



Third Army LH Newsletter

Volume 1, Number 7 – February 2013

A Word from the Commander

Third Army is growing and I want to welcome our new members. Some of you are getting this newsletter for the first time. We are friends and family first and we build on that no matter what we do are where we are. We are a national organization and located in 11 states as I am now being made aware of. Recently we expanded our organization to include a combat arm of Third Army. We now have the 6th Cavalry Group as part of our combat command. We are reaching out to those of you who want to be involved in tactical and do displays involving the combat soldier. The 6th Cavalry group was assigned directly to General Patton Headquarters and had quite a combat history.

We have several members who own military vehicles and we just acquired an M-20 that we will be using to support our combat arm here in Texas. Our Chaplain is busy restoring his first jeep. I have a bet with him he could not restore it in a year. I am happy to tell you that it looks like I will lose that bet. When it is done, we are thinking of having a BBQ to celebrate its completion. I want to commend two of my command staff. Lt. Col. Jones and Maj. O'Connor put together a great exhibit in Chicago at the Military History Fest 9. They found quite a few that were highly interested in what we do. You will read quite a bit about that in this newsletter.

In this newsletter you will read a lot of history and find out what is going on around the county and what we are doing. I encourage you to write an article for this newsletter about your favorite military subject. I hope you will, as it is always good to hear from our Third Army membership. The article should be clean, free of today's politics and about a military subject, which can include model building, your newest acquisition, a re-enactment or museum you visited, a great book or a photograph you have or a history of something or someone.

Finally I want to tell you that I was reminded many times this last month of how close we are and how much our friendship means to each other. Third Army is about people and the things we love.

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Lucky Forward newsletter where we keep you informed and up to date on our current activities, and articles pertaining to our continued study of the Third Army. We want your contributions and experiences; send your stories to

patton@pattonthirdarmy.com



It is an honor to have such men and women as you to be part of our friends and family in the organization we call Patton's Third Army Living Historians.



Denny Hair
(Patton)
CG, Patton Third Army Living Historians



Museum of the American GI Open House 2013

By Brent Mullins
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March 22nd & March 23rd
Both Days - Open to the public at 9 AM - dusk

The Largest Military Vehicle Rally and Reenactment in the South!

Flea Market - Vehicle and Period Displays

WWII Battle Reenactment on Saturday at 3 PM

Elements of Third Army will be arriving on Wednesday to start setting up. Thursday will complete most of the set up and many members will arrive then and Friday. Friday is the Swap meet and Friday night at 7 pm there is the Dinner/Awards/Auction/Dance in the new Museum Building. Saturday will be the show battle.

Be sure and email SSgt. Chuck Toney
(chucktoney98@yahoo.com) and tell him what days you will be eating some of his fine food.



Mess Operations at Museum of the American GI Open House

By SSgt. Chuck Toney
chucktoney98@yahoo.com

Below is a table describing the mess operation for the Museum of the American GI event in March. The column showing the serving hours will indicate the time period when the food will be served. The charge per man indicates the cost per meal. The notes simply describe what will be served with the mess sergeant reserving the right to make menu changes as necessary for budgetary reasons.

Normally, hot coffee will be available before, during and after meals. If the weather is warm, cold beverages (iced tea, fruit punch, etc.) will be served at lunch and supper. We will follow standard sanitation procedures with respect to dish washing. During times when the public is not present, meals will be served using disposable plates and eating utensils. As the HQ matures, I'd like to see us use GI-issue meat cans and "silverware" to improve our impression.

Meal	Serving Hours	Cost (per man)	Notes (includes beverage)
Thur. supper	1800-1930	\$3.00	Simple, hot
Fri. breakfast	0730-0830	\$3.00	French toast, meat
Fri. lunch	1130-1300	\$3.00	Sandwiches/soup
Fri. supper	1730-1830	\$5.00	Meat, vegetable, dessert
Sat. breakfast	0700-0830	\$3.50	Eggs, meat, bread
Sat. lunch		Provided by Mullins	

I need an accurate count as to which meals you plan on joining as part of the mess. It is only fair to remind you that if you tell us you will eat a particular meal, I will purchase the food for you for that meal and expect to be paid for it whether you are there to eat it or not.

A meal ticket will be issued for the weekend indicating that you have signed up for the meal and the actual meals you have paid for will be shown thereon.

Let me know if you have any questions.



Dispatches from the Front

Updates from Third Army in the field

Military History Fest 9 - St. Charles, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago hosted at Pheasant Run Resort during the weekend of 1-3 February. From Third Army, Lt. Col. Jones, Maj. O'Connor and Cpt. Sauter attended the event and set up a table display of what we are as an organization. At this event historical impressionists gathered together representing 2,000 years of military history, including Romans through to today's soldiers.



Encampments in main exhibit hall

This event included military vehicles, heavy weapons, and period displays. Displays of a Roman Legion encampment to a Civil War era camp, and a WWII German artillery battery were within the exhibit hall. Individuals wearing their impression

regalia were the norm for the weekend event throughout the resort. Available for sale to the public and event attendees were original and reproduction military items, books and other reference materials.

Also, during the event there were education programs which provided historic impressionists opportunities to improve their impression. Topics included the following:

"Buying a Military Vehicle: Points to Consider"

"Can You Buy Reenacting Items at the Mall? YES!"

