



Arnold E. Kahnert Papers

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Arnold E. Kahner
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The Old Guard

Sunday August 18, 1968
Arnold E. Kabiner Ret
USA 3-31-1950, Age 47 Born 1-7-1906
"Historian" Veterans Association 3rd US
Infantry (The Old Guard) 1966-1968
Senior Vice Commander 1964-1967.
Color Guard 1957-1968.
5621-26th Ave So, Mpls 17 Minnesota
Phone NO: 721-1280, Married 1937
Son: Born 7-8-1938 Ft Snelling, USA.
Hospital Entry 10:10 AM, 3rd Floor
Captain A. Myers MD. Col 116.97.

The Old Guard

HISTORY OF THE THIRD

INFANTRY REGIMENT



The Old Guard

HERALDRY

(AG Ltr 424.5 Coat of Arms 10 January 1921)

Arms within a bordure of the United States, a hill vert crowned with battlements gules on a field argent. On a chief azure three crosses patee of the field. Encircling the escutcheon an infantry officer's full dress belt (para 2, Special Regulation 42, 1917), with plate in chief proper inscribed with the motto "Noli Me Tangere" in base, and in chief "3d Infantry, 1784," all sable. The escutcheon and belt to be displayed in front of an old-pattern bayonet and drum major's baton from the Mexican War crossed in saltire proper.

Crest on a wreath argent and azure an infantry officer's cocked hat of 1784 with white plume proper.

DESCRIPTION

The charge on the shield symbolizes the distinguished service rendered by the regiment during the Mexican War. At Cerro Gordo, the 3d and 7th Infantry Regiments carried the heights of Telegrafo Hill, the key to the enemy position, at bayonet point. At Churubusco the 3d Infantry was in the column which assaulted the citadel. The regiment also took part in the attack on the citadel of Chapultepec and was one of the first to enter the city of Mexico. It will be noted that the hill, battlements, and field on the shield are in Mexican colors.

The "Chief" commemorates the Civil War where the regiment served in Sykes' Division, the badge of which was a white maltese cross. Three of these crosses are used to denote the regiment's numerical designation.

The baton was made from the flag staff which stood in front of the Cathedral in the Grand Plaza in Mexico City at the time of its capture. This baton represents the Chapultepec Baton and is used as one of the supports of the shield together with the Mexican War bayonet.

The motto "Noli Me Tangere" is a derivative of the Revolutionary motto "Don't Tread On Me," and literally means "No One Dare Touch Me," "Do Not Touch Me," or more commonly, "Touch Me Not."

The 3d Infantry is the only regiment in the Army which is permitted to use the shield of the United States as a part of its coat-of-arms. This is a unique recognition by the Department of the Army for the service which the oldest infantry regiment of the Army has rendered.

HISTORY

The history of the 3d United States Infantry mirrors the growth and development of our Nation. Its flags have flown valiantly in virtually every war the Nation has waged and 39 well-earned Battle Streamers attest to its magnificent record of bravery in action.

Older than the Constitution, the 3d Infantry has borne on its roll the names of men who fought with Washington at Valley Forge and Yorktown. It has furnished the Nation with a President, and many statesmen and soldiers of note.

The 3d Infantry traces its lineage to the First American Regiment organized under the authority of a "Resolve" of the Continental Congress of 1784, as a measure of protection for the young Nation following the demobilization of the Revolutionary Army. Its complement of officers and men was made up chiefly of those who had seen service in the Revolution.

The muskets of the regiment saw their first engagement in 1794, when, under the command of General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, they defeated the Indians at the battle of Fort Recovery. It was not until 1815, however, that the regiment finally became known as the 3d Infantry. This

was accomplished by the consolidation of the 1st, 5th, 17th, 19th, and 28th Infantry Regiments, each having played an important part in the War of 1812.

There were three fronts in the war: the North, the Atlantic Coast, and the Gulf Coast. The 3d Infantry's first organized units fought in the campaigns of the Northern Front.

For the next 11 years the 3d Infantry was stationed along the Great Lakes, garrisoning many frontier forts. Late in 1826 while at Camp Miller, Missouri, the 3d Infantry erected the post now known as Jefferson Barracks, and the following year moved up the Missouri River and constructed Fort Leavenworth, named in honor of the 3d Infantry's Commanding Officer. Thirteen years of frontier duty followed in what are now the States of Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

In 1840 the 3d Infantry saw arduous duty in the Indian Wars, gaining a large part of the credit for ending the second Seminole Campaign in Florida. In 1843 it returned to Jefferson Barracks, but 2 years later was again on the move—this time to Texas as a part of the Army of Observation under the command of General Zachary Taylor, formerly a major in the 3d Infantry, and later President of the United States.

In 1847 there followed the war with Mexico, in which the 3d Infantry distinguished itself by valiant action not exceeded by any other regiment. Organization Day, celebrated by the unit each year on 21 September, commemorates the battle of Monterey in which the Regiment led the assault and capture of this strategic fort.

Because of its gallant and vital part in the campaign resulting in the capture of Mexico City, particularly because of its success in storming the heavily defended heights of Chapultepec with fixed bayonets, the 3d Infantry was accorded the honor of marching at the head of the column when the victorious army made its triumphant entry into the city. As the 3d Infantry approached, General Winfield

Scott removed his hat and, turning to the members of his staff, said, "Gentlemen, take off your hats to the Old Guard of the Army." It is as the "Old Guard" that the Regiment has been known and honored throughout the army since that time.

From Mexico the unit went back to frontier warfare, first in Texas, then in New Mexico, and for 10 years battled the Apache and Navajo Indians.

Back in Texas in 1860, the Regiment prepared to return to the North when the clouds of the Civil War lowered in 1861. From Texas to New York the unit travelled by transport, and five companies arrived in time to participate in the first battle of Bull Run. The 3d Infantry, according to General McDowell, "by its gallant conduct, unflinching steadiness, and perfect order in covering the flight of the panic-stricken army, saved the Union." The 3d Infantry took part in many battles of the Army of the Potomac, and, although reduced in strength to about 200 officers and men, was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox.

Scarcely had the Civil War ended when the 3d Infantry was again on the frontier in Kansas, where the Indian tribes had taken advantage of the war to commit depredations. From 1874 to 1877 it was on duty in Missouri and Pennsylvania to quell riots against the civil government. Then came 10 more years of Indian warfare on the Montana Frontier.

In 1888 the 3d Infantry was ordered to its home station, Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Thus, the unit began a lengthy association with the Twin Cities, being stationed at Fort Snelling at various times until the outbreak of World War II.

The years of comparative quiet were ended in 1898 by the outbreak of war with Spain, and the battle-ready unit was one of the first regiments ordered to Cuba. The "Old Guard" participated in every important engagement until returning to its home station in September, 1898.

At Leech Lake, Minnesota, the following month, Old Guardsmen were again locked in conflict with an old foe in

the final battle against the Indians in the United States.

In January 1899 the 3d Infantry left Fort Snelling en route to the Philippine Islands by way of New York. There, for 3 years, it saw strenuous service in the "Philippine Insurrection."

After this campaign The Old Guard spent 2 years at Fort Thomas and other stations in the Midwest, and then went to Alaska in June, 1904. When the Regiment returned to the United States in 1906, it was stationed at Fort George Wright and other stations in that vicinity until 1909, when it was again sent to the Philippines. It saw little fighting this time but was engaged in constructing roads, marking trails, building telephone lines, and making some sections habitable.

Orders came to return to the States in 1912. The 3d Infantry settled down to 4 years of duty at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, New York. In 1916 the unit was ordered to the Mexican Border. Here, although it gained little glory, it performed necessary security missions along the Mexican border during the First World War.

In 1920 the 3d Infantry left Texas for Camp Sherman, Ohio, and in July, 1921, left there for its home station, Fort Snelling. It marched all the way, 940 miles, reaching home in an early November snowstorm. Soon, however, the weather was forgotten in the warm welcome extended by old friends. Here the unit remained, training large contingents of civilians, Organized Reserves, National Guard Units, and college students. By 1939 over 10,000 of these college students became Reserve Officers, a great contribution toward the future safety and welfare of our country. The entire unit next participated in extensive peacetime maneuvers as a part of the Sixth Division. On 13 January 1941, part of the 3d Infantry left the States for foreign duty to occupy a strategic outpost—Newfoundland.

The unit remained in Newfoundland until September, 1943. After its return to the United States, it was stationed at vari-

ous parts of the country until 8 March 1945, when the unit departed from Boston for the campaign in Europe.

Late in March of 1945 the 3d Infantry, along with the 159th Infantry, was attached to the 106th Division, which had borne the brunt of the German counteroffensive ("Battle of the Bulge"). The 3d Infantry was further assigned as a reserve element for the 66th Division, which was holding the Germans in check in the St. Nazaire area. Plans were being formulated to relieve the 66th with the 3d, but orders were issued directing the 3d Infantry, as a part of the 106th Division, to move to Germany.

