

THE OLD HICKORY CHRONICLE

Newsletter of the Old Hickory Association

September/October 2002

Maximum Times Two

The Board of Directors has identified two upcoming events this fall as maximum effort events. What does Maximum effort event mean? It means that a particular event has been identified as needing as many members as possible to attend in order for the event to happen. For example, when you read about the Celebrate Freedom event you will see that we need at least 14 people to be able to do the presentation that we want to do. You would think that getting 14 people to show up when there are 50 members in the group wouldn't be a hard thing to do but it is. It also means that if you say you are going to attend, you need to do everything possible to honor that commitment and show up.

Also, as you sit there trying to think up excuses for not showing up, keep in mind that you are rapidly running out of OHA events for the year to fulfill your membership requirements as listed in the By-laws of the Association. If those requirements are not met your membership status will change and your dues will increase.

See the information below for the Butner Shoot and the Celebrate Freedom events. Both of which are MAXIMUM EFFORT.

Butner Live Fire Event 11/13 October

The Old Hickory Association will be hosting it's annual live fire shoot at the Camp Butner National Guard Training Site in Stem, NC. We have invited a number of other historical groups, including the 82nd Airborne Historical, the groups that make up Company K, a group out of Pennsylvania that does 117th, 30th ID, the Brits and our friends from IR226.

Because of the large number of groups invited, this event as been identified as a Maximum Effort event for members of the OHA. The event announcement and registration form are included with this newsletter. Please return your registration form to Don Shupe.

We will need some of our members to be there by noon on Friday to act as MP's to give direction to people coming into the event and others to help with setting up the bivouac area and to help with registration.

We encourage any of our members with period vehicles to bring them. Nothing adds to the atmosphere of an event then the sound of a W.W.II vehicle driving down

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NEW PUBLIC PRESENTATION FORMAT PLANNED FOR "CELEBRATE FREEDOM" WEEKEND

The Old Hickory Association will again participate in the "Celebrate Freedom" patriotic salute to veterans in Columbia, South Carolina, from November 8 through 10, but this time we will feature a new twist in our display.

As this year the event will feature a "military through the ages" format for living history presentations, the OHA wants to do more than the static display we have done in the past. This time our presentation will focus on the infantry squad in W.W.II. It will feature a bivouac, inspection, drill, detailed description of the makeup of the squad, a brief field demonstration utilizing "extended order" techniques, and an organized period for public questions. This sequence will be rerun several times throughout the day and should provide our

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the road.

The KD (known distance) range will be available for weapons testing and sighting in on Friday afternoon. The KD range will be used for the shoot on Saturday. At this time we have the option of using the KD range and/or range 3 (50 meter) on Sunday. Sunday is the only day that sub-guns or machine guns will be fired.

We will set up our GP medium for OHA members. OHA members should bring cots if you have them and period bedding. There are a limited number of cots available for rent at a nominal fee on a first come basis.

All rifles will be kept in the orderly room. Know the serial number of your rifle.

Uniform of the day for Saturday will be OD's with leggings, cartridge belt, First Aid pouch, and canteen with helmets. Bring soft cover. Friday's and Sunday's uniform can be HBT's or OD's. OHA members are expected to attend as 30th ID.

What should you bring:

A minimum of 60 rounds is needed for the course of fire on Saturday. All ammo should be in a period container tagged with your name and will be turned in at registration.

Bring mess gear for Friday dinner, and Saturday and Sunday breakfast. Our new member, Scott Hood, will be cooking on his W.W.II field kitchen. Immersion heaters will be available for cleaning mess gear. As usual we will have a pig picking on Saturday night.

Any non-period articles must be kept out of sight.

This event will happen rain or shine. Come prepared. Bring a ground cloth for the range and hearing protection.

Remember we are the hosting unit. Let's not be out done by our guests.



Company Street, Fort Jackson 1941

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guys with plenty to keep them occupied, as opposed to the "standing around" by the static display that we often find ourselves doing.

This promises to be a unique approach which will separate us from the other W.W.II living history/display groups.

We have historically been very popular at this event, mostly because old-timers and history buffs in the Columbia area recognize the 30th ID patch on our shoulders. Many have relatives who served with "Old Hickory" during the Camp Jackson days.

Staging this new demonstration of the infantry squad will take at least 13 soldiers and will require all the equipment and arms typical of the rifle squad: Ma's, an "03 with grenade launcher, BAR with all accessories, different kinds of intrenching equipment, ammo bags, etc.

We need you to plan now to be there. If we get more than 13 guys, which would be great, we will have other elements added to the squad, such as machine gun or bazooka teams.

You will need no specialized gear except for what would normally be laid out for inspection, plus the OD service uniform, blank ammo (We will fire during the field exercise.), and bandoliers. If you are lacking something, don't let that keep you away. Contact Don or other Board members or "old dogs" and they will see that you are covered.

Now here is the icing on the cake: a HUGE Veterans' Day Parade on Friday at 1100 in which you will participate, FREE hotel rooms for re-enactors, and a FREE USO dance on Saturday night.

It doesn't get much better than that. We will be doing an excellent, educational demonstration, honoring our veterans in the parade, and "carrying on" at the dance—all for free!

But remember, your participation is vital. Let Don Shupe know right away of your intent to attend. A registration form is included with this newsletter which needs to be returned to Don.

We need you, and so does the public. Long live the legacy of the Old Hickory Division!

"Get that Uniform uniform, Soldier!"

Compiled and Edited by Will Vanderburg

This is the second of a series of essays on clothing and equipment manufacture of the US Army during the years 1941-1945, geared toward the re-enactor/collector. While it is nearly impossible to present every facet on the manufacturing of military uniforms and equipment, it is hoped this will provide some interest in this area. Information is taken from already published sources, which is readily available. Further reading and research have enhanced it. In most cases, information is presented in its original form, edited for content and wordiness, and extraneous information.

To borrow a familiar phrase from Henry Ford, "You can have any color you want, so long as it's Black", this essay will give us a new saying, "You can have any color, so long as it's Khaki." When we speak of "uniforms," we immediately think of clothing of similar design made of cloth of similar construction and color worn by personnel of military and some civilian and semi-civilian organizations, such as the police and fire departments. Although the manufacture of uniform fabrics for non-military purposes follows closely the requirements of fabrics for military use, there is a tendency on the part of some of the manufacturers supplying these fabrics, not to be as particular and painstaking as they would be in the manufacture of cloth military use. The reasons for stressing uniformity in the manufacture of military clothing are numerous. First, military organizations afford a much better opportunity for making comparisons in uniformity than civilian or semi-civilian organizations, as the former are assembled more frequently and in larger units. Second, clothing inspection of the former is a rigid requirement. Of utmost consideration is color. The acceptable degree of color uniformity, however, depends largely upon the visual stimulus of the inspecting officer. When civilian or semi-civilian uniformed organizations turn out for inspection, we find that most of the uniforms are usually not more than one year old. All the members of the organization inspected being from one locality, the chances are that they were all supplied by one uniform house: which in turn purchased the cloth from one manufacturer. The problem of obtaining uniformity in the quality of the material as well as the color is then a simple matter as compared with the procedure followed in supplying cloth for military purposes. Third, uniforms manufactured for non-military purposes are used immediately while those manufactured for military purposes, in most cases, are not. The stock carried by manufacturers supplying uniforms for civilian organizations is generally limited to not more than what is required for a three to six months' supply. Thus the storage factor is practically non-existent in military uniforms but of prime importance when considering the uniforms of other occupations.

Let us consider a few items to show how uniformity in color can be influenced by outside criteria:

MILITARY RECRUITS/TRANSFERS

Military organizations will have in their assembled units, persons who have perhaps joined the organization as recently as within the last day or two. It is safe to say that the whole organization, whether it be a company of one hundred men or a regiment of twelve hundred men, will seldom have in it more than fifty per cent of the men who have been with the organization a year or longer, the balance being recruited either from new men or by transfer from other organizations throughout the country. When such men are transferred, their uniforms are, of course, transferred with them. Again, uniforms supplied to military personnel are very seldom made on order for the particular individual, but rather are drawn from a common supply depot having stock sizes which have been in storage for a considerable length of time. As we learned in the previous part of this essay, Army installations were required to stockpile various amounts of differing sizes based on their experiences in clothing new personnel.

