

2008 DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE CHEMICAL CORPS

By Ms. Christy Lindberg

Four names were added to the list of outstanding individuals serving the U.S. Army Chemical Corps. The award of the *Distinguished Member of the Chemical Corps* title means that these individuals have not only served a lifetime of service in the Corps, but also support the Chief of Chemical in implementing his vision of what the Corps is and where it is going in the future. The following individuals were inducted into the 2008 Distinguished Members of the Chemical Corps.



Colonel Jim Ferguson (Retired)

Colonel Jim Ferguson earned a degree in biology, with a minor in chemistry. In July 1953, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Chemical Corps.

Colonel Ferguson's initial active duty tour was at Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Commerce City, Colorado. He was then assigned to the 464th Chemical Group, U.S. Army Reserve, New York, New York. This was the start of a twenty-nine-year career in the Reserves, nineteen of which were in troop program units and Chemical units, including the 402d Chemical Laboratory, Niagara Falls, New York.

Colonel Ferguson's most significant contribution to the Chemical Corps was his commitment to the development of the portable protective mask leakage tester, which became known as the M46 Joint Service Mask Leakage Tester. Colonel Ferguson also helped develop protective masks such as the XM-29, MCU-2/AP, M40/M42 series, M45, and M50-JSGPM; the Advanced Chemical-Agent Detection/Alarm; the Modular Decontamination System; and the Sensitive Equipment Decontamination System. In addition, he participated in research programs involving anhydrous decontamination materials and new technologies for the destruction of chemical agents and nonstockpile material in support of the Chemical Demilitarization Program.

From December 1979 to December 1992, Colonel Ferguson chaired the Chemical Operations Division, American Defense Preparedness Association. In 1981, he became a charter member of the former Chemical Corps Association. That membership was transferred to the Chemical Corps Regimental Association (CCRA) when it was established, and he is now a lifetime member of the CCRA.

Colonel Ferguson's awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal with two oak-leaf clusters, National Defense Service Ribbon, Armed Forces Reserve Medal with two hourglass attachments, and Silver Medal Award.



Mr. Greg L. Frank

Mr. Frank attended the University of South Dakota on a Reserve Officers' Training Corps scholarship and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Chemical Corps. From 1982 to 1983, he served as a platoon leader for the 12th Chemical Company, 1st Infantry Division. From 1983 to 1984, he served as the battalion chemical officer and assistant operations and training officer (S3) for the 1st Battalion, 34th Armor Regiment. He also served as the battalion ammunitions officer, battalion training officer, and 1st Brigade atomic demolitions officer.

From 1984 to 1985, Mr. Frank was a chemist with the Chemical Laboratory Division, Dugway Proving Ground, Utah. There, he directed and performed chemical studies and developed procedures for chemical testing and analysis using modern analytical instrumentation. His work focused primarily on chemical warfare agents.

During 1985, Mr. Frank served as a project and test officer for the Chemical and Biological Defense Branch, Dugway Proving Ground. He developed detailed material test plans and test operational plans and ensured that the tests were conducted in a timely manner and according to standing operating procedures so that data collection, correlation, and reduction were accurate and complete. While serving as a test officer, Mr. Frank worked on the M1 Tank Program (agent and simulant challenge tests), Binary Chemical Munition Program, evaluations of German C8 emulsion as a decontaminant, and the F-16 (ingress and egress in a chemical environment).

Mr. Frank joined Battelle Memorial Institute as a project manager and principal investigator in 1985. There, he managed the technical and financial aspects of numerous chemical and biological defense projects. His last position with Battelle was as

the executive vice president for Battelle Science and Technology International, where he was responsible for more than 5,000 scientists, engineers, and supporting staff.

Mr. Frank holds a bachelor's degree in chemistry and a master's degree in analytical chemistry from the University of South Dakota, and he is a graduate of the Executive Management Program at Duke University. He is a lifetime member of the CCRA and is also a member of numerous other professional organizations.



Mr. W. Roger Gunter

During his military career, Mr. W. Roger Gunter served as the senior advisor for the Readiness Group, Fort Lewis, Washington (May 1993–May 1996); chief of the Combat Service Support Section, U.S. Army Safety Center, Fort Rucker, Alabama (May 1996–December 1997); first sergeant for the Defense Special Weapons Agency at Johnston Atoll in the Pacific (December 1997–December 1998); and first sergeant, 82d Chemical Battalion, and chief instructor, Chemical Defense Training Facility, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri (July 2000–April 2001). Mr. Gunter also held numerous other staff positions and completed several operational assignments.

After his retirement in April 2001, Mr. Gunter joined Concurrent Technologies Corporation (CTC). At CTC, he has served as the senior chemical surety specialist for the Weapons of Mass Destruction–Response Element Advanced Laboratory Integrated Training and Indoctrination Program (April 2001–June 2002); program manager for Weapons of Mass Destruction Programs (July 2002–July 2003); manager of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High-Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Response Programs (July 2003–September 2004); and director of CBRNE Response Programs (July 2003–September 2004).

