

MILITARY SERVICE by the extended family members of CLARENCE JAMES HANSEN AND LENA BARKER HANSEN, 1917 to 2014

(Compiled by Gary B. Hansen August 14, 2011-- updated Sept 16, 2014)

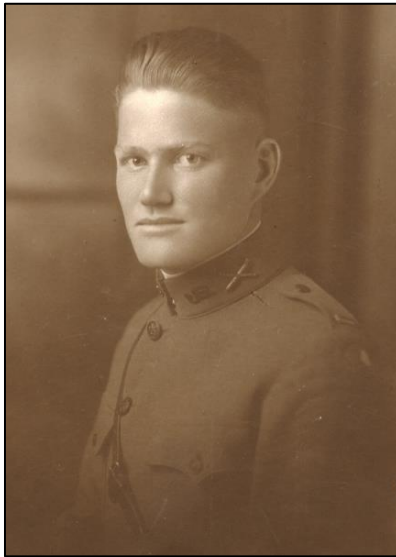
WORLD WAR I April 6, 1917 - Nov 18, 1918

Brief history of WORLD WAR I, The United States originally wished to remain neutral when World War I broke out in August 1914. However, it insisted on its right as a neutral party to immunity from German submarine attack. The ships carried food and raw materials to Britain. In 1917 the Germans resumed submarine attacks, knowing that it would lead to American entry. April 6, 1917 the U.S. declared war on Germany in response to the sinking of the American ship Lusitania by a German Submarine. However, the U.S. had deliberately kept its army small and mobilization took a year. Meanwhile, the U.S. sent more supplies and money to Britain and France, and started the first peacetime draft. The government adopted a selective service act that required all men between 21 and (?) to register for the draft. On June 26, 1917 American Expeditionary Forces under Gen. John J. Pershing began landing in France. By the summer of 1918, a million American soldiers, or "doughboys" as they were often called, of the American Expeditionary Force were in Europe under the command of General John J. Pershing, with 25,000 more arriving every week.

Germany signed the armistice ending World War I at 5 AM, November 11, 1918. Fighting was ordered to stop on all battlefronts at 11 AM. During and after the war, the United States supplied food, clothing and medicine to war-shattered countries

Brief history of the ROTC (Reserve Officers' Training Corps). "The concept of ROTC in the United States began with the Morrill Act of 1862 which established the land-grant colleges. Part of the federal government's requirement for these schools was that they include military tactics as part of their curriculum, forming what became known as ROTC. "The year 1917-18 brought the first phase of military training [ROTC] under the war department to Utah Agricultural College ... primarily to train reserve officers for the United States Army." [Source: The Utah State Agricultural College: A History of Fifty Years, by Joel Edward Ricks, p. 95.] Until the 1960s, many major universities required two years of compulsory ROTC for all of their male students. However, because of the protests that culminated in the opposition to U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, compulsory ROTC was dropped in favor of voluntary programs. Since that time, the U.S. military has been an all-volunteer force.

Clarence James Hansen (born Feb 11, 1896, Salt Lake City, oldest son of Hans Peter and Mary Hansen), 2nd Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Battery C, 342nd Field Artillery AEF. April 30 – Nov 27, 1918 served in France. Nov. 29 – Dec. 26, 1918 CJ served in occupied Germany. Dec. 27, 1918 –April 12, 1919 he returned to France from Germany. April 13, 1919 he sailed from France, arrived in Hoboken, NJ, on April 23, 1919 and entrained for Camp Upton, Long Island, NY. In May 1919, 2nd Lieutenant CJ Hansen was honorably released and returned home to Salt Lake City, Utah. That summer he worked on a survey crew for the U.S. Forest Service in Southern Utah to earn money before returning to Logan to complete his bachelor's degree at the Utah Agricultural College (UAC). CJ's transcript shows that he was given college credit for Military Science (ROTC?) for his active service as part of the AEF during and after World War I. Lt. Hansen's journal and the History of the 342nd Field Artillery during WWI have been digitized and are accessible on Gary B. Hansen's Internet web site at the following address: garybhansen.com.



C.J. Hansen in his Army uniform



Saumur Artillery School, France

World War I: Western Front 1918



[In a speech given to the student body at Ben Lomond High School on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1952, C.J. talked about his WW I service. It is one of the few times he ever talked about his wartime experiences. GBH]

“What Armistice Day Means to Me”

What Armistice Day means to me. Let’s change the title and say what it meant to me then, because lately it has lost its significance.

