



Freedom's Voice

The Monthly Newsletter of the
Military History Center

112 N. Main ST
Broken Arrow, OK 74012
<http://www.okmhc.org/>



"Promoting Patriotism through the Preservation of Military History"

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United States Armed Services Days of Observance

There are several Days of Observance in the month of September. We believe the most significant are Victory over Japan (VJ) Day on September 2, POW/MIA Recognition Day on September 15 and Air Force Birthday on September 18.

Important Date

Civil War Weekend

The tenth annual Wagoner County Coweta Mission Civil War Weekend will be held on October 13-15 at the farm of Mr. Arthur Street, located southeast of Coweta.

From Tulsa, Broken Arrow & Coweta: Travel east on Highway 51 to the intersection of 305th Street (also known as Ben Lumpkin Road). This is the intersection at the high school. Travel south on 305th Street to 161st Street. Turn left, and travel east on 161st Street until you see the signs for the event.

This is an event you won't want to miss. So, mark your calendars now. **Proceeds from the Civil War Weekend are for the benefit of the MHC.**

POW/MIA Recognition Day

POW/MIA Recognition Day is observed in the United States on the third Friday in September. It honors those who were prisoners of war and those who are still missing in action. This day was established by an Act of Congress in 1998.

The Military History Center has dedicated a small portion of the Memorial Flag Plaza as a special section to honor Oklahoma's thirty-two Vietnam War MIAs with memorial bricks.

At the MHC's commemorative event on Saturday, September 16, we were honored with the presence of two former POW's, Harold Dunn (World War II) and Cletys Nordin (Korean War). We were also honored with the presence of members of three MIA families. Ms. Kay Guynes and Rolling Thunder Oklahoma formally dedicated the MHC's Memorial to Oklahoma's Vietnam War MIAs. Ms. Pat Morris of the Quilts of Valor Association presented Quilts of Valor to the two POWs.

Also in attendance were several other special guests, including Broken Arrow Mayor Craig Thurmond, City Manager Mike Spurgeon and City Councilors Jonnie Parks, Mike Lester and Debra Wimpee (also a MHC Board Member), State Representative Mike Ritze, BG Hopper Smith, Assistant Adjutant General, Oklahoma Army National Guard and BG Ed Wheeler (US Army, Ret.)

The MHC is grateful for the participation of the POWs, MIA families, Rolling Thunder Oklahoma, Patriot Guard Riders, CMSGT Oscar Davis (USAF Ret.) and seven of his cadets from Broken Arrow High School JROTC, Major Jack O'Connor (USAF, Ret.), Ms. Maggie Bond and all who had a part in the program, the MHC volunteers and docents, whose invaluable help made the event possible, and everyone who came out to honor our POW/MIAs and to help make this a memorable occasion. We are especially appreciative of Tulsa Federal Credit Union, represented by Ms. Susan Williams, Chief Financial Officer, at the commemoration. The TFCU's generous financial contribution helped ensure the success of the event.





Ken Cook, Master of Ceremonies



Major Jack O'Conner (USAF, Ret.) relating his experiences recovering remains of Vietnam War POWs who died in captivity



Dr. Clarence Oliver delivered the invocation and led the Pledge of Allegiance



Ms. Kaye Guynes and Rolling Thunder Oklahoma dedicating the Oklahoma Vietnam War MIA Memorial



Ms. Maggie Bond singing the *Star Spangled Banner*



World War II POW, Mr. Harold Dunn – Korean War POW, Mr Cletys Nordin seated to his left

(Event photos by Keith Browne, MHC Board Member)



Cletys Nordin's Quilt of Valor
All the quilts are hand-made by the ladies of the Quilts of Valor Association



Former POWs Harold Dunn and Cletys Nordin wearing their Quilts of Valor



Ms. Debbie Morris, on the left, displaying MAJ Martin R. Scott's MIA bracelet, with his son, Ron, and family

(Photo courtesy of MHC docent, Ken Collins)



Ms Debbie Morris wore a Martin Ronald Scott MIA bracelet for more than fifty years. She acquired it after he had been promoted to Major. Ms. Morris graciously donated the bracelet to the MHC, where it will be placed in the Vietnam War Exhibit. During the Vietnam War, a great many Americans wore POW and MIA bracelets to keep faith with the POWs and MIAs.