"The USO in World War II"

"How to fight with the Medieval Dagger"

"Historic Home Brewing"

"Join the Resistance!"

"General of the Armies — John J. Pershing"



Lt. Col. Jones manning exhibit



German artillery battery display

During the event, Jones and O'Connor made contact with organizations and individuals which might lead to additional events which Third Army attends.



Third Army Hero 2nd Lt. Peter R. Bonano

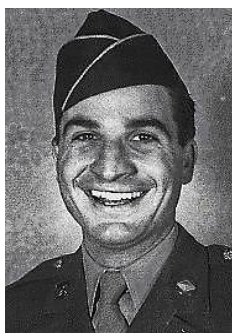
Third Army Hero is a recurring biography series of individuals who served with Third Army

Date and place of birth: 16 November 1917, Los Angeles, California

Date and place of death: 21 October 2003, West Covina, California

2nd Lt. Bonano's military career began in 1941 as an enlisted man in the Finance Corps. Due to Lt. Bonano's previous experience he was rapidly promoted through the ranks to where he was a Master Sergeant assigned to the Finance Section of Third Army. On 14 May 1945, Master Sgt. Bonano received his commission, which was documented in Special Order 132 signed by General Patton.

2nd Lt. Bonano's was separated from active service on 6 January 1946, at which time he entered reserve status. On 27 January 1950, 2nd Lt. Bonano was promoted to 1st Lt., with his final



2nd Lt. Bonano, as an enlisted soldier

separation from the military on 1 August 1950. 2nd Lt. Bonano's service with Third Army was documented in *Documentary: Gen. George Patton, Jr., 2nd Lt. Peter Bonano, and A Vanishing Cache of Nazi Gold*, authored by Joseph Sprouse.

Patton's Third Army Living Historians is proud to recognize 2nd Lt. Bonano as the Third Army Hero for February 2013.



Patton's Household Cavalry Recruiting

*By Maj. C. L. O'Connor
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During Military History Fest 9, Lt. Col. Jones and Maj. O'Connor began recruiting efforts for 6th Cavalry, at a prime location, armed with a Third Army display and adjacent to the main entrance of the event. Lt. Col. Jones donned his recruiter hat and discussed Third Army with potential recruits. Additionally, Jones provided insight as to what 6th Cavalry will do as an organization at tactical events and show events. To assist with this effort Third Army Headquarters authorized an interest drawing where the selectee will receive a new reproduction musette bag.

As a result of the effort by the Third Army recruiting team, 11 individuals expressed interest in 6th Cavalry and the 503rd Military Police Battalion. These individuals are listed below.

Steve Adamski
Ryan Bever
Steven Diehl
Doug Fesko
Timothy Flemke
Rick Hill
Cole Kachodrian
Mike Narske
Steven Recknagel
Travis Smith
Clint Vaughan



Lt. Col. Jones discusses 6th Cavalry with recruits

In the coming weeks there will be a meeting with these individuals to provide additional information pertaining to the 6th Cavalry and 503rd Military Police Battalion. The meeting agenda will include uniform and equipment requirements; discuss upcoming events, and presentation of the musette bag.

Welcome to our new members!!!

"When in doubt, ATTACK"

GSP

Early M1 Rifle

By Billy Pyle
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This April of 1942 photo shows an American soldier in Dutch Guyana carrying a "gas trap" M1 Rifle with a fixed M1905 Bayonet making his way through dense Surinam bush. Note the insect net over his Doughboy helmet and his M1910 Bayonet Scabbard attached to his pack. Per a November 23, 1941 agreement with the Netherlands government-in-exile, United States forces occupied Dutch Guyana to protect bauxite mines.

US Army photograph, reprinted by permission from Garand Stand Report #89.



Third Army's M20 Has Arrived

By Gen. Denny Hair
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The M-20 Utility scout car "Patton's armored observation post"
The 6th Cavalry Group's command and control armored recon

Before the explanation of what one is, there needs to be a big thank you to Gary and Linda Haas. Gary purchased his M-20 about 20 years ago and began acquiring parts for it. Gary's background is a mechanical engineer and he has been a military collectors most of his life. As time went on, he acquired quite a few MV's and his collect s grew and grew. Priorities necessitated the M-20 getting worked on less and less. One day he realized that it might not get restored by him. With as much work and time that he had put into it and it seemed important to find a home to adopt it and complete the job. Anyone who has ever restored a vehicle knows they are almost like part of the family. Denny and has known Gary and Linda Haas quite a number of years and they knew that General Patton had an M-20. They also knew that if it went to



6th Cavalry Group M20

Denny, it would get restored. Bill White had always wanted a Military Vehicle and had looked around for one. When Denny approached him about them both looking into purchasing it, a trip was planned. Carlos Manning,, Claude Vaughn, Bill white and Denny Hair travelled to visit Bill and

Linda at their home in Burleson Texas, south of Fort Worth.

This was a perfect match. Gary and Linda wanted to find a good home and Bill and Denny had a want to adopt it. The M-20's engine purred like a kitten and had been completely re-worked. Most all of the work had been done on the armoire and 'all' of the accessories had been acquired. It was near 85 percent completed. It had all the spare parts need to finish and has had its first coat of primer.