To understand my feelings at that time let's go back to my younger days and see the conditions that prevailed in my home etc. 1st my Mother's father was killed in a war between Germany & Denmark. [*Family history says C.J.'s Mother's father, Niels Pedersen, born April 17, 1823 in Denmark, was injured in the Danish-German War of 1848-49-50 (the Schleswig War--when Schleswig and Holstein tried to throw off Danish control and join the German Confederation, but were defeated by Danish troops in 1850) and had chronic disabilities for the rest of his life. Niels Pedersen died over 22 years later, Feb. 27, 1873, in Denmark.*] My Father's father was seriously injured in the same war so on both sides my parentage were people that considered it an honor to fight & defend their country. [*Family history does not mention that C.J.'s paternal grandfather, Jens Peter Hansen, born April 7, 1824 in Denmark, fought in any war in Denmark (but he was old enough to have done so) nor does it mention him being injured.*] Coming up to the 1st World War found our family with a sister [*Ruth C. Hansen*] serving as a RC nurse with the British Exp. Forces in Belgium where blood flowed so freely that the poppies are now red in that country.

Our country became involved in the war & all it took was to become of age so we could volunteer. It wasn't a case of wait for the draft. It was a privilege to defend our beautiful flag and to protect the honor and bodies of our mothers and sisters.

Although Dad was an invalid at that time his counsel to me was go ahead son, things will be OK at home here. Don't worry and I know you will return unhurt.

His feeling and the feeling of all of us was that this was the war to end all wars and what a wonderful crusade that was for us to undertake.

We'll move along quickly – Texas for training then overseas with the 1st 100,000 troops to land in France. Saumur, France, next where I gained a commission which changed my status of being looked after to the responsibility of looking out for other fellows who all had mothers & sisters. Camp De Souge in SW France where I was assigned to Battery C of 342 Field Artillery. A fine group of men from Kansas & Missouri, Ozark Mt men they called themselves. Interesting here is the fact that D battery was commanded by Capt. Harry S. Truman. Also was the fact that our chaplain was a fellow Utahn by the name of Herbert B. Maw. Good soldiers both. My superiors were Capt. Uhl who was the main owner of the Cleveland Indians and Lt. Jim Pendergast of Kansas City political fame. One of my platoon Sgts. was Scott, a S.S. of the N Yankee Baseball team.

Now the front where all the training we had put up with could be utilized to end all wars. Our philosophy was let's get this dirty business over with and get back home again. Then in rapid succession came Chateau Thierry where we parted company from this world with some fine fellows, a dirty mean ugly bloody piece of work. We couldn't spend a moment to think of home because if we did we couldn't do the job we had to do.

Let's pause a minute and reflect, like I had the opportunity to do. Here was a young German chap, being at my feet, blood oozing out of mortal wounds that I may have had something to do with, probably had sisters at home, a mother and father, etc. What grudge brought me here to destroy him. He certainly hadn't done me any harm. I'd never seen him before & he hadn't seen me. I'd turn away from those sights lose whatever food I had in me, finally get a hold of myself and go about finishing a job I had to do. The horror and bloodiness of war so uncalled for. Next, St Mihiel - not quite so hard on us. Left flank of the Argonne Forest where most of us picked up a wound chevron and about half of our boys didn't need any further earthly attention. The meanest deal of WW I, but we were encouraged by signs of weakness of the Germans. So new energy to get it over with quick.

Let's take a few excerpts from my diary –

Rec'd our dose of hell again today. One chunk whizzed by my ear, but it missed its address.

A Hun deserter told us of a gas attack tonight. Sure enough started at 7 PM but kept it up till 2:30 AM. Saturated the woods with mustard – 150 casualties.

Fired a raid all morning. 626 rds FAL fuse. Expect Hun counter attack tonite.

Fighting all the time.

Mail today. One from Sis & she's with the AEF now. I wonder which outfit she's backing up.

Ern [*C.J.'s brother*] got his commission as M.G. 2nd St. I sure hope & pray he never gets over here.

Rain – Rain does it ever stop. Getting colder as if it might turn to snow before very long.

Put down the heaviest barrage so far. Sun attempting to shine.

Nov. 11 What a celebration this A.M. Orders to cease fire at such time that no shells will be in air at 11 A.M. Silence is appalling. We've done it thank God and I'm all OK as Dad said I would be.

No more wars, we've won this one. That's what it meant to me on Nov. 11, 1918.

Now as a good quarterback should do, let's pass the ball back to the next one to carry. C.J.H.]