486th Civil Affairs Battalion Reunion, 2017; Military History Center, Broken Arrow, OK
L to r: (standing) Don Wadley, fmr 486th BN/CDR, Rick Smiddy, Chuck Stanhill, Mark Segovia, Larry McCarthy, Joe Todd, Glenna Wheatley, George Soriano, Ben Guthrie; kneeling: Shawn Bell, Seth Yoder. John Boysel, Jim Holland



Angel Bikers from as far away as Long Island, New York and Yuma, Arizona arrive at the Military History Center on Friday, September 8 to call attention to the "22 plus 1" military veterans daily suicide rate. The Blue Star Mothers Chapter 5 hosted this event (women in red shirts). Attending was Mitch Reed, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Broken Arrow City Council Debra Wimpee, City Manager Michael Spurgeon, Brigadier General Tom Mancino (US Army, Ret), Oklahoma State Representative Mike Ritze (District 80), Knights of Columbus, Korean and Vietnam War veterans, Tulsa JROTC cadets, American Legion Adjutant and Historian, Gene Roberts, and Ted Melroy, PR and Media Officer.

Oklahoma MIAs Come Home



Captain Martin R. Scott – ca. 1966

Martin Ronald “Scotty” Scott was born at Jenks, Oklahoma, on April 10, 1931. His family later moved to Tulsa, where he graduated from Webster High School. Following high school, he attended the University of Oklahoma. After graduation, he joined the Air Force, in 1954.

On March 16, 1966, CPT Scott was assigned to Headquarters, 8th Tactical Fighter Wing, as the aircraft commander and wingman of a two-seater F-4C Phantom fighter/bomber. On that day, he and LTC Peter L. Stewart (bombardier/navigator) were assigned a mission over North Vietnam. The flight departed Ubon Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand, in the late afternoon for the armed reconnaissance flight that would take them over the town of Dien Binh Phu in the northwestern part of North Vietnam. Scott and Stewart were number two in a two-plane flight. About one mile south of the Dien Bien Phu airport, the flight leader spotted two trucks on the main highway and directed the number two crew to make a low bombing pass. Moments later, the leader observed what he described as a dense explosion resembling a napalm drop in the target area. Repeated attempts to raise the number two plane failed.

Scott and Stewart were declared missing. After prisoners were released in 1973, Scott was not among them, and no information about him was provided. The Air Force declared him presumed dead and promoted him to Colonel. He had already been promoted twice while an MIA.

On August 13, 2017, the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency announced that COL Scott’s remains had been confirmed. A rosette will be placed next to his name on the Tablets of the Missing at National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Honolulu indicating his remains have been recovered. The Military History Center will place an “R” next to his name on his brick in our Vietnam War MIA Memorial.

A full military burial service for COL Scott will be held at 11:00 a.m. on September 22, 2017, at Woodlawn Cemetery, Claremore, Oklahoma. He will be buried next to his wife, who died in 2005.



PVT Melvin R. Hill – 1950

Melvin Randall Hill was born near Rush Springs in Grady County, Oklahoma, on October 4, 1931. While a young boy during the Great Depression and Dust Bowl Era, his family moved to Pomona, California, east of Los Angeles. They may have gone there to find work in the citrus orchards in the area.

In November 1950, PFC Hill was a member of the Heavy Mortar Company, 1st Battalion, 32nd Infantry “Buccaneers” Regiment, 7th Infantry Division. The 32nd Infantry entered the Korean War with the Inchon landing on September 16, 1950. After the 7th ID completed its mission in the Soeul area, it was redeployed to Pusan for training and then to northeast Korea for the drive to the Yalu River. The 1st BN of the 32nd and the 1st BN of the 31st Infantry, along with about 600 South Korean troops, were organized as the 31st Regimental Combat Team, about 3,000 strong, for the final push to the Yalu.

Chinese forces had been infiltrating into Korea for weeks, and on November 28, 1950, they entered the war in force around the Chosin Reservoir. The 31st RCT, and Marine units around the reservoir were quickly surrounded by overwhelming numbers of Chinese. By December 1, the 31st RCT, isolated on the east side of the reservoir, with half of its men killed or wounded and running low on ammunition, attempted a breakout. In the end, about 1,500 men, mostly wounded or badly frostbitten, or both, made it into Marine lines. PFC Hill was not among them.