UNIFORM CLOTH FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

The purchasing of textiles that enter into the manufacture of military uniforms in the United States is done on sealed bids and the contract is given to the lowest bidder complying with all the conditions of the sealed bid. In most instances, the quantity of cloth to be purchased is large and the competitive conditions are such that it invariably results in the splitting up of the quantity among various manufacturers and when the cloth is received at the clothing manufacturing depot it is then amalgamated into a common stock from which the uniforms are manufactured. Note here the difference in the mode of manufacture between civilian tailors and military tailors. The civilian tailor, when he makes uniforms for a non-military uniformed organization, proceeds in the same manner as for an individual and he will invariably cut the suit out of one bolt of cloth, resulting in the finished uniform being of like color and quality. Whereas, in tailoring for the military service, an order for the manufacture of uniforms in a quantity ranging from 25,000 upward may be received at one time. The procedure in this case is different. The first steps would be to lay, cut and make one size of one component of the uniforms, which maybe the coat, shirt or trousers, of whatever cloth may be first drawn from stock. The cloth may or may not be from one manufacturer. When all the uniforms are made up, instead

of packing them by suits, they are usually baled or packed separately; for instance, 45 pairs to 60 pairs of trousers or 36 coats to a bale. When a requisition is received from a particular organization or supply officer for so many hundred or thousand uniforms, the supply depot will withdraw from stock the required number of bales of each of the sizes and ship them to the various destinations. In fitting the soldier, the officer in charge will extract the size coat, shirt, trousers or what have you, to suit the soldier's measurements and usually two garments made from cloth produced by different manufacturers will be issued to him. Hence, a slight difference in color between the shirts and trousers can be noted quite easily and perhaps a slight difference in the quality which may be solely due to the difference in the manufacturing methods of the two manufacturers who were the original suppliers of the cloth.

DIFFICULTIES IN SECURING UNIFORM COLORS

The foregoing acquaints one with the factors which tend to make the military uniforms not precisely uniform in color and quality in so far as the individual is concerned. As to the question of color-in the case of uniform fabrics, certain colors or combinations of colors may be satisfactory for certain localities. This may be due to the climatic conditions of the particular locality where the cloth is used, and while, generally speaking, no particular study is made by manufacturers as to what colors will be the fastest (fastness is a color's fading qualities) for certain localities, the economic laws of the civilian market have a weeding-out effect which determines the demand for certain cloths for certain areas, due to the mere subconscious preference of the consumers. For military purposes, the soldier has no voice as to his preference and this rightly so since his preference would change as often as his military orders would change his locality. Therefore, military fabrics have to be colored to a better extent than ordinary uniform fabrics and the coloring at best is a compromise covering the climatic conditions of all the territories where the military personnel for whom the textiles are purchased are located. Take for instance the coloring for woolens-in a good many wool fabrics for certain localities, acid colors have proven themselves to be quite satisfactory while in other localities, alizarine colors were found more satisfactory. More often than not, chrome colors are used and in their application it is very seldom that a top and bottom chrome dyeing is given to the fabric of most if not all civilian woolen clothing, but in an effort to gain the desired fastness of color for military use, it is always necessary, and it is usually prescribed to top and bottom dye. In fancy woolens used for decorative purposes, cloth is dyed with acid colors. This because acid colors have the greatest brightness and when a bright color is wanted, the easiest and cheapest way for the manufacturer to obtain that brightness is by the use of an acid dye and by dyeing the fabric in the piece. While this was found to be satisfactory when no one ever thought of attempting to obtain something better, the idea of changing the decorations on uniforms, particularly for military use, on account of fading of color, was very much discouraged. Most military personnel could not see why it was necessary for them to change the stripes on their shirts, coats and so forth, so often, and yet if they did not change them, the discoloration would reach such a stage that it would be hardly recognizable from the original cloth that it was applied to. With the advance of the science of dye manufacture post WWI, it was discovered that certain new dyes had become available for the coloring of wool which are much faster and more satisfactory than the acid colors used pre-1935 but their use and application was limited and hence their cost in some instances had proven prohibitive. The military field is a pioneer and an assistant to the garment/dye industry as it is by military use that the civilian and uniform houses become more familiar with the desirability of so-called new discoveries and after a time come to look favorably upon a change from the old to the new.

Cotton cloth presents it's own quirkiness with defiance. Vat dyes on cotton cloth is not a new innovation. The trade had used vat colors on cotton piece goods for perhaps a period of seventeen years before W.W.II but the degree of fastness that could be obtained by vat colors depended entirely on the combinations of colors used. The military field is not so much interested in the method of obtaining an article as it is interested in the result. For those that do not understand that statement, put it in simpler terms: "I need this from you, but I don't care how you get it for me". But there comes a time when the method may have a decided bearing on the result of the fastness of color. A case in point is the application of vat dyes to cotton cloth and the final decision as to how it should be handled. After a period of about two years' experimentation it was found that the vat colors on cotton are fast, provided however, that a proper penetration has been obtained in their application. Many attempts were made to fix the color of the olive drab cotton cloth so that it would not bleach and wash out to a dirty brown or white. Attempts in that direction ranged from making up samples of cloth by dyeing the raw cotton before it was spun, dyeing the yarn before the cloth was woven, to mixing various dyed yarns in an attempt to obtain an olive drab mixture that would be stable and would not break down in washing. In all these attempts, while some proved slightly better than others, the general result was unsatisfactory as invariably factors were injected that made procurement of any of the cloth in such quantities as required by the Army, impracticable.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUITABLE COTTON UNIFORM CLOTH

Let's delve further into cotton for a little bit. In the Spring of 1928 the Office of The Quartermaster General (OQMG) took definite steps to develop a cotton cloth that would be an improvement on the then olive drab cotton and which would be generally suitable for uniforms. As a result, a meeting of producers and finishers of cotton cloth was held. It was agreed at that meeting that the Quartermaster Corps should furnish a set of requirements in general terms covering the needs of the Army for the desired cloth and its color fast-ness. Accordingly, the Philadelphia Depot drew up and distributed to the cotton textile trade (through the Cotton Textile

Institute) for the purpose of unifying their effort in a definite direction, the following general requirements:

1. cotton was to be either combed or carded and of a grade to meet certain specific requirements
2. yarn to be single or two-ply
3. texture to be such as to produce a clean-cut twill
4. weave to be three up and one down twill
5. weight to be not more than six ounces to the linear yard of 28 1/2 inches wide, with normal moisture content and having proper body and handle
6. finish to be clear, properly singed, an acceptable material for the outer uniform of a soldier
7. tensile strength to be 115 in the warp and 80 in the filling
8. color to be approximately the shade of an approved sample, fast under all conditions of military service, including exposure to extreme rays of a tropical sun and washing under all conditions.

Methods of inspection and testing were specified which included breaking, color, scrubbing, washing, chemical, exposure, and shrinkage tests. Thereafter, numerous samples embodying various types of spinning, construction and dyeing were submitted in the early 1930's by manufacturers for test by the Philadelphia Depot in accordance with the tentative requirements. Results of the tests on these samples indicated that the principal fault with the color was the fact that on scrubbing, the cloth invariably turned white. Careful study indicated that this condition was due to the fact that on scrubbing, certain fibers were raised on the cloth, the dye being physically removed from the tips of these fibres, giving the white appearance. In other instances, it was indicated that while the dye used withstood all the chemical tests (the assumption, therefore, being that the dye represented the best quality in possession of the trade), the scrubbing tests showed that the methods of application of these fast dyes were faulty. The problem was to overcome the mechanical breaking down of the color. A study indicated that the solution to the problem was to devise a method of not permitting as many cotton fibres to come through the cloth itself as was previously possible.

