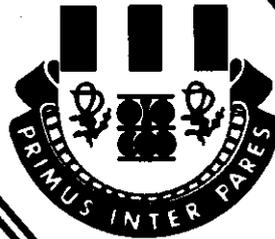


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# COMBAT ARMS GROUP



COMBAT ARMS GROUP

Fort Campbell, Kentucky

DINING IN

15 January 1969

Honored Guests

Brigadier General J.S. Lekson  
Commanding General  
U.S. Army Training Center  
Fort Campbell, Kentucky

Colonel Robert M. Daugherty  
Commanding Officer  
1st Battalion 3d Infantry  
Fort Myer, Virginia

LTC Ronald Shackleton  
Commanding Officer  
1st Battalion, 1st Infantry  
West Point, New York

LTC Clifton R. Goodwin  
Commanding Officer  
4th Missile Battalion, 1st Artillery  
Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland

Menu

French Onion Soup

Pinot Blanc Wine

Shrimp Cocktail

Mateus Rose Wine

Steak Terriyaki

Baked Potato

Peas with Mushrooms

Tossed Salad

Creme de Menthe Sundae

Port Wine

## COMBAT ARMS GROUP

Commanding Officer	COL Joseph E. McCarthy
Executive Officer	LTC James B. Bryant
Hqs and Hqs Company	1LT Dennis M. Miller

### 5th Battalion, 3rd Infantry

Commanding Officer	LTC James A. Lillard
Executive Officer	MAJ William E. Dozier
Hqs and Hqs Company	CPT George W. Wilson
A Company	CPT Elmo J. Leger Jr.
B Company	1LT David M. Andres
C Company	CPT William S. Batey

### 6th Battalion, 3rd Infantry

Commanding Officer	MAJ Franklin R. Dillard
Hqs and Hqs Company	1LT Eugene E. Metcalf
A Company	CPT Ronald T. Johnston
B Company	CPT Ronald W. Hurt
C Company	CPT John A. Anderson

### 4th Battalion, 1st Infantry

Commanding Officer	LTC Frank Dierauf, Jr.
Executive Officer	MAJ Donald D. Royal
Hqs and Hqs Company	CPT Ted D. Cordrey
A Company	CPT Jon Ross
B Company	1LT Harvey K. Orens
C Company	1LT Harry D. Smith, Jr.

5th Battalion, 1st Infantry

Commanding Officer	LTC Beverly L. Neal
Executive Officer	MAJ Norman M. Vaughn, Jr.
Hqs and Hqs Company	CPT Joseph J. Mancuso
A Company	CPT Douglas A. Young
B Company	CPT Pieter J. Krommenhoek
C Company	LLT Lawrence Blass

6th Battalion, 1st Infantry

Commanding Officer	LTC Kenneth E. Pruett
Executive Officer	MAJ George V. Covington
Hqs and Hqs Company	CPT Patrick H. Dockery
A Company	LLT Forrest A. Bruton
B Company	LLT Roger Iacovoni
C Company	CPT Stephenson Z. Kovacs

6th Battalion, 1st Artillery

Commanding Officer	LTC William L. Albright
Executive Officer	MAJ Richard V. Kutschall
Hqs Battery	CPT Allen G. Funderburg
A Battery	CPT Robert R. Zogelman
B Battery	CPT John E. Adams
C Battery	CPT Robert R. Thompson
SVC Battery	CPT Kenneth C. Hamet

## History of Dining In

Dining-In by Officers in the British Army has become a custom in all British Regiments. These dinners continue a custom which first arose in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries.

In those days there were no barracks, and officers and enlisted men were billeted wherever lodging was available. Whenever a Battalion entered a town it would hold a parade, highlighted by the grouping of the colors at the officer's billet. This billet later became known as the Officer's Mess. It was the central meeting place for officers where they awaited the orders of their Commander. The Commander could take attendance by looking at the colors. If the colors of all units were present, he knew his command was assembled. The grouped colors also served as a rallying point for the men in battle.

The Officer's dinner produced the custom of the royal toast, which varies in manner from unit to unit. The differences, which are not accidental, have their basis in tradition.

Two regiments, for example, are allowed to drink the toast while seated because they were once Marines and used to bump their heads on the deck beams of wooden ships if they attempted to stand. Scots regiments are permitted to pass their toast over a glass of water. This signifies that the toast is to the "King Over the Water"-- a reminder of 1745 rebellion. One regiment does not drink a toast because its loyalty has never been doubted. Another regiment gives the toast, "Mr Vice President-the Queen, Mr President- the Queen", recalling a day of fighting in the

Peninsular War when only two officers were left alive.

Probably one of the most interesting traditions of all is that of the 14th Battalion, 20th Hussars. After the royal toast they pass around a fine solid silver trophy filled with champagne from which everyone drinks. The trophy was captured from Joseph Bonaparte's personal baggage at the Battle of Victoria in 1813. It is a fine piece of silver, but its obvious normal place was under Joseph's bed.

The custom of dining together has been established by the British for numerous reasons. The practice is especially useful in large units in which many officers might not normally come in contact with one another. During the dinners they are brought together in a fraternal atmosphere.

In the United States Army of today, the Dining-In tradition has practically become extinct. Formal dining has largely fallen victim to the many social changes occurring within our society which are reflected in our Army. Rapid turnover of men, which is standard in today's Army, has made it difficult for Officers to become attached to the traditions of a unit. In fact, units themselves organize and reorganize so rapidly that many can no longer readily determine "whose traditions are whose". "Regimental" silver has also disappeared generally, there being often no longer a setting in which to use it.

In the days before the First World War, the Officers Mess flourished. Small posts across the country developed rigid rules of formal dining. The meal was opened by the arrival of the Senior Officer. Everyone present wore Dress Blues, or in the summer, Whites. If an officer appeared

late, a formal apology was expected of him before he took his seat. In those days the formal military dinner was strictly a man's world. If women were present, it was only in an emergency, and even then were accommodated in a side room.

Since the United States has always been a vast land of diverse customs and sociological paradox no formal Dining-In rules were universally adopted. In the Eastern United States, formal dinners were in vogue at this time, but things were different in the West. Formal dining was not as appropriate to officers in isolated outposts deep in Indian territory, who were often more disconsolate about their isolation and lack of promotion than proud of their traditions. Dining-In also seemed incongruous in a primitive land of buffalo and scalp hunters.

The officers of the United States Army belong to a select fraternity rich in history and tradition. Each officer should endeavor to become familiar with, and partake of, these traditions. It is for this reason the custom of "Dining-In" takes on added importance. At a formal gathering of the officers of a unit, the esprit and rapport so important to the proper functioning of the military are reaffirmed and renewed. In addition, the new and uninitiated officers are brought into the fold, learning not so much by direction, but by absorption of that intangible quality which makes their unit and the corps of officers unique.