at Camp Meade where they briefly served together and formed a lasting friendship.

The Eisenhower and Patton quarters were located near each other along Annapolis Boulevard, now MD Hwy. 175. They could often be seen sitting together, smoking cigars and spending hours in the evenings exchanging ideas about tanks and tank warfare. Both men published papers in military journals outlining their ideas. Together they developed the tactics, techniques and procedures that foreshadowed the future of tank warfare.

In addition to tank tactics, the men engaged in an intensive study program to prepare themselves for the day when they would be students at the Command



and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. They methodically worked their way through the tactical problems the school had used in previous years. Due to his rigorous study with Patton, Eisenhower became a formidable student of strategy and tactics and graduated at the top of his 245-man class.

In 1921, Eisenhower and his wife Mamie lost their son to scarlet fever. Bereft, Eisenhower considered leaving the Army, until his friend 'Georgie' talked him into waiting and allowing his grief to pass.

John Franklin, awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry on the day Varney was killed in action, eventually replaced his father at International Mercantile Marine. During WWII he performed a similar function: planning overseas troop movements, including shifting forces from Europe to the Pacific Theater after V-E Day. While Eisenhower was president, Franklin advocated construction of a high-speed luxury passenger liner capable of moving 15,000 troops overseas at a moment's notice. SS United States, now mothballed in Philadelphia, set long-standing trans-Atlantic speed records and remains the largest purely American-built liner in history.

Eisenhower's Gettysburg home is a National Historic Site, and SS United States, although in serious danger of being scrapped, is part of the National Register of Historic Places. Had it not been for the formation of the 301st Battalion at Camp Meade in 1918, these events may never have occurred.

(Pg. 86) 301st Tank Battalion soldiers on British Mark V Tank.

(Right) Infantry train alongside a Mark VIII, "Liberty Tank".





THE THREE HUNDRED AND FIRST

We're a Heavy Tank Battalion,
And full of Yankee grit;
We broke Von Hindy's line, boys,
And guess we've done our bit.
We crumpled up his trenches,
We got him on the run;
And now that we are home, boys,
We'll have a little fun.

CHORUS.

Oil, boys! Oil, boys!
A tank full of gas;
With case shot and fixed shot,
We serve him demi-tasse.
We rumble and we grumble,
Then we "treat 'em rough,"
And when he hollers "Kamerad,"
We know he's had enough.

The Major told the Captain,
"He'd have to use the whip;"
The Captain told the Sergeant,
The Sergeant bit his lip;
The Sergeant told the privates,
The privates shook their heads,
"And all together now, boys,"
This is what they said:

(Left Top) Maintenance training in the field on a Mark IV.

A LETTER TO MOM

Camp Meade,
Maryland
Mar. 27, 1919



Hotel McAlpin
Broadway at 34th St.
New York City

L. M. BOOMER
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Camp Meade,
Maryland.
Mar. 27, 1919.

Dear mother:— I am expecting to be home very soon. I suppose you are all busy, planting now, but could undoubtedly make use of an army striker. Haven't been discharged yet, but expect to be, on, or about April 5th.

I would like you to answer this letter at your earliest convenience, and inform me as to whether or not you have received \$20.00 through the Y.M.C.A., which I sent to you on December 26 '18. I owe Roland \$10.00, Concord High School or Richard Laflue \$2.25 for class pin. Also Tom Peterson \$2.

Dear Mother,
I am expecting to be home very soon. I suppose you are all busy, planting now, but could undoubtedly make use of an Army striker.

I would like you to answer this better at your earliest convenience and inform me as to whether or not you have received \$20.00 through the YMCA which I sent to you on Dec. 26, '18. I owe Roland \$10.00, Concord High School or Richard Laflue \$2.25 for class pin. Also Tom Peterson \$2.

If you have received it, pay Roland, and I'll fix the others shortly. Also, have the other two packages arrived? One, is a German machine gun cartridge case, full of junk, wrapped in a German Shelter Tent, half. The other, a couple of pillow tops.

I have some other junk here, which I hope I can drop for good, soon. I suppose that the Boston papers are full of praise for the 27th N. Y. division.

These N. Y. papers never mentioned some of the fellows who did the dirty work, and stood the brunt of the bloody fighting on September 29, this, in the battle of the Hindenburg line. They blew our tanks into pieces, but the 301st Battalion Tank Corps was the first to break the line in the largest battle of the war. I can't describe it in words! After the battle, the dead were piled up like cord wood, and the ground was soaked with blood! Well! When we went into action, we had 48 Heavy Tanks.

Were almost an absolute failure. When I get a chance I'm going to subscribe again to the Red Cross.

How is Roland now? Is Wesley still wishing he had gone over? Have you heard from Johnny William? Did you receive my telegram? Are you all well? Have a good pair of overalls ready for me when I get there!!! 38.

Please answer soon,
Carroll H. Flagg
301st Tank Battalion, Camp Meade, Maryland.

PLEASE SAVE - WRITE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SHEET



GENERAL S. D. ROCKENBACH

(Above) General Samuel Dickerson Rockenbach was a cavalry officer and served as the Camp Meade garrison commander and the first commandant of the Tank School.

Hq. 304(1st) Brigade Tank Corps.
Camp Meade Md. Mar 27 1919.
Gen. S. D. Rockenbach.

March 7th has just arrived and I was delighted to see in fine shape just one month from the date we left Bourg. This business of splitting up the units as per passenger list to load them on the boat is very bad for discipline as a sea voyage of two weeks or more with the men under strange officers and N.C.Os. I suggest that you order the units reformed on the ship by their original companies after they have been checked on board so that their own officers will look after them. When they reach the port of debarcation they can be reformed per passenger list in about two hours. The men are treated fine after landing and all the details carefully thought out.

I am very bright here in fact I think that we are in the best position of any corps in the Army. I will give you a brief detail of the situation as I understand it and keep you informed of developments. All the returning units except XXX 700 men and as many officers as possible will be discharged as quickly as possible probably before the 15 of April. Of these 700, 400 men and 12 officers and 204 tanks will be sent at once to the 12 Federal Reserve banks districts to take part in the Victory Loan drive. This should serve as a good advertisement for us. The remaining 300 men which he will form 3 brigades. When these men are discharged or reinstated as they elect to do so, the T.C. was here to stay and that very excellent arrangement and makes the T.C. one of the few outfits with a definite policy. Col. Clopton has secured Franklin Cantonment at Camp Meade for the T.C. it is a fine place sandy soil and no mud also near enough to Washington to keep the corps well advertised. (hand writing?)

Col. W. is dead from the neck up and if you can get home as chief of the T.C. it would be a good thing or someone will steal your job. Mrs. Patton is not at all well but the "charm of my presence" will doubtless help her to a speedy recovery. I am writing your wife to say that you are still fine and will probably be home soon.

Very respectfully,
G. S. PATTON, Jr.
Col. T.C.

LETTER FROM PATTON TO ROCKENBACH

Gen. S. D. Rockenbach
Base Section No. 1
A.P.O. 701 France

HP. 304 (1st) Brigade Tank Corps.
Camp Meade, Md. Mar 27 1919

My dear General
Your letter of March 7 has just arrived and I was delighted to hear from you. We got here in fine shape just one month from the date we left Bourg. This business of splitting up the units as per passenger list to load them on the boat is very bad for discipline as a sea voyage of two weeks or more with the men under strange officers and N.C.Os, gets them out of hand. I suggest that you order the units reformed on the ship by their original companies after they have been checked on board so that their own officers will look after them. When they reach the port of debarcation they can be reformed per passenger list in about two hours in order to be checked off. The men are treated fine after landing and all the details carefully thought out.

and officers will be held at Camp Meade to care for some 400 American Renaults and the Tanks returning from France.

Col Clopton has secured authority to get 5000 infantry recruits assigned to the T.C. with which he will form 3 brigades. When these men have been recruited the 700 will be discharged or reinstated as they elect. Gen. March told Col. Clopton that the T.C. was here to stay and that as soon as congress authorized the T.C. the 5000 men would be transferred to the T.C. The above is a very excellent arrangement and makes the T.C. one of the few outfits with a definite policy. Col. Clopton has also secured Franklin Cantonment at Camp Meade for the T.C. it is a fine place sandy soil and no mud also near enough to Washington to keep the corps well advertised. (hand writing?)

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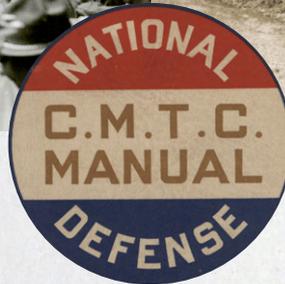
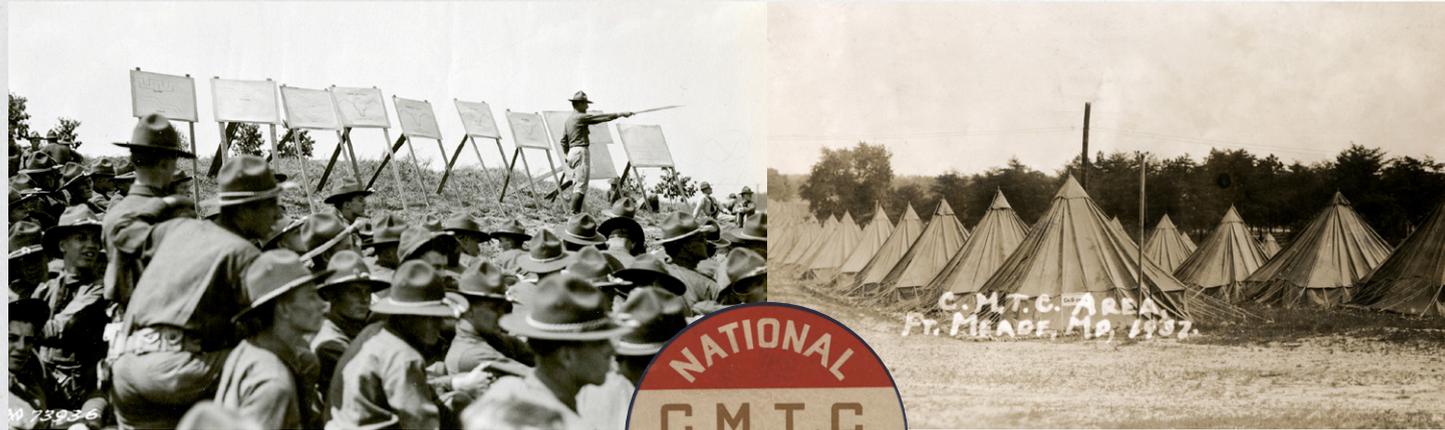
Very Respectfully,
G. S. Patton, Jr.
Col. T. C.



IDs of the photo were taken from scrawled handwriting on the back. (L) Then Col. George Patton, Col. Mitchell, Sgt. Tisle, Col. Clopton and seven unidentified Japanese observers of tank training, Col. Bugher, Peter F. Meade, Cpl. Hoops, Sgt. Sand and Sgt. Brice.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS

By Barbara Taylor



Gen. Leonard Wood was the visionary to see the need for the United States to have a military preparedness plan and he and a few others organized the “Plattsburgh camps”, a volunteer pre-enlistment training program organized by private citizens before U.S. entry into WWI. The Citizen Military Training Camp program was a continuation of the Plattsburg Camp and was designed to offer male citizens basic military training without an obligation to be called up for active duty like the National Guard or Reserve.

CMTC camps were a month-long and Camp Meade, later Fort Meade, was one of about 50 Army posts nationally that hosted a CMTC program each summer from 1921 to 1940. Young men who attended the CMTC at Meade were schooled as infantry, signal, cavalry or artillery and they were assigned a color. Blue for their first

year, red if they successfully completed their second level of training, and white if they successfully completed their third level. Three levels of successful training meant they were then eligible for a commission in the regular Army.

The last few days were spent practicing for their graduation ceremony, which was attended by military and civilian VIPs. They would march in formation as well as any regular Army in front of senators, generals and war department officials. Pershing often reviewed Camp Meade's CMTC graduations.

CMTC camps lasted a month and Meade was one of about 50 Army posts nationally that hosted a CMTC program each summer from 1921 to 1940.



EISENHOWER AT CAMP MEADE

By Kevin Leonard



Long-time residents like to point out with pride that Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower lived for a short time in a boardinghouse in Laurel during his posting to Camp Meade. (Camp Meade became Fort Leonard Wood in 1928, renamed Fort Meade in 1929.) But a new book sheds some light on their time here—a time that proved crucial to Eisenhower’s career, but also a time that produced their darkest days, both personally and professionally.

Steven Rabalais has written a biography of Fox Conner, one of Eisenhower’s primary mentors and a forgotten, but highly influential, military leader. His book, “Gen. Fox Conner: Pershing’s Chief of Operations and Eisenhower’s Mentor,” (Casemate, Nov. 2016) provides details on three life-altering events that happened to the Eisenhowers during their time at Camp Meade. Other Eisenhower biographies, as well as his own memoirs, confirm the events and help fill in some details. In a phone interview from Louisiana, Rabalais offered his perspective: “Eisenhower probably wouldn’t have amounted to what he became without his time at Meade.”

Meeting Patton and Conner

“Eisenhower himself would tell you that meeting Fox Conner was a watershed moment in his career,” Rabalais told me.

In March 1919, Maj. Eisenhower was sent to Camp Meade for the second time in his career. He had been thwarted throughout WWI in his efforts to be sent to Europe and join the fighting. At Meade, however, he was given an opportunity to continue his work with a relatively new weapon—tanks. He also coached the camp football team.

In the autumn of 1920, Eisenhower met Col. George Patton, who had commanded a tank brigade in France. After the war, Patton had been sent to Meade, where he and Ike became good friends and next door neighbors. “From the beginning he and I got along famously,” Ike wrote in his memoir “At Ease.” In their side-by-side quarters, Eisenhower distilled gin and Patton brewed home beer, according to Rabalais.

In 1920, the Army transferred the Tank Corps into the infantry, and Ike and Patton, each of whom commanded

a tank battalion at Meade, were tasked with making it work. Together they developed tank tactics, procedures, and design. Ike benefitted from his friend’s combat experience with tanks.

It was through his friend George Patton that Ike met the man who was destined to be his most influential mentor. At a dinner party hosted by Patton and his wife, Gen. Fox Conner discussed tanks with Ike and Patton. The discussion went on for hours and was even moved to the tank repair shop. Ike was just happy to have the ear of someone higher up who seemed interested in their work. “At the time, Eisenhower had not comprehended that he had just gone through a job interview,” said Rabalais.

“George Patton’s influence on Ike was significant, but his greatest contribution to Ike’s development was indirect, his role in bringing his friend under the tutelage of his true mentor, Brig. Gen. (later Maj. Gen.) Fox Conner,” wrote his son John Eisenhower in “General Ike: A Personal Reminiscence.”

After his time at Camp Meade, Conner requested that Ike become his executive officer in Panama. The Eisenhowers pulled up stakes and the move propelled his career. Before leaving Camp Meade, however, Conner would help Ike through a career crisis.

Losing a Son

Mamie Eisenhower came from a wealthy Denver family, and she struggled in the couple’s early years adapting to the military lifestyle. “Social life among the married couples was rather thin in the post-war months at Meade,” wrote Ike.

Ike and Patton sometimes needed more entertainment than poker games and dinner parties. A 1969 Time magazine review of John Eisenhower’s book “The Bitter Woods” contained one anecdote as to how they entertained themselves. “Back in the early 1920s, when they were bored peacetime soldiers at Fort Meade, Ike and George Patton used to drive back and forth at night along a lonely road where holdups were known to occur. Armed to the teeth, they offered themselves as bait—but in vain.” The “lonely road” was no doubt Route 602 (later Route 198) to Laurel.

While the Eisenhowers renovated their quarters to make them appropriate for a family, "he rented a wretched single room in a Laurel, Maryland, boardinghouse on Montgomery Street for a month," wrote Carlo D'Este in his book "Eisenhower, A Soldier's Life".

This added to the wealthy Mamie's unhappiness. She did not like Laurel "where make-do and secondhand were by-words," wrote D'Este. "That was a horrible time," said Mamie in a 1977 oral history quoted by D'Este. The Eisenhowers left Laurel for good when Mamie declared "Ike, I just can't take this any longer."

There was one bright spot for the couple: their son Doud Dwight Eisenhower (nicknamed "Icky"). Icky was a favorite of the Tank Corps. "Soldiers there nicknamed him 'Mascot of the Corps' ... He loved to march about in his miniature Army uniform," wrote Jim Newton in his book "Eisenhower, The White House Years".

Crisis developed at Christmastime in 1920. Three-year-old Icky came down with scarlet fever. Doctors from Johns Hopkins University assisted Camp Meade's Army doctors in treating the boy. Icky was quarantined for a few weeks before passing away on Jan. 2, 1921 at Camp Meade hospital.

"This was the greatest disappointment and disaster in my life, the one I have never been able to forget completely," Ike wrote.

"Unfortunately for Eisenhower, other dark days awaited him at Camp Meade," Rabalais told me.

Almost Court-Martialed

In the Spring of 1921, and still reeling from Icky's death, Ike faced the very real possibility that he would be court-martialed, as detailed in Rabalais' book.

The previous year, while their quarters were still being renovated, Eisenhower put in a claim for reimbursement for Icky's living expenses, who was staying in Denver with Mamie's family. The Army paid the claim.

Ike and Mamie were living in Army housing at Meade. According to Army regulations, he could receive one or the other: government housing or payment for off-base lodging. When Ike realized his mistake, he reported it and expected to have to pay back the money.

Unfortunately, the Army's acting Inspector General seemed to have a grudge against Ike and recommended he be court-martialed. Camp Meade's commanding officer, however, considered the recommendation to be unduly harsh. Instead, he delivered a verbal reprimand and ordered Ike to pay back the money.

The Inspector General was not appeased, and ordered a court-martial to proceed. It was at this point that Conner's request for Ike to join him in Panama as his Executive Officer came through. Conner communicated to his former boss, Army Chief of Staff John J. Pershing, to resolve the situation.

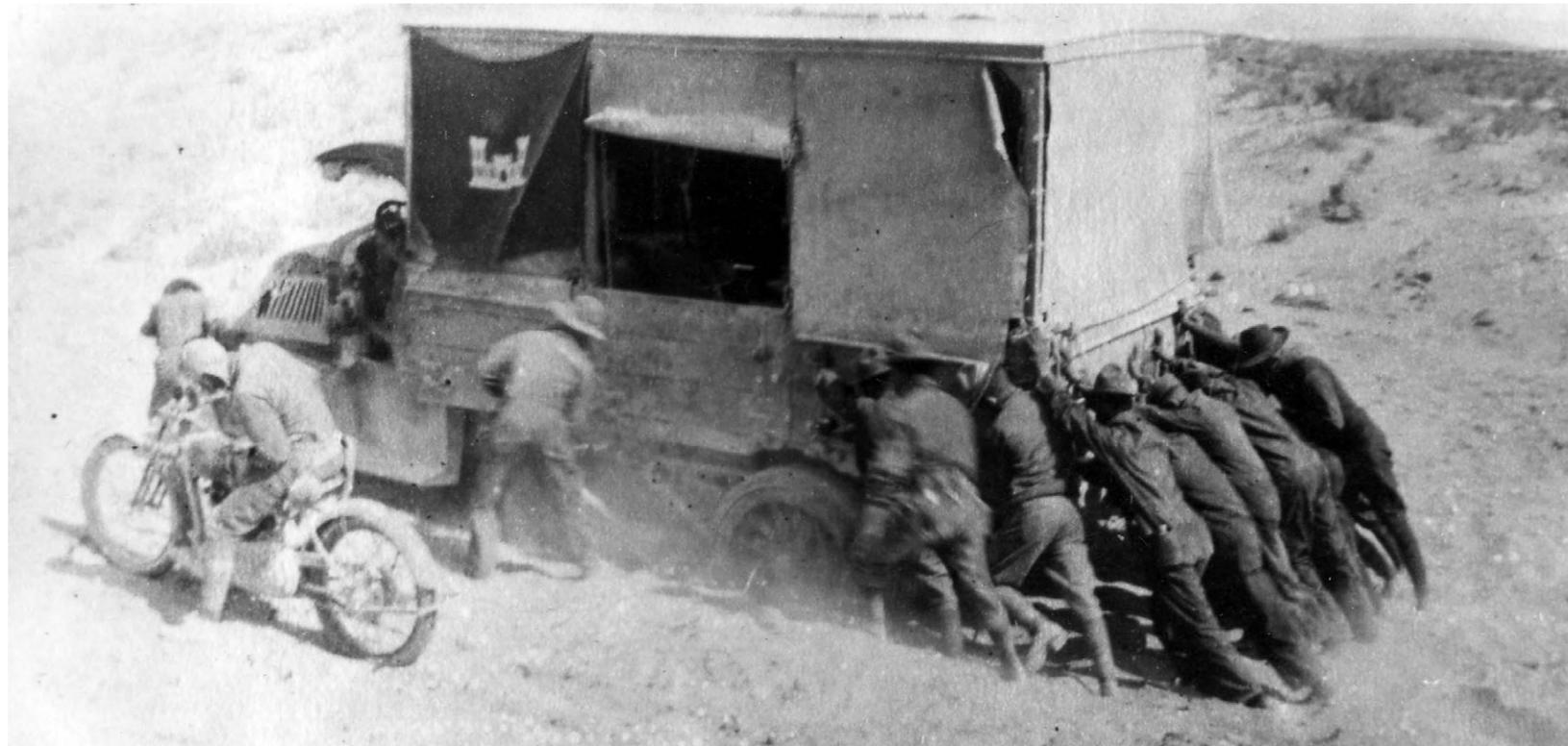
"Conner's behind-the-scenes maneuvering bore full fruit" when the Inspector General said in staff memo that "The trial of Maj. Eisenhower is not recommended," wrote Rabalais. "When Fox Conner rescued Dwight Eisenhower's career in 1921, he changed the course of history."

(Pg. 96) Eisenhower was captain of the Tank School football team which played an undefeated season in 1921. He coached the Third Army Corps All-Stars who were defeated by the Marine All-Star team. Originally published in *The Laurel Leader*, Feb. 22, 2017, *History Matters*, info@theleonardgroupinc.com. Included here courtesy of the Baltimore Sun Media Group.



(Above) Dwight and Maime Eisenhower made their home at Camp Meade, living next door to then Col. George S. Patton. Eisenhower said he and Patton "got along famously." Maime, however, hated her time at Meade, describing it as "a horrible time." (Right) Eisenhower with a Renault FT-17 Tank.





Frequent vehicle breakdowns plagued the coast-to-coast trip in which 81 vehicles traveled 3,251 miles in 62 days. Making the trip were 24 officers, 259 enlisted men and 15 War Department staff observation officers including Eisenhower. Twenty one men died making the trip.



PAVING THE WAY FOR THE INTERSTATE

By all measure, the most notable person to have served at Fort Meade so far in its 100 year history is Dwight D. Eisenhower who came to Meade as a young officer of the first Tank Corps and went on to become President of the United States.

While stationed here, Eisenhower was sent on a mission which later would inspire him to literally change the landscape of America.

According to notes he wrote after the mission, Eisenhower said, "I was detailed for duty as an observer on Trans-Continental Motor Truck Trip on the day that the train left its initial point, being impossible to join the train before the evening of that date, nothing is known by me of the preliminary arrangements and plans for the trip, nor of the start from Washington."

What follows is a sober recounting of what was the first attempt to move 81 vehicles, including trucks; heavy and light; cars, motorcycles, ambulances, tractors and trailers from Washington D.C., to their final destination in San Francisco, more than 3,251 miles away. According to the final report of the endeavor, making the trip were 24 expeditionary officers, 258 enlisted men and 15 War Department staff observation officers.

The convoy began on July 7, in Washington D.C., and spent the first overnight stop of the trip in Frederick, Maryland, a drive that, on a good day, might take just more than an hour today. In 1919, it took the convoy an entire day. A slow start to what turned out to be a herculean task.

Eisenhower joined the convoy in Frederick and remained with it throughout the 62 days it took to complete the convoy facing untold challenges along the route.

While many roads in the Eastern and Western states could handle the vehicle traffic to a degree, the roads in the middle of the country were often impassable dirt roads, mountain trails and alkali flats. The insufficient roads were littered with bridges incapable of supporting the heavy trucks and equipment or overpasses with clearance too low to allow the convoy to pass through.

The roads were only part of the problem. The vehicles

were capable of vastly differing speeds making it difficult to keep them in a convoy formation and frequent stops due to breakdowns harrassed the drivers. All along the way, Eisenhower assessed the performance of each vehicle and made recommendations for how they should or shouldn't be deployed in the future. "Motorcycles had much trouble after getting in the sandy districts. Except for scouting purposes, it is believed a small Ford Roadster would be better suited to convoy work than motorcycle and side car."

Living and work conditions throughout the trip were described as "hardship," with constant sanitation problems, and difficulties in finding food, shelter and even suitable drinking water. Extreme rain and wind storms, punishing heat and persistent challenges due to terrain resulted in an average travel speed of six miles an hour or just under 60 miles a day.

Add inexperienced officers, untrained and undisciplined troops, mountainous trails with sharp turns and steep grades, quicksand-like mud and the arduous trip became unimaginable. Soldiers often worked throughout the night, frequently having to resort to pushing and pulling vehicles, sometimes using oxen to free trucks from quicksand-like mud.

The convoy experienced 230 vehicle accidents. The official report of the convoy recounted, "The most arduous and heroic effort in rescuing the entire convoy from impending disaster on the quicksands of the Salt Lake Desert in Utah and the Fallow Sink Region in Nevada. In these emergencies, the entire personnel, regardless of rank, engaged in rescue and salvage operations."

Prior to this convoy, the longest military vehicle march recorded went 900 miles. It is reported that, over the thousands of miles the Trans-Continental Motor Truck Trip traveled, "thru various casualties en route," 21 men lost their lives.

The experience of the trip traveling along the Lincoln Highway became something that stuck with Eisenhower throughout his life. After WWII and his experience driving on Hitler's Autobahn, the importance of a functioning highway system and the role it might play in the defense

of the nation hit home. Once he became president, Eisenhower made developing an interstate highway system one of the major goals of his administration.

Photos courtesy of the Eisenhower Presidential Library collection.



EXCERPTS FROM A TANKER'S STORY

By Unknown Tank Soldier

On Sept. 17, 1920, a sham battle was staged over at Camp Meade and 100,000 people came from Baltimore and Washington by special trains to witness it. They had built a small village and the general idea was for the old WWI Biplanes to bomb this village, after which the tanks would move in and clean up what remained. Our company did not participate in these maneuvers, but we did act as an Infantry company in keeping the crowds back off a concrete road, carrying our Springfield rifles. The actual bombing took place about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from this road.

Everything went as scheduled at first. About halfway through, after the village had been bombed and fires raging everywhere, I, along with others, heard a whistling noise coming toward us. Suddenly the crowd separated. I looked around and about six feet from me a little boy was lying on the ground with a huge spurt of blood going straight up from his face. Someone goofed and shot a live shrapnel shell towards the crowd, and a piece of it struck a man in the jugular vein and he almost bled to death on the spot, after which it cut the face off this little boy and on its way down from the boy, cut several toes off another bystander. Right then and there I took my rifle and left and went back to my headquarters. I could have been reprimanded for this, but heard nothing until the next day when I was ordered to appear at an inquest. First, we went to the scene, picked up little splinters of bone, etc., and then went to the major general commandant, and he along with other high officers, questioned us all as to just what we had seen. I was shaking like a leaf, especially so when I knew

a warrant officer was taking all this down in shorthand.

Next day I read a full account of it in the Baltimore papers. The little boy was four years old, Carl Dornbusch, from Baltimore. Of course there were lawsuits over this awful blunder, but I never did hear the outcome of it. This was the first and only death I have ever witnessed. A very unpleasant event to think about I can assure you.

Although Patton insisted on discipline, I find it hard to believe he was as bad as the film made about him several years ago. I do remember on one occasion we were on guard duty at night around some WWI ammunition dumps and he came by to see if everything was OK. He asked the sergeant about something and did not get a reply to his liking, so he said, "Well, my God Sergeant, what did God give you a brain for?"

On the other hand, when Patton was transferred to Hawaii near the end of my enlistment, we all gathered in the theatre and he was so stricken with emotion he could hardly give his farewell address to the troops.

(Left Top) 66th Infantry heavy tank training c.1937.

(Left Below) M2A2 tank maneuvers observed by community members including small children in the field.

(Below) The Light Tank M2A2 has twin turrets, one containing a .50-caliber machine gun and the other a .30-caliber machine gun.



SALVAGE FOR VICTORY

By Suzanne Kopich



"Salvage For Victory" doesn't sound much like a recycling ad, though in a roundabout way, it was. During WWI and WWII, recycling was common practice and was done with great enthusiasm. WWII ad campaigns like "Salvage For Victory" and "America needs your scrap SCRAP RUBBER" rallied Americans to collect their tin cans, scrap metal, bottles, waste fats, rubber, silk, papers—all to support and sustain the war effort. Patriotism was the motivation behind recycling. It enabled Americans on the home front to do their part while the soldiers were fighting abroad. Though it was done for a different purpose, it was still recycling.

At the time of war, mass-produced consumer goods and pre-packaged foods were not as plentiful and as common as they are today. Complicating matters, the manufacturing capability of the United States was very limited and couldn't meet the needs of a rapidly expanding Army. This put an enormous strain on the ability to supply critical war material and equipment overseas in a timely manner. It became necessary to be as frugal as possible with available resources and rely on already existing systems of reuse and recycling.

The focus wasn't solely on recycling materials either. Conservation was every bit as important. Americans were reminded of their wartime duty not to waste food, water and to conserve gas by carpooling. Some ads went as far to say that riding solo meant you were supporting Adolf Hitler!

Recycling was an integral part of Camp Meade

operations in 1917 also. Scrap metal and food scraps were collected at garbage collection points at the Camp's mess halls. The steel-coated tin, or tinsplate cans, were shredded, melted down and turned back into new products. Tin and copper were both used to produce ordnance and in order to meet the current wartime demand, recycling was the faster and only option.

Food scraps had their own purpose. Bones and fatty meat scraps were collected and sold to rendering plants, which would process the scraps into a variety of products such as lard, tallow and glycerin. Glycerin was used to produce nitroglycerin, a primary ingredient in explosives and propellants for ammunition.

Today we're motivated by a different kind of battle—our troubled environment and our limited natural resources. Fort Meade currently has its own Recycling Facility and has been operating it since the late 1980s. Materials including paper, glassware, cans, plastics, cardboard, printer ink cartridges, among other things, are collected across the installation, then crushed, shredded, bailed and sold.

Recycling has played an important role in Fort Meade's mission for decades, whether it was helping to preserve our freedom or protect our environment. It helped win yesterday's wars, but the battle to enhance tomorrow's environment wages on.

Recycling on Camp Meade to support the war effort c. 1917



ROLES FOR WOMEN GROW

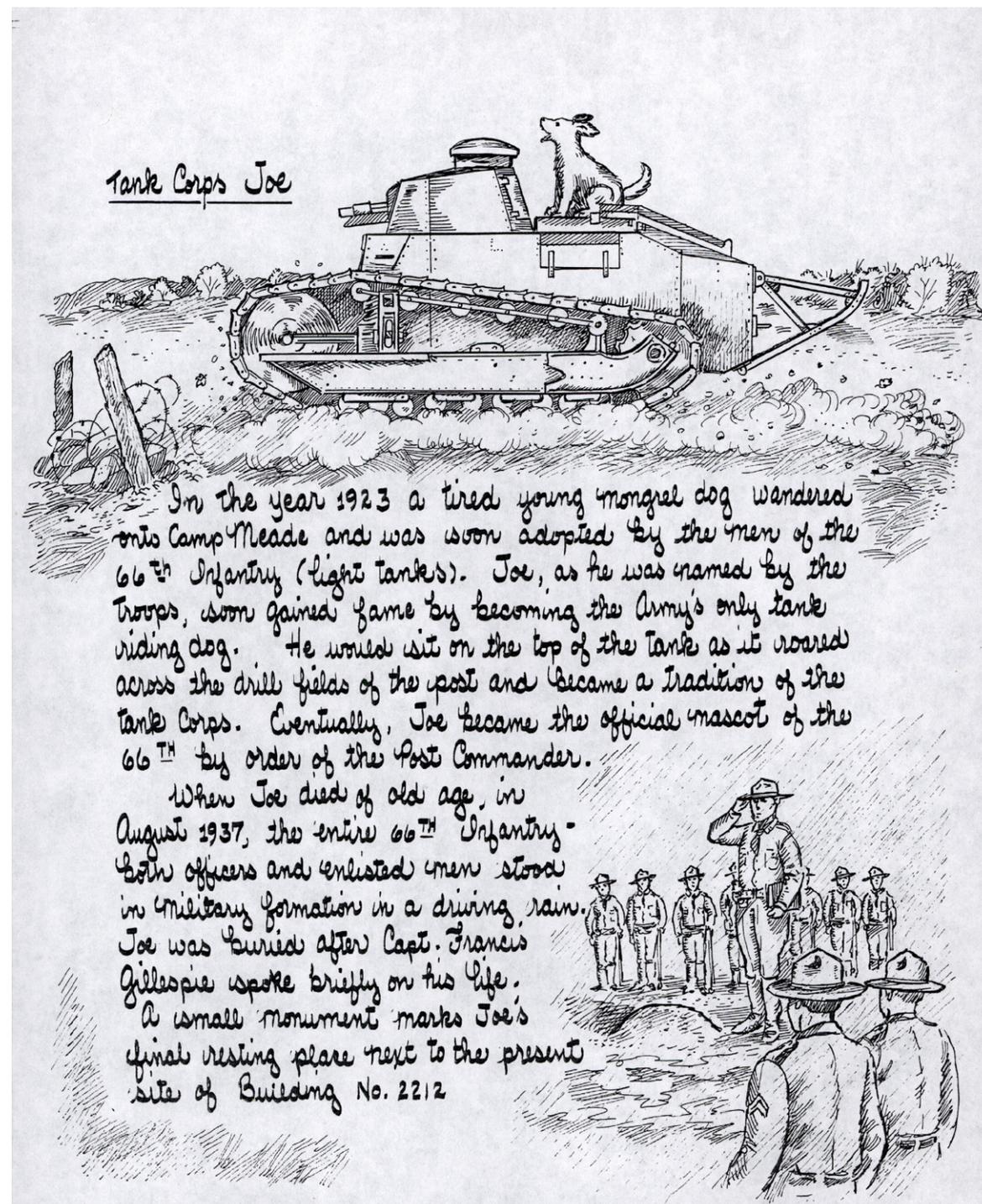
By Robyn Dexter

In October 1939, discussions about a formal women's service restarted. Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers, now firmly ensconced in both veterans' and women's issues, went into action again. She vowed, "I was resolved that our women would not serve with the Army without the protection that men got."

Rogers informed the Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, that she was about to submit a bill to put women in the Army. After taut negotiations, she accepted an auxiliary status and submitted H.R. 4906 on May 28, 1941, which formalized women's service with, but not a part of, the Army. The bill itself underwent further revision with much of the contention coming from the Bureau of Budget. It wasn't until the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor before congress voted to support the idea of women taking their place in uniform.

Nursing was the traditional role most women played in conflict. The opportunities to serve in other ways was about to change.





TANK CORPS JOE

By Don Hirst

Mascots are a longstanding tradition in military units. They've ranged from birds to dogs—and even a horse or two. One of the most unique mascots was a tank-riding dog who wandered into the lives of soldiers at Fort Meade in the 1920s and left a huge hole in their hearts when he died.

Meet Tank Corps Joe.

"He was a mutt," said Barbara Taylor, a museum exhibits specialist at the Fort George G. Meade Museum. The large dog probably was "a retriever mix of some kind" who showed up on post and never left.

Before long, he had attached himself to the 66th Infantry Regiment (Light Tanks). As soldiers in the Army's fledgling Tank Corps clanked around the base in their armored vehicles, Joe came along for the ride. So naturally enough, the dog—called "Old Joe" by many soon became known as "Tank Corps Joe."

A letter written to the Fort Meade Museum in the 1990s by Mrs. John Wassmer, whose husband came to the base in 1925 and ran the post exchange, provides some fascinating glimpses of Joe's life. The dog would visit the PX for candy bars and other treats, she said.

"...He would be parked by the door, to see who would come over first and buy him candy bars," the letter says. "He would get all he could and bury them for later days when there was no money (in soldiers' pockets) for candy bars."

The PX wasn't his only source for treats. Mess hall meals were part of his life, as was occasional medical care at the post hospital—including once for a broken leg. "No vet for him," the letter says.

Joe also showed up at the twice-a-week movie according to her letter, "and he went for his treats or a nap while the men watched the movie." Furthermore, according to the letter, the post commander—probably Col. Brewer—had ordered that Tank Corps Joe was to be treated just like he was a soldier. Fort Meade Museum records list Col. John R. Brewer as the post commander in the mid-1930s.

A newspaper clipping—an article that ran on Aug. 14, 1937, the day after Tank Corps Joe died—said that he became the tank unit's official pet "by order of the

commanding officer of the fort several years ago..."

Headlined "Old Joe, Famed Tank-Riding Dog, Dies At Fort Meade," the article included the only known photo of the well-known mascot.

"When the tanks clattered out of their parks and roared across the drill fields and hills at Fort Meade, or took to the highways on maneuvers," the story said, "Old Joe occupied a perch atop one of them."

After Joe died peacefully in his sleep at the post hospital, a memorable funeral took place, according to the newspaper. "A procession of tanks and military trucks escorted Joe's body, placed in a flower-covered casket on the back seat of an old automobile in which he rode many miles, to a temporary grave near one of the fort's tank parks."

"There, while the entire 66th Infantry—both officers and enlisted men—stood in military formation in a driving rain, Joe was buried after Capt. Francis J. Gillespie spoke briefly on his life."

Joe is gone, but not forgotten. A marker at Fort Meade bears his name—"Tank Corps Joe"—and says that he "served with tanks" from 1921 to 1937.

(Left) Tank Corps Joe drawing courtesy of Mr. Alan Archambault, former Director of the Fort George G. Meade Museum.

LEONARD WOOD TO MEADE

By Barbara Taylor

The permanent Army fort would only retain the name Leonard Wood for a short time. In 1929, a rider was attached to the Military Appropriations Bill changing the name to Fort George G. Meade.

The period of construction that began in 1928 and developed into the historic district of Fort Meade today, was completed in 1930, with 251 permanent buildings completed.

Fort George G. Meade is the only military installation ever named by Congress. The first name and middle initial were added in an effort to differentiate the Maryland fort from the South Dakota one, but the change was not fully successful.

Today, Fort Meade, South Dakota is the home of a Veteran's Administration hospital and is still at times confused with Fort George G. Meade, Maryland.

(Left) Gen. Leonard Wood (1860–1927) served as Chief of Staff of the United States Army. (Photo courtesy of the George Grantham Bain Collection in the Library of Congress).



When the War Department declared Camp Meade a permanent Army Post in 1928, they also took the occasion to change the name. The new permanence and construction of buildings made of foundation and brick meant Meade could no longer be called a camp or cantonment.

Changing the name from Camp Meade to Fort Meade presented a new challenge. The name Fort Meade had already been given to an 1878 cavalry fort located near Sturgis, South Dakota. The South Dakota Fort Meade was originally established as a military post to protect Black Hills miners and settlers. It is also the home of the Fort Meade National Cemetery.

To avoid the naming confusion, Camp Meade became Fort Leonard Wood in honor of the late major general who had served alongside Theodore Roosevelt in the Rough Riders. Later, Wood served as Chief of Staff of the Army in 1910, which allowed him to establish the first combined arms divisions. He is also noted for establishing a system for training young college students to become Army officers through a series of summer camps starting in 1913.

The newly permanent Fort Leonard Wood was appropriated \$410,000 to build permanent brick barracks and other buildings. Officials chose to use the local Georgian style of Maryland architecture as a basis for their designs, establishing the look and feel of the fort that is still with us today.

Hodges Hall, today located at 4451 Llewellyn and serving as the Garrison Headquarters, was originally constructed as barracks and was built with plans from Doughoregan Manor, constructed in 1727 for Charles Carroll, II. The original structure is still extant in Ellicott City, Maryland.

The Mount Clare Mansion located in Carroll Park in Baltimore, at the corner of Monroe and Washington Boulevards, served as a model for the barracks building called Hale Hall which housed soldiers of 66th Light Tank. In later years, additional wings were added to Hale Hall, until it became the largest brick structure on Fort Meade.

THE TANK DESTROYER FORCE

By James Speraw

In 1939 and 1940 the U.S. military studied the advances made by both the German and Russian armies, and their aggressive use of armor. Several members in the Army Headquarters saw an immediate need to develop a force to counter the anticipated armor threat.

As one solution, in 1940, Lt. Gen. Leslie McNair authorized each infantry regiment an anti-tank company but the change was not enough to provide adequate countermeasures.

In April 1941, an anti-tank conference was hosted. At the end of the conference, despite what all agreed was a growing threat, all that was done was to suggest the infantry branch continue to assess the issue until the armor branch was operational.

Three days later, Gen. George Marshall weighed in, recommending an anti-tank regiment for each division and on June 24, 1941, each division was ordered to create a regiment.

Fort Meade's part in this was that one battalion of the 34th Infantry became the 93rd Infantry (Anti-Tank). The 93rd, due to its proximity to Washington, D.C., would become part of the Tank Destroyer Demonstration Battalion (Provisional). The 93rd was used to test several anti-tank vehicles and weapons systems. As such, the 93rd became the first battalion to be fully equipped with the M-12 halftrack mounting a 75mm gun. When the unit deployed to the Carolina Maneuvers in 1941, as TA1, (Tank Attacker One) they were the first battalion to be operationally complete with infantry, artillery and reconnaissance elements. C Company, 70th Tank Battalion (Light) also a Fort Meade unit, TA1 acquitted themselves well, attacking the 69 Armor's bivouac area with their M-12 halftracks causing the defenses of the tank unit to disintegrate.

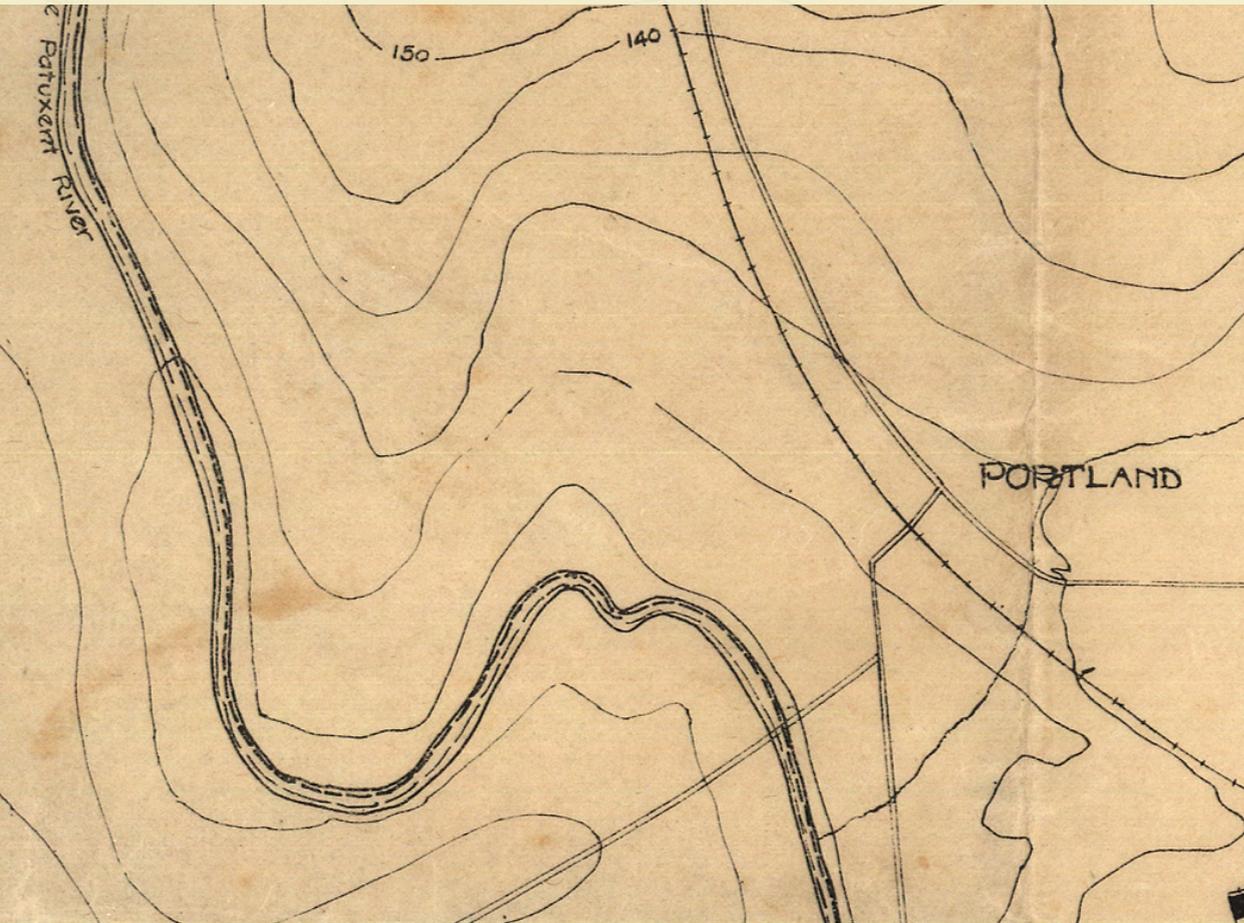
Over the course of the Carolina Maneuvers, the anti-tank forces would account for the "killing" of several hundred tanks, and pave the way for a new branch of service. On Oct. 7, 1941, the decision to field the new force was made. The term "anti-tank" was felt to be too passive, so the new branch became The Tank Destroyers. On Dec. 3, all anti-tank units were inactivated, to be

reactivated on Dec. 15 as Tank Destroyer Forces. The General Headquarters anti-tank units, of which the 93rd Anti-Tank Battalion was one, became the 893rd Tank Destroyer Battalion. In 1941, the 893rd continued in the developmental role it had earlier, however, it was transferred from Fort Meade, Maryland to the new Tank Destroyer Tactical and Firing Center at Camp Hood, Texas, to serve as the Tank Destroyer School.

(Left) Members of the 893rd Tank Destroyer Battalion filling downtime overseas while they wait for a road to be cleared.



WORLD WAR II YEARS



FORT MEADE IN 1940

Size: 7,470 acres

Officer: 140 Officers

Enlisted: 2100 enlisted.

New construction: \$7.5M

Official vehicles: 220

Tanks:

- 55 - Light Modern
- 154 - Renault (6 ton)
- 79 - Mark VIII (40 ton)

Units:

- 70th Tank Battalion (M)
- 893 Tank Destroyer
- 1st Evacuation Hospital
- Medical Corps Recruit Detachment
- School for Cook and Bakers

Quartermaster, Ordnance, Signal and Medical Detachments



FORT MEADE DURING WWII

In 1940, the size of Fort Meade had shrunk from the 50,000 troops housed during WWI, to as low as 140 officers and 2,100 enlisted men. The post anticipated that by January 1941, that number would increase to 1,200 officers and 25,000 enlisted.

Multiple construction projects were launched to replace the temporary housing used during the WWI muster, with the permanent barracks and family housing required to accommodate the increase in population. Construction included \$7.5 million in housing.

Major organizations on post were 70th Tank Battalion, 93rd Infantry Battalion, 1st Evacuation Hospital, Medical Corps Recruitment Detachment, School for Cooks and Bakers, Quartermaster, Ordnance, Signal and Medical Detachments.

Fort Meade's ranges and other facilities were used by more than 200 units and approximately 3.5 million men between 1942 and 1946. At its peak, the military strength at Fort Meade reached 70,000 in March 1945.

Fort Meade's Reception Center processed voluntary and selective service personnel at a rate of 1,500 per day. Recruits received medical exams, shots, haircuts and then shipped off to basic training at some other location.

(Pg. 117) Officers gather for a briefing at Meade's Summer Encampment c. 1945.

(Left) Members of the Tank Destroyer Force prepare for field training exercises. (Below) 519th MPs enjoy a soldier's breakfast, coffee and cigarettes. May 1943, Fort Meade.



My Only Plea

*"Still laugh," said I, "when I'm away,
And gather all the flowers of May;
Still keep my room, the pictures all,
That I have loved upon the wall;
For I shall want them every one
The moment that the war is won.*

*Still play the records, dance and sing,
And spread no fears by sorrowing;
Be happy, every time you can,
For victory, work and pray and plan;
For I shall want you looking well
When we have fired the final shell.*

*Still bake the pies, as it might be,
That I were coming home to tea;
Still plant the garden, roundabout,
Still grub the sturdy thistles out;
And stake the blue delphinium,
As if this war had never come.*

*For if this struggle shall be long,
At home there must be mirth, and song;
Since these are what we fight to keep,
So hide away, when you must weep;
And be as brave at home, as we
Who fight in sky, on land and sea."*

*Sgt. George L. Davidson,
Headquarters Company, 116th Infantry*



116TH INF. 29TH DIV.
FT. GEO. G. MEADE MD
MAR - 3RD 1942.
ROSNER

THE 29TH DIVISION

By James Speraw

As part of a series of acts passed to improve national security, the 29th Division was inducted into federal service on Feb. 3, 1941, as part of the mobilization of the National Guard for one year of special training. With only 10 days of preparation at their home armories in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, division commander, ordered them to convene on Feb. 13, at Fort George G. Meade in Maryland where his newly established headquarters were located.

