

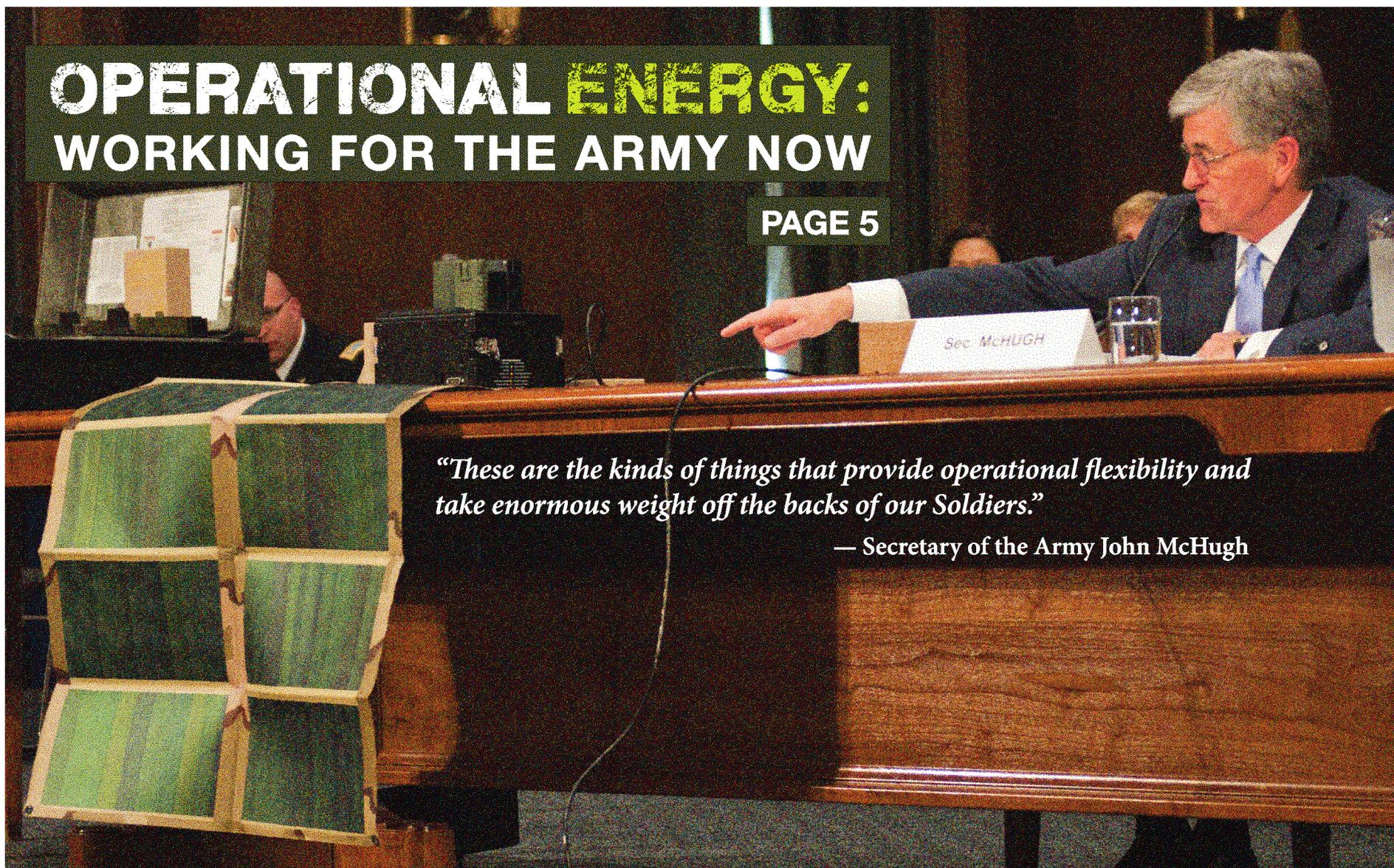


* 2012 AUSA SUSTAINMENT SYMPOSIUM

MAY 2012 | A PUBLICATION OF HQDA G-4 | NEWS | SOLDIERS | PLACES

OPERATIONAL ENERGY: WORKING FOR THE ARMY NOW

PAGE 5

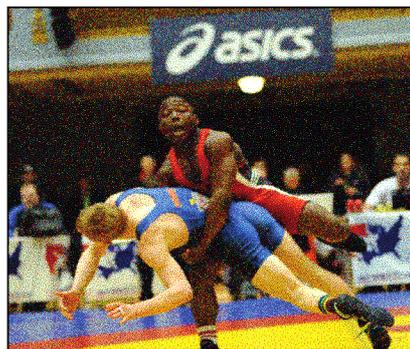


"These are the kinds of things that provide operational flexibility and take enormous weight off the backs of our Soldiers."