The 106th Infantry Division, composed of the 3d, 424th, and 159th Regiments, raced across Germany corralling thousands of prisoners in the final drive to victory against the Axis Powers. Approximately 1,500,000 prisoners of war passed through the processing centers, of which the 3d Infantry was responsible for a large portion. It was an important and sensitive mission receiving, processing, interrogating, and discharging the hoards of vanquished German soldiers.

Following the German surrender, the 3d Infantry was deactivated in Germany on 20 November 1946 and remained in an inactive status until 6 April 1948, when the unit was reactivated at an impressive ceremony on the U.S. Capitol Plaza. During the ceremony the colors were presented to the Regiment by Major General Hobart R. Gay, then Commanding General of the Military District of Washington.

The 3d Infantry was reorganized with the First Battalion and Regimental Headquarters located at Fort Myer, Virginia, and the Second Battalion at Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C.

In keeping with its esteemed tradition and glory, The Old Guard was given the vital assignment of guarding the heart of our land, the Nation's Capital. Simultaneously, the 3d Infantry became the Army's official ceremonial unit in the Washington, D.C., area.

In addition to maintaining a constant state of readiness to provide security for the Nation's Capital, some of the new

duties assumed by The Old Guard were: serving as personal escort to Presidents of the United States; marching as lead element in Inaugural, Armed Forces, and other parades; guarding the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; planning, coordinating and executing State Funerals and conducting military funerals in Arlington National Cemetery; participating in wreath-laying ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier; participating in arrival and departure ceremonies for American and foreign dignitaries; and performing in various military drills and pageants.

One of the most important obligations of the 3d Infantry is to render the best possible impression of the United States Army to the American public and to national and international dignitaries. Consequently, the standards of conduct and appearance in The Old Guard are of the highest level, and each individual soldier is conscious of the fact that he represents not only the Army, but his Nation.

On 1 July 1957 a reorganization of the 3d Infantry was effected, based upon the Pentomic concept, which converted battalions to battle groups and eliminated active regimental organizations as such. As a result of the reorganization, the Regiment was consolidated and designated the 1st Battle Group, 3d Infantry. The Battle Group was located at Fort Myer, Virginia, with the exception of Company A, which was stationed at Fort McNair, Washington, D.C. The missions of the unit remained unchanged.

The Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps was activated on 28 March 1960, to provide music for the 1st Battle Group, 3d Infantry (The Old Guard) at ceremonial functions. The Corps' colorful costumes are exact reproductions of Revolutionary War Uniforms, and the tunes which they play are taken from authentic music of that period. The Corps also is noted for its use of the colonial drill as formulated in 1779 by Baron Friederich Wilhelm von Steuben, the Prussian General who trained George Washington's soldiers.

On Organization Day, 21 September 1960, Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States, visited the 3d

Infantry at Fort Myer. He observed the Fife and Drum Corps' presentation of colonial music and drill and the intricate maneuvers of the United States Army Drill Team. The men of the 3d Infantry then passed in review for their Commander-in-Chief. The highlight of the Corps' many activities was their appearance in the Inaugural Parade and at the Inaugural Ball in 1961 for the late President John F. Kennedy.

On 13 January 1961 an old tradition of military pageants was revived at the Fort Myer gymnasium with the performance of "PRELUDE TO TAPS" by the 3d Infantry and the United States Army Band. The colorful military pageant featured the "History of the Stars and Stripes," a story of state and national flags depicting the evolution of "Old Glory"; the celebrated Fife and Drum Corps; the United States Army Drill Team, which performed intricate rifle and drill maneuvers with fixed bayonets; a Ranger demonstration of rugged hand to hand combat; "The Army Story," an act which traces the entire history of today's modern Army; "Muskets in Motion," an exhibition of coordinated rifle drill set to music; and the inspiring music of the United States Army Band and Chorus. The performance that year was so successful that it has become another tradition with The Old Guard and is staged every year in conjunction with the Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington, D.C.

On 20 September 1963 the 3d Infantry was reorganized into a reinforced Battalion, according to a new concept, ROAD, a reorganization of Army Divisions developed by the Department of the Army. The missions of the 1st Battalion (Reinforced), 3d Infantry (The Old Guard) remained basically unchanged.

With the reorganization of the Battle Group into a Battalion, the custodianship of regimental trophies, battle streamers and historical mementos passed to the control of the 1st Battalion (Reinf), 3d Infantry (The Old Guard). Some of these trophies, as well as pictorial exhibits showing the history of the unit, are on display at 3d Infantry Headquarters, Fort Myer, Virginia.

In order to accomplish effectively its dual mission of ceremonies and combat proficiency, The Old Guard constantly emphasizes perfection in its training program. Many hours are spent each month on field training alone. A great deal of stress is placed on subjects such as troop leading procedures, tactical formations, day and night patrolling, offensive and defensive tactics, land navigation and domestic emergency training. In addition to instruction and the practical application of these subjects at Fort Myer, each year the entire unit qualifies with basic infantry weapons at Camp Pickett, Virginia, and Fort Meade, Maryland.

Annually, field training culminates at Camp A. P. Hill, Virginia, where squad, platoon, and company tactical proficiency is tested on a progressive scale. Each company conducts squad training and each individual squad is evaluated through a standard Army Training Test. In a similar manner, platoon and company training tests are conducted. Thus, The Old Guard maintains a constant state of combat readiness.

The bulk of the ceremonial training for newly assigned soldiers is conducted during an individual's first 3 months with The Old Guard. Ceremonial proficiency is gained by emphasizing posture, appearance, the manual of arms and marching. Once these are perfected, an individual constantly improves by actual performance in the many ceremonies in which he is required to participate. During the period 1 September 1963 to 1 September 1964, The Old Guard conducted 8,120 separate ceremonies. These functions varied in scope from the State Funerals for Presidents John F. Kennedy, Herbert C. Hoover, and General of the Army Douglas MacArthur to simple wreath-laying ceremonies in Arlington National Cemetery.

To Honor Guard Company of The Old Guard is entrusted the singular honor of providing a select detail of sentinels to maintain an eternal vigil at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery. Night and day, regardless of weather conditions, the finest examples of

America's fighting men are placed on public view. Each sentry takes his appointed turn to pace the narrow mat before America's shrine to the Unknowns . . . symbol of those who have fallen in defense of our Nation.

APPENDIX

CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF THE OLD GUARD

COLONIAL COSTUMES

At many parades and ceremonies of The Old Guard, the color team wears the uniforms of the original 3d Infantry. These blue and white uniforms are exact replicas of the uniform worn by the enlisted men of the Regiment when organized in 1784. The purpose of the old uniform is to recall to the minds of every member of the unit the long and honorable history of the 3d Infantry.

THE BUFF STICKS

The 3d Infantry became known throughout the Army as the "Buff Sticks" commencing with a period shortly after the War of 1812. The reason for this being that soldiers used buff sticks (a strip of wood with a piece of leather or other buffing material fastened to it) to polish the buttons on their uniforms. The name was originally applied to one soldier whose equipment was in exceptionally bright and excellent condition. Gradually this designation came to be applied to the entire unit because of its soldierly appearance at all times.

KNAPSACK STRAP

It is further related that the soldiers of the 1st Sub-Legion, being proud of their colors, took every occasion to display them and so distinguish their members from members of other units of the Army. One of the methods used was to weave straps of rawhide (natural buff color) into the broad

black shoulder straps of the knapsack which formed part of the equipment at that time. The present distinctive insignia of the 3d Infantry, the "Buff Strap" worn on the left shoulder of the coat, is a direct descendant of that old custom of the 1st Sub-Legion. The insignia is a strap of black leather one-half inch in width with a strip of buff leather one-fourth inch in width woven into it in such a manner that two lengths of the buff leather, each $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, appear in front of the shoulder.

ORGANIZATION DAY

Among its many campaigns, the 3d Infantry received particular commendation for its role in the Mexican War. The 3d Infantry colors were seen in the vanguard of General Winfield Scott's Army from the initial battle at Palo Alto to the final capitulation of the Mexican forces in Mexico City. From events which occurred during the war, many regimental traditions sprang up to be continued to the present day.

A fierce battle lasting three days was fought early in the war at Monterey, with the 3d Infantry emerging victorious. In that period of lull and rest that follows any contest, the officers and men decided to celebrate annually an Organization Day on the 21st of September, the date of the battle of Monterey. Still celebrated today as a day of rest, Organization Day is a sort of birthday celebration even though 3 June 1784 is the actual birthday of the 3d Infantry.