In January of this year the deal was made and the M-20 came back to 3rd Army's HQ in Hockley, Texas. We intend to restore it and use it both as Patton's HQ vehicle and as part of the 67th cavalry group when we do tactical. Bill white, Ken Stewart and Carlos Manning traveled back to pick it up.



Patton with Arville – 27 Nov 44

So just what is an M-20? The Tank Destroyer Command

requested a vehicle that would be a command car, personnel and cargo carrier, and an AA multiple MG mount. The design took the turret off the M8 and had an open vehicle with a centrally mounted .50 cal. MG for AA protection. The ring mount was a type M66.



M20 Overhead view

This vehicle was standardized in April 1943 as the Armored Utility Car M10. But to avoid confusion with the M10 tank destroyer it was changed to the M20.

**During WWII Third Army
Ordnance Troops repaired:
99,114 general purpose vehicles,
21,761 combat vehicles,
11,613 artillery pieces,
125,083 small arms,
and 32,740 instruments**

Based on the M8 chassis, there were 2 wood bench seats and a rear seat for the crew. The right sponson had the radio and a map table was at the front. It was intended to be used by commanders of mobile units and had command radio sets installed.



Patton with Lady Leese and Willy

The engines were in the rear with fans blowing to the rear, the M20 was often able to sneak up on opposition. It could carry a bazooka and 5 .30 cal. carbines. The bazooka fired a 3.41 lb. round at a velocity of 300'/sec..

There were only 3,791 Manufactured by Ford and General Motors Corp.

Production: 1943 – 1944. The M20 could be used as a personnel or supply carrier, or as an observation post. General Patton used the one assigned to him as a mobile observation post.



M20 loaded for transport

The main armament was an M-2 50 caliber machine gun. In addition it was supplied with a bazooka, pineapple and smoke grenade and anti-tank mines. The weight varied from 12,800 lbs., empty to 15,650 lbs. fully loaded. It carried 55 gallons of gas and averaged 5 miles to the gallon. It was capable

of exceeding 55 miles an hour on the road and had a range between 250 to 350 miles depending on terrain. It was rated at 5 miles per a gallon of gas. The crew varied from two to 6 men.

The M-20 was good for cavalry recon and many were assigned to the 6th Cavalry Group, which was assigned to Patton's headquarters. It offered high speed and excellent mobility, along with a degree of protection against small arms fire and shrapnel. When employed in the command and control role, the M20 was fitted with additional radio equipment. Though not an amphibious vehicle, it could ford up to a depth of 48". The M20 provides transport and protection for the carbine team. A great improvement over the jeeps the M20 allows the scouting elements of the Cavalry Group greater security in their role of locating the enemy before calling in heavier armor.



The Haas' presented Sabre Appreciation Award* (L to R) Carlos Manning, Bill White, Linda Haas, Gary Haas Denny Hair, Ken

* Linda and Gary Haas were awarded the Sabre of Appreciation Award for being such great friends and supporting our efforts all of these years.

General Patton acquired his M-20 in England and as per his requirements, had the 3rd Army Flag and his rank placed on it with metal flags. He added two Buell air horns and put his 3 star rank on metal plates. Sometime during his race to Germany, he took the ring mount off and mounted the M2 50 caliber on a pedestal mount.



Chaplain's Corner

By Rev. Kenneth Stewart

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Scripture for the Month of February 2013

Joel 2:25-29

English Standard Version (ESV)

²⁵ I will restore[a] to you the years that the swarming locust has eaten, the hopper, the destroyer, and the cutter, my great army, which I sent among you.

²⁶ "You shall eat in plenty and be satisfied, and praise the name of the Lord your God, who has dealt wondrously with you. And my people shall never again be put to shame.

²⁷ You shall know that I am in the midst of Israel, and that I am the Lord your God and there is none else. And my people shall never again be put to shame.

The Lord Will Pour Out His Spirit

²⁸ [b] "And it shall come to pass afterward, that I will pour out my Spirit on all flesh; your sons and your daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, and your young men shall see visions.

²⁹ Even on the male and female servants in those days I will pour out my Spirit.

1942 GPW Restoration Update

Our God is a God of restoration, we are no different. We restore a fence, a rain gutter, health to a sick horse or cow, and military vehicles. We are made in the image of God and what he does we do also.

This month on the Jeep we had the 42 GPW sand blasted, transmission and transfer case with emergency brake gone through. A whole mess of parts came in. During the sand blasting process we found a bullet hole in the hub. It has been so busy around the Chaplain's HQ that I almost forgot the article. I also picked up a great Chaplain's organ from Carlos Manning. As a word of encouragement to all of Third Army, sometimes things seem to be all over the place and out of control or in a state of disarray. If you have a vision of the end goal you will reach it, if you are not sure where to start just start and the rest will fall into place. It's like plowing a field; you pick a fixed point and go straight toward that point, back and forth you go making progress and then before you know it the field is plowed and straight. Such is with any circumstance in life the clue is not to give up.