— Secretary of the Army John McHugh



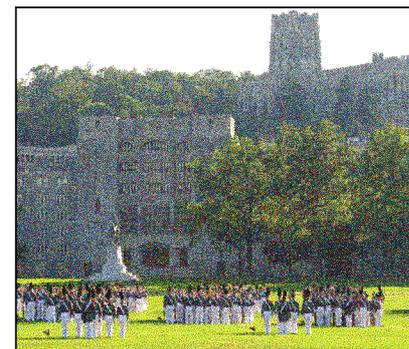
HERO RECOGNIZED
Bronze Star awarded to Vietnam veteran *Page 2*



LONDON BOUND
Logisticians headed to the Olympics *Page 3*



GLOBAL GALLERY
Logisticians worldwide *Page 6*



TEACHING GREEN
USMA's green energy education *Page 8*

LOG NEWS TODAY

A publication of the Headquarters,
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ON THE COVER

When testifying before Congress on March 8, Secretary of the Army John McHugh points out differences between two battery charging stations to illustrate advancements made to support and protect troops and the environment. The Universal Battery Charger on display weighs six pounds and replaces multiple chargers weighing up to 85 pounds.

U.S. Army photo by Staff Sgt. Bernardo Fuller



Do you have a good idea on how to improve Army Logistics? If so, we'd like to hear about it.

The U.S. Army Logistics Innovation Agency (LIA) now has a simple means for you to submit an idea or concept for improving Army logistics.

To submit your idea, go to the LIA homepage at <https://lia.army.mil>

and click on the "Have an innovative idea" link. This is your opportunity to make a difference!



Vietnam Veteran Receives Bronze Star, Thanks to A Loyal and Dedicated Friend

An Army veteran who helped close down the final operations of the Vietnam War 40 years ago was given a long overdue honor.

Retired MAJ Harold Brown, Jr., of Grand Prairie, Texas, received the Bronze Star Medal from LTG Raymond Mason, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, G-4 (Logistics), at the Pentagon last month. The pinning was part of the retirement ceremony Mason hosted for COL David Whitaker, who in his final act before taking off his Army uniform, wanted to help the Army correct a 40-year-old error.

Brown served honorably in the Vietnam War, commanding two companies simultaneously, the 304th S&S Company and the 552d Light Maintenance Company. He volunteered to take command after there was an attempt on the prior commander's life.

He eliminated racial tensions in the units, and these units went on to close down the final operations in Vietnam in a professional and dignified manner. This was a testament to his outstanding leadership in a combat environment.

The award for such service is a Bronze Star Medal, but unfortunately Brown's award was never processed. This was due to the quick drawdown of forces in 1972, where units were literally deactivating in days and returning home.



(from left) LTG Raymond Mason, retired LTC Don Amador and COL David Whitaker present retired MAJ Harold Brown, Jr. (middle right) with the Bronze Star Medal for his service in Vietnam 40 years ago.

When Brown told his old neighbor and friend, COL Whitaker, what happened many years ago, Whitaker wanted to correct the mistake. He did some painstaking research. He tracked down Brown's former chain of command, and with their help, and the help of Congress, was able to get the award for Brown.

Among those Whitaker tracked down was Brown's old boss in Vietnam, retired LTC Don Amador, who now lives in Victorville, California. The two had not seen each other in years. Amador surprised Brown by attending the ceremony and helping pin the Bronze Star Medal on him.

LTG Mason said this is a great

example of Soldiers always taking care of each other and family.

"In the 25 years COL Whitaker has served in the Army, he has exhibited many traits that make him a great Soldier, but the two that stand out the most are loyalty and dedication," Mason said. "He stays in touch with old friends, and that loyalty continued on to this final day of his service."

Amador explained that the scene in Vietnam was chaotic. "We were here today and gone tomorrow," he said. "I am just glad we were able to finally take care of it."

