

Fort Leavenworth Hall of Fame Korea, Vietnam and the Cold War



CREIGHTON W. ABRAMS, General, USA

Creighton W. Abrams began his distinguished career in 1936 when he earned a commission from the United States Military Academy. In 1940, he volunteered for duty with the newly formed armored force and, by 1942, was a lieutenant colonel commanding the 37th Tank Battalion. He led the 37th into combat in Normandy in July 1944 and gained fame as the lead battalion of Patton's Third Army in its dash across France. It was Abrams and the 37th that relieved the besieged 101st Airborne Division at Bastogne in December 1944.

Following the war, he held important command and staff positions, including command of the 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment, 3d Armored Division, and V Corps. During the Korean War, he served as chief of staff of I, IX, and X Corps.

His exemplary performance resulted in his promotion to general and appointment as vice chief of staff of the Army in 1964. One of his greatest challenges and accomplishments came as commander, Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. There he presided over the American withdrawal from Vietnam and the transfer of the war's responsibility to the Vietnamese. He concluded his service as the chief of staff of the Army from 1972 until his death in 1974. During those challenging years, he led the Army's effort to improve its professional, ethical, and racial climate.

Service at Fort Leavenworth, 1949.



ROBERT ARTER, LTG, USA

Robert Arter was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry from Ohio University in 1950. In 1952, Arter served with the 35th Regimental Combat Team, 25th Infantry Division, in Korea. From 1956-60, after attending the Infantry Officer Advance Course, he was assigned as an operations officer for the Infantry School. Upon completion of the U.S. Air Force Air Command and Staff College in 1962, he held numerous command and staff positions before being sent to the Republic of Vietnam. In 1968, he assumed command of the 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Airmobile).

Arter was promoted to Brigadier General in 1973 and became the Commanding General of the Third ROTC Region. From 1975-79, he was the Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Training Center and Fort Ord; Assistant Division Commander, 7th Infantry Division; and Deputy Commandant, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. In 1983, Arter was promoted to Major General and named Commanding General, U.S. Army Military District of Washington, followed by Commanding General, U.S. Army Military Personnel Command. Arter's last assignment was as Commanding General, Sixth United States Army.

His decorations include Combat Infantryman Badge (2d Award), Purple Heart, Silver Star, Bronze Star, Legion of Merit (with Oak Leaf Cluster), and Distinguished Flying Cross.

Service at Fort Leavenworth: 1977-1979



JULIUS W. BECTON JR., Lieutenant General, U.S. Army

Julius W. Becton Jr. was born in 1926 and enlisted in the Army Reserve in 1943. After high school he entered active duty and commissioned in the Infantry through OCS. Becton served as a platoon leader with the 93rd Infantry Division in the closing days of WWII. In 1946 he left the Army to attend college but returned to active duty after President Truman desegregated the military.

Deployed to Korea during the desperate days of the Pusan Perimeter Becton led his platoon in a charge that carried them far beyond the rest of the battalion. Although wounded, he formed a defense and held his position until he could lead his men back to the main lines under the cover of darkness. With these actions Becton assured his battalion's success and was awarded the Silver Star. After the war Becton earned a degree in mathematics from Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College (PVAMU) in 1960. Becton later saw combat in Vietnam as commander, 2nd Squadron, 17th Cavalry, 101st Abn Div. His other commands included 2nd Brigade, 2nd Armored Division; 1st Cavalry Division; and VII Corps, the Army's largest combat corps in Europe during the Cold War. He was the sixth African American to become a brigadier general and the first to command a corps. He is a graduate of the Command and General Staff College, the Armed Forces Staff College and the National War College.

Lieutenant General Becton left active duty in 1983 and began a career in public service. His positions include Director of the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance in the U.S. Agency for International Development, Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, President of PVAMU, and Superintendent of the Washington, D.C. public school system. LTG Becton was also a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission, a trustee of the George Marshall Foundation, and a trustee of Valley Forge Military Academy. Becton's many awards and honors include two Silver Stars, the Distinguished Service Medal, two Purple Hearts, the Knight Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit of Germany, as well as the AUSA's highest award, the George C. Marshall Medal. LTG Becton holds several honorary doctorate degrees.

Service at Fort Leavenworth:
Student, Command and General Staff College 1960-61



CHARLES L. BOLTE, General, USA

Charles L. Bolte began his distinguished military career in 1916 when he earned a commission in the Army as a second lieutenant. Two years later, he shipped off for France and saw action in the Battle of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensive as a member of the 58th Infantry, 4th Division.

Bolte returned to the United States as a captain in 1919, completed the Infantry Advanced Course at Fort Benning in 1930, and graduated in 1932 from the Command and General Staff School. Bolte completed his education at the Army War College and remained there as an instructor until 1940.

In 1941, Lieutenant Colonel Bolte journeyed to London as head of a group of Army observers and, early in 1942, assumed the position of Chief of Staff of U.S. Forces in the United Kingdom. As a major general, he commanded the 69th Division in 1943 and then, in July 1944, took over the 34th Infantry Division in Italy, guiding it through successful actions, including the drive through the Apennine Mountains and the capture of Bologna. Bolte earned a Silver Star and Distinguished Service Medal for his exploits.

Bolte served in Washington after the war and in 1953, as a lieutenant general, became Commander in Chief, U.S. Army, Europe. Later that year, General Bolte returned home to serve as Army Vice Chief of Staff under General Matthew B. Ridgway. Bolte retired from active service in 1955.

Service at Fort Leavenworth 1930-32.



LEONARD L. BOSWELL, Lieutenant Colonel, USA

Representative Leonard L. Boswell received the Distinguished Flying Cross and other medals for his Vietnam service. On one mission, his helicopter rescued an injured pilot from rough seas even though he and his crew had no special equipment for the rescue, never trained for such action, and their helicopter was dangerously low on fuel.

He retired as a Lieutenant Colonel, was elected to Congress in 1996 and is now serving his seventh term. He was a student at CGSC from 1967 to 1968 and an instructor from 1974 to 1976.

Service at Fort Leavenworth 1967 - 1968, 1974 – 1976



RICHARD E CAVAZOS, General, USA

Richard E. Cavazos earned his commission as a distinguished military graduate from the ROTC program at Texas Technological University in 1951. During the Korean War, as a member of the 65th Infantry, Cavazos won the Distinguished Service Cross for his heroic action during an attack on Hill 142. Later, he attended the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, the British Staff College, and the Armed Forces Staff College. In 1967, Cavazos commanded the 1st Battalion, 18th Infantry, in the Republic of Vietnam. His valiant leadership of that unit in the attack at Loc Ninh earned him a second Distinguished Service Cross.