In his current position as executive director, Asymmetrical Threat Technologies Operations Center, CTC, Mr. Gunter organizes, staffs, directs, and controls more than eighty technical staff, management, and leadership team members located in twelve states. He is also responsible for the operation of offices at Fort Leonard Wood; Charleston, Greenville, and Columbia, South Carolina; and Fayetteville, North Carolina. These offices are engaged in CBRNE solutions, law enforcement, improvised explosive device defeat, canine programs, technology road mapping, special operations, and environmental technology development and deployment.

Mr. Gunter has been instrumental in CTC's monetary support of CCRA, and he has continued to serve the Chemical Corps as the CCRA Vice President for Business Management and Chief Operating Officer, providing 1,000 hours of volunteer service each year.

Mr. Gunter's awards and decorations include the President's Award of Excellence, Sergeant Morales Club Induction, Noncommissioned Officer of the Year, Sergeant Audie Murphy Club Induction, U.S. Army Leadership Award, Fort Leonard Wood Family of the Year Award, Bronze Star Medal, and numerous other U.S. Army awards and decorations.



Colonel David G. Harrison (Retired)

Colonel David G. Harrison graduated from the University of Akron, Ohio, with a bachelor's degree in biology and was then commissioned in the Chemical Corps through the Reserve Officers' Training Program. He also holds a master's degree in management from Webster University, St. Louis, Missouri. In addition, he is a graduate of the Armed Forces Staff College, Command and General Staff College, and U.S. Army War College.

Colonel Harrison assumed duties as the assistant commandant of the U.S. Army Chemical School in September 1995. He also served in a variety of command and staff positions, including chemical officer of III Armored Corps, Fort Hood, Texas; commander of Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas; chief of Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Operations, Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (G-3), Centre d'Entraînement au Combat (CENTAC), North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Heidelberg, Germany; deputy commander of Military Community Activity, chief of the Nuclear Surety Evaluation Team (Headquarters, 59th Ordnance Brigade), and commander of the 197th Ordnance Brigade, Pirmasens, Germany; chief of the Mobility Division, Material Integration Directorate, Combined Arms Combat Development Activity, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and commander of the 545th Ordnance Company, Munster-Dierberg, Germany.

Colonel Harrison has more than thirty years of experience in leadership, planning, supervision, and execution of nuclear, biological, and chemical responsibility. As director of the Homeland Security Institute, he established the first Department of Homeland Security Federally Funded Research and Development Center. As chief of the Operations Division, Chemical and Biological Directorate, Defense Threat Reduction Agency, he assumed organizational and program responsibility for a diverse science and technology portfolio of 6 major initiatives—managing 19 scientists and engineers and a \$27 million budget. As

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2008 U.S. ARMY CHEMICAL CORPS HALL OF FAME INDUCTEES

By Ms. Christy Lindberg

The U.S. Army Chemical Corps Hall of Fame award is the highest form of recognition offered by the Regiment. This coveted award honors those who have made landmark contributions to the overall history and traditions of the Chemical Corps or continue to work in ways that benefit the Corps. These individuals have distinguished themselves through advances in science and technology, a lifetime of service and devotion to the Corps, or gallantry in battle. The ranks of the Hall of Fame are inundated with scientists who tirelessly worked to protect the force through innovations and with Soldiers who exemplified the tenets of courage and honor. The following individuals were inducted into the 2008 Hall of Fame.



Colonel Stuart A. Hamilton (Retired)

Colonel Stuart A. Hamilton was born 17 April 1893. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy and began active duty as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army Coast Artillery Corps. He later transferred to the Chemical Warfare Service (CWS) and went on to graduate from the Army Command and General Staff School and Chemical Warfare School.

Before the onset of World War II, Colonel Hamilton served on the General Staff of the Department of War in Washington, D.C. He established the CWS departmental chemical office in the Philippine Islands. There, he supervised the control of gas warfare planning and chemical supplies and equipment in the Far East Pacific Theater.

As the Chief Chemical Officer, U.S. Army Forces Far East, Hamilton proved to be very innovative and resourceful. He helped develop field expedients such as Molotov cocktails (bottles filled with a mixture of kerosene, gasoline, and crude oil). He established an emergency chemical lab to analyze captured Japanese materials. Under Colonel Hamilton's direction, the chemical lab used commercial, high-test hypochlorite (HTH)—a mustard decontamination agent—for the effective purification of drinking water. This alternative use of HTH undoubtedly prevented many Soldiers from contracting dysentery or typhoid during the siege of Bataan and Corregidor. In addition, an emergency plant was established to manufacture liquid bleach, which was used to kill tropical vectors, reducing the spread of malaria.

Colonel Hamilton diligently gathered information and samples of Japanese chemical warfare material, drafted detailed reports, and boxed the samples to be shipped back to Washington, D.C., for further testing. These were the first samples of Japanese chemical warfare material collected, and they surely assisted in intelligence analyses of the enemy capability to wage chemical warfare against Allied forces operating in the Pacific.