CHAPULTEPEC BATON

This baton was made of wood from the original flagstaff which in 1847 stood in front of the cathedral in the Grand Plaza in Mexico City. The head and ferrule are made of native Mexican silver. The baton was presented to the 3d Infantry in 1848 by Brigadier General Persifer F. Smith, its Division Commander, to commemorate the part the unit took in the capture of the city, and especially the successful bayonet assault it made upon the fortress of Chapultepec.

On 10 April 1952, President Truman presented a baton to the Regiment. The baton was fashioned from 136-year-old white pine used in the construction of the White House after the destruction of the mansion by the British during the War of 1812. The new baton commemorated the long service of the 3d Infantry in the Army as well as the years spent in the Washington area as the Guard for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the Honor Guard for the President, and the Honor Guard at other official ceremonies and functions. In recognition of this, the baton was named "The Presidential Baton" by members of the Regiment and is presently displayed in the 3d Infantry Headquarters.

WHY WE MARCH IN REVIEW WITH BAYONETS FIXED

On 18 April 1847 the 3d Infantry, leading the Army under General Winfield Scott on the march from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, came in sight of the enemy strongly posted on the heights of Cerro Gordo. The 3d Infantry, under command of Captain Alexander, with the 7th Infantry on its left and the 1st Artillery (serving as Infantry) in support, was detailed to capture the position. It was carried by a brilliant charge of which General Scott made special mention.

"The style of execution which I had pleasure to witness was most brilliant and decisive," he said. "The brigade ascended the long and difficult slope without shelter and under tremendous fire of artillery and muskets with the utmost steadiness, reaching the breastwork, drove the enemy from there, planted the colors of the 3d and 7th Infantries and the 1st Artillery—the enemy's flag still flying—and after some minutes of sharp firing finished the conquest with the bayonet." In 1922 the 3d Infantry was granted permission from the War Department to "Pass in Review" with bayonets fixed in commemoration of that charge. This colorful tradition has been a conspicuous feature of the 3d Infantry to this day.

BATTLE HONORS OF THE 3D INFANTRY REGIMENT

INDIAN CAMPAIGNS OF 1794

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place and Unit</i>	<i>Honor</i>
30 June 1794	Fort Recovery, Ohio (1st Sub-Legion)	Miami
20 August 1794	Fallen Timbers, Ohio (1st Sub-Legion)	

WAR OF 1812

28 April to 9 May 1813	Siege of Fort Meigs on the Maumee River, Ohio	Canada
6 June 1813	Stony Creek, Upper Canada	
1-2 November 1813	French Creek, New York	
1 August to 16 September 1814	Siege and assault of Fort Erie	
17 September 1814	Sortie from Fort Erie	
15 October 1814	Chippewa, Upper Can- ada (not Battle of Chippewa)	
19 October 1814	Cook Mills, Upper Canada	
5 July 1814	Chippewa, Upper Canada	Chippewa
25 July 1814	Lundy's Lane, Upper Canada	Lundy's Lane

MEXICAN WAR

8 May 1846	Palo Alto, Texas	Palo Alto
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<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Honor</i>
9 May 1846	Resaca de la Palma, Texas	Resaca de la Palma
21-23 September 1846	Monterey, Mexico	Monterey
9-28 March 1847	Vera Cruz, Mexico	Vera Cruz
17-18 April 1847	Cerro Gordo, Mexico	Cerro Gordo
18-20 August 1847	Contreras, Mexico	Contreras
18-20 August 1847	Cherubusco, Mexico	Cherubusco
13 September 1847	Chapultepec and City of Mexico	Chapultepec

THE CIVIL WAR

25 April 1861	Surrender at Saluria Lavaca Bay, Texas	Texas, 1861
21 July 1861	Bull Run, Virginia	Bull Run
22-23 November 1861	Bombardment Confed- erate Lines about Pensacola, Florida	
1 January 1862	Fort Pickens, Florida	Florida, 1861-62
9-12 May 1862	Fort Pickens, Florida	
5 April to 4 May 1862	Siege of Yorktown, Virginia	Peninsula
27 June 1862	Gaines Mill, Virginia	
30 June to 2 July 1862	Malvern Hill, Virginia	
29-30 August 1862	Groveton and Bull Run, Virginia	Manassas
16-17 September 1862	Antietam, Maryland	Antietam
11-15 December 1862	Fredericksburg, Virginia	Fredericks- burg
1-3 May 1863	Chancellorsville, Virginia	Chancellors- ville

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Honor</i>
1-3 July 1863	Gettysburg, Pennsylvania	Gettysburg
7 November 1863	Rappahannock Station, Virginia	Virginia, 1863
26 November 1863	Mine Run Campaign, Virginia	
8-9 April 1865	Appomattox Court House, Virginia	Appomattox

INDIAN CAMPAIGNS, 1840 TO 1888

October 1840 to March 1843	Florida	Seminole War (1840- 1843)
20 March 1856 to 30 April 1860	27 engagements in New Mexico	New Mexico 1856, 1857, 1858, 1860
25 December 1868	Wichita Mountains, North Fork Red River, Indian Territory	Comanches
11 June 1870	Camp Supply, Indian Territory	
2 June 1871	Fort Larned, Kansas	
5 November 1887	Crow Agency, Montana	Montana, 1887

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

22 June to 17 July 1898	Santiago, Cuba	Santiago
1 July 1898	El Caney, Cuba	
1-3 July 1898	San Juan Hill, Cuba	
25 March 1899	Malabon, P.I.	
31 March 1899	Malolos, P.I.	Malolos
22 April 1899	Novaliches, P.I.	
29 April to 1 May 1899	San Rafael, P.I.	

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Honor</i>
2 May 1899	Baliang, P.I.	
4 May 1899	Maasin, P.I.	San Isidro
17 May 1899	San Isidro, P.I.	
23 May 1899	San Ildefonso, P.I.	
23 May 1899	Maasin, P.I.	
4 December 1899	Dinalupijan, P.I.	
5 December 1899	Orani, P.I.	Luzon, 1899, 1900
11 June 1900	Balubad, P.I.	
27 November to 27 December 1911	Jolo, P.I.	Jolo