After Vietnam, Cavazos served as commander, 2d Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, and commander, 9th Infantry Division. In 1980, he became the innovative commander of III Corps.

In 1982, General Cavazos assumed command of the U.S. Army Forces Command. His early support for the National Training Center and his involvement in the development of the Battle Command Training Program enormously influenced the war fighting capabilities of the U.S. Army. General Cavazos' career exemplifies unparalleled devotion to duty.

Service at Fort Leavenworth 1959-60; 1970-71



J. LAWTON COLLINS, General, USA

"Lightning Joe" was commissioned as a lieutenant of infantry in 1917. He served in both Europe and the Far East between the world wars. From 1931 to 1933 he attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth.

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, he assisted in the reorganization of the Hawaiian Islands' defense until he became Commanding General of the 25th Infantry Division in May 1942. He led the 25th in campaigns on Guadalcanal and New Georgia, where his style of command earned him the name "Lightning Joe." In December 1943, he was transferred to Europe.

One year later, as Commanding General, VII Corps, he participated in the invasion of Normandy. His corps spearheaded the breakthrough east of St. Lo, participated in closing the Falaise gap, drove north into Belgium, broke through the Siegfried defenses, and captured Aachen. VII Corps stopped the German northern drive in the Battle of the Bulge, drove on to the Rhine, captured Cologne, and finally linked up with the Russians at the Elbe River.

Following the war, General Collins was named Vice Chief of Staff, United States Army, and then served as Chief of Staff from 1949 to 1953. He represented the United States on the NATO Military Committee and Standing Group until 1956. During this assignment, he was also appointed Special Representative to South Vietnam, with the rank of ambassador. He retired in 1956 after many years of dedicated service.

Service at Fort Leavenworth, 1931-33.



MICHAEL SHANNON DAVISON, General, USA

Michael Davison graduated West Point and was commissioned in 1939. He served with the 12th Cavalry on the Mexican border commanding at Troop and Squadron levels, then completed a war emergency course at CGSC in 1942.

In 1943 he transferred to the 45th Infantry as Division assistant intelligence officer and served through the invasions of Sicily and Salerno. During the bloody fighting at Anzio in March 1944 26 year old Major Davison commanded the 1st Battalion 179th Infantry Regiment. He led the battalion through France where his unit was surrounded by a German Armored Division. For victory in this action he was awarded the Silver Star and a city square was renamed in his honor. After WWII he completed a command course at CGSC; commanded the 18th Mechanized Cavalry Squadron; completed a Master's at Harvard; commanded Combat Command A, 3rd Armored Division; and was Chief of Staff for V Corps. In 1963 Davison became Commandant of Cadets at West Point emphasizing physical fitness and leadership. From 1966-68 he was Commandant of the Command and General Staff College where he implemented the professional electives program and a doubling of the class size. In 1970 he commanded II Field Force in Vietnam and led the invasion of Cambodia. His final assignment was as Commander in Chief, US Army Europe where he confronted serious problems in race relations. After retirement General Davison was influential in the design of the Vietnam Memorial, and the USMA Association of Graduates.

Among his many decorations are the Distinguished Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Legion of Merit, the Silver Star, the Bronze Star with V device, the Purple Heart with oak leaf cluster, the French Legion of Honor, the German Grand Cross of Merit, and the Royal Order of the King of Thailand.

Service at Fort Leavenworth: Student 1942 and 1946

Commandant CGSC and Commander Fort Leavenworth 1966-68



WILLIAM E. DePUY, General, USA

William E. DePuy's long and distinguished career began when he received an ROTC commission as a second lieutenant in the Infantry in 1941. Assigned to the 90th Infantry Division during World War II, he served as an operations officer and battalion commander in the fierce fighting from Utah Beach through the Battle of the Bulge.

Following the war, DePuy served in myriad command and staff positions, including command of the 2d Battalion, 8th Infantry, 4th Infantry Division, and the 1st Battle Group, 30th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division, both in the Federal Republic of Germany. He also commanded the 1st Infantry Division ("the Big Red One") in the Republic of Vietnam in 1966. His command style made this division an agile unit capable of responding quickly to Vietcong concentrations through massive employment of airmobile assets, thereby overwhelming the enemy.

DePuy is perhaps best remembered for his efforts while commander of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, where he helped create a new, innovative fighting doctrine for the Army. His wide-ranging and sometimes controversial changes in combat development and the way the Army trains sparked a debate that resulted in the widely accepted AirLand Battle doctrine.

Service at Fort Leavenworth 1945-46.



ROGER H.C. DONLON, Colonel, Infantry

Colonel Roger H.C. Donlon began his military career with enlisted service in both the Air Force and the Army. Commissioned through Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Georgia in 1959 he spent the next twenty-nine years serving in assignments that took advantage of his specialties as an Infantry, Special Forces and foreign area officer.

On 6 July 1964, while commanding Special Forces Detachment A-726 at Camp Nam Dong, Vietnam, Donlon and his team were attacked by a reinforced Vietcong battalion. Though wounded four times, Donlon, with superhuman effort, organized and inspired his men in the indescribable inferno of a desperate night battle. His leadership brought victory from what seemed certain destruction. For his gallantry he became the first American soldier to be awarded the Medal of Honor in Vietnam.

Colonel Donlon co-authored Outpost of Freedom, the story of his life-long commitment to "teamwork through tough training."

Roger Donlon-an uncommon soldier and patriot-is a man who has always projected wisdom courage, vision, integrity, morality and perseverance in the course and pursuit of freedom. This marks him as one of the great soldiers of our time.

Service at Fort Leavenworth 1970-71; 1978-81



FREDERICK M. FRANKS, Jr., General, USA

After graduation from the United States Military Academy in 1959, General Franks served along the Czechoslovakia-West German border with 3d Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment. He served in Vietnam as S-3, 2d Squadron, 11th ACR from 1969 until seriously wounded in action during the Cambodian invasion in May 1970. After a long convalescence, including the amputation of his left leg below the knee, he successfully fought to remain on active duty.

General Franks commanded 1st Squadron, 3rd ACR, 11th ACR in the Fulda Gap 1982-1984, then Seventh Army Training Command in Germany, 1984-1985. As Deputy Commandant CGSC, Franks oversaw the writing of the pivotal FM 100-5 Operations in 1986, incorporated small group instruction across the curriculum, and at the direction of the CAC Commander, began the Battle Command Training Program. Following command of 1st Armored Division 1988-1989, he became VII Corps Commander. In November 1990 Franks deployed and commanded VII Corps in DESERT STORM. Franks then commanded TRADOC where he began BATTLE LABS, championed digitization, and published a revision of FM 100-5 in 1993.