Brown said: "I just want to say thank you to the United States Army and to our Nation."



The Last MRAP to Leave

The Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) vehicle shown was the last one to cross the border out of Iraq in December 2011. It departed Port of Ash Shuaiba, Kuwait at the end of March on the freighter Ocean Crescent and arrived at Beaumont, Texas, at the end of April. To commemorate this key piece of history, the vehicle will be preserved and displayed at the 1st Cavalry Division Museum at Fort Hood, Texas.

Special Operation: London Olympics

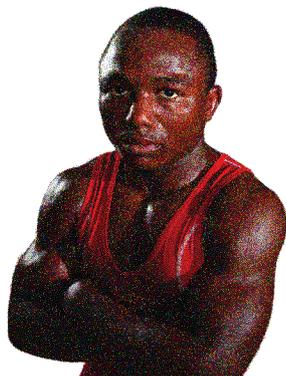
From their job titles they look like many other Army logisticians: truck drivers, unit supply specialists, and water treatment specialists. But right now a handful of these logisticians are preparing for a special mission: the Summer Olympics in London.

They are part of the Army's World Class Athlete Program and hope to make Team USA and bring home a different kind of service medal -- an Olympic Gold. Since 1948, Army Soldiers have earned 142 medals in the summer and winter games, and more than 615 Soldiers have represented the United States as either athletes or coaches.

SPC Dennis Bowsher, with the Transportation Corps, was the first Army athlete to earn a spot on Team USA 2012. He will compete in the Modern Pentathlon, the same sport General George S. Patton, Jr., competed in 100 years ago as a member of the 1912 U.S. Olympic Team.

"A big thing for me whenever I compete internationally is that I'm representing all of the United States, but more importantly, I'm representing everyone who wears this uniform," Bowsher said.

Since its inception in 1997, the Army World Class Athlete Program has provided elite Soldier-athletes the opportunity to train with the best



SPC Spenser Mango

coaches at top-notch facilities, while maintaining their military career. It is open to Active, Reserve, and National Guard Soldiers. The program also features Paralympics

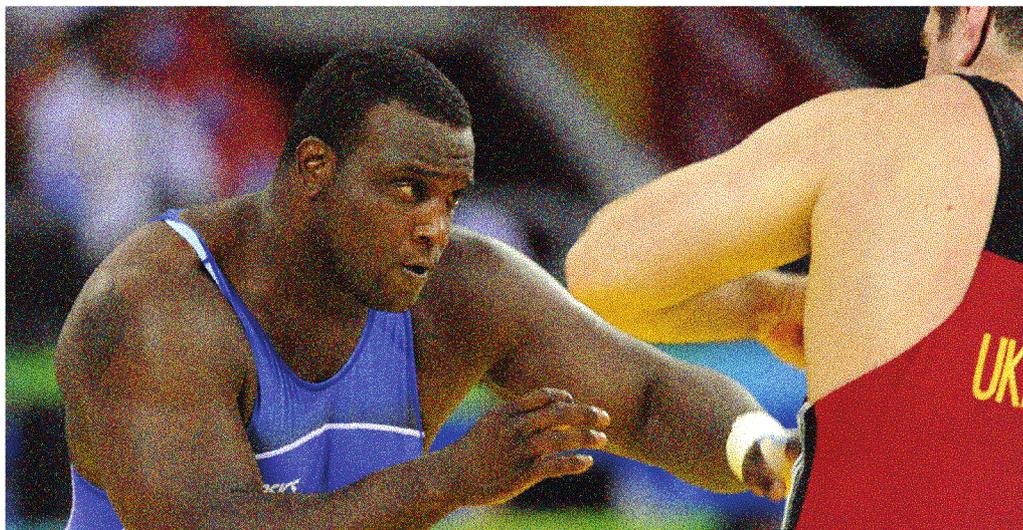
sports, including archery, volleyball, and track and field.

CPT Jonathan Harmeling, Commander of the Program, said all the logisticians

maintain their professional status. While their focus is on their athletic training, they still attend required logistics classes and perform logistics functions in the headquarters.

"If called, they are ready to deploy," Harmeling said. "An athlete may go to the Olympics and a few months later be in Afghanistan."