As the units in the 29th arrived at Fort Meade, they found, to their dismay, that while their Army home was new, it was far from complete. The mud in the company streets was ankle deep and the unpainted barracks, some without windows and doors, stood naked in the winter wind. It was an inauspicious beginning. The condition of the base harkened back to its first National Emergency in 1917, when a partially complete Camp Meade welcomed the 79th Division.

An additional ten thousand men arrived during March and April. Training progressed quickly, at a surprisingly rapid pace under adverse conditions. Due to shortages, training was often accomplished with dummy equipment. In a scrap yard near Reese Road and Route 175, soldiers of the division's 110th Field Artillery, cut sheets of metal from derelict Mark VIII tanks, axles from wrecked trucks, along with angle iron and stove pipes to make artillery to use for training.

Spring passed quickly and the men soon found that Fort Meade could be as scorching hot and dusty in the summer as it was cold and muddy in the winter. Through the unbearable summer heat, the training at Fort Meade continued until Sept. 13th, when the 29th left by convoy for Camp A. P. Hill, Virginia. The movement to Camp A. P. Hill was their final preparation for the First Army maneuvers in North Carolina. Upon completion of the Camp A. P. Hill movement and preparations, the division continued on to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, reaching the post on Sept. 27 and going into bivouac on the military range there.

The Carolina Maneuvers, would be almost six weeks of "warfare" between the "Blue Army" and the "Red Army". The division acquitted itself well. The Carolina Maneuvers was the first time that many of these soldiers had a chance to be part of a "Big Picture" since most units trained at company or battalion level, and seldom at division level. The Carolina Maneuvers introduced movements of tens of thousands of troops at Corps and Division level, as well as the use of large armor and anti-tank formations and integrating aircraft and airborne forces into the mix.

After nearly six weeks, in early December, the maneuvers were terminated. The 29th Division was declared the "Winner" over their maneuver adversary (the 28th Division, Pennsylvania National Guard). With the wargames ended most of the

soldiers in the Maryland Guard were returning to Fort Meade and looked forward to long planned holiday leaves. At the time, there were rumors floating about that the president might give them an early out as a Christmas present. Days later, their hopes were dashed when word came of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. They weren't going home, America was now at war. Initially elements of the Division were ordered back to Washington, D.C., to secure the city.

The Division's first wartime assignment was the security of vital areas and coastal defenses under the Headquarters of the Chesapeake Bay Frontier Defense Command at Fort Monroe, Virginia. Later, in February 1942, the 29th was designated the mobile reserve for the New York-Philadelphia coastal sector and its units were scattered from Pittsburgh and Harrisburg in Pennsylvania, south to Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia to guard railroad bridges, power plants and other sensitive sites from sabotage.

On Mar. 12, 1942, the division reorganized under the new "triangular" structure and officially changed its designation to the 29th Infantry Division. The reorganization streamlined the division base and transferred out of the division, Virginia's 176th Infantry, the regiment used for garrison duty in Washington and later as school troops at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia. The division also lost the 176th Field Artillery Regiment, as well as several smaller units. The remaining artillery regiments were reconstituted as battalions, and new troop formations trained to replace elements that had been transferred, such as the 121st Engineers.

The month after this reorganization, in the middle of April 1942, the 29th Division would leave Fort Meade for Camp A. P. Hill to make room for the newly assigned 76th Division. Training under the new formation took place during the year at A. P. Hill, Virginia, Camp Blanding, Florida, and in the Carolina Maneuver Area. In late September and early October, the newly formed division departed from New York for the war zone on the liners Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.

(Left) Members of the 191st Tank Battalion gather around Ernie Pyle (center) the Pulitzer Prize winning journalist noted for his coverage of the war. Pyle is the namesake of a main road on Fort Meade.



741ST TANK BATTALION

By James Speraw

The 741st Tank Battalion began like any other tank battalion, until they were chosen to train using an experimental Sherman tank, the Duplex Drive or “DD” tank. The DD tank had two small propellers to the rear, and a canvas screen that when opened would allow the DD tank to float to shore, in 5 mile-an-hour winds.

The first time these new tanks were ever used in combat was on D-Day in support of the First and 29th (yes another Fort Meade unit) Divisions. Unfortunately, the tanks were deployed more than a mile from shore with a 25 mile-an-hour wind and rough water. They would lose 32 of their 34 tanks in the rough water.

After D-Day, the 741st would continue fighting alongside primarily the 2nd Division, through the hedgerow country in France and on to Belgium, where they were most noted for not allowing the 2nd SS Panzer Division to get through them at the towns of Krinkelt and Rocharath during the Battle of the Bulge. They would continue across Europe and end the war near Pilsen, Czechoslovakia.

As a museum technician at Fort Meade in the 1980s, I knew a lot about the 741st and other WWII units, but there’s no better way to understand history than to meet the people who lived it. I was lucky enough to meet some of the most interesting WWII veterans when they came to tour the museum. Many of the men who deployed through Fort Meade brought their kids and grandkids back to see where they had served. Meeting them sometimes led to attending a reunion or doing a display, or, my favorite part, a chance to listen to their war stories.

One such meeting occurred with a Fort Meade unit, the 741st Tank Battalion. This started because a former member tried to visit the museum several times on a Monday, which is the day the museum is closed. He went to post headquarters and the post sergeant major had me open up just for him before I went to school. I did as I was told and during the gentleman’s visit, he expressed his disappointment that we didn’t have a large exhibit to the 741st. He was dismayed that we didn’t request the items they turned in when they came home in 1945. He was appalled to find out that none of that existed and may well have gone with the French to Vietnam.

And he was shocked that I knew what a DD tank was, as he had been told they were Top Secret, and not to discuss them with anybody, including his family. He was further amazed that I could show him pictures and stories about their secret tank in a book. I admit to enjoying the surprise he displayed at all of my revelations, but the best thing that came from this chance meeting was that gave me the name of the 741st unit historian, Malcolm Reynolds of Aberdeen, Maryland.

I called Reynolds and invited him to the museum and he took me up on the offer, meeting me at the museum where we talked

about what it took to be a tankerman in WWII. He told me about training at Fort Meade and then what it was like during the Louisiana maneuvers. He shared details about going overseas and training in England before the invasion.

Reynolds was a tank commander and was told, during the training period in England, that they were destined to be in the first wave of the invasion. They also learned they would train in an experimental Sherman tank, the DD or Duplex Drive Sherman that was designed to float with a canvas screen.

During their training in the new tank, Reynolds and his crew soon discovered the DD was difficult to float at low speeds and in small waves. On the day of the invasion, June 6, 1944, the waves were anything but small.

On D-Day, they were launched into terrible conditions. Reynolds said his DD tank, like many others that day, didn’t make it to shore.

“Did your crew make it?” I asked.

“Yes,” he said, “but when we landed we looked around and didn’t see Phil Fitts. He was our driver and we knew he couldn’t swim.”

Reynolds took off to find Fitts, swimming down to the tank which had settled on the bottom with Fitts stuck in the hatch.

“He had inflated his belt before he got out due to the fear and anxiety of the tank sinking. He ended up stuck. I cut him out using my combat knife and dragged Fitts to shore.”

That memorable conversation and my interest in the unit got me an invite to a 741st reunion, where I had the privilege of meeting several more of these unsung heroes. Unfortunately, my memory of their names is poor, however, the stories we shared were amazing.

They told me about nearly drowning while they swam to dodge German bullets. How they fought around and through hedgerows with Germans hiding around every corner. One story I heard had a tank rolling over a hole and a German popping up with a panzerfaust aiming to hit the thinly armored rear of the Sherman tank. The tank commander of the following Sherman managed to take out the German, and both Sherman commanders were there at the reunion.

I sat at a table where everyone shared how many purple hearts each had earned. We got to one older gentleman who said he’d earned zero.

Reynolds asked him to hold up his right hand to show me he was missing several finger joints.

“Tell him how you lost them,” Reynolds said.

“You know how I lost them,” the soldier said. “My hatch took them off.”

“Your hatch took them off?” Reynolds asked, with a sly smile.

“Hell yeah” was his reply. “When the Jerrys shot my hatch off



with that damned 20-millimeter antiaircraft gun. You remember.”

Reynolds nodded and turned to me. “That should have been worth a Purple Heart, don’t you think?”

I agreed. The last man I met was a cook who earned a Silver Star. When I asked how, it seems when the German SS units were hitting the area in front of the 741st, the unit was conducting maintenance and changing engines. With no time to spare, they towed the Shermans without engines next to buildings and had a gunner set the gun ready to fire. Then they found “expendable,” non-tankers to sit in the tanks and keep their eyes on the sight. The inexperienced soldiers were told to shoot as soon as the sight picture changed color.

The gentleman told me he was put in one of those tanks and he waited. It got dark and he waited. He heard machinegun fire and he waited. He was told the 2nd Division guys were firing to make it impossible for the German armor to see them.

Then the cook heard engines getting louder and louder and he waited. Then he felt the earth tremble and he waited. And suddenly the sight picture changed, going from black to grey! He pulled the trigger. The tank gun recoiled rearward with an immense crash, the tank jolted to the rear and filled with thick, black smoke.

“Oh my God! I’m hit!” he thought.

The cook jumped from the tank, leaving his M-1 carbine and his helmet behind. “I ran for my life, because I knew the Germans were hot on my heels. I ran until my lungs were about to explode. When my legs couldn’t go any further, I just fell, face first into the snow and waited for one of them to pierce my ribs with a bayonet. I figured, if I were lucky, I might end up in a prison camp.”

And he laid there, catching his breath in the quiet December night, and nothing happened.

“I slowly got up and I was all alone,” he said. He looked around and got his bearings and made his way back to American lines, convincing a sentry he really was an American without a helmet and a weapon.

A couple days later, the cook and a couple of other men went back to the tank. There it still sat, next to the building, standing guard over his helmet and carbine. And there too, maybe 20 feet in front of him was a dead German tank with a neat hole in its side.

“I didn’t go exploring it,” he said. “If I killed someone, I didn’t want to know.”

My visit with the men of the 741st was just one example of some of the reunions of some of the men of the “Greatest Generation” that I had the pleasure to attend. To have been able to listen to their war stories and share in their experiences was a privilege that I feel I can’t appreciate enough. And all I can do to repay them is to keep alive the heroics and sacrifices they made.

(Pg. 124) Members of the 741st tank practice escape from their tank.

(Above) Malcom Reynolds, (Below) Phil Fitts stands next to a large piece of shrapnel. Fitts nearly drowned on D-Day.



BUILDING MORALE

The Special Services School was activated at Fort Meade shortly after the U.S. entered WWII. The first class of 200 officers and enlisted soldiers were trained and prepared in arranging troop entertainment in a wide range of forms. Graduates of the month-long course were certified in one of four military occupational specialties including, 03B Entertainment Specialist, 03C Physical Activities Specialist, 03D Crafts Specialist and 03Z Recreation Service Senior Sergeant.

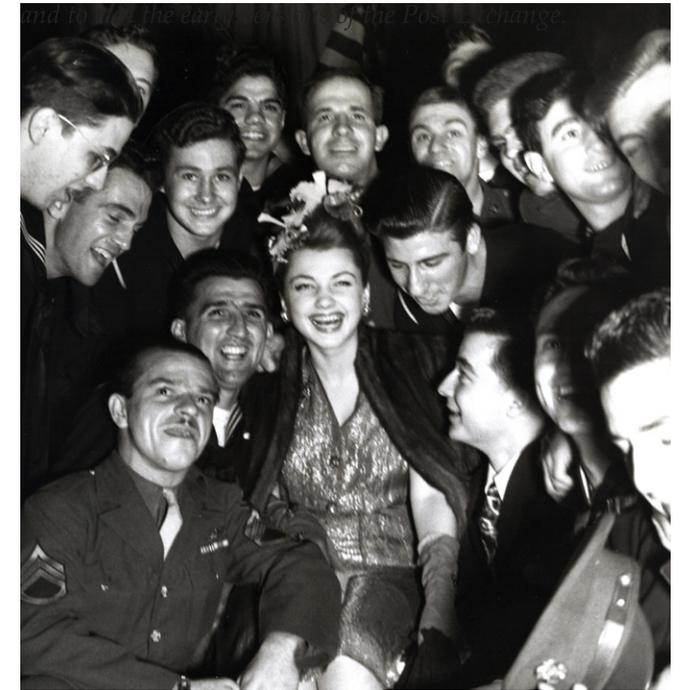
Training included instruction in coaching sporting events as well as the planning and execution of basketball, football, volleyball and softball tournaments. Boxing matches were also popular and gained much publicity when Sgt. Joe Louis, the famous boxer, also known as the “Brown Bomber,” enlisted and received his training at the school.

The Special Services unit became filled with the famous, the almost famous and yet to be famous musicians and entertainers who, under arrangements by the unit, the Treasury Department (War Bonds) and the USO, attracted big names in the industry like Jack Benny, Glen Miller, Don Knotts, Edgar Bergen, Linda Darnell, Marlene Dietrich, Burt Lancaster, Sammy Davis, Jr., Joey Bishop, Mickey Rooney and many others.

Music has always played a role in lifting the spirits of soldiers. Special Services specialists provided that music, either through live performances or by actually printing and delivering millions of Victory disks, called V disks to troops in the field. The vinyl records filled with the popular music of the times were delivered in waterproof boxes.

Special Services units also ran the first Post Exchanges, offering personal items, toiletries and treats from home in small stores. They operated libraries, guest accommodations, service clubs and were instrumental in bringing USO sponsored entertainment to far reaches of the battlefield.

(Above) Movie star Anne Baxter is just one of scores of famous people who helped build troop morale with the Special Services Unit. (Below) SSU soldiers were issued kits and trained to provide stage performances, sporting events



UNITS THAT MAKE US PROUD

By James Speraw

Units that called Fort Meade home during WWII fought in all areas of the war. Families on the home front soon became familiar with the far off places. England, Iceland, North Africa, Anzio, Solarno, Rome, Omaha and Utah beaches, St. Lo, Paris, Munich, Nuremburg, the Rhine River, and the list goes on. The following are but a small selection of the many units that came through Fort Meade.

70th Tank Battalion (Light)

Before war was declared, there were a series of National Emergency Acts that came into play, and these had a major effect on Fort Meade. In 1940, the War Department had a surge of construction, in anticipation of new troops being brought into the ranks. Units were moved and split and new units came into being. Two Fort Meade units went away. This was due to the 66th Infantry (Light Tank) and the 67th Infantry (Medium Tank) being redesignated the 66th Armor and 67th Armor respectively with the creation of the Armored Force branch and being sent to Fort Benning, Georgia.

To fill the void elements of the 67th Infantry became the 70th Tank Battalion. The unit was formed up and trained here at Fort Meade. One company would first go to Iceland, while the others went on to be one of the invasion units of Operation Torch, and would fight elements of the Vichy French, as well as the Germans and Italians. From there to Sicily and then on mainland Europe, landing on Utah Beach in support of the Fourth Division. They would participate in other major battles to include the Huertgen Forest and the Battle of the Bulge. VE day would find them in Austria.

191st Tank Battalion

When the 29th Division, comprised of National Guard troops from Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia were mobilized for the National Emergency for one year of training, they were sent to Fort Meade. The 29th Tank Company of the Virginia National Guard was also activated, however, they had been split off from the 29th Division. They departed Virginia to assemble as part of the 191st Tank Battalion. The

battalion was organized out of four National Guard tank companies from New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, and Connecticut and assembled at Fort Meade, Maryland, in February 1941 under Maj. Littleton A. Roberts. The 191st would pick up additional manpower from the exiting 66th Armor as well as other units. The 191st would see 536 days in combat, the most of any Virginia Guard unit in the war. They went from North Africa to the Anzio Beachhead, and on to Rome, where they experienced heavy casualties. After Italy, they would participate in the invasion of Southern France, and fought north to the Vosges Mountains. Then through Lorraine and Alsace to the Rhine and beyond. At the end of the war, they were in the Munich-Nurnberg area. However, most notable in their drive across Germany, in 1945 they helped to liberate the Dachau Concentration Camp.

176th Infantry

The 176th Infantry (formerly the 1st Virginia) and the 176th Artillery were transferred from the 29th Division when the Army went from having a square division to a triangular division. The 176th Infantry would become the garrison troops of Washington, D.C., The 176th Infantry would see no combat during the war. When their stint as garrison troops for Washington D.C. was over they were transferred to Fort Benning where they became the teaching regiment of the Infantry School and were redesignated as the 29th Infantry Regiment.

603rd Engineers (Camouflage)

During WWII, the Army recognized that proper camouflage could be a force multiplier. Planning initially



started at the Engineer School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia under the title of "The Ghost Army". It resulted in the establishment of the 603rd Engineers (Camouflage). The visual deception arm of the Ghost Army was the 603rd Camouflage Engineers. They started by working on various types of camouflage that could be a large net stretched over a field that would have various colors of cloth laced through it, hoping to make the field resemble a forest and not the motor pool hidden below. They were known to paint freshly planted fields and cows grazing on the roofs of defense plants. They tested here the inflatable tanks, cannons, jeeps, trucks and airplanes that the men, once sent to England, would inflate with air compressors and then camouflage imperfectly so that enemy air reconnaissance could see them. They created dummy airfields, troop bivouacs, motor pools, artillery batteries, and tank formations in a few hours.

Many of the men in this unit were artists, recruited from New York and Philadelphia art schools, as well as from the movie industry. Their unit became an incubator for young artists who sketched and painted their way across Europe. Several of these soldier-artists went on to have a major impact on art and design in the post-war US. Bill Blass, Art Kane, Ellsworth Kelly, and wildlife artist Arthur Singer, were among the many soldier-artists who served in the 603rd.

Army Ground Forces Replacement Depot #1

Besides the small units at Fort Meade, we were also home to the Army Ground Forces Replacement Depot #1. Under that innocuous title, they were responsible for moving 3.5 million soldiers overseas to all theaters of operations. They were responsible for one out of every five soldiers in the European Theater of Operations. The AGFRD #1 would take in everything from individual replacements to



graduating classes of soldiers who might be replacements for casualties, to the nucleus of a newly forming battalion. AGFRD#1 would ensure that the soldiers were trained, received the appropriate shots, had the proper uniforms and equipment and they inspected those uniforms and equipment to ensure it was serviceable.

The 1322 Service Unit

The 1322 Service unit was the "permanent party" unit of Fort Meade. These were the soldiers that were the lifeblood of Fort Meade. While other units around them prepared to go off to war, these soldiers ensured the installation ran so everyone else could train. The unit had one of the largest WAAC/WAC detachments on the east coast. The WAAC detachment on Meade, besides handling its regular duties, was also given the mission of outfitting and training French WAACs for the Free French army. And when the war would finally come to a close, these

were the soldiers who would help demobilize the Army, process soldiers out at Fort Meade and get them on their way home.

(Pg. 128) the 34th Infantry Regiment marching in review was reorganized to become the Army's first mechanized infantry regiment.

(Pg. 129) John Dixon, from Buckingham County, Virginia, left the family farm when he was drafted at age 22, and was sent to Fort Meade for basic and tank training while assigned to the 70th Tank Battalion. Dixon took part in the Carolina Maneuvers and was in the audience when Gen. Patton delivered his "Blood and guts" speech.

(Left) 1st Sgt. Whaskell of the 603rd Engineers (Camouflage) does paperwork. (Below) Members of the 603rd Engineers (Camouflage) put up camouflage netting.



MEADE PRISONERS OF WAR

By Kevin Leonard

Fort Meade housed an internment camp at the start of WWII for primarily German-American and Italian-American citizens and foreign nationals. In 1943, however, the military found itself in a bind with thousands of captured POWs and nowhere to house them in Europe or Africa. The solution was to convert many of the internment camps on U.S. military bases, including Fort Meade, and former Civilian Conservation Corps camps for POWs.

When WWII started, Fort Meade's mission was to train Army ground forces. According to "Maryland in WWII," published by the Maryland Historical Society, Fort Meade trained numerous Infantry Divisions and State Guard groups, as well as Medical Corps; Signal Corps; field, coastal or anti-aircraft artillery; military police; and Women's Army Corps.

Fort Meade was also assigned a top secret activity once the war began: formation of the Enemy Prisoner of War Bureau.

"The bureau's workers maintained records on all enemy prisoners of war captured by American forces," according to "Maryland in WWII."

"The file was complete from the first Japanese prisoner pulled from the waters of Pearl Harbor early in the morning of Dec. 8, 1941, to the last enemy captured in 1945. All letters and packages addressed to German, Italian and Japanese prisoners of war came to Meade for forwarding, the mail frequently running to a hundred and fifty bags a day."

There was also an interrogation center at the fort. It's unknown how much valuable information it uncovered, but one case had deadly consequences. U-boat prisoner Werner Drechsler collaborated with the intelligence branch at Fort Meade. When he was transferred to Camp Papago Park in Arizona, his fellow German POWs somehow found out and hanged him.

When the decision was made to convert the camps for POWs, internees were shipped out, security at the camp was reinforced, and temporary wood frame buildings were added to handle the increased population. New security regulations issued by post headquarters mandated that

"all persons on foot, whether soldiers or civilians, are directed to keep at least 30 paces from the outer fence of the prisoner of war stockade, and to keep moving at all times. Guards have been instructed to fire on any person attempting to converse or otherwise make contact with prisoners."

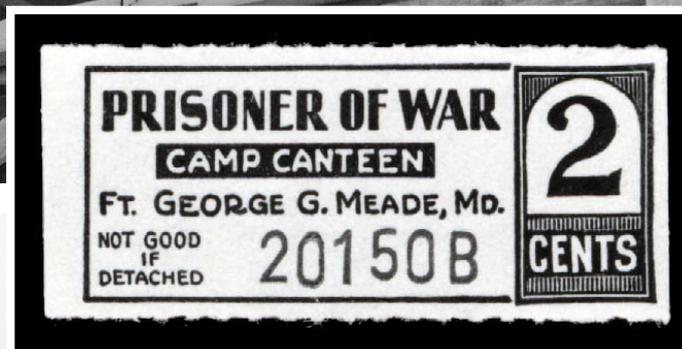
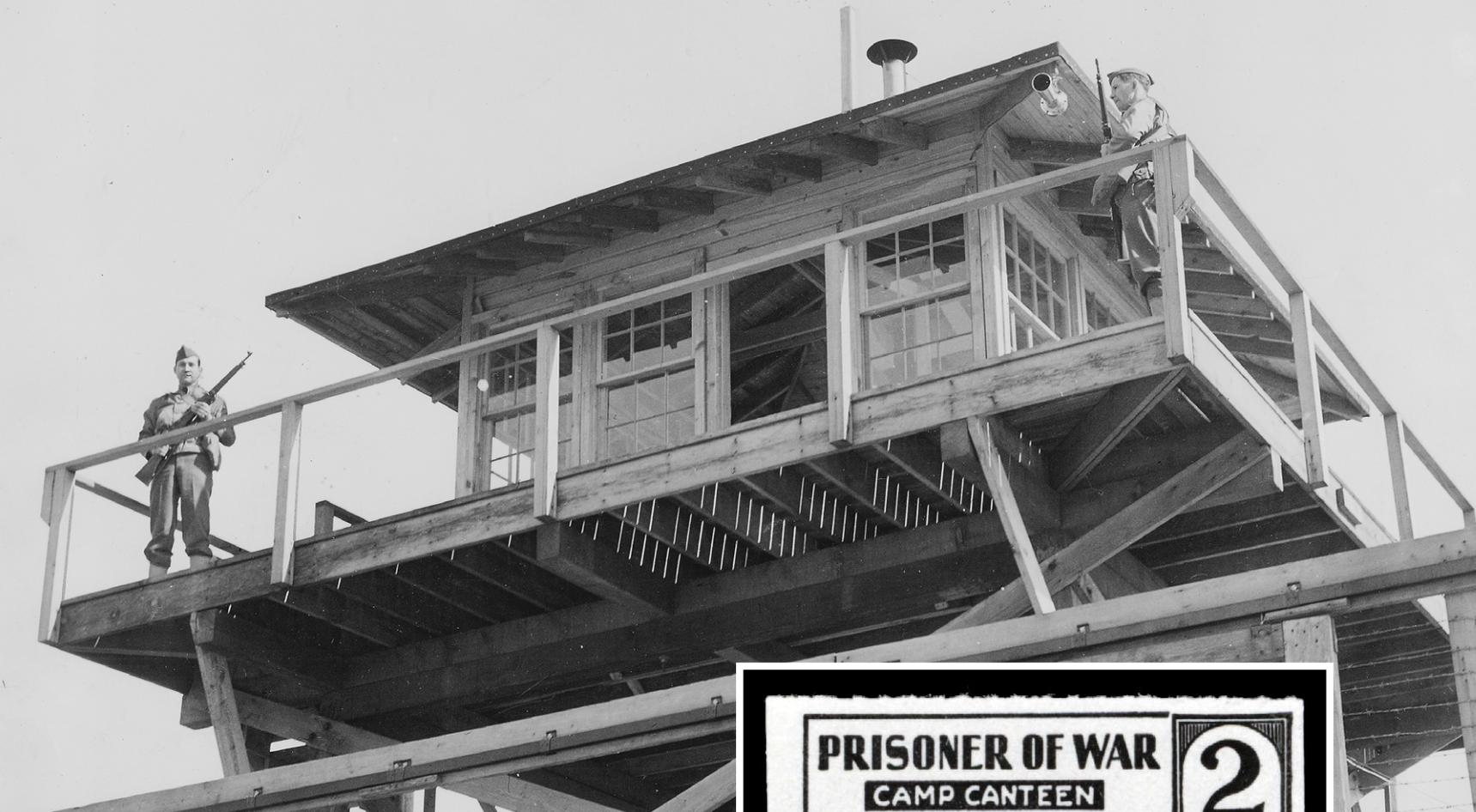
In September 1943, the first POWs, mostly Italian but also a few dozen German, arrived. As the POWs began to filter in, the administrative burden kicked in. In her book, "Stalag: U.S.A: The Remarkable Story of German POWs in America," author Judith Gansberg wrote, "Their Hitlerite education had taught Germans that Americans were disorganized, undisciplined, and senile—characteristics Germans despised most. The Property Branch of the Enemy Information Bureau at Fort Meade did nothing to dispel that image. Medical instruments, watches, pens, eyeglasses, cash, cameras, and untold other items were 'misplaced.' Naturally, the sheer volume of property contributed to the confusion at Fort Meade. But, too often, tags were lost or items added to a G.I.'s 'souvenirs.'"

Like most POW camps across the country, Fort Meade was populated with German soldiers mostly from the Wehrmacht (army). Later studies would reveal that a small percentage of POWs, possibly no more than 10 percent, were Nazi diehards. The military sent the hard core Nazi sympathizers to special camps segregated from the regular POWs.

Even so, in an inspection report by the Red Cross, dated Sept. 6, 1944, the "Anti-Nazi Section" of the Meade POW camp is described. This was a section that housed prisoners who "have provided very useful information since capture" and are segregated because "they would be in considerable danger from loyal Nazis." Among this population were some Polish citizens who "said that they accepted service in the German Army as the lesser of two evils and made efforts to be taken prisoner at the earliest possible moment."

POW labor

In 1943, with so many American men off fighting the war, the sentiment to use the POWs as a labor force



gained steam. The War Department relented and came up with new regulations for this. In Maryland, Fort Meade remained the main POW camp, but 18 smaller regional camps were set up across the state. Nationwide, 650 camps were constructed for approximately 400,000 German and 50,000 Italian POWs.

The Geneva Convention forbids forced labor by POWs, so participation was voluntary. Many POWs welcomed the opportunity to get out of the camp and keep busy, so participation was high. POWs worked at a variety of jobs, such as agriculture and manufacturing. The POWs from Fort Meade worked all over the area, including Howard, Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties, as well as Baltimore City.

In Howard County, POWs from the regional camp in Frederick helped with the construction of Brighton Dam. POWs doing agricultural work were dropped off at Hardman's Tourist Home, on Frederick Avenue and St. John's Lane, where the farmers would pick them up. This program was run by County Agent Warren Myers and civilian supervisor John Yingling, the former principal of Ellicott City elementary and high schools.

Meade itself benefitted from the labor pool. In addition to performing tasks like laundry, engineering, mail sorting and repair of base residences, German POWs built three stone bridges on base that are still in use.

The workforce was paid the equivalent of 80 cents a day in scrip that could only be used in the camp store. Employers paid the prevailing wage to the state for the labor, meaning that not only did the program pay for itself, the state of Maryland actually made a profit on the POWs. Employers also benefitted—state officials at the time reported that the POW labor created a 35 percent increase in Maryland's tomato crop in 1945.

Security challenges

When the POWs first arrived at Fort Meade, they had to be segregated from the hard core Nazi crew of the SS Odenwald, who had been sent to the camp with the internees. The Odenwald crew intimidated and terrorized the internees until they were separated from the rest of the camp. Fort Meade officials were not going to make the same mistake again with German Wehrmacht troops who were mostly content to sit out the war. The ship's crew was transferred to New Mexico shortly after the POWs arrived.

Prisoners of war were issued denim shirts and pants with "PW" stenciled on them. They were allowed to keep their uniforms to wear to church and were escorted to the post chapel to attend Protestant or Roman Catholic services, which must have been a startling sight for Fort Meade families.

The German and Italian troops had to be segregated, since there was no love lost between the Axis partners. This was demonstrated after Italy surrendered to the Allies in September 1943, and one month later declared war on Germany. According to the *New York Times*, "Italian hatred of the Germans unquestionably grew as the fighting spirit waned, and episodes between German and Italian soldiers and civilians before and after the armistice have shown pretty clearly a complete and incontrovertible end of all sympathy between the former Axis partners."

The Fort Meade Post reported the reaction of Italian POWs on Oct. 15, 1943: "Italian prisoners of war held at this post are ready right now to join in their country's fight against Germany." The *Baltimore Sun* reported a prisoner shouted "We Allies now, we Allies." In May 1944, the former Italian POWs at Fort Meade were activated in the Army as three Italian Service Companies with quartermaster duties at the fort.

At the conclusion of the war, the long process of repatriating the POWs began, and Meade's Enemy Prisoner of War Bureau played a major role. According to a Department of Defense report titled "Historic Context: WWII Prisoner-of-War Camps on Department of Defense Installations," some German POWs were dismayed by the U.S. policy of repatriation at the end of the war: "Some Germans liked America and even asked permission to remain in the United States and become citizens. All were denied. It was a firm American policy that all POWs must be repatriated back to the nation in whose army they were captured."

A small section of the post cemetery contains the remains of 33 German and two Italian POWs who died during the war. According to the Anne Arundel County Historical Society, the POWs died from a variety of causes, such as diphtheria, heart disease, meningitis, tuberculosis, skull fractures while working or suicide. But the grave of the only officer buried there doesn't tell his story.

German submarine commander Werner Henke was so highly decorated he received one of his decorations from

Hitler himself in 1943. Henke's story is told in Timothy P. Mulligan's book, "Lone Wolf, The Life and Death of U-Boat Ace Werner Henke."

U-boats under Henke's command sank 22 Allied ships, including the passenger liner *Ceramic* in November 1944. Allied propaganda about the incident alleged that Henke had the survivors gunned down in their lifeboats, which was not true. The rumors persisted that he was wanted as a war criminal.

His U-boat was sunk and his crew captured in April 1944. Separated from his crew, Henke was sent to a highly-classified interrogation center in Fort Hunt, Virginia, near Mount Vernon. He spent six weeks at Fort Hunt, and his interrogators used the rumors as leverage. Convinced that he would be hanged as a war criminal, Henke committed suicide by attempting to escape in front of the guards. Ignoring repeated commands to halt, Henke scaled the first barbed-wire fence and was climbing the second when the tower guards opened up on him with their machine guns. He died hanging from the top of the fence.

As Mulligan tells it in his book, "Even in death, Werner Henke remained a thorn in the side of the Allies." His

death presented a problem: "Even acknowledging the shooting would compromise the center's secrecy."

His body was transferred to Fort Meade for burial in the POW cemetery.

"Thereafter, all official records, including the formal response in November 1944 to German inquiries, testified to Henke's death at Fort Meade. Henke's internment there furthered the deception."

Laurel connection

Laurel resident Mikolaj (Mike) Kogut's war experience proved fascinating and serendipitous. Kogut died in 2008, but his wife, Violette, still lives in their home in West Laurel.

Kogut, born in Ukraine, was captured by the Nazis when he was 15 and sent to a work camp. After being processed, Kogut was waiting in a packed railroad cattle car that was pointing west, toward the Black Forest where he was being sent. Everyone knew that was the direction you wanted to go because trains heading east, to Russia, were filled with people no one would ever see again. As Kogut's train pulled out, he looked at the train pointing east and caught a glimpse of the rest of his family in that



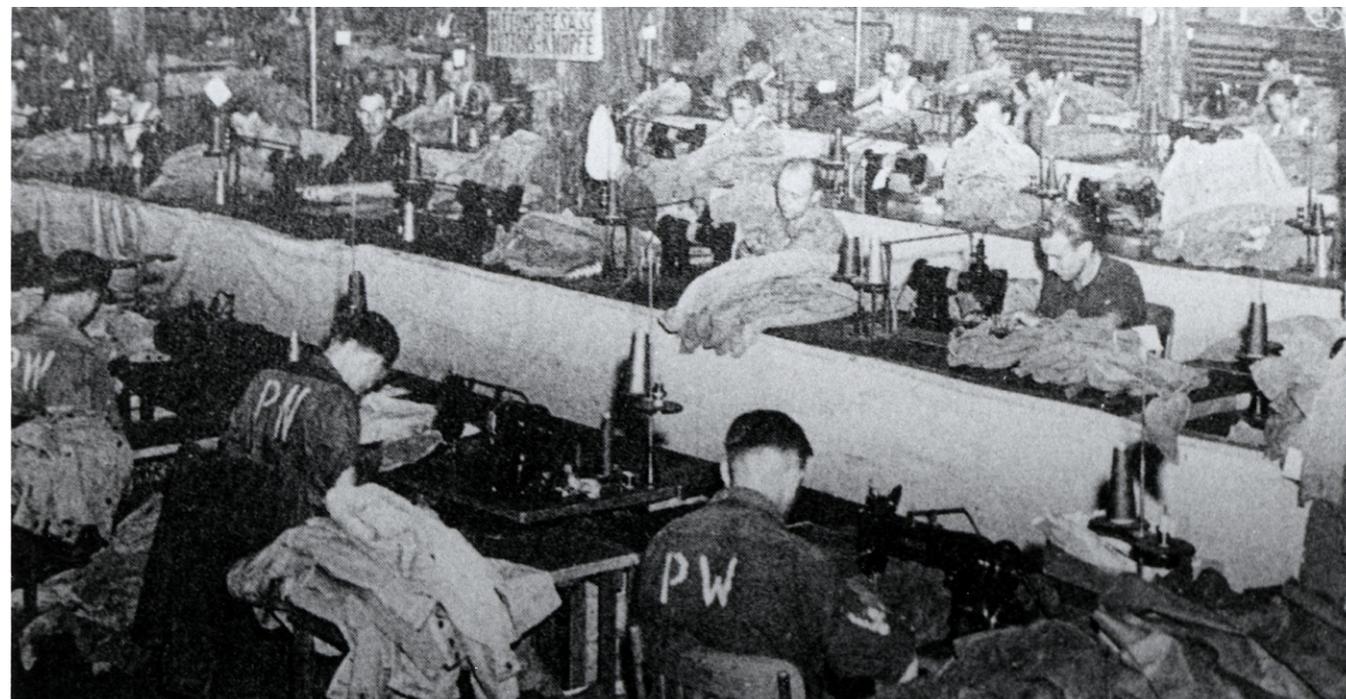
cattle car. He never saw them again.

Kogut was put to work on a farm in the Black Forest. The farmer was in the German army so Kogut never met him. The farmer's wife was very kind to Kogut and he never forgot it.

After the war, Kogut came to the United States and went to work for the Department of Defense, eventually at Fort Meade. Kogut and his wife settled in Laurel in 1971, and both their children are Laurel High School graduates.

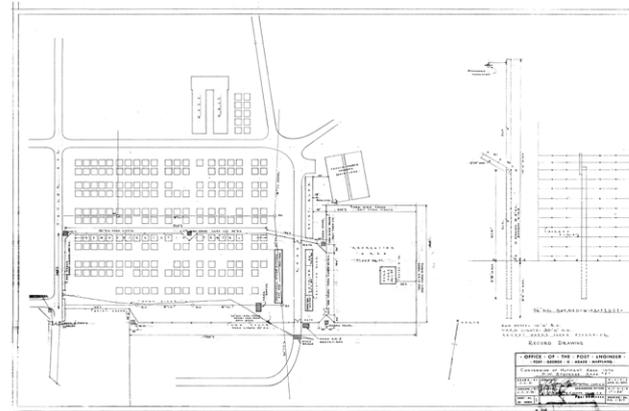
On a trip to France, Kogut told Violette he wanted to go see the farm in the Black Forest. They drove to it and met the farmer, who still lived there. His wife had died, but the farmer recognized Kogut's name because his wife talked about him so much over the years. The farmer told Mike and Violette Kogut all about his wartime experiences and revealed that he had spent a few years as a captured POW—at Fort Meade.

(Pg. 132) A guard tower at the Fort Meade Internment and POW camp. Inmates lived in tents until temporary wood frame buildings were constructed.



(Pg. 135) German and Italian POWs form up to be assigned their work detail each morning behind Bldg. 4553.

(Map) of POW detention camp at Fort Meade. (Bottom) Enemy POWs repair US uniforms in the basement of Bldg. 4553.



THE U-BOAT COMMANDER

By Timothy P. Mulligan

Among the graves for more than 30 German POWs buried in the Fort George G. Meade Post Cemetery, that for Korvettenkapitän (Lt. Commander) Werner Henke represents the only one for an officer, and the only one for a member of the German navy. In fact, Henke was not held within the Fort Meade POW camp, and died in another state. So why is he buried here?

Werner Henke was a highly successful U-boat commander, an ace who sank or damaged 27 Allied merchant vessels and warships and earned one of Germany's highest decorations, the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross, which he received from Adolf Hitler himself in 1943. Yet despite this recognized success, Henke remained an outsider within his own navy: a former merchant marine officer, he was impetuous, cosmopolitan, a ladies' man, and ill-disciplined. A visit to a girlfriend during a unit transfer nearly cost him his career, and he argued with Nazi Party and Gestapo officials over friends victimized by the Nazi police state. He was very fond of Cole Porter and American jazz, and he shared his record collection with his appreciative U-boat crew. He was married two weeks before departing on his final patrol.

On Apr. 9, 1944, his submarine U-515 was tracked down and sunk by a U.S. Navy task force centered on the escort aircraft carrier USS Guadalcanal about 700 miles west of the Azores. Henke and the 43 survivors of his U-boat were brought to the United States, where most of the U-boat crew proceeded to Papago Park, Arizona, the principal POW camp for captured German submariners. Henke and a few of his men, however, were held at Fort Hunt, Virginia, a secret interrogation center near Mount Vernon. Linked administratively and logistically to Fort Meade, Fort Hunt served as a special detention center that employed hidden microphones, stool pigeons, special rewards (such as visits to Washington shopping districts), and psychological tricks to supplement regular interrogation sessions.

One such psychological trick concerned Henke, who was informed he was wanted by British authorities for war crimes. Unless he cooperated with the Americans,

Henke was threatened with repatriation to the British for trial. In fact, there were no war crimes committed and Henke's presence in American captivity was unknown to the British. When Henke still refused to cooperate, camp officials decided to simply transfer Henke to Canada, where the submarine commander would have sat out the rest of the war quietly with other German U-boat officers. Henke was informed on June 14, 1944, of his imminent transfer to Canada, a seeming confirmation of the threatened British war crimes trial. The next evening, at the conclusion of his time in the exercise yard, Werner Henke died scaling a barbed wire fence in the Fort Hunt compound.

With an obvious concern over a possible compromise of Fort Hunt's security, U.S. Army representatives immediately drove Henke's body to the hospital at Fort Meade, where he was pronounced dead on arrival and autopsied. His burial in the Post Cemetery followed on June 17, 1944.

(Below) German Day of Mourning is observed each November at the Fort Meade Post Cemetery, with members of the German and Italian embassy delegations from Washington, D.C., paying tribute to those who died while POWs on Fort Meade.



WHEN AMORÉ FREED THE POW

By Gisele Rosa Ferretto

included an abundance of homemade food, music and Catholic masses delivered in Italian. One of my mother's close friends, Gabriella Fabi, had also met her husband, Bruno Brotto, during those weekend visits to see the POWs. As a child, it sounded so romantic to hear my mother and Mrs. Brotto talk about how they met their husbands and what those days were like at Fort Meade. Now as an adult, I realize it represents much more than my personal family history. These memories also illustrate the warm generosity of the Italian people and the integrity and honor of the American military who demonstrated such compassion during difficult times.

(Left) Italian soldier Marco Antonio Ferretto along with several of his unit members were captured in 1943 and would spend the rest of the war as POWs at Fort Meade. (below) Ferretto met his wife while at Fort Meade.



"Camp" Meade, as we like to refer to it, was the location of the unexpected and celebrated start to our family.

My father, Marco Antonio Ferretto was captured in Marsala, Sicily, while serving as a soldier in the Italian army in 1943. He and several of his unit members would spend the rest of WWII as Prisoner of War at Fort George G. Meade. While a prisoner, my father worked in the laundry alongside other POWs.

When Italy surrendered, the Italian POWs were allowed privileges the Germans were not afforded. One of those privileges was the ability to interact with American citizens outside of the camp.

Guy Sardella, a popular radio host for a show that played in Baltimore, went on the air one day and encouraged area Italian immigrants to go to Fort Meade to visit the POWs. Guy offered to help facilitate the weekly events hoping the visits would help build a sense of unity between the already large Italian community in Baltimore and the POWs who were confined so far away from home.

As fate would have it—or as I like to believe, divine providence—my grandmother heard the broadcast on WCBM radio. She mentioned the idea of visits to the POWs with her children, saying she had hopes of finding some of her Sicilian family members. Instead of finding a family member, my grandmother met her future son-in-law when my father asked my grandmother for permission to dance with her daughter. My grandmother agreed.

After that first meeting, my mother returned with her family for Sunday visits to see my father as often as possible. For months, she joined scores of other Italian-Baltimore families who flooded the camp on weekends for picnics, soccer games and social time. The visits and their budding relationship was interrupted when my father was sent to England and then France with American soldiers as part of the Allied Forces. After the war ended, my father returned to his home in Italy. This distance did not deter them. My parents continued to write each other for more than four years. They were finally married in a ceremony held in Italy in May 1948.

It all seems quite unbelievable to hear accounts of those days at "Camp" Meade. The visits from the community



WOMEN JOIN THE FIGHT

By Robyn Dexter

House of Representatives Bill 4906, originally submitted by Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers on May 28, 1941, formalized women's service in uniform but failed to make them part of the Army. Rogers didn't give up her effort to make further revisions to the bill with much of the contention against it coming from the Bureau of Budget.

Four days after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, budget worries had lost their significance. The bill was

reintroduced as H.R. 6293, reworked, and signed into law on May 15, 1942. While Rogers had not achieved her entire goal of actually putting women in the Army, she did achieve a formalization of pay, housing, food, clothing, and medical care.

In January 1943, Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, the director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, along with Rogers drafted a new bill. On July 1, 1943, President Roosevelt signed Public Law 78-110, creating the Women's Army Corps. Women had finally found a place in the United States Army—but only for the duration of the war, plus six months.

Women who became WACs received the same pay, benefits, and entitlements as their male counterparts of the same rank. This was vital, as Rogers was also working on the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, which would become the G.I. Bill, for which women would be eligible.

There was significant discussion about the role of women in the post-war Army through 1945 and 1946, but it was not until 1948 that the Women's Armed Services Integration Act was signed. The catalyst—steadily declining relations with Russia had led to the discussion of a peacetime draft, and Congress did not want to turn down any potential source of volunteers.

The theme of meeting the needs of the Army continued through Korea and led to the first involuntary recall of women. In Fiscal Year 1951, 76 officers and 1,526 enlisted women were voluntarily recalled, and 175 officers involuntarily recalled. It is important to note that as members of Active and Inactive Reserve, the consent to recall was implicit, the same for men in the various reserve components; however, it was a first for women.

(Left Above) Led by Lt. Ruth Gordon, members of WAC Det 2101 ASU, march in a parade May 14, 1948. (Left Below) Lt. Col. Charity Adams Earley, and Pvt. Freda LeBeau at the opening of the WAC Snack Bar at Fort Meade. Adams Early, served overseas as commander of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, credited, along with the 850 women in her unit, with untangling millions of pieces of undelivered mail and ensuring it was delivered to the forces in Europe. (Left) Dorothy F. Wilton started her military career at Fort Meade and went on to have a lasting connection to the installation. See page 223 for more. She is pictured here with two friends and a Mark VIII tank.



CONFESSIONS OF A POW

By James Speraw

During the mid-1980s, I worked as a technician at the Fort Meade Museum. While attending to the public during our operational hours, I would enjoy identifying visitors who were connected to either Fort Meade, or a unit that trained at Fort Meade and went on to do other things of importance after they departed. One of my favorite units to follow was the 29th Infantry Division. The 29th was made up of local National Guard units, primarily from Maryland and Virginia, had trained at Fort Meade, and went on to land on D-Day at Omaha Beach.

One afternoon, I had a visitor to the museum who was of the proper age to be a veteran, and I started a conversation with him. Sure enough, he turned out to be a WWII veteran of the 29th Division. He admitted that he had landed on Omaha Beach and had been captured some weeks later. He said that both he and an officer he had been driving with had been captured by the Germans. I asked for his name, and expressed an interest in recording his history, which he politely refused. He was somewhat embarrassed to have been captured.

Undeterred, I asked how he was captured. He responded with one word. "Calvados!" He said.

I had heard of Calvados from other veterans and knew it was so named for the area of Normandy where it was made. I'd heard about the fermented apple brandy renowned for its potency and, according to various stories of U.S. and German forces, the drink sometimes brought enemies together, prompting a temporary truce to share a keg discovered in the basement of a French farmhouse in the middle of a battlefield.

I had heard time and time again that sometimes American GIs would not give the drink the respect they should have because they mistook its taste for apple juice or cider. So I informed the gentleman that I was familiar with the name of the drink, but had never tasted it myself.

"What happened?" I asked him.

The story came out in starts and stops, eventually flowing easier as the details tumbled out.

He told me he and the officer, a captain, were conducting a recon of the French countryside when they happened upon an abandoned farmhouse, abandoned probably due

to the close proximity to the front lines. My visitor said the captain suggested they should investigate the house, that there might be some German souvenirs or something to wet their whistle in the basement. Rumors of casks of Calvados in the basements of French farmhouses had spread quickly through the ranks and sure enough, they found a cask and tasted it.

He pointed out that both he and the captain found the taste to be quite agreeable, to the point they made themselves comfortable, ate a portion of a ration and had a full canteen cup of the drink. And as it was time to go, they filled their cups as well as their canteens with the libation and went on their way.

I nodded and said, "OK, what happened next?"

"I don't know," the former soldier said.

"You don't know? What do you think happened?"

He smiled a little and said, "All I can tell you is what the Germans told me."

"Ok. So, what did they say happened?"

My visitor's face colored slightly while he continued. He told me he woke up tied to a bed in what turned out to be a German billet.

"I could only move a little bit, but I immediately recognized there were a lot of Germans standing around. Under normal circumstances, that would sound really frightening and I would have been, except these guys were all laughing at me."

After several minutes of realizing that he was the butt of several German jokes he couldn't understand, he was finally approached by an English speaking German who said,

"Oh you are finally awake my American friend?"

"Where am I and what happened?"

"You are now guests of the German army and quite fortunate to be alive," the German said, amusement in his voice.

"I don't understand," the soldier said.

The German, apparently a noncommissioned officer informed him that he and the captain had come driving down the road in their jeep, singing at the top of their lungs. According to the German, they had smiled and





waved as they drove straight through the checkpoint at the front of the German encampment, and the guards were so startled and amused by the singing soldiers, that they held their fire to see what they were doing. My visitor was informed that he and the captain parked the jeep and stumbled into the German's billet area. They each chose a bed and collapsed into them as if they were home.

And that's where he found himself when he woke up. Before the German sergeant left, he told my visitor not to worry. He would be untied, he would be fed and then moved to a Prisoner of War compound in Germany.