Early on, it became evident to the Philadelphia Depot that while considerable strides had been made in obtaining a degree of color fastness on the dyeing of cotton cloth, the principal fault appeared to be mechanical. During the many conferences held between the representatives of the Philadelphia Depot and the trade it was apparent that there was a general disinclination of the cotton trade to venture into what may be said to be a new field, that is, they all agreed that the fault of lack of color fastness was due to mechanical rather than chemical action but they could not agree as to the manner in which it could be overcome. The Philadelphia Depot suggested that a method be devised wherein the cotton fibres in each thread would be so twisted and finally placed in the cloth that it would be more difficult, in scrubbing, for individual fibres to come to the surface. After several unsuccessful attempts to have the trade experiment along this direction, the Philadelphia Depot prepared a specification which was able to meet this requirement and it was done as follows:

1. The specification prescribed that all the yarns were to be combed for the reason that when fibres are combed, the structure of the yarn itself is such that each fibre then lies perfectly parallel to its neighbor.
2. It was provided in making the thread or yarn that it should be double or two-ply instead of single. This was done to provide a medium of more closely burying the tips of the fibres in the yarn itself.
3. The direction of the twill line in the cloth was required to be to the right. This was done to further conceal the tips of the fibres within the cloth itself and this was determined by the direction of the various twists given the thread in the process of manufacture.

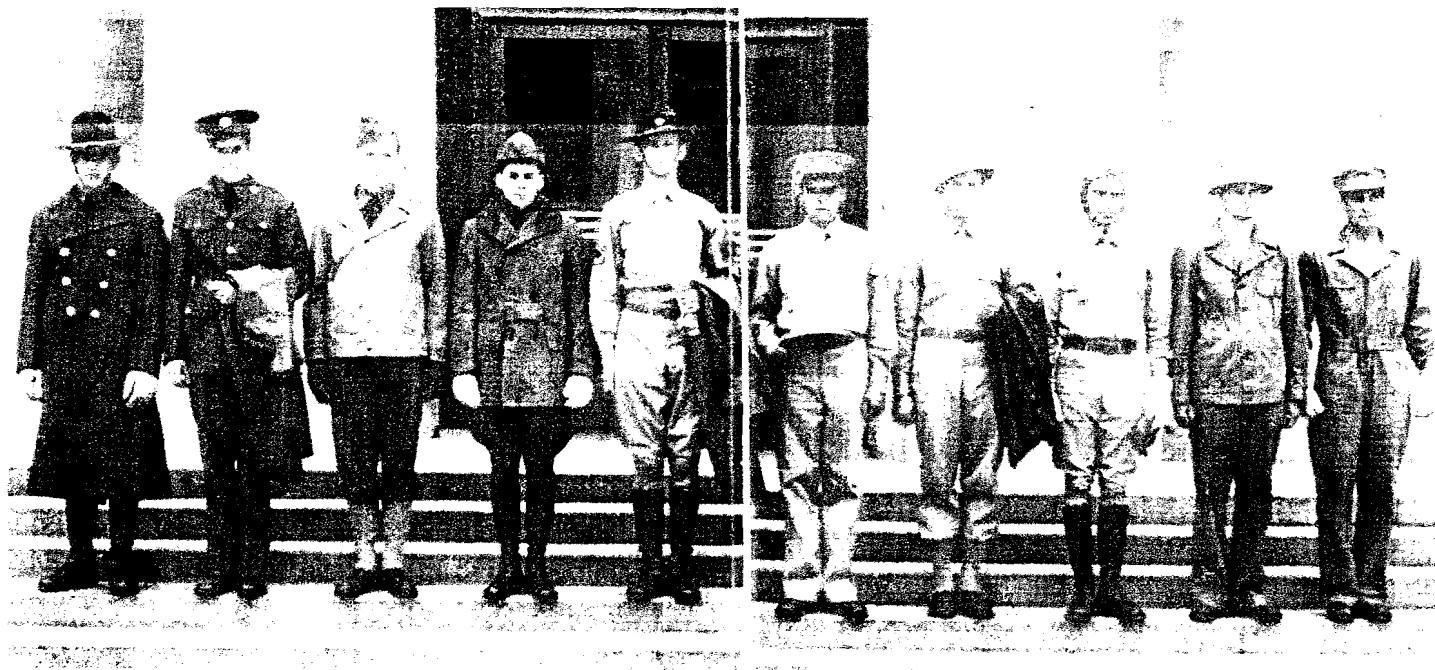
To afford better penetration of the dye, the specification provided that the cloth before dyeing, be made perfectly absorbent and that was to be done by having cloth fully mercerized and bleached. Try the following experiment with cotton. If a small quantity of unprocessed cotton is immersed in water, it will be found that the cotton will not absorb the water but it will float on the surface. This is due to the natural waxes of the cotton coating the fibres, thus preventing the cotton from absorbing water, but if the cotton is mercerized or bleached it becomes absorbent and when immersed in water it will immediately sink to the bottom. It was this principle that was embodied in the specification to provide for a greater dye absorbency in the khaki uniform cloth. For the purpose of testing the specification, The Quartermaster General approved the recommendation of the Philadelphia Depot to make an initial purchase of 10,000 yards. Accordingly, invitations for bids were mailed within the trade thus broadcasting to the cotton textile trade the specification in the form of an advertisement for a quantity of the cloth and at the same time testing its practicability before purchasing large quantities. It is interesting to note that after the invitation had been out in the trade for about ten days, personal and written protests were received by The Quartermaster General's Office and the Philadelphia Depot stating in effect that the specifications were entirely theoretical, extremely impracticable, even suggesting that they were prepared by someone not familiar with the trade and

stating in fact that it would be impracticable to produce the tensile strength called for on a cloth as light as 6-ounces per linear yard of 28-inch width. So vigorously did the protests continue that the Quartermaster General deemed it advisable to have the Philadelphia Depot test the specification it had prepared by having a sample piece of cloth produced under its direction.

Now, the manner in which the test sample was produced is quite an interesting tale. The trade as a whole maintained that the cloth could not be produced. The Philadelphia Depot at that particular time had no spinning, weaving, dyeing or finishing facilities for the production of ANY samples, yet the production of a sample within the shortest possible time was of the utmost importance as the Philadelphia Depot had a large accumulation of orders for cotton uniforms which could not be filled until a satisfactory cloth was produced. Bid opening on the 10,000 yards of experimental cloth were postponed upon recommendation by the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot to The Quartermaster General, that it be permitted to attempt to bring about the production of the sample and present it to the textile trade and The Quartermaster General and disprove the claim that the cloth could not be produced. By some mystical powers, (remember: no facilities for spinning, weaving, dyeing or finishing), the much disputed sample was actually produced, presented to The Quartermaster General and the trade, thus the contentions of some of the cotton cloth producers were disproved and the production of the cloth became an accomplished fact. It is interesting to note that whereas the disputed specification called for a tensile strength of only 125 pounds in the warp by 90 pounds in the filling, the sample produced by the Depot did not vary in weight as much as 1/10-ounce from the original 6-ounces set by the specification and had a tensile strength of 185 pounds in the warp and 112 pounds in the filling. There was a further contention as to price, some maintaining that the price would run as high as 60 cents or more, while the figures compiled by the Philadelphia Depot indicated that in no instances should the price be more than 48 cents per square yard. The postponed bids for the 10,000 yards were eventually opened but were all rejected for the reason that it was no longer necessary to make an experimental sample as the Quartermaster Corps had otherwise brought about its production; therefore, the 10,000 yards were no longer required.

One last piece on color: Since military uniforms were manufactured by thousands of mills throughout the country, and that each mill has similar manufacturing methods as well as some of its own unique methods, it can be safe to say that although there were a strict set of specific guidelines in effect as to the coloring of the cloth, no two types of Khaki or OD from different mills would ever be matchable. Going through our closets comparing uniforms, it becomes quite clear that there are varying shades of Khaki, OD, Sand, or what have you. The OQMG dictated the guidelines, and created a happy medium in coloring of clothing for our troops in the field.

