



U.S. Army
Center of Military History

ARMY MUSEUM MEMO

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CAREER PROGRAM 61: AN UPDATE

By Dr. Richard W. Stewart
Chief Historian



It's been a while since I last updated all the members of the Army Historical Program about developments in Career Program (CP) 61 for Historians, Archivists and Museum Professionals.

As you probably remember, this is the newly formed CP for all career civilian employees in historical, archival, or museum programs throughout the Army. We have about four hundred members of the CP at this time and a lot has been happening over the past year as we begin our first full year of initial operating capability.

First of all, we now have an actual training budget (although only a small one) to help fund some competitive professional development opportunities for members of the CP. Over time, we will make announcements of such opportunities along with how to apply. These announcements will be on the CP 61 portion of the Center of Military History's Web site (http://www.history.army.mil/banner_images/focus/CP-61/index.html) and on the **Army Career Tracker (ACT)** "landing page" for CP 61 (you must have an ACT account to log in). In addition to

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CMH DESIGNS SECOND EXHIBIT FOR ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

By James C. Kelly, Chief, Museum Programs Branch

As reported in the last issue, CMH designed the first new exhibits in more than twenty years for the Arlington National Cemetery Welcome Center. They opened in January 2013. Immediately thereafter, CMH was tasked with designing new exhibits for the amphitheater that adjoins the plaza with the Tomb of the Unknowns.

CMH designer Roxann Showers, who designed the Welcome Center exhibits, also designed the amphitheater exhibits. The exhibit text was researched and written by ANC historian Dr. Steven Carney, formerly with the Histories Division of CMH, and curator

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CAREER PROGRAM 61

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our New Historians, Archivists, Museum Professionals Orientation course (conducted in February of this year), we offered a newly revised Basic Museum Training Course in April. We had 21 participants in this course and by all accounts it was well received. And, in July, we will offer our first Advanced Museum Training Course, with a class of 31.

This is just the start of centrally funded professional development and training opportunities for museum professionals in the Army. We will try our best to advertise these opportunities widely (on the Center website and on the ACT landing page), but don't wait for the course or assignment announcements to trickle down to you. Keep checking our Web sites, pester your supervisors for information, and contact the Center directly for details. Then start putting these courses (and others that will be forthcoming) onto your Individual Development Plans (**IDPs**).

You say you don't have an Individual Development Plan? Well, create one, and then sit down with your supervisor and hash out the when, where, and the "who pays" angles of getting more professional development training. You are your own career manager! And if your supervisor sees you take charge of your own career, and "free" money is available to help, the chances of attending the right professional development opportunity go up!

Another big development was that we now have a fully approved Army Civilian Training, Education, and Development System (ACTEDS). It has been blessed by the Army G-1 and will be the basis for all centrally funded professional development training. If you have not seen this plan, go to the CP 61 Web page on the Center's Web site (see the above address) and check it out. It outlines career paths, promotion ladders, professional development targets, professional organizations, skill sets at each level of the career ladder, and it provides other good information. If you apply for professional development training, and it's not in the ACTEDS plan, you probably won't get funding for it. It's as simple as that. At the same time, the ACTEDS plan is revised every year, so if you have changes to suggest, send them to the CP 61 mailbox at usarmy.mcnair.cmh.mbx.cp-61@mail.mil. Like Army SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures), the CP 61 ACTEDS is a living document.

The CP also just hired its first full-time career program manager, Mr. Ed Clarke. Give him a call at 202-685-2798 or send him an email at

edward.c.clarke.civ@mail.mil to ask questions, find out about the program, or learn about professional development opportunities. Despite the fact that the Army has been cutting civilian positions or implementing hiring freezes lately (you may have noticed), the Under Secretary of the Army and the Army G-1 believe so strongly in the need to have fully functioning Career Programs for all civilians in the Army that last year they authorized some eighty new civilian positions in order to hire full time Career Program Managers for all the CPs. This is a mark of true commitment to the program. In the Army it is often said, "Don't listen to their words, watch where they spend their money." In this case, the Army senior leadership is putting their money where their mouth is and showing that they will do all they can to create a viable civilian professional development infrastructure.

We are also continuing to make some progress, albeit slowly, to finalize the list of competencies for each of our six career fields (Historian, GS-0170; Museum Curator, GS-1015; Museum Specialists/Technicians, GS-1016; Exhibits Specialists, GS-1010; Archivists, GS-1420; and Archives Technicians/Specialists, GS-1421.) We will take the results of a competency survey sent to almost the entire career program membership earlier this year and present them to a subject matter expert (SME) panel, including field program representatives, who will review those results and establish a hierarchy of competencies with associated critical tasks. This will all feed into the larger DoD-wide competency management system for use in personnel job descriptions, hiring actions, and career development. This is all due in FY 15 and the process is well underway.

In short, working together with Center and field program representatives, subject matter expert panels, and our Board of Directors for CP 61, we have laid the basis for years of increased professional development opportunities and increased funding to improve the overall level of professionalization in the history, archival, and museum fields in the Army. We will all face challenges in the years ahead as we implement these competitive programs, but we have taken the first steps. Your level of participation in these programs, surveys, and development opportunities will determine whether we succeed or fail in our goals in the long run. So find out more about CP 61 and the professional development opportunities it may hold for you. It's out there now. Use it. As always, I can be reached at:

Richard.Stewart2@us.army.mil.



Participants in the Basic Museum Training Course, April 2014. Identified, from left to right: **Row 4:** James Kelly, Course Director; Ralph Spencer, Paul Miller, Rob Reinstein, Yong Kwon Yi, Mark Harris, Robert Mitchell. **Row 3:** Tracy Bradford, Duane Miller, James Zadra, Scott Franklin, Joanna Jennings, Rafael Alvarez, Joseph Miller. **Row 2:** Phyllis Ea, David Allison, Ralph Kincer, Richard (Greg) Grant, Kathy West. **Row 1:** Julie Fishel, Jennifer Friend. Photo by Pablo Jimenez.

BASIC MUSEUM TRAINING COURSE

*By James C. Kelly, Ph.D.
Chief, Museum Programs Branch
BMTC Course Director*

The first Basic Museum Training Course since 2009 was held 28 April through 1 May 2014. It was the first time the course was held at CMH's Museum Support Center at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, which houses the Army's core collection of historical art and artifacts as well as a teaching gallery with the exhibit "Making Army Museums Better."

The class consisted of 21 students from 18 different institutions. There was one National Guard employee, one CMH employee, four employees from the Army Heritage and Education Center, and one each from 15 other Army museums, including Hawaii and Korea. A surprising number of students drove—even from Alabama.

Day one consisted of overviews of CMH, Museum Division, and its Collections, Logistics, Programs, and Field Museum branches followed by two sessions on Basic Army Material Culture. Day two was devoted to the life cycle of a transaction request and AHCAS training, which most students felt was very useful, either because they use it frequently or might later in their careers. Day three centered on handling, shipping and storing artifacts, especially art and weaponry. It was followed by the "Nesting Project," coordinated by CMH Museum Specialist Jim Speraw. He showed the students how to create custom "nests" for artifacts of various sizes and shapes to give support in all the right places. Artifacts were then assigned to teams to make their own "nests." The day concluded with sessions on legal issues and museum programming. The fourth and final day dwelt on exhibits, including a tour of the teaching exhibit "Making Army Museums Better."

One night we had an optional class dinner at the Mount Vernon Inn, which almost everyone attended. We had our own room and both service and food were excellent.

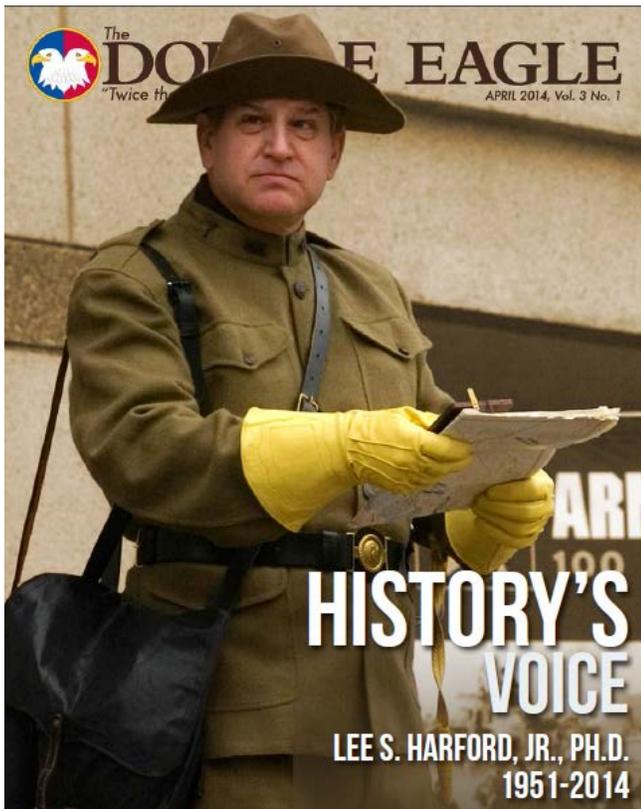
As Course Director, my favorite line of feedback was "Full days, every minute taken advantage of." There was a consensus, however, that the course should be a day longer. Several additional topics were suggested while the feeling was that all of the existing topics should be continued.