(See related photographs to this story on Page 12)



Military Police Duties

By Lt. Col. Alan Jones
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So far it's been a quite winter, though for a few of us, it's been busy. Major O'Connor and I attended the Military History Fest at the Pheasant Run Resort, in St. Charles, Illinois. This event is a really good one with plenty of visitors (2000 to be exact), living history displays, and a very large militaria show. Major O'Connor and I manned a table with a display board with pictures and information telling about what we do in and inviting people to join us. Over Saturday and half a day on Sunday, we acquired eleven new members to portray MPs and Cavalry troops of B Troop, 6th Cavalry Squadron. Most of these new members will be with us at Camp Atterbury in April.

One of the questions that was asked of us was "What does an MP do?" Well, here's how we answered that question; MPs are needed everywhere the Army goes and they have many different jobs. Let's look at the motto of the Military Police Corps, "Assist, Protect, Defend." Think about those words, they encompass a very wide range. We Assist by providing help to not only Soldiers, but civilians as well, not only in a combat situation but also behind the lines. We work with civilian authorities both in the States and in foreign countries. We Protect, MPs provide security at many different places, Army HQs, Communication Centers, military and civilian critical locations like power plants and hospitals for example. We Defend, in both combat and non-combat missions we defend the many areas that we secure and also Soldiers and civilians.

Military Police Soldiers also set the example for other Soldiers in their behavior, both personal and professional. Also in their appearance on duty, Military Police must look sharp and professional. Military Police are constantly held to a high level than other Soldiers in all areas. That's the way it must be since how can we enforce Military Law, uniform violations, and set the example if not held to a higher standard. To do this, a Military Police Soldier must have the determination and the individual discipline to set the example.

As some of you know, I constantly challenge our MPs to meet this standard. Those of us that have actually served as Military Police know this, and are more than willing to teach our unit members who have not had the privileged of being a Military Policeman how to do this.

I invite you to read the information on Military Police which very likely will give you an idea of how we do our jobs and accomplish our missions, at this link www.jonesentry.com/gi_stories_booklets/militarypolice/index.html.

Of the troops, For the troops!

"Without the Jeep we would have never been able to win the war"

GSP



A Texan at the Battle of Cherbourg

By Col. Carlos Manning
chiefstaff@pattonthirdarmy.com

A member of our Third Army spends just about every weekend with a veteran of WW2. He has been doing this for over twenty some odd years. The veteran entered the war about 1943 and saw service in both theaters. The veteran received wounds at the Normandy Invasion. They were received at the battle of Cherbourg. Two wounds were caused by of all things a 240mm German Battery. This tough Texan continued to fight in spite of the wounds. The veteran I am speaking of is the Battleship Texas, BB-36. Homer Thomas who has been a member of the third Army sense it's conception, more than likely has more knowledge of the Battleship Texas than most authors of Naval History Books.

The Texas and several other ships were to provide a bombardment for the final attack to capture the port of Cherbourg. There were quite a few German shore batteries. The date was June 25th, 1944. The time was just after noon. The Battle force was called Force 'O'. It consisted of three Battleships, two heavy cruisers, two cruisers and several destroyers.

At 12:51 p.m. the British Destroyer Glasgow took two hits from a German 150mm shore battery. This occurred West of Cherbourg near the town of Tonneville. The British Ships were augmented by the U.S.S. Nevada This was named Group One. Group One stayed and fought the shore batteries West of Cherbourg while Group Two sailed onward to Cherbourg. This was the group the U.S.S. Texas was in. She was sailing with the Battleship U.S.S. Arkansas and some American Destroyers, Rear Admiral Bryant in command. At 12:08 p.m., Rear Admiral Bryant ordered his ships to open fire on the largest of the German shore batteries "Battery Hamburg". The first two casualties of Group two was the two American Destroyers, U.S.S. Barton (DD-722) and U.S.S. Laffey (DD-724). After Battleship Texas was being straddled by several shells from "Battery Hamburg" she finely sustained two hits. The first hit was at 12:34 on the port bow in a compartment below the wardroom (this was a dud and did not explode. The 240mm shell was retrieved and it may be on display on the ship. We will have to ask Homer what happened to it.) . At 13:16 a shell hit the top of the conning tower. It caused some casualties. At 15:01 Admiral Bryant received a signal to return to Port and broke off the engagement. The duel with the shore batteries was so devastating to the Germans they decided it was useless to defend the harbor of Cherbourg. Von Schlieben wrote in his memoirs that the bombardment was definitely a contributing factor in their loss of Cherbourg.

So, the next time you travel near Texas, make an effort to visit the Battleship Texas, a wounded Veteran of Normandy. If you are lucky, maybe Homer Thomas will arrange to take you on a hard hat tour (which few are privileged).

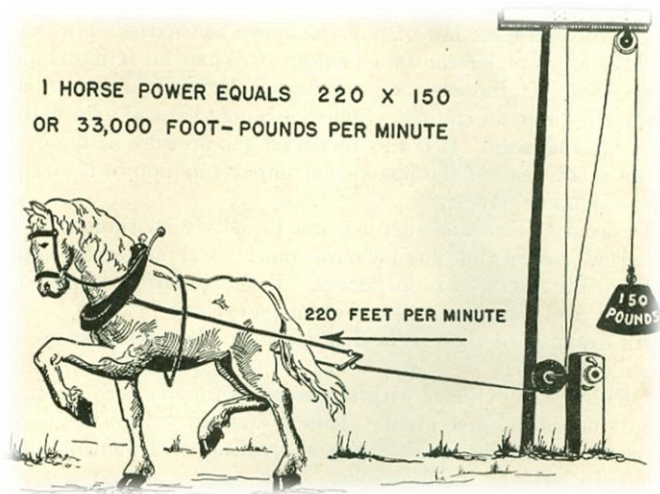


What does Horsepower Mean?

