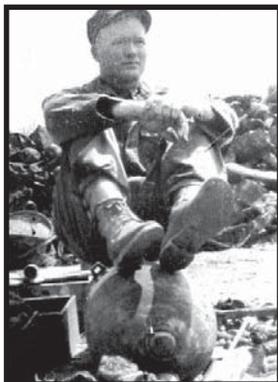


# 2010 Honorees of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps

By Ms. Christy Lindberg

## Hall of Fame Inductees

*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 Hall of Fame on 24 June 2010.*



### ***Lieutenant Colonel Dean Monroe Dickey (Retired)***

Dean Monroe Dickey was born 14 January 1923 in Millen, Georgia. He enlisted in the Army in 1939; and by the time the United States entered World War II, he was a master machine gunner.

An original member of the famous 23d Infantry Division (Americal), Sergeant Dickey was awarded the Silver Star for his actions in defending an aid station from a Japanese attack on the island of Guadalcanal on 14 January 1943. According to the award citation, "Sergeant Dickey ran through intense gunfire to attack an enemy force with bayonet, killing seven of the enemy, saving the lives of his wounded comrades, who he then voluntarily assisted with evacuation to a place of safety."

Following his participation in the Guadalcanal, New Georgia, and Bougainville campaigns, Sergeant Dickey returned to the United States, where he served as an artillery mechanic with the 175th Cannon Company, 70th Infantry Division. He was discharged from the Army on 20 September 1945, but immediately received a classified assignment to Africa and, later, Holland, where his fluency in German, Hebrew, and Dutch was of great assistance in postwar reconstruction efforts.

After earning a degree in chemistry from the University of California in 1948, Dickey was commissioned into the Chemical Corps. Upon completion of the Chemical Officer's Basic Course, Second Lieutenant Dickey was assigned as the chemical supply officer, 9710th Technical Service Unit, Edgewood Arsenal, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. During his tour with this unit, he became interested in the disposal of explosive ordnance. Consequently, he was designated as the officer in charge of a seven-man team that was tasked with clearing "O" Field, which is an impact area on the Gunpowder Neck of Edgewood Arsenal—an area known for its large number of unexploded conventional and chemical munitions.

While participating in nerve agent testing at Dugway Proving Ground, Utah, in November 1950, Dickey was accidentally exposed and became the Chemical Corps' first serious nerve agent casualty. Although Dickey was near death for two weeks, he recovered from the exposure and served with chemical service companies and depots in Japan for the next three years.

In March 1954, Dickey returned to the Technical Escort Detachment at Edgewood Arsenal and continued training in explosive ordnance disposal. He served as the chemical liaison officer at the U.S. Naval Ordnance Disposal School, Indian Head, Maryland, and later at the Army Materiel Command in Washington, D.C., before assuming command of the Technical Escort Center at Edgewood Arsenal in February 1965. Lieutenant Colonel Dickey served in that capacity until July 1970.

Upon his retirement in October 1970, Lieutenant Colonel Dickey received the Legion of Merit award for meritorious service and a commendation from the Secretary of the Army for his work in the chemical agent escort and disposal fields. Following retirement, Dickey continued to serve the Nation as a civilian project engineer for the U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency.

Lieutenant Colonel Dean Dickey died on 14 November 1979 in Washington, D.C.

### ***Captain Paul Barkley Bowman***

Paul Barkley Bowman was born 3 September 1943 in Newaygo, Michigan. He entered the Army in 1966 and served in the U.S. Army Materiel Command Technical Escort Unit, Edgewood Arsenal, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

In 1969, Bowman was deployed to Vietnam as a chemical officer in the chemical detachment assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 25th Infantry Division. The 25th was engaged in finding and destroying a large force of North Vietnamese army regulars in the Tay Ninh Province of South Vietnam in late January 1970. Because the Tay Ninh North Vietnamese army base camps were located along the border with Cambodia, the enemy could easily withdraw into the safety of Cambodia, where U.S. and South Vietnamese forces were not permitted. On 31 January 1970, while pursuing the retreating North Vietnamese army forces, companies of the 25th Division were pinned down by heavy machine gun and rocket fire in a densely forested area known as the “Mo Con Woods.” A complex of heavily fortified North Vietnamese army bunkers was identified, and a helicopter was sent to provide aerial support for the ground forces.



Captain Bowman was one of three Chemical Corps officers aboard the dispatched Huey helicopter, which began making low-level runs over the bunker complex. While the crew laid suppressing fire, Captain Bowman armed and dropped clusters of 2-chlorobenzalmalononitrile (CS) riot control agent bomblets. During one of the passes, the aircraft was hit. The helicopter crashed into the jungle canopy, killing Captain Bowman and the other six Soldiers onboard.