Information for this essay was gathered from The Quartermaster Review, for an article by Lt. Harry Kirsner, QMC..



30TH INFANTRY DIVISION: DISTINCTIVE INSIGNIA

BY CLINT YARBROUGH

117th Infantry Regiment Blazonry

Shield: Azure, on a chevron rompu or three mullets of the field.

Crest: That for the regiments of the Tennessee National Guard: On a wreath of the colors of and azure, upon a mount of vert a hickory tree proper charged with three mullets, one and two, argent.

Motto: Break Through.

Battle Honors: Canal (Flanders), Ypres-Lys, Somme Offensive, Defensive Sector, World War I. Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes, Central Germany, and Combat Infantry, World War II.

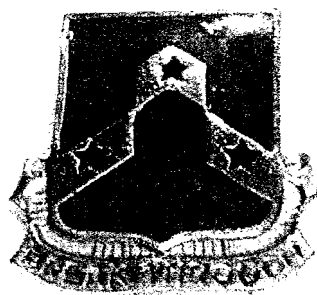
(To help you find it at a show remember the motto Beak Through, and the shield is medium to dark blue in color and the broken chevron with stars.)

The 117th Infantry Regiment gets its history from several Militia units that date back to 1774 in the state of Tennessee. In that year four regiments of volunteers were raised from the territory that would later become Tennessee. These regiments fought Cherokee and Shawnee Indians and later the British during the Revolutionary War in numerous engagements most notably Kings Mountain. It was the eagerness of Tennesseans in these wars as well as all the others that Tennessee became known as the Volunteer State.

On September 16, 1940 the Tennessee National Guard was called up with the other regiments of the 30th Infantry Division to prepare for war. The 117th was inducted into federal service at Jackson, TN and moved to Fort Jackson, SC September 24, 1940. In September 1942 the 117th was detached from the 30th and transferred to Fort Benning and served as the Infantry School Demonstration Regiment. Although the regiment was used to demonstrate numerous lessons to officer candidate classes it was the River Crossing that would be remembered. (When the Division was given the assignment to cross the Vire River in Normandy it would be the 117th that would make the initial assault.)

The Regiment rejoined the 30th Division in March of 1943 at Camp Blanding, FL. And From there they went to Tullahoma, TN in May 1943. In November 1942 it was sent along with the rest of the Division to Camp Atterbury, IN and then to Camp Myles Standish, Mass from which it departed for England on the M/S John Ericsson. The 117th landed Omaha Beach on June 14, 1944.

The 117th fought with distinction from June until the end of the war. The 1st Battalion, 117th was given the Presidential Unit citations for the Defense of St. Barthelmy, France, August 7, 1944 during the enemy counterattack at Mortain. Company E, 117th Infantry was given the Presidential Unit Citation for its diversionary attack in the Battle of the Aachen Gap, October 16, 1944. The 1st Battalion was also given the Distinguished Unit Citation for its Assault of the Siegfried Line on October 2, 1944. As with all units of the Division it was awarded the Belgian Croix De Guerre for the its part in the Belgian Liberation between September 4-10, 1944 and for its fighting in the Ardennes Counter Offensive, December 17, 1944 through January 25, 1945.



UNIT NEWS

MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE OLD HICKORY ASSOCIATION July 14, 2002

A meeting of the Board of Directors of The Old Hickory Association "(Association") was held on Sunday July 14, 2002, at approximately 12:00 noon at the office of Landmark Surveying in Graham, North Carolina. The following Board members were present: Don Shupe, Clint Yarbrough, Jim Higgins, Paul Gill, and Brett Bondurant.

Paul Gill, as Secretary of the Association, read the minutes from the previous meeting.

Jim Higgins, as Treasurer of the Association, read the treasurer's report

Don Shupe, as President of the Association, proposed an agenda of old and new business for the Board to consider and these topics were accepted.

The first item of old business discussed was the progress of the Association web site. Association member Tim Bostic had developed a prototype page that showed promise but no follow up work has been done. Jim Higgins proposed to talk to a young man who is a friend of his son's. This young man, Jeremy Booker, has developed a number of commercial web sites. The Board approved this course of action.

The next item of old business concerned the shoulder patches owned by the Association. These patches are available for purchase by Association members. The Association still has a number of patches available. The Board decided to keep 20 of these patches in reserve for new member packets and to allow the current membership the opportunity to purchase 2 more patches after September 1, 2002. It is the unanimous opinion of the Board that these patches are far more correct than the 'modern' reproductions most members have purchased over the years and that we should try to phase out these 'modern' patches.

The next item of old business concerned the upcoming reunion of the 30th Infantry Division Association (30th IDA) to be held October 16 – 20, 2002 in Myrtle Beach, SC. The 30th IDA would like our Association to provide a color guard at their memorial service and a small display. Since space is limited, the Board decided we would set up a display of 30th Division historical items. As of the meeting, the Association has not been contacted by Mr. Frank Pruitt of the 30th IDA who is the organizer of this year's reunion. Members of the Association who are planning to attend the reunion are: Clint Yarbrough, Jim Higgins, Paul Gill, Todd Hogan, Neil Trivette, and Mike Owens. Other members will undoubtedly step up as October gets closer.

The Board has been approached by the 30th IDA to act as the organizers of their future reunions. This would probably start with the 2004 reunion. The Board has agreed to investigate

this possibility. Don Shupe and Paul Gill will contact the Convention and Visitors Bureaus in Raleigh, NC and Charlotte, NC, respectively.

in the area of new business, the following items were discussed:

The Annual Live Fire event will be held at Camp Butner October 12 and 13, 2002. This is a maximum effort event and all Association members will be encouraged to attend. It was decided to invite some of the local 30th veterans to the event and have them join us for dinner on Saturday.

The annual Celebrate Freedom event will be held in Columbia, SC on November 8 – 10, 2002. We are still waiting to find out if the parade has been rescheduled. The Association would like to field a full squad for the event.

It was requested that the Board clarify the Association policy for underage recruits/members. This had been discussed at the April 21, 2002 meeting and the policy is as follows:

No one under the age of 16 will be considered for membership. Any member between 16 and 18 years of age may assist in the setup of displays but may NOT handle any weapons when any ammunition, blank or live, is present.

If needed to fill out a firing party, a member between 16 and 18 years of age may participate in a firing party but will not use any ammunition.

The next item of new business considered was prioritizing future Association purchases.

The Board decided that the Association would first spend its money to build upon and improve the signage used at display events.

The second priority would be given to purchasing a command tent and a pyramidal tent to be used at displays. The merits and costs of some different reproducers were discussed.

The third priority would be given to purchasing a large, crew-served weapon such as a 57mm anti-tank gun.

The next item of new business considered was the development of brochures to be used in fund raising presentations for the Association. Association member Walt Sowinski will work with Don Shupe to prepare these brochures.

The last item of scheduled new business considered was purchasing some magnetic signage to be placed on personal vehicles when traveling to events. It is felt that this would be an effective and affordable method of getting the Associations name out in front of the public.

Other new business not on the agenda:

The Board unanimously approved an additional \$20 dues charge to new members to provide these members with 2 reproduction 30th Division patches and a set of dog tags. These dog tags will have an appropriate Service Number for the member. We will need to provide Service Numbers for our existing members.

We need to design a permanent, portable frame to

transport and display the items in the Association's 30th Division Historical Display and to estimate the cost of constructing such a frame.

We need to design a series of bayonet dummies and frames to be used to simulate a W.W.II bayonet course and to estimate the cost of constructing such dummies and frames.

Does the Association wish to become involved with the North Carolina Military History Society located at Fort Fisher, NC? Frank Waldron, who was formerly at Camp Butner, currently heads this group. Don Shupe will be in that area soon and will contact Waldron and see if there is any advantage to the Association working with this group.

It has come to our attention that Fort Indiantown Gap in PA will be demolishing the authentic W.W.II barracks in Area 12 in the next few years. The Board discussed approaching the directors of Camp Butner about purchasing one of these historic barracks and erecting it at Camp Butner. No decision was made at this time.