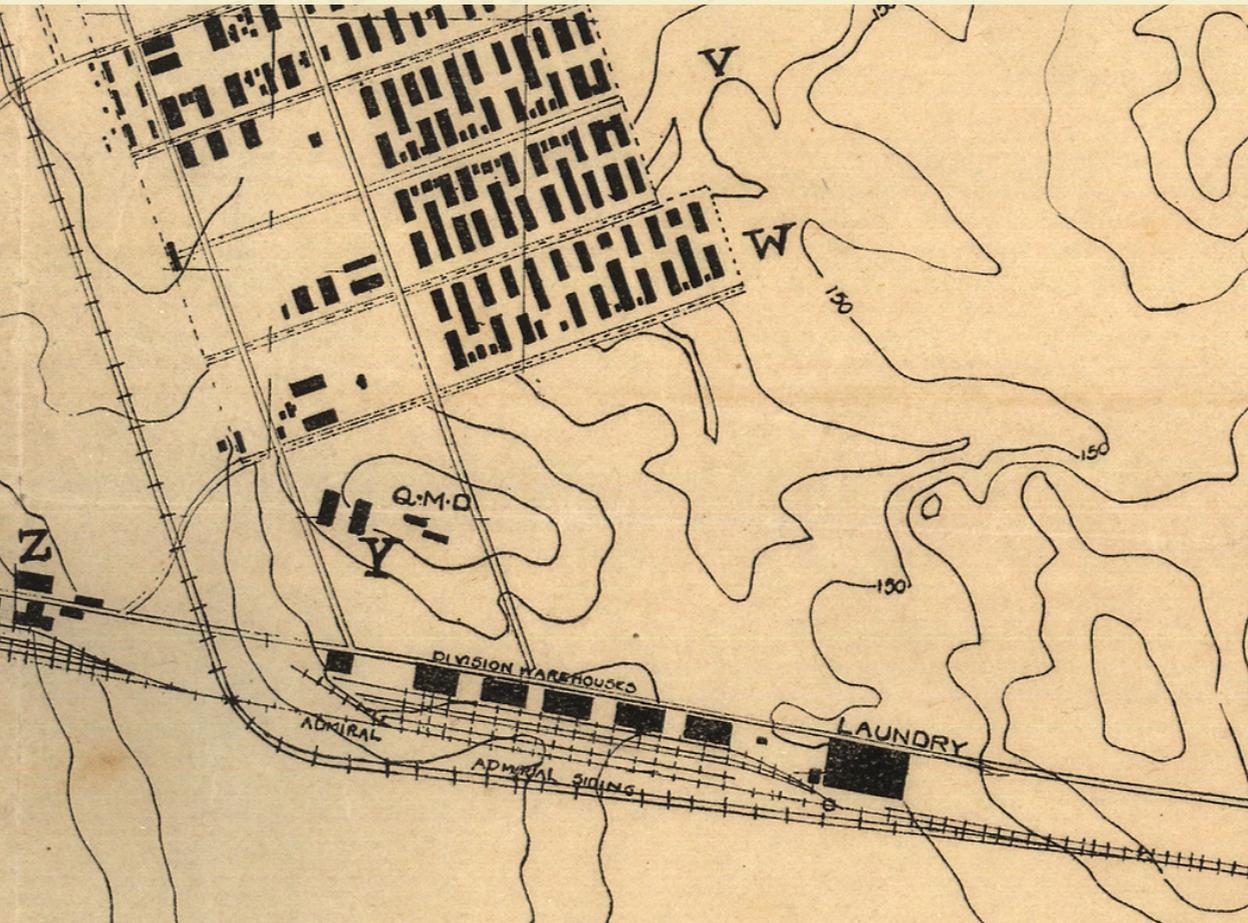
The German paused for a second before he said, "Oh

yes, I was also asked by my commander to thank you for providing him with a brand new American jeep."

My visitor acknowledged that besides being somewhat embarrassed for having been captured in such an ignoble fashion, he was equally worried that knowledge of how he was captured could result in having to reimburse the Army for the cost of one Willys jeep.

(Pg. 142) Vintage bottle of Calvados, an apple brandy from the Normandy region of France.(Image) US Soldiers test experimental jeep on Fort Meade, c. 1942.

THE COLD WAR



THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY

By Betsy Rohaly Smoot

The National Security Agency, the Department of Defense and U.S. Intelligence Community element responsible for cryptology, was created in 1952. Its workforce came, in large part, from those who had worked in the Army and Navy cryptologic organizations during WWII. The Agency's heritage is built on the success of those whose work contributed to the Allied victory in that war. NSA has been a significant part of the Fort Meade community since 1955, but how did it come to be here?

In the autumn of 1949, the Armed Forces Security Agency, the immediate predecessor of NSA, needed a location where it could consolidate its workforce, then located at Arlington Hall Station in Virginia and a complex on Nebraska Avenue in Washington, D.C., into a single facility. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, concerned about the first successful test of a nuclear weapon by the Soviet Union, proposed that a stand-by location also be chosen away from Washington, D.C., so that the nation's cryptologic capability not be destroyed in event of war.

Discussion and study led to a recommendation in the spring of 1950 that the stand-by location become the primary location. Among site selection criteria was that this location must be on an existing military base and the move must be completed by July 1955. Fort Meade was one of many candidates.

In early 1951, the decision was made. AFSA would move to Fort Knox, Kentucky, despite concerns about the lack of housing and rigid racial segregation practices in that area. In May 1951, a civilian opinion survey found that most civilians would resign rather than move from the Washington area to Fort Knox. Meanwhile there were simmering concerns about the cost of travel between Washington and Kentucky. And AFSA's most important, non-Defense Department customers, the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) were not happy about the idea of a move. In December 1951, the Fort Knox move was cancelled and a new site selection board was convened.

Several sites in Virginia were considered including Fort Belvoir, Fort Hunt, and the land that later was used for CIA headquarters. In Maryland, sites within the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, White Oak, Andrews Air Force Base, and of course Fort Meade were on the list of

candidates. Fort Knox might have been too far away for many reasons, but Washington, D.C., itself, was too close.

Fort Meade had plenty of vacant land, and while it was 22 miles from the Washington monument (the farthest of any site considered by the second committee), the parkway between Washington and Baltimore was under construction and would soon speed travel to the new location. The selection of Fort Meade as the new home of AFSA became official on Feb. 5, 1952. On Nov. 4, 1952, AFSA became the National Security Agency.

(Pg. 147) October, 1957. On display: various missile systems of the 35th Air Defense Battalion, stationed on Fort Meade. (Left) Early construction activity on the site of Operations Building 1, 1955. (source: NSA center for Cryptologic History photo collection.) (Below) NSA campus, late 1960s, looking northwest. The road to the left is Maryland Route 32; the road at the top is the Baltimore-Washington Parkway.



The Move

By Betsy Rohaly Smoot

It took five years for NSA to relocate a sizable number of people to Fort Meade after the decision was made to move, and even then the communications security (later known as information assurance) part of the agency did not leave Washington, D.C., until 1968, when the building now known as the Frank B. Rowlett Building was complete.

The first operations building, now known as the William and Elizebeth Friedman Building, was constructed on the unused western corner of the Fort Meade property, facing Maryland Route 32. It was designed with 1.4 million square feet of space, making it the third largest government building in the Washington area at that time; only the Pentagon and the new State Department building were larger. The total cost of the building was \$35 million, substantially overrunning the contract price of just under \$20 million.

The move to Fort Meade was handled in manageable stages designed to avoid shutting down any one part of operations for a long period of time. The schedule met, at least in spirit, the July 1955 deadline to occupy a new site. Four brick barracks buildings, just east of the construction site, were built in 1954. The first "interim move" took place in November 1954 and involved 149 Marine guards who would serve as the security force. Two thousand additional personnel joined the Marines in 1955. Electronic communications were inadequate between the old and new facilities; to overcome this issue classified material was couriered, by vehicle, back and forth from Arlington Hall Station four times each day. Heat for the buildings came from an old steam engine, brought in on the old Baltimore, Washington, and Annapolis Railroad tracks.

While the move to an Army post was rather routine for the military workforce, it was an upheaval for the civilians, most of whom lived in the District of Columbia or the northern Virginia suburbs. They faced a difficult commute on narrow and congested streets, although the opening of the brand-new Baltimore-Washington Parkway eased the traffic situation. For those who did not own automobiles, one option was the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Union Station to Laurel, connecting to an inadequate railroad-operated shuttle bus to Fort

Meade. The trip on the early train averaged one hour and twenty-three minutes from Union Station to NSA, not including the time it took to get to the station. The available commercial bus service to Laurel was not well-timed to meet the Fort Meade shuttle.

Many employees, facing the possibility of this daunting commute, moved to Maryland to be near the new complex. NSA encouraged this by authorizing the move as a "permanent change of station," which meant that the government would pay the moving expenses. The "Meademobile," a trailer parked at Arlington Hall Station, was set up with information about real estate, schools, churches, and shopping in the Fort Meade area. On Saturdays a special bus ran from Virginia to Fort Meade so that employees could take a look at the area.

First projections were that the relocation of the agency might cause up to 30 percent of the workforce to leave, but the agency's strategies to ease the relocation worked. The attrition rate was just slightly above what was considered normal. The move was a success.

(Left and below) NSA employees on Saturday bus trip to view the new facility. c.1957.



OVER THE DECADES

By Betsy Rohaly Smoot

The NSA's population has grown and its mission has expanded over the years, and so has the agency's need for buildings to house employees and equipment. The original building completed in 1957, now known as the William and Elizebeth Friedman Building, started life as the unimaginatively-named Operations Building 1. It was not large enough to accommodate the 1,957 workforce and work began almost immediately on a new nine-story Headquarters Building (completed in 1963) and several support buildings. One of those additional buildings, now the Frank B. Rowlett Building, became the first Fort Meade home of the communications security organization in 1968, completing, at last, the move of NSA personnel from Washington, D.C., to Fort Meade.

1968 was also the year that NSA expanded away from the Fort Meade campus, leasing three newly-constructed buildings near what was then Friendship Airport, which is now Baltimore-Washington Thurgood Marshall International Airport. The complex became known as "Friendship Annex," abbreviated as FANX. One of the first occupants of FANX was the NSA training school, newly christened the National Cryptologic School, which had used the old Fort Meade Post Hospital since 1961.

After a lull in growth during much of the 1970s, NSA began to expand rapidly, and required additional buildings. Much of the needed space was found in new commercially-leased buildings near the existing FANX complex. But there was new construction at the Fort Meade campus as well. In 1981 ground was broken for two modern, glass-covered buildings, Operations Buildings 2A and 2B. These buildings were dedicated by Ronald Reagan, the first President to visit NSA, in 1986. The late 1980s brought a new Special Processing Lab (1988) and the Research and Engineering building was completed in 1990.

The use of leased buildings in the general Fort Meade area continues, even as the new "East Campus," which will house elements of U.S. Cyber Command and NSA, is built on land that used to be one of the post's golf courses.

NSA Campus, mid 1960s. The nine-story Headquarters Building opened in 1963. The three-story Operations 1 Building, now the William and Elizebeth Friedman Building, opened in 1957. (Photo: National Security Agency: 60 Years of Defending our Nation, p. 43)



THE NATIONAL CRYPTOLOGIC MUSEUM AND NATIONAL VIGILANCE PARK

By Betsy Rohaly Smoot

The NSA and the Fort Meade community benefit from the presence of both an outstanding museum and a monument of remembrance. The National Cryptologic Museum and National Vigilance Park are on the western edge of the Fort Meade property, close to the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. While they are associated with the National Security Agency's campus, they are both outside the security fence line and are open to both the Fort Meade community and the general public.

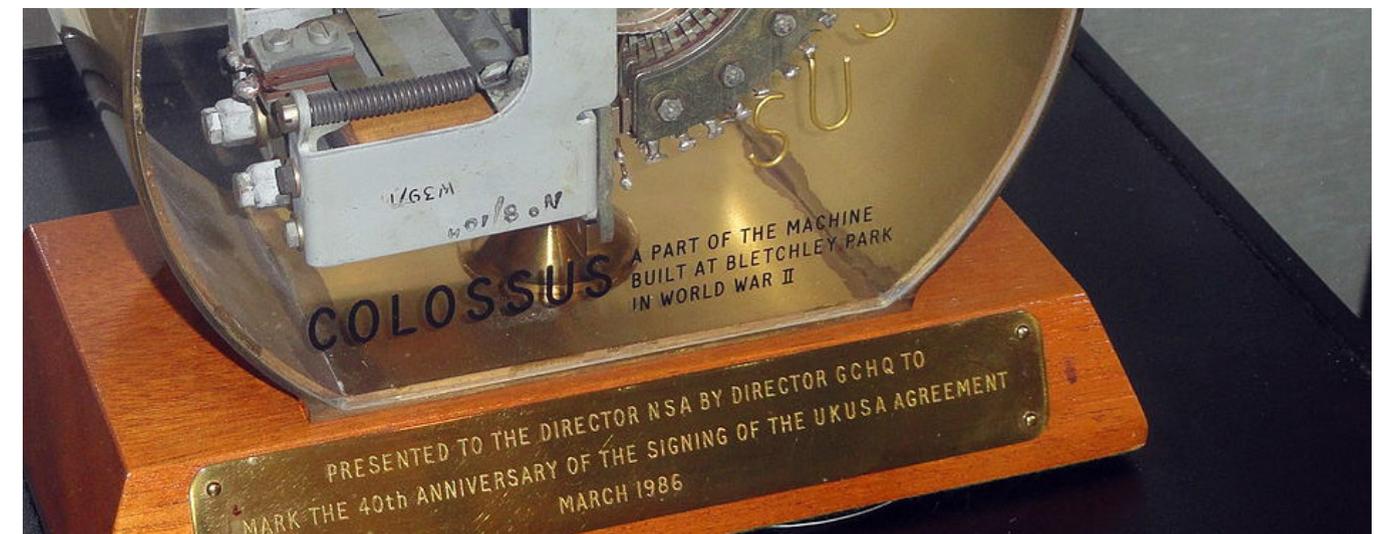
The National Cryptologic Museum opened to the public in December 1993 and houses a priceless collection of equipment and books relating to the subject of cryptology in general and the history of NSA in particular. Engaging exhibits focus on American cryptologic history and often include interactive elements. Two operating German Enigma cipher devices allow visitors a hands-on experience with this famous piece of WWII technology.

Within the museum, the library has a collection of unclassified and declassified books and documents relating to cryptology. The collection includes the books and papers of David Kahn, the author of the book "The Codebreakers," as well as many rare books on codes and

ciphers. The facility is used by many researchers and scholars of both the technical aspects of cryptology as well as its history.

Visitors to the museum will pass a grassy field in which stands three aircraft. This is National Vigilance Park. Since 1997, the park and its Aerial Reconnaissance Memorial have honored the "silent warriors" who performed airborne signals intelligence collection during the Cold War. A C-130, refurbished to represent an Air Force C-130A shot down over the Soviet Union in 1958, is the largest of the three craft. There is also an Army RU-8D Seminole of the typed used on reconnaissance and cryptologic missions during the Vietnam War. The Navy's EA-3B represents the aircraft lost during an operational mission in the Mediterranean in 1987.

(Left) Aerial view of National Vigilance Park. From top, clockwise: an Air Force C-130, Army RU-8D and a Navy EA-3B (photo NSA). (Below) A portion of the Colossus code breaking machine built at Bletchley Park in the United Kingdom, presented as an award to the NSA director in 1986 (photo NSA).



FORT MEADE GOES HOLLYWOOD

By Alan H. Feiler, SoundOff!

is Gort, a menacing, 8-foot-tall metal robot reportedly capable of unlimited destruction, including liquidating the Earth at a mere command from Klaatu.

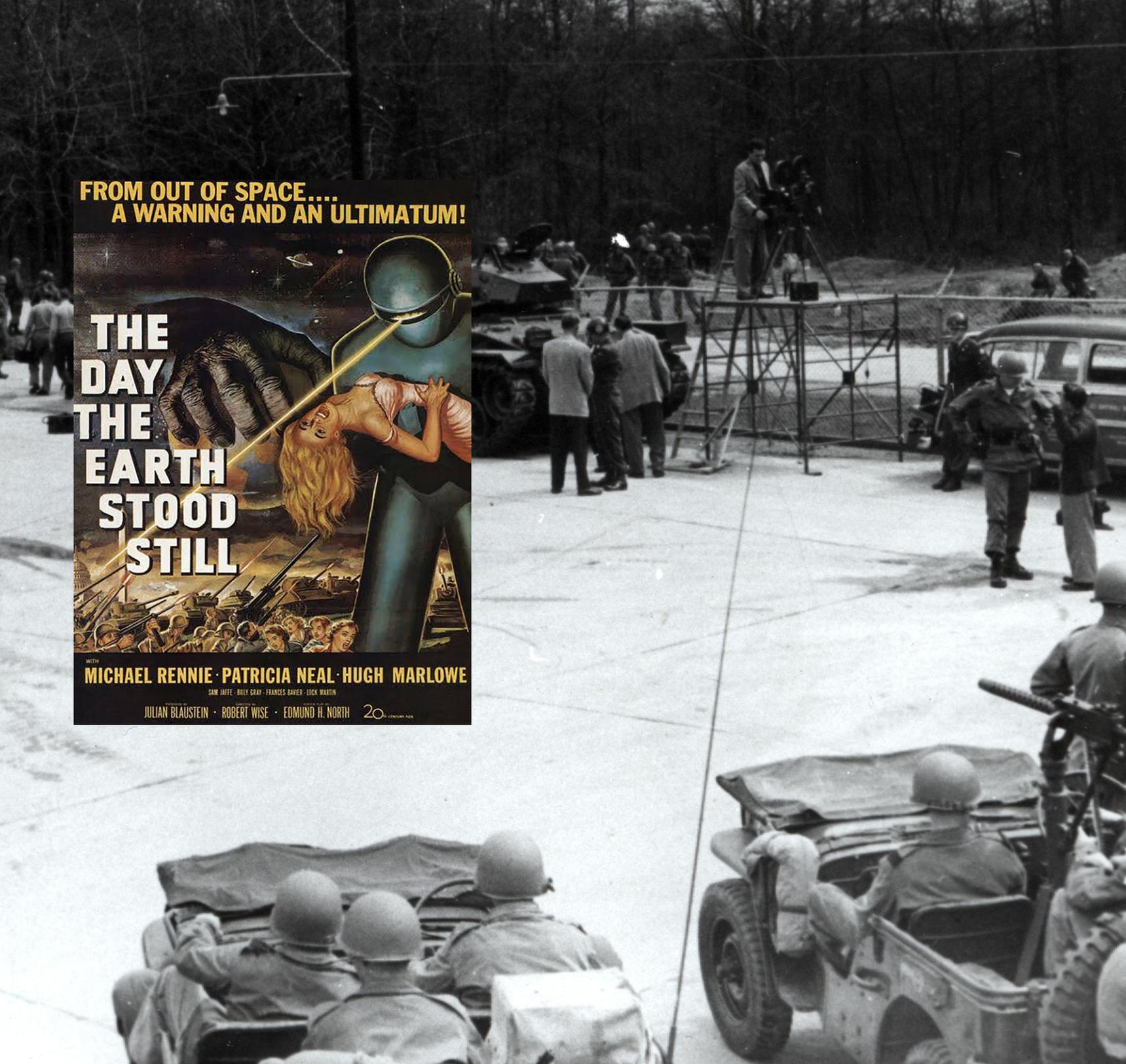
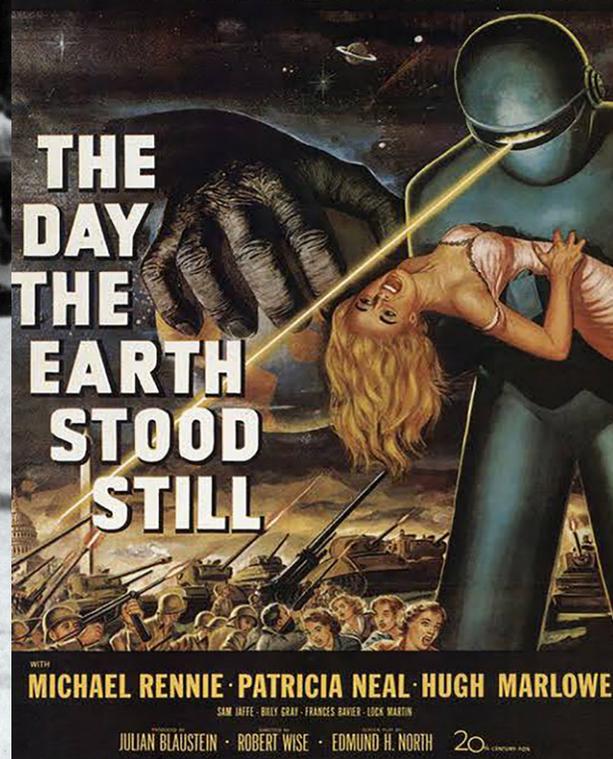
Critically acclaimed and a box office smash, the black-and-white movie was chosen for preservation in 1995 by the U.S. National Film Registry and deemed “culturally, historically and aesthetically significant.” Nine years later, it was hailed by The New York Times as among “The Best 1,000 Movies Ever Made.”

In 2008, “The Day The Earth Stood Still” was named the fifth best science-fiction film of all time by the American Film Institute.

(Left) Elements of the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment staged for filming “The Day the Earth Stood Still” in the 3ACR motor pool off Rock Avenue. (Below) Men of the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment stand with Patricia Neal’s double for the movie.



FROM OUT OF SPACE....
A WARNING AND AN ULTIMATUM!



That immortal phrase from “The Day The Earth Stood Still,” which presumably prevented a global calamity, was likely never uttered at Fort Meade. But the installation did enjoy a starring role in that classic 1951 science-fiction thriller, which starred Michael Rennie, Patricia Neal and Sam Jaffe.

While the movie was filmed largely on sound stages at 20th Century Fox in Century City, California, and in downtown Washington, D.C., some scenes depicting the rapid mobilization of soldiers and military equipment were filmed on post.

The entire filming took place from April 3 to May 23, 1951. The 92-minute movie was released that fall.

Troopers from the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, then posted to Fort Meade, now stationed at Fort Hood, Texas served as extras. The unit also supplied equipment and vehicles for segments of the film, which was directed by Robert Wise. Wise, who died in 2005, later directed “West Side Story” and “The Sound of Music.”

In a DVD commentary track, Wise indicated that the U.S. Department of War initially refused to participate in the production after reviewing the script. Nonetheless, the military equipment depicted in the film reportedly came from Fort Meade and the Virginia Army National Guard.

Fort Myer in Arlington County, Virginia, is referenced in the film as the primary military base of operations to counter an alien invasion. Meanwhile, one of the Chaffee tanks in the film bears the “Brave Rifles” insignia of the 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment.

Based on a 1940 short story by science-fiction writer Harry Bates titled “Farewell to the Master,” “The Day The Earth Stood Still” tells the story of Klaatu, an alien who travels 250 million miles and lands his spaceship smack dab in the middle of the National Mall in D.C.

His mission is to alert the nations of the world that they must learn to co-exist or the Earth will be obliterated by his unidentified neighboring planet as a danger to the universe. That utopian message resonated with movie-going audiences living at the outset of the Cold War.

Along for the ride with the likable humanoid visitor

OPERATION GYROSCOPE

By Barbara Taylor

Before the Cold War was in full freeze, the Army introduced, "Operation Gyroscope," a never before used system of training and troop rotation which moved entire combat units—Divisions, Regiments, Brigades—on a fixed schedule between overseas stations and their home bases in the United States.

This change from moving individual replacement troops from unit to unit, to transporting entire units and their equipment, meant many soldiers remained with the same units for their entire careers. One of the most significant changes in this new rotation plan was that families accompanied the troops for each reassignment. The concept was meant to boost morale, build lasting connections that would increase teamwork and cohesiveness and stabilize family life. It was believed that the change would increase reenlistment rates and eventually result in budget savings through retention.

While entire units moved between the states and Europe, their major equipment pieces remained in place. Arriving units fell in on the equipment their rotation partner left, thus saving massive costs for moving Armored Personnel Carriers, tanks, and other heavy equipment.

The first units to rotate in "Operation Gyroscope" were the 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team in Japan with the 508th Airborne Regimental Combat Team at Fort Campbell, Kentucky.

Fort Meade was one of the posts that supported Gyroscope. Four different Armored Cavalry Regiments rotated between West Germany and Fort Meade, and later Vietnam. The 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 11th Armored Cavalry Regiments or ACRs, traded assignments usually for a three-year period. While overseas, the regiments performed West German border guard duty before returning to the states.

These units served as line troops in West Germany with the mission of rotating in and out of semi-permanent base camps along the 731 kilometers of border separating West Germany from the East German and Czech borders. Metal fences topped with barbed wire, warning devices, guard towers and constant monitoring came to be known as The Iron Curtain. Constant vigilance

of this border was thought to be necessary in order to provide early warning of the always imminent threat of invasion. When stateside the armored cavalry regiments engaged in operational training and support activities like participation in the Presidential Inauguration and support for ROTC summer training.

2nd ACR returned to Fort Meade from West Germany during the summer of 1955. They exchanged stations with the 3rd ACR. Then in 1958 the 2nd ACR left Fort Meade on a Gyroscope move to replace the 3rd ACR. Also part of the Gyroscope unit rotations, the 11th ACR was sent to Germany in March 1957 to replace the 6th ACR. In 1964, the 11th ACR returned to the U.S. and was bound for Vietnam within two years. From 1964 to 1966 the 11th ACR was at Fort Meade.

The Blackhorse Regiment, arrived in Vũng Tàu, South Vietnam on Sept. 7, 1966.

Of note, in the summer of 1968, Col. George S. Patton, IV took command of the Regiment.

While on a deployment The 6th ACR was re-activated on Fort Meade in 1967 and 1971 deactivated except first squadron which rotated to Fort Bliss, Texas.

(Left) 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment in night operations c. 1961.



ARMY AIR DEFENSE

By Merle T. Cole

In February 1950, the U.S. Army's 35th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade transferred from Fort Bliss, Texas, to Fort Meade. For the next two decades, the brigade controlled air defense batteries which served as the last line of defense for Washington and Baltimore against Soviet long-range bombers. Many command and firing elements of this major strategic network were situated in Anne Arundel County.

Although the Army had been assigned a major role in continental air defense in 1948, it did not establish a specific command for this purpose until July 1, 1950, immediately after the Korean War broke out. The Army Antiaircraft Command, commonly known by the acronym ARAACOM, performed planning and oversight functions until April 1951, when it assumed actual operational control of Army air defense units throughout the United States. Army National Guard batteries were included in the air defense mission starting in March 1954, largely because the regular Army did not have sufficient batteries to meet the nationwide requirement.

By the end of July 1952, 35th AAA Brigade had deployed 90-mm and 120-mm gun batteries around both Washington (under 19th AAA Group) and Baltimore (under 208th AAA Group). On Mar. 28, 1956, the "Washington-Baltimore Defense" was activated under 35th Brigade control. "Defense" was an ARAACOM administrative designation for a defended locality. Brigades such as the 35th exercised control of tactical units (batteries, battalions and groups) within defenses until December 1973, when brigade echelons were replaced by groups (23rd in Washington-Baltimore) as a cost cutting measure.

In December 1953, ARAACOM began converting from gun to missile batteries. The first conversion occurred when 36th AAA Battalion at Fort Meade traded its 120-mm guns for the new Nike-Ajax guided surface-to-air missile. The unit was accordingly redesignated 36th AAA Missile Battalion. By 1955, ARAACOM had more missile than gun batteries in its regular Army component, and the command was "all missile" by June 1960. On Mar. 21, 1957, ARAACOM itself was redesignated, becoming

Army Air Defense Command. This title was preferred because "anti-aircraft" was too closely associated with obsolete gun defenses. Six months later, ARADCOM became part of America's contribution to the joint U.S.-Canadian North American Air Defense Command.

NORAD operated an extensive radar network providing blanket coverage of the aerial approaches to North America. Canadian and American air force squadrons were responsible for early detection, identification and engagement of hostile targets at maximum range.

This "area defense" mission was accomplished by manned interceptors and long-range, nuclear-tipped Bomarc missiles. Both interceptors and missiles were controlled by the Air Force SAGE (Semi-Automatic Ground Environment) command and control system. SAGE centers also fed data to Army Air Defense Command Posts. If "area defense" failed, AADCP's would activate the "point defense" mission by directing Nike batteries to launch against penetrator aircraft. Thus, Nike batteries were the "ultimate defense" of protected localities.

The AADCP at Fort Meade operated the first Missile Master system in the United States, which became operational in December 1957 under 35th Artillery Brigade. Missile Master could coordinate a maximum of 24 firing batteries. In mid-1958 ARADCOM began replacing Ajax with the more capable, nuclear tipped Nike-Hercules SAM. Fewer batteries were needed to sustain the same level of defense. And fewer batteries meant reduced fire control requirements. Thus, the Fort Meade AADCP replaced Missile Master with Missile Mentor, capable of coordinating up to 16 firing batteries, in August 1966.

(Left) 120mm antiaircraft artillery guns defended major cities throughout the U.S. Soldiers of Battery D, 36 AAA Gun Battalion (L to R) Cpl. Charles Miller, Cleves, Ohio; Cpl. Harold E. Detillion, Waverly, Ohio; Cpl. David F. Williams, Stedman, North Carolina; and Pfc. Donald L. Weber, Indianapolis, Indiana.



THE ROGUE NIKE INCIDENT

By Merle T. Cole



Fort Meade was at the forefront of the U.S. Army air defense mission during the early days of the Cold War. Before intercontinental ballistic missiles were perfected, the major threat to the United States was long-range Soviet bombers. The Army played a major role in protecting the homeland, initially with heavy tube anti-aircraft artillery. One such unit, the 36th AAA Battalion, arrived at Fort Meade on Apr. 26, 1951, to help guard Baltimore-Washington area skies. In January 1954, the 36th traded its 120-mm guns for the newly-fielded Nike-Ajax surface-to-air missile system, thereby becoming the Army's first missile battalion.

The battalion's Battery C was temporarily placed on Hill 85 in the "western bulge" of the installation. This area south of Route 198 and east of what was then called the Baltimore-Washington Expressway was transferred to the Department of the Interior's Patuxent Research Refuge North Tract in 1991.

Battery C's Ajax missiles measured 33 feet long and a foot in diameter, and weighed 2,260 pounds. They were launched and guided to target under radar control. The first stage solid fuel booster fell away after burning for about three seconds. The second stage sustainer motors then ignited and propelled the missile to a speed of 1,900 miles per hour, to altitudes of 70,000 feet and a maximum range of twenty-five miles. The lethal Ajax payload consisted of three high-explosive fragmentation warheads weighing about 300 pounds.

At 12:35 p.m. on a rainy Thursday, Apr. 14, 1955, Battery C was conducting a practice drill. Early rudimentary procedures required the booster squib cable be connected anytime a firing battery went to "Battle Stations" to track unknown aircraft. Battery C was at "Battle Stations" for drill purposes. The launcher section crew performed pre-launch checks, including one for stray voltage on the launcher, then moved to an underground shelter. The section chief remained above ground to ensure the launcher was up and locked into position. But as soon as the launcher came up the booster ignited and the Ajax took off. The chief was caught in the flareback from booster ignition. He suffered minor burns, but this was

only the beginning of the disaster.

Since no launch was intended, the pin of the launcher's forward yoke support had not been removed. The yoke supported the missile on the launch rail in a near-vertical position. When the missile was fired, the yoke support hinged down and away as soon as there was any forward or upward movement, allowing the missile to clear the rail. As the pin had not been removed, the yoke remained in place when the Ajax took off, tearing out the No. 3 tunnel or fairing strip covering essential wiring on the missile's side. This damage rendered the missile warheads inoperative and prevented an explosion. A second factor was the missile never attained the g-forces necessary to close the arming mechanisms.

Because the launcher had not fully erected, the Ajax flew off at an angle rather than nearly vertically as designed, reaching a height of about 3,000 feet before breaking up. Structural damage sustained when the Ajax left the launcher rail, coupled with rapid initial acceleration, rendered the missile aerodynamically unsound and caused the break-up. Since the crew had not removed the propulsion safety pin during the drill, the sustainer motor failed to start. And, of course, the missile was not under radar control. Neither the missile nor the booster exploded in flight. The booster separated and fell onto Barber's Trailer Court more than a mile from the launch site. Fuel tank fragments fell on the expressway where the fuel and oxidizer caused a fire, but little damage. The missile nose section was found 500 yards from the launcher with the guidance assembly still attached.

A joint Army-contractor investigative board subsequently isolated the culprit as an electrical short caused by rain water in the junction box on the outside rear of the launcher control trailer. This condition defeated the crew's pre-launch safety checks. Nevertheless, the battalion commander was relieved of his duties.

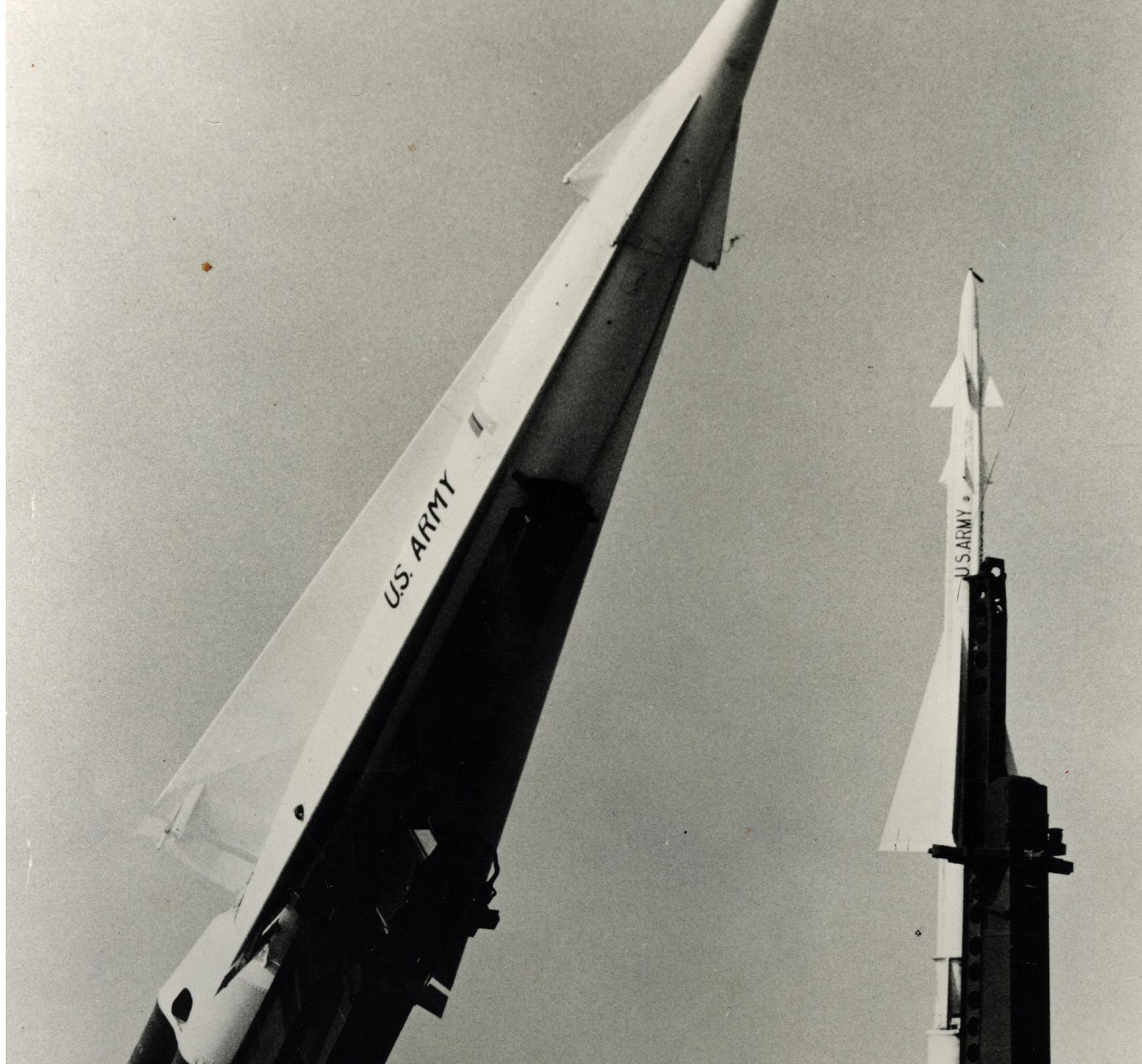
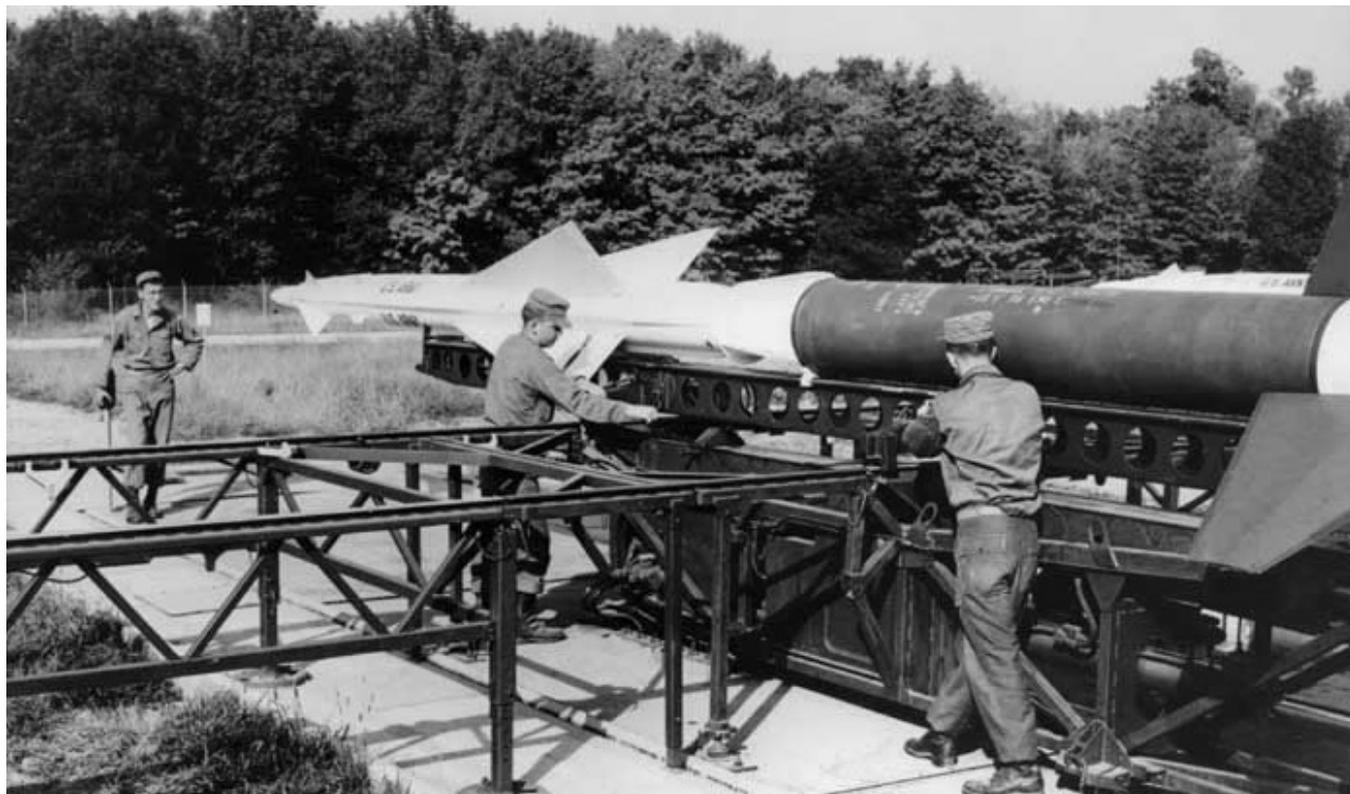
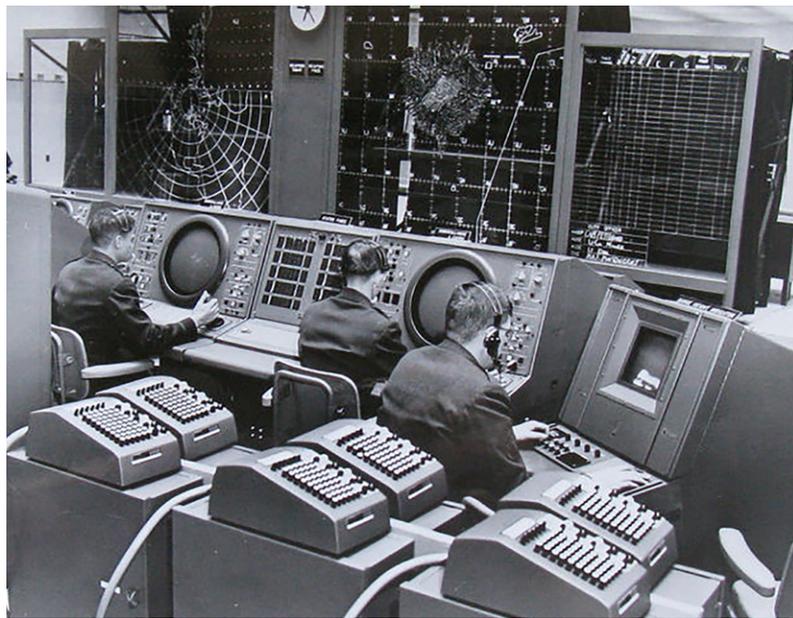
Battery C left Fort Meade in the summer of 1956, redeployed to activate a new site in Montgomery County. The "rogue Nike" incident was a major embarrassment for the Army, with predictable "bad press." The New York Times showcased the incident as page-one news, calling

it “the first example of a new hazard of the pushbutton age.” It also erroneously reported the missile exploding over the expressway, producing “a large number of fragments... much like the shrapnel [sic] of conventional artillery.”

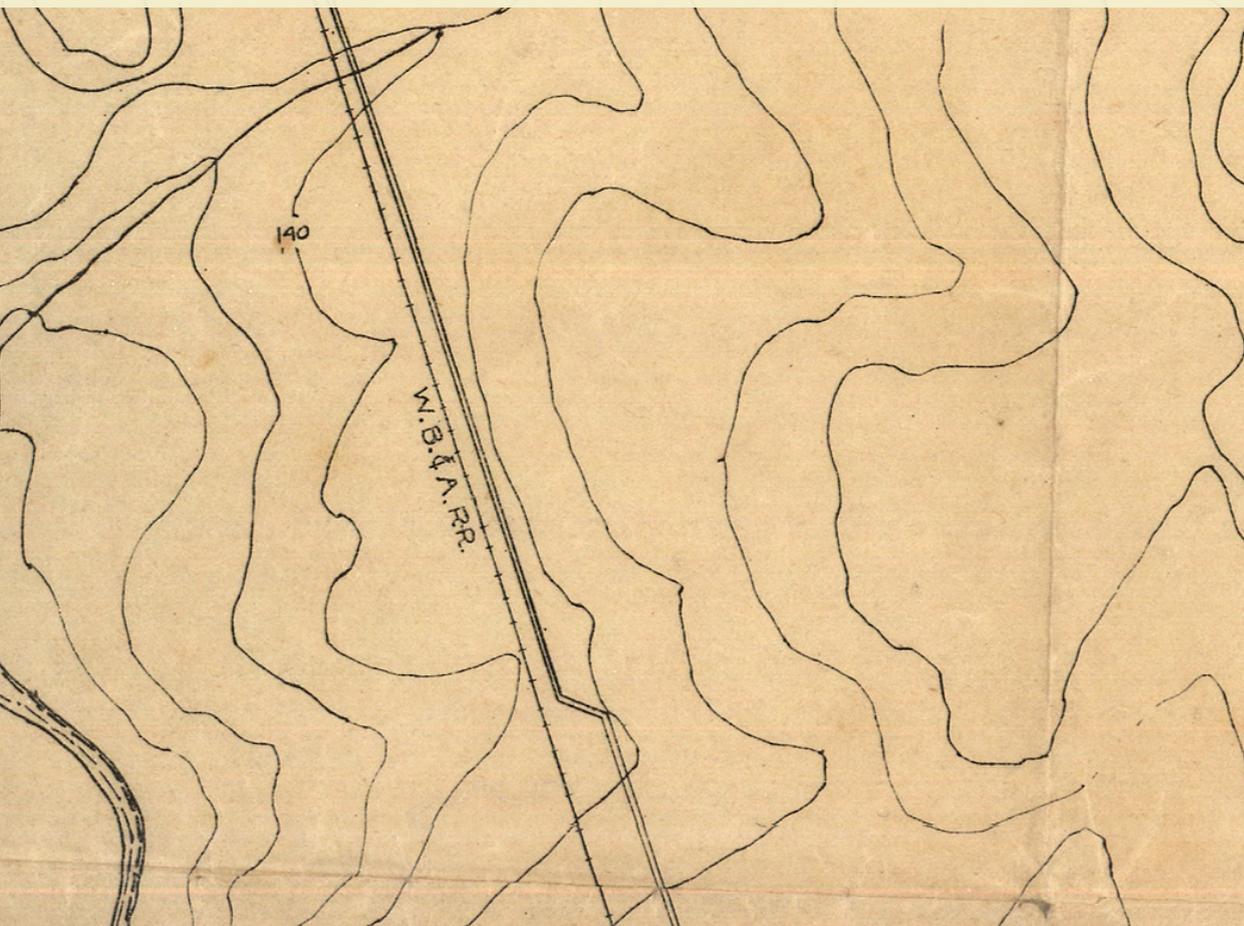
However, the incident occurred early in the Nike program, and led to development and implementation of improved procedures. These improvements ensured safe operation of both Ajax and the later nuclear warhead Hercules system, until the last Nike sites in the United States were deactivated during 1974.

(Pg. 162) A public display of Hawk, Dart and Hercules Missiles. (Above) 35th Artillery Head Quarters, Missile Master Control inside building #1978. Today, this building houses the Network Enterprise Center.

(Below) Loading missiles. (Right) Standing ready to fire.



SCRAPBOOK MEMORIES



PERSONAL MEMORIES

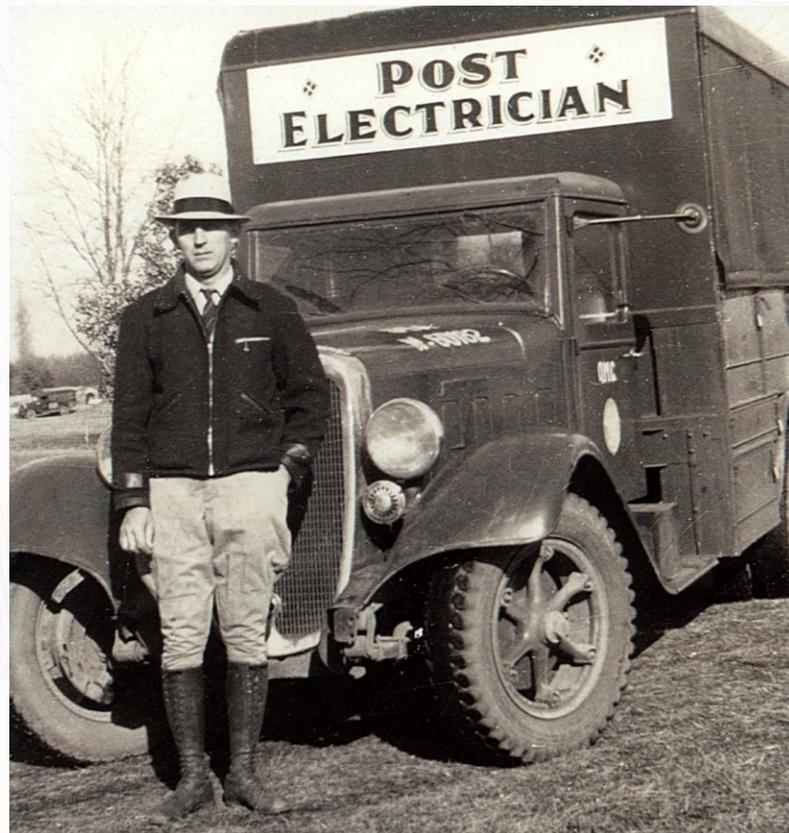
Starting in the 1940s and continuing through WWII, as the services grew and included more members with families, the number of children living on Fort Meade increased, beginning for some, a long and lasting relationship with the post. Many people came here while children and remained connected to the post throughout their adult years. Here are a few reflections about long-term relationships with the installation in childhood through adulthood. In addition, we have gathered a selection of photos which depict life throughout the years at Fort Meade.