When the Chinese released the names of their prisoners, Hill’s name was not on the list. When prisoners were exchanged, after the Armistice, he remained missing in action. On December 31, 1953, the Army declared him presumed killed in action on December 2, 1950, and promoted him to Corporal. His name was inscribed on the Tablets in the Courts of the Missing at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Honolulu. He was just nineteen years old.

Between 1990-94, North Korea returned to the United States 208 boxes containing the comingled remains of at least 600 U.S. servicemen. Through the efforts of the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency, the remains of CPL Hill were identified by DNA in 2016. On February 4, 2017, Patriot Guard Riders escorted his remains from Oklahoma City to Alex Cemetery in rural Grady County, where he was laid to rest, just a few miles from his birthplace.

Prisoner of the Chinese

Cletys Idell Nordin was born on March 2, 1925, in Adair County, Oklahoma. During the Korean War, he was a private in the 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry "Taro" Division. The 24th Infantry Division entered Korea at Pusan in the early weeks of the war. The Division pushed north after the Inchon landing forced the North Koreans to retreat from Pusan. With Chinese entry into the war in force in November, the situation was quickly reversed. By Christmas Eve, UN forces had been forced south to about where the war started. Chinese forces launched a massive attack all along the line on Christmas Eve. On January 1, 1951, PVT Nordin was wounded by shrapnel in the leg and taken prisoner by Chinese Communist forces. He was marched, along with other prisoners, in temperatures as low as forty degrees below zero, more than 600 miles to Camp 3 at Ch'angsŏng in far northeastern Korea, next to the Yalu River. He remained a prisoner for 966 days, until August 23, 1953.

In an interview with Tulsa *World* staff writer Randy Krehbiel on July 5, 2005, Nordin recounted his experiences in Korea: "The Chinese used psychological pressure. The North Koreans didn't. They said, 'Tell us what we want to know or we'll shoot you.' And, they did." In August 1950, twenty-six Americans were found shot to death with their hands tied behind their backs. In October, retreating North Koreans massacred 500 captured South Korean troops.

Nordin went on to tell the interviewer that on the day he was captured, he and eleven others, including two South Koreans, walked into a clearing and found themselves surrounded by Chinese. He said that he and his buddy, SGT Lloyd Pate, shook hands. "We knew they were going to kill us," Nordin said. But they didn't. Nordin said an English-speaking Chinese officer suddenly appeared, barked orders, and the riflemen stood down.

In Camp 3, "The weather was bitterly cold. On an average day," Nordin said, "twelve to fifteen prisoners died". In October 1951, Pate and Nordin were identified as "reactionaries" and sent to a special indoctrination camp. There, they listened for hours on end as a recent graduate of the University of Texas lectured on the evils of capitalism and the wisdom of Chairman Mao. Nordin noted that the lectures proved not nearly as effective as cold and starvation, which drove some prisoners to sign false confessions which were then used for propaganda purposes. "That's something most Americans just can't understand," said Nordin. "Not just hunger, starvation." Nordin said he doesn't think the Chinese intended to starve their prisoners. "I feel like they just couldn't do any better. Their soldiers were practically on starvation diets themselves." (Excerpted from "Unwelcome Memories" by Tulsa *World* staff writer, Randy Krehbiel)

In August 1955, Nordin was called as a witness in the court martial of SGT James C. Gallagher, whom the Army had charged with the murder of two soldiers in the POW camp that Nordin and Gallagher had shared. Gallagher was accused of throwing the two soldiers out of the barracks because he didn't want to hear their moaning. The two men froze to death in the sub-zero cold. At Gallagher's court martial, Nordin revealed that he had been an undercover operative posing as a collaborator. He had

led the Chinese to believe that he was one of the "progressives", as the collaborators were called. He was so convincing that the Chinese made him an aide in the camp headquarters. The "progressives" fully believed Nordin was one of them until his testimony at the court martial; however, the prosecution knew the truth before they put him on the stand. Gallagher was found guilty of unpremeditated murder and collaboration with the enemy. He was sentenced to life in prison.