Ruth C. Hansen (C.J. Hansen's oldest unmarried sister, born May 26, 1892, Salt Lake City, UT, trained as a nurse at LDS Hospital Aug. 1910 – June 10, 1913. The Spring of 1916 she graduated in the field of surgery from Polyclinic Hospital, New York City, NY. On Oct. 17, 1917 she became a Red Cross Nurse. In April 1918 she reported for overseas service with four other nurses to England

and France where she served until 1919. Years later Ruth married Alfred Bruerton. Ruth Hansen Bruerton's account of her nursing service during WWI can be accessed at the following web site: garybhansen.com



Ruth Hansen and colleague in their army nursing uniforms



Ruth taking a Break in Rouen

About July 1, 1918 Ruth arrived at Rouen, France. Everything was in darkness. There were twelve shack-like hospitals in the area at Rouen and they had only limited amounts of medicine: whiskey, carbolic acid, mustard plasters, aspirin, and a limited amount of morphine which was used for the critically injured. Ruth was assigned to Stationary Hospital #25 on the outskirts of the city. Her first duty was to take care of a compound of German prisoners suffering from dysentery. One type of illness was confined to each compound. There were many cases of dysentery, typhoid, mumps and diphtheria which had to be treated along with the war casualties. Each compound was separated by a high wire fence to prevent boys in one compound from spreading their disease to boys in other compounds. Ruth contracted dysentery while caring for the German prisoners and was off duty for nearly two months.

Meals were very simple: rabbits, hard crackers, boiled potatoes, fish, and brussel sprouts. Fresh white bread with jam was served only at tea time on Sunday when officers were invited to dine with the nurses.

Air raid signals were sounded every nite. Nurses and personnel off duty went to the trenches that were dug on the hospital grounds. Those on night duty, Ruth was one, would put all the cots down on the floor and go around with a shaded lantern caring for the sick and wounded. Anti-aircraft guns were hidden away among the trees. When the signals were sounded that German planes were flying their way, searchlights and guns went into action. Many nites "all clear" didn't sound for several hours.

Ruth saw the lovely old churches, houses, shops, and cemeteries in Rouen. And also the bronze marker in the marketplace denoting the place where Joan of Arc was burned.

In Feb. 1979 Ruth was the second Utah woman to be awarded the Cross of Malta (a time-honored medal that has been worn from the days of the Crusades) by the Veterans of Foreign Wars for her overseas nursing during W.W. I.

Ernest Richard Hansen (born June 14, 1898 Salt Lake City, younger brother of CJ). An Oct. 12, 1918 article in the *SLTribune* reported that Ernest R. Hansen from Salt Lake City and 10 others from Ogden had been sent to Camp Hancock, Ga, "to train for machine gun commissions." WWI ended before they were sent abroad. Did Ernest's son Charles serve in the military? Yes. If so, need details. After his release from military service Ernest returned to Logan and continued his education at UAC.

WORLD WAR II Dec. 7, 1941 - Sept. 8, 1945

Brief History of WWII. After the war began in Europe in 1939, people in the Americas were divided on whether their countries should take part or stay out. Most Americans hoped the Allies would win, but they also hoped to keep the United States out of war. The isolationists wanted the

country to stay out of the war at almost any cost. Another group, the interventionists, wanted the United States to do all in its power to aid the Allies. Canada declared war on Germany almost at once, while the United States shifted its policy from neutrality to preparedness. It began to expand its armed forces, build defense plants, and give the Allies all-out aid short of war. President Franklin D. Roosevelt called upon the United States to be "the great arsenal of democracy," and supply war materials to the Allies through sale, lease, or loan.

The Lend-Lease bill became law on March 11, 1941. During the next four years, the U.S. sent more than \$50 billion worth of war material to the Allies.

On December 7, 1941 while German armies were freezing before Moscow, Japan suddenly pushed the United States into the struggle by attacking the American naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, 183 Japanese warplanes attacked America's Hickam Field in Hawaii. The devastating results were 2,433 deaths, the destruction of 18 U.S. warships and 188 airplanes. The surprise attack left the nation stunned as President Roosevelt called the United States to war. Four days later Hitler declared war on the United States. President Roosevelt called on Congress for immediate and massive expansion of the armed forces. Twenty years of neglect and indifference, however, could not be overcome in a few days.

The first U.S. troops arrived in the British Isles in January 1942, but nearly a year passed before they went into action against the Axis. Meanwhile, air power provided virtually the only means for the Allies to strike at Germany. The Royal Air Force began its air offensive against Germany in May 1942, and on 4 July the first American crews participated in air raids against the Continent.

Factories in the United States converted from civilian to war production with amazing speed. Firms that had made vacuum cleaners before the war began to produce machine guns. As men went into the armed forces, women took their places in war plants. By 1943, more than two million women were working in American war industries. In shipyards and aircraft plants, Rosie the riveter became a common sight. Officials discovered that women could perform the duties of eight of every ten jobs normally done by men.