Butner Work Party

In order to get prepared for the upcoming live fire shoot at Camp Butner we will be having a work party at Anthony Dawkins on September 21, 2002, starting at 1100 hrs. We need to get the tents and poles organized, get the immersion heaters ready to go, and get the trailer loaded up along with some other minor projects.

If there is enough interest we can get dinner cooked up Saturday evening. Anthony has graciously offered up sleeping accommodations for anyone who wants to stay over.

If anyone needs directions to get to Anthony's contact Don Shupe at shupeda@msn.com or (919) 467-3119.

Items needed

Until the OHA can establish fund raising with our non-profit status we are not in a position to make very many expenditures for items that would be nice for the group to have to help with our overall presentation at different events. The majority of our money, your dues, goes to the publication and mailing of the newsletter. What extra money we have from donations and the few events that we actually get paid to do goes toward picking up historical items related to the 30th ID or ways to present those items. Except for those few historical items, the items you see when we do displays, bivouacs, reenactments are all owned by a few members of the group who unselfishly bring these items out so that the OHA benefits as a whole.

In the minutes from the Board of Directors meeting you'll see where we prioritized what items should get what extra monies we might have, and even though there are lots of things we would like to buy there is the reality of what is most important for OHA.

Can you help? You bet you can. There are a number of relatively inexpensive items that the group can't justify spending the money on but maybe you can. We could use a W.W.II lister bag, some tent stoves, Coleman or kerosene lanterns, and a 57mm antitank gun. (I had to slip that one in for Clint.) If you

are in a position where you think can help with some of these items and bring them out when we are doing events, please contact one of the board members. Contacts for all are on the last page of every newsletter.

North Carolina Chapter of the MVPA founded!

Recently a North Carolina Chapter of the Military Vehicles Preservation Association was established. They held their first meeting on August 24th and out of the eight people that showed for the meeting, two were from the OHA.

A website has been established at:
<http://www.ncmvpa.com>

Check it out, membership is free, so if you have a MV or are thinking about it take a look at the website and consider joining.

Celebrating V-J Day in Hillsborough, NC.

Robbie Lamb, Jim Higgins, and Don Shupe set up a small display at the Orange County Historical Museum on August 17th to help the museum celebrate the anniversary of V-J Day. They had a few World War II Veterans on hand to relate their stories. A steady stream of visitors came through with plenty of good questions.

Veteran's Memorial Dedication, September 14th

The OHA has been requested to supply a display to help with the dedication of a new Veteran's Memorial at the Country Park in Greensboro, NC on September 14th. So far Ken Hyatt, Adam Weber, Clint Yarbrough, and Don Shupe have signed up. We have room for two more. If interested contact Don.

Sales and Marketing Experience Needed!

We expect to receive confirmation from the IRS shortly on our status as a non-profit. Once we receive this and complete our brochure we will be looking to solicit funds. We are seeking any members of the group with experience in this field to help us out either in an advisory position or to actively pursue funding. If you can help, please contact a member of the Board.

Reminder of our Mission!

By the time you receive your next newsletter, Veteran's Day will probably have passed. We all have a great opportunity to be part of a grand celebration to honor the Veterans of our country in the city that was the beginning of the road to World War II for the members of the 30th Infantry Division, Fort Jackson, Columbia, SC. As you are making the decision to participate in the Celebrate Freedom event, take a moment to read the mission statement of the OHA:

"To promote education of the general public about the lives and history of the United States soldiers who served in the Second World War through public displays, living histories, historical reenactments and the preservation of equipment and material of that era."

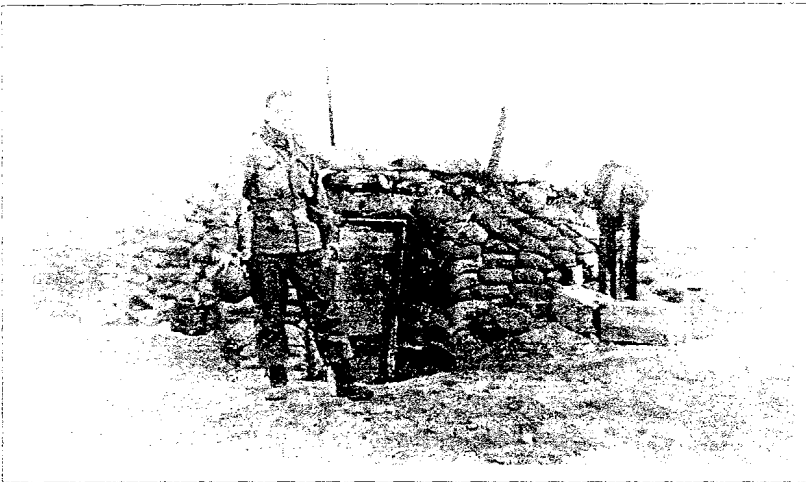
May 12, 1952

Mundung-Ni Valley, Korea

By: Mike Owens

Where were you on this day? For the men in B Company 14th Infantry Regiment of the 25th Infantry Division and the attached units, it was a day that they will, unfortunately, not forget. I am going to attempt to weave a tale about three men and a War and a tragic date that has bonded two of the men emotionally for half a century.

The story begins during in the very cold winter of late 1951 in the rugged mountains of Korea. The temperature in the area had not been above 0 F for quite sometime. B Company's mission at that time was to occupy and hold a sector in an area referred to as the Iron Triangle. The Iron Triangle was anchored on the American side by Kumhwa and Chorwan and on the Chinese/North Korean side by P'yongang. B Company's 1st platoon, under the leadership of Lt. Alwin Oar, from Springfield, Oregon, was stretched across the valley for some 200 yards. Attached in support of B Company was a platoon of tanks from the 14th Regimental Tank Company. The platoon of tanks was led by Lt. Jerry Owens from the Bronx, New York. There was only enough room to place four M4A3 Sherman tanks on the western bank of a large partially frozen stream that ran between the 2nd and 3rd squads of the rifle platoon. The tanks were brought forward and placed amongst the foxholes and bunkers of the infantrymen.



Lt. Jerry Owens 14th Regimental Tank Company
Central Front Iron Triangle Area Korea January 1952.

In coordinating their efforts to form a strong tank/infantry team the two platoon leaders hit it off and a friendship soon evolved between them. It was a very fortuitous relationship in that mixing tanks and infantry can be like mixing cats and dogs. An inherent distrust comes with the package. Tanks draw enemy fire like a magnet. Infantrymen learn very quickly that shrapnel penetrates a wool shirt much easier than the 2 inches of tank armor. It was a love/hate relationship. You love the tanks when you need them, hate them when you don't. The compatibility of leadership can do much to alleviate the problem. To do so in this case was particularly important in that the North Koreans and Red Chinese considered the Iron Triangle a likely avenue of approach in the event of another major offensive. The Iron Triangle was the gateway to Seoul. Thus, the Iron Triangle was both strategic and very important.

Lt. Oar and Lt. Owens were quick to discover that they had much in common. Both had served in W.W.II as enlisted men. Lt. Owens was originally with the 16th Armored Division. However, after volunteering for the Paratroops he eventually joined up with the 11th Airborne Division in the Philippine Islands. The writer is not certain of Lt. Oars' W.W.II background other than we did serve. Also, both had later received commissions before recall to active duty at the outbreak of the Korean War. Furthermore, Lt. Oar and Lt. Owens both had married and begun families prior to shipping out to Korea. Both took much pride in their families. They compared boyhood activities and growing up. They gained mutual admiration and respect, which is so vital in creating a strong combat team.