Merle Lee Madera – Father and Son

Merle Lee Madera, enlisted in the Army while still a senior at Grafton High School during WWI. He graduated in June 1917, in uniform, and went overseas after reporting to Camp Meade. He served in France with the 7th Division, 113th Engineers, Company E. At the end of the war he sailed home from Brest, France on June 12, 1919 and was honorably discharged from the Army at Camp Meade, Maryland, on June 25, 1919. (Right)



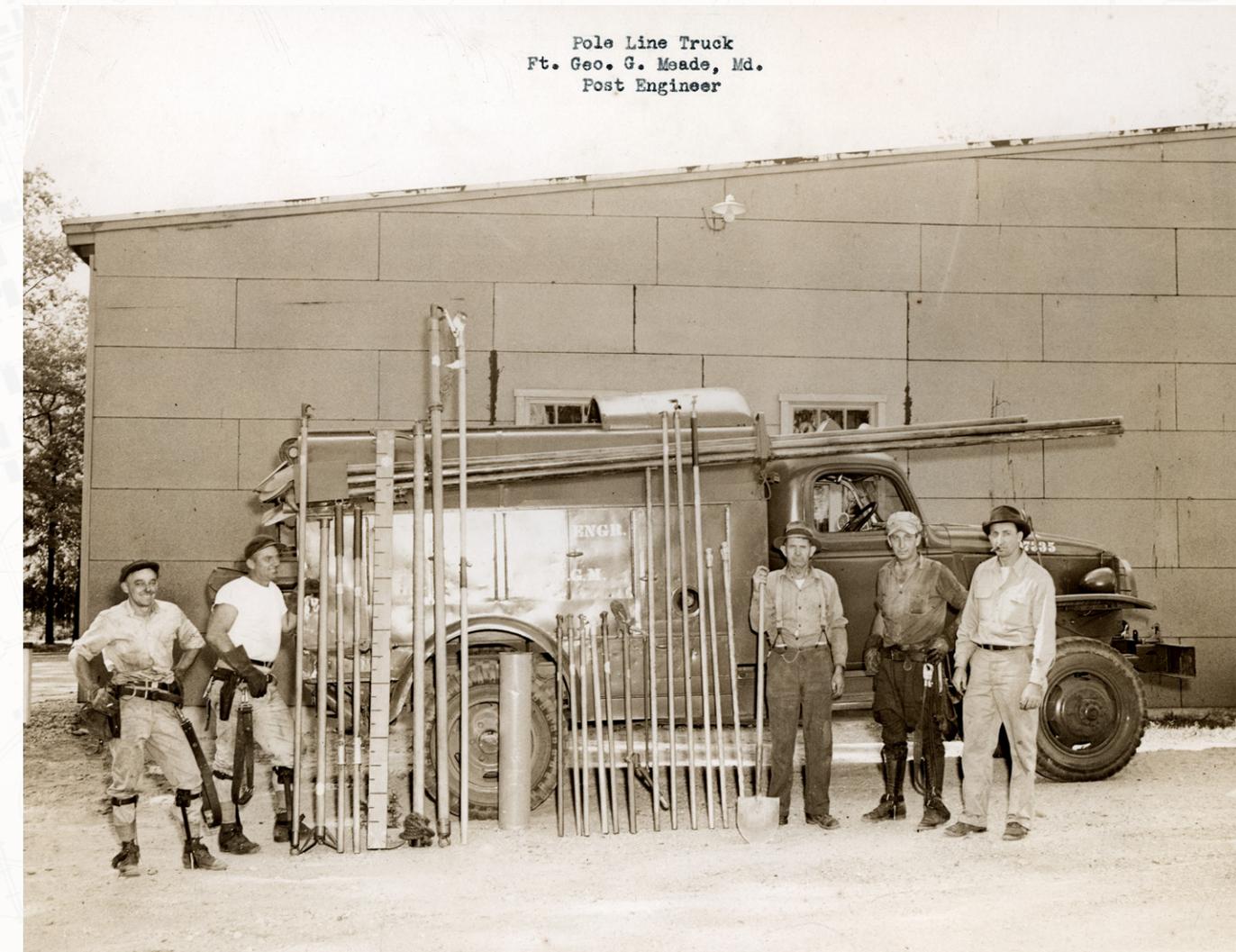
Over the years of service to Fort Meade, Merle Madera worked his way from electrician lineman, to foreman, to senior foreman, and chief foreman. In 1957 he became certified as an Electrical Engineer, and in 1960 was appointed to Chief of the Utilities Division of the Post Engineers at Fort Meade. He retired from that position on Aug. 31, 1962. After retirement he continued working as an electrical contractor for government jobs at Fort Meade, and established his business known as Madera Enterprises. He retired from his business in 1972. (Left)



On July 11, 1931, after spending several years working as an electrician, Merle Lee Madera, called “Mack” by his co-workers, accepted a temporary position as an electrician lineman at Fort Meade. In July 1932, when a fellow lineman was electrocuted in an on-the-job accident, Madera was promoted to a permanent position. With the permanent job, he moved his family from West Virginia to Odenton, Maryland, and later moved on post to Chamberlain Avenue. In February 1936 when his foreman was killed in an automobile accident, Merle was promoted to his position as Senior Electrician.

Our family’s history with Fort Meade goes back to 1948 when my dad, Charles J. McLaughlin, was first stationed there. Dad was a company commander in the 12th Armored Division during WWII. After the war, and a brief return to civilian life when he married Julia Carney, he decided to make the Army his career and was assigned to Fort Meade.

On Jan. 20, 1949, in the turret of an M8 Light Armored Vehicle out of Fort Meade, he participated in President Truman’s inauguration parade. My brother Chuck was born later that year at the Fort Meade Station Hospital.



Jerald "Jerry" Glodek – Long family history

I cannot remember a time that Fort Meade was not a part of my life. My story begins at the Post Chapel where my parents brought me to mass soon after I was born in 1952.

My dad, Joseph Glodek, fought in WWII in an armored unit under the 96th Infantry Division as a Sherman tank driver during the battles of Okinawa, Leyte and the Liberation of the Philippine Islands. Returning to civilian life in 1946, he worked as a mechanic at Fort Meade's motor pool where he was called "Little Joe" (Left) by his co-workers. My grandparents owned a country store that catered to civilians and soldiers in Severn. My dad met my mom working behind the counter of his parent's store. My mom, Joanne Miklasz, affectionately known as "Chippy" (Below, Joanne Glodek on right at work at Fort Meade) was the daughter of a Polish family that had a farm on Disney Road. The store had some apartments attached, and I remember a "Letter of Appreciation" from President Lyndon Johnson that hung on a wall in the store. The letter thanked my grandparents for providing "off-post housing" to soldiers at a time when much of Odenton and Severn were still farm fields.



Charles A. Albrecht – NSA children

From the age of two in 1960 until I turned 12 in 1970, I lived on Fort Meade with my mother, a civilian who worked for the National Security Agency. While living on post, I attended "Nursery School," went to Meade Heights Elementary School and frequently enjoyed summers engaged in the summer day camp activities on post.

Since many of my classmates were military children, the population was transient and children were coming and going all of the time with each parent's permanent change of station. My circumstances were a bit different since my mother was a civilian, so I was able to spend all six years of middle-school in the same place. (Below) WWII barracks also known as *The Little Red School House*.



Bruce Hopkins New Teachers

I went to Meade Heights Elementary School in the 4th, 5th and part of the 6th grade. I was then with the first students in the new Pershing Hills Elementary. In both schools, most of our teachers were soldiers' wives. This caused some turnover of teachers as they PCSed with their husbands. (Left) *The Hopkins Family*.

Rick Hagman – Hometown

Fort Meade is my hometown. It is hard for an Army brat to claim a hometown, so I claim Meade because really, your hometown is where you discover all of your firsts in life.

My dad was a master sergeant and we came to FGGM from a 3-year tour in Germany in 1958. I was 9-years-old. I would end up being associated with Meade for more than half of Fort Meade's existence and almost all of mine. *(Below) AAFES gas station c. 1950s.*



Maj. Glenn F. Williams (Ret.) Soldiering

I had always enjoyed visiting Fort Meade as a child. I knew from an early age that I wanted to be a soldier. A visit to the post was the best way I could get a glimpse of where my ambition would take me. Such excursions were always a treat. My Dad began his military career at Fort Meade in June 1941, when he entered basic training with the 29th Infantry Division, six months before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and America's entry into WWII. Dad's unit, the 104th Ordnance Company (Medium Maintenance), returned to Fort Meade after the war where it was demobilized and reconstituted as a unit of the U.S. Army Reserve. *(Left) Pistol training at the range.*

Army Master Sgt. Leann M. Whitley (Ret.)

When I first came to Fort Meade in the 1980s, the post was home to First U.S. Army Headquarters, Headquarters Command Battalion, 85th Medical Battalion, 519th Police Battalion, and several tenant organizations including the National Security Agency, 97th Army Reserve Command, the 704th Military Intelligence Brigade and The U.S. Army Field Band.

I remember when the Commissary was located in a little warehouse on Rock Avenue, the PX was adjacent to the Post Office, and the only child care facility was The Little Red School House operating out of an old WWII building on Ernie Pyle Street. My son attended and "graduated" to kindergarten from there. *(Left) Master Sgt. (Ret.) Leann M. Whitley. (Below) The Aafes Post Exchange c. 1950s.*



Charles A. Albrecht – Temporary classrooms

Due to the draft and the Vietnam War the post was crowded and the schools were beyond capacity, so in 2nd grade, my classroom was located in a WWII-style, two-story, white, wooden barracks far from the main school building. My classroom was on the first floor and another classroom was located upstairs. By the time I reached 3rd grade, my class was located in another old barracks building and then moved into the basement of the post high school. We were kept very separate from the high school students and amazingly almost never saw them. *(Below) WWII barracks converted to temporary housing.*



Bruce Hopkins – Classroom shifts



While I was in elementary school, the new Anne Arundel Junior High was being built off post. The county needed a location for a temporary junior high school. For two years, Fort Meade opened part of the WWII barracks to serve this need. Students, on and off post, attended classes in two shifts. One shift was from 6 a.m. – noon. The other shift was 1 – 6 p.m. Kids complained about having to go outside and bring in coal for the pot belly stove in all the buildings.

I have extremely fond memories as a young child at Fort Meade in the 1950s. At this time, it was much different than today. It was a troop post with combat-type units. The post had a wooden divisional WWII complex with few buildings. It was a safe place. Kids could wander all over from morning to night. Everyone, draftee soldiers and MPs, looked after us. We had so much freedom to roam, we grew to be very independent.

(Left) Young Bruce Hopkins.

Staff Sgt. Rollin Lewis (Ret.) – Cockroach Heaven



My wife and I transferred to Fort Meade from Germany in September 1974. Our new temporary home was in an old WWII building. We lived on the second floor and the offices for the Criminal Investigative Division were on the ground floor.

We didn't know anyone in Maryland but Fort Meade was the closest post to my home of record other than Fort Dix, New Jersey. We chose to go to Meade. Our "home" consisted of green Army metal bunks with Army blankets, mattresses and pillows. We were provided nothing besides the beds and bedding. Thankfully it was summertime and still warm.

We requested government quarters immediately upon arrival and were finally assigned what the housing office called "Substandard Quarters." Even though they were substandard, they were still better than the second floor barracks. The home we moved into was the home we called, "cockroach heaven" and located in Meade Heights. The home was badly infested with cockroaches. We found them in the closets and kitchen. We reported it to the Army post engineers and they did a very good job of spraying to get rid of them. *(Left) Housing demolition.*



(Above) Neighborhood known as Cockroach Heaven located across HWY 175.

Rick Hagman – Rooftop Escape

When we arrived at Meade, the only existing family housing was the senior enlisted brick housing on Roberts Ave. and they were all full. So my family was put in a two-story, 63-man, WWII wooden barracks that were now temporary family housing while the new family housing areas—Argonne Hills and Pershing Hill—were being constructed. These WWII barracks structures were divided into apartments, two up and two downstairs.

This was a hard transition for me to come from what was considered state-of-the-art housing in Germany to this, but we made the best of it because there were other advantages. Kids my age quickly discovered how easy it was to sneak out of a second story window, walk along the half-roof to the fire escape and run off into the night. An often fun diversion in the escape was spying on the neighbors through the windows as we snuck by. It was fascinating to watch people who had no idea they were being watched. Then we got word that Argonne Hills was complete and we were the first family to move into house #7234 on Brownell Road. We also bought our first TV! Up to then, we had been radio kids. Fort Meade was also my first swim in a pool! Fort Meade had four pools and all the kids took advantage of them.



(Above) Harry Shelton and members of the 154th Transportation Company, Vietnam era. (Photo courtesy of Jim Krupa)

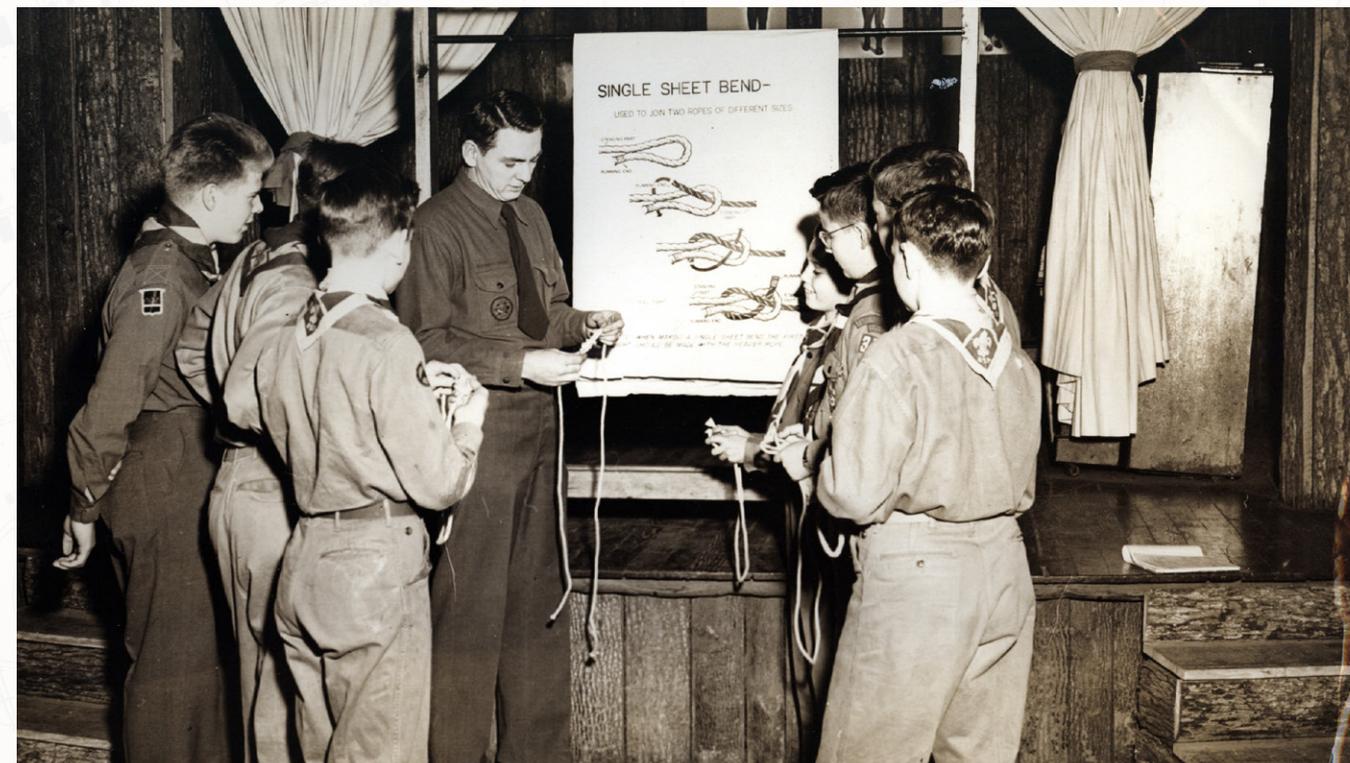
Jerry Glodek – Bingo with Aunt Mania

As a youngster I remember bowling at the lanes in Bldg. 3000 in the 1950s, Cub Scouts with my cousins Gary and Scotty Rykiel at the log cabin, the Kelly Pool now known as Burba Lake, riding in a helicopter at the old airfield where the commissary is now, Little League baseball, ice skating with my girlfriend, now wife and friends at the rifle range ponds, playing in my rock band at the NCO Club and winning a trip for four to Miami Beach, playing BINGO as a 7-year-old at the NCO Club with my aunts Mania Macaluso and Marta Jarosinski. My favorite memory of all was meeting another 12-year-old son of a tanker with whom I developed a lifelong friendship.

Bruce Hopkins – Boy Scouts

I loved being a Boy Scout in Troop 377. (left) We received amazing support from the post primarily because our fathers were stationed on post, whether general officers or NCOs. We held our meetings in the WWII Chapel. We had a battalion supply building, completely full of Army field equipment such as tents, sleeping bags, mess kits, etc. There were two “permanent” Scout camping areas near Route 175 at the NSA incinerator and the other near the ranges. We used these monthly. We also went to AP Hill, Virginia and Fort Pickett, Virginia.

We had more support from the Army/Meade than any civilian Scout Troop. We went in Army buses with Army trucks carrying our bags. Three or four Army cooks went with us and prepared all our meals. All of our non-perishable food were Army rations. I asked my father how we got to have so much Army food. He told me all the post unit mess halls saved excess food for our camp. Our Scoutmaster was always an officer with several NCOs. We were always the largest troop in Baltimore Council, so they had to enlarge a campsite to accommodate all of us with more tents and cots. I remember we had 75 Scouts attending one year. (Below) Boy Scout troops at Burba Cottage.





Michael McLaughlin – Cheap Movies

Among my fondest memories of growing up around Fort Meade: the 25-cent movies at the post theater, the times I spent working out at Murphy Field House, swimming in all four of the Post's pools, and playing tennis with my dad at the Officers Club courts. *(Above) Post Theatre c. 1960.*

Charles Chuck A. Albrecht – Swimming Pool

Some of my fondest memories were from summer day camp. My Mom left me at the front gate with the other “NSA-kids” and we were bused to the cottage, now called Burba Cottage, on McKay Street. The pond, now Burba Lake, was called Kelly Pool back then and it was routinely seen with duck and goose corpses floating in it. In the 1960s, no one fished from it although many of us boys would try to collect tiny black catfish from it and take them home in jars for aquarium pets.

The best part about day camp was our frequent visits to the outdoor swimming pools on post which were imaginatively named Pool One, Two, Three and Four respectively. Our early morning lessons could be compared to Navy SEAL training, although we did not know about Navy SEALs then, because the pool was so frigid at 8 a.m.

On alternate Fridays, we either engaged in swim competitions and other events like running around the entire pond, or we spent the afternoon at the post movie theater located on Chisholm Avenue south east of Kimbrough Army Hospital. That theatre is no longer there. At the end of the day many of us were bused back to NSA where we were an annoyance to the Marine guards who were glad to see our parents take us away. *(Below) The area that was Pool #3 is now a parking lot.*



Lida Payne – Teen Center

My first experience at what we all called the "Teen Center" was right when I turned 13; it was like a rite of passage. When you turned 13-years-old you were able to go to all the popular hangouts. The Teen Center was the perfect place for teens to go and parents didn't have to worry. It was supervised by volunteer parents and part-time staff. It was a nice building called Burba Lake Cottage. The location changed to the Old NCO club. We would pile into that facility and get our hands stamped by a part-time employee who would, in approximately 10 years, become my employee as I joined the ranks of a full-time DoD civilian. No shenanigans were allowed ever! Parents could breathe easy when their children were at the Teen Center. *(Below) Holiday dance at what is now McGill Training Center.*



Rick Hagman – First Beer

I was 11 and my brother was 9. I played for the Indians and he played for the Yankees on the baseball fields by Ernie Pyle and Reece Road. Epes Dental Clinic was across the road to the left and across from the clinic were barracks where the dental NCOs lived. We had to ride our bikes right past that barracks on the way home so we would stop and get a soda for 25 cents from the coke machine in that barracks. So I popped in a quarter and out popped a Hamms beer! The soldiers evidently took the soda out so they could keep their beer cool and they missed one. I grabbed it and showed it to my brother. He asked "What are we going to do with it?" and I said, "We're going to drink it!" We snuck the beer out under our shirt. That happened 55 years ago and even though we could only drink half of it because it didn't taste very good, I never forgot it!

(Bottom) Troops enjoy Christmas dinner, 1920.

Bruce Hopkins – Christmas Decorations

I remember how well all the draftee soldiers treated us back then. We visited the barracks from time to time. Every troop unit came with elaborate Christmas displays next to their Headquarters—Santa in a tank with all the reindeer in quarter ton jeeps. The 2nd Calvary often took Scouts for rides on tanks, armored personnel carriers, trucks, and jeeps. Scouts used the Cav's Morse code building with about 20 stations so we could pass our 1st Class Badge requirement.



Rick Hagman – The Music of the Day

Dad retired from 6th ACR at Fort Meade and we all moved to Odenton.

One of the things that was unique about life on FGGM as a teenager was this was a time when music was exploding and the Beatles got everyone interested in music. Odenton had two bands on every block, but the Army brats had an advantage. The service clubs had really good equipment and the young soldiers, who were only a few years older than us, by now I was 16, taught us their music from all over the country. One guy, Speedo from Louisiana, mentored us and taught us songs no one on the east coast had ever heard before. Their enthusiasm for sharing with us only heightened our desire to play better. It was the culture at Fort Meade that helped shape the talent of many of us. I still play today!

Shortly after that, the Army built us the Teen Center. We all couldn't believe the Army would do that for us! We loved that cabin. Teens were able to walk out in the moonlight, with the bands playing and there were no fights on post. Even though West Side Story was out and there were gangs and fights around us in Severn and Crofton—I know because my band played there, it didn't happen on Meade.

Even the NCO Club and the Laurel Shopping Center got in on the FGGM teen bands. They hosted a battle of the bands where five bands were playing at one time. *(Below) Holiday dance c. 1950.*





Bruce Hopkins Learning Manners

Annually, retired officers' wives held a cotillion at the old wooden WWII Officers Club for kids 10 to 13 years old. My mother forced me to go along with all the other boys. We were taught manners (table and polite, social and behavior). We also learned all the various ballroom dances. When the big final formal dance was held, my friends and I snuck downstairs to the bar to drink Coke and smoke cigarettes. Needless to say, one of the retired wives found us.



(Above photos) Officers Club c. 1950.

Lida-M H Payne (Ret.) Division Chief CYSS

From a teen's eyes the Teen Center was wonderful, from a management's eyes we had a lot of work to do! By the time I was hired we were now located in the temporary WWII structure, the old printing plant. It was a great facility to expand our program from just dances and sports. I was up for the challenge, however, I began to navigate the ins and outs of what was and wasn't funded and how important the program was in the big picture. It wasn't high up there. We were not given the right to custodial cleaning. My Commands idea was, have the teens clean it! Oh yes, that's a marvelous idea. Our teens did come through with painting the entire facility with very modern colors of the 70s.

In 1983 the White Paper came out which in a nutshell, threw away the old theory of the military, "If we wanted you to have a family we would issue you one," and gave the child program standards, funding, and the new philosophy "take care of a soldier's family." The Youth program wasn't as well defined but we were able to piggyback off the child's regulations. Fortunately, we were approved for a new Youth Center which broke ground on Sept. 2, 1987. Easy for me to remember because my son was born on that day and I missed the ceremony, for a very good reason!

The new Youth Center was the birth of fantastic programs and activity expansion to benefit our most precious children with educational, recreational and developmental programs. The Youth Center was highlighted on the cover of National Recreation and Parks professional magazine in 1988 as a model for youth recreation facilities. Participation quadrupled in the first year. From the Youth Center came the renovated school-age facility and then the stand-alone Teen Center. The Meade Youth program is a program to be proud of.

Michael McLaughlin – In and Out of Uniform

As a typical Army family we traveled a lot. My sister Kathy was born in Pennsylvania, and my sister Maureen and I were born in Germany before returning to Fort Meade in 1965. My dad retired from active duty there as a Lt. Col. in 1966. I remember the retirement ceremony at the parade grounds, complete with parade and the Army Field Band.

After a short layoff, Dad went back to work with 1st Army Headquarters at Fort Meade as a civilian until 1975. Kathy also worked at Fort Meade for eight years with the Army Aviators. She sometimes took her lunch hour over at Murphy Field House when the NBA's Baltimore Bullets practiced there. (Left) Michael McLaughlin with a foursome at The Courses. (Below) Enlisted men's barracks.



Rick Hagman - Little League

Little League was a big deal when I was a kid, even in Germany. The first day of little league on Fort Meade was opened by the garrison commander and the band! What was also happening at this time was the draft. Famous entertainers like Elvis were drafted, and he and I were in Germany at the same time. And so were famous sports figures. Pete Daily of the Boston Red Sox was in the 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment and he ran our little league. Then he got out of the Army and was traded to the Washington Senators. What is amazing is he didn't forget us, and he invited us down to see him play at Griffith Stadium. He got us into the locker room before the game and said, "I am playing because the coach knew you were coming." For military brats, the men your father served with became your surrogate family.



Bruce Hopkins Old Airfield

People today would never guess the old airfield was at the same place as the current PX. As planes landed and took off, two wooden arms came down across both roads just like a railroad crossing. I was told there was one fireman that manned the airfield station. While at work, he supposedly took naps in a metal chair hooked to an electrical system. When a plane was coming in, the mild shock woke him up! I was so curious, I visited him. Sure enough, this is what he really did.

John Murray – 526th MP Company

One of our guys went bad. One day, he stole a marked MP car. If that wasn't bad enough, he also took smoke and tear gas grenades. Then he drove north on the Baltimore Washington Parkway, tossing smoke grenades out the window as he drove along. When the Maryland State Police brought him back in handcuffs, the guy was kicking, biting and really being difficult. This was a guy we knew. We'd eaten meals together, worked with him, so that made it hard to understand. Since our unit ran the stockade, that was where this guy ended up. I'm sure it wasn't fun for him, especially when other prisoners found out he was an MP!



10 October 1967. 526th Military Police Company personnel participate in riot control training for the Baltimore City Police Department at Fort Meade.

Jerry Glodek – Army Field Band

I was inducted into the Army in the fall of 1971 and served proudly as many in my family had done before me. Being a local farm boy, the only time I left the Fort Meade/Severn area was when I was in the Army, but I eventually came back and was assigned to The United States Army Field Band where I joined my Uncle Dominick Macaluso who was a world class “Big Bands” sliding trombonist and Sergeant Major Administrative Assistant to the commanding officer.

After my military service, I worked as a farmer at our farm on Disney Rd. and our family Country Store Manager. My civilian work life at Fort Meade began in 1993 when I was hired as a Swimming Pool Operator and Water Distribution Operator at the Water Treatment Plant. While going to college at night, I worked my way to become the Superintendent of that facility. I've moved on to work in the Environmental Office of Fort Meade as an Environmental Protection Specialist and the post's Cultural Resource Manager. (Below) 3rd Regiment Band.



John Murray – Nightlife

With great regularity, the cavalry units would rotate back to Fort Meade from Vietnam. They were the 1st, 2nd, 6th, 9th, and 11th Armored Cavalry units. I can tell you, each group arrived stateside all wound up, toughened and used to doing a little hand-to-hand combat.

These guys were also thirsty for women and booze. Boomtown, on Hwy 175, had its share of nearby off-base bars that were happy to oblige their desires. Clubs like “Triple-Nickle (555), or Six-o-Deuce (602) were somewhere on the other side of the fence. Farther up 175 was Blob's Park, Max Blob's beer garden complete with oompha band music and German drinking songs. There was Tagliatelas Dairy Land and Henkels had great huge sandwiches. The Rhapsody Club was for drink, dance and women.



(Above) Argonne Hills Chapel. (Below) Bible school c. 1940s.



Serle-Alan A. Wise – Destiny

When I first arrived at Fort Meade in 1985, I had planned on staying a usual length of tour, two to three years maximum, and then go to a new, overseas position. I was surrounded by some of the kindest, most wonderful people I had ever had the opportunity to work with as a team and it felt like “home.” People say that everything happens for a reason, but I often wondered, why Fort George G. Meade, Maryland? A few years ago, following decades of my mother and sister’s genealogical research, I learned that my family originated from the Massachusetts area. In fact; two ancestral homes still stand and I went there to tour; but one story grabbed my attention.

The house is filled with artifacts and items that only belonged to descendants and family members. The item that caught my interest was the melodeon: a small piano like instrument. It seems that after the Battle of Gettysburg, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade asked his men if anyone could play an instrument. Meade wanted President Lincoln’s address to have musical accompaniment. One of my ancestors stated he could play a melodeon and had one at a relative’s home a day or so away. General Meade sent men and a wagon to fetch the instrument and it was played on the day of the famous address.

The sense of connection to Fort Meade and its namesake gave me cause to wonder and smile. Thank you Fort George G. Meade for the memories. It has been an incredible 32-year visit!

Michael McLaughlin – Careers

Our family's history with Fort Meade goes back to 1948 when my dad, Charles J. McLaughlin, was first stationed there.

Dad was a company commander in the 12th Armored Division during WWII. After the war and a brief return to civilian life when he married Julia Carney, he decided to make the Army his career and was assigned to Fort Meade in 1948.

On January 20, 1949, in the turret of an M8 light armored vehicle out of Fort Meade, he participated in President Truman’s inauguration parade. My brother Chuck was born later that year at the Fort Meade Station Hospital.



(Above) The McLaughlins.

(Below) Lt. Col. McLaughlin in President Truman’s Inauguration Parade, 1949.





(Above) 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment on parade.

Glen F. Williams (Ret.) – Service to Country

During my freshman, or MS-I, year I participated in marksmanship training for MS-III and ranger cadets. I fired an M16A1 rifle with ball ammunition for the first time, and qualified, on the range at Fort Meade—possibly the same one on which my dad trained and qualified with the M1.

In the spring of 1975, I received a commission as an infantry second lieutenant, and began my career that spanned 21 years of active duty. I returned to the Fort Meade training area in 1989 to plan a tactical exercise for the unit to which I was then assigned. While conducting the reconnaissance, I recognized familiar features from 15 or more years before, and reflected on how much of my military education took place in the training areas of Fort Meade, the same place where my dad received his introduction to military life.

Master Sgt. Leann M. Whitley (Ret.)

In the 80s, there wasn't a Visitor Control Center. We were an open post, we were "The People's Post." There was actually a sign that said that. The lifestyle was friendly and relaxed and everyone felt relatively safe as acts of terrorism against the United States or our allies had yet to rear its ugly head.

The local community and general public were allowed onto the installation to use Fort Meade facilities. We hosted the Capitol Jazz Festival, an annual carnival and other events at Burba Lake. The Victory Day Celebration for soldiers and annual Armed Forces Week displays at three area malls are just some examples of our interactions as an open post. Despite our leniency at allowing access to the installation, Fort Meade's mission remained to prepare for the contingency of war and to provide support to organizations, personnel and activities.



(Above) Fort Meade's main gate at Reece Road.

Carroll Sykes – Remembering September 11th

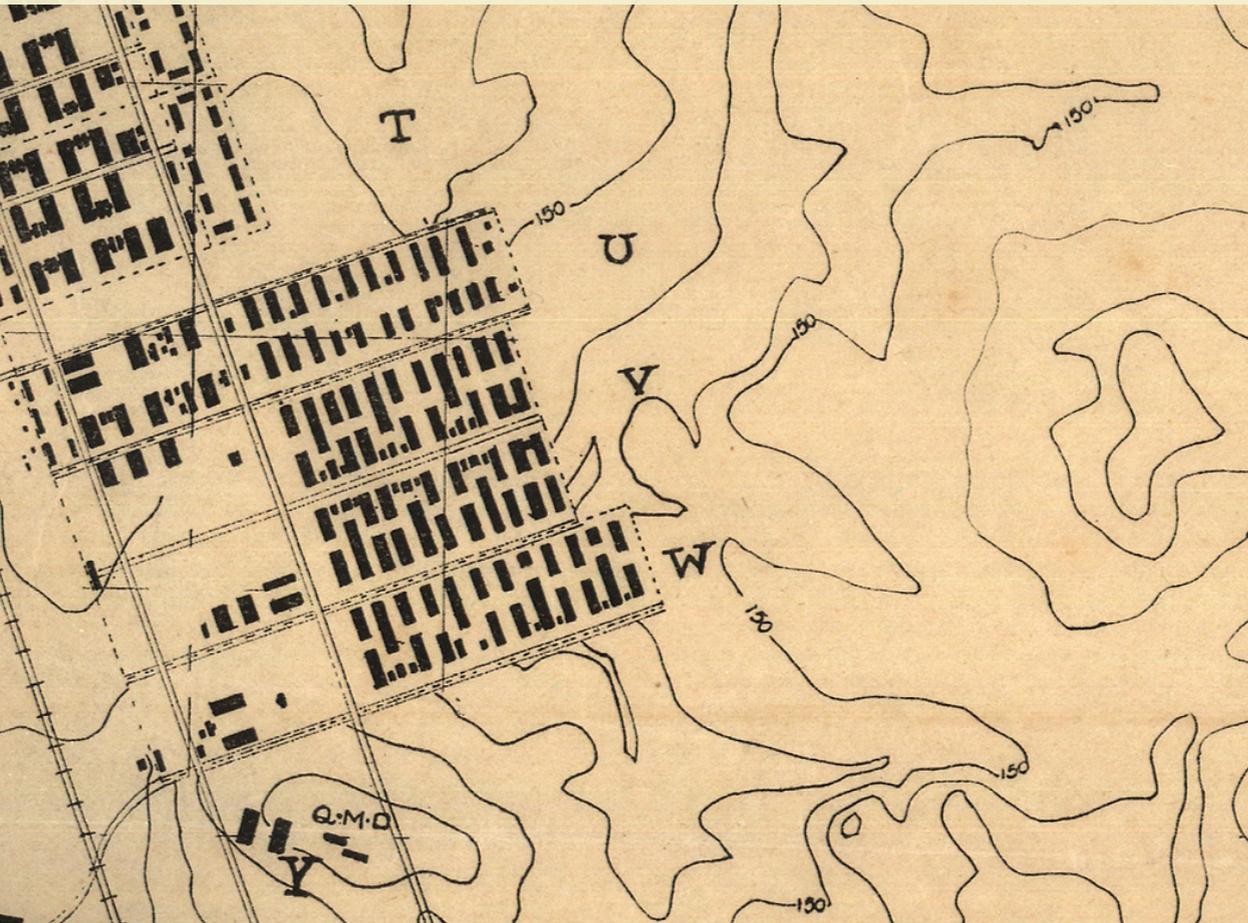
I was a member of the garrison staff who had assembled for our regular weekly staff meeting. The meeting was underway when, at around 9:30 a.m., John Nance interrupted the discussions to inform us that a plane had crashed into the World Trade Center.

We all assumed this would turn out to be some sort of accident. Nothing more than a "pilot error" caused by someone who veered off course.

Minutes later, someone else interrupted the meeting to say the crash was a possible terror attack. Needless to say, the meeting abruptly ended. Within the hour, the Installation Emergency Operations Center activated our 24/7 operating status while the installation's Force Protection Condition was immediately elevated from Condition Normal to Delta.

Throughout the rest of the day, a solemn pale clouded the staff. Everyone was glued to a television, contacting family members, searching for any new information. I was unable to leave the EOC since I was the Antiterrorism/Force Protection Officer at the time. My wife, Fran, called several times during the day to see if I was alright. She had been receiving calls from relatives who wondered where I was. They knew I worked for the Army and thought I could possibly be working at the Pentagon when American Airlines flight 77 crashed. I, along with several others from the staff, spent the night at the installation reviewing plans and tightening security. After 16 years, we still relive the grim events of that day and reflect on a way of life that was taken from us, and will never return again.

THE SIXTIES AND VIETNAM





FIRST ARMY

While First Army didn't arrive on Fort Meade until 1964, the unit's connection to the installation started long before that. Activated in 1918, it was under the direction of a commander who would serve with distinction at Fort Meade. Gen. John J. Pershing commanded First Army in its infancy and led the unit while First Army engaged in two significant WWI battles—the Saint Mihiel battles East of Verdun, as well as the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

First Army also mobilized and engaged in significant battles during WWII as well as the Korea and Vietnam conflicts.

On Nov. 19, 1964, the Department of the Army announced that First and Second Armies would merge and be known as First Army. On Jan. 1, 1966, First Army was relocated from Fort Jay, New York, to Fort Meade, Maryland, with a former private, Lt. Gen. William Train, in command.

First Army's geographical boundary was enlarged to include units in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C. These were under the control of the XXI U.S. Corps, located at the Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania. More than 71,000 active military personnel were assigned to First Army when the move to Fort Meade was completed.

Because the Vietnam War continued to escalate, First Army was involved with a new concept called the Selected Reserve Force. During past wars/crises, it took more than five months of training, after mobilization, for the Reserve Component unit to be deployable. Under the Selected Reserve Force, units doubled their training time during unit assemblies in order to shorten the time it would take to mobilize. One-third of the total SRF fell under First Army responsibility.

Lt. Gen. Train retired in May 1967 and was succeeded by Lt. Gen. Jonathan Seaman, a veteran of WWII and the Korean conflict. One of the major problems confronting First Army in 1967 was civil unrest with the war in Vietnam. The unpopularity of the war and rioting led to First Army soldiers being used to keep the peace when 35,000 demonstrators converged on the Pentagon.

In 1973, First Army's focus was switched to improving

By W. Wayne Marlow

the readiness of Reserve Component soldiers. While at Fort Meade, First Army trained, and mobilized Reserve Component soldiers for the Persian Gulf War.

First Army relocated to Fort Gillem, Georgia, in 1995.

First Army returned to Fort Meade with a new mission: to serve as the training, readiness and mobilization component for Army Reserve and Army National Guard units primarily preparing them for deployments to Iraq or Afghanistan. After some reorganization, First Army Division East was activated March 7, 2007, establishing their headquarters at Fort Meade and was comprised of a mix of active duty, reserve and National Guard soldiers and civilians.

On Dec. 9, 2015, First Army Division East cased its colors and once again, moved away from Fort Meade, this time heading to Fort Knox, Kentucky.

(Pg. 191) Members of Second Army standing ready in jeeps and tanks.

(Left and below) One of the first permanent buildings constructed on Fort Meade, Building 4551 on Llewellyn Avenue, has served as headquarters for First Army and Second Army. Now it serves as the headquarters of the garrison command.



WOMENS RIGHTS FOR WACs

By Robyn Dexter

Museum, the official museum dedicated to telling the story of Army women. The National Archives holds the official records of the WAC, and all of these places are open to the public.

(Left) The Army Garrison WAC Company in formation, March 29, 1957.

(Inset) Col. Westray Battle Boyce, Director of the WAC inspects troops Aug. 30, 1945.

(Below) A group of WACs at Fort Meade, Sept. 14, 1955.

The role of the Women's Army Corps continued to evolve in Vietnam. Not only were women in uniform engaged in the normal administrative and intelligence functions but were instrumental in setting up a Vietnamese Women's Armed Forces Corps. It is perhaps indicative of the time that Brig. Gen. Ben Sternberg's requirements for the WAC officer leading that program were to be "fully knowledgeable in all matters pertaining to the operation of a WAC school...intelligent, an extrovert, and beautiful."

In 1965, Gen. William Westmoreland asked for an expansion of the WAC detachment at Military Assistance Command, Vietnam in Saigon and Lt. Gen. Engler asked to bring a detachment to his headquarters at United States Army Vietnam, which moved to Long Binh in 1968. Women also served in Qui Nhon and Cam Rahn Bay. About 700 WACs served in Vietnam from 1965 to 1972, formally standing down on Sept. 21, 1972.

Once again, the future of the WAC was in question.

As social mores in the late 50s and 60s changed, the regulations governing the WACs, began to reflect the changes of society. Regulations about marriage, pregnancy, uniform standards, public perception of the military, promotion potential, and women's rights all flexed in relation. Gen. Elizabeth Hoisington, the first female general in the Army, felt that these changes led to a decline in the standards upheld by the WAC, but those policies were perceived as outmoded. Her successor, Gen. Mildred Bailey, received direction to update the image. Even with changes in uniforms, policies, and expansion of educational and career opportunities, the end of the WAC was looming. By 1975, the final director, Gen. Mary Clarke, noted that plans were underway for the disestablishment. On Oct. 20, 1978, Department of the Army issued General Order 20, moving women into the Regular Army.

This history is not gone, if one is looking for it. Many women have written books about their experiences in the WAC. Department of the Army has an online exhibit of women's history. The Fort Meade Museum has a collection about the WAC detachment, especially during WWII. Fort Lee, Virginia, is home to the U.S. Army Women's



WAAC/WAC Regulations

Regulations governing women in uniform changed, opening the door for more rank and possibilities.

Regulations from WAAC/WAC WWII-era:

- No rank above that of Lieutenant Colonel
- No command over men unless specifically ordered to do so.
- Until 1944, husbands of WACs could not receive allowances or housing benefits. After 1944, spouse benefits required proof that the wife/WAC provided more than 50 percent of family's financial support.
- WACs who became pregnant were discharged for "unsuitability."
- Until 1944, barring some specific instances, Veteran WACs were not authorized to receive maternity care if they became pregnant after discharge.

Regulation changes through the Vietnam era

- Restrictions on rank, promotion and retirement were removed in November 1968
- Women could be in command of men except in combat units.
- Waivers for pregnancy and dependent children were authorized
- Husbands and children were eligible for dependency benefits and allowances.
- Women's basic training changed to provide training in regular soldier skills like weapons training, field exercises, land navigation, etc.

(Photo) WAC Detachment, Medical Section, November 1944.



PEACE, LOVE AND THE 6TH ACR

By Col. Robert J. Kennedy, III, (Ret.)

I was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1966 after completing the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Program at The College of William and Mary. My two-year entry on active duty was delayed until May 13, 1967, while I attended graduate school.

My Army service branch was Armor and my first unit assignment was as an Armored Cavalry Officer assigned to the 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment stationed at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. I joined the Regiment directly after completing the Armor Officer Basic Course at Fort Knox, Kentucky, and arrived late in the summer of 1967. I was assigned to 1st Platoon, C Troop, 1st Squadron, 6th ACR.

The 6th ACR was reactivated just prior to my assignment for the purpose of relieving the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment that was then serving in the Republic of Vietnam. Before we could relieve them, we needed to train at the troop, squadron and regimental levels but the regiment was under staffed and short of equipment.

While the 2nd and 3rd Squadrons were sent to Camp Drum, New York, for their training, 1st Squadron went to Camp Pickett, Virginia, a Virginia National Guard training base near Blackstone. It was a convenient location since we borrowed much of our equipment, such as the M48 tanks, M55 howitzers, Armored Personnel Carriers and jeeps from the Guard.

By 1967, the U.S. had been in Vietnam for a couple of years and there were growing anti-war protests occurring throughout the country. Because of that, the Army began to include Civil Defense and Riot Control training as a regular part of the overall training program. As it turned out, it was training we would soon need.

While we were in the field, we received an alert to return to Fort Meade and ready ourselves for a mission to provide security to the Pentagon in preparation for a planned march. The march on Oct. 21, 1967, was led by Dr. Benjamin Spock, an outspoken critic of the war also known for his books on child rearing. They expected a large turnout.

The 1st Squadron withdrew from the field and motor marched from Camp Pickett to Fort Meade only to be

told upon arrival that the uniform our troops would wear for the mission would be Class A dress and not the fatigues we were currently wearing. Commercial busses were chartered and the entire 1st Squadron was sent back to Camp Pickett to obtain the proper uniform.

Once back to Fort Meade, preparations were made and the Squadron moved to the underground parking garage at the Pentagon. Included in our convoy were APCs with mounted .50 caliber machine guns.

Troops were staged in hallways in the basement of the Pentagon. Shortly after arriving at the Pentagon I was approached by Capt. Phillip Entrekin, my troop commander. He was escorting Maj. Gen. Carl C. Turner the Provost Marshall General. Capt. Entrekin motioned me to come over and explained that I was to assemble my platoon and accompany Maj. Gen. Turner.

Maj. Gen. Turner took me to the Mall entrance of the Pentagon where there was an uncommitted Military Police Company. He detached a platoon of MP soldiers and placed them under my command. I now commanded twice the size of a normal platoon. Maj. Gen. Turner then took me out of the building onto the landing and briefed me on what he wanted me to do. While he was explaining the mission, a second floor window opened and, a white haired officer stuck his head out and said, "Carl, I'm on the phone with the old man and he is coming over and so we need to seal off that road."

The white haired officer was Gen. Harold K. Johnson, the army chief of staff, and the "old man" he was referring to was President Lyndon Baines Johnson.

For a Second lieutenant this was an unusually short chain of command: President to Chief of Staff of the Army to Provost Marshall General to me, 2nd Lt. Kennedy!

Turner made sealing off the road my mission. I pointed out that the road had nothing that I could use to prevent demonstrators from going around my flanks. Use of concertina wire was not authorized. Never the less, my mission remained unchanged, so I assembled my soldiers and proceeded to the roadway.

On the roadway, we established a line formation on the road facing a massive crowd and as expected, the crowd



started to flow around my flanks. At that point I went into “force protection” mode and ordered my soldiers to form a defensive square.

Once in this formation, the crowd surrounded us and we spent the next several hours with a peaceful, hippy-type crowd trying to entice my soldiers to break ranks and join the anti-war movement. Several times a “flower child” would attempt to hug or kiss one of my troops or to put flowers down the barrels of my soldier’s rifles. Fortunately, no soldier broke ranks and the flowers were quickly removed. This was a powerful image and was captured and reported both on TV and in the press. We remained surrounded for several hours until relieved by a larger military unit.

We remained at the Pentagon until the demonstration was over and the leaders and some of the protestors were arrested by U.S. Marshals. Later, I would learn the crowd participating in the protest on that day numbered 100,000.

We returned to Fort Meade and then convoyed back to Camp Pickett to continue our overseas deployment training/certification.

When our field training was completed, the Regiment returned to Fort Meade to continue preparations for overseas deployment. Preparations came to a halt when Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated on April, 4, 1968. In the ensuing riots that swept the nation, the 6th ACR was sent into Washington, D.C., to assist in restoring order. I was detached from the Regiment during this time and was a member of the First United States Army Marksmanship Unit and, if called upon, would supply trained marksmen for security purposes.

President Johnson faced increasing resistance to the war not only by citizens, but by members of his own party in Congress. One of the consequences of the unrest was that some military units scheduled to be sent to Vietnam were taken off the deployment list. One of those units was the 6th ACR. By this time there was not enough time remaining in my two-year active duty assignment for me to be sent to Vietnam.

A Close Call

I served most of the remainder of my time with the 6th ACR as the Regimental Liaison Officer at Camp Pickett. In this capacity I was responsible for maintaining a Squadron set of tactical equipment, tanks, howitzers, APCs, as well as garrison equipment. One Squadron at

a time would bring in their troopers and use the Camp Pickett equipment to maintain proficiency in gunnery and tactics.

It was while I was at Camp Pickett that the 6th ACR became one of the first Army units to “live fire” a Shillelagh missile from the Sheridan Armored Reconnaissance Assault Vehicle.

The M551 is a lightweight, armored reconnaissance vehicle mistakenly called a “tank.” These vehicles were supposed to replace the three M48 or M60 tanks assigned to an Armored Cavalry Platoon. The M551 had the ability to fire a caseless 152 mm conventional round or a missile named the “Shillelagh.”

Due to the relatively short distance from Washington, D.C., many VIPs came to Camp Pickett to witness the firing. I was at the tank firing range that day stationed behind a set of bleachers for the VIPs. The bleachers were slightly behind the firing line to the right of the Sheridans.

When a Shillelagh is fired, the missile travels for almost half a mile before it can be acquired by the infrared guidance system. This resulted in many missiles impacting the ground before it could be aimed by the gunner. Once control is acquired, the gunner must guide the missile all the way to the target.

When the first missile was fired at Camp Pickett, the missile exited the tube and dropped below the gunner’s line of sight, which is normal and before the gunner could acquire control, the missile started climbing and arching back toward the firing line and toward the bleacher area which is not normal. Fortunately, the missile impacted down range but directly in front of the VIPs. Needless to say, things got tense for a while.

I finished the last few months of my active duty service in the Regimental Headquarters.

While I was assigned to the 6 ACR I held the following positions of Armored Cavalry Platoon Leader, Tank Company Platoon Leader, Tank Company Executive Officer, Officer-in-Charge First United States Army Pistol Team and Regimental Liaison Officer

After my two years of active duty was completed I was assigned to the Army Reserve to fulfill the remaining four years of my 6-year military service obligation.

After 27 years as a member of the Delaware National Guard, I retired in 1996 as a Colonel.

(Pg. 198) 6th Armored Cavalry Regiment troops in riot training. They would need those skills during anti-war protests, Oct. 21, 1967. (Below) 6th ACR soldiers stack empty 76mm shell casings for their M41 tank.





A 40-YEAR EXPERIENCE

By Bert L. Rice

By way of background, I was first assigned to First United States Army Headquarters at Fort Meade in January 1976. Upon arrival I was assigned to the Office of Training Evaluation which was directly under the purview of the First Army Chief of Staff. I served in this capacity from January 1976 to December 1978. I was then assigned to Iran during its revolution in January and February 1979 but that is an entirely different story!

After my evacuation from Iran on Feb. 20, 1979, I was assigned to the Office of the Chief of the Army Reserve in the Pentagon. However, my family continued to live in Odenton and I car pooled to the Pentagon daily. My association with Fort Meade continued as we used post facilities just as we do today.

My follow on assignment from the Pentagon was back to First U.S. Army, Fort Meade, where I was assigned as the Assistant Division Aviation Officer. We evaluated Guard and Reserve Component aviation operations.

I completed my 30-year Army career in 1989 as Senior Army Advisor to the Nevada Army National Guard and was stationed in Carson City, Nevada. We returned to Maryland in 1990 where we maintain our Maryland residence. I was employed as a Department of the Army civilian with the Fort Meade U.S. Army Garrison from April 2003 to May 2016.

During the past 40 years, 1976 to 2016, numerous changes have occurred: some were brought about by the Army through restructuring decisions; others by Base Realignment and Closure actions. There have been five BRAC actions: 1988, 1991, 1993, 1995 and 2005. All brought significant change. The first, in 1988, required Fort Meade to transfer 8,100 acres to the Department of the Interior. This acreage was added to the Patuxent Wildlife Refuge that was located just south of Fort Meade. With the added land, the Refuge increased from about 4,000 acres to over 12,000.

While the transfer of land was a boon to PWR, the resulting loss of valuable maneuver areas made training for both Maryland Guard and Reserve units a challenge. As the Director of Reserve Component Support for the garrison in 1985 I can attest to the negative impact the

lack of training options had on many Reserve component units. Planning and logistical support as well as the cost of training increased dramatically as units were forced to travel long distances to accomplish the same types of training they once could have conducted at Fort Meade.