Urgent requirements for war material caused many shortages in consumer goods. Most governments, both Allied and Axis, had to ration the amount of consumer goods each person could use. In the United States, rationed items included meats, butter, sugar, fats, oil, coffee, canned foods, shoes, and gasoline. Congress gave the president power to freeze prices, salaries, and wages at their levels of September 15, 1942. The United States imposed a special excise tax on such luxury items as jewelry and cosmetics. The government also set up a civil-defense system to protect the country from attack. Many cities practiced "blackouts" in which cities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts dimmed their lights. Ordinarily, the glare from their lights made ships near the shore easy targets for submarines.

The exact date of the war's end is not universally agreed upon. It has been suggested that the war ended at the armistice of 14 August 1945 ([V-J Day](#)), rather than the formal surrender of Japan (2 September 1945).

The G.I. Bill (Servicemen's readjustment Act) signed by Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 22, 1944 "was conceived as a remedy against expected unrest among returning **veterans** who

couldn't find jobs, and it spurred a flood of 2.2 million World War II servicemen and women into ivied halls. ... It gave veterans \$500 a year for education plus \$50 a month for subsistence (\$75 for married couples). It also provided for low-interest home loans and other benefits. (Source: Centennial Journal: 100 Years in business, "Taking Aim at a Higher education 1944.")

Ezra W. Geddes (husband of Cleone Hansen Geddes), U. S. Army Air Corps Pilot 1942-1945. Ez remained in the Air Force Reserve for 20 years, eventually retiring with the rank of Major.

I graduated from Logan High and Utah State Agricultural College with a major in sociology and participation in ROTC. (graduated when June 1942?) On graduation I was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant and assigned to the Coast Artillery Corps in defense of San Diego as World War II was underway. Feeling the urge to become a pilot, I transferred to the Army Air Corps in the class of 43J and underwent pilot training at King City and Chico in California and Luke Field at Phoenix, AZ. After receiving my Silver Wings, I was assigned to Carlsbad Air Base in Carlsbad, New Mexico.



Ready to fly, at Carlsbad Army Air Force Base, New Mexico

My military assignment then was to the Pilot Pool at the Carlsbad Air Base, Carlsbad, New Mexico. By that stage of the war, more pilots had been trained than were needed as fewer than expected were being shot down in Europe and East Asia. So I was forced to check in once a day for six months to see if my name appeared on an assignment list. Not seeming to get anywhere in the pilot

pool, I took AT-11 twin engine training and spent the remainder of the war flying this plane to train cadet bombardiers. Every day I flew over a triangular course, where cadets dropped their bombs (95 pounds of sand and one pound of black powder). Before leaving the service Ezra logged over 1000 hours flying time at Carlsbad, until I was honorably discharged in 1945 after the war ended.

Following my discharge from active duty in 1945 I returned to USAC and completed an M.S. degree in Sociology, and, subsequently, obtained a Ph.D. in Sociology from Cornell University. I remained in the Air Force Reserves for a number of years, and eventually retired as a Major.

[Additional information supplied by Ezra W. Geddes in August 2014] I served on Active Duty from June 1943 to about August 1945 first in the Coast Artillery and then in the Air Corps. After active duty I served in the Air Force Reserve subject to recall until automatic retirement in 1993 at age 70. Following this retirement I received a retired Military Service card with INDEF expiration meaning for life.

During the whole of this military relationship I (and often my family) have received many benefits, which shifted somewhat (according to my status at the time) including training in various skills required to perform military assignments, education through the GI Bill, military pay, insurance, and access to Post Exchanges, Commissaries, and Medical Services at no or reduced cost. During Reserve status there were also monthly training meetings, and access to and completion of a large number of correspondence courses. During full retirement I received a continuation of many benefits for the rest of my life with Medical benefits ascending to higher levels, and monthly Military pay, according to rank at retirement, from reserve duty.

Somewhat related, during my Reserve years, was 18 months service as an employee of System Development Corp. (SDC), under a contract with the Army Advanced Research Project Agency, to conduct research in Viet Nam.

It should also be mentioned that Ezra's older brother, Joseph W. Geddes, also served as a pilot in the Army Air Force during World War II. Captain Geddes was the pilot of a B-17 which was stationed in the Pacific. He was part of the 43rd Bombardment Group, 64th Bombardment Squadron. On May 21, 1943, his plane was one of five that took off in the afternoon to bomb two Japanese Air Fields then return to Port Moresby. His plane, and several of the others, was shot down on this mission. The remains of the crews were eventually recovered after the end of the War, and reburied at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery. (Pacific Wrecks: [www.Pacific Wrecks.org](http://www.PacificWrecks.org))