The road to the Olympics and Army varies for each of the athletes, as illustrated by two Greco-Roman wrestlers. SFC Dremiel Byers, a supply specialist, is a long-standing member of the Program, and it shows. Wrestling in the



SFC Dremiel Byers

heavyweight division, he has won nine U.S. National Championships, nine Armed Forces Championships, and was a member of the 2008 Olympic Team.

He is getting help this year from SPC Spenser Mango, a two-year member of the Transportation Corps. This talented athlete finished eighth in the 121-pound competition at the 2008 Olympic Games and then decided to join the Army.

"If you want to be the best, you have to train with the best," Mango said. "I came to a crossroads, and I felt like the Army was the best program for me. They welcomed me with open arms."

Byers is a big Mango fan. "He is a super troop," he said of his fellow Soldier. "He scored like a 348 on his PT test. He's just running circles through Army PT."

Whatever their road to London, Army logisticians around the world will be rooting them on.



Pursuing Patton's Pentathlon



Olympic fencers GEN George S. Patton, Jr., left, and SPC Dennis Bowsher, right.



When SPC Dennis Bowsher, of the Transportation Corps, heads to London this summer to compete in the Modern Pentathlon, he follows Army great, General George S. Patton, Jr.

In the 1912 Stockholm Olympics, Patton, then a second lieutenant, finished fifth out of 32 athletes in the inaugural running of the Modern Pentathlon.

Unlike today, when the five events are contested in one day, back then events were spread over five days. Patton placed third in the cross-country footrace, fourth in fencing, sixth in the equestrian, seventh in swimming, and twentieth in what turned out to be a controversial pistol shooting.

Patton used a .38-caliber pistol, while most competitors used a .22-caliber. Patton said some of his early shots created such large holes in the paper that later bullets passed through them, but the judges did not give him credit. Patton did not complain, saying "each man did his best and took what fortune sent like a true Soldier."

Although the U.S. has not won a medal in the sport since the 1960s, the Army has high hopes for Bowsher. "When I go to a competition, I just go there to compete well," he said.

On August 12, when Bowsher competes, he might want to remember what Patton once said: "Accept the challenges, so that you may feel the exhilaration of victory."

Energy Solutions for the Mission

The 173rd Airborne Brigade Combat Team (ABCT) holds a special place in the Army's Power and Energy community. While some units equip and train on energy capabilities and systems in the field, the 173rd ABCT incorporated the process into their overall training before deploying to Afghanistan.

For the past few months, the 173rd ABCT trained with a suite of new technologies designed to increase flexibility while reducing the sustainment burden on small tactical units. The unit learned how to set up and maintain the Army's new generator, the Advanced Medium Mobile Power Source (AMMPS), which is more reliable while using 25 percent less fuel than current generators. This means less fuel to transport across the battlefield.

The unit also trained with three systems that lighten a Soldier's load and increase mobility: Soldier Worn Integrated Power Equipment System

(SWIPES), Squad Power Manager, and Rucksack Enhanced Power Production System (REPPS).

"The least efficient way to train a Soldier is to train him when he is in theater," said COL Peter A. Newell, director of the Rapid Equipping Force (REF), which provides the equipment and training. "It was the first opportunity to actually train a unit at home-station, look at the equipment during their combat training center rotation, and actually take it into theater and put it to use."

As operations in Afghanistan continue, units like the 173rd ABCT must make critical decisions on everything from tactical movements to sustainment. That is why the REF provided specialty training through its Energy to the Edge program, which supports small tactical units operating at remote locations with suites of energy harvesting, power management, and power distribution systems.



Soldiers of the 173rd Airborne Brigade Combat Team receive training on installing a solar panel to an energy efficient generator as part of their Mission Rehearsal Exercise at the Joint Multinational Readiness Center in Hohenfels, Germany.

The 1-16th Infantry Battalion Iron Rangers went through extensive pre-deployment training and used some of this equipment in Afghanistan. This provided invaluable feedback. The 1st Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Airborne Division, which recently deployed, will receive the equipment in theater to include refresher training. Three other

units that will deploy are on schedule to receive similar training and equipment.

With each unit, the Army learns what works and what does not, thus being able to provide better solutions.

Portions courtesy of the 7th U.S. Army Joint Multinational Training Command Public Affairs Office.

Base Camp Management and Army Training

On a 25-acre site at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, a training center that focuses on creating a more self-sustaining base camp is under construction.