The efforts of Captain Bowman and the aircrew saved the lives of many ground Soldiers and were key to the capture of the bunker complex.



### ***Command Sergeant Major Theodore Roosevelt MacDonnell (Retired)***

Theodore Roosevelt MacDonnell was born 11 December 1920 in Ridley, Delaware. The son of a World War I British army veteran, MacDonnell enjoyed dual citizenship in the United States and Great Britain. He was educated in England and served as a cadet in a British border regiment at the age of 16. MacDonnell, who was an extraordinary athlete, earned a spot on the 1940 British Olympic decathlon team, but the start of World War II in 1939 prevented his participation. He returned to the United States in 1940 and entered the U.S. Army in 1942.

Upon reporting to Gadsden, Alabama, MacDonnell began constructing Camp Sibert, the primary training facility for the Chemical Warfare Service. He completed Chemical Warfare Service training at Camp Sibert and was sent first to California and then Fort Shafter, Hawaii, where he joined the 8th Chemical Depot Company. That company was responsible for the Chemical Warfare Service supply function in the Hawaiian Islands.

In the summer of 1943, Private MacDonnell volunteered for Ranger training and graduated in the first training class. Noticed for his exceptional skills, MacDonnell was selected as an instructor for the Ranger battalion. After serving in that capacity for several months, he was recruited for duty with the 91st Chemical Mortar Company. When he learned that the 91st was to be attached to the 7th Infantry Division, which was undergoing amphibious assault training in Hawaii for immediate combat service, MacDonnell accepted. While with the 91st, he saw action in the battles of Kwajalein, Leyte, and Okinawa.

The 91st Chemical Mortar Company provided close fire support for the 1st and 6th Marine Divisions and 7th Infantry Division in their relentless assaults against the Japanese defenses on the island of Okinawa. On the afternoon of 21 April 1945, Sergeant MacDonnell was acting as a forward observer for his company’s mortars, firing in support of the 2d Battalion, 32d Infantry Regiment, 7th Division. The infantry was preparing for an assault on Japanese positions along the lower half of Skyline Ridge—a feature that dominated the American lines. Intense Japanese rifle, mortar, and machine gun fire swept the exposed hillside, prompting General A.A. Arnold, commander of the 7th Division, to postpone the assault until the threat could be eliminated. Sergeant MacDonnell’s actions that afternoon nullified General Arnold’s concerns. The following general order describes what happened:

*General Orders: Headquarters, 10th U.S. Army. By direction of the President, a Distinguished Service Cross is awarded to Sergeant Theodore R. MacDonnell, Chemical Warfare Service, for extraordinary heroism in action on Okinawa on 21 April 1945.*

*When an enemy machine gun in a commanding position with protecting riflemen held up the advance of an infantry company to which he was attached as a chemical mortar observer, Sergeant MacDonnell voluntarily left a place of safety and, armed only with grenades, single-handedly assaulted the position.*

*Advancing up the shell-torn slope under heavy enemy sniper fire and a barrage of grenades, Sergeant*

*MacDonnell climbed to the top of the ridge three times, hurled grenades at the enemy, then slid back to the bottom of the slope to escape the enemy fire.*

*Having located the enemy gun on the third trip, he borrowed a Browning automatic rifle and, without regard for his personal safety and in the face of enemy fire, again climbed the ridge, intent on the destruction of the enemy. After firing one round, his gun jammed, forcing his withdrawal.*

*Undaunted, he returned, secured a carbine, and again made the perilous ascent in the face of a deadly hail of bursting grenades and heavy enemy fire, fearlessly assaulting the position, annihilating the enemy gunner and two riflemen.*

*Remaining in this exposed position, he threw the enemy machine gun and a mortar he also found in the position down the hillside—at the same time, still engaging the remaining enemy until other troops, electrified by his actions, joined him and secured the position.*

*Sergeant MacDonnell's courageous and intrepid actions were an inspiration to all and greatly expedited the advance of the assaulting elements and the attainment of the objective.*

Staff Sergeant MacDonnell reenlisted in the Chemical Warfare Service on 15 March 1946 and spent the next few years on recruiting duty. In 1949, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Chemical Corps. That year, while stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, he was involved in the integration of Chemical Corps smoke generation units—a program for which the Chemical Corps took the lead.