By Gen. Denny Hair
patton@pattonthirdarmy.com

In World War Two a Dodge T 214 Flat head, six cylinder engine, like found in the Dodge command car, was rated at 99 horse power. It was rated to go, if not attached to a governor at 55 miles per an hour. It was obvious that 99 horses hitched together could not travel 55 miles an hour and even if they could, they would not last an hour. Most of the FM manuals written in World War Two were written to be understood by young men who had at least completed the 6th grade and hopefully had a high school degree. Many farm boys entered the service with only a sixth grade education. They soon found out that the US Army would be teaching something they might not be familiar with. Field Manuals and most Technical Manuals were written to teach and explain in terms that could be understood by a young person with no previous knowledge of the subject.

As you might guess, one of the first questions asked was, "How is Horse power applied to the power of a combustion engine? That question is still being asked today. Here is how Technical Manual TM 10-570 "The Internal Combustion Engine" explains it in 1941.



In this example the horse walks at the rate of 220 feet per minute and lifts a 150-pound weight. When these figures are multiplied it is seen that 33,000 foot-pounds per minute is the rate at which the horse is doing work. This rate is known as the horsepower.

The horsepower of an engine indicates the rate at which it is able to do work. This power can be determined in two ways. The total power released by burning a fuel in the cylinder can be determined by combining mathematically the area of the cylinder, the length of the piston travel or stroke, the number of working strokes per minute, and the effective pressure of the burning gases in the cylinder. This is known as indicated horsepower and is used for experimental and laboratory purposes. The other method is to attach a device to the engine, such as a dynamometer or a special brake horsepower tester,

and measure the actual power developed. The result is expressed in terms of brake horsepower. This method of rating the power of an engine is the more practical of the two because it eliminates all mechanical and frictional losses from the result. A mathematical formula is used to calculate the taxable horsepower for licensing purposes. This termed the SAE formula:

$$\text{Horsepower} = \frac{(\text{bore of cylinder})^2 \times \text{number of cylinders}}{2.5}$$

Thus the horse power of an eight cylinder engine having cylinders 3 inches in diameter would be:

$$\frac{3 \times 3 \times 8}{2.5} = 28.8 \text{ horsepower}$$

Fundamental principles:

a. Transforming the heat energy of a burning gas into mechanical energy in an internal combustion engine involves a basic law of physics known as Charles's law, which states that a gas under constant pressure will expand if its temperature is raised. If, however, a gas is heated during confinement, as it momentarily, is in an engine cylinder, it cannot expand externally so its pressure increases. It is this increased gas pressure acting evenly over the entire head of the piston that imparts motion to it and produces mechanical power.

b. In order to continue running and to deliver continuous power, an internal combustion engine must repeat over and over again a certain definite series of operations. Each operation is called an event, and each complete series of events, a cycle.

c. An example of the events that make up the operating cycle of an engine follows:

(1) Filling the cylinder with a correctly proportioned mixture of air and fuel is the first event. This is done by the piston - moving downward toward the crankshaft and creating a vacuum or suction in the cylinder-the intake stroke.

(2) The second event is the compression of the air-fuel charge to a fractional part of its original volume by the upward stroke of the piston-the compression stroke.

(3) Next follow the burning of the compressed mixture, the liberation of heat energy, and the resulting expansion of the gases which forces the piston downward-the power stroke.

(4) The last event of the cycle is the expelling of the; burned gases by the upward stroke of the piston, clearing the - cylinder for a new charge of air and fuel-the exhaust stroke.

"Never let the enemy pick the battle site"

GSP



Feeding Men While in Battle Conditions

By SSgt. Chuck "Cookie" Toney
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It was often said, by those who said they knew what was going on, the farther forward from the rear you ate, the better the food.

That certainly was not the case when the men were forced by combat conditions into eating C-rations and THAT was made worse when the C-rats had to be eaten cold and right from the can. Men who were lucky enough to travel in motorized vehicles would attach their canned rations to the engine to warm them on route but the dogface stuck in a cold, muddy foxhole did not have that luxury. The better commanders did all they could to reduce the number of meals based on the C-rations. That process started from above.

Imagine a pipeline containing food supplies that are moving from the production areas in the US across the Atlantic. The food is placed dockside and rapidly moved to a storage depot. As the new food supplies came in, the older food supplies are being shipped out to smaller facilities before being distributed to the regiments and then to the companies. While there might be just a few days of food on hand at the company level, the entire system contained weeks of food. Notices were provided as to what was coming down the pipe.

Based on information given to him by the division supply officer, the regimental supply officer was responsible for evaluating a number of factors relating to the feeding of the men in his regiment. His resulting plan took into consideration the available supplies, the weather conditions, the actual ration cycle, the terrain, the location of the front line and how active it was, the availability of transportation, the roads and their conditions, and whether or not there were travel restrictions. Obviously, he had to have an accurate count on the number of men to be fed and their locations. Once he had drawn up a plan of operations and it had been approved by the regimental commander, the plan was transmitted to the company commanders for implementation.