The Contingency Basing Integration and Technology Evaluation Center (CBITEC) will begin its pilot phase this October. The Center will evaluate technologies that reduce the need for fuel, water, and logistics to construct and operate a forward operating base. Soldiers also will train on how to manage a base camp, including power generation and distribution, water consumption, and waste treatment.

Concepts and technologies tested at CBITEC will be quickly transformed into Army requirements, if they prove to be worthwhile. This means they will be provided to Soldiers sooner.

The facility will provide industry, academia, and the military the opportunity to work together, addressing the challenges of establishing and maintaining a contingency base camp.

CBITEC is not the only center helping the Army. At Fort Devens, Mass., the Army established a similar testing ground in June of last year called the Base Camp Systems Integration Laboratory (SIL). At the SIL there are two 150-person camps; one in the current configuration and the other configured to assess new technologies. By comparing the two, the Army can determine if a product or system is value added.

Ultimately, the Army's goal with establishing CBITEC and SIL is to improve sustainability and reduce vulnerability of contingency base camps.



Digital rendering of the CBITEC

Operational Energy: Working for the Army Now

Operational Energy *n.* the energy and associated systems, information and processes required to train, move, and sustain forces and systems for military operations.

Tucked away on the ground floor of the Pentagon is a new organization called the Operational Energy Office. Part of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, G-4 (Logistics), the six-person team is responsible for synchronizing operational energy and contingency basing initiatives, planning, and business processes across the Army.

Operational energy strategies aim to lighten the Soldier's load, reduce the energy footprint in theater, and increase the use of alternative energy sources, all of which will lead to a more energy secure future.

"We must improve our energy posture," says General Raymond Odierno, Chief of Staff of the Army. "This will help enhance our combat capability in theater by reducing our logistical footprint and improving efficiencies at installations."

The Army is already achieving this by replacing individual generators with small power networks. These micro grids have been installed on bases in Afghanistan, and are expected to save millions of gallons of fuel per year. About one third of the grids incorporate 'smart' technology to optimize power production based on demand. Additionally, the Army is fielding more efficient generators called AMMPS, which stands for Advanced Medium Mobile Power Sources. They use about 25 percent less fuel than current sets in the field.

"Right now on our battlefields, about 80 percent of convoys are carrying fuel. That is a huge requirement and a huge target for the enemy," says

Lieutenant General Raymond Mason, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, G-4 (logistics). "Reducing consumption reduces that risk."

Types of Operational Energy

Operational energy focuses on Soldier, basing and vehicle power.

Soldier power is the energy used by Soldiers and small units in the field. Initiatives focus on reducing the Soldier's load and increasing their mobility and flexibility during operations.

Basing power focuses on contin-

"We must improve our energy posture."

General Raymond Odierno
Chief of Staff of the Army

gency base camps, like those in Afghanistan. These initiatives center on fuel, water, construction, and design.

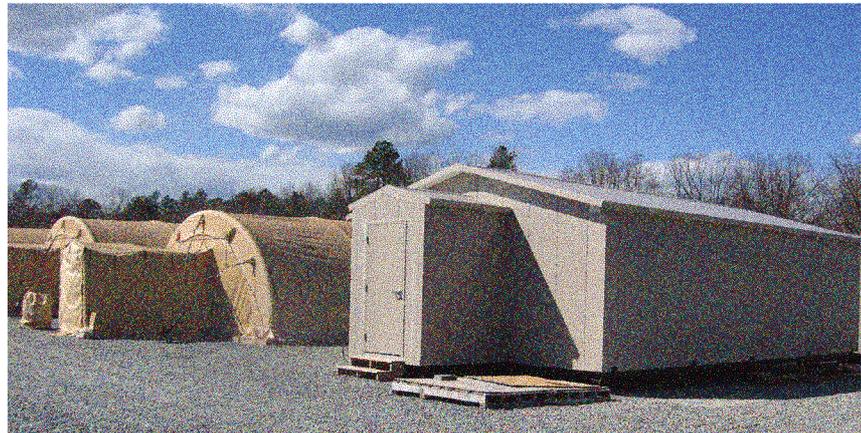
Vehicle power looks at tactical vehicles and how to improve fuel consumption.