As government training programs go, the student evaluation of the course was quite favorable—71.43% rated it "Excellent," 23.81% "Very Good," and 4.76% "Good." More than 90% of students felt more confident of their ability to perform their jobs after having attended the course.

The more than one-hour-long evaluation session at the conclusion yielded that students learned not only from their instructors but also from their fellow students. They were glad to meet and talk with CMH personnel at all levels and, largely, gained a sense that CMH staff members stand ready in times of confusion or difficulty to offer advice and provide solutions. Ours is not an adversarial relationship.

The next time the BMTC is offered, one hopes in FY15, there will be more time built-in for questions and answers; students will be allowed to submit questions for instructors in advance of the course (and anonymously); there will be even more practical exercises and hands-on activities; and the course won't be held during ATAAPS reporting week.

Those who took the 18 April through 1 May course in 2014 will not be returning next year, so the 20 slots are open to all others within the CP61 Program. I hope that the favorable response of this year's students will convince you that it is worthwhile.



Lee S. Harford, Jr., Ph.D., the Director of History for the U.S. Army Reserve, is shown dressed as an Army Reserve officer from World War I during the 100th Anniversary of the Army Reserve, 4 April 2008 at Fort McPherson, GA. (Photo by Timothy L. Hale/U.S. Army Reserve)

DR. LEE SHARTLE HARFORD (1951-2014)

Dr. Lee S. Harford, Jr., was Director of History for the U.S. Army Reserve and Museum Director of the National Museum of the Army Reserve at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, from 1992 until his untimely death at age 62.

After participating successfully in the Army Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC) program, Harford graduated from the Bordentown Military Institute in New Jersey and matriculated at Norwich University in Vermont. Upon completing the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) curriculum and the educational course of study at Norwich, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Corps of Engineers and awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree in History.

He entered Army active duty and served eight years in Virginia, Germany, and Kansas. While stationed at Fort Riley, he left active service to complete graduate studies in history at Kansas State

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ENGINEER MUSEUM LOSES KEY TEAM MEMBER

By Troy Morgan

Director, U.S. Army Engineer Museum

In the early morning hours of Wednesday, 14 May 2014, Donald "Don" Wayne Fisher, passed away. Don was a key member of the Engineer Museum Team. He was an artist and educator through and through; and his unique skills will be missed.

Don volunteered for the Army in October 1968, completing three years of active service. He served a one-year tour in Vietnam as a helicopter crewman, earning the Purple Heart Medal. In 1984, Don returned to government service, as a model maker in the Training Devices Shop of the Fort Leonard Wood Training Support Center. In 2000, Don joined the Engineer Museum team as an exhibits specialist. Don was instrumental in creating both the Chemical Corps and Military Police Museums' galleries, when these museums moved to Fort Leonard Wood.

The four museums located on Fort Leonard Wood all display the high quality and imaginative work of Don Fisher. In 2011, Don created a diorama based on a famous photograph of the bridge at Objective Peach (Operation Iraqi Freedom), taken by *USA Today* photojournalist, Jack Gruber. When Jack arrived for the exhibit opening, he told the Engineer Museum Staff, "Your diorama looks more like the bridge than my photographs does." What greater compliment could an exhibit specialist receive?

The only thing Don enjoyed more than building dioramas, was talking with soldiers and veterans. Many artifact donations started with Don's huge smile and kind greeting to a patron. Don would listen to the visitor's stories and determine if they had historic items which could benefit the Army Museum System. Don's impact will be sorely missed.



DR. LEE SHARTLE HARFORD (1951-2014)

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University. Meanwhile, he continued to serve the Army as a Reserve officer with special skill identifier 5X (Historian) in mobilization designee positions, first as a staff historian at Headquarters, United States Army Training and Doctrine Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia, then as a military history instructor at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

In 1996, he mobilized and deployed to the peacekeeping mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina as the Army Component Command Historian for the 20,000 troops of the US Army Europe contingent to the NATO-led Implementation Force (IFOR). Besides acting as a theater of operations command historian, he supervised the operations of six military history detachments at the division and brigade levels. Subsequently, he served in the same capacity when IFOR reverted to the UN-sanctioned, NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR). Upon return from this deployment, he served the Army Reserve as an assistant professor of military science at the Georgia Institute of Technology teaching military history to ROTC cadets, until his retirement as a lieutenant colonel from the uniformed Army in 2002.

Harford was awarded a Master of Arts degree in Military History from Kansas State University and a

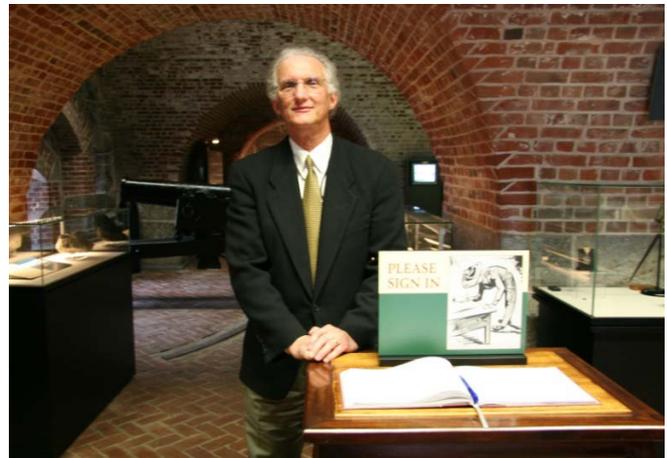
Ph.D. in History from The Florida State University. Prior to his appointment as Director of History for the United States Army Reserve in March 1992, he was Command Historian of the United States Army ROTC Cadet Command at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and prior to that an Assistant Professor of History at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia. During the period 1998 through 2011, he served during after-duty hours as an adjunct history professor at the Georgia Military College (Atlanta Campus), teaching United States history, world civilization history, and military history courses. He published several articles, chapters and books in the military history field. In his last decade he taught 500 Army combat historians for war and educated 3,000 college students in history. Dr. Harford became a member of the Confederation of Union Generals (COUG) in November 2007 and participated in Civil War living history events as Major General Joseph Hooker (USA).

Harford's awards include the Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, and the Commander's Award for Civilian Service, and the Army service medals connected to participation in the UN and NATO peacekeeping missions in the Balkans. He leaves behind a wife, father, brother, sister, three sons, and two grandchildren. Burial is at Arlington National Cemetery and memorial gifts may be made to the Lee S. Harford Memorial Fund.

RICHARD COX RETIRES

Many of us have travelled different paths to the Museum Division, and the track Richard Cox followed is such a case in point. Rather than collections management Mr. Cox specialized for a time in evidence collection and preservation. During a career spanning three decades, he spent five years in NYPD's Crime Scene Unit ultimately retiring in 2000 as a detective sergeant. A graduate of Brooklyn Technical High School and Columbia University, Mr. Cox also pursued a life-long interest in military history. In 1995 his work *Tiger Without a Home: The United States Army Ordnance Museum's Panzerkampfwagen VI, Ausfuhrung H1* was published by the Ordnance Museum Foundation. Other articles appeared in the *Journal of Military Ordnance*.

After retiring from NYPD, Mr. Cox joined the volunteer program at the Harbor Defense Museum (HDM). In 2000 the museum's director and sole staff member, Frank Jardim, was engaged in a major rebuilding program. The museum had been closed and



left unattended for nearly two years, and there was much to be done if the museum was to achieve re-certification. This process was well under way when Mr. Cox became a volunteer. In time he assumed the duties of registrar, completing the collection's last entries into USAMS and creating new historic property jackets and source of acquisition files for the entire collection.

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NEW EXHIBIT FOR ARLINGTON

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Roderick Gainer, formerly in the Museum Division of CMH. Old flooring and wallpaper had to be removed, some windows filled in, and some light fixtures removed. The new gallery has all LED lights.