The 1991, 1993 and 1995 BRAC actions also resulted in some significant changes, the most notable being downsizing of Kimbrough Army Hospital to the Kimbrough Ambulatory Care Center. I have often thought how wonderful it would be if Fort Meade patients could receive the same level of care at Kimbrough instead of having to travel all the way to Walter Reed or now the new medical center at Bethesda. So, this BRAC has had long-term medical impacts on local service members and their families and retirees. In my opinion, the changes did not have a beneficial outcome.

In 1976, there were three sizable battalions at Fort Meade: the 519th MP Battalion, and the 85th Medical Battalion and a rather large Headquarters Command Battalion. The Medical and MP Battalions were deployed during Desert Shield/Desert Storm. Both units returned from that deployment but were soon deactivated or reassigned. The impact of losing these battalions was that there were far fewer soldiers available to perform the various housekeeping and support functions as before. Even though the number of military service members is greater today, they are performing real-world missions every day and are not available to support at the same level as in prior years.

The face of the installation has changed dramatically. While the First Army Headquarters building, Pershing Hall, was quite new, being completed in 1973/74, the remainder of the installation still had more than 100 WWI and WWII buildings, both barracks and administrative types. Nearly all of these old buildings have been demolished and many replaced with new structures.

To get an idea of how the installation looked at one time, the buildings along Ernie Pyle are good examples. At one time, the street was lined with old buildings and today it has new buildings for Directorate of Family Morale Welfare and Recreation activities, Military

Entrance Processing Station, 55th Signal, the Defense Courier Service, Office of Personnel Management, 902nd, Defense Adjudication Activities, Modular buildings for KACC, and two new Child Development Centers.

Most people don't know that the Commissary was once located along Rock Avenue and was housed in what was formally a horse stable. It was quite an experience to shop there! Also during this period, a new Commissary, Post Exchange and Officers Club, now Club Meade, were constructed.

The two 18-hole golf courses no longer exist. Gigantic buildings have consumed the golf courses, like the million square foot Defense Information Systems Agency complex, Defense Media Activity, and most recently the massive East Campus construction project to accommodate the recapitalization for NSA, the newly established U.S. Cyber Command and several military service cyber elements.

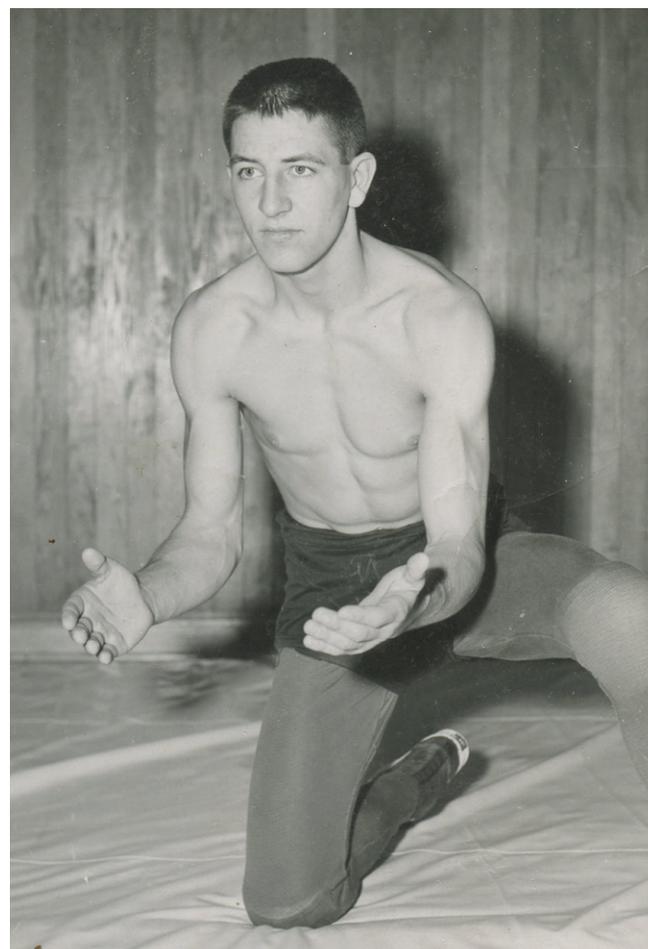
Several renovation projects have been completed and projects now underway have and will continue to improve efficiency and effectiveness of units that perform their missions here. Access onto and off the installation will be improved with infrastructure projects that either have been or will be funded. Traffic congestion and ways to mitigate it remain a concern but efforts are underway to address these types of issues.

Another major change has been the privatization of facility maintenance functions formerly performed by the Directorate of Public Works, family housing and more recently enlisted apartments, transient lodging, water and sewer services, and gas and electric facilities. Most have proven beneficial to the installation.

Aside from the physical changes, Fort Meade, at one time an Army post focused on soldiers, is now an Army post that is home to every branch of military service. Today, the overall atmosphere and environment has changed from a training and maneuver force-focused atmosphere of a traditional Army post, to a place where the most high-tech, cutting-edge technology is deployed on the new warfare domain of cyberspace. The installation has morphed from being what we considered a troop installation to something more like a college campus. In fact, a former Maryland Senator was credited as one of the first to call it the Fort Meade campus. The feeling that one gets when working and/or visiting Fort Meade is

more relaxed now.

As much as the installation may transform, military tradition ties the decades together through activities that will never change. Traditions like formation runs when units come together in the pre-dawn hours to double-time around the installation to the music of cadence calls. And while the uniforms may change, other activities like changes of command, changes of responsibility and retirement events held on the McGlachlin Parade Field or at the McGill Training Center will always occur. Even with all the changes, Fort George G. Meade is still a wonderful place to work, live, play and stay!



HE MODELED THEM ALL

By Merle T. Cole

The acronym LDRSHIP encompasses the Seven Core Army Values—loyalty, duty, respect, selfless service, honor, integrity and personal courage. The Fort Meade Museum's Army Values web site chose Capt. Dean K. Phillips to model integrity. But as both a soldier and an advocate for fellow veterans, Capt. Phillips truly modeled all seven values.

Phillips had just graduated from Ohio University in 1967 when he received a draft notice. Instead of entering law school, which would both extend his student deferment and permit him to fulfill his military obligation as an officer, he enlisted in the Army. Phillips refused a commission "out of a desire to serve in the ranks." After completing the airborne, air assault, and Ranger courses, he deployed to Vietnam with 3rd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division in November 1967.

In Vietnam, Phillips served with the brigade's long-range reconnaissance platoon and found himself in several intense, bloody fights. In one combat action, he was "the sole survivor, having been shot and left for dead by the North Vietnamese." During his November 1967-November 1968 tour, he was awarded two Silver Star Medals, two Bronze Star Medals, a Purple Heart, an Air Medal and an Army Commendation Medal.

On returning to civilian life, Phillips earned a law degree at the University of Denver. His Vietnam experiences had left him convinced that the war "was being fought by men at the bottom of the nation's socio-economic ladder." He was determined that they would attain full veteran's benefits, and worked tirelessly as an advocate of veteran rights in Colorado.

Phillips' passion and commitment soon brought national recognition. In 1975 he became chairman of the board of the National Association of Concerned Veterans, and in the following year was named "Outstanding Young Man of America" by the U.S. Jaycees. In 1977 he was appointed to the Veterans Administration office of general counsel in Washington, D.C., becoming special assistant to the administrator in 1981. As VA liaison with veteran's organizations, Phillips crafted policies addressing benefits, veteran's preference and upgrading discharges.

His office door carried a "Fasten Seat Belts" sign to forewarn visitors of his passionate advocacy. He provided frequent congressional testimony, worked to establish the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, and was active in groups ranging from Vietnam Veterans Against the War to the Disabled American Veterans. In 1984 he left the VA to serve as national judge advocate of the Military Order of the Purple Heart. His extensive work on behalf of veterans was later eulogized in the Congressional Record.

Although Phillips strongly opposed what he saw as inequities in selective service laws, and believed the country's involvement in Vietnam a mistake, he was a patriot who continued to believe in the importance of military service. In 1980 he received a commission as captain of Infantry in the U.S. Army Reserve, and in January 1981 joined the 11th Special Forces Group (Airborne) at Fort Meade.

Paratroopers need a drop zone to maintain their parachuting proficiency. DZs initially available to Meade troopers either closed or were threatening to close. There were few suitable areas within reservation boundaries because the post was small. Much otherwise usable acreage was consumed by designated impact areas or blocked by power lines. But eventually a natural clearing in Training Area W, just southwest of Tipton Army Air Field was chosen and approved by the post commander. On June 28, 1980, members of the Centurion Sky Diving Team, mostly 11th SFGA troopers, made the first jump onto the new DZ.

Proximity to the airport was allowed short turn-around times and maximum use of helicopters in supporting jump missions. Army helicopters were necessary because the DZ was too short for static line jumping from faster-flying Air Force troop carriers. The latter were also more likely to interfere with nearby Baltimore-Washington International Airport airspace.

On Sept. 1, 1982, Capt. Phillips was appointed commanding officer of the 11th Signal Company. This unit was "suffering from poor discipline, low morale and a lack of motivation. Through his dynamic leadership, personal example, job knowledge and desire to excel



... [Phillips] turned the unit around.” The 11th’s CO declared, “Dean’s troops truly worshiped him and some of the former members who had resigned in protest even sought to rejoin the unit.” For his outstanding leadership through the spring of 1985, Phillips was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal.

After a five-year struggle against cancer, Capt. Phillips, aged only 42, died on Aug. 22, 1985, and was interred with full honors in Arlington National Cemetery four days later. On Jan. 6, 1986, the 11th SFGA CO requested designation of the previously unnamed DZ in memory of Capt. Phillips. The colonel noted that Phillips had “actively directed the conduct of an airborne operation on the Fort Meade DZ on Aug. 17, 1985, “five days before his death.” The Beret, the group’s quarterly newspaper, added: “As stated to those close to him, [Phillips] actually wished to die on the drop zone.” First U.S. Army headquarters concurred on March 13, and the DZ was officially named on Sept. 25, 1986. The 11th held a ceremony to install a bronze commemorative plaque at the northwest corner of the DZ.

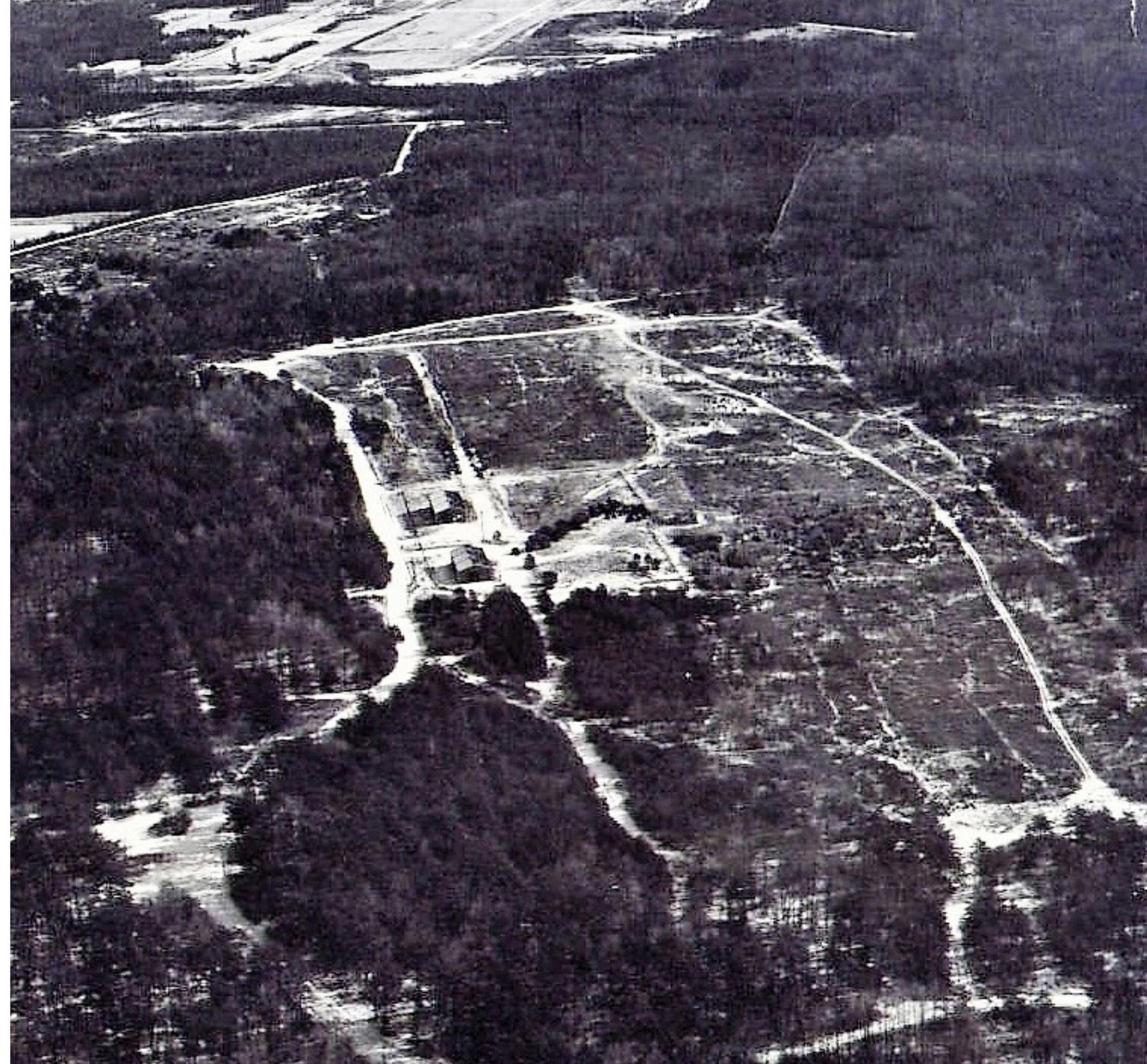
With the end of the Cold War, Fort Meade’s principal mission was refocused from Reserve Component training support to supporting information, intelligence and cyber operations. The installation’s large maneuver areas became redundant, and, following demilitarization, the Department of Defense transferred 8,100 acres to the Department of the Interior’s U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1991. Interior consolidated the acreage into its adjacent Patuxent Research Refuge (established in 1936) and designated it North Tract. During the same timeframe, a political decision to reduce Reserve Component Special Forces strength led to deactivation of the 11th and 12th SFGAs, effective Sept. 14, 1994.

North Tract was opened to the public for hiking, hunting, fishing and other recreational activities. Visitors ambling along Whip-Poor-Will Trail came across the neglected and deteriorated DZ memorial marker. Inquires at the Visitor Center resulted in contact with the Vietnam Veterans of America Dean K. Phillips Memorial Chapter 227, located in Arlington, Virginia. The chapter funded replacement of the old marker with a larger bronze plaque, installed on the former Phillips DZ on Aug. 26,

2006. The plaque stands as fitting tribute to Capt. Phillips as an exemplar of Army Core Values.

(Pg. 206) Phillips (on right) and other Colorado chapter of Vietnam Veterans Against the War members at a press conference. (Denise Phillips Sarigianopoulos).

(Below) Capt. Dean K. Phillips, date unknown but probably early 1970s. (Frank Phillips). (Right) An early view of the DZ later named for Capt. Phillips, looking to the northeast. Note runway of Tipton Army Air Field visible in the background. (Walter “Doc” Roberts).



I WANT TO BE A SOLDIER

*I want to be a soldier
And fight for the U.S.A.
I want to greet Old Glory, too,
She'll never pass away.*

*I want to wear the uniform
That stands for liberty,
I want to fight for freedom
That gladdens you and me.*

*I want to train my very best
And fight the Axis foe,
I want to carry them the fight
With forward blow by blow.*

*I want to smite the foemen
"till one by one they fall,
And bring the world once more to
peace,
With freedom and with hope for all.*

*Pvt. Clarence T. Clemmons
Headquarters Company
116th Infantry (WWI)*





KELLY POOL TO BURBA LAKE

By Lida-M H. Payne

Gen. Edwin H. Burba, deputy commanding general, First Army, at Fort Meade, was a man ahead of his time in loving his community and the environment. An avid hiker, skier and owner of horses, Burba enjoyed natural settings, green space and respected the environment. He lived across from what was then called Kelly Pool in the late 1960s to early 1970s, a time when the carcasses of dead birds could often be seen floating in the lake. Burba remained involved with the installation and often said he was determined to preserve Kelly Pool as a natural lake and wildlife area. He worked closely with Department of Public Works to employ measures to improve the lake that are still in use today.

Gen. Burba was close friends of my parents Col. and Mrs. Carl G. Witte. They enjoyed numerous recreational vacations together and shared their love for the outdoors. In Oct. 29, 1970, I was a college student watching the news and heard the tragic story of Gen. Burba's death. He was traveling to Morehead, Kentucky, through heavy rain and fog when the twin-engine plane he was riding in went down, killing him along with two chief warrant

officers. His aide was critically wounded in the accident.

My parents called me immediately, wanting to spare me learning of the accident from the news. Even though the call came late, we still reminisced about our family friend. They had Gen. Burba's walking stick in their home resting against the wall. That stick now sits in my home as a gentle reminder of what a wonderful man he was, how he touched our family's lives and those he served. Kelly Pool's name changed to Burba Lake in honor of Gen. Burba.

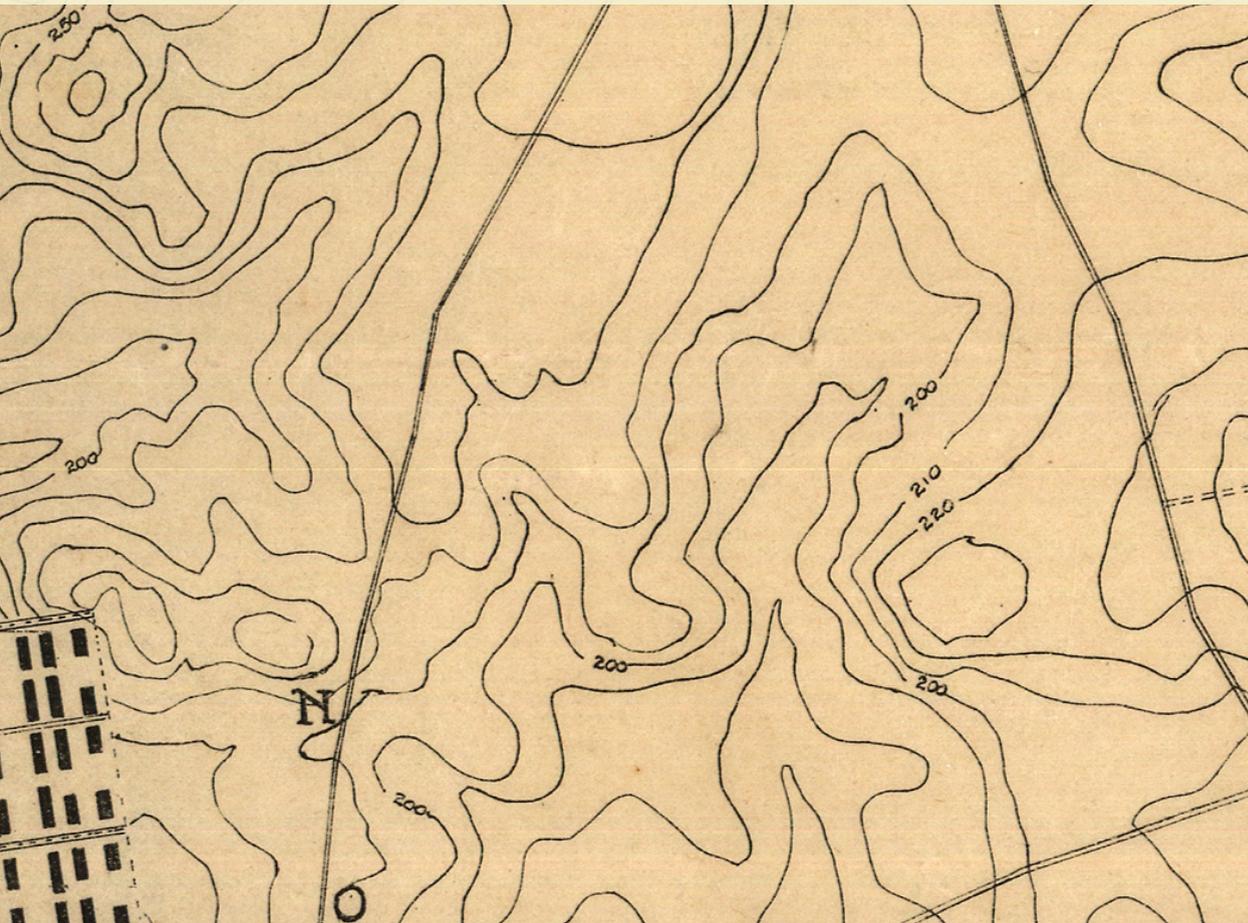
(Pg. 210–211) 6th ACR fires their 76mm gun during night exercises in an M41 tank.

(Above left) Burba Lake is stocked with fish each year and is the location of the annual Fishing Rodeo fishing contest. (Lower left) The man-made Kelly Pond, now Burba lake, was drained and cleaned in 1998 in an effort to restore its environmental balance.

(Below) Burba cottage, constructed in 1937, is still a venue for parties, meetings and other events.



THE EIGHTIES AND NINETIES





SOLDIERS WITH RED NAMEPLATES

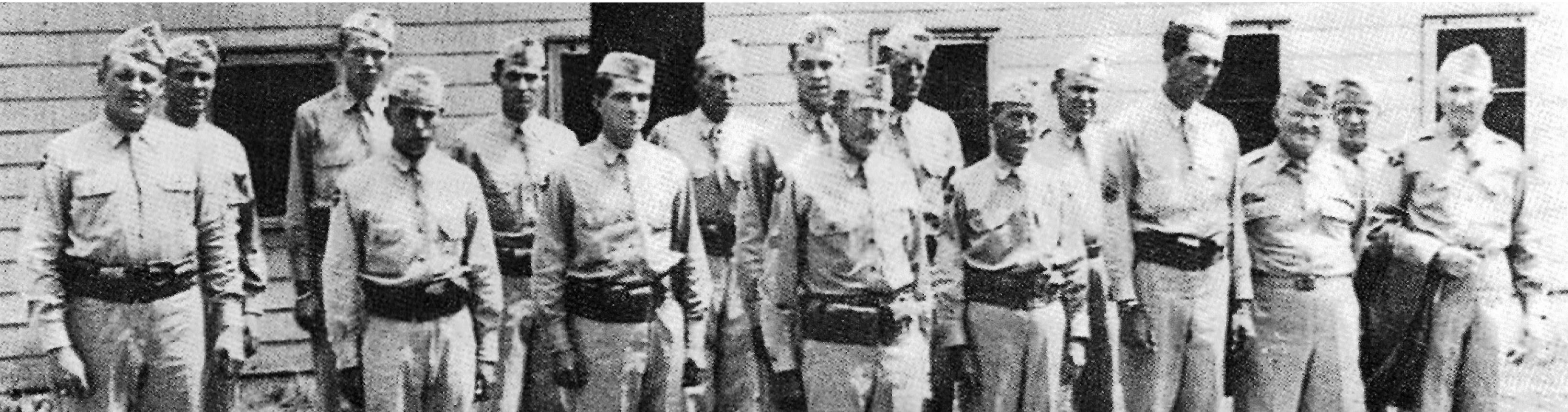
By Merle T. Cole

Today, it's just an unimpressive tree- and shrub-covered lot at the intersection of Chamberlin Avenue and 6th Street. But some two decades ago, T-384—a typical “temporary” two-story WWII-vintage wooden barracks—stood on this spot. Post residents and visitors may have noticed some distinctly “old” soldiers hovering around T-384, wearing old-style green fatigues, or “Class As” sporting red, rather than black, plastic nameplates. The curious observers probably didn't recognize Maryland State Guardsmen on break from a training session.

A bit of background is in order. Like most other states, Maryland created a State Defense Force to serve in the absence of its National Guard in both World Wars. During 1917–1920 and 1941–1947, this force was designated Maryland State Guard. In WWII, the MDSG held its annual summer training encampments at Fort Meade. With the advent of the “Total Force” doctrine and short-

notice activation of National Guard units, many states reestablished their SDFs. Maryland did so on July 1, 1983. The State Guard designation was retained initially, then changed to Maryland Defense Force in September 1988.

This all-volunteer force attracted a wide range of men and women—from retired “lifers” to those having zero military experience. Lt. Cols. Bob Cook and Bill Gillette of the 2nd (Chesapeake) Brigade headquarters in Annapolis strongly believed a minimal degree of commonality was essential for a competent force. They developed a 40-hour Basic Orientation Course aimed primarily at non-prior service personnel, but which veterans could attend as a “refresher.” The two colonels arranged for instructors from First Army, Army National Guard, Army Reserve and the State Guard itself. Topics included school of the soldier, MDSG missions and organization, American military history, military law,



light weapons, civil disturbances and demolitions. The Fort Meade commander assisted by making building T-384 available as a weekend training site. The first BOC students graduated in November 1986.

Based on the success of the initial BOC, the Maryland Adjutant General approved creation of a permanent "School Brigade" in August 1987. Colonels Cook and Gillette were assigned as commandant and deputy commandant, respectively. A November working conference firmed up Training Command details by preparing tables of organization; BOC, Advanced Course, and Command and Staff Course content; and first and second year development goals.

The new command was fortunately staffed by motivated, high-quality Guardsmen who "hit the bricks running." Lt. Col. Mike Mulqueen directed the first Advanced Course in November 1988. And 1989 proved a banner year. The Training Command was activated on Jan. 1, officially designated Detachment 1 (Training Command), Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, MDDF. Then Lt. Col. Chuck Chambers kicked off the first C&S Course in February. Sessions were held at the Henson Scout Reservation near Sharptown, in addition to the usual T-384 and Pikesville Military Reservation venues. Colonel Gillette replaced Cook as commandant in 1990, and additional BOC and Advanced Courses were

presented at Fort Meade.

But in February 1993, the MDDF was notified that it would have to vacate T-384, which was scheduled for demolition as part of a post-wide razing of outdated structures. There being no other facilities readily available on the installation, Training Command lost its Fort Meade connection and switched its home to Pikesville Military Reservation. A year later, Training Command was subordinated to the HHD G-3, and eliminated as a separate unit in an October 1995 reorganization.

Meanwhile, back at the fort, demolition of old T-384 had been completed in September 1994.

(Pg. 215) Soldiers stand in formation during the 704th Military Intelligence change of command ceremony, Sept. 1993. (Pg. 216 above) 1st Lt. Bob Cassilly (left) drilling Basic Orientation Course students in 1986. (Pg 216 lower) Headquarters element, 5th Battalion (Infantry), Maryland State Guard, at Fort Meade encampment in 1945. At left is Lt. Col. Bill Jones, battalion commander. 1st Sgt. Charles Barton stands in front. The 5th was an Eastern Shore outfit. (Below) Col. Bill Gillette, deputy commandant; Lt. Col. Mike Mulqueen, advanced course director; and Col. Bob Cook, commandant. (Right) 10A and 10B: Having served its purpose faithfully, T-384 was finally demolished during FGGM renovation activity in August-September 1994.





DEDICATION OF CONSTITUTION PARK

By Robert Johnson, SoundOff!

A marker was unveiled which still stands at the end of the sidewalk which leads from the front face of the pentagon to its center point. The plaque reads:

Dedicated Sept. 14, 1986, to commemorate the Bicentennial of the Annapolis Convention, Sept. 11-14, 1786.

Delaware, New York, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States; Warren E. Burger, Chairman Department of the Army, John O. Marsh, Jr, Secretary of the Army.

(Left above) An annual Constitution Park event, the Army Field Band plays their annual summer concert series. This photo, from 2016. (left below) Constitution Park is a relaxing place to sit and reflect. (Left below) Dedication marker. (Below) The fountain at Constitution Park.

Fort Meade's Constitution Park was dedicated Sept. 14, 1986, to commemorate the Bicentennial of the Annapolis Convention. The Annapolis Convention had been held Sept. 11 to 14, 1786, with the intention of modifying the Articles of Confederation. Only five state delegations were able to get to Annapolis on time so they didn't have a quorum and were thus unable to alter the Articles in any way. Still they met and discussed the problems and in the end issued a report calling for a convention of all the states in Philadelphia the following May. The purpose of that convention would be to write a new governing document. Said convention did indeed take place and it was there the Constitution of the United States was written.

Thus as the bicentennial of the adaptation of the Constitution neared, a range of events were planned to mark various milestones along the path leading to its acceptance. The kick-off event was held at Fort George G. Meade because "The Army Sponsored the event in its capacity as executive agency for the Federal Commission of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, chaired by former Chief Justice Warren Burger. The Army took the forefront because of the heritage it shares with the development of the Constitution. Seven of the 12 representatives at the Annapolis Convention were Army veterans of the Revolutionary War. Twenty-three of the men who ultimately signed the Constitution were Army veterans."

It was at that event that Justice Burger and Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh Jr. dedicated the ground now known as Constitution Park on Fort Meade. Soil from each of the five states whose delegates attended the Annapolis Convention was used to plant a white oak at each point on the pentagon-shaped walkway. Justice Burger and Secretary Marsh ceremoniously ladled out a bit of the soil at each tree.

All of the articles in our file from Soundoff! and Soldiers Magazine refer to the pentagon-shaped walkway and immediate vicinity as Constitution Park, although we have no memorialization paperwork showing proper staffing of the naming request.





AN INTERSECTION OF SERVICE AT FORT MEADE

By Martha McClary

My aunt, Dorothy Ferrari Wilton, was the first in her family to enlist in the Army during WWII. Her service in the Women's Army Corps would bring her to Fort Meade where she served throughout the war. Little did I know that 42 years later, our paths would intersect at Fort Meade where I would spend the next 32 years working for the installation.

Aunt Dorothy became a WAC, the best I can determine, in 1941, or 1942 while in her early twenties. While serving in uniform, she became part of the Third Service Command, a Special Services unit headquartered in Baltimore.

It made sense for her to be part of the Special Services since it was the entertainment branch of the Army. My mother's family members were a musically talented bunch and Aunt Dorothy was no exception. She had a beautiful voice and played the piano. Special Services soldiers were trained in all phases of the entertainment and recreation field by attending the Recreational Officer School that opened on Fort Meade, in Apr. 1, 1942.

I first arrived at Fort Meade in 1984 with my husband, Don and son, Don Jr., when my husband was assigned to be the deputy Public Affairs Officer for the base. I recall that one of the jobs Don tackled was to automate the Public Affairs Office, bringing computers into their operations for the first time. It's hard to remember now what life was like before computers, let alone in a Public Affairs Office.

Our return to the states from Heidelberg, Germany left us with a bit of a culture shock. We transitioned from "stairwell" living and having neighbors and friends as surrogate family, to a single family home in suburbia, which my husband referred to as "big wheel heaven" for our son. Neighbors were friendly, but it was not the same as the bonds created overseas.

Don's orders kept him at Meade until he retired from the military, a change that prompted me to start thinking about helping with the family finances. I thought about using my degree in education to find substitute teaching work, but wasn't sure I wanted to tackle the hurdles of obtaining the required Maryland certificates to do so.

One day, Don came home from work and told me there were positions in an organization called Child Development Services. A position in which a background in education was a pre-requisite. One position was the Principal of the Part Day Pre-School on post. Another was as an Outreach Worker, working with the Family Child Care Program. I applied and interviewed for both positions. Being a relative unknown, the Pre-school Principal position was an ambitious consideration, but I applied all the same.

My husband said, "You can do that, Martha." With his encouragement, that was the first instance where I began, "spreading my wings" as I like to call it. Something I may not have done without his backing.

I was selected for the Outreach Worker position and started on Aug. 15, 1985. My office was on the second floor of a renovated WWII barracks, Building T- 3176, with no air conditioning. If you've spent any time living in Maryland in August, you know that the heat and humidity can be oppressive. The summer of 1985 was no exception. I couldn't understand why no one seemed to mind the heat. I soon learned the reason. The buildings were only used for administrative space in the summer, as the multiple WWII buildings housed pre-school programs which were only offered during the school year. The buildings had red siding and were affectionately referred to as "The Little Red Schoolhouse."

The designation of the "T" preceding the number was supposed to mean the building was temporary and only built to meet the demands of growing programs, whether it be child care or office space. Some of these temporary buildings still exist to this day.

I learned later, when my Aunt Dorothy came for a visit to Fort Meade that she had actually frequented T-800 when it was a Service Club.

Child Care Programs

Child Care Programs that were initiated during WWII stopped in 1945 and were replaced with "day care" and "preschool" programs that changed and improved throughout the years, serving hundreds of children from military families.

In 1982, while recognizing the role proper child care plays in the ability of a warrior to concentrate on the important work they do for the nation, the General Administrative Services conducted an extensive study of child care services. The results of the study became the basis for which the Department of Defense established DOD child care standards which were implemented across DOD for group size, adult/child ratios, staff training and nutritional guidelines. In 1989, Congress passed the Military Child Care Act. This provided much needed resources for a growing program, but also insisted on strict standards to ensure high quality care, a system of inspections and evaluations, expanded child abuse prevention and safety, and better pay and training for child care workers with increased wages tied to training completion and competency. In 2000, the National Women's Law Center published a report reflecting the "dramatic turnaround" in the military child care system and how lessons could be learned from the military system which was thought of as a "model for the nation".

I continued to work for MWR and witnessed the changes happening at Fort Meade and the Army in terms of child care and the significant transformation which occurred over the years. Fort Meade constructed two new Child Development Centers in 1993, a strong system of 60-70 Family Child Care Homes.

Child Care Homes, which are considered a "Center without walls." CDS merged with Youth Services in 1998 and became Child and Youth Services, expanding quality programs to infants through age eighteen.

I was fortunate to be selected as the Director of Family and Morale, Welfare in August 2009, twenty-four years after starting my career at Fort Meade.

Entertainment

One of the most ironic things is, my work as director of Family and MWR has a distinct parallel to my Aunt Dorothy's experience in the Women's Army Corps. The Special Services unit of my aunt's era was a precursor to today's DFMWR and offered many of the same programs. Like concerts, Farmers' Markets, and large scale events like our Red, White and Blue celebration. We sell tickets to local and non-local recreational venues such as Disney World, local dinner theaters, sporting events and movie theaters. The business programs provide entertainment choices via the Bowling Center with programs like

Karaoke, Trivia Nights, Open Mic Nights, New Year's Eve Parties, etc. Club Meade has social events such as Salsa Night, and Right Arm Nights. Our aim, like those of the Special Services unit, is to offer entertainment for all of the service members of Fort Meade.

Family Connection

While my aunt rarely talked about her service, she left a visual record of her time in uniform, in a scrapbook her daughter, Linda shared with me. The scrapbook tells the story of how Aunt Dorothy met and married Linda's father at Fort Meade. After her military service, Aunt Dorothy moved with her husband to Gary, Indiana, his hometown. They had a child together, Linda, but the marriage did not last and Aunt Dorothy returned to her small hometown of Smithfield, Illinois with a young child to face, what was described by my cousin, as, 'a shameful life as a divorced single mother.' I can only imagine that the mantle of unhappiness that my Aunt wore for many years was a result of how she thought the world viewed her. She exemplified the single working mother and for years worked at the local bank in Smithfield, Ohio.

But she must have been a strong woman. Something she demonstrated by being the first of my mother's three siblings to enlist during WWII. My Uncle Victor enlisted in the Navy in 1943 and my Uncle Bob became a soldier that same year. It was many years later that I understood and appreciated the significance of a picture of my grandparents' home with a banner of three stars in the window, representing the three siblings who had all volunteered to serve. In the picture, my oldest sister, Becky is standing on the sidewalk in front of their house. While she was the focus of the picture, the three star banner tells its own story.

During WWII, my sister and my mother lived with my father's parents, while my father served with the 79th Infantry Division. He landed on Utah Beach and was wounded with life threatening injuries on July 9, west of Cherbourg, France.

Sadly, my father, mother, uncles and Aunt Dorothy are no longer living to share their stories. I could only gather information from my cousin Linda Wilton and my uncles' widows. If anything I have learned from this project it is to capture the history of your family when you can. It is part of you and those who follow you.

(Pg. 222) Dorothy Ferrari Wilton served as a WAC at Fort Meade in either 1941 or 1942. She returned to Fort Meade in the 1990s to recreate her original poses at buildings which still stand here.

(Below) Becky Cooper Saha, about three years old in this picture, stands outside her grandmother's home with a Gold Star flag in the window. The three stars indicate three members of the family were serving during WWII. For this family, the first star was for Dorothy Ferrari Wilton (Right).





MUSINGS FROM THE AIRFIELD

By Dave Burget

Air Traffic control officers are much like Intensive Care Unit nurses. They are highly trained, but often sit with very little to do but monitor. The nature of the work requires a level of experience to be on hand for those minutes or even seconds that can mean the difference between life and death.

Tethered Flights

At the time, Tipton Airfield was organized under the Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization and Security, and because I had time for “other duties as assigned,” I was tasked with arranging the entertainment for the DPTMS Organizational Day, the annual summer picnic in 1991. Tipton was the perfect venue, so I decided it would be fun to hire a company to give us hot air balloon rides.

“Tethered Flights” which was just one man, arrived and unpacked his balloon. During set up the balloon pilot used the front bumper of his truck to attach his balloon and keep it immobile. John Nance was the DPTMS employee to get in the basket first with the pilot. As the pilot started the fire to heat the air, we all heard the whoosh as the fire shot up into the neck of the balloon. It was nearly completely inflated when a huge gust of wind caught the balloon and started dragging it sideways. The balloon tilted so much, that the wind continued to expand the inflatable until it lifted the front end of the truck off the ground! The wind continued gusting, until the whole truck was lifted and dropped as the balloon took off out of control.

As the balloon and the basket with John inside it traveled along the airfield, the balloonist pulled the emergency release cord which opened a flap at the top of the balloon to release the hot air out. We all looked on as we realized they were running out of open area and were fast approaching the surrounding trees. Even with the emergency release of air, the balloon, the basket and the truck all crash- bounced up and down until it finally came down in an open grassy area just short of the trees. At this point a terrified John Nance, and very angry balloonist leap out of the basket.

The balloonist detached his balloon from his truck, and

proceeded to pack his gear into his poor truck without a word...and left.

PETA and the elephant

Because my idea for the balloon ride was so good in theory, I was again tasked with providing entertainment for the following year’s organizational day. So this year I decided to find elephant to hire to give rides. It took me several days just to find such an animal and with the cajoling of 10 bucks from everyone in DPTMS, we cinched the deal.

But someone must have blabbed because somehow the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals found out about the plan.

The airfield began to receive calls from PETA activists who proceeded to verbally abuse the airfield personnel who in response, just hung up on them.

A couple days later the garrison commander called me to say that I needed to come visit him in his office. When PETA was unable to get the result they wanted from my staff, they had changed their target to the garrison commander. The commander had become concerned about all the free time enjoyed by the airport staff.

The elephant rides were cancelled, and I was not asked again to provide entertainment for any directorate, ever.

Open House

The Fort Meade Flying Club decided it wanted to host an open house. Plans for the open house included offering plane rides to the general public for \$20 each. The club made their plans, and advertised their event. Unfortunately, they didn’t notify me or the airfield staff until five days before their open house.

Of course there were all sorts of legal issues with offering plane rides. The plans blew up, leaving very little time to work a solution. There was only one way their plan could work and that was to enforce the only legal solution – all of the plane rides to the public could only be flown by instructor pilots.

The Fort Meade Flying Club

The following year, The Fort Meade Flying Club offered me a golf cart, partly as a make-up for last year, and partly

HOLLYWOOD'S HERE AGAIN

By Larry Heslin

his face with a handkerchief before the cameras final rolled.

Tipton AAF was chosen for the filming because the production company needed a location where the hangars bore a resemblance to the era in which the film is set, WWII. The airfield, in fact, is supposed to be what is now Andrews Air Force Base near Washington, around 1942.

Hanger 84 was used for more than just the backdrop for filming. Just after arriving the stars, extras and production crew sat eating a late lunch – inside the hanger. Mitchum was in his tee shirt. Despite the setting, the menu wasn't bad; a choice of filet of swordfish or lasagna for the entrée, with a fruit/vegetable salad buffet.

The repast was served from the dropdown side of a food trailer, and overseen by executive chef Wayne Serbu, based in Ontario, Canada, who just got finished doing the same thing on a movie starring Burt Reynolds.

He's been on movie sets for years so he isn't exactly star-struck. He had time to walk over to Tennant and ask her to pose with a group of hopeful and anxious soldiers, who put Serbu up to it.

The crew of the UH-1 Huey were soldiers from the U.S. Army Reserve from Georgia, at Fort Meade for annual training with the 11th Special Forces. Capt. Thomas M. Penland, Warrent Officer 1 David Miles and Spc. Brian C. Raynor were ecstatic when Tennant got up from her lunch and joined them at their helicopter for the snapshot.

The stars had just arrived from shooting scenes at the U.S. Naval Academy and had driven up in a caravan to fort Meade; lunch was a brief respite.

Executive producer and director Dan Curtis got them to work quickly afterward with makeup, setting up shots, rehearsals and finally actual "takes." Altogether, two scenes involving Mitchum, Tennant and Bochner were shot. The first involved Bochner, who plays Mitchum's son, arriving on a DC-3, called a R4D in the Navy at the time, from the South Pacific. Mitchum and Tennant are on hand to greet him. The second scene was shot inside the aircraft, supposedly in flight in daylight. By the time the scene got moving it was around 9 p.m. and dark. But, true to the reputation, movie magic prevailed and the

The B-25 Mitchell bomber swooped low and landed at Tipton Army Airfield here. A U.S. Navy R4D, better known in its civilian configuration as a DC-3, soon followed. Both WWII aircraft taxied and parked on the tarmac in front of Hanger 84.

Scenes from 1942? Not exactly.

With several big-name stars, and an entourage of scores of extras and some 22 vehicles, the movies came to Fort Meade.

The result was a fleeting glance at how a film is put together, during an afternoon which stretched into evening, then into night as set and camera placement, rehearsals and "takes" showed an order to what at first appeared to be total chaos.

Topping the list of stars who arrive Aug. 18 for the one-day shoot was Robert Mitchum who – yes, it has to be said – looks the same in person as on the screen. Victoria Tennant and Hart Bochner were co-stars in the scenes filmed at Tipton.

The cause of all this was the shooting of several scenes from the Dan Curtis Productions/ABC Circle Films production of "War and Remembrance," a sequel to the ABC television mini-series "The Winds of War," which was aired several years ago.

Perhaps 100 spectators from Fort Meade, cordoned off behind yellow police-line tape with not a bucket of popcorn in sight, braved the heat and boredom of waiting to catch a glimpse of the stars.

What most of the spectators learned was that the life of a star, on the job at least, isn't all glamor. Mitchum, Tennant and Bochner endured several rehearsals followed by what seemed like endless "takes" as they recited the same lines, embraced the same embraces and acted out the same emotions repeatedly.

As he stood in the 90-plus degree heat, on the tarmac reflecting the sun, Mitchum waited with his co-stars as cameras and reflectors were set up, repositioned, and sound checks were made again and again. "Don't hurry. We're all comfortable out here," he sarcastically remarked. Bochner was a little more direct. "I'm sweating like a pig out here," was his comment on the weather, as he wiped

it didn't sound like an emergency so I decided I would get to it in the morning.

When I arrived at work in the morning, I found a massive icicle that measured at least 90 feet tall and over 15 feet wide hanging from the side of the airfield tower. Fortunately the icicle melted without toppling the control tower.

(Pg. 226 above) Army Reserve 2005th MISO Co., trains at Tipton Airfield at Fort Meade. (Pg. 226 lower) Tipton airfield provided 24/7 support and aircraft services for transit military aircraft. (This page) Air traffic controller at Tipton Airfield.

as a diversion to keep me distracted from what they were up to. What they didn't realize until too late, is they had gifted me with the ability to see what they were up to not only with speed but in comfort!

They did not provide me with a golf cart the following year.

Regan Fires the controllers

President Ronald Regan fired the air traffic controllers in 1981, Tipton's tower was moth-balled. When the Directorate of Public Works was called in to ensure the tower was properly shut down, they forgot to turn off the water to the tower's drinking fountain. Winter came. One evening I received a call reporting a leak in the tower, but



inside of the aircraft was bathed in “daylight” with the help of diffusion material taped over all the windows and floodlights shining through this film.

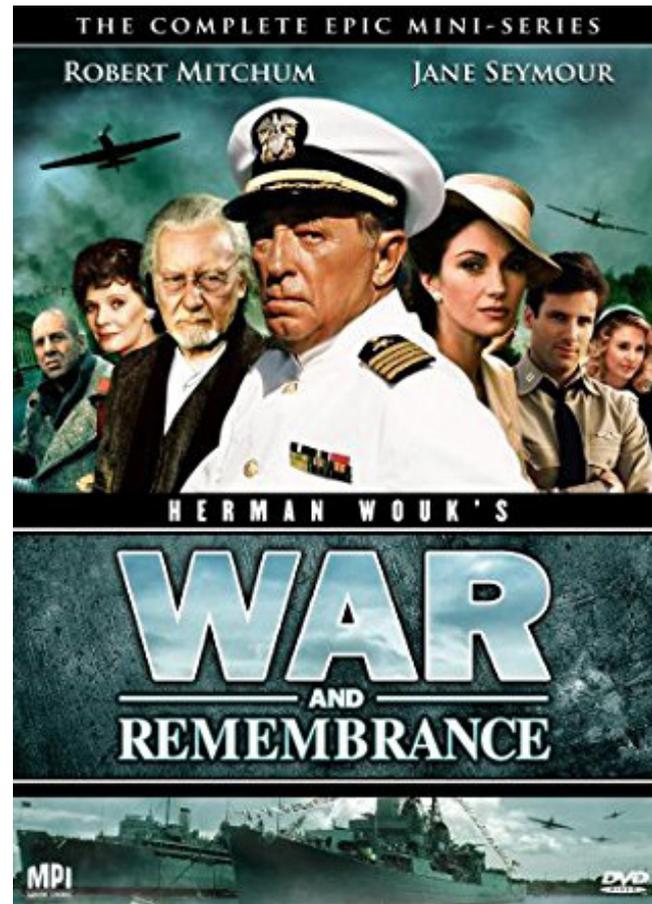
Another scene was filmed using a B-25 Mitchell bomber which is ostensibly lifting off the storm-tossed deck of the aircraft carrier Hornet to bomb Tokyo with Gen. Jimmy Doolittle at – what else? – a garden hose.

The actual raid in April 1942 was the first time the United States took the war to the Japanese homelands after Pearl Harbor.

Production designer Guy Contois said the stars and crew, after completing filming in the Washington area, are off to Pensacola, Florida, and Mobile, AL., where they will spend four weeks recreating the Battle of Midway.

The thirty-hour series is due to be aired on ABC sometime in the fall of 1988. Filming thus far has taken place in such locations as England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Canada and Hawaii, Contois said. The film has been in production for four years.

The DC-3 and B-25 were provided for the filming by the Mid-Atlantic Air Museum, located some 40 miles north of Reading, Pennsylvania. WWII vintage military vehicles were provided and driven by members of the Military Vehicle Collector’s club chapter in Arlington, VA. The vehicle collector’s club is an offshoot of the WWII Historical Reenactment Federation, which will be staging a full-dress, 48-hour reenactment of the Battle of Arnhem at Fort Belvoir over the Labor Day weekend.



AN MI SOLDIER'S LEGACY

By Diana Ives

You were a young soldier on the front lines. In the jungles, swamps and desert.

You fought those who would oppose our Freedoms. Glimpses of your other life and the sacrifices you made keeping us safe is frightening as well as heartbreaking.

Your country asked, you marched forward.

Your family asked, you provided.

Your wife asked, and you returned safely home.

You were the eyes for our military on the battlefield.

You provided real time intelligence for our fighting men and women on the front line.

You gave them a chance to return home to their families, a chance they might not have had otherwise.

Your country asked, you led the way.

Your family asked, and you provided love and support.

Your wife asked, and you returned safely home.

You gave of yourself through mentoring, guidance, morality.

You taught our young soldiers to be all they could be.

You taught them to trust in themselves and their comrades, to truly be an Army of one.

You showed through your actions what it was to be a soldier.

Your country asked, you gave your all.

Your family asked, you gave adventure, travel and more than dreams could allow.

Your wife asks you now to look back with pride on a career well done.

Knowing a soldier never really retires; in your heart you will always wear the uniform.

You fought, earned and secured the freedom we pass to the next generation.

You are the reason others will return safely home.

PRISON CELL DOORS CLOSE FOR LAST TIME

By Chris Ivusik, SoundOff!

An historical event has happened here.

The stockade, confinement facility, Installation Detention Facility – whatever name the prison has been called since 1954 when it opened – was officially closed Saturday.

All of the paraphernalia of running a military prison has been turned over to other property books, and the facility – cement corridors, barred cells, bed frames bolted to the floor, stainless steel sinks and toilets, guard towers – has been turned over to the real property officer at the Directorate of Engineering and Housing, who will eventually find a new tenant.

Apart from the physical structure, the closing involves the departure of 33 military police guards, some MP administrative personnel and other workers. The correctional MPs who carry the 95C military occupational specialty, “correctional supervisor,” are all non-commissioned officers and are scattering to different points of the compass.

The prisoners, most of them serving time for minor offenses, were moved out of the facility gradually over the past several months with the last detail leaving Jan. 15, according to SSgt. Richard Ainslie, assistant chief of IDF administration.