Wilford R. Gardner (son of Robert and Nellie Barker Gardner) 1943-1945. Wilford enlisted in the U.S. Army in October 1943, and was sent to Stanford University to study to become an engineering officer. After one quarter of study the Army decided they did not need any more engineering officers so they sent everyone to Infantry basic training. After training Wilford was

transferred to the 1281st Combat Engineers Battalion and sent to England, where they trained to install bridges across the Rhine. He was selected as assistant squad leader and assigned to be the Company Mine and Demolition NCO. His unit served in France and Germany, and when Germany surrendered they were sent through the Panama Canal to the Philippines to prepare for the invasion of Japan. By the time they reached Manila, the Atomic bombs that been dropped and Japan had surrendered. His unit was sent back to the United States and demobilized. Wilford returned to the USAC, where he completed his undergraduate education and went off to graduate school at Iowa State University, where he obtained a Ph.D. in Physics. Some years later Wilford wrote and self-published a 157 page account of his military service in WWII. It is entitled: *My War: Coming of Age in World War II*. [The following page provides a picture of the cover if *My War*.

My War

By Wilford R. Gardner





Pvt. Wilford R. Gardner visits C.J. Hansen family while on leave (with Gary in background)

Herbert R. Gardner (son of Robert and Nellie Barker Gardner) came to Ogden, Utah to work during the summer after graduating from high school (1946?). In late July he volunteered for military service in the U. S Army. He spent one and one-half years as part of the U.S. Army of Occupation in Japan, coming out with the rank of Sergeant when released from active service in May 1948.

Herbert returned to USAC in 1948 and graduated in 1952 in Technical Soils and was preparing to go to graduate school when “a combination of circumstances involving the Army Reserves, ROTC and the Korean War caused me to have to spend 13 more months in the service, the bulk of the time at the Ordnance Depot in Pueblo, Colorado.” This time, he was a Commissioned Officer, thanks to the ROTC. Herbert was discharged from the Army in mid-1953, after which he returned to Graduate School at USAC.

Selective Service Act of 1948. The second peacetime draft began with the passage of Selective Service Act of 1948. The new law required all men ages 18 to 25 to register. It also created the system for the “Doctor Draft” aimed at inducting health professionals into military service. Unless otherwise exempted or deferred, these men could be called for up to 21 months of active duty and five years of reserve duty service. The draft continued on a more limited basis during the late 1940s and early 1960.

KOREAN WAR June 15, 1950 - July 27, 1953

When Soviet-backed North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950, Pres. Truman was determined to use military force to “contain” Communist expansionism spread in East Asia. The United States breathed easier with the Korean armistice in 1953; however, technology brought new promises and threats. U.S. air and nuclear power fueled the Eisenhower doctrine of “massive retaliation.” This strategy demanded more machines and fewer foot soldiers, so the draft slipped to the back burner. Congress passed the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. It mandated a six-year service commitment in a combination of reserve and active duty time. The draft continued on a more limited basis during the late 1950s and 1960s.

Patricia Bruerton Poulter. (Daughter of Ruth Hansen Bruerton and Alfred E. Bruerton) Pat was born in Ogden, Utah. She attended Mound Fort School and graduated from Ogden High School. She later attended Weber College. She joined the Air Force in 1951 and was stationed at Brookley AFB in Mobile, Alabama. She married William L. Bill Poulter on December 1, 1956. After her discharge from the Air Force, she worked as an administrative assistant at HAFB. She quit her job to raise her family and later returned to work at HAFB after the four boys were grown where she retired in 1992.

G. Bruce Marchant (husband of Nancy Hansen), 1953 – 1955. “I graduated from Granite High School in 1951. The following August I attended the U of U, and started ROTC. I then joined the Reserves at Ft. Douglas, and was in Headquarters Co. as a clerk typist. The next summer (1952) the reserve unit went to Ft. Lewis, Washington, by train for a two week camp. My rank was PFC. In May, 1953, a friend in the unit and I transferred to active duty in the Reserves to avoid the draft and keep our PFC ranks. My # was ER19427108. We drove to Ft. Ord, Calif, in his Mercury two door, which we used during basic training.”

“The Korean War ended in July 1953 during basic training. After Basic and Leadership Training at Ft. Ord, and after Christmas, I was assigned to the 744th Ordinance Co. 7th Army, as a clerk typist. The company clerk was a returned Washington State LDS missionary, and the Captain was inactive LDS from Ogden. Several others were from Utah & Idaho. I became a Sgt., and after 22 months, I applied to return to the U of U for school (March 1955). I left the Reserves at that time. After 1 quarter of school, I went to the Central States Mission in Oklahoma & Kansas for two years, until September, 1957.” .