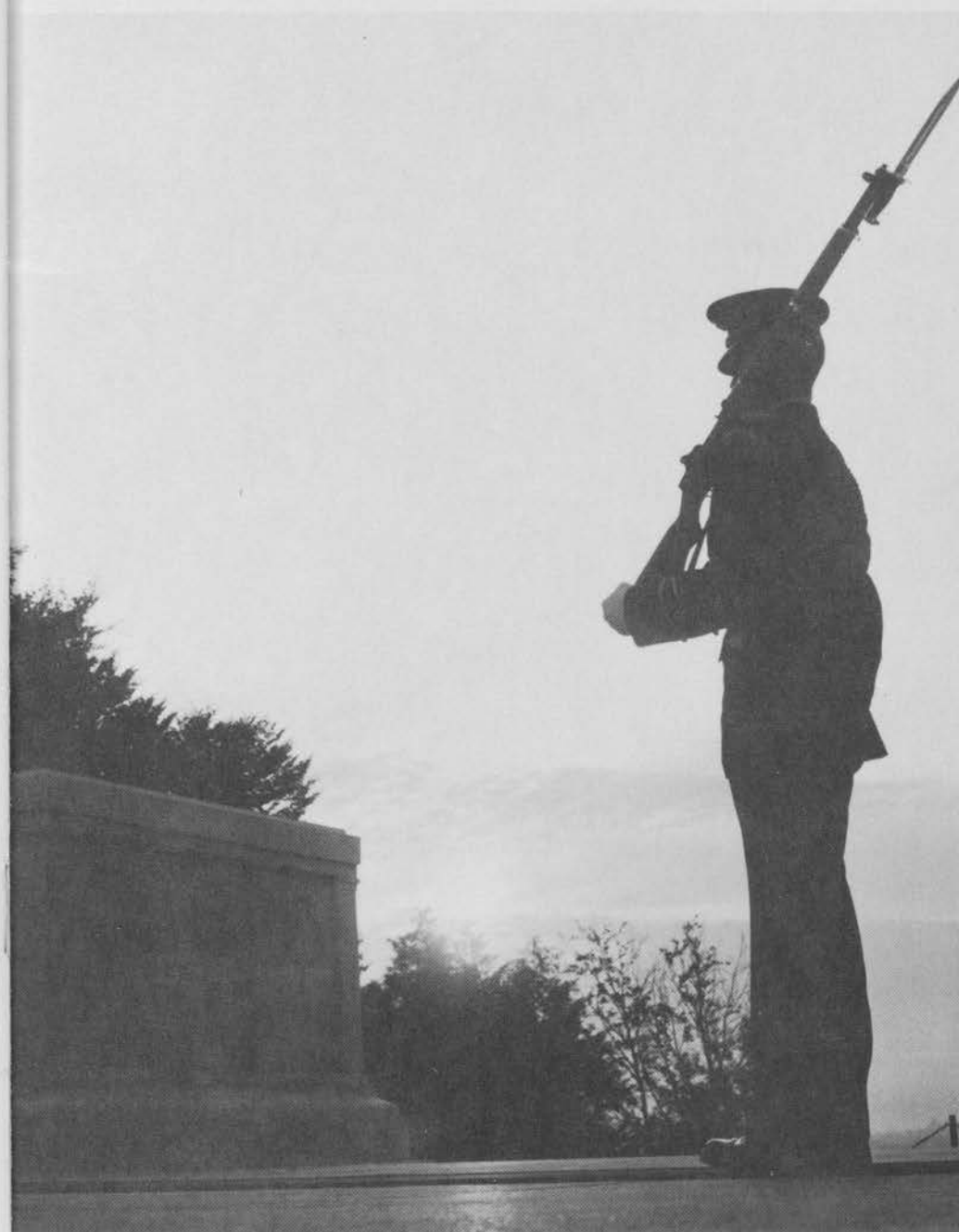
WORLD WAR II

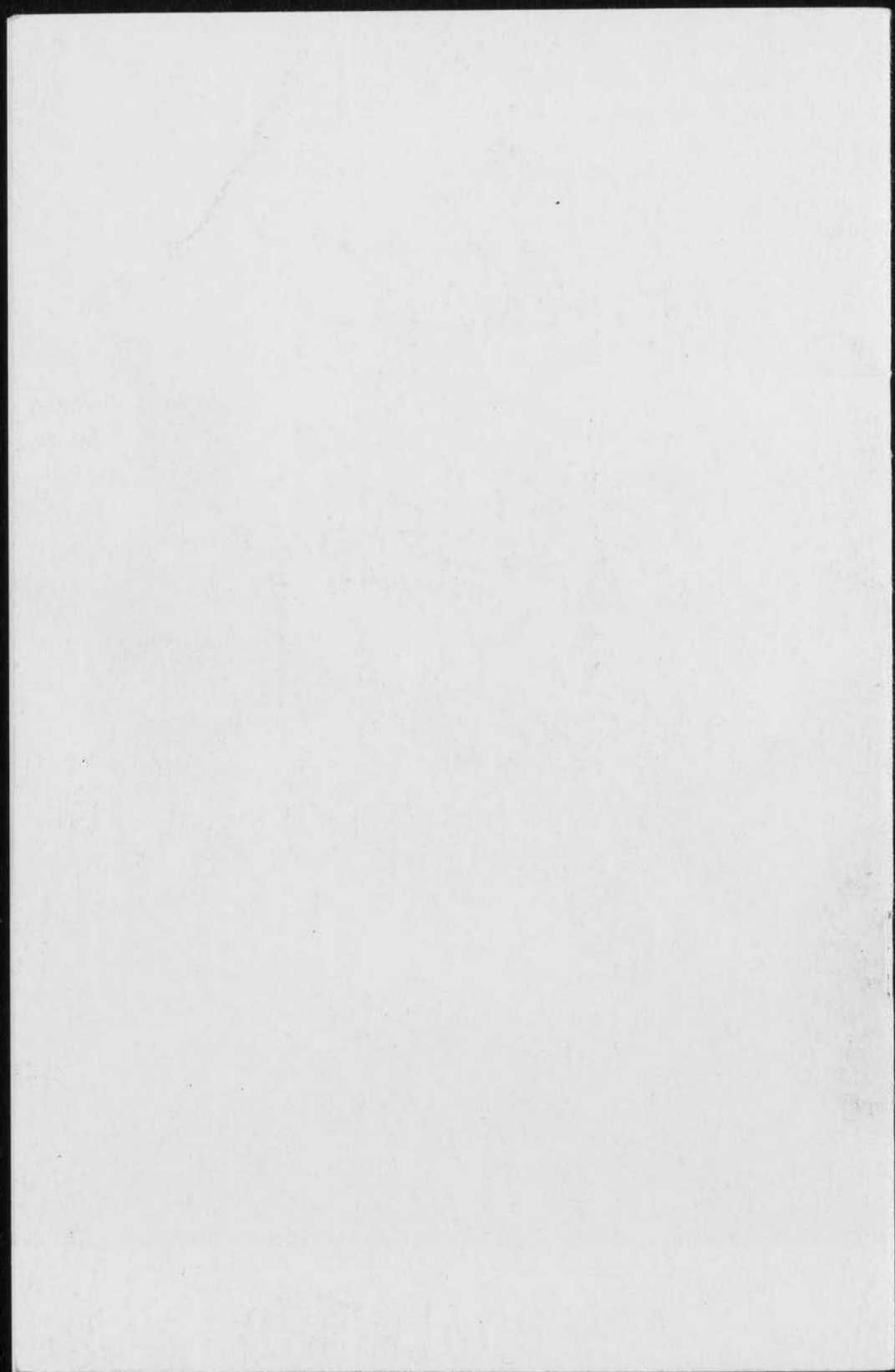
13 January 1941 to 21 Septem- ber 1943	Newfoundland	WWII American Theater (No In- scription)
6-10 April 1945	France	Northern France

REGIMENTAL COMMANDERS

1784-1790	Brig. Gen. Josiah Harmar
1790-1803	Col. John F. Hamtramck
1803-1808	Col. Thomas Hunt
1808-1815	Col. Jacob Kingsbury
1815-1818	Col. John Miller
1818-1821	Col. Joseph Lee Smith
1821-1825	Col. Ninian Pinkney
1825-1834	Col. Henry Leavenworth
1834-1852	Col. James B. Many
1840-1848	Maj. Gen. Ethan A. Hitchcock
1852-1855	Col. Thomas Stanford
1855-1861	Col. Benjamin L. E. Bonneville
1861-1862	Col. Charles F. Smith
1862-1869	Col. William Hoffman
1869-1871	Col. G. W. Getty

1871-1879	Col. DeLancey Floyd-Jones
1879-1888	Col. John R. Brooke
1888-1895	Col. Edwin C. Mason
1895-1903	Col. John H. Page
1903-1904	Col. H. L. Haskell
1904-1910	Col. T. C. Woodbury
1910-1914	Col. Henry Kirby
1914-1915	Col. William A. Mann
1915-1917	Col. Robert L. Hirst
1917-1918	Col. Frederick R. Day
1918-1919	Col. Gustave A. Wieser
1919-1921	Col. Paul Gidding
1921-1923	Col. A. W. Bjornstad
1923-1924	Col. E. M. Norton
1924-1925	Col. W. R. Sample
1925-1928	Col. W. E. Welsh
1928-1931	Col. Walter C. Sweeney
1931-1932	Col. David L. Stone
1932-1934	Col. Charles J. Nelson
1934-1936	Col. John Randolph
1936-1937	Col. Charles F. Thompson
1937-1939	Col. Martin C. Shallenberger
1939-1940	Col. Maurice D. Welty
1940-1943	Col. Paul H. Brown
1943-1944	Col. Paul N. Starlings
1944-1945	Col. John S. Moore
1945-1946	Col. Herbert Vander Heide
1948-1948	Col. Jesse B. Matlack
1948-1950	Col. James V. Cole
1950-1952	Col. William W. Jenna
1952-1954	Col. Dennis M. Moore
1954-1955	Col. Robert L. Cook
1955-1956	Col. Fielder P. Greer
1956-1958	Col. Mark F. Brennan
1958-1960	Col. Christopher W. Chaney
1960-1962	Col. Richard M. Lee
1962-1963	Col. John W. Gorn
1963-1964	Lt. Col. Richard E. Cross
1964-	Col. Joseph B. Conmy, Jr.





THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER
Honor Guard Company, 3d Infantry (The Old Guard)
Fort Myer, Virginia 22211

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier marks the resting place for the unknown soldiers of three wars. Beneath the massive marble rock set before the Memorial Amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery lies the Unknown Soldier of World War I, and on each side of his tomb, to the head, is a white marble cap set flush in the grey granite of the plaza. Beneath these caps rest the Unknown Soldiers of World War II and the Korean War.