Retiring from active service in 1994, General Franks continued teaching and writing about Battle Command in Military Review, coauthoring a book entitled Into the Storm, A Study in Command, mentoring BCTP, Army Strategic Leader and Land Component Commander Courses. He was appointed to lead the American Battlefield Monuments Commission by President George W. Bush in 2001. He also serves voluntarily as Chairman of the VII Corps Desert Storm Veterans Association, and President of the Amputee Board of Advisors, Defense Health Board.

Service at Fort Leavenworth: Deputy Commandant CGSC 1985-87



JAMES MAURICE GAVIN, Lieutenant General, USA

"Jumping Jim" entered the Army in 1924 as a private, eventually becoming the youngest division commander since the Civil War. He graduated from West Point in 1929 and returned ten years later as a tactics instructor. The German blitzkrieg convinced him of the importance of armor and airborne operations. In 1942 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and attended the Command and General Staff School.

In 1943, as regimental commander, he led the 505th Parachute Infantry into Sicily. After participation in the Normandy parachute assault, he became the Commanding General of the 82d Airborne Division, and led the division's airborne operations in Holland and Germany. A major general before his 38th birthday, he was widely renowned for his calm leadership in battle. After World War II, he was promoted to lieutenant general and in 1955 appointed Chief of Research and Development for the Army.

He retired from the Army in 1958, but continued in public service. In 1961 President John F. Kennedy appointed him ambassador to France. He returned to private life in 1962. General Gavin has been considered one of the foremost military strategists of his generation, and many of his ideas have been incorporated by the Army.

Service at Fort Leavenworth, 1942.



ANDREW J. GOODPASTER, General, USA

As a soldier, statesman, author on matters of national defense and respected advisor to four presidents of the U.S., Andrew Jackson Goodpaster served the nation with great distinction throughout his thirty-nine years of active military service.

Less than four years after his graduation from West Point, Goodpaster commanded an engineer battalion in North Africa and Italy during World War II. Later he served in myriad assignments within the Joint Staff, was the Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, and served as the staff secretary and defense liaison officer for both President Eisenhower and President Kennedy. His last active duty assignment before retirement in 1974 was as Commander-in-Chief U.S. European Command and Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.

Goodpaster is remembered for his recall to active duty in 1977 as the superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, where he revitalized the institution and initiated reforms that have maintained the U.S. Military Academy foremost among universities and military colleges worldwide.

Service at Fort Leavenworth 1943



JAMES F. HAMLET, Major General USA

James Hamlet was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry through Officer Candidate School in 1944. He saw service with the 366th Infantry Regiment in Italy. Following his service there, MG Hamlet held a wide variety of command and staff positions before being assigned to Fort Leavenworth in the Army Combat Developments Command Coned Arms Agency from August 1963 to May 1966. In May 1966, MG Hamlet served his first tour of duty in the Republic of Vietnam as the Operations Officer for the 11th Aviation Group, 1st Cavalry Division. He ended his tour as the Commander of the 227th Aviation Battalion, returning to Fort Leavenworth as the Chief of the Air Mobility Branch.

Upon graduation from the War College in 1970, MG Hamlet returned to the Republic of Vietnam. During a two-year tour, he served as the Commander, 11th Aviation Group; Assistant Division Commander, 101st Airborne Division; and Commander, 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Carson, Colorado. Following this command, he served as the Deputy Inspector General and was extended on active duty by the Secretary of the Army. His initiatives on behalf of the IG ensured the rights of individual soldiers were upheld and returned a sense of faith in the IG's office. MG Hamlet retired from the Army in 1981 with over thirty-seven years of active service.

His decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit (with three Oak Leaf Clusters), Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldiers Medal, Bronze Star (with two Oak Leaf Clusters), and, Combat Infantryman Bridge (2d Award).

Service at Fort Leavenworth: 1963-1966, 1968-1969



BOYD M. "MAC" HARRIS, Lieutenant Colonel, USA

Boyd M. "Mac" Harris was born on September 20, 1944 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Graduating from the United States Military Academy in 1966, he was commissioned an infantry officer. Harris deployed to Vietnam as a platoon leader in the 9th Infantry Division and later served as Headquarters Company commander, Central Army Group, for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Germany. Afterward, Harris returned to Vietnam and served as a company

commander in the 11th Infantry Brigade, 23rd Infantry Division. He followed that command with assignments as a battalion S-1, then a battalion S-3.

After graduating from the Infantry Officer's Advanced Course, the Infantry School retained him as a leadership instructor. He subsequently earned a master's degree in psychology from the University of North Carolina and later became a tactical officer at West Point, before serving in the Department of Behavioral Sciences and Leadership. He later reported to Fort Campbell, KY as the assistant inspector general for the 101st Airborne Division. Harris then became the executive officer, and later the operations officer for a battalion of the 501st Infantry Regiment.

Following his graduation from the Command and General Staff College in 1981, Harris remained at Fort Leavenworth and became one of the first staff members of the Center for Leadership and Ethics. He was the primary author of the 1983 revision of one of the Army's most important field manuals, FM 22-100, *Military Leadership*. Basing the manual on core Army values, Harris incorporated historical case studies highlighting leadership and ethical problems and introduced the "Be, Know, Do" concept. That concept was incorporated in a new leadership curriculum at CGSC and served as the core of subsequent Army leadership doctrine, performance evaluations, and other leadership assessments. Harris's innovative contributions to this manual left an indelible mark on Army leadership. Harris died on October 13, 1983, the same month the Army published the revised FM 22-100.

His decorations and awards include the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, the Purple Heart, and the Air Medal. He also earned the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Parachutist Badge, and the Ranger Tab.

Service at Fort Leavenworth:

Student, Command and General Staff College, 1980-1981

Author, Center for Leadership and Ethics, 1981-1983



LEWIS B. HERSHEY, General, USA

Lewis B. Hershey enjoyed an extraordinarily long and productive career in the service of his country. Following his enlistment in the Indiana National Guard in 1911 at the age of seventeen, he served along the Mexican border in 1916 during the Punitive Expedition. Hershey attended the Field Artillery School in 1918, earned a commission in the Regular Army in 1920, and attended the Command and General Staff School as a captain from 1931 to 1933. His excellent academic performance resulted in his selection as one of the first captains to attend the Army War College from which he graduated in 1934.