As one enters the facility, to the right, the exhibit moves clockwise, beginning with the first Decoration Day (now Memorial Day) observance in 1868. The first amphitheater opened in 1873 at the initiative of the Grand Army of the Republic to facilitate ever growing crowds at the event. It is now called the James Tanner Amphitheater in honor of Corporal James R. Tanner, a wounded Civil War veteran who had both legs amputated, was the stenographer at Abraham Lincoln's deathbed and during the trial of the Lincoln conspirators, served as the Commissioner of Pension, sat on the executive board of the American Red Cross, and later became Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

A larger amphitheater was begun in 1915 and completed in 1920. Ivory G. Kimball, a Civil War veteran and federal judge, was the prime catalyst in securing Congressional funding for the project in 1913. Both Tanner and Kimball are today buried at the cemetery in view of the amphitheater.

Almost immediately, the amphitheater changed again with the decision to construct the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in 1921. The exhibit narrates and illustrates the selection of the Unknown Soldier, the interment ceremony, and the design and installation of the present monument, which was not completed until 1935. Among the objects displayed are the flag that covered the Unknown Soldier's casket and the military medals conferred on him by the United States, Great

Britain, France, and other powers. A freestanding case indicates that more than 400 other recipients of the Medal of Honor — America's highest award for valor — are buried at Arlington.

To the left of the entry door, the exhibit proceeds counterclockwise. It documents the process of identifying and selecting remains and the interment ceremonies for the Unknowns of World War II and the Korean War, both buried in 1958. The Vietnam Unknown, interred in 1983, was subsequently identified, disinterred in 1988, and buried in St. Louis. Although there are still MIAs from the Vietnam War, no body that has been found is unidentified, so the tomb remains empty. A plaque honors all those killed in U.S. service in Vietnam.

The exhibit emphasizes that there are many other unknowns at Arlington. A granite sarcophagus built in 1866 covers the remains of 2,111 unidentified bodies mostly from the Battles of First and Second Bull Run. Unknowns of the War of 1812 were reburied at Arlington in 1905, contributing to its emergence as the preeminent national cemetery among others in the system.

A freestanding case on the left side holds a rare Guard of the Unknown Soldier Identification Badge, worn only by those members of the 3d Infantry Regiment (The Old Guard) who have served as tomb guards. The uniform of a tomb guard is shown in a life size graphic and identified piece by piece. Completing the exhibit, one case houses a rotating display from the hundreds of awards and gifts that have made by domestic and foreign groups and dignitaries to the Unknowns since 1921. A second exhibit case shows the most recent presentations.

NEW EXHIBITS IN THE ARMY MUSEUM SYSTEM, FY 2013

1ST CAVALRY DIVISION MUSEUM, FORT HOOD, TX

- *Christmas in the Cav: From the Frontier to the Present*. Opened Nov- Dec 2012 (1 case).
- *MOH: Fr. Emil J. Kapaun*. Opened Jan-Aug 2013 (40 square feet)
- *St. Patrick's Day: Army's First Holiday*. Opened Mar 2013 (1 case).
- *27th MSB: Farewell to the Battalion*. Opened 20-23 Sep 2013 (40 square feet).

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION MUSEUM, FORT RILEY, KS

- *1st Infantry Division in 20th Century Conflicts*. 1st Infantry Division Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kansas. Long-term exhibit opened June 2013. Display cases 20"x 48".
- *1st Infantry Division: Operation Enduring Freedom*. 2 Life size mannequins, depicting a 1st Infantry Division Soldier training an Afghan Soldier on pedestal 48" x 48". Long-term exhibit opened August 2013.

3D CAVALRY MUSEUM, FORT HOOD, TX

- *Deep in the Heart of Texas – The 3d Cavalry's Tradition of Service in the Lone Star State*. Temporary exhibition opened 30 Jul 2011 in building 418 of the 3d Cavalry Museum. 72 linear feet.

25th INFANTRY DIVISION MUSEUM (TROPIC LIGHTNING MUSEUM), SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HI

- *Holiday Traditions in the U.S. Army: Holiday Menus*. Temporary exhibit opened 1 Nov 2012 – 8 Jan 2014, reoccurring holiday display. 1 Wall panel and 1 floor case
- *February: African American History Month*. Temporary exhibit opened 1 Feb 2013 for the month of February, reoccurring display for February. Display covers the 25th Infantry Regiment who served at Schofield Barracks. 1 floor case
- *March: Women's History Month*. Temporary exhibit opened 1 Mar 2013 for the month of March, reoccurring display for March. Display covers the challenges faced by the first wives and families of Schofield Barracks in 1909. 1 floor case
- *May: Asian Pacific American Heritage Month*. Temporary exhibit opened 1 May 2013 for the month of May, reoccurring display for May. Display covers the contribution of local hero, Al Chang, combat photographer for the 25th Infantry Division (Korea & Vietnam). Also covers the Asian-Pacific American

soldiers who served with the 25th Infantry Division thru the photography of Al Chang. Floor case

- *Senator Daniel Inouye Memorial Display*. Temporary exhibit opened 1 June 2013. Display covers the positive impact Sen. Inouye had on the 25th Infantry Division and Schofield Barracks during his time as Senator. Wall panel
- *The Pineapple Trains 1909-1946*. Temporary exhibit opened 1 October 2012 in the Multi-purpose room. Exhibit covers the growth of the army railroad, its use and impact on Schofield Barracks/Wheeler Army Airfield and its eventual demise after WWII. 1 floor case
- *Branches of the Army: Soldier Interviews*. Temporary video display opened 1 May 2013 as touch screen content for Temporary GWOT exhibit. Video is of officers and enlisted soldiers interviewed from each branch of the Army that serve with the 25th Infantry Division. Focuses on the importance of each branch and how they contribute to the overall mission of the 25th Infantry Division. 1 touch screen content.

AIRBORNE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS MUSEUM, FAYETTEVILLE, NC

- *The Animal Called POW: Special Forces Prisoners of the Vietcong*. Temporary exhibition February 2012 – December 2012. 591 square feet Winner of the Army Historical Foundation's 2013 Award for Excellence.
- *Operation TELL ME: 3rd Platoon, Alpha Company, 2-504 PIR*. Temporary exhibition open February – June 2013. 11 linear square feet
- *The Iraq War: Airborne and Special Operations from 20 March 2003 to 18 December 2011*. Temporary exhibition open 20 March 2013 to 20 May 2013. 11 linear feet in main exhibit gallery; one case; two panels.
- *The 509th Parachute Infantry Battalion in World War II*. Temporary exhibition, open June – July 2013. 11 linear feet
- *Combat Canines: A Tale of Loyalty and Heroism*. Temporary exhibition, open 27 July 2013 to October 2013. 11 linear feet in Museum Lobby.

FORT HUACHUCA MUSEUM, AZ

- *Women in the Army*. Image & Artifact exhibit opened Nov 2012-Jun 2013. 200 square feet
- *Remington in Black and White*. Image & Artifact exhibit July 2013-present. 200 square feet

FORT LEWIS MILITARY MUSEUM, JOINT BASE LEWIS-MCCHORD, WA

- The Fort Lewis Military Museum supported a total of 26 temporary exhibits on Joint Base Lewis-McChord, both inside and outside of the Fort Lewis Military