Tactical Equipment

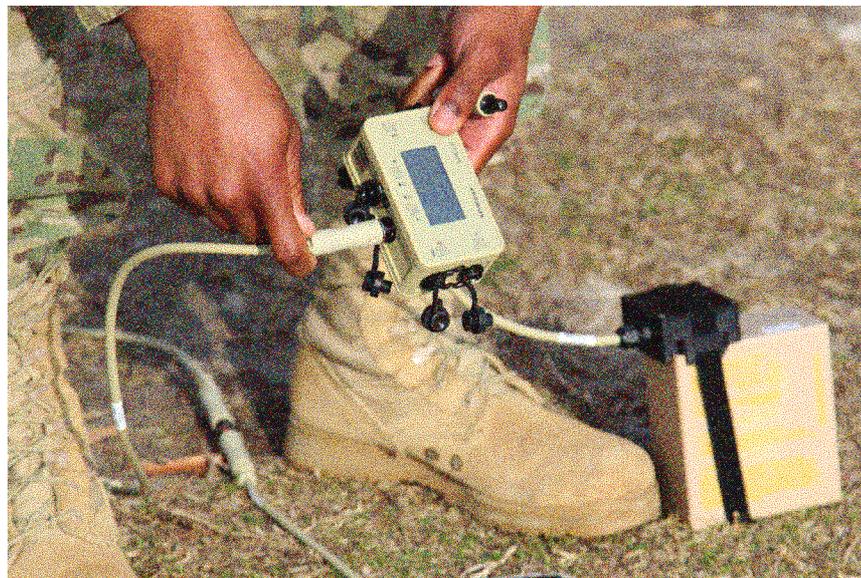
The Army is developing, testing, and fielding a great amount of energy-efficient and energy-saving equipment. Here are some examples:

The **Squad Power Manager** is a 0.9-pound energy harvesting, power management and distribution system. This small box manages and prioritizes battery usage, optimizes alternative power sources, provides alerts for power problems, and dynamically adjusts to changing mission needs. The device plugs into a solar panel, other batteries, vehicle power outlets, fuel cells, and standard wall outlets, then plugs into the device that needs power or charging.

The **Universal Battery Charger** is a compact six pound unit that charges multiple types of batteries. By using the universal battery charger, a company reduces the amount of chargers it needs by half – 24 to 12 – and cuts their total



This energy-efficient rigid walled structure is one of the items being tested for the SAGE project. While it looks like any other temporary structure, it has a higher level of insulation and tightly controlled airflow. It is equipped with an energy-efficient HVAC; programmable thermostat; LED lighting; controllable circuits that provide enhanced energy management capabilities; and metering capabilities.



The Squad Power Manager

weight by 304 pounds. It can plug into the power grid, a generator, a vehicle power adaptor, even a solar blanket to charge the requisite batteries.

The **Soldier Worn Integrated Power Equipment System (SWIPES)** is a modular power distribution system designed for use with the conformal battery. Basically it is a power system worn as part of a tactical vest. It eliminates the need to manage multiple batteries and chargers. SWIPES was selected as one of the Army's greatest inventions of 2011.



The Universal Battery Charger

The **Smart and Green Energy (SAGE) for Base Camps** project demonstrates an energy management capability to reduce fuel demand on base camps by 30-60 percent using

See **Operational Energy**

Continued on Page 6

LOGISTICS AROUND THE WORLD

VIRGINIA



MALI



ANTARCTICA



AFGHANISTAN



VIRGINIA Soldiers of the 10th Transportation Battalion load vehicles on board the Lt. Gen. William B. Bunker, a Logistic Support Vessel-4, as part of a battalion Field Training Exercise at Fort Eustis and Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek.

MALI U.S. Soldiers and Malian airmen set up a cordon as part of the air drop recovery training.

ANTARCTICA As part of Operation Deep Freeze in Antarctica, Soldiers with the 331st Transportation Company assembled a Modular Causeway System at the Pier of McMurdo, which was unstable due to rapid ice melting.

AFGHANISTAN A C-17 Globemaster releases a payload of fuel for Soldiers at Forward Operating Base Boris. The base's remote location makes aerial delivery the most efficient and effective means of resupply.

Operational Energy

Continued from Page 5

commercial-off-the-shelf conservation measures. SAGE includes smart micro grids, energy storage capabilities, solar hot water systems, and energy efficient structures.

Still in the development and testing phase, the *Advanced Thermoelectric Generator (TEG) Power Source* is a small, portable power source for use in the field to reduce Soldier load and lower Army energy costs. This piece of equipment requires no engine for a very low noise signature and has a lightweight design with modular components for easy packing and transport.