After the fall of the Philippines, Colonel Hamilton survived the infamous Bataan Death March and was forced into internment at Hoten Prisoner-of-War Camp in Mukden, Manchuria, where he remained for three years. Upon his return home, Colonel Hamilton retired from the CWS. He died on 24 July 1956.

Colonel Hamilton's awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit, Purple Heart with one oak-leaf cluster, World War I Victory Medal, American Defense Medal with one service star (for service outside the continental United States), Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal with two stars for ground combat and service in the Philippine Islands, World War II Victory Medal, Philippine Defense Medal with one star for combat service, and Army General Staff Identification Badge.



Mr. Garrett A. Morgan

Mr. Garrett A. Morgan was born on 4 March 1877 in Paris, Kentucky, to former slaves. The seventh of eleven children, Mr. Morgan spent his childhood attending school and working with his brothers and sisters on the family farm. At age fourteen, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, in search of employment.

Mr. Morgan became a prolific inventor and businessman. His most notable inventions included a gas mask, hair-straightening liquid, and a three-way traffic signal. The traffic signal consisted of a T-shaped pole unit that featured three hand-cranked positions—stop, go, and all-directional stop. The all-directional stop position halted traffic in all directions, allowing pedestrians to cross streets more safely. One advantage of this traffic signal over others of its type was its ability to be operated from a distance using a mechanical linkage.

Shortly after obtaining a patent for a safety hood in 1914, Mr. Morgan had a chance to put that invention to the test. During the construction of a tunnel under Lake Erie in 1916, an explosion occurred. Three separate rescue parties entered the tunnel, but none returned. In desperation, officials who were familiar with Mr. Morgan and his safety hood summoned him. Morgan rushed to the scene, and his brother and two volunteers put on the hoods and went in. Morgan and his crew entered the tunnel again and again, pulling suffocating workers and rescuers to safety. The safety hood was later refined and became known as the Morgan gas mask.

Mr. Morgan was married to Mary Hasek in 1908, and they had three children. On 27 July 1963, Mr. Morgan died at the age of 86. He is buried at Lake View Cemetery in Cleveland, Ohio.

Some of Mr. Morgan's significant awards and citations include the Carnegie Medal, the gold Medal of Bravery from the City of Cleveland, a gold medal from the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and a gold medal from the International Exposition of Sanitation and Safety. The Garrett A. Morgan Cleveland School of Science in Cleveland, Ohio, is also named in his honor.



Captain Frederick P. Smith (Retired)

Captain Frederick P. Smith was born on 6 March 1946 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He enlisted in the Army in July 1965. In 1967, he graduated from Officer Candidate School and was commissioned in the Chemical Corps. He later graduated from the Explosive Ordnance Disposal School, Nuclear Weapons School, Munitions Safety Course, and Safety School.

Following graduation from Officer Candidate School, Captain Smith served as the chemical, biological, and radiological explosive ordnance disposal field officer for the escort and disposal detachment of a technical escort unit at Edgewood Arsenal, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. In April 1970, he was attached to Headquarters Company, 2d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), U.S. Army Pacific, Republic of Vietnam. In October 1970, he began serving as the Assistant Division Chemical Officer, 184th Chemical Detachment (Direct Support), 1st Cavalry Division.

On 13 February 1971, Captain Smith was on a people sniffer mission over Binh Thuy Province, where he was using E158 aerial 2-chlorobenzalmalonitrile (CS) clusters to stir up enemy soldiers. The E158 was a modified Air Force munition consisting of clusters of CS canisters (each about the size of a D-cell battery) held in place by a plastic unit. A timing fuse was to detonate an igniting charge that, in turn, would send the smaller munitions over an area fifty meters in diameter, spraying CS as they went. Somehow, in the process of deploying the munition, the arming wires were loosened and the E158s began detonating inside the Huey helicopter. Although Captain Smith was badly burned by the black powder bursting charges, he was able to push all of the clusters out of the helicopter. However, in the process, he went out with the munitions and fell 1,500 feet to his death. Captain Smith's quick heroic actions saved the rest of the crew and the helicopter.

Captain Smith's awards and decorations include the Silver Star, Bronze Star Medal with oak-leaf cluster, Air Medal with three oak-leaf clusters, Army Commendation Medal, Good Conduct Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal, Parachutist Badge, and Senior Explosive Ordnance Disposal Badge.

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the commander of Pine Bluff Arsenal, he was the executive level manager of chemical ammunition production and storage, where he was in charge of 1,900 employees, a \$170 million budget, and \$1.5 billion in assets. As the assistant commandant of the U.S. Army Chemical School, he was responsible for technical education and nuclear, biological, and chemical doctrine and technology development.

Colonel Harrison's awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit with one oak-leaf cluster, Bronze Star Medal, Defense Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Service Medal with three oak-leaf clusters, Army Commendation Medal with one oak-leaf cluster, National Defense Service Medal with one oak-leaf cluster, Vietnam Service Medal, Labor Service Commemorative Badge, Republic of Vietnam Civic Action Medal, Meritorious Unit Commendation, and Cold War Medal.

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