After the war, Cletys Nordin returned to Oklahoma and a career with Skelly Oil Company. He lived for some time in Broken Arrow before moving to Tulsa, where lives today. In his retirement years, he has been very active in POW associations.



Former POWs Les Brown (1922-2011) and Cletys Nordin, laying a wreath at Fort Gibson National Cemetery in a Wreaths Across America Ceremony – December 14, 2006. (Photograph by Muskogee *Phoenix* Staff Photographer, Jennifer Lyles)

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More than 7,000 Americans were captured by the North Koreans and Chinese during the Korean War, but only 3,800 returned alive. The North Koreans wantonly murdered or massacred hundreds of American prisoners on and off the battlefield – an estimated 1,000 altogether. At least another 1,700 died of wounds, illness or malnutrition during imprisonment. When the Chinese took control of the POWs, their physical conditions improved slightly, but they were subjected to intense indoctrination efforts. More than 500 MIAs remained unaccounted for at the end of the war.

American servicemen had not been trained to expect indoctrination or how to resist it. Unprepared for the Chinese psychological attacks, some prisoners succumbed to the incessant propaganda. Others cooperated in an effort to improve their conditions. Twenty-one Americans and one British citizen renounced their citizenship and remained in China following the armistice in 1953.

As a result of the Korean War POW experience, the Defense Department created a Code of Conduct for POWs that became effective on August 17, 1955. It directs service members how to conduct themselves during captivity. Recruits are required to memorize it as part of their basic training.



First Lieutenant Jack Treadwell commanded Company F, 180th Infantry Regiment, 45th Infantry “Thunderbird” Division, near Nieder-Wurzburg, Germany in the Siegfried Line, on March 18, 1945. On that day, 1LT Treadwell “single-handedly captured six pillboxes and eighteen prisoners. Murderous enemy automatic and rifle fire with intermittent artillery bombardments had pinned down his company for hours at the base of a hill defended by concrete fortifications and interlocking trenches. Eight men sent to attack a single point had all become casualties on the bare slope when Capt. (then Lt.) Treadwell, armed with a submachinegun and hand grenades, went forward alone to clear the way for his stalled company. Over the terrain devoid of cover and swept by bullets, he fearlessly advanced, firing at the aperture of the nearest pillbox and, when within range, hurling grenades at it. He reached the pillbox, thrust the muzzle of his gun through the port, and drove four Germans out with their hands in the air. A fifth was found dead inside. Waving these prisoners back to the American line, he continued under terrible, concentrated fire to the next pillbox and took it in the same manner. In this fort, he captured the commander of the hill defenses, whom he sent to the rear with the other prisoners. Never slackening his attack, he then ran across the crest of the hill to a third pillbox, traversing this distance in full view of hostile machine gunners and snipers. He was again successful in taking the enemy position. The Germans quickly fell prey to his further rushes on three more pillboxes in the confusion and havoc caused by his whirlwind assaults and capture of their commander. Inspired by the electrifying performance of their leader, the men of Company F stormed after him and overwhelmed resistance on the entire hill, driving a wedge into the Siegfried Line and making it possible for their battalion to take its objective. By his courageous willingness to face nearly impossible odds and by his overwhelming one-man offensive, Capt. Treadwell reduced a heavily fortified, seemingly impregnable enemy sector.” President Truman presented, by then, Captain Treadwell with the Medal of Honor on September 14, 1945.

Treadwell rose from Private to Captain during World War II. He received a battlefield commission as a Second Lieutenant during the fighting at Anzio. By the end of the war, he had participated in eight campaigns with the 45th Infantry Division. Treadwell went on to a career in the Army, participating in three campaigns in Vietnam. In Vietnam, he was Chief of Staff

of the 23rd Infantry “Americal” Division and later commanded the 11th Infantry Brigade.



President Truman presenting Captain Treadwell with the Medal of Honor

COL Treadwell retired from the Army at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, on February 27, 1974. At the time of his retirement he was believed to have been the highest decorated active serviceman in the Armed Forces.

Jack Lemaster Treadwell was born at Ashland, Alabama, on March 31, 1919. While he was still a boy, his family moved to Snyder (Kiowa County), Oklahoma. He graduated Snyder High School in 1937 and attended Southwestern State College, Weatherford, Oklahoma, in 1937-38. He entered the Army from Snyder in January 1941. He later graduated from the University of Omaha in 1963.