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was completed and uncovered for public view on April 9, 1932. The marble of the simply-designed monument was mined in Colorado and taken to Vermont where rough shaping was done. The fine carving was completed after it was placed in Arlington. The austere design of the Tomb is relieved by Doric pilasters at the corners and on the sides. On the panel to the front, facing Washington, D.C., and the Potomac River, is a composition of three relief figures commemorating the spirit of the Allies in World War I. Other symbolic figures decorate the Tomb, and on the side facing the Amphitheater is carved this inscription:

HERE RESTS IN
HONORED GLORY
AN AMERICAN
SOLDIER
KNOWN BUT TO GOD

On Memorial Day in 1921, by a Resolution of Congress, an unknown soldier was exhumed from each of four cemeteries in France. The soldiers were placed in identical caskets and assembled at Chalons sur Marne. Then, on October 24, Sergeant Edward F. Younger, wounded in combat and highly decorated for valor, selected the Unknown Soldier of World War I by placing a spray of white roses on one of the caskets. The three remaining

unknowns were interred in the Meuse Argonne Cemetery. The Unknown Soldier was then brought back to the United States to rest in state in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol until Armistice Day. On November 11, 1921, he was interred before the Memorial Amphitheater in Arlington National Cemetery.

On August 3, 1956, President Eisenhower signed a bill to select and pay tribute to the unknowns of World War II and Korea. Two unknowns of World War II, one from the European Theater and one from the Pacific Theater, were placed in identical caskets and taken aboard the USS Canberra, a guided missile cruiser resting off the Virginia Capes. Hospitalman First Class William R. Charette, the Navy's only active enlisted holder of the Medal of Honor, selected the Unknown of World War II. The remaining casket received a solemn burial at sea. The Korean War Unknown was selected by Master Sergeant Ned Lyle, United States Army, from four unknown Americans who had died fighting that war.

The Unknowns of the two wars were brought to the Rotunda of the United States Capitol on May 27, 1958, to rest in state until the next day, Memorial Day. That day they were carried by Caisson to the Arlington National Cemetery Memorial Amphitheater, behind the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, where President Eisenhower awarded to each the Medal of Honor. The Unknowns of Korea and World War II were then interred in the plaza beside their unknown comrade of World War I.

Sentinels at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the finest soldiers of the American Army, are carefully screened from throughout the 3d Infantry (The Old Guard), the Army's elite ceremonial and security unit stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia, and Fort Lesley J. McNair, Washington, D.C. They set the example of perfection for their soldier comrades in the true spirit of the 3d Infantry motto, *Noli Me Tangere* (Touch Me Not).

An Old Guard soldier seeking the honor of serving as a sentinel at the Tomb must be an American citizen of high moral character with no record of civilian or military convictions. He must stand from six feet to six feet four inches tall and be of slender build and impeccable military bearing. He must possess unwavering perseverance and a dedicated attitude. If these prerequisites are met, and if a vacancy exists in the Guard, the soldier undergoes an intensive four week training program. In the Tomb Guard quarters beneath the Amphitheater and adjacent to the Tomb, he learns the proper posture, the precise rifle movements, and the exact timing, deportment, and marching step of the sentinels.

After many hours of practice the prospective sentinel learns to cross the sixty-three foot walkway at a special quick step in exactly 21 steps, and then to smartly face the Tomb for 21 seconds before retracing his steps across his post. The 21 steps and the 21-second pause are symbolic of the 21-gun salute, the highest honor, rendered only to a head of state. As a symbol against trespassers on this sacred ground, the Tomb Guard always carries his rifle on the shoulder away from the Tomb.

A Tomb Guard is immaculate in appearance. His ceremonial blue uniform is expertly tailored, his brass highly polished, his shoes brilliantly shined, his hair cut every third day. When the soldier proves equal to these standards and has mastered the precision drill, the Commanding Officer of the 3d Infantry (The Old Guard) awards him the Tomb Guard badge, and the soldier becomes a member of the Guard.

The Guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is organized into three reliefs, each relief consisting of a sergeant and four sentinels. Each relief is on duty for 24 hours and then off for 48 hours, during which time the sentinels participate in the normal training of an Infantry soldier.

It is only under exceptional circumstances that a Tomb Guard is permitted to speak or otherwise alter his silent, rigidly prescribed bearing. He will issue a warning if anyone attempts to enter the restricted area around the Tomb, but first he must halt and bring his rifle to Port Arms. The resulting slap of his hands against the rifle stock is normally sufficient warning to any trespasser.

The Guard post is manned 24 hours a day, and the Changing of the Guard takes place every hour on the hour when the cemetery is open to the public, and every two hours at other times. With snap and precision, without the pomp of music or needless words, the old sentinel is relieved, the new sentinel assumes the post, and the Guard carries on.

Further information regarding The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier can be obtained from The Old Guard Public Information Office, Fort Myer, Va., ph. 525-2700, ext. 65115.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY DRILL TEAM

Since its founding in 1957, the United States Army Drill Team has thrilled thousands of visiting tourists and heads of state in our Nation's Capital. The drill team has also made many appearances on nationwide television and has performed before thousands of spectators throughout various cities in the United States.

The members of the 25-man team possess qualities of strength, dexterity and coordination. These highly trained soldiers practice long, exhausting hours with 1903 Springfield rifles affixed with chrome bayonets. After four to six months of demanding drill, the fledgling candidates become participating members.

Their drill exhibitions and demonstrations with the 10½ pound weapon are watched with suspenseful silence followed by relieved applause after the successful completion of complex maneuvers.

Probably the most spectacular of their maneuvers is the rifle toss. Without breaking cadence, team members toss their bayoneted rifles to each other while executing difficult formation changes. Often a rifle is tossed 15 feet high and 25 feet to the rear over the heads of the team and is caught by another team member without a break in step. In another maneuver, the drill master stands in the center of the formation surrounded by 4 soloists who toss their weapons with "disciplined abandon."

Other demonstrations that are perhaps less spectacular but still highly demanding in skill are the formation movements. Marching at a cadence of 140 steps per minute while executing the manual of arms in unison, the drill team continuously changes its alignment, moves in many directions, and ultimately returns to its original formation. All these

"MORE"

2-2-2-2

movements require perfect timing, since they are executed without the aid of musical cues.

The United States Army Drill Team is composed of selected volunteers from Honor Guard Company of the Army's 1st Battalion (Reinf), 3d Infantry (The Old Guard) located at historic Fort Myer.

Since the drill team is a part of Honor Guard Company, a candidate must also meet the rigid requirements of the company which (among other things) includes: immaculate appearance and bearing, an unblemished military record, be of slender build, and be six feet or over in height.

The 3d Infantry is the Army's official ceremonial unit in the Washington, D.C. area. In this capacity, the unit participates in arrival and departure ceremonies for visiting dignitaries, provides sentinels at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and presents pageants and military shows at such historic localities as Mount Vernon and the Washington Monument.

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PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
1ST BATTALION (REINF), 3D INFANTRY (THE OLD GUARD)
FORT MYER, VIRGINIA 22211

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8, SECTION II

Jan 31, 1950

The attention of all concerned is directed to paragraph 84, Compilation of orders which requires the preparation of historical records and histories of organizations.

Upon application to The Adjutant General of the Army, specific information that may be of record in the War Department or other sources from which it may be obtained, will be furnished for the preparation of such histories and when copies of the histories are received in the War Department if the manuscript contains complete references to the authorities used for material statements, obvious errors or omissions will be corrected or supplied.

With the above-mentioned history as a basis, and for the purpose of promoting esprit de corps throughout the military service, commanding officers are hereby required to have delivered to their commands, on appropriate occasions, interesting talks on their organizations, in which there will be set forth the principal historical events with which the organizations have been connected since their inception.

As soon as an appropriate formal occasion arises, an explanation of the organization's history will be made to all new men joining and they will be shown in what manner they are expected to carry on organizational traditions.

Effort should be made to obtain photographs of officers and enlisted men who distinguished themselves in an organization or who have since been distinguished by promotion or otherwise, to perpetuate the memory and deeds of such persons.

There will be prepared in each company or similar organization a brief chronological history or calendar, in which will be noted the days which are the anniversaries of dates on which any of the present or past members of the company distinguished themselves. On especially appropriate days the company commander or other commissioned officer of the company will read to the company a brief outline of the event for which the day is commemorated in its history.

The commanding officer of each regiment, or other separate unit similarly organized, will select a day in the calendar year, which will be designated as regimental or unit Organization Day. This should be preferably a day noteworthy on account of some event in the history of the organization. It will be observed as a holiday by that regiment or organization for the purpose of commemorating the history and traditions of the organization and engaging in such suitable ceremonies as the organization commanders may prescribe. Addresses on selected day will be reported officially to The Adjutant General of the Army. As far as practicable on that day all military duty for the organization concerned will be suspended. If it falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday, the day after or the day preceding will be designated as the official day.

The following are suggested as a basis of a program for observing Organization Day.

- a. General assembly of the organization.
- b. Reading of citations and official commendatory orders or other commendations.
- c. An address embodying a brief history of the organization and noting conspicuous events participated in by the organization.
- d. Address by the commanding officer, the spirit of the

"The Old Guard"

MARCHING SONG OF THE THIRD U. S. INFANTRY

Lyrics by Lieutenant ROY A. CARTER
Music by Warrant Officer CARL DILLON

Tempo: Marcia

The first system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff.