- Museum in support of the Senior Army Commander, Joint Base Commander and General Public between 1 October 2012 and 30 September 2013.
- *Combat Artwork of 9th Infantry Division Soldiers, Vietnam*, including interpretive panel with the history of the 9th ID with emphasis on their activation on Fort Lewis on 21 April 1972 through their inactivation on Fort Lewis in 1991. Opened January 2013 and closed June 2013. 450 square feet.
 - Photographs and history of the 25th Infantry Division with emphasis on 1/25 SBCT deployment from Fort Lewis and Combat Action in Iraq from 2004 – 2005. Exhibit ICW 1/25 SBCT reunion, senior Alum present, LTG Brown. Opened June 2013 and closed after 30 September 2013 on December 2013. 450 square feet.
 - *A Young Man in a Hurry – Display on Isaac Stevens, First Territorial Governor of the Washington Territory and Civil War Hero*. Display also commemorates the 150th Anniversary of the Civil War and features notable commanders from both sides of the conflict who had previous service in the Pacific Northwest. On loan from the Washington State Historical Society. Opened June 2013 (still open). 500 square feet.
 - *Holidays at Fort Lewis*. Temporary display of photographs and artwork depicting the post during the holidays and military posters and artwork with a holiday theme. Opened November 2012, closed 31 December 2012. 36 linear feet.
 - Black History Month Display – highlighting the service and contributions of African Americans in the Army and at Fort Lewis. Opened 1 February 2013, closed 28 February 2013. 25 square feet.
 - Women’s History Month Display – featuring the service and contributions of Women in the Army and Fort Lewis. Opened 1 March 2013, closed 30 March 2013. 25 square feet.
 - *Days of Remembrance, Victims of the Holocaust* Display. Opened 1 April 2013, closed 30 April 2013. 25 square feet.
 - Asian-Pacific Islander Month Historic Display – featuring the service and contributions of Pacific Islanders in the Army and at Fort Lewis. Opened 1 May 2013, closed 31 May 2013. 25 square feet.
 - National Hispanic Heritage Month Display – featuring the service and contributions of Hispanic Soldiers in the Army and Fort Lewis. Opened 15 September 2012, closed 15 October 2013. 25 square feet.
 - Native American Heritage Month Display – featuring the service and contribution of Native Americans in the Army and at Fort Lewis. Opened 1 November 2012, closed 30 November 2012. 25 square feet
 - Joint Base Lewis-McChord Heritage Center, Joint Base Lewis-McChord Headquarters. Two display cases featuring reproduction materials and information on the mission and activities on the post in World War I and World War II. Interpretive wall panels outlining the history of Camp Lewis/Fort Lewis and McChord Field through the current JBLM era. Was open throughout 2012 and 2013 with some updates and revisions. Two display cases and about ten linear feet of wall space.
 - I Corps Heritage Center, I Corps Headquarters. Four display cases with reproduction uniforms and equipment and interpretive panels depicting the history of I Corps with emphasis on recent OIF and OEF deployments. Was open throughout 2012 and 2013 with updates and improvements during this period. Four display cases.
 - Eisenhower Room, Main Conference Room and former office of then Lieutenant Colonel Dwight David Eisenhower, JBLM Headquarters, photographs and non-cataloged artwork depicting General Eisenhower with emphasis on his service as a Lieutenant Colonel on Fort Lewis in 1941. Was opened throughout 2012 and 2013. Approximately 15 linear feet of wall space.
 - Waller Hall, JBLM Welcome Center, one display case with non-cataloged material and photographs depicting the life and career of the late LTG Waller, former I Corps and Fort Lewis Commanding General, Deputy Commander under General Schwarzkopf during Desert Storm and namesake of the building. Was open throughout 2012 and 2013. One display case.
 - JBLM Visitor Center, one display case and non-cataloged sketches and photographs with general historical information about the post and promotion of the Fort Lewis Military Museum. Was open throughout 2012 and 2013. One display case and 30 linear feet of wall space.
 - Hawk Education Center, JBLM, one display case with reproduction material and information about Bud Hawk, MOH recipient and namesake of the building. Was open throughout 2012 and 2013. One display case.
 - I Corps Commanding General’s Quarters. Reproduction of I Corps Colors and non-cataloged photographs and artwork. Was open throughout 2012 and 2013. Ten linear feet of wall space
 - 7th Infantry Division Heritage Site, 7th ID HQ, ten display cases of non-cataloged items depicting the history and honors of the 7th Infantry Division. Was open throughout 2012 and 2013. Ten display cases.
 - Establishment of eight temporary displays of photographs (and occasionally reproduction items) on portable display panels of approximately six to ten linear feet, to support unit training and ethnic events on post during fiscal year 2012, to include historical display for 593d Sustainment Command on 5 March 2013 and 21 May 2013, Black History Month, Women’s History Month, Native American History Month, Hispanic Heritage Month, Asian Pacific Islander Month, and POW Day.

FORT POLK MUSEUM, LA

- *Heritage Days: Camp Polk & the Louisiana Maneuvers*. Two-day long exhibit, including indoor artifact exhibits (40 linear feet) and outdoor living history displays. From November 5-6, 2012.
- *Women's History* exhibit, 12 linear feet, one day, 22 March 2012.
- *Return to Tiger Land, Vietnam War Era at Fort Polk* exhibit, 60 linear feet, one day, 18 May 2013.
- Temporary museum exhibit (while awaiting new exhibit case), *Heritage Family Life in the 1930s and 1940s*, seven small exhibit cases, about 42 linear feet, from 1 October 2012 to 22 November 2013.

FORT STEWART MUSEUM, FORT STEWART, GA

- *Third Infantry Division Combat Commanders*. Long term remote exhibition, opened July, 2013. 9 panels, 36 linear feet in entrance foyer from Command Helipad 10.
- *"Valliant Stand on the Banks of the Marne"* Chateau-Thierry Conference Room. Long-term remote exhibition, opened September, 2013. 12 panels, 48 linear feet in 2d Floor Command Conference Room of 3ID HQ building. Both exhibits viewed by the Secretary of the Army.

GENERAL GEORGE PATTON MUSEUM OF LEADERSHIP, FORT KNOX, KY

- *Leadership Foundations*. Long-term exhibition opened 14 June 2013. 18,000 square feet.

THE HERITAGE CENTER OF THE U.S. ARMY YUMA PROVING GROUND, YUMA, AZ

- *Army Art Plus Sketches from W.H. "Bold" Emory's Notes of a Military Reconnaissance, 1846*. The Army's involvement in the establishment and growth of Yuma Arizona from that date forward. Six week exhibition concluding February 2013. 1,200 square feet.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE HISTORICAL HOLDING, FORT HUACHUCA, AZ

- *Special Electronic Mission Aircraft*. Opened March 2014. 2 cases.

NATIONAL INFANTRY MUSEUM, FORT BENNING, GA

- *U.S. Army Marksmanship Unit, Olympic Games History*. Three display cases telling the story of the Army Marksmanship Unit and its participation in Summer Olympics from the 1960s through the present, which featured Olympic firearms and Olympic Medals. Exhibit was open from Summer 2012- Fall 2013.
- *Civil War*. One large display case, May 2013 – ongoing. Exhibit features uniforms, firearms and edged weapons for the Civil War period.

U. S. ARMY ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CORPS MUSEUM, FORT JACKSON, SC

- *Adjutant General's Corps Hall of Fame*. Long-term exhibition opened 1 June 2012 (completing the 1337 square foot graphic display on AG Branch Heritage that opened in 2011.) 604 square feet in the Adjutant General School, US Army Soldier Support Institute.

U. S. ARMY AVIATION MUSEUM, FORT RUCKER, AL

- *Traditions: History of the Solo Cycle*. Temporary exhibit on the Flight School tradition of the Solo Cycle, opened. January 2013. 1200 square feet.
- *The Fixed Wing Legacy*. Temporary exhibit on the Army's typestyles and usage of fixed wing airplanes, opened March 2013. Two exhibit cases and video presentation.

U.S. ARMY BASIC COMBAT TRAINING MUSEUM, FORT JACKSON, SC

- *The History of Hispanic-Americans in the U.S. Army*. Temporary exhibition, opened 1 October 2012 at Fort Jackson Community Activity Center, the US Army Soldier Support Institute, the 81st Regional Support Command, and 3rd Army (rotates).
- *The History of Native Americans in the U.S. Army*. Temporary exhibition, opened 1 November 2012 at Fort Jackson Community Activity Center, the US Army Soldier Support Institute, the 81st Regional Support Command, and 3rd Army (rotates).
- *This is YOUR US Army*. Temporary exhibition, opened 22 January 2013 on Main Street, Newberry SC. 80 square feet.
- *Celebrating the Life of Martin Luther King*. Temporary exhibition, opened 9 January 2013, at Fort Jackson Community Activity Center, the US Army Soldier Support Institute, and the 81st Regional Support Command (Rotates).
- *The History of African-Americans in the U.S. Army*. Temporary exhibition, opened 1 February 2013, at Fort Jackson Community Activity Center, the US Army Soldier Support Institute, and the 81st Regional Support Command (Rotates).
- *Welcome to the US Army*. Temporary exhibition, opened 1 February 2013 at 120th Adjutant General Reception Battalion, Fort Jackson, SC. 30 square feet.
- *Celebrating Women in the US Army, Women's Heritage Month*. Temporary exhibition, opened 1 March 2013, at Fort Jackson Community Activity Center, the US Army Soldier Support Institute, and the 81st Regional Support Command (Rotates). 80 square feet.
- *The Fort Jackson Garrison, 1944*. Temporary exhibition, opened 1 March 2013, at the U.S. Army Basic Combat Training Museum. 200 square feet.
- *Month of the Military Child*. Temporary exhibition, opened 1 April 2013, at U.S. Army Basic Combat Training Museum. 125 square feet.

- *The History of Asian/Pacific-Americans in the U.S. Army*. Temporary exhibition, opened 1 May 2013 at Fort Jackson Community Activity Center, the US Army Soldier Support Institute, the 81st Regional Support Command, and 3rd Army (Rotates). 80 square feet.
- *The 238th U. S. Army Birthday, U. S. Army Ball*. Temporary exhibition opened 1 June 2013 at Fort Jackson Noncommissioned Officer's Club. 150 square feet.
- *This is YOUR U. S. Army*. Temporary exhibition, opened 20 June 2013 on DMV Shop Road Location, Columbia, SC.
- *A Tribute to September 11, 2001*, Temporary exhibition, opened 1 September 2013 at Army Basic Combat Training Museum. 40 square feet.
- *A Night in the Museum Exhibit*. Temporary exhibition, opened 1 September 2013 at Army Basic Combat Training Museum. 300 square feet.