Al Oar was liked and respected by the men he led. He was very meticulous in the way he went about things but he was evenhanded and low key. The troops didn't seem to resent his attention to such minute detail. What they respected most was his coolness under fire. Soon the tanks were used in more than mere defensive modes. They began to support the infantry operations forward of the MLR (Main Line of Resistance) with direct fire. As is often the case in time of war, units are rotated back while fresh, rested units are brought forward. This was the case with Lt. Owens' medium tank platoon. Therefore, his platoon was pulled off the line and moved back for a well deserve rest. His platoon was replace by another platoon from the 14th Regimental Tank Company. Eventually, the 25th Infantry Division was rotated off the line and moved from the Iron Triangle to the Mundung-Ni Valley. As a result, Lt. Oar and Lt. Owens said their goodbyes and wished each other best of luck. They vowed to keep in touch either in Korea or, hopefully, at home. So, both men went about the tasks of either moving back or preparing to move back. Furthermore, Lt. Oar was promoted to B company executive officer (XO) and would be moved up to the B Company command post bunker on Heartbreak Ridge in the Mundung-Ni Valley when

the Division reached it's next area of operations. Lt. Oar would be Captain Jim Martin's XO. Captain Martin was from Texas. Also, Lt. Dick Robinson of Greer, South Carolina took over the 1st platoon from Lt. Oar in the vicinity of the Mundung-Ni Valley. Lt. Robinson was also a veteran of W.W.II.

Although Lt. Oar no longer took part in patrols forward of the MLR he maintained keen interest in the 1st platoon and its activities. Partly because of his intimate association with the men and perhaps partly because he knew Lt. Robinson had no prior experience in infantry. All Lt. Robinson's military training to this point had been in armored warfare. Also, his commission was armored-cavalry. However, Lt. Robinson was well aware that "necessity is the mother of invention," and that his transition from armor to infantry would have to be swift. No time for tears. He credits his transition from armor to infantry to a very good Platoon Sergeant, M/Sgt. Hank Richard of Chandlerville, Illinois. He further stated that the casualty lists at the time were full of 2nd Lt. Infantry Officers. So, with M/Sgt Richard's guidance and Lt. Oar's knowledge, Lt. Robinson set about the task of becoming an Infantry Officer. Lt. Oar and Lt. Robinson came to know each other quite well in a relatively short time.

The timing of these changes was such that in spite of the close proximity of Lt. Owens and Lt. Robinson neither man has an immediate recollection of the other in Korea. Close, but no cigar. But, it is certain that they were there at the same time and same location. Two very strong cords were fast becoming entwined however unknown to them at the time. First being Lt. Owens' five tanks and the second being Lt. Alwin Oar. Three men, five tanks in a God-forsaken and desolate land far from home. An officer viewing the Mundung-Ni Valley from atop Heartbreak Ridge once described it as having a lunar appearance. Located along the 38th Parallel the Valley provided a 300 to 400 yard level field of fire forward of the MLR. Then the topography abruptly changed into hills, ravines and peaked foothills before blending into ominous mountain heights beyond. Heartbreak Ridge, Dagmar and the Punch Bowl shadow the valley. All three areas had been and continued to be locations of very bitter fighting. The entire area was hot with enemy action. Nighttime ambush Combat patrols were commonplace on the American side of the valley. The enemy would also patrol and probe the American lines. Sporadic sometimes very heavy enemy mortar and artillery fire was a daily occurrence. Any bunching of men or a disturbance on either side of the line would draw immediate fire. The men virtually burrowed into the hills in bunkers and trenches. Mr. Owens still remembers a foreboding sign posted along the road where he was leading his tanks to join B Company in the Valley. It read, "This is the MLR. From this point forward the Red Chinese direct traffic." The officer in charge of the platoon that replaced Lt. Owens' platoon in the Iron Triangle didn't work out. Much to Lt. Robinson's pleasant surprise he was replaced by Lt. Donald G. Radcliff, a classmate of his at The Armored School at Fort Knox only a short time before. Once again, a strong tank/infantry team was in the making. In order for him to better understand the tanks supportive role Lt. Radcliff volunteered to accompany Robinson on an ambush patrol sacrificial move that did much to solidify the team. Many years later with the 1st Cavalry Division in Vietnam Radcliff, the na major in a similar situation lost his life. As time went by, B Company drew a position on the forward rim of the Punchbowl. As fate would have it, Lt. Owens decided to visit Lt. Oar at the B Company C.P. (Command Post) bunker. In their conversation, Lt. Oar mentioned that the next day he was going down to investigate the wreckage of an U.S. bomber that had crashed in an area directly in front of the 1st platoon's position. The area was considered "no man's land". Since it was located within a known minefield he

would take two men with him from the battalion Engineer platoon with mine detectors to clear a path. The visit was warm and cordial. Little more was said about his plans for the next day. Neither man suspected the finality of their parting when they said goodbye on the evening of May 11th.

Lt. Owens returned to his platoon and things seemed to get back into a routine. A few days, or perhaps weeks went by and it was then that Lt. Owens learned of Lt. Oar's death from some of the men in his Platoon who had heard it from some of the men in B Company. A memo from Battalion HQ's detailing the return of Lt. Oar's remains to the ZI (Zone of Interior -USA) confirmed this. He was stunned when he saw that one of the names on the list was 1st Lt. Alwin D. Oar. The news came as a shock. Lt. Owens was never able to ascertain the details of his friend's death. The bits of information he received were vague and often conflicting. Mr. Owens came home and returned to civilian life without ever knowing for sure what had happened to his friend.



Lt. Al Oar B Company 14th Infantry Regiment
Iron Triangle Area Korea February 1952.

Dick Robinson, Jerry Owens and Alwin Oar had tempted fate twice. All three had answered the call in W.W.II and again all three answered the call in Korea. However, only two had survived. That is how the story could have ended. Both men had opted to use the GI Bill and go to College after W.W.II. Both had graduated prior to the start of the Korean War. Mr. Robinson receiving his degree from Clemson University of South Carolina and Mr. Owens receiving his degree from Centre College of Kentucky. Both married and became Father's and both started careers in industry. So, how did these two men finally meet after 50 years? This is where I come in. Over the years, I have heard Dad comment about a man he knew in Korea by the name of Al Oar. This man, as he recalled, was killed in action. Even after the passage of time, these things are as fresh as the day it happened. So, one day I found a website that housed a link to the Korean War casualty database.

<http://www.koreanwar.org/index1.html>

There, I found the following listing:

Name: **ALWIN D OAR**
Unit: 14 INF RGT 25 INF DIV
Branch: Army
Casualty Date: 1952-05-12
Rank: 1LT - O2
Service Number: O-1335568
MOS: 00600
Home: LOS ANGELES COUNTY CA
Location of Loss: North Korea (Mundung-Ni Valley)
Type of Casualty: Hostile, Died (**KIA**)
DOB: 1919
Race: Caucasian



L-R, Lt. Robinson, Lt. Stemple, Lt. Oar, Cpt. Martin
B Company 14th Infantry Regiment Heart Break Ridge
Korea May 1952

This confirmed what Dad had been telling me all these years. Also, within the website, you could leave a comment/remembrance to honor those who had paid the ultimate price. So, I left the following comments about Lt. Alwin Oar:

"This was my father's friend. They first met in the Iron Triangle (Chorwan, Kumhwa, P'yongang). Eventually, they both found themselves in the Mundung-Ni Valley near Heartbreak Ridge and the Punch Bowl on the MLR. They were both W.W.II veterans. Both were called again to serve shortly after the start of the Korean War. Al was killed sometime after he and Dad had become friends. My Dad was in the 89th Tank Battalion (14th Regimental Tank Company) attached to Al's Infantry Company (B Company / 14th Infantry Regiment). Al was killed in the general vicinity. To this day, my Dad remembers Al. Dad thought that Al was from Minnesota, cause he spoke about the fishing. But, I see that his residence was California".