It received its first female prisoner in November 1976. Until then, female Army prisoners in this region were incarcerated in Baltimore County under a civilian contract said Sgt. Maj. Connell Delaine. The IDF had a capacity for less than a dozen females when it closed.

Although segregated from the man, and not allowed to talk to them, female inmates would toss notes up over the bars dividing the open bay cells, said Ainslie. When assigned to kitchen duties with the men, they were allowed to talk. In the “chow line” where each inmate’s position was marked on the floor by a yellow line, the women and the men would pass notes back and forth. It was all part of day-to-day prison life, said the NCO.

One of the inmates’ jobs was to cut up firewood brought in by the post engineers. Inmates also did painting, signs and carpentry work in a separate building near Firewood Issue.

The IDF has held famous, or infamous, prisoners, like John Hinckley, the attempted assassin of President Ronald Reagan. He was confined in 1982 in one of two individual cells where officers or senior NCOs were kept apart from the lower enlisted to provide them some “dignity,” said

Ainslie. The IDF also held accused spies and murderers awaiting trial, although it was usually a short-term facility for soldiers who committed misdemeanors, from disobeying an order to being absent without leave.

No one has escaped from the prison. But, one prisoner, an Air Force staff sergeant, who was being taken to Walter Reed Army Medical Center for treatment, escaped while at WRAMC and is still at large, according to Ainslie.

“He’s in Sweden. He calls us on holidays and at Christmas to wish us all the best of luck,” smiled Ainslie.

(Pg. 231) Fort Meade soldier returns home from deployment. (Left) The Fort Meade detention facility closed June, 1991. (Lower) Mar. 30, 1981, the assignation attempt on President Ronald Reagan. John Hinckley, was held at the Fort Meade detention facility where he attempted to take his own life. (photos curtesy the Reagan Presidential Library).





WOMEN UNDER FIRE

By Jeff Troth, SoundOff!

In 1998, American troops invaded Panama in an effort to oust President Manuel Noriega. On Jan. 20, 1990 Capt. Linda L. Bray led 30 members of her 988th Military Police Company on a mission to take a kennel in which guard dogs were being held. At the time, military intelligence thought the kennel was undefended, but Bray and her MPs soon learned it was 'heavily defended' by Panamanian Defense Forces.

A few days after Bray and her soldiers attacked the kennel, she was credited by DOD officials as being the first woman to lead troops into battle while in command.

However, at the same time Bray was leading her troops, Fort Meade's Capt. Mary B. McCullough, commander of the 209th Military Police Company, 519th MP Battalion, was leading her troops as they manned three roadblocks between Panama City and the American military bases. From around 1 a.m. on Dec. 20 and for the next 72 hours, McCullough and her troops came under periodic sniper fire and returned fire.

So which one was really the first? The below feature story was printed in the Fort Meade Soundoff after McCullough returned to base. You be the judge.

COMMANDER RETURN FROM PANAMA

As the turmoil in Panama slows to a simmer and troops from the 209th Military Police Company, 519th MP Battalion, continue their peacekeeping mission in the newly liberated country, their former commander returned to Fort Meade with a view from the secondary line of combat.

Capt. Mary B. McCullough, came back early from Panama to pursue her master's degree in criminal justice at George Washington University, as part of the Army's Degree Completion Program.

In Panama on Jan. 1, McCullough's command of the 209th ironically ended where it began a year and a half ago when the unit was on another augmentation exercise there.

The 209th deployed Dec. 9 and 10 on a regular rotation deployment to Panama. McCullough says when the company got there they "hit the road running" because of the enhanced security.

McCullough says when the unit arrived in Panama she was briefed on contingency plans so that if anything happened, she would know her "part of the pie."

"On the night of Dec. 16, when the four Marine officers were stopped at the Panamanian checkpoint and the one officer was killed and the other one was injured we were placed on alert," says McCullough.

The company remained on alert until 3 a.m. when they were given orders to stand down and be ready to go again at 5:30 a.m. According to McCullough, the soldiers got very little sleep that night.

"On the 19th of December I was briefed by my battalion commander that at 0100 hours on the 20th operational plans would be put into effect," said McCullough. "So we started making preparations at the time.

"We had one platoon placed under the operational control of the 1/508th, the airborne unit that was responsible for securing Fort Amador, a joint American/Panamanian installation," said McCullough. "I didn't have control of that platoon. As fighting goes they probably received the most intense action."

The remainder of the troops were responsible for establishing three road blocks at intersections which led from Panama City and gave access to U.S. installations. One of the unit's road blocks was located on the outskirts of the city.

The road block received sniper fire for the next three days. If the soldiers were able to locate the person firing at them they returned fire. Besides the snipers, MPs also received gunfire from passing cars. According to McCullough, the soldiers worked 12-hour shifts, which easily turned into 16 hours.

"As the commander, my job was to make sure people were where they were supposed to be, doing what they were supposed to be doing," says McCullough. "I would say for the next 72 hours no one got more than two hours sleep at any one time."

The company was located at a junior high school about a mile outside the rear gate of Fort Clayton. While positioned at the school McCullough says the unit soon found out how friendly the community was. Both Panamanian and American families in the area dropped off sodas and sometimes even meals to MPs on guard duty.

With a Panamanian Defense Forces engineer building 500 yards from the school, McCullough says they felt relatively secure. From her position at the school McCullough coordinated other activities, which had been assigned to the company.

“Before H hour (when the invasion started) went down, we had the responsibility to secure Mr. Manfredo, the U.S. Designee for the Panama Canal commissioner,” says McCullough. “We had to pick him up from his quarters and bring him and his family to Fort Clayton.”

“The soldiers were professional in carrying out their duties. That is why there were no serious injuries,” says McCullough. “The women soldiers were soldiers doing their jobs. This will always be the case as long as congress lets us.”

“Everyone was scared to some degree, but because they were trained and knew what their job was they performed well. I think that goes for anyone – male or female.”

The captain says her time in Panama made her think of a story she had read about Vietnam. It mentioned that during the fighting, surviving came down to taking care of each other. The battles were fought for the units’ survival, rather than for the love of country.”

“I think there was a lot of taking care of each other in Panama,” says McCullough. “Making sure each other were alright.”

According to McCullough, before the invasion started the soldiers were tired of the incidents happening around them and wanted to do something instead of just sitting around.

“The Panamanian action confirmed this feeling,” recalled McCullough. “The feeling was that it was time to make (Gen. Manuel) Noriega go, even if it took this kind of action.”

Once the initial fighting ended, the unit’s roadblocks changed to checkpoints as the MPs gathered weapons and checked the identification of passing individuals.

According to McCullough, the U.S. offered to pay \$150 for weapons turned in to them. The soldiers at the road blocks collected the weapons from Panamanians and gave them a receipt which they could cash in.

“One gentleman pulled up in a V 300, a Panamanian armored personnel carrier, with a 50-caliber machingun mounted on it,” said McCullough. “Seeing the V 300 coming down the road gave our soldiers a start.”

The troops had to deal with a lot of people giving them tips on where Noriega was. Most of them were not taken seriously, but McCullough believes one individual knew what he was talking about.

“One of Noriega’s bodyguards turned himself in at one of the checkpoints, with possible information on Noriega’s whereabouts,” says McCullough. “I felt the soldiers responded very well in the way they treated him.”

When McCullough returned to Fort Meade Jan. 1, Noriega was still holed up in the Vatican Embassy. When she turned on the radio and heard Noriega had turned himself in to U.S. government officials on Jan. 3, McCullough says, “it was a happy time.”

Arriving home at Fort Meade McCullough says she found out who the real heroes of the battle were – the spouses and family members of the soldiers fighting.

“The spouses could only expect the worst,” says McCullough. “For the first 24 hours (of the invasion) no one was able to call home. The spouses had family calling them to find out things and they didn’t know what was going on.”

According to McCullough, the situation was harder on the spouses because they didn’t know what was going on in Panama, while the soldiers could find out within a couple of minutes if everyone in the unit was okay.

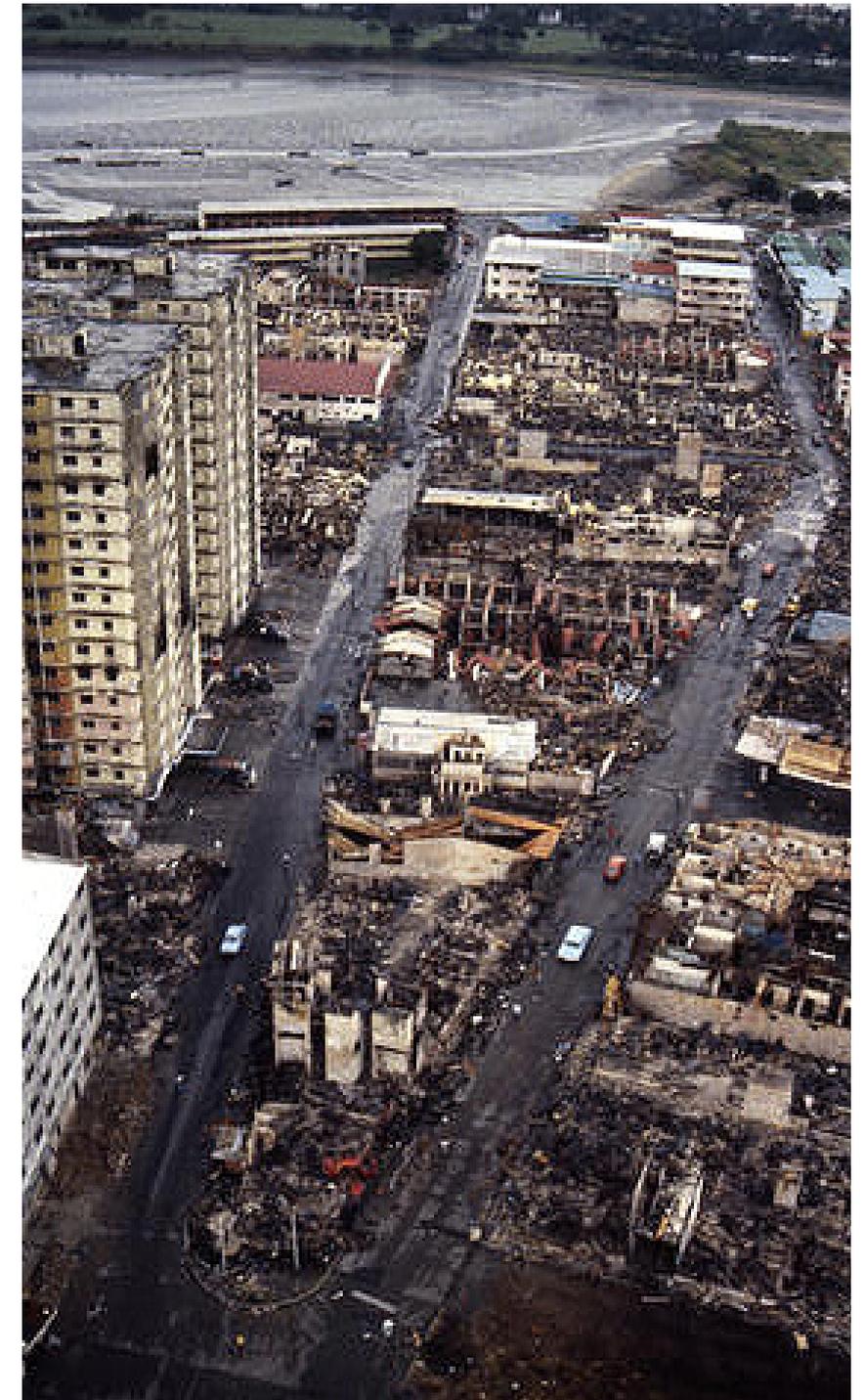
McCullough said, the action she saw in Panama has reinforced what she thinks the Army is and what will make it better.

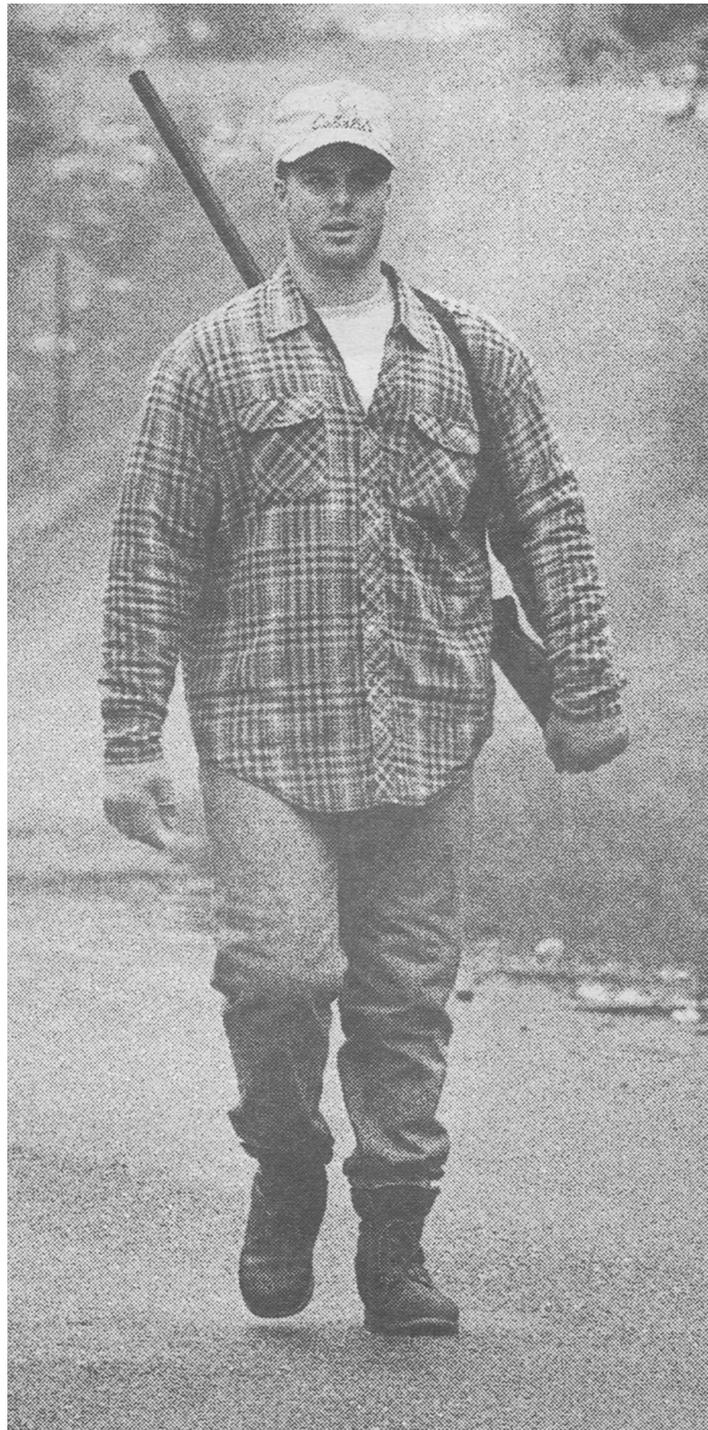
“In the military you have to realize you are not necessarily number one, but the team is,” said McCullough. “The military is a great place to be but you have to make up your mind there are sacrifices you will have to make.

“I see soldiers coming in the Army today who are not willing to make the sacrifices. They don’t stick around long. The ones who make sacrifices and work as a team will last. They will make an Army better in the end.”

(Pg. 234) *Operation Just Cause. American troops invaded Panama on December 20, 1989. (Right) Capt. Mary B. McCullough led the 988th Military Police Company in a fire fight.*

(Left) The brief but bloody invasion was launched to oust Presedent Manuel Noriega. Noriega died May 29, 2017 in a Panamanian hospital.





MASTERS OF THE HUNT

By Jeff Toth, SoundOff!

Although most hunters will shoot at any deer that wanders into their sights, others, such as Gene Hyatt and Tracy Ford are out there for the big prize.

"I strictly hunt for big bucks," said Hyatt, a 20-year veteran of the Fort Meade woods. "Fort Meade has some very good trophy bucks out here."

The two hunters who met in 1977 while hunting on Fort Meade agree that there is usually a good deer population on post.

Ford said that the first year he was stationed here he didn't hunt on post because he didn't think the deer could live in the thick underbrush which is so prevalent in the woods here. The hunting grounds he used to frequent in New Hampshire, before coming here were totally different.

"There is a lot of camaraderie between the hunters here," said Hayatt. "Everyone gets back to the hunting control point at night and compares notes. That is one thing you don't have if you hunt on private property."

Besides being a place where sportsman swap tales of what happened in the woods that night, the Hunting Control Point is also the nerve center for all hunting on Fort Meade.

From here hunters sign-in daily before going out to the 9,000 acres of hunting grounds the post has. It also provides hunters with information about which areas are off limits.

Before hunters can go into hunting areas they must present to the Hunting Control Point a valid Maryland Hunting license, a hunter's safety card and applicable stamps.

Over the years Ford and Hyatt have seen many changes at Fort Meade's woods. One of the biggest changes for these hunters has been the wild dog population.

"Before Game Warden Roger Francis got here you had to be careful of wild dogs. There were dogs everywhere," stated Ford, as Hyatt nods his head in agreement. "Every day you would see wild dogs out there."

"That man (Francis), for the most part, took care of the wild dogs," he added. "I don't think I've seen a single dog this year. I've seen a few tracks since we've had snow, but

that has been it."

"It could be someone's puppy dog that got away or a coon dog that didn't come back," said Francis. These he returns to their owners.

Bill Harmeyer, HCP natural resource specialist, says the fees with the post started charging hunters for the use of the land goes back into the hunting areas.

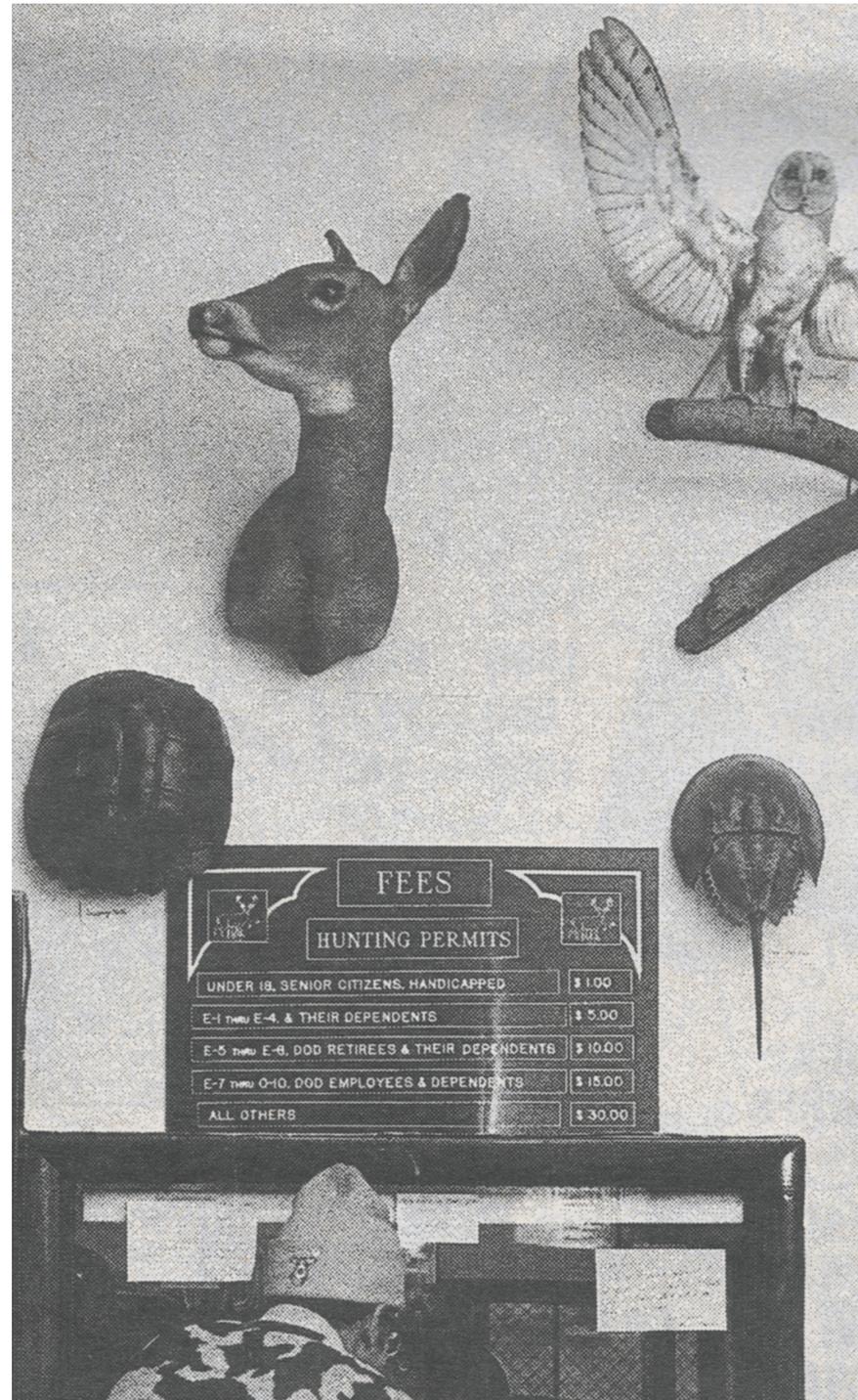
"The fees pay for such things as wood duck boxes, mallard structures, winter forge feed and equipment for surveying and monitoring the wildlife," added Harmeyer. "It goes back into the program for wildlife beautification."

Some of the people going into the woods are going just to get away and are not really interested in hunting," elaborated Harmeyer. He says that some just go out and sit in the woods and listen to the sounds. They use it as a method of escaping from the humdrum everyday life.

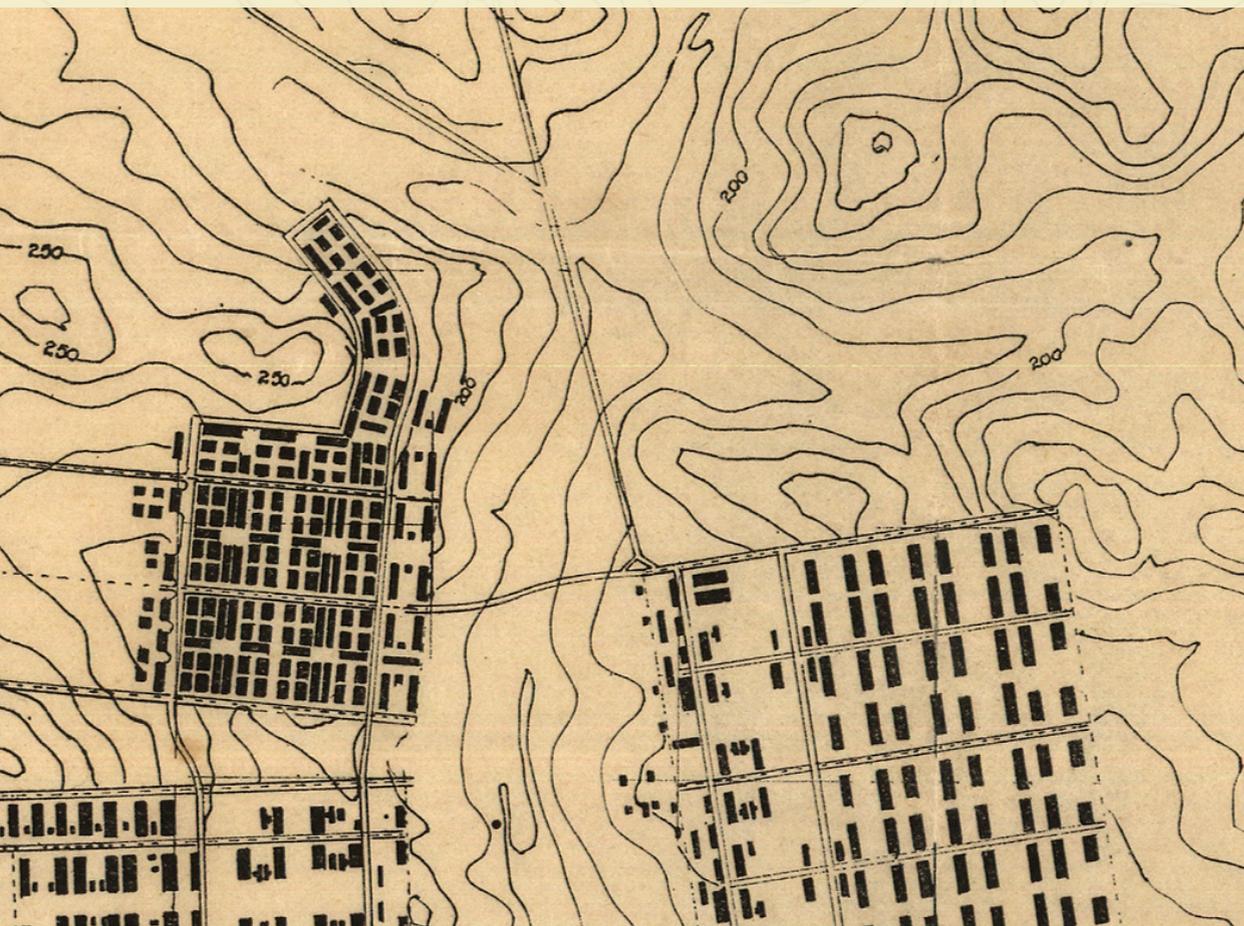
During the Hunting Control Points off season, February through August, the staff members' days are anything but slow.

Harmeyer and his people play host to different youth and school groups; such as the Child Development Center III and Baltimore's Camp Concern.

(left) Erik Olson of Crofton, Md, walks down Range Road towards hunting area. (right) Hunters would check in and pay for permits at the Hunting Control Point.



GULF WAR



THE GARRISON PREPARES FOR WAR

By Lynn Sasser and Kent Menser

Before the Storm

In 1990 Fort George G. Meade was a Forces Command installation and the home of Headquarters, First United States Army. The garrison supported three sub-installations: Fort Indiantown Gap, Fort A.P. Hill and the Charles E. Kelly Support Facility in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The installation population was approximately 43,000 and at the time, was an “open post” with no manned gates.

Even in 1990, the installation still possessed more than three million square feet of WWI and WWII wooden structures, to include more than one hundred barracks buildings. The threat that Fort Meade could be shuttered through Base Realignment and Closure action did not incentivize the Army to provide the necessary funding to maintain or improve these buildings. As a result, most of the fifty years and older structures were poorly maintained.

Five thousand acres of training areas and firing ranges meant Fort Meade remained a valuable Army asset. At the time, more than 64 units and 147,000 personnel utilized these facilities for maneuver and weapons training.

The garrison staff was relatively large, with a staff of approximately 2,700 military personnel and government service civilians. Major organizations included the 519th Military Police Battalion, 85th Medical Battalion, U. S. Army Garrison Headquarters Battalion, Office of Reserve Component Support, Tipton Army Airfield, a Regional Contracting Office and a Direct Support/General Support Maintenance Facility.

During the Storm

Such was the makeup of the installation when, on Aug. 2, 1990, Iraqi troops invaded Kuwait. Five days later, on August 7, the first US troops arrived in Saudi Arabia and the United States launched Operation Desert Shield.

As a result, the garrison began to prepare for the possibility of mobilizing forty-five Reserve and National Guard units including the deployment of its own 519th Military Police Battalion.

The Garrison Mobilization Plan called for the activation of a Reserve component garrison headquarters to assist

with the process. As often happens, plans changed and a Reserve headquarters element was never assigned to the task. Instead, the installation created a Mobilization Headquarters to fulfil the requirement. The organization was led by an Army Maintenance officer, who became the MOB HQs Commander; a Civilian Logistics Program Analyst Officer became the MOB HQs Executive Officer; and a Civilian Maintenance & Repair Supervisor, became the MOB HQs Logistics Officer. All were from the Fort Meade Directorate of Logistics and none of them had prior experience mobilizing units. In their favor, they were Viet Nam War tested senior non-commissioned officers and officers that were supported by a knowledgeable and resilient government workforce. They faced their gargantuan task with determination to execute.

To complicate matters further, the garrison received notice that two of our three garrison battalions had been ordered to deploy to the gulf. We were not surprised that the 519th MP Battalion, an 18th Airborne Corps asset, was going, but the deployment of the 85th Medical Battalion was a shock to everyone. Much of their mission was imbedded into the installation’s Kimbrough Army Hospital and they had not deployed overseas since WWII. The 519th completed its deployment preparation on Oct. 7, and the 85th was “wheels up” only ten days later, on Oct. 17, 1990.

Looking back on the amazing Desert Storm Victory, it is easy to lose sight of our command’s concerns during that intense September. All we knew was that we were sending two of our battalions to join the fight with the fourth largest land Army in the world, which possessed a significant chemical warfare capability. Because of the lack of mission specifics, we focused all of our resources, time, money and people, on unit readiness. We secured every item of equipment we thought our units might need if they found themselves without support upon their arrival “in country.”

In just one example, we knew lack of terrain features was going to make navigation tough in the desert and at that time Global Positioning Systems were not in the Army inventory even though the systems were just



coming into the commercial arena. Our Directorate of Logistics, Supply & Services team went to local stores and bought every GPS unit available and over-nighted them to Saudi Arabia. This is but one occasion when a dedicated and innovative civilian workforce, supported by our contracting office, gave us the flexibility to meet the needs of our troops.

While we were working to deploy our battalions, the first of forty-five mobilizing reserve component units arrived on the installation. We were ready, but some of these units were not. The Garrison's Director of Reserve Component Support, elements from First Army and many others across the installation worked long hours to bring their readiness up to standard. Unlike the reserve component units of today, most of these units had not deployed since WWII. On several occasions, we were forced to replace under-performing unit personnel with active duty soldiers from Fort Meade. Reserve component unit members declared to be non-deployable were used to back-fill open positions in the Garrison and at the MOB HQs.

On Jan. 12, 1991 Congress authorized military force to drive Iraq out of Kuwait. Desert Storm commenced on Jan. 17. Like much of the country, we were glued to our televisions knowing that our two garrison battalions were at war. The 85th Medical Battalion worked casualty evacuation and the 519th MP Battalion protected the three main supply lines going into Iraq, with the added mission of securing enemy prisoners.

On Feb. 28, 1991, President George H.W. Bush announced a ceasefire, declaring Kuwait had been liberated from Iraqi occupation.

Early that same morning, First Lady, Barbara Bush arrived at Fort Meade's Gaffney Field House for a long planned visit with our military families who had loved ones in the war. The discussions we had planned for the event turned into an unrestrained victory celebration with several thousand family members, the Army Field Band and officials from the surrounding communities.

After the end of the war, local police forces provided escorts to and from airports and local well-wishers lined the roads with banners and flags to welcome the

troops home. The garrison processed out more than 42 mobilized units and conducted more than 30 welcome home ceremonies. Every unit then went through a three to five day de-mobilization process including medical appointments, personnel records review, and property and equipment turn in. During this time period, we were fortunate to have the help of more than 30 retired senior NCO's who had been brought back on active duty to provide casualty assistance.

The garrison staff worked hard, smart and with a purpose. They were the bedrock of Fort Meade's success in Desert Storm/Shield.

(Pg. 241) There were strong indications Saddam Hussein would use chemical weapons against U.S. troops.

(Pg. 242) Judy, Katie and Joey Steele watch a videotape of Capt. William Steele who is a reservist serving with the 160th Military Police Battalion in Saudi Arabia (photo David Hobby) Dec. 20, 1990. (Below) Family Support Group members of the 290th MPs prepare for their welcome home event at the Post Exchange, April, 91. (Right) Members of the 519th MPs qualify with weapons prior to their deployment.



DESERT SHIELD: UNITS PREPARE TO DEPLOY

By Jeff Toth, SoundOff!

With the buildup of U.S. military forces in Saudi Arabia, troops from the 519th Military Police Battalion and 85th Medical Battalion here prepare to deploy in support of Operation Desert Shield.

According to Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Carl E. Vuono, our military presence on the Arabian Peninsula is instrumental in deterring further aggression and in achieving the objectives established by our president.

To prepare the soldiers for deployment, offices from around the post sent personnel to McGill Recreation Training Center- the preparation for overseas movement site.

"We are here to assist all the soldiers who have been notified of an overseas movement" said CWO 2 Terry Shelly, the officer-in-charge of the POM. "They (the soldiers) are updating their military records."

Besides military personnel staff, the soldiers also saw personnel from the finance office to they could get their finances in order before they leave, according to Shelly. At the POM the soldiers also received new ID cards and tags.

"So the soldiers can take care of their wills and power of attorneys, we have the legal people here," explained Shelly. "We also have notaries here so they can get it witnessed and notarized all in one stop."

Sgt. Junior Riley, 702nd Medical Company, was at the POM taking care of his power of attorney and his will.

"I need to know that everything back here is going to be taken care of while I am gone," said Riley. "So I can move out and not have to worry about anything back here until I return."

Gen. Vuono promises deploying service members that their loved ones will be taken care of while they are away. "We will provide all of the support your families need during your absence," he added.

Although POM prepares units for deployment, there is one aspect the POM cannot help the soldiers with- their feelings.

"I don't know if I'm ready for it. I think I am - at least in my heart," said Spec. Stephen Pergusion, chaplain assistant attached to the 702nd Medical Company.

"Going over there scares me but it's something I have

to do," says Spec. Eric Pitcher, 702nd Medical Company. "Because of the conflict, I know a lot of people are scared."

"I'm scared to death," says Pfc. Tammy Donahue, a medic with the 702nd Medical Company. "I'm scared because I don't know what is going on over there and what the situation is for our troops."

When Fort Meade soldiers deploy to the Middle East it will give them a chance to put their years of training to practical use.

One thing their training here cannot prepare them for is the temperatures of the Middle East, which climb into the hundreds well before noon.

"I'll be drinking lots of water, more than I have been drinking," says Spc. Megith Kissim, medical supply specialist for the 702nd.

Kissim says, in order to prepare the troops for the hot weather, the 85th has ordered special desert equipment, to include desert BDUs and hot weather boots.

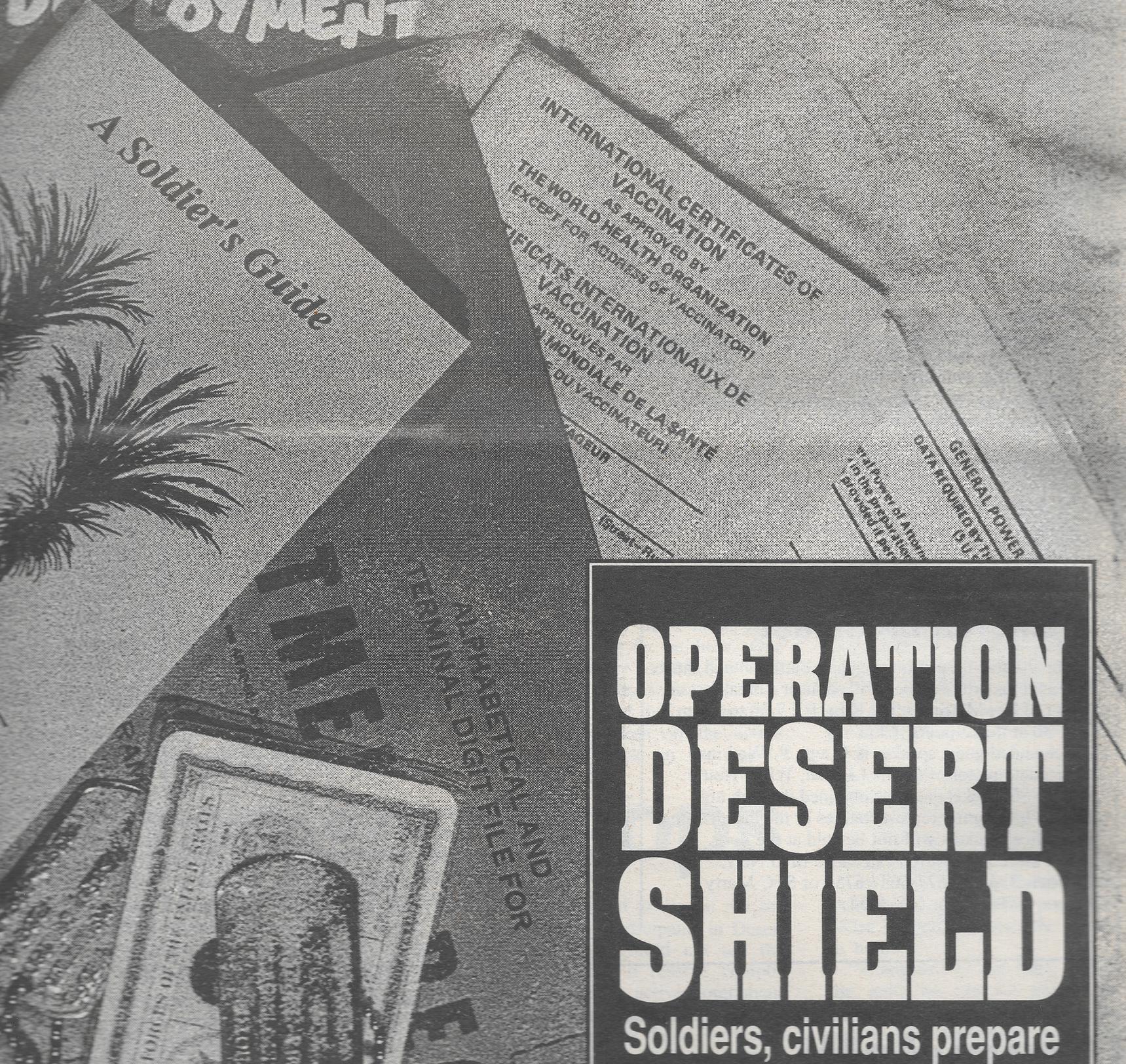
"In a way I am looking forward to going over there - but in a way I am not," explains Spc. Eric Pitcher, 702nd Medical Company. "The part that wants to go there is like any red-blooded American, the 'Rambo' part of me. I've never been overseas, so it's going to be an experience."

"My heart and soul says 'go'," comments Spec. Stephen Pergusion. "My subconscious says 'don't go', because of lingering fears - but it's a fear I have to conquer."

"I am confident that should we be challenged you, the American soldier, will once again fight with valor and determination," says Gen. Vuono. "Everyone in the Army and in our nation is proud of you as you deploy to defend the United States and our way of life."

OPERATION DESERT SHIELD

Soldiers, civilians prepare



MEDIA ON THE BATTLEFIELD

By Leann M. Whitley

I first arrived at Fort Meade in August 1985 after returning from a three year tour in West Germany. I was assigned as the NCOIC of the Garrison Public Affairs Office, working during my five year stint in the roles of Command Information, Media Relations, and Community Relations Officers-- at times, juggling all of the balls at the same time.

The Public Affairs Officer, Julius Simms, made me his 'right arm,' at a time when the office was busy with community relations events, producing a newspaper, an annual guide, managing a speakers bureau, giving tours and a host of other duties.

And, then ... Saddam Hussein. In August 1990, Iraq invaded neighboring Kuwait and the United Nations authorized a U.S.-led military coalition of forces to forcibly remove Iraqi control of the country.

Almost overnight, Fort Meade transformed from an installation that trained for the contingency of war to an installation with a mission to provide the necessary support for combat units and individual soldiers deploying to a war zone. The level of focus and frenetic activity on post hadn't been seen since the Vietnam War ended. Soldiers from two Fort Meade units—the 85th Medical Battalion and the 519th Military Police Battalion—and various tenant organizations, were tapped for deployment. In addition, National Guard and Reserve troops from neighboring states and beyond arrived en masse for processing in preparation for deployment to the Persian Gulf, and most of them did not arrive alone. Their spouses, families, parents, other family members and supporters also arrived by the hundreds to see their loved ones off. Many came to offer moral support while others were inundated with information overload regarding finance and pay options, personnel actions, medical and legal selections.

Of course the United States at war was big news and the international press had a vested interest to report the conflict to the American people and the world. The military, on the other hand -- Fort Meade included -- was skeptical about providing media with detailed information about unit deployments or other operational procedures.

So I put on my Media Relations Officer hat with the distinction of becoming Fort Meade's liaison between the local and national media and the deploying units.

Fort Meade's association with the media prior to the invasion of Kuwait was, for the most part, limited to providing press releases on topics of our choosing or topics the Army wanted us to promote and responding to limited queries from the press on specific issues. Despite that back and forth, the relationship between the media and the military was mediocre at best. We didn't trust them. They didn't trust us.

Military members still had memories of the Vietnam conflict and felt the media were partially to blame for the loss there. On the other hand, media railed against the kinds of restrictions they had faced during operations in Grenada and Panama, conflicts in which Army Public Affairs established media pools not only to protect them during the conflicts, but also to limit their movements around the battlespace and, in the media's mind, limit what they could cover.

Our main concern was to protect operational information from being reported to opposing forces through media coverage.

The Gulf War came at a time when live broadcasts could be delivered via satellite directly from the battlefield, and 24-hour cable news had conveyed images never before seen directly into living rooms. Both establishments, media and military, were forced to confront access issues once again. But members of the media knew covering the invasion was the biggest story of the century. The media was not to be put off.

Finally, Army Public Affairs decided it was better to allow access to installations, especially for local news media. It was the responsibility of the local PAOs to ensure those who spoke to these media outlets knew what they faced when talking to them. Media training became a regular part of deployment preparation. At Fort Meade, we provided the training and then authorized media to come on post to interview soldiers and commanders as long as a public affairs representative was present.

But the media wasn't satisfied with only covering the



deployment story. Pushing the envelope, they then sought permission at the highest levels to accompany deploying units to the battlefield. The media wanted to ride along to war.

Absurd, right? NOT!

Army leadership drafted an entirely new set of guidelines with the goals of providing as much access as possible while still maintaining the safety of the media and the service members. As long as the unit commander agreed, the CINC U.S. Central Command, Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf would authorize media to embed with the unit.

Aside from command approval, the media had several other requirements to meet, for example, they had to be from a legitimate media source, each person had to have a basic security clearance, they had to sign and agree to follow a list of ground rules set by Army Public Affairs, they had to go through a brief training period for their safety and they had to be provided a public affairs escort to travel with a unit.

A Baltimore-based ABC news crew was the first to get approved to accompany the 519th MP Battalion downrange. And the mandatory escort that would travel with the media crew was, you guessed it, me.

Like most soldiers who received deployment orders for the war, I met the challenge with a bit of dread and a whole lot of excitement. I went to finance, personnel,

legal services and Kimbrough Army Hospital for those dreaded vaccinations. The entire time, I mentally prepared myself for what I would see and do in the war zone. After a couple weeks, however, I was notified that one of the media crewmembers was unable to get a security clearance so unfortunately, or fortunately, my six-month assignment to Saudi Arabia was deferred until further notice. In the meantime the war ended and the units were preparing for their return home.

The first Gulf War ended quickly, but plans, procedures, training and agreements the media made with the military were not abandoned. The value of media embedding and the importance of including media in war planning is still applied today. The media learned what it takes to work with the military and the military learned the media could help tell the stories of sacrifice and dedication of service members and the work they do for the country. It's not a perfect relationship, but it's one public affairs professionals work to improve every day.

(Pg. 248) Members of the 55th Combat Camera Company train on new equipment.

(Below) Garrison Commander Col. Tom Rickard participates in media training during the installation's full-scale exercise at Fort Meade.



ON THE HOME FRONT

By Jeff Toth, SoundOff!

“Keep life at home on an even keel,” Barbara Bush told family members of deployed soldiers at Gaffney Sports Arena, Feb. 28.

More than 2,500 people from the Fort Meade community, to include military, civilians and family members, filled Gaffney to hear the first lady speak.

According to Col. Kent D. Menser, deputy garrison commander, the reason for Bush's visit was to recognize the contributions Fort Meade personnel and family members have made to Operation Desert Storm.

“Our Headquarters Command was responsible for training and deploying more than 44 units, two of which were our own 85th Medical and 519th Military Police Battalions,” Menser said amidst a chorus of cheers. “To date Fort Meade has mobilized more than 2,700 soldiers, prepared 700 vehicles and 4,000 tons of supplies for shipment.”

Before Bush made her appearance, Menser introduced eight honorees who were to share the stage with the first lady and represent the Fort Meade workforce. They included representatives from the Directorate of Logistics, Medical Department Activity, the 704th Military Intelligence Battalion and the families of deployed soldiers.

To start the ceremony, students from Meade Heights Elementary School sang the song “From a Distance.” The First U.S. Army band played “America the Beautiful” and “Grand Old Flag” as the assembly sang along. After Bush spoke, the band performed Lee Greenwood's “God Bless the U.S.A.”

“You have the right to be proud,” said Lt. Gen. James E. Thompson, Fort Meade commanding general. “You are part of a winning team and Desert Storm has given us the chance to make that point loud and clear to the whole world - especially to one Saddam Hussein.”

According to Bush, a crucial part of the success of Operation Desert Storm was the reservist, of which 44 units from around the country were trained at Fort Meade.

“You should be very proud of your stunning contribution to this effort,” Bush praised. “I know your

president is.”

“And speaking of stunning efforts how about that Stormin' (Gen. H) Norman Schwarzkopf?” the first lady asked, to the delight of the crowd. “He is sort of like a cross between Gen. (George S.) Patton and Fozzy Bear (of the Muppets).”

Great trouble like what is going on in the Gulf can tear a family apart or bring it closer, stated Bush. She also said she doesn't believe that the American family – everyone in the gym, loved ones in the Gulf, friends and neighbors here and around the nation – has ever been closer.

“George wants you to know that you all are in his thoughts today and every day,” Bush stated. “He feels so strongly about our servicemen and women. He has been there and has never forgotten what it is like to answer the call for this great country of ours.”

(Below) First Lady Barbara Bush, Feb. 28, 1991 visited to recognize the contributions Fort Meade personnel and family members made to Operation Desert Storm.



HOMEcoming OF 519TH MPs

By John L. Morgan, SoundOff!

Cheering, teary-eyed, flag-waving families and friends waited anxiously inside Gaffney Sports Arena for the return of their beloved 519th Military Police Battalion, after waiting approximately 3.5 hours.

As the rear doors opened, the roar of the crowd flooded Gaffney Sports Arena. Family and friends stood on tip toes trying to get a glimpse of their loved ones.

The sound of the sirens closed in and soon the buses were in sight of those standing outside. The band began to play and the crowd began to scream. The soldiers stepped briskly off the buses some exclaiming, "It's great to be on American soil again."

While the troops were lined up in formations the restless throng waited inside. The 15-minute wait seemed like 15 years to those inside. It caused one man in the bleachers to scream "Bing 'em in! Bring 'em in!" The chant quickly picked up. Finally at about 4:30 p.m. amid the rain of cheers and tears, 280 MPs began marching single file through the rear doors of the gym.

No longer separated by the room distance, Pvt. 2 Shane Julien and his wife stood facing each other, separated now only by a sea of photographers, television crews and a thin red rope of crepe paper.

Julien was about to meet his 3-month-old son, Bryant, for the first time.

Col. Kent D. Menser, deputy garrison commander, said "Everyone is ecstatic about getting the unit back safely and successfully from Saudi Arabia."

He said there are 40 more units to demobilize, plus the 85th (Medical Battalion), "so the next four months are going to be very, very busy. This is the start of the preparations for those units coming back."

During Operation Desert Storm, the 519th was charged with guarding prisoners of war, a job complicated by the large number of surrendering Iraqis.

While 280 of the 350 soldiers deployed returned home, March 28, a small contingent of maintenance personnel remained behind with the unit's equipment and vehicles.

(Left) Members of the 356th Medical Detachment prepare to return home April, 12, 1991.



GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR



FROM OPEN TO CLOSED

By Carroll Sykes

I began a civilian career with Fort Meade in April 1988 following a successful Army career which ended with retirement in May 1987. Shortly following my arrival at the garrison I was assigned to the Directorate of Plans, Training, and Mobilization, and was given the responsibility to develop a plan for controlling access to the installation. Fort Meade, as well as other Army installations at that time, was considered an “open post,” which meant we allowed off-post vehicle traffic to enter and transverse the installation unimpeded. Considering the size of the installation, it was usually easier to take a direct driving route through the post to get to where you were going.

At the time, there were 13 active entrances to Fort Meade, eight of them secondary and used only when needed. Five were and are still the main gates to the installation and opened at the discretion of the garrison commander. While we were mobilizing units during Desert Shield and Desert Storm, having all of those entrance and egress points came in handy while processing the 149 units that passed through the Mobilization Operations Center. But the world was changing and the threat from unknown actors from some far corners of the globe had increased. My task was to determine how we would implement access control measures at each gate in the event of a terrorist incident or natural disaster occurring on the installation.

While the task was challenging, as an infantry officer, I’d written and reviewed contingency plans. I also took invaluable input and assistance from operations officers and non-commissioned officers assigned to the 85th Medical Battalion, 519th Military Police Battalion, and Headquarters Command Battalion, the units assigned to the garrison which would comprised the primary military force for executing the access control mission. In October 1989, we published a comprehensive Installation Access Control Plan.

The plan was exercised, reviewed, and revised on numerous occasions over the next few years. Then, in 1992, in two separate announcements, the Army made major changes which required a complete revision of the plan. First, the Army announced the 519th Military Police

Battalion would move to Fort Polk, Louisiana. Shortly thereafter, 85th Medical Battalion was to move to Fort Lewis, Washington. Both battalions had returned from successful deployments in support of Operation Desert Shield two years prior.