U.S. ARMY CHAPLAIN CORPS MUSEUM, FORT JACKSON, SC

- *238th Anniversary of the U.S. Army Chaplain Corps*. An event held by the Chief of Chaplains at Ft. Myer, VA, 26 July 2013. 50 square feet.
- *Celebrating Forty Years of Women in the Military Chaplaincy*. Temporary exhibit opened 4 March 2013 - March 2014, (extended due to demand) at Women in Military Service For America Memorial, Washington, DC. Co-curated with Air Force, Navy and Women's Memorial. 1,000 square feet.

U. S. ARMY CHEMICAL CORPS MUSEUM, FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO

- *Animal Protection in Chemical Warfare*. Temporary exhibit removed in September 2013. 12 linear feet, 300 cubic foot case.
- *Chemical Weapons Stockpile Destruction Methods*. Temporary exhibit opened in September 2013. 30 linear feet, 400 cubic foot case.
- *A History of Biological Warfare*. Temporary exhibit opened in September 2013. 146 cubic feet exhibit cases.
- *The Chemical Corps in Vietnam*. Temporary exhibit opened in January 2013. 56 cubic feet exhibit case
- *Chemical Agent Alarms*. Temporary exhibit opened in December 2012. 25 linear feet, 15 cubic foot exhibit case.
- *Recent Acquisitions of the Chemical Corps Museum*. Temporary exhibit in which artifacts are rotated every 6 month. 32 cubic feet exhibit case.

U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS,

- *The Corps of Engineer and the Panama Canal*. 230 square feet.
- *Chief of Engineers Spotlight: LTG Raymond A. Wheeler*. One case.

- *The U.S. Military Academy Uniform of LTG Daniel Noce*. One case.
- *Life on a dredge – objects from the Dredge Colonel David D. Gaillard*. One case .
- *Foreign decorations awarded to Engineer Officers*. One case.

U. S. ARMY ORDNANCE TRAINING AND HERITAGE CENTER, FORT LEE, VA

- *Subject to Recall: Ordnance Corps in WWII*. Temporary Exhibit Opened June 2013 (located inside the US Army Quartermaster Museum). 1,620 square feet.

U. S. ARMY RESERVE MOBILIZATION MUSEUM, FORT DIX, NJ

- *Merrill's Marauders*. Uniform jacket and artifacts belonging to SGT James Campbell, a nearby resident and an original member of Merrill's Marauders.
- *Battle of the Bulge*. Representation of the American citizen soldier on the front lines in December 1944, displaying uniform and accouterments. 40 square feet
- *Bronze Rooster Sculpture*. A 1919 bronze and marble rooster sculpture, a memento presented by the Commanding General of the 18th Region, the Mayor of Bordeaux and the President of the Chamber of Commerce to the General and Officers of the 78th American Division, a testimony of gratitude and warm remembrance. 25 square feet.
- *Miniature Military Sculptures*. Miniature sculptures by local artist, Kevin Townsend depicting battles and wartime events.

U.S. ARMY QUARTERMASTER MUSEUM, FORT LEE, VA

- *Subject to Recall: Collecting Intelligence*. Temporary Exhibit (Ordnance) opened April 2013. 1,620 square feet. Provided space and support for the Ordnance Heritage and Training Center.

U. S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS MUSEUM, FORT GORDON, GA

- *Away from Home for the Holidays: The Signal Corps in WWI and WWII*. Temporary exhibition opened November 2012 at Signal Corps Museum. One case, one panel; 24 square feet, 4 linear feet.
- *The Signal Corps Message Center in WWII*. Temporary exhibition opened April 2013 at Falcon Field, GA. 380 square feet.

U. S. CAVALRY MUSEUM, FORT RILEY, KS

- *Home Life on a Frontier Post 1870-1900*. 8' x 20' Display representing domestic life on a frontier Cavalry post, 1870-1900 exhibit, consisting of three mannequins and home and toy artifacts from the period. Temporary exhibit opened September 2013.

- “*Forces*,” Fort Riley, Kansas State University, and Manhattan, Kansas: Institutions of the Flint Hills, Manhattan Discovery Center Museum. Temporary exhibit 7 September 2012- 6 January 2013 consisted of more than 200 artifacts from contributing institutions; U.S. Cavalry Museum, Kansas State University, and the Riley Co. Museum. 4500 sq. ft. and more than 10,000 visitors.

WEST POINT MUSEUM,

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NY

- *Dark Blue is the National Color*. Temporary exhibition, 25 May 2013–April 25, 2014. 500 square feet in Olmsted Hall, West Point Museum.
- *The French Connection*. Temporary exhibition, 25 May 2013–June 7, 2014. 500 square feet in West Point Museum
- *War of 1812*. Exhibition opened December 2012 – January 2015. 1,000 square feet in Olmstead Hall, American Wars Gallery, second floor, West Point Museum.
- *Robert W. Weir* – Traveling Loan Exhibition. Exhibition opened September 2013–December 2013. 2000 square feet at Boscobel Restoration, Garrison, NY.
- *Trophy Point*. Outdoor macro artifact exhibition updated March 2013- April 2014. 30,000 square feet on Trophy Point, US Military Academy, National Historic Landmark.

U. S. ARMY ENGINEER MUSEUM,

FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO

- *100th Anniversary of the Panama Canal*. Open July 2013 to March 2015. 112 square feet.

U. S. ARMY MUSEUM OF HAWAII,

FORT DERUSSY, HAWAII

- *100th Anniversary of Battery Randolph and 35th Anniversary of the Museum*. Temporary exhibition, May 2011 to Nov 2012. 700 sq. ft.
- *Senator Daniel K. Inouye, An American Hero*. Temporary exhibition, Dec 2012 to present.
- *Boyhood to War, Forming the All Japanese American 442d RCT*. Temporary exhibition, Jan 2013 to present. 700 square feet.

COMMENTS ON CONSERVATION

By Jane Smith-Stewart

Chief Conservator, Museum Support Center

If I have learned anything over the course of my career, it is that PREVENTION is the key to successful collections care. Conservation by definition is an intervention, a series of actions or treatment steps taken to remedy a problem such as chemical or structural instability. Today, we know so much more about caring for collections. Storage materials have changed and some repair techniques, once touted as a panacea, have proven to be problematic and are now being reconsidered.

Conservation, as you probably know, is a very expensive venture because of the time and expertise required. While nothing satisfies me as much as changing the acidic pH of a wonderful 18th century work of art on paper (literally bringing a yellowed and brittle piece of paper back to its original splendor by removing acids and reversing some of the natural ageing), why do I also need to impose an aggressive chemical treatment to remove scotch tape that was used to fix a tear? The acidity is a natural part of paper ageing, but the tape? Who did that? Well, conceivably, it was a well-meaning individual, trying to stop the damage of the tear from becoming worse. That was then, and this is now and now we know that the best approach to collections care is to *do no harm*.

One critical tenet of conservation is to do nothing to an artifact that cannot be undone. This concept of reversibility drives conservators in treatment techniques, but if you think about it, it should drive all actions and reactions in collections care. An archivist can put documents in folders (reversible), but should not laminate (possibly NOT reversible and even if so,

requires aggressive chemical treatment). A museum may choose to protect its textile collection by storing in the best possible, most appropriate materials, but should never pile dissimilar museum articles all in one box expecting that rusty trunk clasp to stay away from the white linen cravat.

Good preservation practices will diminish the need for full conservation treatments. If the linen shirt had been stored separately, or with other linen items, then rust removal from the transfer of the adjacent item would not be necessary. Or, if the linen was properly wrapped in buffered tissue, there by isolating it from the other items, at least, it may have had a fighting chance.

Good preservation storage practices can be complicated in that the decisions we make must be informed by the composition of the items and the composition of the storage materials.

I promote a preventive approach to conservation, to avoid the interventive conservation treatments we often require. While there are certainly times when conservation treatment is needed, the use of resources to conserve an object that will return to a museum that cannot provide a proper environment is quite frankly, a waste.

I am always available to answer any specific questions and hope that we can continue in dialogue as we work together to create the best possible storage, work and exhibit environments for Army Collections. I can be contacted at: jane.smith.stewart@us.army.mil

Jane Smith-Stewart joined the Army Museum System in 2006, beginning at Carlisle Barracks, Army Heritage and Education Center. Prior to that she led preservation efforts for the State Library of Pennsylvania's rare books collection.