COL Treadwell died of complications of open-heart, bypass surgery at Lawton, Oklahoma, on December 12, 1977. He is buried in Fort Sill Post Cemetery.



Colonel Treadwell's decorations



This Month's Featured Exhibit

On March 4, 1944, Troy A. McGill was serving as a Sergeant in Troop G, 5th Cavalry "Black Knights" Regiment, 1st Cavalry "First Team" Division on Los Negros Island in the Admiralty Islands, north of New Guinea. During an enemy attack on that day, he held his ground against a numerically superior enemy force. After ordering the only other un-wounded man in his squad to withdraw, he continued to hold his position alone and eventually engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand combat and was killed in action. He was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor six months later, on September 11, 1944.

Troy McGill was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, on July 15, 1914. At some point, he moved to Ada, Oklahoma, from where he joined the Army in November 1940. SGT McGill is buried in Knoxville National Cemetery. A section of I-40 within Knoxville has been named Troy A. McGill Memorial Highway.



Bertie McGill Fowler (front), sister of SGT Troy McGill, receiving his Medal of Honor at Fort Sill, Oklahoma – September 11, 1944.

Museum Hours and Admission Fee

Tuesday – Friday: 10:00 – 4:00; Saturday: 10:00 – 2:00
Closed Sunday and Monday and major Federal holidays

Adults – \$5.00

Members and Children under 18 – Free

For more information, call (918) 794-2712

www.okmhc.org

A Civil War Union officer's field camp with authentically designed and made reproduction furniture, weapons, uniform, tent and personal items. Dennis Hoch, MHC docent and Civil War reenactor, assembled the exhibit with items from his personal collection. The 35-star flag was in use from July 1863 to November 1864. West Virginia was the 35th state and Nevada the 36th, when another star was added. (This exhibit is temporary.)

United States Air Force



Going to meet the enemy over France – 1918



B-17s over Germany – 1944



B-29s over North Korea – 1951



B-52s over North Vietnam – 1965



Combat aircraft refueling over Iraq – 2003

The United States Air Force began its existence in 1907 as part of the Army and remained so until September 18, 1947, when it was established as an independent branch of the U.S. armed forces. Since 1917, the air Force has carried the fight in the air to the nation's enemies.

Support the Military History Center

We believe the MHC provides a valuable service to the local community, especially to students and veterans, by "Promoting Patriotism through the Preservation of Military History". We ask for your financial support to help the MHC continue our educational endeavors and to help our ongoing mission of promoting patriotism and recognizing the sacrifices made by our veterans to keep America free.

For more information, please contact the Military History Center at (918) 794-2712 to learn how you can be a financial supporter, or click on the link below to go to the MHC website at www.okmhc.org/donate/.

Monetary donations, as well as gifts in kind, are tax deductible, subject to IRS regulations.



World War II Aircraft Nose Art

Nose art is a decorative painting or design on the fuselage of an aircraft, usually on the front, or nose, of the fuselage. Painting designs or insignia on aircraft began with the Germans and Italians, as early as 1913 for the Italians. The Germans picked it up during World War I. The British and French soon adopted it, as did the Americans, once they entered the war. The designs helped identify friend from foe. Often an entire squadron had identical art for easy identification.

During World War II, nose art became highly personalized for each aircraft. It took many forms, but one of the most common motifs for USAAF aircraft were depictions of attractive, scantily clad young women. The art was often accompanied by a racy name for the aircraft. Airplanes were also named for mothers, wives or girlfriends, such as *Enola Gay* for Colonel Paul Tibbets' mother, *Memphis Belle* for Captain Robert Morgan's fiancé or *Big Beautiful Doll* for Major John Dave Lander's wife. The most enduring nose art design has been the tiger shark. It was used by both the Germans and British and later by the Americans during World War II. Its most remembered use may be by the 1st American Volunteer Group (AVG) or Flying Tigers, in Burma and China. It was retained by the fighter units of Tenth Air Force in the CBI Theater after the AVG was disbanded. The design is still used by certain units of the USAF.