With the reduction in force of the post-Korean War Army and the accompanying freeze in promotions in the mid-1950s, Lieutenant MacDonnell was presented with the option of reverting to the enlisted ranks or separating from the Service. He elected to separate, leaving the Army in 1954 to pursue a career in professional baseball and football. However, a series of injuries ended his athletic career, and MacDonnell reenlisted in the Army at the rank of staff sergeant.

Staff Sergeant MacDonnell was assigned as a drill sergeant in the 10th Mountain Division and continued serving in the infantry for the remainder of his career. He earned his combat infantryman's badge in 1968 while serving as a first sergeant during the Tet Offensive in Vietnam.

Returning stateside, MacDonnell served as an instructor with the Training Division, preparing Soldiers for action in Vietnam. His final assignment was sergeant major of the All-Army Shooting Team at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Command Sergeant Major Theodore MacDonnell retired from the Army in 1973, after 31 years of service to the Nation. He currently resides in Columbus, Georgia.

### **Distinguished Members of the Chemical Corps Inductees**

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 2010 Distinguished Members of the Chemical Corps on 24 June 2010.

#### ***Colonel Gary R. Wallace (Retired)***

Colonel Gary R. Wallace was born 31 October 1954 in Bluff Dale, Texas. Upon graduation as a Reserve Officers' Training Corps Distinguished Military Graduate from Tarleton State University, Stephenville, Texas, in December 1977, he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Army Infantry.

During his 30-year Army career, Wallace served as an infantry platoon leader; a technical escort detachment commander; commander of the 68th Chemical Company, 1st Cavalry Division; deputy commander of the Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas; commander of the Newport Army Ammunition Plant in Indiana; division chemical officer for the 1st Infantry Division; director of Chemical Warfighter Operations, U.S. Army Chemical School, Fort McClellan, Alabama; chief of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Domestic Preparedness Branch, Headquarters, Department of the Army; and commander of the Holston Army Ammunition Plant in Tennessee.

In 2002, Colonel Wallace was appointed as the assistant commandant of the U.S. Army Chemical School, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri—a duty he performed until July 2007. As the assistant commandant, Colonel Wallace set the conditions for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) Soldiers to successfully complete missions in response to the events of



11 September 2001. He was also instrumental in gaining proponentcy for the technical escort mission; was the driving force in the development of the First Lieutenant Joseph Terry CBRN Responder Facility; and was influential in achieving approval for production of the Stryker Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle.

In his last military duty assignment, Colonel Wallace served as the Chief of Staff of the Maneuver Support Center and Fort Leonard Wood. He is now the principal CBRN analyst for Concurrent Technologies Corporation.

Throughout his career, Colonel Wallace's performance has been superior in every respect. His exceptional service has left an indelible mark on the Chemical Corps, the U.S. Army, and our Nation.

Colonel Gary Wallace, who resides in Hawkins, Texas, is married to the former Belinda Phillips of Watson Chapel, Arkansas. He has two daughters, Sarah and Jill.

### ***Lieutenant Colonel Edward Stanley Draper (Retired)***



Lieutenant Colonel Edward Stanley Draper was born 26 September 1940. He joined the Army on 10 October 1963. Through a distinguished military and civilian career spanning more than 30 years, Lieutenant Colonel Draper served as a warrior and a scientist, significantly contributing to U.S. national defense and homeland security. Results of his work on the Combined Arms in a Nuclear/Chemical Environment (CANE) Program in the 1980s still influence current military operations, training, and doctrine.

Lieutenant Colonel Draper's greatest contribution was the leadership he provided while serving in the Army and working as a contractor in the highly successful CANE Program. While on active duty, he was transferred to Fort McClellan, Alabama, to initiate and direct the CANE Program. Upon his retirement from the Army, he was hired as the program manager for the CANE support contractor, ORI, in Anniston, Alabama.

The 15-year CANE Program—which included studies, modeling and simulation efforts, and field tests—remains the most significant operational program ever conducted by the Chemical Corps. The CANE Program provided the first and only operationally analyzed and evaluated data that showed the impact of the nuclear and chemical environment on the mission performance of combat units and their support organizations. Units tested ranged from squad and platoon levels to battalion and heavy task force organizations. More than 60 corrective-action management plans that addressed deficiencies across all domains and U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command mission areas were generated by the CANE Program.

To date, CANE is still considered the seminal program for addressing how mission performance is impacted when operating in a contaminated environment. The Joint Requirements Office is currently looking into a program that would consider how all Services are impacted when operating in a chemical environment; CANE is the genesis for that joint effort.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward Stanley Draper passed away on 8 July 2006.