RICHARD COX RETIRES

Continued from p. 5

When Paul Morando became HDM's new director in 2002, another position was added to the museum's TOE and Mr. Cox was hired as the museum's technician. From 2002 to 2005 HDM's staff focused their efforts on rewriting the museum's story line and initiated a multi-year program to redesign all of the museum's exhibits. They also developed a new school program, linking HDM's Battle of Brooklyn/Long Island exhibits with local school's fourth grade curriculum. These efforts proved successful and HDM was awarded certification in 2005.

In 2006 Mr. Cox completed The George Washington University, Museum Studies Program, a distance learning pilot project sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities. The following year Mr.

Morando left for the Casemate Museum, and Mr. Cox was promoted to curator becoming HDM's fourth director since opening in 1980. During Mr. Cox's tenure the complete renovation of the museum's exhibit space was completed, the last remaining Endicott Period observation post on the garrison was renovated and open for tours, a walking tour of Fort Hamilton's historic area was developed, and in 2013 a critical renovation of the museum's roof and HVAC system was finally completed at a cost of \$1.3 million.

While with HDM, Mr. Cox was recognized as Employee of the year (Category 3, 2002), has received three Achievement Medals for Civilian Service for museum related activities, and the Civilian Award for Humanitarian Service for service in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy.

THE M-1 HELMET: AN AMERICAN MILITARY ICON

*By Jim Rogers
Military Police Corps Museum*

The M-1 combat helmet, also known colloquially as the “steel pot,” was a nearly universal piece of equipment for American service members from its introduction in 1941 to its replacement by the Kevlar PASGT (Personnel Armor System for Ground Troops) helmet in the 1980s. The M-1 helmet design was developed by the U.S. Army Infantry Board to replace the World War I era basin-style helmet that was intended to provide overhead protection for trench warfare. Whenever applicable, this review of the evolution of the M-1 helmet and liner through its history will include references to relevant AHCAS nomenclature fields.

The United States military did not have its own helmet for its entrance into World War I. When U.S. troops began to arrive in France in 1917, they were supplied with the British Mark I trench helmet and subsequently equipped with U.S. manufactured versions of the British helmet, designated the M1917. This helmet design remained in common use by the U.S. military through 1941. In 1936, Mark I and M1917 helmet shells in the U.S. inventory were refurbished and retrofitted with a new liner and chinstrap and were classified as the M1917A1. With the broadening of the scope of World War II, the U.S. Army Ordnance Department contracted the McCord Radiator and Manufacturing Company of Detroit, Michigan to manufacture additional new M1917A1 helmets, of which over 900,000 were produced between February and May of 1941.

Even as M1917A1 trench helmets were being manufactured in early 1941, the development of an improved helmet design began through the cooper-



ABOVE: The new M-1 steel helmet and liner combination, 13 August 1941 (National Archives Signal Corps Collection, RG111-SC-122391).

ative effort of the Ordnance Department, the Quartermaster Corps, and private industry. The new design of the M-1 helmet featured a deeper ‘pot’ shape, which provided the wearer significant improvement in comfort and protection than the trench helmet.

The M-1 helmet unit consisted of two components: the helmet shell made of Hadfield manganese steel, and a separate liner, the total weight of which was about three pounds. The original steel helmet shell pattern was actually hand-hammered in the armor department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. The liner featured suspension webbing that was based upon a contemporary football helmet design by John T.



An M1917A1 Trench Helmet manufactured by McCord Radiator & Manufacturing during February-May of 1941. (MP Museum, MPC 6520, CCN pending)





A P1941 helmet body with fixed loops and front rim seam. This helmet is part of a complete set that includes a Hawley fiber liner. (MP Museum, CCN 258415)



Circa 1941-42 fiber liner, made by Hawley Products. The suspension is white rayon webbing with snap-in non-adjustable headband and neckband. The chinstrap is riveted in place and non-removable. (MP Museum, CCN 843610)



Riddell. The initial prototype assembly was approved in April 1941 and designated the Model TS-3. By June 1941, the design was standardized as the "Helmet, Steel, M-1," and production began at the McCord Company in the latter part of 1941. The helmet liner, with its integral suspension, was worn with the steel shell for combat use, and could be worn by itself in place of the garrison cap when authorized. The steel helmet body could not be worn alone, but in addition to its main purpose was utilized as a bucket, stool, sink, food basin, digging tool and other field-expedient uses. The Ordnance Department was responsible for the procurement of the steel helmet during the war.

During World War II, the McCord Company produced approximately 20 million M-1 helmet shells and another 2 million were made by the Schlueter Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, Missouri. The helmet shells were painted a dark olive drab color with a textured finish of cork particles. Canvas web chinstrap sets were sewn onto welded loops on the steel shell (classified as the 'P1941, fixed loop' in AHCAS). Because of breakage problems with the welded loops, a hinged loop was designed and introduced in October 1943 (classified as the 'P1943, flexible loop' in AHCAS). Prior to November 1944, the helmet rim seam was at the front; thereafter the rim seam was located at the rear of the helmet, which probably corresponded with a change in rim material from stainless steel to manganese steel.

The Quartermaster Corps contributed significantly to the development of the helmet liner during 1941, and by the end of the year, acquired the sole administration for liner procurement. Liners of several different designs were manufactured by eleven companies during the war years. The first liner design to be fielded in 1941 had a twill and pressed fiber construction (primary material classified as 'fiber/cotton' in AHCAS), similar to contemporary

tropical sun helmets. The Hawley Products Company was the primary manufacturer with a small number produced by the General Fiber Company. Fiber liner production ended in November of 1942.

The first liner suspension system consisted of a permanently mounted white rayon head suspension with an adjustable cord connecting the crown straps. A removable headband, available in thirteen sizes, could be attached to the suspension with snaps. There was also a permanent neck suspension at the bottom rear of the liner to which a removable neckband, available in three sizes, could be similarly snapped in place. An adjustable leather chinstrap was permanently attached to the sides. The suspension evolved to a clip-on adjustable headband, and field-replaceable chinstrap in 1942 and an adjustable neckband in 1945. Also in 1942, the suspension material was changed to herringbone twill in OD-3 light olive drab.

The fragile fiber liner was considered an expediency measure until a more durable liner construction was perfected. The Quartermaster Corps preferred what was called the 'plastic' liner, made of pressure laminated cotton duck cloth and resin (primary material classified as 'resin/cotton' in AHCAS). While not separately classifiable in AHCAS, there were two distinct construction varieties, known as the low-pressure and high-pressure liners. The low-pressure liners were judged only marginally acceptable by the Army, and were utilized as another interim measure to answer the increasing demand to supply the war effort. These liners exhibited smooth exterior and rough interior surfaces, and were produced by the St. Clair Rubber Company and in smaller numbers by the Hood Rubber Company. Production of low-pressure liners ended in early 1944. In May of 1942, deliveries began of the favored high-pressure liner, and this lightweight and durable design remained generally unchanged through 1963. High-pressure liners have a smooth inside

surface as well as the outside and were produced during World War II by Inland Manufacturing, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing, Mine Safety Appliances, Capac Manufacturing, Firestone Tire & Rubber, International Molded Products, and Seaman Paper. Manufacture of both the steel bodies and the liners was halted with VJ day in August of 1945.

Production for the steel bodies resumed in 1951 and continued through 1958, with minor changes incorporating a different shade of olive drab with sand or silica texture, and crimp-on chin straps with quick-release safety fastener. The sole manufacturer for the shell during this period was the renamed McCord Corporation. Likewise, liner production resumed in 1951 and continued through 1963. During this time, some minor changes included a suspension color change to OD-7 dark olive drab. In 1955, the insignia eyelet was deleted from the front of the liner. In approximately 1957, the suspension material was changed from herringbone twill to cotton webbing. Liner manufacturers for this period included Westinghouse, Capac, Firestone, Marmac Industries and Pat-Ric.

In 1964, the liner was significantly redesigned with a new head and neck suspension and the introduction of the "Combat" liner shell, made of laminated nylon (primary material classified as 'ballistic nylon' in AHCAS). The production of resin/cotton liners with the new suspension continued concurrently until 1969; thereafter, only nylon liners were made. In 1972, a field-removable suspension system was incorporated, while the permanently-mounted suspension continued concurrently through 1974. Liner manufacturers for this period were Marmac, Firestone, Consolidated Molded Products, Specialty Molded Products and Stemaco. All M-1 helmet liner production ceased in 1984.

After a hiatus from 1958, steel body production was resumed in 1965, involving McCord, Ingersoll Products, Dana Corporation and R. J. Stampings (Quebec). The new production featured a slightly lower profile, and in about 1968, the paint finish for the helmet and liner was modified to a different shade of green. A clip-on helmet chinstrap, with chin cup, was introduced in 1973 for distribution for field retrofitting, but did not appear on production helmet shells until 1976. The Kevlar PASGT helmet was in the design stages when the last M-1 helmet bodies were produced in Canada in 1977. In March of 1996, the specification for the liner was cancelled, followed by the termination of the helmet shell specification in March of 1998.