During World War II, pilots frequently paid professional artists to paint nose art on their aircraft. One of the most famous of those artists was Don Allen of Cleveland, Ohio. He was a ground crewman in the 334th Fighter Squadron, 4th Fighter Group, Eighth Air Force. The pilots of his unit paid him \$35 to paint nose art on their P-47 and P-51 fighters. Allen painted over fifty aircraft during his tour of duty.



Artist Don Allen painting a victory symbol, a German cross, signifying an aircraft kill, on the fuselage of LT Nicholas "Cowboy" Megura's P-51 Mustang, *ILL WIND?*.

Sometimes, pilots used only a name for their aircraft, without the colorful nose art. In addition to the aircraft name, with or without nose art, bomber crews painted symbols for bombing missions – a tiny bomb. Symbols indicating aircraft kills in the European theater were either a German cross or swastika painted on the fuselage, one for each aerial kill. In the Pacific, pilots painted a tiny Japanese rising sun flag for each aerial kill. Bomber crews also marked their aircraft to indicate each confirmed aerial kill. The aircraft of World War II, whether fighter, bomber, cargo or other aircraft type, were highly personalized, often with very colorful and professional designs.



3rd Squadron "Hell's Angels" of the 1st American Volunteer Group, Flying Tigers, photographed flying over China – May 28, 1942.



The B-17F Flying Fortress, *Memphis Belle*, and her crew completed twenty-five missions on May 19, 1943. The miniature bombs painted on the fuselage signify the number of completed missions. The swastikas indicate the number of German aircraft her crew had shot down. The Air Force touted *Memphis Belle* in a 1943 public relations movie and War Bond drive as the first bomber to have completed twenty-five missions. That accomplishment, in fact, belongs to the crew of *Hell's Angels*, on May 13, 1943, six days ahead of *Memphis Belle*.



The B-29 bomber, *Bockscar* (sometimes referred to as Bocks Car), was named by its regular pilot, Captain Frederick C. Bock. Major Charles W. Sweeney flew *Bockscar* to Nagasaki on August 9, 1945, where he dropped the second atomic bomb, which convinced the Emperor of Japan of the futility of further resistance. Five days later, the Japanese government agreed to Allied surrender terms.

VJ Day

On September 2, 1945, VJ Day, the Empire of Japan formally surrendered to the allied nations with whom she was at war. The surrender took place on board USS *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, presided over the ceremony. Most of the Allied world had already wildly celebrated the end of the war on August 14-15, when President Truman and other Allied leaders announced Japan's acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration, effectively ending the war. August 14 is frequently, if erroneously, called VJ Day.



General MacArthur signing the surrender document – September 2



American servicemen and women celebrate in Paris – August 14



Perhaps, the most iconic photograph of end of war celebrations was taken in Times Square, New York City – August 14



End of the war celebration in Tulsa – August 14



Battleship *Missouri* Memorial at Pearl Harbor. She is permanently moored near the USS *Arizona* Memorial.



263 Allied ships, from landing craft to submarines to aircraft carriers – American, British, Australian, New Zealander – were anchored in Tokyo Bay on September 2. After the surrender documents were signed, thousands of Allied aircraft of many types conducted a flyover. The purpose of this massive show of force was to show the Japanese people the might of the Allied forces.

“Lest We Forget”



Luxembourg American Cemetery and Memorial – Hamm, Luxembourg City, Luxembourg

The cemetery is 50.5 acres in extent and contains the remains of 5,076 American service members, including twenty-two sets of brothers. Most of the interred died during the Battle of the Bulge, which was fought nearby in the winter of 1944-45. The 5,076 headstones are set in nine plots of fine grass. Separating the plots are two malls radiating from the memorial and two transverse paths. 371 names of those missing in action are inscribed in the memorial. Nineteen bronze rosettes identify men who have been recovered since the inscriptions were made and now rest in known graves. Two flagpoles overlook the graves area. Between the two flagpoles lies the grave of General George S. Patton, Jr., commander of Third Army during World War II. General Patton died at Heidelberg, Germany, on December 21, 1945, of complications from injuries received in a traffic accident, thirteen days earlier. He is the highest-ranking American serviceman buried in Europe. His grave is located at the head of the cemetery facing the other graves, as if he is symbolically addressing his assembled troops.



Freedom is not free.