The direction of Hershey's career was firmly set in 1936 when, as a major in the War Department, he developed the plan for the first peacetime selective service draft in U.S. history. Appointed Director of the Selective Service by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941, Brigadier General Hershey presided over the administration of the draft until its abolition in 1971.

During this time, Hershey supervised the conscription of over 14.5 million men, many of whom served in World War II and the Korean and Vietnam Wars. In addition, he dealt with important changes concerning the military's treatment of blacks, women, and conscientious objectors. Hershey retired with the rank of general on 10 April 1973.

Service at Fort Leavenworth, 1931-33



LEONARD DONALD HOLDER, JR., Lieutenant General, USA

A 1966 graduate of Texas A&M with a history major, LTG Holder began his Army service at Ft. Knox in the Armor Officer Basic Course. He served a tour on the inter-German border with the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, then deployed to Vietnam where he commanded a Cavalry squadron. After completing a master's degree in History at Harvard, Holder taught at West Point and graduated from CGSC in 1977. He returned to Germany and the 2nd ACR but then was reassigned to Ft. Leavenworth as a doctrine author. While there he worked on a new Operations manual that would become "*AirLand Battle*." Holder left post to command the 3rd ACR at Ft. Bliss, then returned to Ft. Leavenworth as a War College Fellow at the School of Advanced Military Studies. While there he had the opportunity to help define the coursework for the new

school and return to his work on doctrine by contributing to the 1986 edition of *AirLand Battle*. Holder once again came to Ft. Leavenworth to serve as the third director of SAMS in 1987. In this position he brought Air Force and international officers in as students.

Returning to Germany for his third tour Holder commanded the regiment where he began his career, the 2nd ACR. He deployed the regiment from Germany to Saudi Arabia and commanded it through OPERATION DESERT SHIELD/ DESERT STORM. Holder and his regiment led the VII Corps in their victorious sweep across the desert. After a tour as the Deputy Chief of Staff (Support) for Central Army Group, Allied Forces Europe Holder assumed command of the 3rd Infantry Division. Driven by trying circumstances to a variety of new missions he deployed a brigade to Kuwait, supported UN peacekeeping operations in Croatia and Macedonia, and conducted the first US Army training missions with the armies of Russia and Ukraine. In 1995 Holder once again drove up Grant Avenue for his fourth tour at Fort Leavenworth and service as the Commanding General, Combined Arms Center. He retired from active duty in 1997. In retirement LTG Holder continued his interest in military affairs. He is a regular participant in the CSA's UNIFIED QUEST think tank exercise, has taught classes for the Canadian Forces College, and worked for Northrop Grumman as the Director of Training and Operations Services.

Among LTG Holder's awards are the Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Defense Superior Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star Medal with "V" Device, and the Bronze Star Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters. His foreign decorations include the German Cross of Honor in Gold and the Russian Medal for Military Excellence.

Service at Fort Leavenworth, 1976-1977, 1980-1982, 1984-1985, 1987-1989 and 1995-1997



HAROLD K. JOHNSON, General, USA

For thirty-nine years, Harold K. Johnson, a man of unusual character and sharp intelligence, served his country faithfully-first in the interwar Army, then in World War II and the Korean War, and finally as Army Chief of Staff during the Vietnam War. A West Point graduate, Johnson was captured by the Japanese during World War II and survived the Bataan Death March and harsh conditions as a prisoner of war.

Following the war, Johnson spent three years at Fort Leavenworth as a student and an instructor in the Command and General Staff College. His educational experience served him well as a commander and staff officer in the Korean War.

In August 1960, Johnson returned to Fort Leavenworth and, as CGSC Commandant, encouraged the students to challenge the theories presented by their instructors. In July 1963, he became Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and was promoted to lieutenant general.

Nominated as Chief of Staff of the Army in July 1964, Johnson emphasized improving flexible response capabilities and enhancing the Army's cohesion. The Vietnam War and the accompanying expansion of the Army soon became his dominant concern. General Johnson retired in 1968.

Service at Fort Leavenworth, 1946-49, 1960-63.



ROBERT CHARLES KINGSTON, General, USA

Robert Kingston was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry from the Officer Candidate School at Fort Riley, Kansas in December 1949. Less than a year later, between 21-28 November 1950, 2LT Kingston distinguished himself as the commander of 'Task Force Kingston,' an element of the 3-32 Infantry Battalion, which fought its way to the Yalu River despite of conditions of extreme cold and fierce enemy resistance. During this action, then-Lieutenant Kingston's task force was augmented by armor, artillery, and engineer formations all led by officers senior to him in rank and over whom he retained operational command. His actions and leadership during this operation are noted among the most impressive achievements of the Korean War and set the pattern for a career of exceptionally distinguished service. For the duration of the Korean War, he continued to serve in other positions of responsibility with the 3-32 Infantry Battalion, ending his first tour in Korea in 1954 as a Company Commander.

Between 1954 and 1961, General Kingston served in several Airborne and Ranger assignments including postings at Dahlonga, Georgia, with the 82d Airborne Division at Ft Bragg, and as an Airborne Exchange Officer to Great Britain. From 1961 to 1969, he served in a variety of positions of increasing responsibility including tours with the Army Airmobility Test Unit, as an advisor in Vietnam, and as the Commander of

the 3d Special Forces Group. In late 1969, he returned to Vietnam to command the 3d Brigade and then the 1st Brigade of 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile).

Between 1972, when he was promoted to Brigadier, and 1984 when he retired as a General, he commanded the Joint Casualty Resolution Center, the Kennedy Center for Military Assistance, the 2d Infantry Division, the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force, and finally, the United States Central Command. General Kingston is a graduate of the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, the Armed Forces Staff College, and the National War College and holds a Masters degree from George Washington University in International Relations. His decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), the Silver Star (with Oak Leaf Cluster), the Legion of Merit (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters), the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star with V device (with Oak Leaf Cluster) and the Combat Infantryman Badge (2nd Award) and Master Parachutist Badge.

Service at Ft Leavenworth: 1959 -1960



JACK N. MERRITT, General, USA

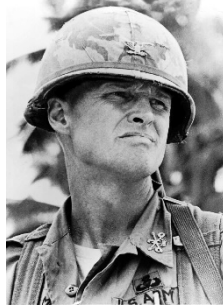
Jack N. Merritt entered the Army as a private in 1952 at the height of the Korean War. Over the next thirty-five years, he trained and led soldiers in peace and war with competence and courage. From battery command in Korea to the 1st Cavalry Division Artillery at Fort Hood, Texas, he commanded at every level in the Artillery and established a reputation as a leader who knew both his craft and his soldiers.