COLD WAR ERA (after July 27, 1953)

Cold War suspicion and mistrust between the United States and the USSR increased after World War II and exploded when Soviet-backed North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950. Pres. Truman was determined not to let Communism spread in East Asia and to use military force to “contain” Communist expansionism. In the late 1940s the deadly arms race

began between the U.S. and USSR. The U.S. used atomic bombs on Japan at the end of World War II. By 1949, the USSR had exploded an atomic bomb. The U.S. developed the hydrogen bomb, and the USSR developed a hydrogen bomb. In the 1950s and 1960s, the U.S. and USSR competed in space exploration.

Robert L. Allen (husband of Lois Hansen), 1955 – 1958. After two years at USU, on June 14, 1955 Bob joined the U.S. Army Security Agency for promised training in electronics, turning down an opportunity for OCS. After basic training at Fort Carson, Colorado, he went to Fort Gordon, Georgia, for training in teletypewriter repair with a promise to go on to crypto equipment repair in Fort Devons, Massachusetts. Just as his class graduated from teletypewriter repair, the Army declared an urgent need for typewriter repairmen in Western Europe. So in February 1956, he and his class were shipped to Frankfurt, Germany. When they arrived, the NCOs in charge of the Communications Center cursed the Army. They needed repairmen for crypto equipment, not teletypewriters. Each new arrival was interviewed. Bob and a couple of other teletypewriter repairmen had completed some college so they were selected to remain in Frankfurt to learn crypto repair through on-the-job training at the Communications Center of the U.S. 7th Army Headquarters in Frankfurt, Germany. Bob was honorably discharged from the U.S. Army in June 1958. (rank?) He returned to Logan to resume his schooling in electrical engineering at Utah State University.

Gerald N. King (husband of Lenore Hansen), He served on active duty from 1956 – 1958, at Ft. Bliss, TX. Gerald continued in the U.S. Army Reserve from June 1958 until February 1993 in the Chemical Corps after his release from Active Duty. He subsequently obtained a commission and achieved the rank of Lt. Colonel in the U.S. Army Reserve. He retired after 34 plus years of service in the U.S. Army Reserve. It is noteworthy that Gerald also received an Army Commendation Medal.

Gary B. Hansen (son of C.J. and Lena Barker Hansen). On June 1, 1957, after Gary completed Advanced ROTC training at USU, including a six week summer camp in 1956 with other ROTC students at Ft. Lewis, WA, he was commissioned as a 2nd Lt. in the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps. I entered active duty at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD in July 1957, after driving my 1950 Chevrolet to Aberdeen. After my arrival I attended the first contingent to undergo a new 4 week Basic Officer Military Orientation Program. I then received an additional 8 weeks of specialized training for new Ordnance Supply Officers. Although I wanted to go to Germany, the Army wanted to send me to Korea. However, before completing my training (but after taking all the necessary shots for service in Korea), the Army changed its mind and my orders, and assigned me to the Tooele Ordnance Depot in Utah, where I served from late November 1957 until June 1959 in various positions throughout the installation, including being Installation Security Control Officer, Club Officer, and PX Officer. The Commanding Officer (CO) called me in one day and informed me that the

Officers Club was in serious debt, and that since he and I were the only two officers on the installation who did not drink (he was a reformed alcoholic), and since he was the CO, I would be assigned to serve as Club Officer. Fortunately, I was able to eliminate the debt and make a profit, I was able to deliver a healthy bank account to my replacement when relieved of this position some time later. As I recall, I was also given a commendation for my efforts. I was released from Active Duty in June 1959, one month early, to return to graduate school at USU. By that time I had been promoted to 1st. Lieutenant.

During the summer of 1959 while I was at USU working on a Master's program in Economics, I accepted a mission call to serve a two year mission for the LDS Church in Great Britain, departing in early September 1959.

Some years later, in the fall of 1966, I benefitted from a new GI Bill passed by the U.S. Congress in 1966, during my last year of graduate study (1966-67) at Cornell University, thanks to the intervention of New York Senator Robert F. Kennedy on my behalf.

Lt. Gary B. Hansen receiving congratulations from Col. John Supensky. Commanding Officer of Tooele Ordnance Depot, upon receiving a promotion to 1st Lt. in January 1959.



Dr. Steven R. Allen (son of Robert & Lois Hansen Allen) Steven served in U.S. Air Force, Medical Corps (time frame?) after completing medical school at the Wisconsin Medical College in Milwaukee. Steven served at

Fairchild AFB in Fairfield, CA, and at Minot AFB at Minot, North Dakota. He achieved the rank of Major while on Active Duty.