The second system of musical notation, continuing the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the treble staff.

See that reg-iment with col-ors fly-ing high? See those sturdy dough-boys proud-ly march-ing
It has fought from Can-a-da to quaint old Mon-te-rey, with Pa-lo Al-to, Buc-na Vis-ta both fought on the
Nine-ty-eight we went to war just as in days of old; at El Ca-ney we joined the fray a-gainst the Spaniard

The third system of musical notation, continuing the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the treble staff.

That's the old-est reg-iment that Un-cle Sam can claim; It was first com-mand-ed by "Mad"
at Ap-po-mat-tox Court House where they fought to save the day; That the Union and old Glo-ry
hold, in Cu-ba and the Philip-pines and Por-to-Ri-co too. we fought them and we taught them and we

Chorus

The fourth system of musical notation, continuing the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the treble staff.

Anth-o-n-y Wayne, See the van-guard of the Old Guard; the Old Guard's
might hold sway, civ-il-ized them too.

The fifth system of musical notation, continuing the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the treble staff.

on pa-rade, Hear the bu-gle call sound to one and all;

The sixth system of musical notation, continuing the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the treble staff.

see the sa-bres bare when that com-mand goes through the air; See the how-it-zers and the

The seventh system of musical notation, continuing the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the treble staff.

mi-trail-leuse, known for their gal-lant-ry - - - That's the Old Guard.

The eighth system of musical notation, continuing the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the treble staff. The system ends with a double bar line and the word 'Fine'.

that's the Old Guard the Old Third In-fant-ry. In Fine

THE EAU CLAIRE LEADER.

EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1931.

Manila Newspaper of 1900 Gives History of Third Infantry During War with Spain

(NOTE: A copy of the Manila Times dated May 21, 1900, brought to this office by a veteran of the Third Infantry, U. S. Army, gives an interesting story of the activities of that famous regiment, now at Fort Snelling, during the stirring days of the Spanish-American War, the Leach Lake, Minn., Indian troubles, and the Philippines Insurrection. The history given in the 31-year-old newspaper is reproduced below exactly as it appeared in the Manila Times, with the exception of corrections of a few minor errors in the original. Many veterans of the Spanish-American and Philippines conflicts reside in this region to whom this review will prove of interest. Among the Eau Claire veterans of the Third Infantry who served in regiment during the period covered by the regiment are the following:

Ole B. Olson, Company B
Edward Apel, Company E
George Ballerud, Company H
Henry B. Olson, Company I
William Eckenberger, Company K
All the above are members of Camp 27, United Spanish War Veterans, Eau Claire.)

REVIEW OF THE THIRD UNITED STATES INFANTRY

The Oldest Regiment in the Eighth Army Corps, its Original Organization Dating Back to September, 1792.

Since the Outbreak of the Spanish-American War the Regiment Has Seen Duty in Cuba, Leach Lake, Minn., and the Philippines.

Have Been in Many Important Engagements in Luzon and have Some Big Captures of Arms and Ammunition to Their Credit.

The 3rd U. S. Infantry is the oldest regiment in the 8th Army Corps, its original organization dating back to Sept. 4th, 1792, when it was organized under an act of March 5th, 1792, and was known as the 3rd Legion of Infantry. During the many reorganizations of the army which has taken place since, it has always held its identity, and has a record in the wars of the nation, of which its present members may well be proud.

At the outbreak of the Spanish American war the regiment was stationed at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, when it received orders to proceed to the south and left Fort Snelling on April 19th, 1898, for Mobile, Alabama, arriving there on 21st, being assigned to the 4th Army Corps, went into camp at Mobile where it remained until June 3rd, when accompanied by the 20th U. S. Infantry, the two regiments as a brigade under General Bates were ordered to Tampa, Florida, and embarked on the transport Breakwater, arriving at Port Tampa, June 6th, remaining on the transport until the 13th when the 5th A. C. sailed for Cuba. The regiment disembarked at Baigira, Cuba, June 22nd and 23rd and on the 24th marched to Siboney.

On July 1st the regiment left Siboney at 8 a. m. marched to General Shafter's headquarters, remaining there till 9 a. m. when it was ordered into action at El Caney, and marching as rapidly as possible through the jungle reached El Caney at 1 p. m. moving into position under a heavy fire, Companies "A" and "D" forming in firing line on the parapet of a captured Spanish fort, receiving a heavy fire from the enemy in a black house in the village and also from a force concealed in a ravine to the right and front of their position.

through the outlying district, and escorting daily the supply trains from Malolos to Baliuag a distance of twelve miles. The duty was arduous and dangerous as Baliuag and the surrounding towns were a hot bed of insurrection, filled with those who are adepts at playing the Amigo, trio of holding men on outpost, attacking supply trains, and waylaying small parties for the purpose of butchering them. Information was received on August 13th that the insurgents were concentrating for an attack on Baliuag, and scouting parties were sent out from both Quingua and Baliuag, the party from Quingua being attacked and driven back with one man wounded. The following day 14th Col. Page with six companies of the 3rd accompanied by Troop 'K' 4th U. S. Cavalry, and one gun of Battery G, 3rd U. S. artillery moved down the river to attack a force of about 800 insurgents while Companies 'B' and 'D' moved up from Quingua to attack at the same time.

The river had to be forded, and being swollen by heavy rains, and swift, several men were swept off their feet and down the swift current, Private Max Jackson Co. C. and Corporal Peter Larson Co. 'G' being drowned. The field piece being unable to cross was sent down on the north bank. The command struck the enemy at Bintow, the engagement lasting one hour and twenty minutes when the enemy were completely routed and fled from the field in disorder. During the engagement Private Charles Crooks, Co. F was killed.

At nearly the same time a body of insurgents made an attack on Baliuag but were repulsed by Company I on outpost, without casualties.

During the remainder of the month attacks on the outposts were of almost nightly occurrence, but were repulsed without casualties to the regiment. Captain S. W. Cooke, with five companies, made a reconnaissance to Pullan, but did not discover any insurgents. A few days later Captain W. C. Butter with five companies made a reconnaissance to San Rafael, capturing sixteen prisoners, five rifles and 300 rounds of ammunition.

On Oct. 1, Captain Cooke with the 2nd Battalion, left Baliuag and marched to San Fernando, taking station there.

On November 24th Captain W. C. Butter with Companies I, K and L, and one gun of Battery G, 3rd Artillery, started on a reconnaissance in the direction of San Miguel, encountering the enemy at Maasin and driving them from their position then marched to San Ildefonso, where a large force of the enemy was found strongly protected in an old Spanish earthwork. They were attacked and after a fight of nearly two hours were driven out. Lieut. Maxwell Keyes was instantly killed while leading the scouts in the advance, and one private was wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown; 29 prisoners were taken and the object of the expedition having been attained, the command returned to Baliuag.

The 2nd Battalion, stationed at San Fernando, left there Nov. 1, and took station with battalion headquarters and Companies F and G at Guagua, E at Santa Rita and H at Bacolor, and on the 9th Captain McRae with Companies E and F made a reconnaissance to Lubao, finding and dispersing a large body of insurgents at that place and on the 24th, Captain McRae, with the battalion, made an expedition to Florida Blanca and Forac, marching 28 miles and returning. The second battalion under Captain McRae has done much towards putting an end to hostilities by way of capturing arms and ammunition, as he holds the record for capturing arms in the district, while E Company, Captain McRae's company, holds the record for any one company.

On December 4th, Companies A, B and C, under Captain Williams, were members of an expedition under Colonel Hood of the 16th Infantry from Baliuag to Blac-na Bato which lasted until the 8th. They participated in engagements at San Ildefonso and Maasin, without casualties, marched to San Miguel thence to Blacna Bato examining the surrounding country and returned to Baliuag. The report of Col. Hood shows that this battalion did its full share of the work accomplished by the expedition.

On Dec. 18th the regiment, in compliance with General Field Orders No. 52, 1st Division 8th Army Corps, to relieve the 16th Infantry from duty guarding the Manila and Dagupan Railroad, left Baliuag for Quingua where they were joined by Cos. B and D and then proceeded to the various stations along the road from Caloocan to San Fernando, guarding and patrolling the railroad,

In January 1899 the regiment received orders to proceed to the Philippine Islands, and left Fort Snelling Jan. 30th, arriving in New York City Feb. 2nd, embarked on the U. S. A. T. Sherman which sailed the following day by way of Suez canal and the regiment arrived in Manila March 22, disembarked on the 23rd and went into camp on the Luneta.