The 519th left Meade in August 1992. The 85th left in September. The departures created a significant void in personnel for supporting the access control mission. Without this manpower, our ability to carry out the access control plan as designed would be impossible.

The garrison commander and staff reassessed the mission and reviewed the availability of military resources to support it. The garrison requested help from the major tenant organizations in filling the void. The response was positive. Thus, the plan was revised to include selected tenant organizations as part of Fort Meade’s access control force. Tenant organizations were later incorporated into all future antiterrorism plans and currently serve as equal partners. The eight secondary entrances were closed, which helped with manpower and increased our ability to ensure their security. The five permanent gates are ones we still have today but each have been much improved and enhanced since then.

As years passed and the global impact of terrorism persisted, the Installation Access Control Plan was again revised to include new Department of Army guidance and principles for responding to terrorism. In 1996 the title was changed to the Fort Meade Antiterrorism Plan. New installation-level antiterrorism programs were under development throughout the Army. In 1997 new Army guidelines authorized a Force Protection Officer as a new civilian position assigned to garrison. In addition to the new position, the guidelines also mandated installations to include force protection requirements in its antiterrorism plans.

Then in July 1998, I developed Fort Meade’s first-ever Installation Antiterrorism /Force Protection Plan. This plan differed from previous plans in title and in content. It was expanded to contain security measures, action sets and threat conditions, or what are called Force Protection Conditions today, to facilitate a response to



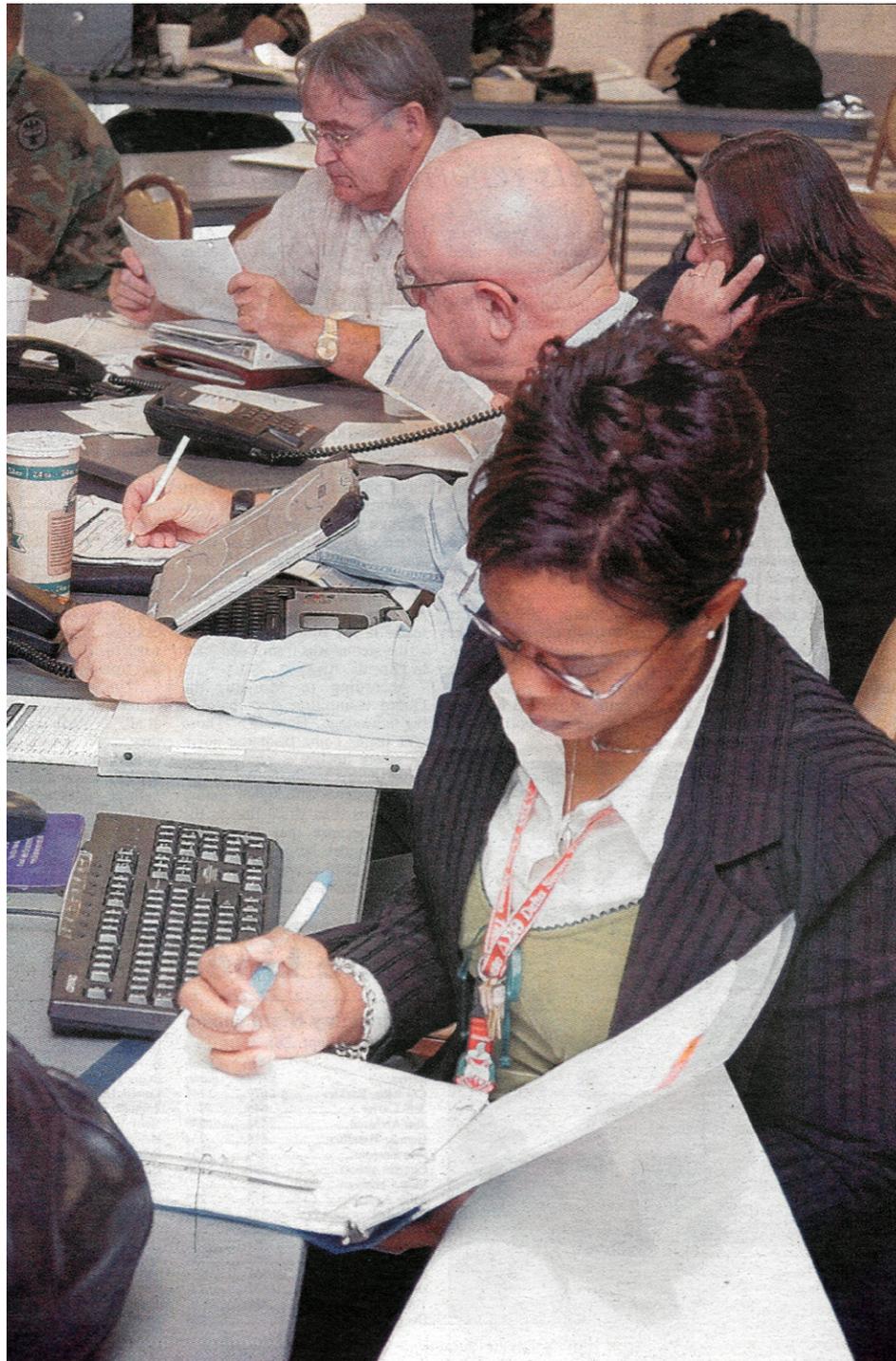
acts of terrorism. Additionally, the guidelines required installations to test Antiterrorism/Force Protection Plans at least twice per year. We planned, designed, and executed three exercises per year, exceeding Army requirements, always keeping in mind the crucial role Fort Meade plays in national security. Three of the installation's most notable exercises were Blue Canary, Valliant Warrior, and Omega Falls. During a visit in 1998, a Department of Defense evaluation team rated Fort Meade's new plan as "one of the best it had evaluated."

Unfortunately, the plan was fully tested after the attacks of 9/11. Once the Military District of Washington had assessed what was happening and ordered the upgrade to our security measures, we implemented the plan immediately and were executing the new security protocols within the hour. Because the plan was clearly written, well-defined, and easily understood, Fort Meade was able to transition from normal operations to its highest security posture with little difficulty. I'm proud of the role I played in ensuring we had the necessary plans in place to execute the mission.

Unfortunately, Fort Meade's gates never reopened for free passage again.

The Installation Anti-terrorism/Force Protection Plan has served as a model for other installations. Copies were mailed to installations within the Military District of Washington and to a few installations assigned to other commands. The plan, a 600-page document at the time of my departure, has indeed served Fort Meade well.

(Pg. 255) An Asymmetric Warfare soldier in Afghanistan. (Pg. 256) After the terror attack of Sept. 11, 2001, the threat level at Fort Meade and military installations all over the world increased. Fort Meade began active entrance control measures at five of its 13 entrances and closed all other entrances. (Right) Truemenda Green participates in the installation's full scale exercise, Valiant Warrior II, conducted Oct. 18, 2005. (Pg. 259) Each year the installation holds a Joint Services Wellness and Remembrance Run to mark the events of Sept. 11, 2001.



REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11TH

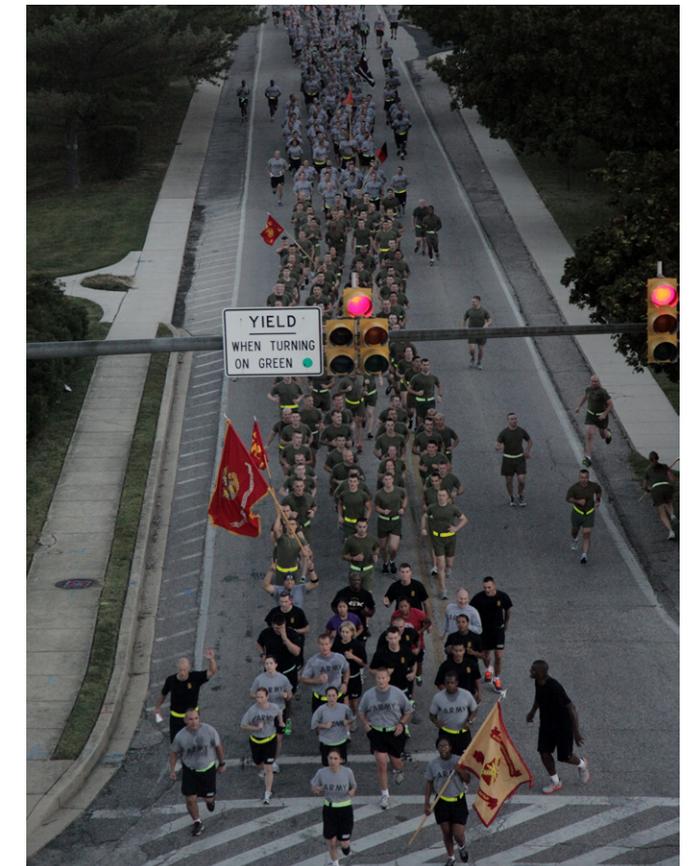
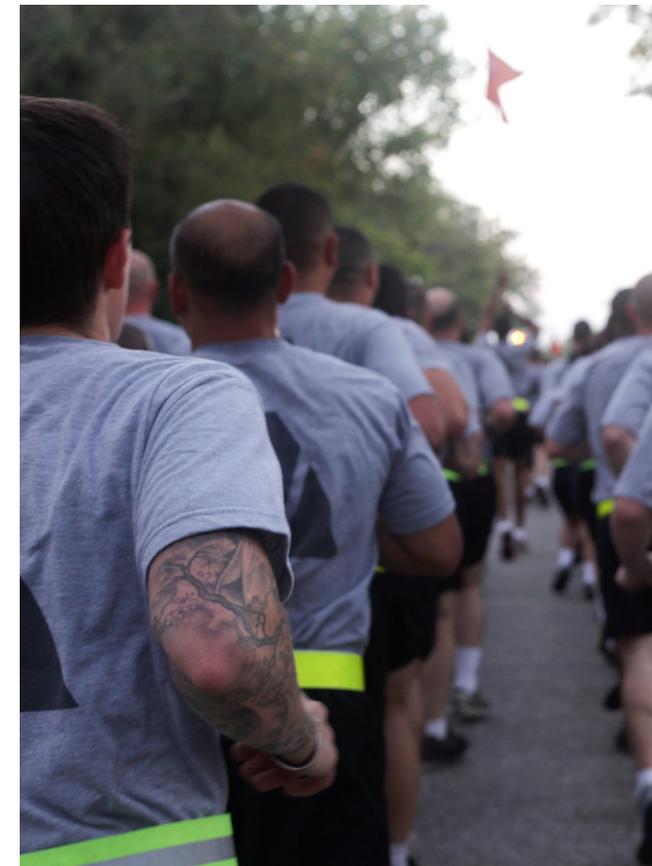
By Sherry Kuiper

September 11th changed our nation forever. The solemn day is commemorated every year on Fort Meade to ensure we never forget the lives lost. Fort Meade marks the anniversary with two significant events held on post: the Joint Service Wellness and Remembrance Run and a Remembrance Ceremony led by the Department of Emergency Services.

The Joint Services Wellness and Remembrance Run brings together more than 2,000 service members and civilians from 18 units to run 3.5 miles throughout the installation. Following the run, service members gather on the parade field to remember the lives lost on September

11th. The event also includes words from the garrison commander and other leaders here at Fort Meade.

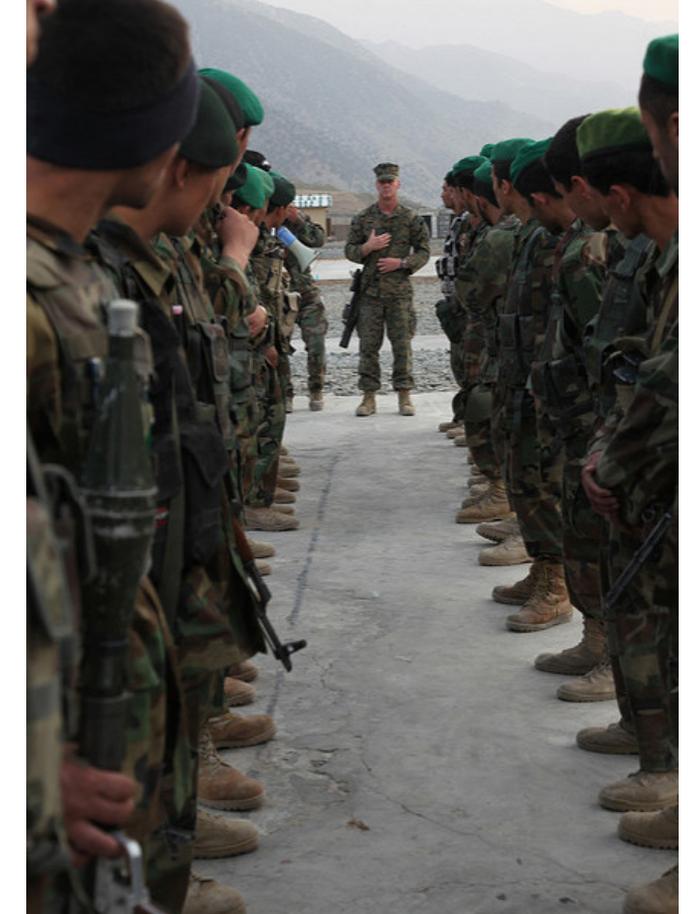
The Department of Emergency Services leads the Remembrance Ceremony at the fire station with service members and employees. This somber ceremony recognizes the more than 400 emergency responders who lost their lives on Sept. 11, 2001. The ceremony concludes with recalling the times of the attacks in New York, Pennsylvania and the Pentagon, a moment of silence and the ringing of the fire station bell as a traditional rendering of final honors for the lives lost.



55TH SIGNAL COMPANY

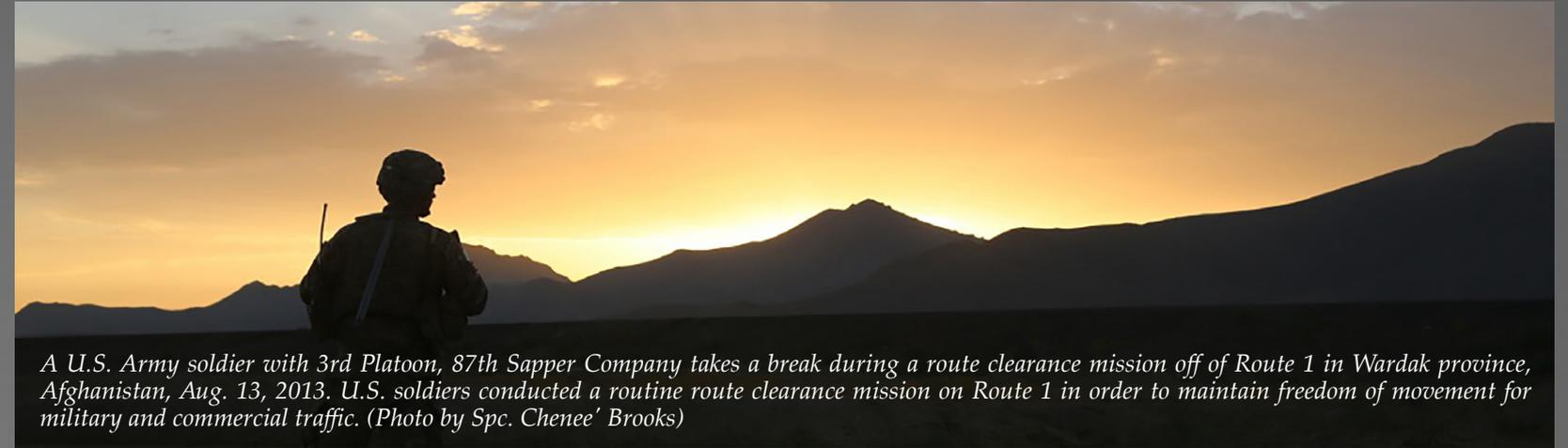
55th Signal Company (Combat Camera) deploys around the world to document training and operations in still and video imagery. In addition to creating a historical record, the imagery captures strategic, tactical and operational events as they happen, providing commanders the ability to analyze outcomes and adjust accordingly. During peacetime, combat or contingency missions, 55th Signal Company is there.

To capture these images, 55th Signal Soldiers embed with units, traveling and fighting alongside them. When the fighting starts, COMCAM soldiers reach for their cameras first while others reach for their weapons.



The job is inherently dangerous. Spc. Michael Carter, a 55th Signal Company (Combat Camera) soldier, was awarded the Silver Star for his actions during a battle in the Shok Valley of Nuristan Province, Afghanistan on April 6, 2008. Carter was one of ten soldiers awarded the Silver Star as a result of the hour-long mountainside battle. Carter's actions included repeatedly putting himself in danger while repulsing the enemy, providing first aid and calling for close air support.

(Pg. 260 Top Left) Local boys perform a prayer at sunset outside of Combat Outpost Senjaray, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, Jan. 3, 2012. (Photo by Spc. Kristina Truluck). (Pg. 260 Top Right) A Ranger from 3rd Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment, on patrol in Kandahar Province, Afghanistan, Feb. 26, 2011. (Photo by Sgt. Brian Kohl). (Pg. 260 Below Left) Gunnery Sgt. Douglas Blose of the Region Corps Advisory Command speaks to members of the 6th Kandak unit, out of Forward Operating Base Bostick in Afghanistan. (photo by Staff Sgt. Christopher W. Allison). (Pg. 260 Below Right) U.S. and Afghanistan forces stand side by side as they take turns shooting at the Taliban in Bargematal, Afghanistan during Operation Mountain Fire on July 13, 2009. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Christopher W. Allison). (Pg. 261 Below Right) US Army Soldiers from Charlie Battery, 1st Battalion, 321st Airborne Field Artillery Regiment out of Fort Bragg, NC, fire 155 Howitzer rounds using an M777 weapons system on July 6, 2009 on Forward Operating Base Bostick, Afghanistan. (Photo by Spc. Evan D. Marcy)



A U.S. Army soldier with 3rd Platoon, 87th Sapper Company takes a break during a route clearance mission off of Route 1 in Wardak province, Afghanistan, Aug. 13, 2013. U.S. soldiers conducted a routine route clearance mission on Route 1 in order to maintain freedom of movement for military and commercial traffic. (Photo by Spc. Chenee' Brooks)



Coalition soldiers participate in advanced marksmanship training at Kandahar province, Afghanistan, Jan. 15, 2013. (Photo by Pfc. Philip L. Diab)

An Iraqi soldier, assigned to 3rd Battalion, 36th Brigade, 9th Mechanized Division, fires his M16 rifle while wearing his gas mask during aperture range training at Camp Taji, Iraq, April 17, 2016. Aperture training allows Iraqi soldiers to practice proper marksmanship techniques by firing through small openings and from behind large structures. Camp Taji is one of four Combined Joint Task Force – Operation Inherent Resolve building partner capacity locations dedicated to training Iraqi Security Forces. (Photo by Sgt. Kalie Jones)



Members of the Iraqi army prepare to transport an Anti-Personnel Obstacle Breach System to fire at Besmaya Range Complex, Iraq, Nov. 10, 2015. Approximately 16,500 members of the Iraqi Security Forces have completed unit-level and individual specialty courses at five sites in Iraq. This training is part of Combined Joint Task Force–Operation Inherent Resolve’s building partner capacity mission. (Photo by Cpl. Nelson Rodriguez)



Peshmerga soldiers assault an objective during the Modern Brigade Course culmination exercise near Atrush, Iraq, Oct. 12, 2016. The exercise incorporated advanced infantry battle drills and maneuver tactics during realistic combat scenarios. This training is part of the Combined Joint Task Force–Operation Inherent Resolve Building Partner Capacity mission to increase the security capacity of the Peshmerga Security Forces fighting the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. (Photo by Sgt. Lisa Soy)



A Peshmerga soldier takes lead during urban combat maneuvering training Oct. 29, 2015, near Erbil, Iraq. Training at the building partner capacity sites is an integral part of Combined Joint Task Force–Operation Inherent Resolve’s multinational effort to train Peshmerga soldiers to defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. (Photo by Spc. Tristan Bolden)



Martha Raddatz, ABC News senior correspondent, interviews U.S. Army Maj. Gen. Gary J. Volesky, commander, Combined Joint Task Force Land Component Command - Operation Inherent Resolve and 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), about the offensive operations conducted by coalition forces, near Aski Kalak, Iraq, Oct. 24, 2016. Raddatz went on to write a book based on her conversations with Volesky. *The Long Road Home* was turned into a National Geographic dramatic TV series in 2017, which features Volesky and his unit. (Photo by Sgt. Lisa Soy)



1st Lt. Raymond Alsept from the 454th Engineer Company Route Clearance walks alongside a young boy while on a patrol in Sayghani, Parwan province, Afghanistan Sept. 27, 2014. The patrol gathered intel on the indirect fire attacks happening at Bagram Air Field. (Photo by Staff Sgt. Daniel Luksan)



Leaflets with information in an effort to reduce violence ahead of a festival are airdrop from a Polish Mi-17 helicopter, from Forward Operating Base Ghazni, Afghanistan, April 12, 2013. (Photo by 1st Lt. Jared S. Blair)



U.S. Army Spc. Jordon Purgat, assigned to 1st Battalion, 187th Infantry Regiment, conducts retina eye identification on a local Afghan villager in Khoti Kheyl, Zormat district, Afghanistan, May 7, 2013. The retina eye identification system helps troops identify insurgents. (Photo by Spc. Chenee' Brooks)



U.S. Soldiers assigned to Charlie Battery, 1st Battalion, 320th Field Artillery Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 101st Airborne Division fire a M777 A2 Howitzer in support of Operation Inherent Resolve at Platoon Assembly Area 14, Iraq, Nov. 29, 2016. The United States stands with a global Coalition of more than 60 international partners to assist and support the Iraqi security forces to degrade and defeat ISIL. Combined Joint Task Force-Operation Inherent Resolve is the global Coalition to defeat ISIL in Iraq and Syria. (Photo by Spc. Christopher Brecht)

SPC. HILDA CLAYTON

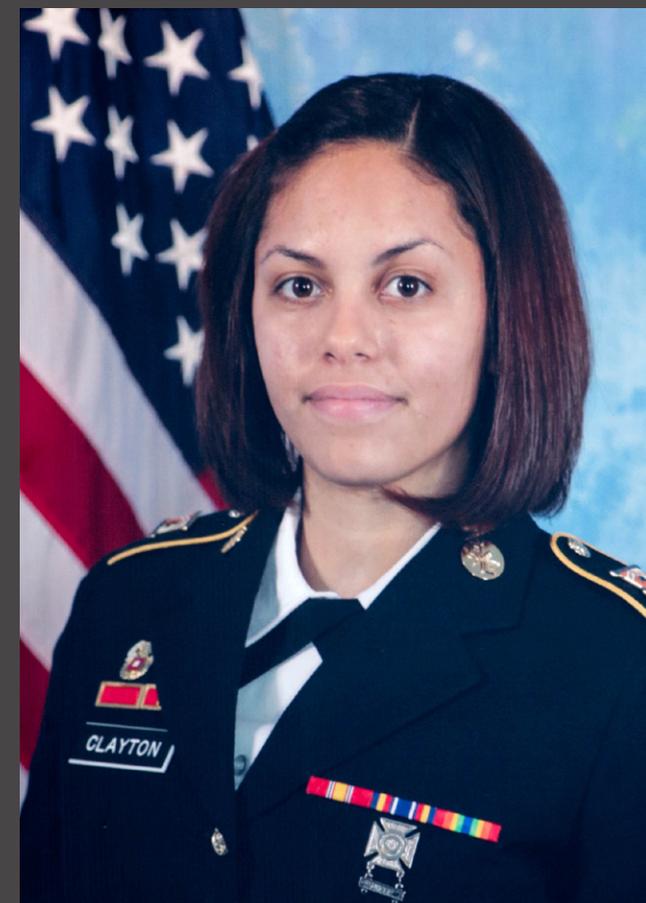
Spc. Hilda L. Clayton, a visual information specialist with 55th Signal Company (Combat Camera) was killed on July 2, 2013 while documenting an Afghan Army live fire exercise when a mortar system failed. Clayton was attached to 4th Armored Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division, deployed to Forward Operating Base Gamberi. She was capturing images as part of the Army training mission of certifying the Afghan soldiers on mortar operations.

An Afghan Army photographer and three other Afghan soldiers were also killed in the blast.

Since her death, the 55th Signal Company has held an annual, Spc. Hilda Clayton Best Combat Camera Competition, a week-long test of a two-person team's tactical and technical expertise.

In January 2014, Clayton's name was added to the Defense Information School's Hall of Heroes. The Hall of Heroes honors men and women killed in combat 262 while serving in public affairs or visual information job specialties. Clayton was the first combat documentation and production specialist soldier killed in Afghanistan.

(Far Left) Spc. Hilda Clayton's final photograph, which captures the instant a mortar tube accidentally exploded during an Afghan National Army live-fire training exercise in Laghman province, Afghanistan, July 2, 2013. (Left) Spc. Hilda Clayton. (Below) The Defense Information School Hall of Heroes honors the men and women killed in combat while serving in public affairs or visual information job specialties.



INSCOM HISTORY

By Joseph Frechette

Fort George G. Meade has long been a critical location for elements of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command and its predecessors, as well as Army Military Intelligence more generally. The Army MI organizations stationed at Fort Meade have run the gamut from technologically sophisticated signals intelligence organizations to those focused on human intelligence and counterintelligence, serving throughout the Cold War, the 1990s, and the Global War on Terror.

In World War II the Counterintelligence Corps Center and School was briefly located at Fort Meade, but other CI organizations would arrive throughout the Cold War. From 1947 to 1974, it was home to the 109th Military Intelligence Group. An element of what would become the CIC's successor, the U.S. Army Intelligence Command. The 109th was one of several regional CI units of the early Cold War that conducted background investigations and operations to thwart espionage or subversive activity in the Continental United States.

Although the reorganizations of the post-Vietnam era, including a general shift in public sentiment regarding intelligence activities and the transfer responsibility for the conduct of background investigations to the Defense Investigative Service, necessitated the inactivation of the 109th, it also brought other CI organizations to Fort Meade. In 1973, USAINTC and its successor, the more narrowly focused U.S. Army Intelligence Agency, made it their home as they continued to oversee Army CI operations in CONUS. With USAINTA came the U.S. Army CI Support Detachment, later the Central Security Facility, which maintained the Army's vast Investigative Records Repository of CI personality investigative files, and the Army Administrative Survey Detachment, later the Army Field Support Center, the managing organization for intelligence related military and civilian career programs. Likewise, in 1974 the 902nd Military Intelligence Group, responsible for CI coverage of the eastern half of the United States and one of USAINTA's most important subordinate commands, arrived as well.

The association of Army signals intelligence with Fort Meade likewise stretches back to the first decade of

the Cold War. In the 1950s the Army's cryptologic organization, the Army Security Agency, supported the relocation of the National Security Agency to the post from Arlington Hall Station, Virginia, in part through the creation of a new unit. The innocuously designated Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, ASA Troop Command, 7200th Administrative Area Unit organized in November 1954. Originally serving as a carrier unit for personnel assigned to duty with the NSA, it would undergo a bewildering array of redesignations over the subsequent decade before becoming the equally undramatic ASA Support Group in 1963. Although the unit grew in size and complexity and provided a headquarters element to which other ASA units with personnel assigned to NSA might be attached, its basic mission was focused on providing administrative, logistical, and training support. In 1977 these various Army Military Intelligence units at Fort Meade were brought together by a thoroughgoing reform of Army Intelligence which included the creation of a multi-discipline organization to provide strategic and theater support. The Army redesignated ASA as INSCOM and assigned USAINTA and a number of other intelligence assets to the new command along with some dramatic shifts in mission and organization. USAINTA helped integrate the new organization as Headquarters, INSCOM, Fort Meade until its discontinuance in 1978. The ASA Support Group became the CONUS Military Intelligence Group, and later the 704th Military Intelligence Brigade. It received operational missions including command of two field stations. The 902nd expanded and took on a combined CI and signal support mission throughout CONUS. It would also go on to absorb the Central Security Facility and the U.S. Army Special Security Group which was responsible for the dissemination of sensitive compartmented information. Over the last 40 years INSCOM's elements at Fort Meade have endured and adapted. The 704th currently conducts signals intelligence, computer network and information assurance operations directly and through the NSA, while the 902nd provides direct and general CI support to Army activities and major commands worldwide. In the



twenty-first century they have been joined at Fort Meade by other INSCOM units. These include the HUMINT-focused Army Operations Group and the 780th Military Intelligence Brigade, the Army's first cyber brigade designed to conduct SIGINT and cyberspace operations. Since the attacks of Sep. 11, 2001, INSCOM and its units, including the elements at Fort Meade, have been a part of the world-wide intelligence effort necessary to prosecute the Global War on Terrorism. This has included deploying SIGINT terminal guidance teams from the 704th in direct support of brigade combat teams to provide targeting information. Likewise the 902nd has deployed CI Soldiers around the globe, including rotations of agents and case officers to the Joint Counterintelligence Units in Iraq and Afghanistan, tactical HUMINT teams, and surges of CI personnel in response to the needs of combatant commanders.

Currently headquartered at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, with 17,500 Soldiers, Department of the Army civilians and contractors, INSCOM executes mission command of operational intelligence and security forces; conducts and synchronizes worldwide multi-discipline and all-source intelligence and security operations; delivers linguist

support and intelligence-related advanced skills training, acquisition support, logistics, communications, and other specialized capabilities in support of Army, Joint, and Coalition Commands and the U.S. Intelligence Community.

(Pg. 270) Signals Intelligence analysts with the 704th Military Intelligence Brigade deployed in support of the 109th MI Battalion, test equipment during a training exercise on Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan, Oct. 18, 2012. (U.S. Army photo by Sgt. Jesus Aranda, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command). (Below) A Soldier with the Expeditionary Cyber Electromagnetic Activities Team, 781st Military Intelligence Battalion, 780th MI Brigade, conducts cyberspace operations at the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif., May 9, 2017. (U.S. Army photo by Bill Roche, U.S. Army Cyber Command). (Right) Soldiers from the 902nd Military Intelligence Group conduct emergency evacuation procedures during a Field Training Exercise, Gunpowder Falls State Park in Maryland. (U.S. Army photo by D.A. Shine, 902nd Military Intelligence Group)



FORT MEADE HOUSING HISTORY



When you visit Fort Meade today, you see a wide array of housing options. There are the beautiful historic homes, renovated 1950s homes, brand new single-family houses, townhomes, as well as garden apartment homes under construction along Mapes Road. The road to the current living standards was a bumpy one that started back in 1995 with the idea of privatized housing.

A plan for privatized housing

In 1995, the manager of housing at Fort Meade, as part of the Military District of Washington, began talks to find ways to privatize housing on post. A plan was developed in which Fort Meade would maintain ownership of the land the homes occupied, transfer the existing homes to the county and have the county work with private developers to replace or renovate the homes. Those initial plans did not pan out.

Then came a 2000 article in *The Washington Post* which detailed the poor conditions of many of the homes on post. In the investigative report, the home of a Navy Petty Officer living in Argon Hills was said to have thick lead based paint on the walls, so thick the paint could be peeled off in large chunks. An Army major living in MacArthur Manor reported having clogged heating and air vents, leaving little room for heat to move through the home. The family also dealt with moldy bathrooms according to *The Washington Post*. It was apparent that something had to be done about the condition of homes on Fort Meade.

The Pilot Project

Fort Meade was selected for a pilot project in 1999 called Residential Communities Initiative. Enlisted soldiers, officers and spouses were asked to serve on a committee meant to advise garrison staff on suggested housing improvements. An RCI Staff Advisory Team and an RCI Support Team were formed to work on the plans.

The Request for Quote was released on May 1, 2000. The RFQ specified that the developer selected needed either to replace or renovate approximately 2,600 of Fort Meade's 2,862 existing homes, including 112 historic houses. The contract required renovations to be complete within the first 10 years of the project. The developer

would also be expected to build approximately 308 new homes in the first four years of the project.

On March 6, 2001, the Army announced that MC Partners, LLC, which was a partnership of Picerne Real Estate Group and the IT Group, had been awarded the Fort Meade project. Two months later, the Army officially kicked off the Community Development and Management Plan process by hosting a signing ceremony at Fort Meade, attended by Acting Secretary of the Army Joseph Westphal, MDW Commander Maj. Gen. James T. Jackson, Garrison Commander Col. Michael J. Stewart, John Picerne of Picerne Real Estate Group, U.S. Senator Paul Sarbanes (D-Maryland), U.S. Representative Benjamin Cardin (D-Maryland), and former Assistant Secretary of the Army Mahlon "Sandy" Apgar IV.

Unfortunately, housing at Fort Meade had been so bad for so long, it had developed a reputation that proved hard to overcome. Many families insisted on living off post and for good reason. At least one Army official working on the project called the existing homes "deplorable." It didn't take long for all parties involved to realize that most of the housing on Fort Meade didn't need upgrades, they needed complete renovations.

Congress approved DOD's CDMP in the spring of 2002 and on May 1, 2002, responsibility for 2,500 Fort Meade family housing units was transferred to Picerne. While working through the approval and funding process had been a tremendous accomplishment, the challenges were just beginning.

Historic Problems

The partnership agreement included renovating the historic homes on Fort Meade which resulted in compliance issues with the National Historic Preservation Act. Homes with lead-based paint, methane gas produced by historic landfills, a backlog of maintenance issues and a program that had never been attempted before resulted in a long road to success. A belief that privatized housing was the best way to improve the life for families on Fort Meade meant the installation and the housing partners never gave up searching for resolutions to the myriad of problems.

In September 2003, Fort Meade saw the completion of the first newly-constructed homes, as well as the opening of Potomac Place Neighborhood Center. Completion of Potomac Place was a landmark in the RCI program, as it was the first neighborhood center completed on any installation. The official opening took place on Dec. 18, 2003.

Working towards a better quality of life Picerne, now called Corvias, and RCI staff had to struggle to solve a wide range of problems during the first five years of privatization at Fort Meade. They continued to make progress toward the goal of having all inadequate housing eliminated by 2011 while also improving the quality of life at the installation.

Fort Meade was one of the original RCI pilot programs

for the military. Now, all military bases around the world operate with a housing partner. Most significantly, the pilots demonstrated the ability of installations to dramatically improve the quality of life of its families. As residents moved into new and renovated homes, the vast majority expressed joy and amazement at the places they now called home, and that reaction made all of the hard work worth it.

(Pg. 274) A bird's eye view of Heritage Park, one of five Fort Meade housing communities operated by Corvias. (Below) The public private partnership with Corvias dramatically improved the quality of life of families and single service members on Fort Meade.



ALICE WINS A KITCHEN APPLIANCE

In late September 2004, Alice Ginter and her son Will, went to the Fort Huachuca Post Exchange to buy gold earrings as a gift for Alice's granddaughter to mark her graduation from Advanced Individual Training. Pressed for time before leaving for the event, they rushed into the PX and split up. Dad went to purchase the earrings. Also looking for the jewelry counter, Alice cut through the kitchen department and noted a small stack of PX entry blanks on one of the counters in a plastic box with a sign advertising "Win a Chopper." Hoping she'd be the lucky winner since it would come in handy for the upcoming holidays, Alice filled out a form, put it in the box and hurried to catch up to her son.

In early December, Alice received a call from an AAFES manager with the news that she'd won the prize.

"That's great," Alice said. "I can come by after work and pick it up."

After a long pause, the caller said, "Ah, ma'am, we were actually planning to present the chopper at a small ceremony."

Puzzled, Alice said, "A ceremony? For an appliance? Why can't I just come by and pick it up?"

There was another long pause. "Ma'am, I don't think you understand. You won a chopper. A custom built

chopper from the Mayhem Motorcycle shop."

"A motorcycle?" Alice said, finally realizing her confusion.

Later, Alice learned more than 750,000 people had entered the sweepstakes which was sponsored by World Wrestling Entertainment, and Mayhem. Alice, along with her husband and daughter made the ceremony where Victoria, a WWE personality, attended the presentation. The Ginters loaded the motorcycle onto the back of their pickup truck and took it home where it spent months parked where a chopper should be parked, in the kitchen. Later the motorcycle, valued at \$23,000, was donated to Hogs for Heroes, a non-profit organization which supports our veterans. Hogs for Heros has continued to use the chopper in their multiple charity events benefiting veterans.

Alice Ginter was the Fort Meade Real Property Accountable Officer for Fort Meade for almost 29 years. She currently is the RPAO for Arlington National Cemetery.

(Below) Alice Ginter accepts her prize at a PX event with WWE personality Victoria.





ROOKIE

By John Trotman

Rookie was part of a litter of Dalmatian pups born to a breeder on Fort Meade on Oct. 10, 2001. Partially because of the events of 9/11 just a month earlier, and the outpouring of support for fire fighters, police officers, EMS, and other first responders, the breeder decided to contact the Fire Department to offer one of her pups. Our mascot Rusty was aging, we had already planned for him to go home with one of the fire Captains when he retired. We readily agreed to adopt one of the pups.

Rusty had a long history with the fire department and was considered the “old guy” in the house. When the pup arrived in December 2001, he reminded us of a rookie fire fighter: full of energy and always running around. He was quickly tagged the “Rookie” and the name stuck. On Jan. 24, 2002, Rookie received his official orders declaring him a government-owned animal and fire department mascot.

Rookie got into plenty of mischief. While Rusty lounged around the fire house enjoying the end of his career, Rookie spent his days chewing everything he could get his mouth on. Our Christmas tree was quickly stripped of all ornaments and tinsel below two feet. Our wooden coffee tables still bear his scars. And whether it was the food he was supposed to eat or scraps he scrounged up, Rookie filled his little belly every chance he got.

On one occasion, we responded to an emergency just as everyone sat down to a spaghetti dinner. When we returned, Rookie met us in the hallway with a head covered in what we thought was blood. We soon figured out the “blood” was spaghetti sauce. Rookie had cleaned every last plate. He was miserable for a week.

Some Dalmatians are known to be short tempered and nasty, but Rookie was the exception to the rule. Maybe it was because he grew up in a fire house and was constantly surrounded by fire fighters and guests, or maybe we just got lucky. But either way, Rookie became a great source of enjoyment for the many people who came by to meet and pet a “real fire dog.”

Dalmatians have been a traditional part of the fire service for centuries because of their affinity for horses. In the 1800s, they could be seen running down the street

with the horse drawn hose wagons and steamers.

Rookie loved to ride the trucks and when the dispatch alarm rang, Rookie was often the first into the engine bays. On the scene, he was a great distraction for the children and families we served, offering a diversion during stressful situations so the responders could handle the emergency.

Rookie participated in every public event the fire department attended. He led installation runs, participated in educational events at Child Development Centers and schools, attended safety fairs, National Night Out, and the 4th of July celebrations. He even participated as a “patient” for a HAZMAT training exercise for a regional veterinary medicine emergency response team. The close proximity to the Defense Information School meant that students often came to the fire department for subject material for their assignments. Rookie quickly became known as the most photographed animal in the Army and earned a Commander’s Coin for his support to public education.

When Rookie’s energy levels began to decline the vet diagnosed that his big heart was too big and we were forced to reduce his activities. Rookie still made appearances and brought joy to many in the Fort Meade community, but the pace slowed down. On Feb. 6, 2011, Rookie took one last ride in a fire truck. He was given a fire department procession to the Fort Meade vet clinic where he passed away of congestive heart failure. He was surrounded by his firefighting family.

A memorial service was held for him on April 22. During the service, a 1930s era hydrant bearing his name was unveiled in front of the main fire station. The hydrant was restored by American Water and donated to the fire department as a tribute to the mascot who touched so many lives.

(Left) Due to the proximity with the Defense Information School, Rookie became the most photographed fire dog in the Army. Rookie’s memorial fire hydrant sits in front of the main Fort Meade fire station.



BUSY COURTROOM

Many people are surprised when they learn that if you receive a speeding ticket on Fort Meade, depending on the fine associated with the infraction, you may be required to make an appearance in the Fort Meade Magistrate Court. Not only does Fort Meade have a Magistrate Court, but Fort Meade's courtroom is the largest in the National Capital Region and as a result, has been host to some of the most high-profile cases in the Army. For each of these proceedings, the installation provides legal, logistical, security and when necessary, media relations support.

High Profile Proceedings

U.S. v Smith and Cardona military dog handlers – In 2005, two Army service members were prosecuted for their use of their K9 partners to terrorize prisoners while assigned security detail at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq. While the proceedings for Army Sergeants. Michael J. Smith and Santos A. Cardona happened at Fort Meade, the two dog handler cases were part of a larger abuse scandal which resulted in multiple courts martial, reprimands and demotions of officers including Brig. Gen. Janis Karpinski who was demoted to colonel, and dishonorably discharged.

Smith was found guilty and faced more than eight years in prison but was sentenced to six months hard labor. Cardona was found guilty of dereliction of duty and aggravated assault and was sentenced to six months hard labor.

U.S. v Lt. Col. Terry Lakin – The 2010 court martial of Lt. Col. Terry Lakin brought the political spotlight to the installation. Lakin, an Army flight surgeon with 18 years in uniform and who had earned his medical degree through the Army, refused to deploy to Afghanistan, claiming his orders were not valid because he questioned President Barack Obama's citizenship. Lakin, facing up to three years in prison, eventually pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months in prison, dishonorable discharge and loss of pay, and with just two years left to serve, loss of all pension benefits. The early hearings drew international media attention. However, when the judge ruled that the defense could not call President Obama, Secretary of State Hilary Clinton and a number of other notables to testify in the case, most of the media attention, and the viability of the case, disappeared. Political supporters of Lakin called him a martyr.

U.S. v Bradley (Chelsey) Manning – In February 2013, Manning was tried and convicted of leaking more than 750,000 secret government documents to WikiLeaks, including a video from an Apache helicopter gun which showed an air to ground attack under questionable circumstances. The 25-year old Pvt. 2. was an intelligence analyst deployed to Iraq at the time of the leaks. The pre-trial hearings and the legal proceedings drew media attention from around the world. It

also drew wide support for Manning with many calling him a whistleblower, a peacemaker and a hero with one group of supporters nominating Manning for a Nobel Peace Prize in 2012.

Manning was sentenced to 35 years, but was released after serving seven years in confinement. While in prison in Leavenworth, Kansas, Manning was diagnosed with gender dysphoria and underwent hormone replacement therapy. By the time she was released in May 2017, her name had changed to Chelsey Manning.

The Department of Defense Office of Military Commissions; Starting in 2015, the DoD OMC began to simultaneously conduct pre-trial motion hearings for multiple terror suspects being held in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. In the interest of making the hearings as open to the public as possible, Fort Meade was designated as a location where stateside interested parties could view the proceedings. Media, victim family members and interested publics can watch simulcasts of the hearings from various locations around the installation.

In February 2004, the first set of proceedings began against Salim Hamdan. Multiple defendants have been tried and convicted or freed, but many more cases remain. As of July 2017, forty separate cases are on the calendar for prosecution. Examples of the proceedings initiated from the military commissions are:

U.S. v. Al Nashiri and U.S. v. Abd al-Rahim Hussein Muhammed – They are alleged to have planned and prepared the attack on the USS Cole in the Port of Aden in Yemen. The attack on Oct. 12, 2000, killed 17 sailors, wounded 37 sailors and severely damaged the ship.

U.S. v. Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, and four other defendants, Walid Muhammad Salih, Mubarek Bin 'Attash, Ramzi Binalshibh, Ali Abdul Aziz Ali and Mustafa Ahmed Adam al Hawsawi. All are accused of planning and executing the Sept. 11 attacks.

U.S. v. Noor Uthman Muhammed – He is a Sudanese national who pleaded guilty to conspiracy and providing material support to terrorism for serving as an instructor and as the deputy commander of a training camp in Afghanistan.

(Left top) Col. Terry Lakin was court marshalled for refusing to deploy. The Army surgeon claimed his deployment orders were invalid because he questioned President Obama's citizenship and his legitimacy as president. Lakin was sentenced to six months, dishonorable discharge, loss of pay and benefits including his pension. (Left bottom) The day Pvt. Bradley (Chelsey) Manning was sentenced drew the largest media crowd. Print, TV and online media from around the world covered the event.

GOLFING AT MEADE



For decades, The Courses, Fort Meade's 36-hole golf course, occupied prime real estate in the center of the installation. The first 18-hole course was designed by architect William F. Gordon in 1939 and was named The Applewood. In 1954, course architect George Cobb designed an additional 18 holes which were called The Parks, named after General Floyd L Parks, commander of the Second United States Army on Fort Meade at the time.

Combined, The Courses were well known as the centerpiece of the installation, providing countless hours of recreation not only for golfers, but also for runners who took advantage of the three-mile-long running trail that meandered through the woods as it circled the course.

One of the landmarks of the early course was a home which had been absorbed by the installation when it was originally founded in the early 1900s. The old farmhouse became the home of the garrison command sergeant major and was located on the right side of the ninth hole of the Parks Course. The sprawling house boasted wooden floors, a large fireplace and antique fixtures. It reportedly was not only beautiful inside, but commanded a spectacular view of the courses from its sweeping front porch. Sometime in the early 1980s, the last garrison command sergeant major moved out of the home and, perhaps because of necessary and expensive repairs, the home remained empty until it was eventually demolished.

Through the years, the 36-hole golf course was a lucrative Morale, Welfare and Recreation asset, drawing thousands of service members, veterans, retirees and their families. It was also popular with thousands of off-post community residents who flocked to the courses to play challenging but affordable golf on a course that stayed fully booked throughout the week and weekends. An average of 400 to 500 rounds a day were played on the course, on some days that number would reach 700 rounds, many of the games played by one of the 1,400 club members. Many of the golfing clubs left memorials for players who had a particular love of the game. Markers under trees, on T-boxes and at putting greens served as fitting memorials to frequent golfing patrons left by clubs like the Dew Sweepers, Asop Robinson, the Pineapple Group, The Slasher, the Ladies 18-holes and the Ladies 9-hole groups.

In addition to regular play, the annual Commander's Cup golf tournament as well as many other tournaments drew maximum participation over the years.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower was the most famous

person to have played the course, returning to Fort Meade after having served in the tank school here.

The original 1930s clubhouse was a two-story wooden affair that was eventually replaced in the 1990s. The new club house provided a grill, bar and lounge, golf shop and meeting spaces. The grill became a popular breakfast and lunch stop and hosted weddings, retirements, promotion ceremonies and community meetings. The driving range attracted golfers wishing to hone their skills as well as service members and civilian employees who just wanted to work off some steam by whacking a few balls. It was all money in the bank for DFMWR since every ball hit on the driving range equated to twenty-two cents of profit per ball.

All of that changed on Sept. 11, 2001. The necessary security changes enacted after the terrorist attacks made it more difficult for non-Department of Defense ID card holders to access the installation. Patronage of the golf tournaments, golf clubs, daily use of the courses, driving range and the club house plummeted.

Then came the 2005 BRAC and the announcement that three major agencies – The Defense Information Systems Agency, The Defense Media Activity and the Joint Adjudications Activity along with thousands of their employees were moving to Fort Meade.

Nine holes of the course plus the driving range were closed and excavated to accommodate construction of the million square foot DISA headquarters and the DMA facility.

The golf course continued to operate despite the loss of a large segment of its land but chopping up the courses had an unrecoverable impact on patronage and the courses began to operate in the red. Shortly thereafter, plans to expand the NSA East Campus absorbed the rest of the land.

Through many years leading up to the final closure of the course and through the new construction that occupied the acreage, creative efforts, both public and private, aimed at replacing the much loved golf course were considered, but mission priorities and fiscal realities eventually forced the installation to abandon the effort.

(Left) The 36 hole golf course and the surrounding jogging trail was a center piece to the installation.



ASYMMETRIC WARFARE GROUP MSG Robert Pittman Indoor Firing Range

In Memory of
MSG (R) Robert "Pitt" Pittman
Operational Advisor
KIA 30 July 2010
Arghandab Valley, Afghanistan



"He died doing the job he loved...
Fighting next to the Soldiers he loved..."



MASTER SGT. ROBERT "PITT" PITTMAN (RET.)

By Sgt. 1st Class David Rosendale (Ret.)

On the 5th of May 2014, I along with so many others assigned to Asymmetric Warfare Group, had the privilege of joining the Family of Master Sgt. Robert Pittman in a dedication ceremony at AWG's newest building, and indoor range.

Now known as Pittman Range, the building is a state-of-the-art training facility. The range features a multi-lane target carrying and control system, a hands-free bullet deceleration and collection system, and one of the most modern and environmentally friendly Air Handling Systems. The range also features a one-of-a-kind vehicle access system that allows soldiers and external organizations the ability to develop skills working from the vehicles they will deploy with or work from on a day-to-day basis.

In the little over two years since the range opened, The U.S. Army Asymmetric Warfare Group, a unit that provides operational advisory support and develops rapid operational solutions to the Army and Joint Forces to defeat current and emerging threats, enhance combat effectiveness, and inform future development, has been able to use this facility to support the design and build of the next fight. AWG regularly conducts individual weapons training, dozens of "Turkey Thursday" events, where soldiers are put through a series of battle-focused scenarios, which include combat-influenced stress shoots. Annually, AWG conducts a day-long Pittman Challenge, with a key station being conducted at the indoor range.

AWG has also opened the doors of the range to allow other U.S. military units to train and develop skills in a controlled, focused location. Units that regularly train here are the Military Intelligence Brigades, the Military Police Companies and Detachments, the Medical Units, Air Force units and Navy and Marine Corps units assigned to Fort Meade. In addition we have also allowed units from the Army Reserve and Maryland Army National Guard to train at the Pittman Indoor Range.