Unless there were orders to the contrary, the company's mess sergeant took over the process arranging for drawing supplies from the regimental supply area, transporting those supplies, storing them, and other matters. The regiment had a big picture as to the situation regarding its companies but the company officers and NCOs had the details.

At times, the regimental supply area was adjacent to the company kitchens and supplies could be simply carried by hand from the regimental area to the company area where the food was to be cooked for delivery to the field. If the company's kitchen was set up elsewhere, trucks would transport the supplies to where they needed to be delivered. Here is where training and proper planning was put into practice.

Because of the duties required of the units' officers, all were focused on the aspects of conducting the war. As a result, the management of the feeding of the company fell on the mess sergeant. Through the chain of command, he would be notified on the arrival of supplies, would arrange for their pick up. The food received was sorted out in terms of actual meal

types, i.e. breakfast, lunch, and supper. The mess sergeant would then look at what was on hand and plan the actual menus using orders received from division, his personal knowledge, and recipe cards that had been prepared by the Quartermaster Dept. Instructions were given to the cooks and the process began.

If the regiment was heavily engaged in battle, the company kitchen was positioned well to the rear. Great care was given to concealing the kitchen area from being observed from the air or by enemy patrols. Precautions were made to reduce any light produced and to make sure all reflective surfaces were kept covered. Any empty tin cans were buried. Under cover, the cooks had to prepare the meals, place the food in insulated containers, place the containers into trucks, and send the meals to the front. This meant that suppers would be prepared late in the day according to local daylight conditions so the transportation, delivery, and serving of supper could be made during the cover of darkness. On arrival, the detail delivering the meal would set up the serving line. A field sanitation cleaning station was set up which provided a means to deal with the mess kits and flatware the men used. The men would be pulled off line in small groups, fed, and would return to their positions when another group would go through the same process. The truck had to complete the feeding process and pack up to return to the company kitchen area to prepare for breakfast so that meal could also be delivered under the cover of darkness.

If the regiment was in a static position, the company kitchen could be located closer to the men shortening the delivery process. Under some circumstances, the ranges installed in the trucks would be fired up and the meal cooked in route. Of course, careful consideration had to be given to the nature of the meal being prepared and the condition of the road's surface.

No matter where the food was cooked, great care was placed in making sure that every BTU of heat produced by the gasoline burners was being used to cook food. Potatoes might be cooking in a 15 gallon pot in its rack with meat roasting in the square top pan on top of the range.

Usually, one truck was assigned to each company to deliver the hot meals to the front. However, if transportation was unavailable or the roads were filled with other traffic, the companies might have to share a couple of trucks. Other items might be sent with the food for delivery to the men. For example, General Patton was very concerned during the rainy weather that the men would develop trench foot because their boots stayed wet all the time. He made sure that dry socks were supplied to his men on a regular basis. The socks were often sent with the food delivery.

One of the challenges was in keeping perishable supplies fresh. Meat and fresh fruits and vegetables were problematic. As a result, they were canned and the cooks would open them, empty them into a suitable pot, and reheat them as necessary. Meat and vegetable products were usually cooked during the canning process and simple required reheating with seasonings added to enhance their flavor.

Once the Engineers constructed water purification and ice making facilities, ice could be used to keep produce and cuts of beef fresh. It also permitted the men to enjoy ice cream and cold beverages. Records indicate that men on the front line had less health issues due to unsafe water than men at the rear who were more lax and tended to drink untreated local tap

water. That situation was generally because Americans generally were used to clean, potable water coming from their taps at home; they naturally assumed that European tap water was also fit to drink. Water used in cooking and that was delivered for consumption was potable.

One thing is for sure, men looked forward to hearing the order to fall back for the chow line.



Remember

By Capt. Karie Hubnik
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As lead photographer in the Third Army Signal Corp, I recently visited the "War Photography - Armed Conflict and its Aftermath" exhibit at the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston. A display of approximately 500 objects (mostly photographs) relating to photography and its role in war.

*"Images recorded by more than 280 photographers, from 28 nations, span 6 continents and more than 165 years, from the Mexican-American War in the mid-1800s to present-day conflicts. Iconic photographs as well as previously unknown images are featured, taken by military photographers, commercial photographers (portrait and photojournalist), amateurs, and artists."*¹

Photography has played an important role in documenting our history. Photographs help us remember as well as inform. But there is no denying that one photograph can evoke a spectrum of feelings that can fuel passion for a nation or disgust and sorrow for an individual. A photo can be used to uplift or be a tool of destruction.

For instance, think of Joe Rosenthal's iconic photograph of the second flag rising on Iwo Jima. I don't even have to include the photo in this article; it is burned deep within the eyes of our hearts. One cannot look at or even think of this photo without the swellings of patriotism, the gut wrenching knowledge of sacrifice, and a resolve to cling to America's ideals and freedoms.



Corporal Hayworth, 1950, in Korea.
Photographed by David Douglas Duncan

As humans we seem to have always had a need to "remember" important events or people in our lives.

Before the advent of photography history was solidified in time by paintings, drawings, sculptures and other forms of artwork. We have all heard that "history repeats itself" or rather "people tend to repeat history." It is important for people to remember.