### ***Mr. Patrick L. Berry***

Mr. Patrick L. Berry was born 24 March 1951 in Hillsboro, Ohio. He received a bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from The Ohio State University and a master's degree in operations research from George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

As a chemical engineer with the U.S. Army Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, Mr. Berry provided invaluable service to our Nation, advancing state-of-the-art chemical and biological defense technology. He successfully led numerous product development efforts, and many of his projects continue to provide critical support to our warfighters around the world.

Mr. Berry began his career as the development engineer for the XM-19/XM-2 Biological Detector and Warning System. This was the first effort to develop a military biological detection system. He also planned and organized the Army's first toxin defense technology program. As the group leader for the XM22 Automatic Chemical Agent Detector, Mr. Berry was able to overcome critical technical problems to develop a system that is now in use by all Services. He served as the team leader for the M31 Biological Integrated Detection System—the first system to provide a military capability to detect biological threats. The M31, which was a direct benefit to U.S. ground forces, was used in support of Operations Desert Thunder, Noble Eagle, Enduring Freedom, and Iraqi Freedom. It established the basic concept of operations, architecture, and technologies that were eventually used in subsequent systems such as the Joint Portal Shield and Joint Biological Point Detection System.



Throughout his career in federal service, Mr. Berry shared his acquired knowledge with coworkers and colleagues in industry and academia. Due to his expertise, the Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical and Biological Defense called on Mr. Berry to serve as the technical director for the Joint Product Manager Biological Detection Systems and the Joint Project Manager for Biological Defense. He served as the U.S. representative on numerous international working groups and task forces related to biological detection. He established several cooperative research and development agreements with industry. In addition, he contributed numerous articles and technical reports to the scientific and military communities. In all aspects of his career, Mr. Berry was considered an expert in his field and a great mentor.

Mr. Patrick L. Berry passed away on 1 October 2007.

### ***Mrs. Jo Johnston***

For many years, Mrs. Jo Johnston has devoted her musical talent, time, and energy to the U.S. Army. Her unique contributions have resulted in the composition of three Army branch songs: “Above the Best” for the Aviation Corps, “Dragon Soldiers” for the Chemical Corps, and “Essayons” for the Corps of Engineers. Mrs. Johnston was inducted into the Alabama Music Hall of Fame for her composition of the Aviation Corps theme song, “Above the Best.”

A branch song must appeal to Soldiers and serve as a rallying cry for the entire corps in peacetime as well as times of war. The composition of the Chemical Corps theme song and the timing of Mrs. Johnston’s support to Dragon Soldiers were especially important.

The Chief of Staff of the Army had just reversed an earlier decision to disestablish the Chemical Corps due to the erroneous belief held by a few that the threat of chemical and biological weapons on the battlefield had diminished and the Corps was no longer needed. Mrs. Johnston understood the importance of the Chief of Staff’s reversal. She realized that the Soldiers needed to have a positive image of themselves, and she believed she could provide it through song. Mrs. Johnston presented the music and lyrics of “Dragon Soldiers” to the men and women of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps in 1989.



Colonel Gregory M. Huckabee (Retired), former deputy staff judge advocate of the U.S. Army Chemical and Military Police Centers at Fort McClellan, Alabama, said this about the Chemical Corps song:

*Over a period of several hours, I had the privilege of watching history being made. When the symphony orchestra played the song through the first time, I was astounded at the power and inspiration conveyed by the music. I had no idea the new Chemical Corps theme song was going to be a symphonic masterpiece. Watching small changes made over a few hours only increased my appreciation of Jo and her musical gift. What she and her conductor produced has become part of the legacy of the Chemical Corps and part of the proud tradition of the U.S. Army.*

*At the conclusion of the theme song production, Jo paid for the entire symphony and production of several hundred cassette tapes. Representing the Army, I felt more than a little discomfited by such an act of largesse and mentioned this to her. She said it did not matter what she received back because this was important and she was honored to do it.*

*It was clear to me at this poignant moment that Americans find many ways to say “thank you” to Soldiers, but this songwriter chose a profound means of doing so in a gift to the Chemical Corps and Army that keeps on giving.*

Since its adoption as the official theme song of the Chemical Corps, “Dragon Soldiers” has been sung by hundreds of thousands of Soldiers and civilians; and its messages of pride and determination still hold true in the 21st century.

Mrs. Johnston resides in Birmingham, Alabama. She owns a publishing company and is president of a recording company.



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Ms. Lindberg is the assistant historian at the U.S. Army CBRN School History Office, Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.