Please contact Mike Owens If you have any further information or comments please e-mail me at: Garand7449@AOL.COM

The first contact concerning my posting came from Jim Bornholdt from Hutchinson, Kansas, who had been Lt. Oar's platoon sergeant in the Mundung-ni Valley. He later became the company first sergeant on Heartbreak Ridge. He forwarded my e-mail to Dick Robinson who now lives in Georgetown, South Carolina. He was very familiar with the tanks and with Lt. Oar. This affirmed his proximity to my Dad in Korea, and at last, I began to see some light at the end of the tunnel. Recently Mr. Robinson, whose wife Betty is an accomplished painter, contacted me to say they would be in Raleigh to drop off some paintings at a local gallery representing her here. He suggested meeting for lunch where he would be willing to relate to Dad a firsthand account of the details of his friend's death. Mr. Owens accepted the invitation and was accompanied by his wife whose name is also Betty. Incidentally, as was common practice on military equipment, Mr. Owens' tank was named the "**Betty Lee**". So, on August 7, 2002, we met at The North Carolina Museum of Art for lunch and Mr. Robinson and my Dad shook hands for the first time. During a pleasant lunch they discovered many similarities in their backgrounds, particularly as it related to their military experiences and training. Both completed the same 17-week Armored School at Fort Knox during W.W.II. Also, both attended the Armored Officers' Basic Course again at Fort Knox prior to shipping out for Korea. Furthermore, in comparing notes they also found that they had returned home on the same ship, the USNS Marine Lynx, docking at Seattle, July 4, 1952. But, for every good memory, there are many other bad ones that do not get discussed.

But, let me return to the real purpose of the meeting. Dad recalled the visit with Lt. Oar at the Punchbowl on the eve of May 11th and his remarks about going down to the wrecked aircraft the next day. Mr. Robinson then picked up the story

recalling that the morning of May 12th was a balmy spring morning. He was working with a squad of men who were improving a fighting parapet in the 1st platoon trenches. There, Lt. Oar approached him to alert him that he and two Engineers' were going down through the mined area to the plane wreckage. He asked Lt. Robinson almost as a matter of courtesy if he would like to go with them. Explaining in so many words his aversion to landmines Lt. Robinson returned to the task at-hand as Lt. Oar departed to pick up his sappers and enter the minefield. Robinson estimated that hardly more than 20 minutes had gone by when he heard the muffled sound of an explosion. Lt. Robinson and Cpl. Alfred McCarthy, 1st platoon medic, rushed to the side of the stricken officer. Cpl. McCarthy's best efforts were to no avail. Lt. Oar had died instantly. Two more men came down to bear him out on a litter. Restraining others from entering the minefield was extremely difficult. Every man in the platoon who had served under him wanted to go to his aid. They knew he would have done as much for them.

After 50 years, Jerry Owens finally learned the fate of his friend. The Mystery solved – closure at last. Both will never forget the tragic day in May of 1952. It is now just a day in history that has been forgotten by most. But to the men of B Company and those attached units, it will never be forgotten. So ends my story of three men who, like so many others, were willing to lay everything on the line in the service of their country. Two survived, one did not. Al Oar was one of 33,742 KIA (Killed in Action) from what many call America's "Forgotten War". A forgotten war? Not for these two veterans – they will never forget that balmy day in May of 1952. Also, for the many that served during the Korean War and for the many who lost loved ones, it will never be forgotten. The combat on the Korean Peninsula was brutal. Often, no mercy was asked and none given. As with the W.W.II veterans, we need to honor those who went to Korea and also those who were called to Vietnam. Furthermore, as America gears up to meet foreign threats today, we need to show our support now more so than ever.

Post Script:

Mr. Dick Robinson graduated the 17-week Armored Basic School at Fort Knox with the MOS of Tank Gunner. Upon graduation, he was assigned to the 11th Armored Division. He shipped out with the 11th Armored Division and arrived in the ETO on December 12, 1944. He was assigned to a weapons platoon. As a result, even with a MOS of tank gunner, he was in a 81mm mortar crew throughout his tour of duty in the ETO. The 11th Armored Division arrived just in time to join Patton's 3rd Army in their drive to relieve the besieged defenders of Bastogne. Upon return from ETO, he enrolled in College and received a degree from Clemson University of South Carolina. Shortly after the start of the Korean War he was called again called into Military service. Mr. Robinson received a Direct Commission and went through the Armored Officer's Basic course at Fort Knox and went on to Korea. Lt. Robinson, who had an Armored background, was also funneled through the 25th Infantry Replacement Company and was sent to the 14th Infantry Regiment as a replacement infantry platoon leader and eventually found his way to B Company. He is currently living in Georgetown, South Carolina with his wife Betty.

Mr. Jerry Owens graduated the same 17-week Armored Basic School at Fort Knox with the MOS as Tank Gunner. Upon graduation, he was assigned to the 16th Armored Division. At that time, the 16th was beefing up for deployment to the ETO. The Division participated in maneuvers in the Ozark National Forest in Arkansas. After returning from field exercises one evening, several men went to one of the on-base theaters. At the theater were some paratroopers who were making a pitch about volunteering for the Airborne. So, Mr. Owens volunteered for airborne training and was sent to Ft. Benning Georgia where he attended the Army's Airborne School. He graduated on December 8, 1944. After several more weeks of intensive infantry training he was sent to the PTO was assigned to the 11th Airborne Division. As the transport ship left from the Port of Oakland on the first leg of the 23-day trip to the Philippine Islands, the ship passed under the Golden Gate Bridge. Mr. Owens remembers that the saying on the transport that moment was "The Golden Gate in forty-eight". The implied meaning, at the time, was we don't think we will return home until 1948 (if at all). Upon return from the PTO, he enrolled in College and received a degree from Centre College of Kentucky. Shortly after the start of the Korean War he was called into Military service. Mr. Owens received a Direct Commission and went through the Armored Officer's Basic course at Fort Knox and went on to Korea. When Lt. Owens arrived at the Repple Depple (Replacement Depot) in Pusan he was sent to 25th Infantry Replacement Company. Upon reaching the 25th Infantry Replacement Company, as fate would have it, he ran into Major Walding who had been his Battalion Executive Officer at Fort Knox. Major Walding saw to it that Lt. Owens was assigned to his Battalion and sent to the 14th Regimental Tank Company. Upon arrival at the 14th Regimental Tank Company he eventually was attached 14th Infantry Regiment for the duration of his tour. He is currently living in Raleigh, North Carolina with his wife Betty.

Lights in the Field Part II

In the last issue we discussed gasoline and battery lanterns used by the U.S. Army during World War II. Another type I would like to discuss is Kerosene lanterns. There are two different kerosene lanterns shown in two different Quartermaster Supply Catalogs.

In QM 3-4, Lists of items for issue to Troops, Miscellaneous Organizational Equipment, 1945, you will find, "Stock No. 31-L-415, Lanterns, Kerosene, Army". By studying some of the unique features of the lamp pictured, I was able to identify it as a Dietz Vesta Lantern. This was one of many commercial kerosene railroad lanterns manufactured by Dietz Lantern Company of New York. The way to identify one that was made for the Army is to look for a "U.S." either embossed or etched on the globe of the lantern.

The first one of these I ever saw was at the MVPA convention at Ft. Lee, Va., last year. It had the embossed globe and had a price tag of \$125.00 on it. I saw another one with an embossed globe at an antique shop in PA., a few weeks ago and they wanted \$113.00 for it. I found one with an etched globe on Ebay for \$70.00 this spring and have seen several others in the same price range since then.

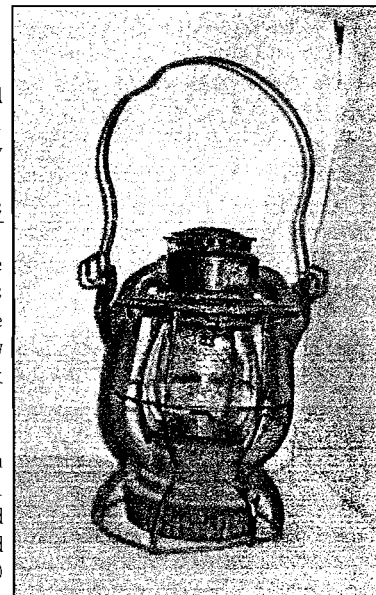
In QM 6, Chests, Kits, Outfits and Sets, 31 January 1944, you will find, "Stock No. 31-C-75, Chest, Lantern, Complete". Included in this Chest, listed as item 3, is "Stock No. 31-L-415, Lanterns, Kerosene, Army". The same Stock No. as the lantern in QM 3-4, but the picture shows a totally different lantern. From what I have been able to find, it appears this lantern is an Adlake Kero 4-47. Examples I have found show patent dates of 1923.