The M-1 helmet and liner design evolved significantly over the years as the U.S. military served in World War II, Korea and Vietnam and was gradually phased out during the 1980s. During OPERATION URGENT FURY, the invasion of Grenada in October 1983, some U.S. troops were still equipped with the venerable M-1 helmet, while others wore the new PASGT helmet. The fundamental design of the M-1 helmet was for ground personnel of any of the armed services, although specialized parachutist variants were produced throughout its entire service period. Many allied nations adopted the M-1 helmet design for their military. Some foreign examples can be almost indistinguishable from U.S. versions, requiring vigilance by the museum cataloger.



ABOVE: Circa. 1942 cotton and resin (low-pressure) plastic liner, made by Saint Clair Rubber. The skunk was an unofficial symbol of the Chemical Warfare Service. (Chemical Corps Museum, CCN 843054)

BELOW: Circa. 1942 cotton and resin (high-pressure) plastic liner, made by Firestone Tire and Rubber with painted lieutenant colonel insignia and removable chinstrap. (MP Museum, CCN 849848)



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ABOVE: A P1941 helmet body with MP markings and applied lieutenant colonel insignia. Beginning in 1943, helmets and liners worn by Military Police utilized special 'MP' identification markings, a practice that continued through the helmet's operational history. (MP Museum, CCN 455597)



ABOVE: The steel body with a slightly reduced profile, introduced in 1965. This example is circa 1969-70, made by the Dana Corporation. (MP Museum, CCN 812457)



A Firestone "Combat" ballistic nylon liner with a contract date of 27 October 1972. The suspension features the new crown and neck strap design introduced in 1964. (MP Museum, CCN 812458)



ABOVE: Circa 1969-70 helmet with P1971 woodland version camouflage cover. (MP Museum, CCN 257746 and 843609)



A ballistic nylon helmet liner with removable suspension, manufactured by Specialty Molded Products with a contract date of February 1983. (MP Museum, CCN 646924)



U.S. ARMY AVIATION MUSEUM
Fort Rucker, AL

By R. S. Maxwell, Director

The U. S. Army Aviation Museum recently acquired a significant piece of history for the collection. Museum visitors can now see the only remaining UH-60L Blackhawk helicopter to have taken part in Operation Gothic Serpent in 1993, commonly referred to as the Battle of Mogadishu.

The aircraft that was designated ‘Super 68’ and nicknamed ‘Razor’s Edge’ was one of three battle damaged helicopters from actions in Somalia. ‘Super 61’ and ‘Super 64’ were the two helicopters shot down that were chronicled by the *Philadelphia Inquirer* reporter Mark Bowden in his serial piece “Blackhawk Down,” which was later a book and movie with the same title.

SN 90-26288 spent its entire service life in the 160th SOAR (Special Operations Aviation Regiment). It was one of the first aircraft to undergo configuration as a DAP (Direct Action Penetrator) and is exhibited in that manner. The DAP is the armed version of the Blackhawk and mounts two fixed forward 7.62 mini-guns, a 30 mm cannon on one side, and a 19 shot 2.75 rocket pod on the other.

Razor’s Edge was flown operationally in Afghanistan in 2012 prior to being retired and flight delivered to the museum late 2013.

ARMY HERITAGE & EDUCATION CENTER
Carlisle Barracks, PA

U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center/Army Heritage Museum was selected for a 2014 Award of Merit by the Leadership in History awards committee of the American Association for State and Local History (AASLH) for the exhibit: *A Great Civil War: Battles that Defined a Nation, 1863*.

Each year AASLH receives nominations for the leadership in history awards for exhibits, publications and projects that represent achievement in history. This is among the most prestigious awards for history museums.

A Great Civil War: Battles that Defined a Nation, 1863 is the story of people – not unnamed faceless armies but identified Soldiers who fought and died in this critical year of one the seminal events in American history. The detailed experiences of fourteen Soldiers and thirty other military personnel and civilians are highlighted through their original artifacts, documents and images presented in a high quality exhibit using historically outfitted mannequins, interactive elements and traditional display methods. Visitors look the Soldiers in the eye, seeing the War through their eyes and their words. The objective is to inspire and educate military personnel, veterans, and the nation about the Soldiers and battles of that very pivotal year in American history.

The exhibit was developed, designed and installed by the USAHEC/Museum team drawing on the rich collections of artifacts, documents, and photographs held by the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center and Military History Institute.



Scenes from the award-winning Civil War exhibit at Carlisle Barracks.



FIRES CENTER OF EXCELLENCE
Fort Sill, OK

By Frank J. Siltman
Director of Museums and Military History

With our primary focus as teaching institutions within TRADOC, Army heritage and history education is intrinsic to our museum operations. The last week of April/first week of May was an immensely busy time for our educational programs at the Directorate of Museums at the Fires Center of Excellence (FCoE) and Fort Sill.

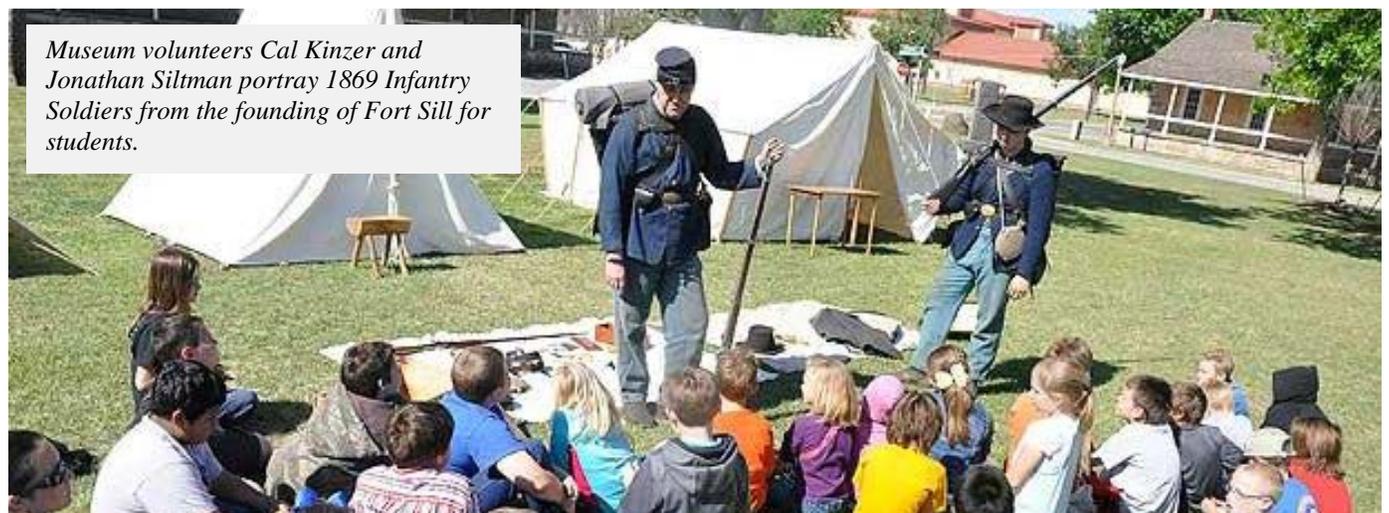
Between Wednesday, 30 April and Saturday, 3 May, the museums exceeded well over 1,500 visitors to our facilities and participants in our education programs. On Wednesday, the Fort Sill National Historic Landmark and Museum (FSNHLM) hosted students from the Air Defense Artillery Captains Career Course for their pre-staff ride briefings before their Battle of the Washita Staff Ride. As part of this effort, we also had the opportunity to host some of the National Park Service staff from the Washita National Battlefield to see Battle of the Washita specific artifacts residing in our collection. The Battle of the Washita is directly linked to the establishment of Fort Sill and Maj. Gen. Phil Sheridan's southern plains campaigns in 1868-69, so a reciprocal relationship is needed to develop ties with the National Park Service, and this was a good starting point to build that cooperation. The week was also full of Soldier training with four Advanced Individual Training (AIT) course branch heritage tours, a series of International Student Division group tours, and a unit training tour for 2nd Bn, 2nd FA of all three museums; the Field Artillery Museum (FA), the Air



Defense Artillery Museum (ADA) and the FSNHLM. Also three local school groups visited all three museums during the week.

However, the fun began on Thursday, 1 May when 302 guests attending the Field Artillery Officer Candidate School (FAOCS) Reunion gathered for a firepower demonstration that began with the FA Museum muzzle loading gun crew live firing their reproduction M1841 6 pounder field gun. The FAOCS operated from 1941 to 1973 at Fort Sill and so this was a tremendous start for these veterans' visit. On Thursday afternoon, all three museums hosted a "round robin" visit with multiple busloads of the FAOCS alumni and guests visiting each of our museum facilities. Thursday was also a family day for one of the Basic Combat Training battalions and so we had those visitors coming in to visit the museums as well as the FAOCS Reunion guests.