Also a man of ideas in the tradition of the soldier-scholar, he was the Honor Graduate of his OCS class, top graduate of his Artillery Advance Course, Distinguished Graduate of the Air Command and Staff College and Distinguished Graduate of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. Moreover, his career touched the entire Army school system. In 1977 he served on the general officer study group that reviewed the West Point honor code and he commanded the Artillery Center and School (1977-80), the Army War College (1980-82) and the Combined Arms Center including the Command and General Staff College (1983).

His analytic skills served him well on the National Security Council staff and prepared him for assignments on Joint Staff and the NATO Military Committee. After

retirement, he continued to serve the Army and his nation in many ways, most notably as president of the Association of the United States Army.

Service at Fort Leavenworth: 1983



HAROLD G. MOORE, JR., Lieutenant General, U.S. Army

Born in Bardstown, Kentucky in 1922, Harold G. Moore graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1945 and was commissioned into the infantry. In 1948, he volunteered for the Airborne Test Section, surviving numerous malfunctions with experimental parachutes. During the Korean War, Moore commanded two companies in the 17th Infantry Regiment, was a regimental S-3 and assistant division G-3 for the 7th Infantry Division. He participated in actions at T-Bone, Alligator Jaws, Old Baldy, and Pork Chop Hill.

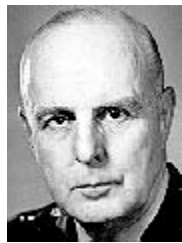
In 1965, Moore commanded 1st BN, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division during the first major battle of Vietnam at LZ XRAY in the Ia Drang Valley. Despite being vastly outnumbered, Moore's superbly disciplined troops held their ground until the enemy quit the field, leaving over six hundred dead. Following XRAY, Moore assumed command of 3rd BDE, 1st CAV Division, and led it through several major engagements in 1966.

In 1970, Moore assumed command of the 7th Infantry Division in Korea and tackled problems of racial tension and drug abuse. He subsequently commanded the Army Training Center at Fort Ord, California, implementing Project VOLAR as conscription ended. In 1973, he became Commanding General of the US Army Military Personnel Center and concluded his career in 1977 as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

In retirement, Moore contributed to the professional development of the armed services through numerous speaking engagements and leadership seminars. He co-authored *We Were Soldiers Once And Young* in 1992, as well as *We Are Soldiers Still* in 2009.

Moore earned seven awards for valor including the Distinguished Service Cross. Other decorations include two awards of the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Master Parachutist Badge, and the Aviator Badge. In 2003, Moore received the USMA Distinguished Graduate Award in recognition of his lifetime of service to the troops and leadership development.

Service at Fort Leavenworth:
Student, Command and General Staff College, 1956-1957



AUBREY S. NEWMAN, Major General, USA

Aubrey S. Newman's distinguished career began as an ROTC cadet at Clemson College, South Carolina. He later graduated from the U.S. Military Academy and was commissioned in the Infantry in 1925.

During the interwar years, he served primarily in infantry units, commanding three different companies. At the outbreak of World War II, he was quickly advanced in rank and position, serving as division G2 and chief of staff of the 24th Infantry Division. Newman was given command of the 34th Infantry Regiment in 1944 and led the regiment in combat until critically wounded in close combat during the invasion of Leyte.

Newman served on the Army staff and attended the first class of the National War College. In 1949, he was assigned as chief of staff to the 11th Airborne Division, and later became commanding officer of the 511th Airborne Infantry Regiment. Subsequently, he served in a variety of command and staff positions at high levels, retiring as the chief of staff of CONARC in 1960.

General Newman is best remembered as the author of the column, "Front and Center," published in *Army* magazine from 1966 to 1988; his three books on leadership; and the Army in Action battle print *Follow Me*, which depicts Newman leading his troops onto Leyte beach.

Service at Fort Leavenworth, 1943.



GLENN K. OTIS, General, USA

Glenn K. Otis was enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1946 and was later picked from the ranks to attend the U.S. Military Academy. He holds a master's degree in mathematics from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and, in 1965, was one of the first student officers to receive a Master of Military Art and Science degree from CGSC.

Key assignments during his career included Deputy Chief of Staff, Combined Arms Combat Development Agency, Fort Leavenworth, 1976-78; Commander, 1st Armored Division, 1978-79; Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations and Plans, Department of the Army, 1979-81; Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, 1981-83; and Commander in Chief, U.S. Army Europe, 1983-88.

During the Vietnam War, Otis distinguished himself in the Tet Offensive as commander of the 3d Squadron, 4th Cavalry, 25th Infantry Division. Faced with an enemy battalion of 600 men, his squadron killed 300 and took twenty-four prisoners. Throughout his tour in Vietnam, Otis exemplified a "mastery of the principles of leadership: receiving the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, and Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster for his heroism in the war.

In retirement, Otis has continued his service to his country as a senior fellow of the Institute of Land Warfare, the Association of the U.S. Army, and as a member of the Army's Science Board.

Service at Fort Leavenworth: 1976-1978



Dave R. Palmer, Lieutenant General, US Army

Dave Palmer graduated from West Point in 1956, was commissioned into the Armor branch and assigned to Berlin, Germany. He commanded a tank company in the 1st Armored Division and completed the Artillery Advanced Course. In 1963/64 he was aide to the Commander of the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam covering the transition between GENS Harkins and Westmorland.

After completing CGSC Palmer went to Duke University where he completed a masters degree in history then served as an assistant professor at West Point. There he published a history of West Point, "The River and the Rock." Promoted to LTC, he commanded 2/33 Armor Battalion in Germany then served as staff advisor to the Vietnamese National Military Academy. Palmer graduated from the War College in 1973 and published, "The Way of the Fox," a study of strategy in the American Revolution. He commanded the 1st Brigade, 2nd Armored Division and served as Corps G-3 at Fort Hood. In 1978 he published "The Summons of the Trumpet" his acclaimed study of the Vietnam War. The next year Palmer was selected for Brigadier General and sent to the Joint Staff, after which he returned to Germany as Assistant Division Commander for the 8th Infantry Division. In 1983 he became Deputy Commandant of CGSC where he championed small group instruction, helped re-implement the historical staff ride methodology, and led the college through re-accreditation. Palmer commanded the 1st Armored Division and finally served as the 53rd Superintendent of the United States Military Academy where he focused on developing leaders of character and fitness. After retirement he took his expertise in education and leadership to Walden University where he helped focus the school on mid-career adults through pioneering work in distance education. He continued his own scholarship, publishing several more works on American Military History and established himself as an expert on the importance of character in leadership.