I have yet to find any Adlakes with "U.S." marked globes, but the QM 3-4 lists three different size globes, each in four colors, Blue, Clear, Green, and Red. Does this mean there are three different kerosene lanterns used by the Army? I have seen both Red and Clear globes for the Dietz Vesta Lantern that were marked, so I will assume that each color is marked.

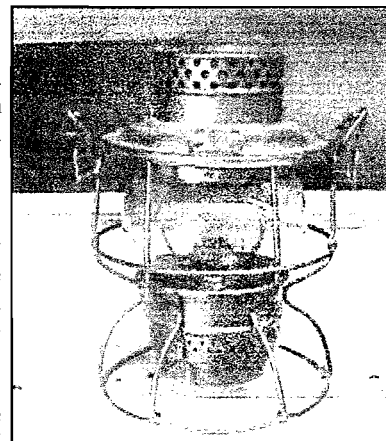
Now just when I have you completely confused on these kerosene lanterns we go to the Medical Supply Catalog, Lists of items for Troops, Posts, Camps and Stations, MED 3, 1 March 1944. It shows Lantern Set 9777500 and the lanterns in this set are different from the other two we have discussed. This one appears to be a Embury Air Pilot No. 2 Lantern. Is this the third set of globes?

Digging further into the catalog in the numerical listing of items I found:

9932005 Lantern, Dietz D-Lite;
9932010 Lantern, Dietz Vesta;
9932015 Lantern, Dietz Junior;
9932025 Lantern, Windsor No. 0;
9932030 Lantern, Dietz Hylo or Victor;
9932035 Lantern, arm spear railroad;
9932040 Lantern, Rayo Hot Blast;
9932045 Lantern, Air Pilot No. 2;
9932050 Lantern, Dietz Blizzard No. 2,
9932055 Lantern, Adlake Reliable railroad.



Dietz Vesta Lantern



Adlake Kero 4-47

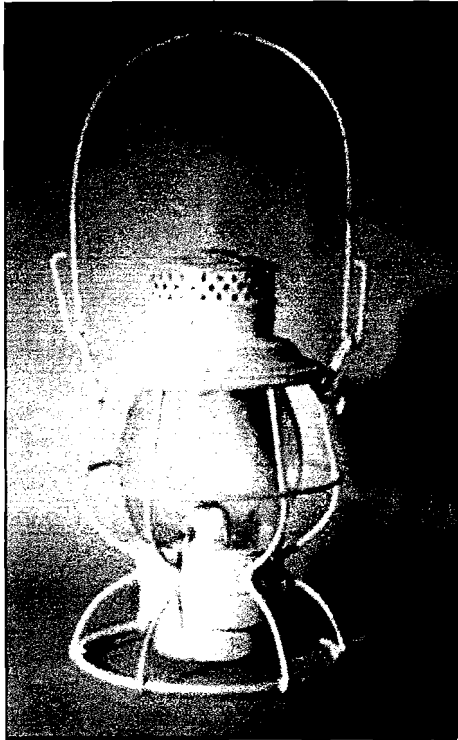


Embury Air Pilot No. 2

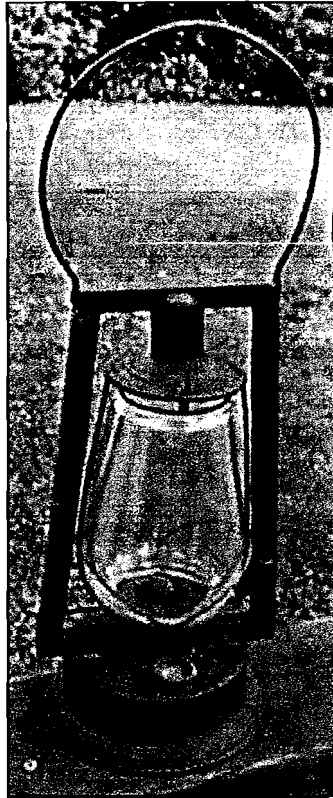
Following the lanterns is a list of globes and which lanterns they will fit:

- 9932505, Lantern, globe, white, Dietz D-Lite: fits either 9932005 or 9932045;
- 9932510, Lantern, globe, white, Dietz Vesta;
- 9932512, Lantern, globe, white, Dietz Junior;
- 9932517, Lantern, globe, white, Dietz Fitzall: fits 9932025, 9932030, 9932040, or 9932050;
- 9932535, Lantern, globe, white, arm spear railroad;
- 9932450, Lantern, globe, white, 2¼ x 5¼ x 3 inches.

It also goes on and lists five different green globes. I hope that I have been able to give a little insight into the world of Lights in the field for the U.S. Army during World War 2.



Adlake Reliable



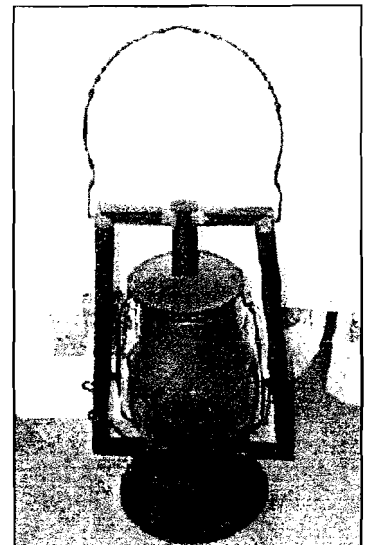
Rayo Hot Blast



Dietz Blizzard



Dietz D-Lite No. 2



Dietz Victor

Marketplace

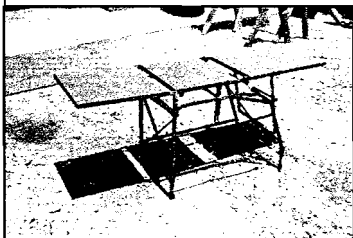
For sale. W.W.II Dodge WC-63,6X6 with winch. Was a great running truck, but after owners death sat for years will need a complete restoration. If you can work with wood, should be a good project. This truck is very complete. \$3500.00

M-101 3/4 trailer, has all the racks, top bows, and canvas. Very good shape, good tires, and the spare tire carrier. \$800.00

M100, jeep trailer, USN, \$550
Call Frank at 252-223-3437.

For Sale: World War II folding field operating table. No date but it matches pictures in the Medical Supply Catalog. Very few medical items were marked during the war. \$100. See pictures below.

Norwegian M1943 Field Jacket. Excellent reenactment jacket. Looks just like the U.S. 43 jacket except for the color of the buttons and lining. U.S. size 42. \$40
Call Don (919) 467-3119



Reproduction Items:

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Complete reproduction of WW2 K ration, C ration, and D bars, as well as other accessories such as Foot Powder, Charms, PK gum, fuel tablets, batteries, and more.

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email: thogan@triad.rr.com

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e-mail: WWIIIMPRESSIONS@MSN.COM

For Sale: Old Hickory Patches

We still have original Thirtieth patches. We are selling them at \$5.00 a piece with a limit of two per member. There will be a \$1.00 shipping fee if you want them mailed to you. Contact Brett Bondurant at (919)431-0984 or bbondo@bellsouth.net.

Coming Events

September 14, 2002

Veteran's Memorial Dedication
Country Part, Greensboro, NC

September 21, 2002

Work Party, Butner Prep
Butner, NC

October 11/13, 2002

Butner Shoot

October 16/20, 2002

56th National Reunion
Myrtle Beach, SC

November 8/10

Celebrate Freedom
Columbia, SC

The Old Hickory Chronicle is the newsletter of The Old Hickory Association. It is published 6 times a year in January, March, May, July, September, and November. The editor of The Old Hickory Chronicle is Don Shupe and he should be contacted concerning any questions or suggestions. Articles are contributed by members of the association.

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Marksmanship: Jim Higgins,

Displays, 30th ID History, and Newsletter: Don Shupe

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Recruiting: Clint Yarbrough