On Friday, our efforts began in earnest with the kickoff of our 5th Annual Frontier Army Days. Frontier Army Days is an annual program where local and area schools come to the FSNHLM to enjoy eight



Museum volunteers Cal Kinzer and Jonathan Siltman portray 1869 Infantry Soldiers from the founding of Fort Sill for students.



Museum volunteers Lori Siltman and Katia Skiffington tell students about the role of Army laundresses on the frontier.

educational stations, manned by museum staff and volunteers, covering the 1869-1875 era of early Fort Sill; Infantry, Artillery, mounted Cavalry, Buffalo Soldiers in the restored barracks, US Marshals in our guardhouse, an Army surgeon, Army laundresses, and this year we added the frontier school with a period classroom and period children's games. We conduct a morning and an afternoon session with eight groups per session rotating through the stations. This year we hosted over 650 students and teachers from multiple schools from around Southwest Oklahoma.

Friday evening didn't bring an end to the activities, as we hosted the 4th Region Association of the United States Army (AUSA) Conference for tours of all three museums, and then Director of Museums Frank Siltman provided a historic tour of the old 1869 Post Quadrangle for the group in conjunction with a genuine Oklahoma chuckwagon dinner hosted by the Commanding General. Saturday morning brought the continuation of our public day for Frontier Army Days, and while crowds were not overwhelming, they were constant with approximately 250 guests visiting our educational stations throughout the day. The Museum staff used the opportunity to open our Native American Gallery, "Warriors' Journey" where our unique Geronimo and Quanah Parker collections reside, and staff and volunteers organized a historic fashion show

of period clothing depicting persons from all walks of life at old Fort Sill. This included an appearance by the FCoE Com-manding General, MG Mark McDonald, who appeared as Edmund Gruber, the composer/author of the Army Song.

As staff issues remain problematic for us, just as throughout the rest of the Army Museum System, our dedicated volunteers were essential in helping us accomplish this complex and busy week of Army heritage tours and educational programs. It took 35 volunteers to execute the activities of this exhaustive week of events, and without those people who gave of their personal time and effort, it could not have occurred. Volunteers planned and conducted most of the educational stations, our trained docents conducted Soldier training tours, and volunteers planned and conducted the period fashion show. Also critical to our success is our ongoing cooperative relationship with the Oklahoma History Center, who provided the Army surgeon for the event.

While an exhaustive week for the museum staff and our volunteers, we achieved mission success in providing training and education to our Soldiers, leaders, and to the American public.



Museum volunteer Marcia Peppel provides students the story and history of the restored Cavalry barracks in the National Historic Landmark.



**U.S. ARMY AIR DEFENSE ARTILLERY MUSEUM
Fort Sill, OK**

By Jonathan A. Bernstein, Director

I've commented recently that museum work is more than exhibits and cataloging objects; it also requires certain detective skills. One of my favorite things in two decades of museum work has been "putting the puzzle together" to reconstruct the provenance of an object. While neither easy nor always successful, when it does bear fruit, the results are usually thrilling.

In September 2012, a large number of Air Defense-related macro-artifacts arrived here at Fort Sill, including what was listed as a WWII German "Flak 36, 37mm AA gun." The artifact that arrived, however, was certainly not a Flak 36 and the weapon portion was missing. The mount was similar to the smaller 20mm Flak 38, but comparing it to the Flak 38 already in the ADA collection, there were significant differences between the two. This was going to be a challenge.

I spent a few hours photographing and documenting every inch of the mount and trailer and finally found the stamping on the left rear of the mount platform that read "MK103/38". This was huge.

The standard 20mm Flak 38 was adopted by the German military in 1938 and was already obsolete by the U.S.'s entry into World War II. Limited by its 20-round box magazine and relatively low rate of fire, the manually aimed Flak 38 was hard pressed to engage 400+ mph fighters that formed the backbone of Allied air forces. By 1943, Rheinmetall had initiated an effort to remanufacture existing Flak 38 mounts to accommodate a larger, faster firing weapon based on the MK103 30mm cannon.

The new weapon was dubbed *Jaboschreck*, or "fighter-bomber fear" (American fighter-bombers were known as Jabos, an abbreviation of *Jagdbomber*) and went through an extensive testing program during 1944, finally being adopted for frontline service late that year. Rheinmetall was contracted for 2,000 guns, while Suhl was to produce 1,000, but it is unclear how many of those were ever delivered.

Due to collapsing infrastructure and a war that was rapidly drawing to a close, only one combat unit has been documented as having received the *Jaboschreck* in any quantity. The 17th Panzer Division received forty guns in February 1945 and split them evenly between Panzergrenadier Regiment 40 and the light Flak Battery of the 297th Heeresflak Battalion, mounting them on Steyr 1,500 trucks to increase mobility. By that time, the remnants of the division had retreated into Czechoslovakia and eventually surrendered to the Red Army in May 1945.

One of the key pieces yet to be uncovered is when and how the museum's Suhl-manufactured



The German MK103 30mm cannon used an ammunition box housing belted 30mm rounds on the right side of the weapon and fired the 30mm high explosive projectiles almost twice as fast as the earlier 20mm gun. Two hundred rounds were kept in the magazine, allowing for longer bursts and longer intervals between reloading.

Jaboschreck came into U.S. Army possession. We do know that it was brought back to the US and was tested extensively and photographed at Aberdeen on 8 November 1946.

But where was the gun? Several rapid-fire emails between myself and Greg Hagge at Fort Lee and we determined that for some reason the gun had been removed from the mount in 1990 and transferred to the National Air & Space Museum.

Additional emails followed and I contacted a few colleagues at NASM to check if they still had it. Later that day, I received the confirmation email from NASM weapons curator Chris Moore that the MK103 cannon with the “weird muzzle brake” was still there and was available if I wanted it for the ADA Museum. While waiting for the Smithsonian’s deaccession approval, I began looking deeper into whether or not any examples survive and came up with nothing. Months of discussions and scouring the web, it was clear that the ADA Museum was about to have the sole remaining Flak 103/38.

The seven foot long, four hundred pound MK103 arrived at the Museums Directorate exhibit shop on January 8th, and my crew of volunteers and museum staff began restoration on the mount shortly after that. Traverse and elevation mechanisms were removed and dismantled, and we carefully photographed everything as we proceeded. Corrosion was not as bad as we’d originally thought, and both mechanisms cleaned up very quickly. Fortunately the main bearing and turret gear was in fantastic shape and the mount traversed smoothly once the mechanism was reattached.

Once the basic traverse and elevation systems were cleaned and reattached, our next goal was to re-mount the weapon and see how it handled. Unfortunately, the mounting bolts were missing from both the gun and mount, and we had to improvise. Exhibits Specialist Zane Mohler and museum volunteer Michael Tomany turned down pins to hold the gun on the mount and we were in business. After at least twenty-three years, gun and mount were one again and the sole existing *Jaboschreck* was whole.

Once we demonstrated that the whole system worked properly, we removed the gun and completely disassembled the mount in preparation for painting. The mount had been repainted over the years and no longer wore the original *dunkelgelb*, *rotbrun* and *dunkelgrun* camouflage that it had once worn. Fortunately the gun still retained the two latter colors and so color matching was simple.

By the time this article goes to print, the *Jaboschreck* will be reassembled and repainted in the same colors it wore at the end of the Second World War. Soon after that, it will be on exhibit in the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Museum as the sole surviving example of its type.



The 30mm gun as it was being unpacked after shipment from the Smithsonian Institution.



Restoration of the World War II German MK103 cannon as it neared completion at Fort Sill.



U.S. ARMY CENTER OF MILITARY HISTORY
MUSEUM DIVISION
103 Third Avenue
Fort McNair, DC 20319-5058

Charles H. Cureton, Ph.D.
Director, Museum Division

James C. Kelly, Ph.D.
Chief, Museum Programs Branch

Chris Semancik
Chief, Collections Branch

The *Army Museum Memo* is distributed to all activities that comprise the Army Museum System. The primary objective of the memo is to inform Army museums and museum activities of recent developments and operations that may affect the Army Museum Program. The information contained in this publication is provided only for the edification of the reader. In no way shall any information contained herein be construed as a recommendation or endorsement of any product, program or service.

General Editor:
Dr. James C. Kelly
Chief, Museum Programs Branch

Managing Editor:
Ephriam D. Dickson III
National Museum of the U.S. Army

Inquiries: ephriam.d.dickson.civ@mail.mil
(703) 806-5982