J. Keith Barker, (son of Joseph Delbert Barker and Amelia Goodliffe), Keith had a very successful career in the U.S. Air Force after completing his education and graduating from Brigham Young University. He retired with the rank of Major. After retirement he continued to work for the Air Force as a civilian employee or contractor. He has worked at Hill Air Force Base a number of years. In response to my request for more information, Keith sent the following email (that he had earlier sent to his sister Kleda Quigley.) I have placed excerpts of this email below to provide more details of Keith's military service.

When I was in the USAF on active duty, I flew in the B-52D for about 1500 hours from Fairchild AFB, Washington, as an Electronic Warfare Officer. [He probably was on TDY much of the time flying to southeast Asia during the Viet Nam war.]

When I was stationed at Nellis AFB, Nevada, I flew in the F-111A as a Weapons System Officer. I believe I had about 500 hours in the F-111A. While at Nellis AFB, I would go on 90 day TDYs, to Korat, Thailand or Tahle, Thailand. On one of my TDYs, my bombs were scored at 68 feet at 4 O' Clock. I dropped bombs over Laos and Cambodia. ***

I attended the University of Utah one quarter then went to BYU because I wanted to attend their Air Force ROTC program, so I could fly.

On weekends, I would come back to Ogden, staying at Eva Rice's boarding house on 511 17th Street. I met Lucy at the old 7th Ward. Went on my mission to the Great Lakes Mission, Came back home and married Lucy, then completed my under graduate degree in Chemistry and Math at BYU. While in the USAF, I completed an MBA in Research, Development and Engineering Management at the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business. (Email from Keith Barker to Gary B. Hansen, July 13, 2014)

Bill Robbins, husband of Marilyn Jones, daughter of Max and Ellen Gardner Jones) He went to USU and upon graduation (Year?) was commissioned an officer in the U.S. Air Force. Bill had a career in the U.S. Air Force, and they travelled to a number of parts of the country, including serving at Hill Air Force Base in Utah and a base near San Bernardino, CA. Need details of his career in the Air Force???

Don S. Barton, husband of Lorraine Jones, daughter of Max and Ellen Gardner Jones. Don served two years in the U.S. Army after finishing college at USU. (year?) Need details???

VIETNAM WAR (1959-1975)

Vietnam War. The Vietnam War began with communist North Vietnam's first guerilla attacks against the democratic South and ended with the fall of Saigon. In August 1964, a US warship was attacked by North Vietnamese torpedo boats in the Gulf of Tonkin. The U.S., seeking to stop the spread of communism, trained the army of the republic of Vietnam and provided military advisors to help combat the guerillas. On March 2, 1965, US aircraft began bombing targets in Vietnam. American ground forces were directly involved in the war between 1965 and 1973. On January 27, 1974, a peace accord was signed in Paris ending the conflict. By March of that year, American combat troops had left the country. On April 30, 1975, North Vietnam captured Saigon, forced South Vietnam to surrender and reunited the country.

J. Keith Barker (son of Joseph Delbert Barker and Arnetta Goodliffe) served considerable time abroad during the Viet Nam War while on active duty in the USAF, stationed at McCord AF Base and Nellis AF Base, with lengthy period on TDY in the Orient, as noted above.

POST VIETNAM PERIOD (1976 to 1990)

Robert Gardner (son of Wilford and Marjorie Gardner) sent to following information for inclusion the this document:

“I served in the Marine Corps from 1981 to 1991. I enlisted in late 1980. By the middle of 1983 I was elevated to the rank of Sergeant. In 1984, I applied and was selected for the enlisted commissioning program .I attended OCS in 1985 and was commissioned the same year. I was selected for captain but decided to exit the service in 1991. While enlisted my MOS was infantry and while an officer I was in logistics. “ (*Email from Robert Gardner to Gary B. Hansen Sept. 13, 2014.*)

Robert did not indicate where he spent most of his time, but my recollection is that he was in Okinawa or Japan for part of his time in the military

PERSIAN GULF WAR (Desert Storm) Jan 15, 1991-Feb. 28, 1991)

The **Persian Gulf War** (August 2, 1990 – February 28, 1991), commonly referred to as simply the **Gulf War**, was a war waged by a United Nations-authorized coalition force from thirty-four nations led by the United States, against Iraq in response to Iraq's invasion and annexation of the State of Kuwait.

This war is commonly known as **Operation Desert Storm** for the operational name of the military response, the **First Gulf War**, **Gulf War I**, or the **Iraq War**, before the term became identified with the 2003 Iraq War which is also referred to as Desert Storm.

The invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi troops that began 2 August 1990 was met with international condemnation, and brought immediate economic sanctions against Iraq by members of the UN Security Council. U.S. President George H. W. Bush deployed American forces to Saudi Arabia, and urged other countries to send their own forces to the scene. An array of nations joined the Coalition. The great majority of the military forces in the coalition were from the United States, with Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom and Egypt as leading contributors, in that order. Around US\$36 billion of the US\$60 billion cost was paid by Saudi Arabia.