Integration into Army Culture

Operational energy is more than

equipment. It is also a state of mind – thinking as not an energy consumer but as an energy steward.

Commanders and operators should value energy as a resource and employ it as a tactical and operational enabler. Soldiers should understand the direct correlation between operational energy and Soldier risk – the higher the volume of energy used in operations, the higher the potential for casualties.

To that end, the Army is sponsoring a study through the Army Studies Program to assess the human dimensions of operational energy. Results are currently being reviewed for analysis.

Not only does an energy mindset need to be incorporated into the Army's culture, but also into how the Army does business. Policy set forth

in 2009 by the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Acquisition, Logistics and Technology ensures programs account for energy supply assurance, energy demand reduction, and energy efficiency in decision-making, as well as including the fully burdened cost of energy needed to operate the system. This is a big step for the Army in planning its energy security future.

The Army Campaign Plan for 2012, a significant annual strategy document, has, for the first time, included energy as a major objective.

In addition, the Army Posture Statement, an annual Army report to Congress, emphasizes energy security “as a prime consideration in all activities” and that access to energy “has a direct effect on national security.” The

Posture Statement calls attention to the fact that “less energy efficient systems... require more fuel, increasing the number of fuel convoys, and thus risking more lives and limiting flexibility.”

Moving Forward

As the Army moves forward with operational energy strategies and initiatives, it will drive culture change and expedite fielding of energy capabilities while maintaining the operational edge through science and technology.

By reducing the demand for energy, the Army lightens the load for Soldiers, reduces the number of resupply convoys hauling fuel to isolated locations, and increases resilience and adaptability of units and their equipment.



ORDNANCE BICENTENNIAL CHALLENGE

In honor of the Ordnance Corp's 200th birthday, test your skills on Ordnance Corps history.

- Who was the first Chief of Ordnance?
 - Decius Wadsworth
 - Samuel Hof
 - George Bomford
 - Clark LeMasters
- During the Civil War how many pounds of lead did the Ordnance Department furnish Union Soldiers?
 - 60 million
 - 70 million
 - 80 million
 - 90 million
- During World War II, how much did the Ordnance Department spend to produce ammunition, explosives and tanks?
 - \$24 billion
 - \$28 billion
 - \$34 billion
 - \$38 billion
- How many Ordnance Corps Soldiers have received the Medal of Honor?
 - 5
 - 15
 - 25
 - 35
- Who wrote the Ordnance Song, "Arms for the Love of America"?
 - Irving Berlin
 - George Gershwin
 - Francis Scott Key
 - Oscar Hammerstein
- Today, the Ordnance Corps has how many Active, Reserve, and Guard members?
 - 80,000
 - 90,000
 - 100,000
 - 110,000

Answers: 1.A 2.D 3.C 4.B 5.A 6.C

LOG STRONG WORD SEARCH

S	O	L	A	R	P	O	W	E	R	Q	W	C	D	F	H	N	A	A	A
B	O	C	A	L	K	A	L	I	N	E	V	U	R	J	P	L	E	G	T
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E	L	N	U	Q	C	G	B	P	O	O	B	A	T	T	E	R	I	E	S
R	C	A	Q	I	F	E	H	R	T	V	V	B	S	K	S	O	U	Y	P
G	R	G	F	G	W	M	2	C	S	H	N	I	K	Z	C	D	F	Q	P
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- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 9V | Convoy | Generator | SAGE |
| AA | Culture | JP8 | Savings |
| AAA | Decisive | Kinetic | Solar Power |
| Agility | E2E | Lithium | Soldier Power |
| Alkaline | Educate | Mobility | Strategies |
| Basing | Efficient | Operational Energy | SWIPES |
| Batteries | Energy Manager | REF | Vehicles |
| Charger | Fuel | REPPS | Watts |

LOG STRONG DIFFERENCES

Can you spot the 10 differences between these two pictures?



1. Hook color; 2. Lever on right side is moved; 3. Green bag moved; 4. Bracket on Soldier's helmet is missing; 5. Soldier is facing in the opposite direction; 6. Soldier's uniform is ACU pattern; 7. Extra hole in base of chassis; 8. Extra flange on back of shovel; 9. Exhaust pipe is missing cap; 10. Extra hose pipe on shovel

The Long Gray Line Adds Shade of Green

The U.S. Military Academy at West Point hosts a famous Corps of Cadets and is quickly becoming renowned for a core of another kind – their core curriculum, as the institution infuses energy education into its coursework.