The 2nd Battalion Cos. E, F, G and M, Captain Cooke commanding, were ordered to report to Brigadier General Wheaton at Caloocan, where they arrived at 8 a. m. on the 25th forming part of the support of the 2nd Oregon Volunteers and the 22nd U. S. Infantry, Co. E and M were ordered into the firing line and joined in the charge with the 2nd Oregon on the enemy's trenches and Cos. F and G joined the firing line of the 22nd Infantry. The casualties of the battalion for March 25th were 5 killed, Corp. Martin Cummings, Co. M, and Privates John Ingham and Nels Nelson, Co. G Thomas P. Morris and Willard J. Merrill, Co. M, and 14 wounded one of which, Corp. William H. Heberling Co. G, died the same day.

On March 25th the third battalion Cos. A, H, I and K, Captain Hannay commanding, reported to Brig.-Gen. Hughes for police and patrol duty during the night in the city of Manila, returning to camp the following day when both battalions, 1st and 3rd, under Col. Page, were ordered to the front proceeded to Caloocan, where the 2nd Battalion joined and the entire regiment marched to near Malinta, reporting to General Wheaton. The regiment participated in the campaign to Malolos. On the night of March 30, while camped about three miles from Malolos B Company under Captain Williams, was sent to reconnoitre a thick bamboo jungle on the left flank, and was fired on by the enemy wounding one man, when the enemy hastily withdrew without bringing on an engagement. March 31 the regiment was in support of the Kansas and Montana regiments during the attack and capture of Malolos, suffering from the fire of the enemy during the entire engagement, having one corporal and two privates wounded. The regiment returned to Caloocan April 1, occupying the line of trenches from Caloocan to La-Loma Church until April 20, when Companies A, C, F, G, H, K, L and M under command of Captain Hannay joined the expedition under General Lawton to the northern provinces.

On the 22d they had an engagement at Novaliches, and on the 29th struck the enemy in force at San Rique, and drove them from their position. The casualties of the regiment were one officer, Lieutenant Charles C. Todd, and two privates wounded. Other engagements were had at Maasin, San Idefonso and San Miguel. The expedition moved against Baliuag, where they encountered the enemy May 1st, but were soon in possession of the town, with but two men wounded. On May 4th the regiment marched to Maasin and on the 16th continued the advance to San Miguel, where they were joined by Companies E and I, which left Caloocan May 8th and proceeded by rail to Calumpit, thence marching to San Miguel.

The regiment received orders on the 23rd to take station at Baliuag, and leaving the division, marched south to San Idefonso where the enemy was encountered in strong force, being well entrenched. The entire regiment was engaged from 7:45 a. m. until near 10 a. m. when the enemy retreated toward Maasin, on the Baliuag road and took up an entrenched position at Maasin, endeavoring to flank the command as it came up, but were driven out of their position and retreated towards Baliuag, an almost continual fight being kept up to within one and one half miles from Baliuag when they dispersed, breaking into small bands, the regiment arriving at Baliuag at 8 p. m. Casualties during the day, were 2 killed, Corporal Ashel E. Pipes and Private Guy L. Whitlock of M Company and 14 wounded, among them being Lieut. John C. McArthur of A Co.

Company C under Lieut. James T. Moore, made a reconnoissance from Baliuag on May 26th and were attacked by a considerable force of the enemy at Quingua about four miles northeast of Baliuag at 6 p. m. The company held its position behind rice ridges for about two hours, until reinforcements arrived from Baliuag when the enemy was soon silenced. The company had two men wounded, one private, Charles G. Gamble fatally.

On May 29th, headquarters, band and Companies B and D proceeded by rail from Caloocan to Malolos, marching from there to Quingua, where the two companies were stationed, headquarters and the band proceeding to Baliuag. During the months of June and July the regiment performed outpost duty and made almost daily reconnoissances.

STATEMENT OF SAVINGS ACCOUNT EARNINGS

Dear Saver:

We appreciate the opportunity to serve you and are pleased that your savings are providing you with additional income. By regular additions to your account, you can increase your financial security and enjoy continued earnings in the future. For the calendar year 1969, paid or credited to this account, your savings earned the indicated dollar amount.

EARNINGS

TAX IDENTIFYING NUMBER

10.05

99 01 1 162307

SGT ARNOLD E KAHNERT OR
ALICE O KAHNERT TRUSTEE
5621 26TH AV SO
MPLS MN 55417

TWIN CITY FEDERAL
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
801 MARQUETTE AVENUE
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55402

Savings Account No

Social Security No

KEEP THIS SUBSTITUTE 1099 FOR YOUR TAX RECORDS

Do Not Attach to Income Tax Form. If Identifying Number Is Not Shown, Please Furnish in Writing.

1969 CALENDAR YEAR EARNED AMOUNTS OF \$10 OR MORE, REPORTED AS INTEREST ON U.S. INFORMATION RETURN **1099**

TYPEWRITTEN TO-DAY 16 MARCH, FRIDAY, 1967. AT THE USA RES,
CENTER BLDG 501, BLDG 1943, Fort Snelling, Minnesota. BACK OF VETS
HOSPITAL MPLS, MINN. PROPERTY OF

ARNOLD E KAHNERT SENIOR VICE COMMANDER VETERANS ASSOCIATION
3rd US INFANTRY. (THE OLD GUARD) RETIRED UNITED STATES ARMY
31 MARCH 1950. AGE 44, BORN, JANUARY 7, 1906, KAUKAUNA, WISC.

MARRIED OCT 1937, SON ROBERT ARNOLD KAHNERT BORN JULY
8TH, 1938, FORT SNELLING USA HOSPITAL, MINNESOTA, (FRIDAY) AM.

COMPLETE HISTORY OF FORT SNELLING, MINN, AND THE 3RD
INFANTRY WAS GIVEN TO ME ARNOLD E KAHNERT IN 1963, BY JUDGE
HELLA, PARKS COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

COLONEL FLOYD ELLER, MPLS MINN, RETIREE MADE THIS
POSSIBLE, THANK YOU COLONE BLOYD ELLER, MPLS, MINNESOTA.

ARNOLD KAHNERT ENLISTED 21-JUNE 1926 to 20 JUNE 1929.
RETIRED 31 MARCH 1950 AGE 44, MARRIED OCTOBER 3 1937 to Miss
ALICE ANDERSON, STARBUCK, MINNESOTA, HOME. MARRIED IN MPLS,
MINNESOTA, HENNEPIN COUNTY, ARNOLD AGE 32, ALICE AGE 27. BORN
28 AUGUST 1910, NEUHOLM, NORTH DAKOTA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNITED STATES ARMY
THE CHIEF OF STAFF

29 June 1968

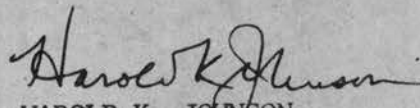
Dear Sergeant Kahnert:

Thank you for your recent letter requesting material on my service with the 3d Infantry to add to your historical collection and inclosing the photograph taken during my visit at Fort Snelling in 1966.

While I served at the beginning of my career with "The Old Guard," I have no especially noteworthy information concerning that tour. Inclosed is the photograph you requested and a copy of my biography. Sergeant Major Palmer of the 3d Infantry is sending you 50 copies of the pamphlet, "History of the 3d Infantry."

I have fond memories of my assignment with "The Old Guard" and am proud to have joined all those who have served with that distinguished unit.

Most sincerely,



HAROLD K. JOHNSON
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

First Sergeant Arnold E. Kahnert, USA-Ret.
5621 26th Avenue, South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55417



BIOGRAPHY

UNITED STATES ARMY
OFFICE, CHIEF OF INFORMATION • DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

GENERAL HAROLD K. JOHNSON

Harold K. Johnson was born in Bowesmont North Dakota, on 22 February 1912. He was graduated from high school in Grafton, North Dakota, in 1929, and from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, in 1933 as a second lieutenant of Infantry.

General Johnson's service includes a tour of duty with the 3rd (Old Guard) Infantry Regiment at Fort Snelling, Minnesota; the 28th Infantry at Fort Niagara, New York; and the 57th Infantry, Philippine Scouts, at Fort McKinley, Philippine Islands. Upon the fall of Bataan in April 1942, he participated in the death march from Bataan and later was imprisoned by the Japanese at Camp O'Donnell, Camp Cabanatuan, and Bilibid Prison in the Philippine Islands.

He was moved to Japan from the Philippine Islands in the winter of 1944-45 after the Americans had landed on Leyte. The ships on which he was moved were twice subjected to air attack by allied aircraft. In April 1945, he was moved from Japan to Korea, where he was liberated by the 7th Division when they made their occupational landing in Inchon on 8 September 1945.