Among LTG Palmer's many awards and decorations are the Distinguished Service Medal; the Defense Superior Service Medal; the Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters; and the Bronze Star Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Service at Fort Leavenworth: Student, Command and General Staff College 1965

Deputy Commandant, Command and General Staff College 1983-85.



J.H. Binford Peay III, General, USA

At graduation from the Virginia Military Institute in 1962, GEN Peay was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Field Artillery and awarded the Institute's prestigious Society of Cincinnati Medal. He holds a M.A. from George Washington University, and is a CGSC and Army War College graduate.

During two tours in the Republic of Vietnam, he performed duty as a Firing Battery Commander in the 4th Inf Div and later as a Field Artillery BN S-3 with the 1st Cav Div. Assigned to Hawaii in 1975, he commanded the 2nd BN, 11th Field Artillery, 25th Inf Div, then served as Senior Aide to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D.C, and later as G-3, I Corps, and Commander, 9th Inf Div Artillery at Fort Lewis. In 1985, he was reassigned to the Army Staff as Executive to the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army. He assumed command of the 101st Airborne Division in 1989 and led the Division through Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Promoted to LTG in 1991, he was assigned as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, Department of the Army and Senior Army Member, U.S. Military Committee, United Nations. On 26 Mar 1993, he was promoted to GEN and appointed the 24th Vice Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army. His last assignment was Commander in Chief, U.S. Central Command, MacDill AFB, Florida, from 1994 to 1997, with responsibility for the region encompassing twenty countries in Africa, the Middle East, Persian Gulf and South Asia.

He wears the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Army Distinguished Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the Silver Star and Purple Heart; U.S. campaign ribbons for combat duty in Vietnam, (seven campaigns) and Saudi Arabia (three campaigns), and has received foreign awards from Vietnam, Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Qatar. GEN Peay became Virginia Military Institute's 14th Superintendent in 2003.

Service at Fort Leavenworth: Student, CGSC 1970-71

Deputy Commandant, CGSC 1988-89



COLIN L. POWELL, General, USA

General Colin L. Powell climaxed thirty-five years of service by serving as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the period that saw the end of the Cold War and America's victory in the Gulf War. General Powell was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry in 1958 and went on to hold a myriad of command and staff positions. As a captain, he served as an advisor to the Army of the Republic of Vietnam. Following that, he attended the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, where he graduated second in the class of 1968. After graduation, he served a second tour of duty in Vietnam as chief of plans and operations for the 23d (America) Infantry Division.

After Vietnam, Powell filled positions of increasing responsibility, to include battalion, brigade, and corps commands. In 1982, he returned to Fort Leavenworth where he served as the Deputy Commanding General of the Combined Arms Combat Development Activity. He subsequently became National Security Advisor to the president, a position rarely held by a serving military officer.

General Powell's military awards and decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal (with three Oak Leaf Clusters), the Army Distinguished Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit (with Oak Leaf Cluster), Soldier's Medal, Bronze Star Medal, and the Purple Heart.

Service at Fort Leavenworth: 1967-1968, 1982-1983



ELWOOD R. QUESADA, Lieutenant General, USAF Major General, USA

Elwood R. "Pete" Quesada is justly remembered as a pioneering figure in the development of American air power. Enlisting as a private in the Army in 1924, he soon earned a commission in the Army Air Service. In 1929, Quesada served on the crew of the Question Mark (along with such noted aviators as Carl Spaatz and Henry "Hap" Arnold) in a test voyage that set an aviation record by staying aloft 151 hours by means of air-to-air refueling.

Captain Quesada graduated from the Command and General Staff School in 1937 and, in 1941, assisted in Arnold's mission to London to organize lend-lease operations. As a brigadier general, he took over the XII Fighter Command in North Africa in 1943 and led his men in missions over Tunisia, Morocco, Sicily, Corsica, and southern Italy. Later that year, Quesada went to England to lead the IX Fighter Command (later the IX Tactical Air Command) in support of the Normandy invasion and breakout. During this time, he perfected air-ground coordination techniques that remain fundamental to current doctrine.

After the war, Quesada served as Assistant Chief of Staff for the U.S. Air Force. From March 1946 to November 1948, Major General Quesada was the first commander of the Tactical Air Command. He retired in 1951 as a lieutenant general and, four years later, became a special assistant to President Eisenhower. He concluded his public career by serving as the first administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency from 1958 to 1961.

Service at Fort Leavenworth, 1937.



WILLIAM R. RICHARDSON, General, USA

William Rowland Richardson was born in Taichow, Kiangsu, China on 25 March 1929. He was commissioned a second Lieutenant of Infantry upon graduation from West Point in 1951 and was assigned to combat duty as a platoon leader and battalion staff officer. He activated the 3rd Battalion, 39th Infantry and deployed his unit to Vietnam in 1966. He returned to that combat theater in 1971 as Commander, 198th Infantry Brigade and then as Chief of Staff, Americal Division. He served as Assistant Commandant of the Infantry School and then commanded the 193rd Infantry Brigade in the Canal Zone from 1974 to 1977. From 1979 to 1981 General Richardson was the Commander of the Combined Arms Center and Commandant of the Command and

General Staff College. While there he shepherded the development of the AirLand Battle Doctrine and the reorganization of the Army's heavy divisions.

He culminated his 35 years of active duty service as Commander, US Army Training and Doctrine Command from 1983 to 1986. In this position General Richardson pushed TRADOC and its associated schools to focus on demanding and realistic training. He restructured the TRADOC School Model, instituted small group instruction in all the branch schools, fathered the Joint Readiness Training Center, and formed the Installations of Excellence Program. He is remembered for his contributions to the fledgling School for Advanced Military Studies; for the creation of the Center for Army Leadership and the Center for Army Lessons Learned; and for the founding of the Foreign Military Studies Office.

General Richardson is a graduate of the Canadian Army Staff College, the Armed Forces Staff College, and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

Service at Fort Leavenworth: Commander, CAC and Commandant, CGSC, 1979-81



MATTHEW B. RIDGWAY, General, USA

General Ridgway graduated from West Point in 1917 and retired as Chief of Staff, US Army, in 1955. His military accomplishments during the intervening thirty-eight years will serve as an outstanding example of leadership for all history.

During World War II General Ridgway commanded the 82d Airborne Division in the attack on Sicily, the first large-scale airborne assault conducted by the US Army. As commanding general he parachuted into Normandy on D-day with the division and later, as Commanding General, XVIII Airborne Corps, he made major contributions toward winning the war in Europe. He continued his winning leadership in combat when, as Commander, Eighth US Army, he overcame the Chinese intervention during the Korean war.