Cadets who begin this summer will receive initial exposure to energy security topics and challenges within courses like chemistry, math and information technology. Exposure will lead to application the following year in math, physics, environmental engineering, economics, and political science courses. The various disciplines will approach the same energy goals with different ‘eyes’ and integrate the goals into the coursework.

For example, cadets will be able to take simple equations on diesel fuel combustion from a chemistry class to their math class, where they can apply modeling process and ma-

trix algebra to balance a more realistic combustion reaction. Whether it’s a study on reverse osmosis water purification units or understanding energy needs on a forward operating base, faculty will connect disciplines wherever applicable to promote knowledge transfer.

Already cadets are working on projects that relate to energy security like the Department of Civil and Mechanical Engineering’s Generator Waste Heat recycle project and the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science’s intelligent power management project.

Projects like this and integration of the curriculum helps USMA achieve its goal to develop leaders of character who are able to use multiple disciplines to make better decisions regarding energy demand, efficiency, alternate sources, and accountability.

Energy informed decisions are part of the cadet’s life



Cadets take a class in the Science Center.

as soon as they enter Cadet Basic Training. Each company is assigned an energy cadet officer. The cadet’s first summer is organized around a Forward Operating Base concept with continual missions that typify current Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) battle arrangements, to include opportunities to explore energy issues from a leadership perspective.

During the summer training, cadet leaders from platoon and up make real decisions with regard to resource limitations and energy constraints. This holds the cadet leadership

responsible for energy-related decisions they may encounter during real missions.

In April 2011, USMA was selected as a Net Zero pilot installation for energy. The goal is to produce as much energy on site as is used over the course of a year. The synergy between energy curriculum and the goal created an opportunity for a very broad energy focus.

Dedicated alumni who are part of the Army’s energy community work with USMA to strengthen and shape the energy curriculum. Two of

these alumni include Richard Kidd (USMA ’86), Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Energy and Sustainability, and COL Paul Roege (USMA ’79), Chief of Operational Energy for the Department of the Army.

As the Army moves forward in its energy endeavors, USMA is in step, ensuring future leaders have the requisite skills, knowledge, and perspective to use energy in the most effective and efficient way to succeed in the mission. *Portions courtesy of West Point Public Affairs.*

Ordnance Corps Turns 200

The Ordnance Corps, so rich in Army history, turns 200 on Monday, May 14, and on tap next week are a myriad of activities to mark the milestone.

Organized at the dawn of the War of 1812, the Ordnance Corps armed a million Union Soldiers in the Civil War; built the Arsenal of Democracy to win World War II; supported the largest armored assault in American history in Operation Desert Storm; and battled a new enemy — improvised explosive devices — in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Several bicentennial events take place during Ordnance Week, from May 16-18, at the Ordnance Corps’ new campus at Fort Lee, Va. Many will be carried live

over the Internet, so the Ordnance Soldiers around the world can watch.

At many of the events, the Army plans to not only celebrate the past, but to look at the future, and where the Ordnance Corps is heading.

Here’s what is planned:

Wednesday, May 16: Ordnance leadership will discuss the state of the Ordnance Corps and Ordnance Campaign Plan. Also, 12 individuals will be inducted into the Ordnance Hall of Fame, and the campus’s new Recovery Range will be dedicated to honor Harry M. “Bulldog” Downer, who served the Ordnance Corps for 40 years.

Thursday, May 17: Several professional development sessions will be held, and the campus’s new Parade Field will be dedicated to honor MAJ Hulon B. Whittington, the only Ordnance Soldier to receive the Medal of Honor during World War II.

Friday, May 18: Participants will golf in a tournament during the day and attend a formal 200th Ordnance Birthday Ball in the evening.

Organizers are also putting together a bicentennial video, with ‘shout outs’ sent from across the Army on what 200 years of Ordnance Corps history, traditions, and service means.

Join the Ordnance Celebration

You can participate in the 200th Ordnance Corps anniversary. Several events will be carried on SKN Live. Visit the Ordnance Corps website for a schedule and details.

<http://www.goordnance.army.mil/odweek>