There would not be enough time or room to discuss the entire War Photography exhibit. Suffice it to say it was worth every penny and 4 hours I spent examining all 500 objects/photographs. I experienced a range of emotions as I viewed and read every single caption. However, one emotion continued to pervade my thoughts. That is "remember." Remember the sacrifice that was given in our behalf. To every service member who has ever served or who is now serving, to the families that stand behind them. As I went from photo to photo it was apparent to me that there seems to be an endless supply of tyrants who will rise up to destroy people and thwart freedom. But with every tyrant, there is a patriot who will rise up against them, who will sacrifice all if necessary for the cause of freedom and country. I was grateful to those men, women and their families. But we must "remember" that for every person who has or is serving, to them it is a personal event. Our history books recount places and dates of military conflict and yet there are millions of personal sacrifices that our children do not learn. It is a wonder that we are surprised by the apathetic nature of many in society today. That is why I included the photo above. While many photos in the exhibit affected me, this is the one that haunts me the most. This is a photo of Corporal Leonard Hayworth during the Korean war. After crawling back from his position to retrieve more ammo for his men, he learns that his ammo is gone. I can't even describe all of the thoughts and emotions that go in to this photo. Except, even without ammo, Hayworth returns to his position, to his men. They give it their all, no matter what ... that's just what our military does.

"Weeks after taking his now-famous picture (the fifth image in this gallery) of a weeping Corp. Leonard Hayworth, Duncan handed Hayworth a copy of the September 18, 1950, issue of LIFE magazine. There, taking up almost all of page 41, was that very photograph of Hayworth himself, crying. "Hayworth looked at that huge picture of himself, in the biggest photo magazine in the world," Duncan says. "He didn't say anything. He just smiled. He looked like Errol Flynn, about six-foot-three, a tall, handsome Marine. And no one's saying anything, none of his buddies are saying a word, looking at this picture of him with tears running down his cheeks, and after a while an old sergeant behind him says, 'We all cry sometimes.'" The next day, on September 25th — the three-month anniversary of the start of the Korean War — a North Korean sniper shot Corporal Leonard Hayworth dead."²

As I left the "War Photography" exhibit, I passed a sea of hand written postcards pinned to the wall, laden with red poppies... May we always remember the cost of our freedom.

¹ <http://www.mfah.org/exhibitions/past/warphotography-photographs-armed-conflict-and-its-/>

² <http://life.time.com/history/korean-war-classic-photos-by-david-douglas-duncan/#ixzz2K8zNHs9c>



Journalists Experience Combat

By Col. Hugh Hal with Lt. Sue Hall
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In the June 2012 issue of World War II magazine is an article by Alex Kershaw called "Witness to D-Day, Normandy to Paris through the eyes of Ernie Pyle, Robert Capa and Ernest Hemingway" that paints a picture not often depicted of the average GI's WWII experience, but it spoke volumes to me. Be sure to read all the way to the end.

"Nine days after D-Day, the correspondents were in the thick of the fighting. The men who survived D-day were losing yet more friends and brothers as they crept from steep hedgerow to hedgerow. On June 26, the trio joined an American battalion of the 9th Division as it entered a suburb of Cherbourg." "In the distance Cherbourg harbor was ablaze. As the battalion advanced toward the city center, Capa heard intense fighting in nearby streets: the hack-hack-hack of German MG42



Capa in the ETO

machine guns and lonely single Luger pistol shots. Sniper fire crackled. The battalion's immediate objective was a hospital where German troops had captured more than a hundred wounded Americans.

"A young lieutenant approached Capa and his colleagues. "Our company is starting in a few minutes to go up this road and clean out a strongpoint." said the officer. "It's about a half a mile from here. There are probably snipers in

some of the houses along the way. Do you want to go with us?" Pyle didn't want to, but couldn't refuse the invitation. It would have been cowardly. Capa looked eager. They moved forward, Capa checking his cameras, until they were at the front of the column."

"The lieutenant introduced himself as Orion Shockley of Jefferson City, Missouri. His men had snatched a few hours of sleep in damp cellars and hastily dug fox holes. Their uniforms were slick with dirt and sweat, their expressions numbed, for each one was now certain he would die or be taken home on a stretcher - the only two ways out of the hell on Normandy. By the war's end, 9th Division had spent 264 days in combat, suffering 33,864 casualties, more than any other infantry division in Europe. the turnover in troops was a staggering 240 percent."

"Why don't you tell the folks back home what this is like?" an exhausted soldier asked Pyle, anger in his voice. "All they hear about is victories and a lot of glory stuff. They don't know that for every one hundred yards we advance, somebody gets killed. Why don't you tell them how tough this life is?" It was a cruel reproach. Of all the American reporters covering the war, Pyle expressed the greatest sympathy in his prose for the ordinary GI's plight. But there was only so far he could venture in print given the constraints of censors and the American public's weak stomach for the reality of combat.

It started to rain. Soon, Capa and Pyle were soaked to the bone. Shockley explained to Capa how his men were going to wipe out machine gun positions and pillboxes at the end of the street. "We don't know what we'll run into," he said, "and I don't

want to stick you right out in front, so why don't you come along with me?" Capa nodded. There was a loud thwack-thwack of bullets passing just above his head. Capa crouched down behind a high wall near a crossroads. To advance any further, he would have to brave open ground under fire."