Throughout his career he served in positions requiring a high degree of diplomacy in addition to skill as a commander. These assignments included Supreme Commander Allied Powers Far East and Commanding General, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe.

Service at Fort Leavenworth 1933-35.



BERNARD W. ROGERS, General, USA

Bernard W. Rogers began his career in 1943 at the height of World War II. Commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry, he was assigned to the 275th Infantry. After the war, Rogers was selected to study at Oxford, England, as a Rhodes Scholar. Later, he returned to the United States and served as the aide-de-camp to the Chief of Army Field Forces. Upon graduation from the Infantry Officer Advance Course in 1952, he was sent to Korea and assumed command of the 3d Battalion, 9th Infantry. In 1953, Rogers returned from Korea to attend the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College.

After numerous assignments with troops, including a tour in Vietnam as Assistant Division Commander, 1st Infantry Division (M), and Commander, 5th Infantry Division (M), Rogers was selected to be the twenty-ninth Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army. From 1976-79, he was instrumental in the expansion of the Army to a twenty-four-division, all component force. His final assignment, from 1979-1987, was as Supreme Allied Commander Europe and CINCPAC, U.S. European Command, where he served for an unprecedented eight years.

Rogers' awards include the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star with V, and decorations from twelve other nations.

Service at Fort Leavenworth: 1953-1954



LARRY H. SMITH, Command Sergeant Major, USA

Command Sergeant Major Larry H. Smith began his Army service in June, 1960. Over the next 34 years he held every enlisted leadership position, was deployed

overseas for 25 years, served as First Sergeant for eleven years and was Command Sergeant Major at Battalion, Brigade, Division and Community levels. His assignments included combat in the Republic of Vietnam with F Troop, 2nd Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment and five tours in Europe, including leadership positions with the 14th Armored Cavalry Regiment, 64th Armor Regiment, 1st Armored Division Support Command, 2nd Corps Support Command and 3rd Infantry Division.

As CSM of the Combined Arms Center Smith focused on upholding standards in a shrinking Army. He demanded high standards in counseling, education, fitness and professional readiness. He was also charged with improving the Army's Noncommissioned Officer Education System, and worked to link the instruction in the NCO academies with that in the Officer Education System better preparing NCOs to work with platoon leaders, company commanders and battalion commanders.

Among CSM Smith's awards are the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, Combat Infantryman Badge, and the Aircraft Crewman Badge.

After retirement, CSM Smith went to work for Armed Forces Insurance where he served as the Director for Training and Development, and later Manager for Military Affairs. He served as the Henry Leavenworth Chapter AUSA President, and Executive Vice President for Enlisted Affairs, 5th AUSA Region. He served as a member of the Fort Leavenworth Retiree Council, and on the Chief of Staff of the Army's Retiree Council.

Service at Fort Leavenworth: Command Sergeant Major, CAC 1991-94



DONN A. STARRY, General, USA

Donn A. Starry, perhaps best remembered for his influence on the Army as commander of the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), graduated from West Point in 1948 as a second lieutenant of Armor, after having enlisted as a private in 1943. His early career included staff and command positions in the United States, Europe, and Korea. During this same period, he attended the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, the Armed Forces Staff College, and the Army

War College. In 1969, he commanded the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment in the Republic of Vietnam and led its attack into Cambodia in May 1970.

In 1973, he became commanding general, U.S. Army Armor Center and School, and then commander, V Corps, in the Federal Republic of Germany. Later, as commander of TRADOC, Starry formulated AirLand Battle doctrine, which prepared the Army for warfighting into the twenty-first century.

General Starry's emphasis on soldierly values and sound, realistic, and standardized training led the Army out of the Vietnam era and formed it into a regenerated instrument of national power. General Donn A. Starry was a consummate professional officer whose enormous influence on the Army will be felt for many years.

Service at Fort Leavenworth 1959-60.



GORDON RUSSELL SULLIVAN, General, USA

Gordon Sullivan was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Armor from Norwich University in 1959 and held numerous command and staff positions throughout 36 years of active service culminating as the thirty-second Chief of Staff of the US Army. During his career General Sullivan commanded from platoon through division level, served eight years in joint and allied positions with four tours in Europe, two in Vietnam, and one in Korea.

He commanded the 4th Battalion, 73d Armor, and the 1st Brigade, 3d Armored Division, followed by an assignment as 3d Armored Division's Chief of Staff. From 1983 to 1988, he served as the Assistant Commandant of the Armor School, as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Support of Central Army Group in Germany, and as the Deputy Commandant of the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth.

From 1988 to 1989, General Sullivan commanded the 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley. Following promotion to Lieutenant General, he served as deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans and then as the Vice Chief of Staff for the US Army. During his subsequent tour as the Chief of Staff of the Army, General Sullivan created the vision and led the Army during its transition from a Cold War focus into the information age.

General Sullivan retired from the Army in July 1995 and serves as the president and Chief Operation Officer of the Association of the US Army. He co-authored Hope is not a Method, which chronicled the challenges in transforming the Cold War Army through proven leadership values. He serves on the board of several major corporations, is the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Norwich University, a director at the Institute of Defense Analyses, and the Chairman Emeritus of the Marshall Legacy Institute.

His awards include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard Distinguished Service Medals, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, Meritorious Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), and the Combat Infantryman Badge.

Service at Fort Leavenworth: June 1968 - June 1969 and March 1987 - June 1988



MAXWELL D. TAYLOR, General, USA

General Taylor served with equal distinction as a combat commander and as a diplomat. He helped develop doctrine for airborne operations and was the first American general to land in Normandy. Among other acts of gallantry, he served as an emissary behind enemy lines to coordinate the surrender of Italy.

Following World War II his service included being Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy and Commanding General, Eighth US Army, in Korea. During his tenure as Army Chief of Staff the doctrine of flexible response was formulated.

General Taylor was recalled from retirement by President Kennedy to serve as his military representative and later as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He subsequently was Ambassador to the Republic of Vietnam and continued to serve as an adviser to Presidents of the United States. Service at Fort Leavenworth 1933-35.