Upon his return to the United States, he attended the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and served for two years on the faculty. After attending the Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk, Virginia, he commanded the 3rd Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment stationed at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

He took the 1st Provisional Infantry Battalion to Korea in August 1950, where he joined the 1st Cavalry Division in the defense of the Pusan Perimeter, later participating in the pursuit to the north, the encounter with the Chinese in late 1950, and the subsequent withdrawal to South Korea. During this period, he commanded both the 5th and 8th Cavalry Regiments of the 1st Cavalry Division.

In February 1951, he joined the I Corps in Korea where he served until October 1951 as Assistant Chief of Staff, G3.

Upon his return to the United States, he was assigned to the Office of the Chief of the Army Field Forces at Fort Monroe, Virginia. He attended The National War College, graduating with the Class of 1953. He then was assigned to the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, of the Department of the Army, where he served as Chief of the Joint War Plans Branch, Assistant Chief of Plans Division, and as G3 Executive Officer until his departure for Fort Carson, Colorado, in January 1956 to serve as Assistant Division Commander of the 8th Infantry Division. The division gyroscoped to Germany in the late summer and fall of 1956. After serving 20 months as Assistant Division Commander, 8th Division, he was assigned to Seventh Army Headquarters in Stuttgart-Vaihingen as Chief of Staff. Then, in April 1959, he was moved to Headquarters, United States Army, Europe, as Assistant Chief of Staff, G3. In December 1959, he was assigned as Chief of Staff of the Central Army Group,

NATO Headquarters concerned with planning for the employment of French, German, and United States troop operations in Central Europe in peacetime and for the control of these forces in the event of an armed conflict. In August 1960 he returned to the United States and assumed the position of Commandant, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he served until February 1963. Upon reassignment to the Army General Staff in Washington, D. C., he served successively as Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations and as Acting Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, and was appointed Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations on 1 July 1963. In the latter two positions he also served as the Army Operations Deputy, Joint Chiefs of Staff, in which capacity he, in conjunction with the other Service Operations Deputies, acted on matters for the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

He was appointed Chief of Staff of the United States Army on 3 July 1964, the 24th in line of succession since the inauguration of the Army General Staff in 1903, and the youngest Chief of Staff since General MacArthur.

General Johnson has been awarded the Combat Infantryman's Badge with Star, the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit with three Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Bronze Star Medal. He is also the recipient of decorations from Brazil, the Philippines, Venezuela, Thailand, and Korea.

PERSONAL DATA

Date and Place of Birth - 22 February 1912, Bowesmont, North Dakota
Parents - Deceased
Marriage - Date: 13 April 1935
Wife: Dorothy Rennix of Aberdeen, South Dakota
Children: Harold K., Jr.
Ellen Kay (married to Captain James C. Kern, USA)
Robert James
Official Home Address: Box 225, Pembina, North Dakota

EDUCATION

The United States Military Academy - 1933
The Infantry School - Regular Infantry Officers Advanced Course - 1938
The Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth - General Staff Course - 1947
The Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk, Virginia - 1950
The National War College - 1953

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF PROMOTIONS

	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Regular</u>
Second Lieutenant		13 June 1933
First Lieutenant		13 June 1936
Captain	9 September 1940	13 June 1943
Major	19 December 1941	15 July 1948
Lieutenant Colonel	7 April 1942	28 July 1950
Colonel	2 September 1945	
Lieutenant Colonel	1 May 1946	
Colonel	30 December 1950	1 February 1956
Brigadier General	1 January 1956	21 June 1960
Major General	1 October 1959	1 April 1963
Lieutenant General	1 July 1963	
General	3 July 1964	

CITATIONS AND DECORATIONS

Distinguished Service Cross
Distinguished Service Medal
Legion of Merit (with three Oak Leaf Clusters)
Bronze Star Medal
Combat Infantryman's Badge with Star
Distinguished Unit Citation (with two Oak Leaf Clusters)
Presidential Unit Citation (Philippine Islands)
Presidential Unit Citation (Republic of Korea)
Legion of Honor, Rank of Officer (France)
Order of Military Merit, Degree of Grand Official (Brazil)
Legion of Honor, Degree of Commander (Philippines)
Cross of the Venezuelan Ground Forces, First Class (Venezuela)
Knight Grand Cross of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant (Thailand)
Ulchi Distinguished Military Service Medal (Korea)
Order of Military Merit Taeguk (Korea)
White Cross for Military Merit and Greatest Grade (Spain)
National Order, Second Class (Republic of Vietnam)

HONORARY DEGREES

Hon. Doctor of Laws, Yankton College, Yankton, S. D. (9 June 1963)
Hon. Doctor of Education, Park College, Parkville, Mo. (18 Dec 1962)
Hon. Doctor of Laws, Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill. (8 June 1965)
Hon. Doctor of Humanities, North Dakota State University, Fargo, N. D. (15 Dec 1966)
Hon. Doctor of Laws, PMC Colleges, Chester, Pennsylvania (26 May 1968)
Hon. Doctor of Science, Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont (1 June 1968)
Hon. Doctor of Laws, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio (3 June 1968)

PERSONAL BACKGROUND MATERIAL

Civic Activities

In 1945 he joined Crescent Lodge No. 11, AF&AM, Grafton, North Dakota, and has maintained his affiliation with that Masonic Lodge. The 33rd Defree was conferred on 22 October 1965.

He has been active in the Protestant Men of the Chapel and is a past President of the Organization in Europe.

General Johnson has been active for years in Boy Scout Activities. He received the Silver Beaver Award on 8 February 1962 and the Silver Buffalo on 13 April 1967.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ASSIGNMENTS

	<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>
Regimental S3, 57th Infantry (Philippine Scouts)	1941	1942
Commanding Officer, 3d Battalion, 57th Infantry (Philippine Scouts)	1942	
Prisoner of War	Apr 42	Sep 45
Ground Force School Tour	Feb 46	Jul 46
Student, Command & General Staff College	Aug 46	Jul 47
Instructor, Command & General Staff College	Jul 47	Aug 49
Student, Armed Forces Staff College	Aug 49	Feb 50
Commanding Officer, 3d Battalion, 7th Infantry	Feb 50	Aug 50
Commanding Officer, 1st Provisional Infantry Battalion	Aug 50	Sep 50
Commanding Officer, 3d Battalion, 8th Cavalry, Far East Command	Sep 50	Oct 50
Commanding Officer, 5th Cavalry Regiment, Far East Command	Oct 50	Dec 50
Commanding Officer, 8th Cavalry Regiment, Far East Command	Dec 50	Feb 51
Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, I Corps, Far East Command	Feb 51	Oct 51
Staff Officer, G3 Division, Office of the Chief of Army Field Forces	Dec 51	Aug 52
Student, The National War College	Aug 52	Jun 53
Chief, Joint War Plans Branch, Plans Division, Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, Washington D. C.	Jan 53	Jul 54
Assistant Chief, Plans Division, Office of Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, Washington, D. C.	Jan 54	Jul 55
Executive Officer, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, Washington, D. C.	Jul 55	Jan 56
Assistant Division Commander, 8th Infantry Division	Jan 56	Sep 57
Chief of Staff, Headquarters, Seventh Army, United States Army, Europe	Sep 57	Mar 59
Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, United States Army, Europe	Apr 59	Dec 59
Chief of Staff, Central Army Group (NATO) Germany	Dec 59	Aug 60

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ASSIGNMENTS (Cont'd)

	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Commandant, United States Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas	Aug 60	Feb 63
Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations for Plans and Operations, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C.	Feb 63	
Acting Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C.	May 63	June 63
Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C.	Jul 63	Jul 64
Chief of Staff, United States Army, Washington, D. C.	Jul 64	

Revised as of 18 June 1968

21 September 1965

A KAHNERT *Born*
5621 26TH AVE SO 1906
MINNEAPOLIS 17 MINN *Jan 1*
USA Ret 3-31-1950 *Age 44*

Arnold E Hahnert
5621 - 26th Ave So
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Lt Col A. Ringler
Hqs, 1st Bn, 3d Infantry
Fort Myer, Virginia

Dear Colonel Ringler:

I wish to personally thank you for the copies of the History
of the "Old Guard" which you so kindly sent to me.

Your thoughtfulness in this matter is sincerely appreciated.

Very Truly Yours,

Arnold Kahnert
ARNOLD KAHNERT
Senior Vice Commander
3d Battalion, 3d Infantry
Association

27 September 1965
Monday PM Bldg 515
USA Res Center Fort
Snelling. M/sgt Jasper
typed this for me. AEK

HISTORIAN

Third US Infantry Veterans Association
5621 26th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55417

COMMANDING OFFICER
Third US Infantry
Fort Myer, Virginia

The Third US Infantry Veterans Association would like to have the following items of historical value and interest:

Two sets each of pictures taken during President Eisenhower's inauguration in 1953 and in 1957.

Arnold E. Kahnert
ARNOLD E KAHNERT
SSG, US Army Retired
Historian

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