"Shockley ordered his men forward while Capa watched. "Spread it out now!"

Shockley yelled, knowing that men bunched together would be easy targets. "Do you want to draw fire on yourselves? Don't bunch up like that. Keep five yards apart. Spread it out, dammit!" Pyle was struck by the utter vulnerability of the men as they carried out Shockley's orders: "They were really the hunters, but they looked like the hunted. They weren't warriors. They were American boys who by mere chance of fate had wound up with guns in their hands, sneaking up a death-laden street in a strange and shattered city in a faraway country in a driving rain. They were afraid but it was beyond their power to quit. they had no choice."

You'll have to get a copy of the article to learn how it ended, or asked me. I encourage you to pick up a copy of World War II to read. Or visit worldwarii.com. There are few that I don't read cover to cover! They are very interesting and informative... and my brother gave me a year's subscription!!

Sources:

World War II magazine, June 2012

Robert Capa - International Center of Photography



Capra photograph of Cherbourg



Guard Duty

By SSgt. Chuck "Cookie" Toney
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Serving guard duty was part of a soldier's life. It started at guard mount and ended at the next guard mount and lasted 24 hours. You are probably wondering why the cook would be writing about guard duty and the 11 General Orders. You'll see the connection...

Guard mount was the term for the changing of the guard ceremony which was the time the new guard detail took over the duties of the outgoing guard detail. The members of the incoming detail were inspected to insure they were well-groomed, their uniforms were clean and in good order, and that their weapon was clean and ready for action. Orders of the day as well as any special orders were given to the new detail along with information the new guard might need to properly and efficiently perform their guard duties.

Serving on guard duty was an important task as the guard insured that all was right with the world. Well, at least right for the part of the world they were responsible for monitoring. To guide the process, there were 11 general orders that all soldiers were required to memorize. The inspecting officer or

NCO might ask the soldier to repeat all or one of those orders as he was being inspected. The general orders are printed below:

1. To take charge of this post and all government property in view.
2. To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert, and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.
3. To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.
4. To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guard house than my own.
5. To quit my post only when properly relieved.
6. To receive, obey, and pass on to the sentry who relieves me all orders from the commanding officer, field officer of the day, officer of the day, and officers and noncommissioned officers of the guard.
7. To talk to no one except in line of duty.
8. To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.
9. To call the corporal of the guard in any case not covered by instructions.
10. To salute all officers and all colors and standards not cased.
11. To be especially watchful at night, and during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post, and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.

Numbers 2 and 11 had to do with vision.

All men are therefore reminded to eat your vegetables!

See, I told you there was a connection



Funeral Honors

By Col. Hugh Hal with Lt. Sue Hall
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A month ago Sue and I were invited to attend a funeral in Fort Worth of the father of a friend of ours. Of course we agreed to attend, and arrived early to find the casket open and an American flag neatly folded nearby. So immediately we recognized the gentleman was a veteran and by his age, we calculated that he had served in WWII. Later, during the service, he was honored for his service as a mechanic in the U.S. Army during WWII in the 4th Armored Division (3d Army).

After the service as we approached the grave, his casket was brought along side, covered by the American Flag. As the minister completed several comments, a U.S. Army Corporal and a U.S. Marine, in full dress uniforms, approached the casket and proceeded with precise, dignified movements to fold the American flag into the traditional triangle, and then presented it to the man's wife. Then the U.S. Marine solemnly

played Taps. [taps pic] It was certainly a moving experience each time I have witnessed it, and one I really appreciate.

Tonight, as I write this, I researched this on the web and found, I'm sure, as many of you already know, that "the Department of Defense (DOD) is responsible for providing military funeral honors. "Honoring Those Who Served" is the title of the DOD program for providing dignified military funeral honors to veterans who have defended our nation.



Presenting the flag

Upon the family's request, Public Law 106-65 requires that every eligible veteran receive a military funeral honors ceremony, to include folding and presenting the United States burial flag and the playing of Taps. The law defines a military funeral honors detail as consisting of two or more uniformed military persons, with at least one being a member of the veteran's parent service of the armed forces."

Thank you again to all who have served.

Sources:

http://www.cem.va.gov/military_funeral_honors.asp

Multiple on-line photos (photos not of not actual funeral attended out of respect for the family)



Folding the flag



Playing Taps



Headquarters Notes

G-3 Operations

By Maj. Dave Weakley
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In March My unit E Co 505th PIR 82nd Airborne is hosting a Squad Competition, between Allied and Axis units at Fort Harrison Indiana. Contact me for more info on this event.

Camp Atterbury National Battle - 12-14 April at Camp Atterbury, Indiana, this is a large tactical battle on an old WWII training area. If you want to attend the event you can register at <http://www.eventbrite.com/event/4777901833/rss>

G-4 Supply

Third Army Mugs. If you want one with your name on it, contact Mike Malone at moonshadow5739@sbcglobal.net. It is \$10 with your name and \$8 without, plus shipping.

Wanted

Major Ken Austin is looking for a M1 Carbine if you have one for sale please contact him at kaustin_2002@yahoo.com

Wanted M1 Carbine, contact Chris O'Connor @ oc111e@hotmail.com, also looking to purchase an MB/GPW in upcoming months

Chaplain's Jeep Restoration Photos

(See related story on page 5)



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