MAXWELL R. THURMAN, General, USA

Maxwell R. Thurman was commissioned a second lieutenant of Ordnance from North Carolina State University in 1953 but branch transferred to Field Artillery. His first assignment was with the 11th Airborne Division and in 1954 deployed his Honest John Rocket platoon to Lebanon. From 1961-63, he served in Vietnam as an Intelligence Officer for I Vietnamese Corps. Following his service in Vietnam, Thurman was selected one of the first non-Academy graduates assigned as a company tactical officer at the United States Military Academy. In 1966 he attended the U.S. Command and General Staff College, then returned to Vietnam, in 1967, where he assumed command of the 2d Howitzer Battalion, 35th Artillery Regiment in 1968.

After completing the U.S. Army War College in 1970, Thurman held numerous troop and staff assignments before, eventually, assuming command of Army Recruiting Command in 1979, where he initiated the highly successful "BE ALL YOU CAN BE" recruiting campaign. From 1981-83 he was Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army from 1983-87. In 1989 Thurman applied for retirement while serving as Command General, TRADOC. Instead, he was handpicked by President George H. Bush to be Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Southern Command. In this position, he planned and executed Operation Just Cause, the 1989 intervention in Panama. Thurman retired in 1991 after more than thirty-seven years of distinguished service

Service at Fort Leavenworth: 1966-1967.



HOYT S. VANDENBERG, General, USAF Lieutenant General, USA

General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, pilot and soldier, successfully blended superiority in the air with support to the ground force throughout his thirty years of distinguished service.

As one of the earliest attack-and-pursuit pilots, Vandenberg began his career with both an air-to-air and air-to-ground emphasis. His skill as a pilot and leader resulted in his promotion to two squadron commands while he was still a lieutenant. He earned his stars during World War II as an air campaign planner for Operations Torch and Overlord, military emissary to Russia, and commander of the Ninth Air Force. In combat command of the largest tactical air unit up to that time, Vandenberg led his airmen as part of an air-ground team that became the model for mutual support in air-land battle. Vandenberg's air cover, which supported Lieutenant General George S. Patton's dash across France and enabled the successful Allied defense of Bastogne during the Battle of the Bulge, is legendary.

When the National Security Act of 1947 established the Air Force as a separate and equal service, Vandenberg was selected as its vice chief and, later, chief of staff. He oversaw the airlift that helped break the Soviet blockade of Berlin, assured the military dominance of the Strategic Air Command, and rebuilt the U.S. Air Force during the fight for Korea. His formidable achievements form a legacy for airmen and soldiers alike.

Service at Fort Leavenworth 1935-36.



CARL E. VUONO, General, USA

Carl Vuono was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Artillery from the United States Military Academy in 1957. Throughout the early years of his career, General Vuono held numerous command and staff positions in the field artillery that built a solid foundation for future positions of responsibility. In 1966, General Vuono deployed on the first of his two tours to Vietnam, going into combat as the Executive Officer, 1st Battalion 7th Artillery, 1st Infantry Division. After attending the Marine Corps Command and Staff College, he returned to Vietnam in 1970 where he commanded the 1st Battalion, 77th Field Artillery and the 1st Battalion, 21st Field Artillery, both in the 1st Cavalry Division (Air mobile).

From 1971 to 1985, he served in positions of increasing responsibility. He attended the United States Army War College and commanded both the Division Artillery, 82nd Airborne Division and the 8th Infantry Division (Mechanized). In 1983, General Vuono assumed command of the United States Combined Arms Center and

Fort Leavenworth. Subsequently, he became the Commanding General, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command. In 1991, General Vuono became the 38th Chief of Staff of the Army. During his service as Chief of Staff, he led the Army through its successful campaigns in Panama and in Desert Shield/Desert Storm, campaigns that demonstrated that the U.S. Army was one of the finest military forces in the history of organized warfare. General Vuono retired in 1991 with over thirty-four years of service.

His decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Distinguished Service Medal (with two Oak Leaf Clusters), Navy and Air Force Distinguished Service Medals, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star with 'V' Device (with five Oak Leaf clusters), and Meritorious Service Medal.

Service at Fort Leavenworth: 1983-1985



WILLIAM C. WESTMORELAND, General, USA

General William C. Westmoreland, an officer who seemed destined for greatness from his early days, served his country with distinction during some of the nation's most challenging years of the twentieth century.

First Captain of the Corps of Cadets at West Point, Westmoreland chose a commission in Field Artillery in 1936. During World War II, he fought with the 9th Infantry Division during its campaigns in North Africa, Sicily, France, and Germany. During the Korean War, he led the 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team in several campaigns and later became Secretary of the General Staff, U.S. Army.

For two years he commanded the 101st Airborne division and tested the "pentomic" organizational concept which he concluded was unsound and recommended that it be abandoned. In 1960, he became the forty-fifth superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy.

After serving as commanding general of the XVIII Airborne Corps, Westmoreland was appointed commander of the Military Assistance command, Vietnam. There, he supervised the troop build-up and the conduct of the Vietnam War through the Tet Offensive.

Reaching the pinnacle of his career in 1968-1972, General Westmoreland served as the Army Chief of Staff. In that position, he supervised the Army's disengagement from Vietnam and began the transition of the Army to an all-volunteer force.

Service at Fort Leavenworth 1950-51.



OTTO PAUL WEYLAND, Major General, US Army, General, USAF

“Opie” Weyland was commissioned into the Army Air Corps in 1923. He served as a pilot in the 12th Observation Squadron, commanded the 4th Observation Squadron and the observation section of the Aviation School. He attended the Air Corps Tactical School at Maxwell Field and the Command and General Staff School before being assigned to the National Guard Bureau.

The Second World War found Weyland in Panama commanding the 16th Pursuit Group and as Chief of Staff of the 6th Air Force. After work in Washington he was promoted to Brigadier General and given command of the 84th Fighter Wing. Four months after that he was given charge of the XIX Tactical Air Command. Under Weyland this unit gained fame as the “aerial flank” of General Patton’s 3rd Army in its dramatic dash across France in the spring of 1945. After WWII Weyland served as Assistant Commandant of CGSS. He was on the Air Force staff when it became a separate service and was Deputy Commandant of the National War College 1948-50.

During the Korean conflict General Weyland commanded the Far Eastern and United Nations Air Forces. His renowned skill in tactical air warfare was demonstrated in 10 major campaigns. Promoted to General, he stayed in Japan to help that nation reorganize its air service, becoming known as the “father of the new Japanese Air Force.” He became Commanding General of Tactical Air Command in 1954.

Among General Weyland many decorations are the Distinguished Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross as well as awards from Great Britain, France, Luxembourg, Belgium, Korea, Thailand, Philippines Islands, Japan and Brazil.

Service at Fort Leavenworth: CGSS Student 1938-39

Assistant Commandant 1945-46