The Asymmetric Warfare Group decided to reach out to other federal agencies and law enforcement organizations in the area in the spirit of cooperation. In doing so the range has become a location where these organizations can conduct independent training, in a manner where the focus can be on proper training and techniques, without the distractors that come with using outdoor ranges.

As we look back, the type of training that is conducted at the Pittman Indoor Range is continuing Master Sgt. Robert Pittman's legacy. On the day he was killed he was

helping others in developing and receiving training, with the focus of helping them to learn skills that would keep them alive during the defense of our country.

From a letter by Lt. Gen. Mulholland, 5th Special Forces Group, AWG, to Robert's wife, Melissa Pittman; about her husband's service at The Battle for Bakersfield 1, he details the way Robert helped his soldiers to be ready for the difficulties they would face.

On 30 Jul 10, MSG (R) Rob Pittman was serving as an Advisor to my battalion, 1-320th FA, employed by AWG, on 30 Jul 10 when he joined us in the Battle for Bakersfield 1.

We are fighting as a Provisional Infantry Battalion on the west side of the fertile Arghandab River Valley in some of the densest vegetation in Kandahar Province.

Pitt had been coaching our line units for several weeks on dismounted infantry TTPs and had become quite popular throughout our organization. He always volunteered to go on the most dangerous missions with the units who were most in need of his counsel.

The day before the Battle I had presented Rob with my battalion coin and told him I loved having him with us because he, unlike other advisors we had, was low maintenance, value added, and the epitome of the quiet professional. Rob asked me where I wanted him to support next and I told him to go with Bravo Battery as they would be conducting a planned air assault to clear the village of Babur in the coming days.

Rob never made it to Babur Village because Bravo wasn't conducting enough reconnaissance to his liking and he jumped ship to join us at Bakersfield 1.

Things were too slow with Bravo and Rob needed to be where the action was.

The mission to seize Bakersfield 1 was focused on a Taliban stronghold along a critical canal crossing with a small village complex consisting of 7-8 mud hut buildings. The Task organization for the mission was 2 x US platoons, 1x ANA Company, a Sapper Squad, a route clearing package and 2 x Dog teams.

This area had been impenetrable for several weeks and strong pointed by the Taliban. We were expecting a fight; another fact that made this mission enticing to Pitt.

The unit moved dismounted through the night and began the assault on the position at first light. Enemy resistance was light but steady during the initial entry across the canal and into the first set of buildings. After

the first 3 buildings were cleared is when things began to change.

My battalion PSD had moved toward the objective behind the route clearance package to establish link up once called forward by the on scene commander. It was then that we began stepping on multiple IEDs designed to target dismantled troops inside the objective area.

The first two soldiers stepped on pressure plate IEDs 10-15 minutes apart at around 0830; one while posting security and the other while clearing a building. These 2 IEDs would claim both soldiers' lives and wound several others who were nearby when the detonations occurred. There would be no less than 15 IEDs on this small objective before the fight was done.

It was after the 3rd IED detonation on one of my Sergeants that I first noticed Pitt on the Objective. We now had a 3rd VSI with others wounded and were calling our second MEDEVAC when up walks Pitt, cool as a cucumber. I was surprised to see him on the road and was comforted by his presence at a very difficult time. But that was Pitt - right place, right time and bringing order to any chaotic moment he met.

I walked up to Pitt and asked his advice. At that time, I and many other soldiers had previously walked over the ground that had been cleared and now claimed the leg of SSG Hamilton. There was a dooming sense that any of us could be claimed next and for me, the situation just slowed down when I saw Pitt and became easier to handle. Difficult to explain but if you knew him I'm guessing you understand what I mean.

Pitt as usual gave solid advice and I gathered the leaders together to assess our situation and adjust our position to continue the mission. At this point is when the light but steady contact escalated into heavy contact by a determined enemy attacking our position from 3 sides of the objective.

I had moved in to a building with my TAC to call for additional resources to assist the fight when I received word that we had another casualty but this time it was reported as a gunshot wound to the shoulder. I was almost relieved, as I envisioned a manageable wound after seeing soldiers cut to pieces by the IEDs earlier.

Then they reported that the "AWG Guy" was hit. Again, I thought —no problem, Pitt is probably shaking that off and killing Taliban. When the panicked shout for "Medic!" rang out I knew something was wrong. I was worried about my friend and joined Capt. Mike Haith as we bounded across an open field to get to where Pitt was laying.

I asked why was Pitt out here on the wall facing the most intense fighting of the battle. And then I answered

my own question: because Pitt was a warrior, who led by example, and was engaging the enemy fighting to the end when he was struck by what I assess to be precision small arms fire.

I knelt by Rob's side as the medics superbly addressed his wounds. Our experienced medics who had already treated multiple trauma patients that morning risked their lives racing to get to Pitt and treat him with disregard for their own safety as did two other captains from my TAC, Capt. Motupalli and McGuigan.

Everybody loved Pitt and went to great lengths to save him under fire.

I held Pitt's hand and offered words of encouragement as the medics treated him. As the 9 line was called our concern was to provide suppressive fire against the enemy to ensure that Pitt made it out on that helicopter without issue.

The battle truly reached its peak as the MEDEVAC helicopter landed on the field and soldiers carried Pitt to the bird. As I reflect back on it, it was a tremendous rebate to our friend as we laid a wall of lead against the enemy who was determined to shoot down a helicopter. Pitt made it out of Bakersfield 1 with a pulse and breathing on his own. I was shocked to learn a short time later that Pitt didn't make it. It didn't make sense to me that such a warrior and mentor to all my soldiers could suddenly be gone.

Our battalion is a better unit due to the efforts of Rob Pittman and we will always honor him and continue to fight for him. The Battle for Bakersfield 1 was a US / ANA victory that struck a blow to the Taliban. Over 25 enemy fighters were killed or wounded during the fight - a few of them no doubt to Pitt's rifle. We now hold the ground that Pitt fought for and it has made a discernable positive effect in our area.

Rob Pittman did not die in vain. He died with a rifle in his hand, engaged in combat with the enemy. He is an American Hero who I will never forget.

We honored Rob at our battalion memorial ceremony alongside our 2 fellow soldiers (SGT Kyle Stout and SPC Michael Stansbery). My PA, ILT Scott Zastrow who served in 5 Group with Pitt back in the day, made remarks in his honor as did I and the Company Commander, Capt. Drew Shaffer.

So now, nearly seven years after the day Robert died, and four years since I joined AWG, and a mere three years since the dedication ceremony, I am retired and get to have the honor of working in the building that bears Robert's name. I am the facility manager at Pittman Range. Every day I come in I see the Memorial Plaque as I enter, I see the picture of Robert on the unit memorial, which was

brought back from Afghanistan, and I share Robert's story to every person who walks through the front door. I strive to be able to make the facility and the training that happens here something our unit is proud of. I feel that if the members of this unit are proud, Robert would be too.

I am honored to put Master Sgt. Robert Pittman's name next to the many other heroes who are honored here at Fort Meade.

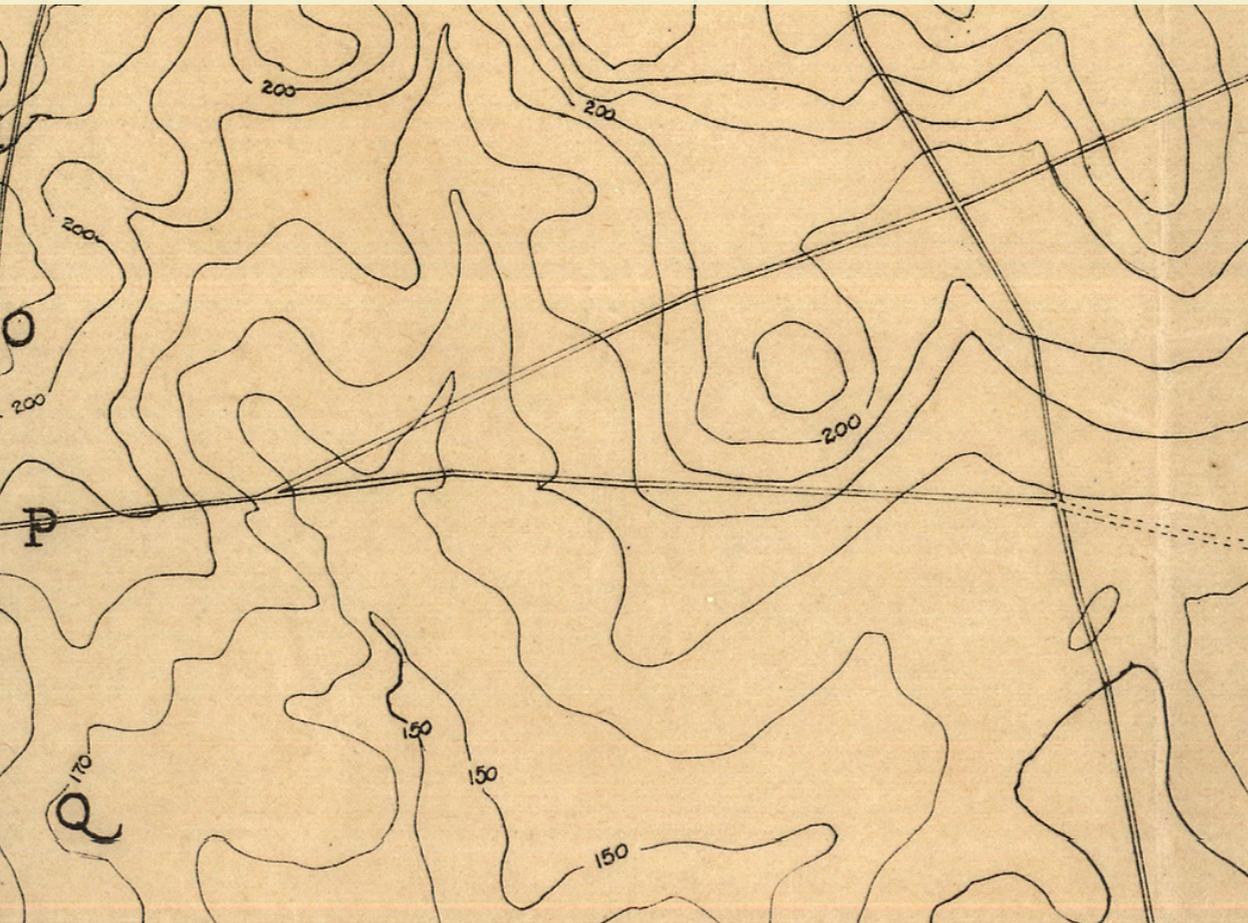
(Pg. 284) The Pittman Range is a state-of-the-art weapons range operated by the Asymmetric Warfare Group.

(Right) A plaque within the range building is a reminder of the master sergeant for which the range is named.

(Below) The control room within the range. (Photos taken by Benjamin Rogers)



CYBERSPACE AND THE FUTURE



SECOND ARMY AND FORT MEADE

By Dr. Lawrence M. Kaplan

In June 1947, Second Army, a training Army, moved its headquarters from Baltimore, Maryland, to Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Second Army encompassed the seven states of Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, and also included the District of Columbia.

On Jan. 1, 1957, the Army redesignated Second Army as Second United States Army, one of six Zone of Interior Armies of the United States. Second U. S. Army supported multi-purpose missions of command, operations, training and provisions of administrative and logistical services to ensure the continued operational readiness of its assigned combat and support units in the Active Army, Army Reserve and National Guard.

At the height of the Cold War, Second U.S. Army helped mobilize forces for potential conflict. During the September 1961 Berlin Crisis, Second U.S. Army mobilized 39 National Guard and Army Reserve units in the seven-state area and eight Army Reserve units from other Army areas. During the October 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, Second U.S. Army deployed 41 units, which comprised more than 5,700 military personnel.

Reorganizations within the Army led to Second U.S. Army's inactivation in 1966. On Jan. 1, 1966, First and Second U.S. Armies merged, resulting in the inactivation of Second U.S. Army at Fort Meade.

Second U. S. Army became affiliated with U.S. Army Cyber Command in 2010. The Army assigned the lineage and honors of the inactive Second U.S. Army, which had been temporarily active from 1983 to 1995, to U.S. Army Cyber Command upon its activation on Oct. 1, 2010. The new command had its headquarters at Fort Belvoir and some support staff at Fort Meade. On Mar. 6, 2014, Headquarters, Department of the Army General Orders No. 2014-02, activated a new unit designated Second Army as a Direct Reporting Unit of the Chief Information Officer/G-6, HQDA, with the Commander, U.S. Army Cyber Command as the Commander, Second Army. The General Orders also reassigned Second Army's lineage and honors to the new unit. The U.S. Army Network Enterprise Technology Command,

formerly a DRU of the Chief Information Officer/G-6, HQDA, which supported ARCYBER's mission, was assigned to Second. The resulting command and control arrangement, designating the Commander, U.S. Army Cyber Command, also as the Commander, Second Army, optimized the Army's force structure to better support Army Cyber Command's mission. When ARCYBER became an Army Service Component Command to U.S. Strategic Command in July 2016, the Army reassessed NETCOM's command and control relationship with ARCYBER and Second Army. On Jan. 18, 2017, to improve Army readiness and achieve unity of command, the Army discontinued Second Army, reassigned NETCOM to ARCYBER and returned Second Army's lineage and honors to ARCYBER.

(Pg. 289) U.S. Cyber Command soldiers use the latest weapons in the U.S. arsenal.

(Left) Second Army live fire exercise at Fort Meade, 1950.

(Below left) Second Army Shoulder Sleeve Insignia, (Below right) Second Army Distinctive Unit Insignia.





BRAC TO BRAC

The Base Realignment and Closure process is used periodically by the Department of Defense to assess the need for reorganization in an effort to make the most efficient use of installations to support of troops and their missions. The BRAC process has touched Fort Meade several times in ways that greatly impacted the installation and the surrounding communities.

In 1988, in the post Vietnam years, Fort Meade served mainly as a training base for Reserve and National Guard troops. Considering its size, usage and the proximity to Washington, D.C., the commission recommended the partial closure of the installation. Citing the encroachment of densely-populated communities, the commission directed that 9,000 acres of ranges, the air field and training areas be "disposed" of. They also directed that the installation's mission be realigned from an active Army post to an administrative center in the extended National Capital Region. According to the report, the move would leave NSA and First Army as the major tenants of the installation. The commission recommended the installation seek opportunities for government or private development on the redirected land.

Eventually, 7,000 acres of Fort Meade land was transferred to the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. The transfer of land to the research center was completed in 1991.

The 1991 BRAC brought additional training resources to Fort Meade. With the desire to combine and consolidate schools, the Defense Photography School from Naval Air Station Pensacola, Florida, the Defense Visual Information School from Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado, and the Defense Information School from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, were combined and moved to Fort Meade. Today, the Defense Information School offers 33 different courses that last from 5 to 124 days. DINFOS trains approximately 2,800 students annually, and has trained more than 1,000 international students from more than 75 countries.

Also, the 1991 BRAC called for the realignment of Kimbrough Army Community Hospital from an inpatient facility to a clinic, citing multiple medical facilities in the area which could provide the necessary services.

Other changes that occurred as a result of the 1991 BRAC was the movement of The Defense Investigative Service and the Investigations Control and Automation Directorate from Fort Holabird, Maryland, to Fort Meade where the operations were consolidated. The Commission ruled Fort Holabird to be "excess to the needs of the Army" and was closed.

It wasn't until 2005 that the BRAC process turned toward Fort Meade again. The decisions made by that commission were a clear signal that Fort Meade would become a central hub for information and intelligence operations with the arrival of three major agencies.

The Consolidated Defense Adjudication Activity brought security clearance adjudicators from multiple locations together under one headquarters.

The Defense Media Activity is the consolidated headquarters for the communication of news and information to U.S. forces worldwide. The agency presents news, information and entertainment on a variety of media platforms.

Finally, the Defense Information Systems Agency is responsible for DoD computer and automation information systems and networks. The largest of the agencies to move to Fort Meade, the DISA headquarters is more than 1 million square feet of office space to house nearly 4,300 people.

Fort Meade's growth did not stop after the BRAC commission moves were complete. Air Force Cyber, Marine Forces Cyber, Navy Cyber and U.S. Cyber Command, all established headquarters here.

Then in August 2017, President Trump signed orders to elevate U.S. Cyber Command from its position as a sub-unified command under Strategic Command, to make it the tenth combatant command in the Department of Defense.

(Left top) The Defense Information Systems Agency was the largest of three agencies that came to Fort Meade as part of the 2005 BRAC. (Left right) 7,000 acres of Fort Meade land were turned over to Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. Hikers on the trails around the park have run into derelict tanks once used as targets on Fort Meade's weapons ranges. Due to the cost of moving them, the tanks have remained in place. (Bottom) The Defense Media Activity under construction.

FORT MEADE'S BUILDINGS HONOR HEROS



Abrams Hall (2793 Hawkins Road), named after Gen. Creighton Abrams, former Army Chief of Staff.

Argonne Hills Chapel (7100 Rockenback Road), named after WWI battle/campaign area in France.

Brett Hall (4707 Ruffner Road), named after Medal of Honor recipient 2nd Lt. Lloyd M. Brett, the American Indian Wars.

Burba Park, named after Gen. Edwin Burba, First U.S. Army Commander, 1968-1970.

DeKalb U.S. Army Reserve Center (1251 Annapolis Road), named after Maj. Gen. Baron DeKalb, military hero of the Revolutionary War.

Hale Hall (4554 Llewellyn Avenue), named after Revolutionary War hero Capt. Nathan Hale.

Heard Hall (4709 Ruffner Road), named after Medal of Honor recipient 1st Lt. John Heard, whose leadership successfully reversed the charge of nearly 1,000 enemy forces during the Spanish American War.

Hodges Hall (4551 Llewellyn Avenue), named after Maj. Gen. Courtney Hodges, First Army commander in the European Theater of Operations, WWII.

Kuhn Hall (4415 Llewellyn Avenue), named after Maj. Gen. Joseph Kuhn, 79th Infantry Division, and first post commander of Camp Meade.

MacArthur Junior High School (Rockenbach Avenue), named after Gen. Douglas MacArthur, WWI, WWII and the Korean War.

McGlachlin Parade Field (in front of Building 4550 Parade Field Lane), named after Maj. Gen. Edward McGlachlin, commander, 7th Infantry Division during WWI.

Pershing Hall (4550 Parade Field Lane), named after General of the Armies John J. "Blackjack" Pershing, commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, WWI. He was also the first commander of First U.S. Army.

Pittman Range (2278 Morrison Street), named after retired Master Sgt. Robert Pittman, recipient of the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star with "V" device. He served with the Asymmetric Warfare Group at Bakersfield 1, Arnghandab River Valley, Kandahar Province, Afghanistan.

Pulaski Hall (4216 Roberts Avenue), named after Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Gen. George Washington's aide-de-camp.

Quick Hall (9804 Love Road), named after Medal of Honor recipient Sgt. Maj. John Quick, U.S. Marine Corps, during the Spanish American War.

Smallwood Hall (4650 Griffin Avenue), named after Maj. Gen. William Smallwood, Revolutionary War military hero.

(Left) An aerial view of Pershing Hall (Building 4550) and McGlachlin Parade Field.





THE NEXT 100 YEARS

By Chad Jones

This whole dang book talks about Fort Meade's history: Patton, Eisenhower, Hello Girls, a dog named Joe, and so on and so forth.

So, you shouldn't be surprised this article on Fort Meade's transformation isn't different, save a few exceptions: The pictures will be in color, have a bit more gender equity, and unlike the articles that talked about what the Fort was, this piece will give you a glimpse into what we'll be.

When I signed into the U.S. Army Student Detachment at the Defense Information School in the summer of '98, I was already ready to leave—drill sergeants have a way of doing that to a private. Back then, I ran PT around the trail that circled the golf course, partied with fellow DINFOS students in the checkerboard room at McGill, as well as in the woods around the golf course and dodged NSA SUVs so I could use the no-fee ATM in the Agency's headquarters.

When I officially became a DINFOS-trained killer three months later, I'd fallen in love with the place and vowed to come back. Ten years, two tours to the desert, a family and honorable discharge later, I finally made it back.

And when I arrived in 2008, things pretty much looked the same, but there were whispers about this thing called BRAC and how it was going to change the landscape of the fort.

Little did anyone know that BRAC 2005 was only the tip of the iceberg in Fort Meade's transformation: An ongoing process that's turned the old golf course into the DoD's headquarters for the "Fifth domain of human conflict and competition," built Fort Meade into Team Meade, and ultimately transformed our little post in western Anne Arundel County into the Nation's Center for Information, Intelligence and Cyber Operations.

Of course, changing Fort Meade from the former shortcut between Odenton and Laurel into the DoD's primary power projection platform for all things cyber didn't happen overnight.

The transformation began in the first years of the new century when the community started rallying together to ensure Fort Meade wasn't a loser in the BRAC 2005.

"My boss, Senator Mikulski, had always focused on

"Jobs Today, Jobs Tomorrow" and a negative BRAC outcome was perceived as a possible threat to one of the largest employers in Maryland," said Denise Nooe who served as Senator Barbara Mikulski's primary liaison with the Fort Meade region.

It's safe to say Mikulski, along with the rest of the Maryland delegation and state officials did a good job rallying support, and Fort Meade didn't just win BRAC 2005, they crushed it by gaining three separate agencies that would call Fort Meade home in 2011: The Defense Information Systems Agency, The Defense Media Activity, and the Defense Adjudications, which really brought together 10 organizations under one roof.

Senator Benjamin Cardin called BRAC "a consolidation" and it brought about 5,600 employees and a few million square feet of office space. DISA's HQ was approximately the size of the Arundel Mills Mall (Pre-Maryland Live). DMA was smaller, but being PAO, it was also my favorite because it solidified Fort Meade's place as the DOD's home for Public Affairs. Adjudications was the smallest of the three, but we all know Fort Meade runs on security clearances.

According to the law, all three organizations had to be up and operational by 2011, which meant there was a lot of work to be done on and off post. Keeping everyone in synch and on message quickly became a task for the garrison commander: For me it was retired Col. Dan Thomas, retired Col. Ed Rothstein, Col. Brian Foley, and current garrison commander Col. Tom Rickard.

Looking at how things worked out, I have to give the Army credit for picking the right leaders for the right time.

Col. Thomas took over for retired Col. Ken McCreedy in 2008, and was charged with getting the facilities built, which meant finding free space in a place that was already pretty tight—except, of course, for the big open space smack-dap in the middle of the post, aka, the golf course. To say people weren't happy with the prospect of The Courses going the way of the dodo would be an understatement.

I mean how dare the DoD prioritize the future of

intelligence and the battle in cyberspace over the ability to snap-hook drives into oncoming traffic coming along Mapes? To some, losing The Courses was losing a birthright, and it was certain that the men and women serving on Fort Meade would no longer be able to do their jobs if they didn't have a place to golf or a really nice trail to run around.

In fairness to Thomas, a man who never picked up a golf club, he tried his best to keep The Courses in play. That is until the DoD decided the whole "cyber defense" thing was a big deal, and like any big deal, cyber was going to need a headquarters, and that headquarters needed to be at Fort Meade – specifically the 17th hole of what was the Parks Course.

There was also a requirement for a high-performance data center, basically a 21st-century aircraft carrier, parked around the 10th hole and a few other cyber-related buildings sprinkled in.

I'd be remiss if I didn't mention that the still-ongoing Enhanced Use Lease project was going to fix all our problems by providing the capital for a new golf course on the capped landfill, but as our Deputy Garrison Commander John Moeller aptly put it after another round of negotiations, "EUL was meant to build us a new golf course. Now it isn't even giving us enough money to design a golf course."

Fortunately, for the community, Col. Rothstein arrived. An optimist, Col. Rothstein didn't see a problem the community couldn't help solve, including the need for golf.

"The golf course became a very big deal in how to do things right," Rothstein said. "The closure was inevitable due to DoD requirements ... [and] the closure was a catalyst that allowed the garrison to establish partnerships within the Team Meade community, specifically the surrounding public courses." In short, thanks to Rothstein, instead of having one course, Team Meade gained five courses where they could play. We also had access to gyms, running trails, ice rinks and a few other things.

I'm not going to lie, all this community work took a toll on me and my Community Relations Chief, Kristen Parker. Everybody wanted to partner with the fort and the fort wanted to partner with everyone. It became clear we needed to find a more efficient way to rally the community

together and combine resources to handle our region's serious issues such as transportation, health and veteran services, employment issues and quality education: The things that were needed for the region and fort to recruit and retain the high-quality workforce needed for us to fight and win our nation's wars in cyberspace. Enter the Fort Meade Community Covenant Council, which continues to be a bridge between the garrison, community and region.

"Team Meade was born!" the Covenant's first chairwoman Linda Green explained. "I was so pleased to see the federal delegation, state, local and non-profit and business community being more aware of, and focused on Fort Meade and its importance and priorities. I believe this emphasis during the 2005 BRAC years led to strengthened support for the fort that continues today."

By the time Rothstein left in the summer of 2013, the BRAC organizations were here, the Cyber Campus was being built, Team Meade was running like a well-oiled machine, and everyone seemed to know big, important things were happening on the Fort Meade Army post. Everyone except the Army of course, which was still a bit slow on the uptick of what was happening.

Col. Foley made it his job to fix that.

"When I assumed command in August 2013, the chief of strategic planning for IMCOM did not know which Army Fort was home to USCYBERCOM, the NSA, DISA, MARFORCYBER and seven of the top nine, most-senior operational headquarters defending our national interests in cyberspace," said Foley. "In November 2013, three months after I assumed command, the POTUS made the ARCYBER basing decision. When that decision was made all eyes on the Army staff turned to Fort Gordon. Widening the aperture of discussion from "Growth of ARCYBER at Fort Gordon" to "Joint Service Cyber Growth on Army Installations" was my biggest challenge. We were successful in that effort, but awareness must be sustained."

Now I promised I wouldn't brag too much about myself in this article, but since this is going to be in posterity, I will say the whole "Widen the aperture from growth of Army Cyber to Cyber Growth on Army Installations," I came up with that in the back of Col. Foley's van while riding back from a BWI Breakfast. However, I just came up with the words Foley and the rest of the team fulfilled

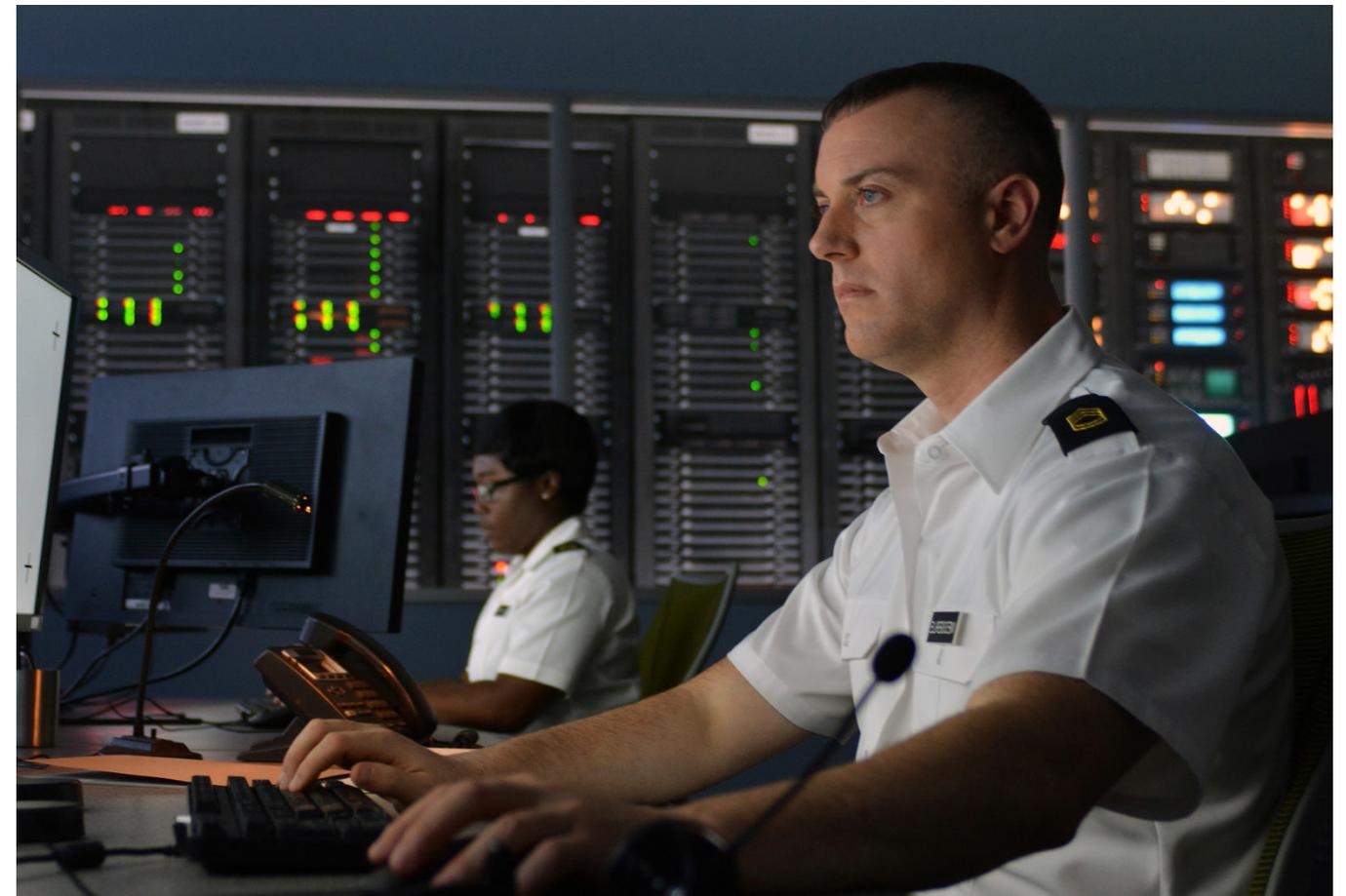
the vision, to include the Covenant. Besides the Maryland CODEL doing its job, another former president of the Covenant, Claire Louder, cornered then IMCOM Commander Lt. Gen. David Halverson in a San Antonio elevator and ran down the complete Fort Meade story.

The work paid off to the tune of \$34-plus million in military construction and hundreds of millions in sustainment and restoration dollars. We got so much money in fact, we were finally able to fix Hale Hall, which had been missing its roof for nearly a decade.

Now, Rickard is in command, and his mission is to prepare the region for the windfall that comes with Fort Meade now being home to a four star Combatant Command. No one is sure exactly what it will be – maybe

a cyber pipeline through the Meade cluster schools, a cyber university, or something else. But two things are certain as we move toward our next 100 years: 1) Fort Meade will be at the forefront of our national defense. 2) Fort Meade will only be as strong as Team Meade.

(Pg. 296) Hale Hall repairs after a 1984 fire which partially destroyed the roof of the building. (Right) An Army cyber warrior. (Lower) Michele Weisshaar (center) flanked by Col. Bryan Foley, Cmd Sgt. Maj. Rodwell Forbes Jr. and several others, cut the ribbon for the new Fort Meade Exchange, Nov. 25, 2015. (Below) A cyber operations center.





James A. Speraw Jr. 1955-2017

James A. Speraw Jr. was born and raised in Waterbury Connecticut. At the age of 17, he enlisted in the Army. After Basic Training at Fort Dix, New Jersey, and AIT at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, he was stationed at Fort Meade as a SIDPERS data analyst in 1974. While at Fort Meade, Jim volunteered at the then closed Fort Meade Museum and was bitten by the history bug. Dressed in a WWI uniform, he helped reopen the museum on Armed Forces Weekend, May 1976. In September 1976, during his last week in the Army, Jim's goodbye gift to the museum was repainting the Renault tank. Jim returned home to Connecticut, and after several jobs and two years at the University of Connecticut, Jim came back to the Fort Meade Museum in October 1980, employed as a Museum Aide, and earned a degree in History from the University of Maryland in 1986. He had worked his way up to Museum Technician when in 1991 he was deployed to Desert Storm as part of the Army Museum System's

Artifact Recovery Team. While deployed, he was hired away from the Fort Meade Museum by the U. S. Army Center of Military History where he was employed as a Curator. Besides Desert Storm, Jim was sent to Haiti as DoD rep for Historic Property during Operation Uphold Democracy, was on one of the Army's designated recovery teams to support historic recovery operations at Ground Zero at the Pentagon, and assisted the 101st Airborne Division (AASLT) with artifact recovery during Operation Iraqi Freedom in Mosul, Iraq, in 2003.

Although having been gone from the Fort Meade Museum since 1991, Jim lived nearby and returned to assist in special projects. His assistance in the installation's 100th Anniversary Gala and his input to this book have been invaluable.

Jim passed away on Oct. 14 2017. He was buried in his replica WWI uniform.



Mary L. Doyle - Principle Writer and Editor - has served in the U.S. Army at home and abroad for more than three decades as both a soldier and civilian. Mary is the author of "I'm Still Standing; From Captive U.S. Soldier to Free Citizen – My Journey Home" (Touchstone, 2010) which was nominated for an NAACP Image award. Her mystery, "The Peacekeeper's Photograph," won the Bronze Medal in the Independent Publisher Awards and won The Rebecca Reads Choice Award. The books, "The Sapper's Plot," and "The General's Ambition," round out the indie published Master Sgt. Harper mystery series. She has also penned, "The Bonding Spell," the first book in an urban fantasy series, an adult romance series, is the co-author of the memoir, "A Promise Fulfilled" (Cleckley Enterprises, 2013) and has authored multiple novellas and short stories which appear in a variety of publications.

Mary currently works as the Chief of Media Relations in the Fort George G. Meade Public Affairs office and served as principle editor for this project.



Sherry Kuiper - Writer and Editor - came to Fort George G. Meade as a media relations specialist after spending 12 years working as a TV news producer. Kuiper earned her bachelor's degree in Communications from Edinboro University of Pennsylvania in 2004 and earned her master's degree from Syracuse University's S.I. Newhouse School of Public Communications. Kuiper is the author of "Images of America: Around Picture Rocks," a history of her hometown, Picture Rocks, Pennsylvania. She has been recognized for volunteering as a Docent at the National Infantry Museum in Fort Benning, Georgia. Kuiper prides herself in being a member of the Ann Arundel Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution which focuses on historical preservation, education and patriotism.



Benjamin D. Rogers - Art Director - comes from a line of artists originally from California. Ben has lived in North Carolina, Belgium and now Maryland. He is a U.S. Army veteran who served as a paratrooper in the 82nd ABN DIV at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He deployed to Iraq in 2003 (OIF 1) and was honorably discharged from the military in 2005. He then began to pursue an education, earning a Bachelor of Arts degree in Graphic Communications with a minor in Art from UMUC. Ben has worked for the Fort Meade garrison since 2015 as the Visual Information Manager creating visual content as a graphic designer, photographer, production specialist, videographer and more in support of the Fort Meade garrison and DoD mission.



Barbara Taylor - Writer and Curator - was raised in Litchfield, Connecticut. Barbara is an artist, and trained to be a scientific illustrator but becoming a military spouse caused her to make a serendipitous career change to Army museum exhibit design. She was hired overseas to help stand up the 1st Armored Division Museum and came to be the exhibits specialist at the Fort George G. Meade Museum in 1994. She lives in New Windsor, Maryland, on an organic farm with her husband, Forrest, and a varied assortment of God's creatures.



Chad Jones - Editor - has served as Fort Meade's public affairs officer since 2009; however his time at Meade began in 1997 when he was going through Advanced Individual Training at DINFOS. In the nearly 20 years since Mr. Jones first arrived at Fort Meade he has seen the fort transition from a popular cut through Odenton and Laurel to the Nation's Center for Information, Intelligence and Cyber Operations. All three of Mr. Jones' children attended the fort's Child Development Centers and participated in CYS sports programs.



The 55th Signal Company (Combat Camera) played key roles in the production of this project. From scanning photos to creating sketches and providing graphic support, the soldiers in the 55th are experts in their craft. A special thanks to Spc. Kevin Ramos-Cotto and Spc. Eric Pargeon as well as Spc. Bree-Ann Ramos-Clifton, Spc. Ashka Phetis, Spc. Fransico Isreal, Spc. Rafael Garibay.

CONTRIBUTORS

Col. Charles "Chuck" A. Albrecht (Ret.) was raised in Glen Burnie, Maryland. He earned his A.A. and Reserve commission at Marion Military Institute and his bachelor's degree through the University of Maryland. He served on active duty from June 1980 - September 1992 as an infantry and special forces officer including combat in Panama, advisor duties in Central America and two tours in the Korean DMZ. At the end of the Cold War he earned two MAs from Webster University and served in the U.S. Border Patrol while remaining active in the Army Reserve, including mobilization to Germany in 2001. He retired from the Army Reserve in 2009 and the Border Patrol in 2015. In 2016 he swam 1.3 miles across the Potomac River and currently serves as the president of Global Law Enforcement Training & Solutions, LLC.

Anita Burdette-Dragoo retired after a twenty-year career teaching in the Department of Defense Overseas Dependents Schools. While assigned to Giessen, Germany, she spent several hours in the same Emergency Room at Heidelberg Army Hospital where, according to a bronze plaque on the ER wall, Patton was treated following the accident that resulted in his death. Today she lives with her husband, Navy retired, near Fort Casey where Mathew "Math" English served for 13 years on Whidbey Island, Washington.

David C. Cole is a graduate of Boston University and Norwich University with degrees in photo-journalism, U.S. history and museum management. He was installation historian and director of the museum at Fort George G. Meade from 1975 until 1986. He worked for the U.S. Army Center of Military History as Associate Chief Curator (Policy) of the Army Museum System and as Chief of Collections, retiring in 2005. He is currently Living History Supervisor at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine in Baltimore.

David served in the U.S. Army both on active duty and as a Reserve Officer. He entered the service as a private in 1972 and achieved the grade of sergeant before going to OCS. He is a combat veteran of the First Gulf War 1990-1991, and voluntarily served in the Command Group, Headquarters Coalition Forces Land Component

Command, in Kuwait, Iraq and Afghanistan in 2004–2005. **Merle T. Cole** is a retired federal civil servant. By avocation a military, naval and police historian, he has published nearly one hundred books, monographs and articles on those topics. His work has appeared in international, national, state and local venues. From 1985 to 1994, Mr. Cole served as a commissioned officer in the Maryland Defense Force (State Guard), including a tour as executive officer of the Training Command located at Fort Meade. He left the service in the grade of lieutenant colonel.

Robyn Dexter has been an appraisal archivist with the National Archives since 2011, working in Alaska, California, and Maryland offices. Formerly, she was the archivist at the U.S. Army Women's Museum. Robyn holds a Bachelor's of Arts in American History from Virginia State University, Ettrick, Virginia, and a Masters in Information and Library Science from San Jose State University, San Jose California. Her interests include women's military history, American women in the Depression, and is currently researching leadership in the Australian Army Nursing Service during WWI. She has two grown daughters, loves dogs and horses, and finding new ways to keep life interesting in the kitchen.

Gene Fax is a retired engineer, project manager, and entrepreneur. He remains chairman of the company he co-founded, The Cadmus Group, Inc., which does research and program evaluation in energy, the environment, and homeland security. He began his career as an analyst under contract to the U.S. Navy, for which he conducted research and tactical studies in anti-submarine warfare. His book, "With Their Bare Hands: General Pershing, the 79th Division, and the Battle for Montfaucon," was published by Osprey in February, 2017. He lives with his wife Ruth in Newton, Massachusetts.

Gisele Ferretto, MSW, LSCW-C has 35 years of social work experience in both clinical and macro practice areas. She is currently a Clinical Instructor at the University of Maryland School of Social Work. Ms Ferretto is the daughter of Macro Antonio Ferretto and Angelina Ferretto.

Joseph Frechette, Ph.D., has worked in the Army Historical Program since 2000 and has been a staff historian at the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command since 2011. He received his BA and his MA in History from the George Washington University in 1995 and 1998 respectively, and his Ph.D. from the University of Maryland College Park, in 2017.

Jerald Glodek was born in Baltimore in 1952. Jerry grew up with his two sisters Joni and Jaimi on a farm in Severn that is now the Arundel Forest community. His schooling included Cardinal Gibbons High School, Anne Arundel Community College and the University of Maryland College Park. Out of school, Jerry volunteered and served two years in the United States Army Field Band at Fort Meade before going to work at the family farm and store. He and his wife Debby have lived in Severn most of their lives, and have two adult sons, Josh and Jeremy, also of Severn. The love of farming still runs in Jerry's blood, and his retirement plans include moving to the shore of the James River in Virginia where he will pursue gardening, crabbing and fishing.

Charles Hessler is Vice President of the Stoddartsville Pennsylvania Preservation Society. He also serves as volunteer accessions manager and collection cataloger at the Laurel Historical Society, Maryland. In Laurel and Pennsylvania Mr. Hessler has been involved in the research and creation of more than ten museum exhibits. Besides being registrar of the Laurel Historical Society, he is also an active member of many genealogy-related organizations.

Don Hirst a former Soundoff! assistant editor, spent more than 5-1/2 years in Vietnam as a soldier, earning the Bronze Star for his photography during the Tet Offensive, and then as a civilian war correspondent. He was an associate editor for Army Times for nearly 11 years (where he was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize for National Reporting in 1979) and then created Salute magazine, which he ran as executive editor for 20 years. Before retiring in 2011, he worked at the Government Printing Office where he helped to produce the Congressional Record. He continues to work as a freelance writer and produces a military history column for each issue of Salute.

Diana L. Ives was raised and earned her education globally as a military brat, and then, U.S. Army spouse. Diana majored in History and Mathematics and taught professionally before serving as First Lady, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland She earned the prestigious Dr. Mary E. Walker Award, two Outstanding Civilian Service Awards, and Lifetime Volunteer Award.

Col. John W. Ives (Ret.) was raised and educated in Texas, enlisted into the U.S. Army in June 1972. He served on active duty until October 2005, retiring after three years as installation commander, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland John continues to advise senior government and industry leaders. In the private sector, he also serves on the Intelligence Senior Advisory Council for Nuclear Surety and as a Board Member National Forensics Science Technology Center. In addition, COL (Ret) Ives leads various philanthropic endeavors for veterans and their families.

Robert Johnson retired as director of the Fort Meade Museum in Oct. 2017 after 34 years of federal service. Bob started his service at Fort Meade in 1986 as an exhibits specialist in 1987.

Dr. Lawrence M. Kaplan assumed responsibility as command historian for U.S. Army Cyber Command in November 2011.

His previous positions included serving as the chief historian, U.S. Missile Defense Agency, Washington, D.C./Huntsville, Alabama (2003-2011); staff historian, U.S. Army Center of Military History, Washington, D.C. (1994-2003); and deputy historian, U.S. Army Field Artillery Center and Fort Sill, Oklahoma (1989-1993).

His professional publications include: author, "E. Lilian Todd: Aviation Pioneer," Women's History (Spring 2016); editor, "Henry D. Russell, The Purge of the Thirtieth Division," (U. S. Naval Institute Press, 2014); editor, "John C. Tidball, The Artillery Service in the War of the Rebellion," (Westholme Publishing, 2011); author, "Homer Lea: American Soldier of Fortune," (University Press of Kentucky, 2010); co-author, "Enduring Soldiers Qualities," Military Review, (January/February 1994); and author, "The Philippine Insurrection: Improvising in a Low Intensity Conflict," Field Artillery Magazine (April 1991).

Kevin Leonard writes a monthly column called "History Matters" that focuses on historical events from the area. His column has appeared in the Laurel Leader, Howard County Times, Columbia Flier, Fort Meade Soundoff!, Baltimore Sun, Los Angeles Times, and Chicago Tribune. He is one of The Laurel History Boys, who offer a wealth of local history on their web site (<https://laurelhistory.com/>), and he is a frequent lecturer providing historical presentations to community groups.

Kevin provides historical research through his company, The Leonard Group, Inc., to a variety of clients that include documentary filmmakers, book authors, and others. Some of his film clients include the National Geographic Channel "The Hunt for the Boston Strangler", History Channel "Amelia Earhart: The Lost Evidence," "Ancient Aliens," PBS NOVA "Killer Subs in Pearl Harbor," "Japanese SuperSub," and independent documentaries and feature films "Persona Non Grata," "The Cost of Construction," "American Made Movie," "The Golden Age." His screenplay about the life of WWI hero Eddie Rickenbacker won Clint Eastwood's Monterey County Film Commission Screenwriting Competition, and was optioned for production.

Karen Lubieniecki is a past president of the Laurel Historical Society. Since 1996 she has been involved in the creation of more than 20 of the Laurel Museum's exhibits. Ms. Lubieniecki holds an MA in history from UMBC and is the author of the "Apart Before Death: Separated Women in Colonial Maryland," chapter in "Order and Civility in the Early Modern Chesapeake." (Lexington Books, 2014).

Martha McClary spent the last 32 years working at Fort Meade in various capacities. Her current position is the Fort Meade Garrison Director of Family and Morale, Welfare and Recreation, which she held since 2009. Her early career focused on education and curriculum, teaching in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Erlangen and Boeblingen, Germany, and Junction City, Kansas. She transitioned to management positions in Child and Youth Services and Family and MWR while working at Fort Meade. Mrs. McClary resides with her husband of 40 years, Donald L. McClary Sr. of Vincennes, Indiana. They have one grown son, Donald L. McClary Jr who is married and lives in California with his wife Melissa.

Col. Kenneth O. McCreedy (Ret.) Senior Director of Cybersecurity and Aerospace in the Maryland Department of Commerce, is a 1980 Distinguished Military Graduate of the University of California, Berkeley. Commissioned as a military intelligence officer, he served overseas in Panama, Germany, Kuwait, and Bosnia. He commanded a scout platoon, a counterintelligence/interrogation company, a signals intelligence battalion, and finally, he took command of Fort George G. Meade, Maryland, in June 2005 and served in that capacity until July 2008. Since his retirement in 2008, McCreedy has worked as a defense contractor and led a non-profit organization that provides therapeutic horseback riding to people with disabilities.

In his current position, Col. McCreedy is charged with growing and retaining cybersecurity and aerospace companies in Maryland and attracting new business to the state. He is also working to educate people about the cyber threat and encouraging them to take steps to protect themselves and their businesses.

Michael K. McLaughlin was born in Regensburg, West Germany, in 1953. Mike travelled with his career Army family before they settled in Laurel when his dad retired out of Fort Meade in 1966. After school years and early employment here, Mike spent the 1980s on the west coast, joining the staff at the Vic Braden Tennis College and Coto Sports Research Center. Mike and his wife Jackie have lived in Laurel since returning in 1990. They have three adult children, and Mike is currently a career PopPop to their first grandchild.

Reverend Dr. Phebe L. McPherson was ordained in 1977 and after serving churches in Baltimore for ten years she became the Rector of Epiphany Episcopal Church Odenton in 1987. She graduated from Goucher College in 1972 and studied at Union Theological Seminary in New York City and Seabury-Western Theological Seminary in Chicago receiving her M.Div. in 1975. She was the first woman ordained in the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland.

She earned a doctoral degree from Virginia Theological Seminary in 2006 and focused her thesis on the work of Dr. Howard Thurman, mentor to many of the Civil Rights Leaders of the 60s. As its head pastor, she has overseen the redevelopment of Epiphany Church for 30 years.

Timothy Mulligan, a native of Baltimore, served as an archivist with the National Archives and Records Administration from 1972 to 2007, where he specialized in working with captured German and American military records. He earned a Ph.D. in diplomatic history at the University of Maryland in 1985, and is the author of three books (including a biography of Werner Henke) and more than 20 articles and essays.

Patrick R. Osborn received his MA in history from the University of Missouri-Kansas City and has been an archivist with the National Archives and Records Administration since 1999, primarily specializing in Navy and Marine Corps records. He is the author of *Operation Pike: Britain versus the Soviet Union, 1939-1941* (Greenwood, 2000), contributor to *A Companion to the Meuse-Argonne Campaign* (Wiley, 2014), and co-author with Mark Romanych of *The Hindenburg Line* (Osprey, 2016). He is currently writing a history of American armor in the First World War.

Col. Bert Rice (Ret.) was raised and educated in Montana. He graduated from Montana State University and was commissioned through the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in June 1959. He served on active duty in the U.S. Army from July 15, 1959, to July 31, 1989, and retired as a colonel. After retirement, he was elected an Anne Arundel County Councilman from 1994 to 1998 and then was hired to work on the Fort Meade garrison staff from 2003 to 2016.

Col. Rice served two tours of duty in Vietnam and was serving in Iran during its revolution in 1979. Some other assignments included three years in the Pentagon and tours of duty at Fort Meade, Maryland

Col. Rice is married to the former Deanna Swenson. They have been married for 56 years and have two sons, Stephen and Kevin. Stephen and Kevin are combat veterans of Desert Shield/Desert Storm and both currently live in Colorado with their families.

Betsy Rohaly Smoot joined the National Security Agency as an analyst in 1983. She has worked in analytic, staff, and managerial positions both at Fort Meade and overseas. Mrs. Smoot joined the Center for Cryptologic History in October 2007. Her particular research interests include World War I, women in cryptology, the Cold War, and terrorism. She received a B.A. from Mary Washington College with a double major in Geography and Economics, and an M.S. in Strategic Intelligence from the Defense Intelligence College. She was

the 2010 winner of NSA's Cryptologic Literature Award and received Honorable Mention in that competition in 2013 and 2014.

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