The initial conflict to expel Iraqi troops from Kuwait began with an aerial bombardment on 17 January 1991. This was followed by a ground assault on 23 February. This was a decisive victory for the coalition forces, who liberated Kuwait and advanced into Iraqi territory. The coalition ceased their advance, and declared a cease-fire 100 hours after the ground campaign started. Aerial and ground combat was confined to Iraq, Kuwait, and areas on the border of Saudi Arabia. However, Iraq launched Scud missiles against coalition military targets in Saudi Arabia and against Israel.

Kent B. Marchant (son of G. Bruce & Nancy H. Marchant) served with the Military Police in Iraq. (We need details of Kent's extensive active and reserve military service, Branches served in, ROTC, National Guard, Army Reserve, rank achieved, etc., etc.? We also need details of his subsequent career in the National Guard and Army reserves up to the present time?)

SECOND PERSIAN GULF WAR, Iraq War or Operation Iraqi Freedom (2003-2010)

The 2003 invasion of Iraq (March 19–May 1, 2003), was the start of the conflict known as the Iraq War or Operation Iraqi Freedom in which a combined force of troops from the United States, the United Kingdom and smaller contingents from Australia and Poland invaded Iraq and toppled the regime of Saddam Hussein in 21 days of major combat operations. This phase (March–April 2003) consisted of a conventionally fought war which concluded with the fall of the Iraq capital Baghdad. This was considered a continuation of the Gulf War of 1991, prior to which Saddam Hussein had invaded Kuwait, and after defeat by Coalition Forces had agreed to surrender and/or destroy several types of weapons, including SCUD missiles and weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Since the Persian Gulf War in 1991 the U.S. and Britain had been keeping a tight rein on Saddam Hussein, waging an undeclared conflict against Iraq for twelve years. U.S. President Bill Clinton had maintained sanctions and ordered air strikes in the "Iraqi no-fly zones" with Operation Desert Fox, in the hope that Saddam would be overthrown by political enemies inside Iraq, and had signed into law H.R. 4655, the Iraq Liberation Act, which appropriated funds to Iraqi opposition groups. Four countries participated with troops during the initial invasion phase, which lasted from March 19 to April 9, 2003. These were the United States (148,000), United Kingdom (45,000), Australia (2,000), and Poland (194). 36 other countries were involved in its aftermath. In preparation for the invasion, 100,000 U.S. troops were assembled in Kuwait by

February 18. The United States supplied the majority of the invading forces, but also received support from Kurdish irregulars in Iraqi Kurdistan. According to U.S. President George W. Bush and British Prime Minister Tony Blair, the reasons for the invasion were "to disarm Iraq of weapons of mass destruction, to end Saddam Hussein's alleged support for terrorism, and to free the Iraqi people."

Bryan Kresie (husband of Karen A. Hansen) joined the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, and obtained his basic training at Parris Island in North Carolina. His reserve unit was activated to serve in Iraq in 2004. He was a supply Sergeant in a Marine Unit. Bryan was stationed in Al Anbar Province at the Al Asad Air Base. His Marine unit was responsible for internal security at the Base. An official account of his unit's service in Iraq is as follows:

"In the summer of 2004 the 4th LAAD Battalion was activated as a provisional security unit in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. For the first time, both elements of the battalion were combined into a single unit, and were augmented with an active duty unit (Battery K, 3rd Battalion, 10th Marines) and fellow reserve unit (Battery P, 5th Battalion 14th Marines) to form a provisional security battalion. Deployed to Al Asad Airbase, located in Iraq's Al Anbar province, the battalion's mission was ensuring the security of the base through checkpoints, towers, and various internal and external patrolling. The battalion was tasked with other roles such as security escorts for humanitarian missions and reconstruction efforts in the area and providing security for various visiting officials, including the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. 4th LAAD Battalion also participated in support of Iraq's January 2005 legislative elections. For their efforts in Iraq, the battalion received a Navy Unit Commendation.

After redeployment to the United States in March 2005, the 4th LAAD Battalion was soon disbanded."

AFGHANISTAN War - Oct. 2001- 2011-

The **War in Afghanistan** began on October 7, 2001, as the armed forces of the United States and the United Kingdom, and the Afghan United Front (Northern Alliance), launched Operation Enduring Freedom in response to the September 11 attacks on the United States, with the stated goal of dismantling the Al-Qaeda terrorist organization and ending its use of Afghanistan as a base. The United States also said that it would remove the Taliban regime from power and create a viable democratic state.

The preludes to the war were the assassination of anti-Taliban leader Ahmad Shah Massoud on September 9, 2001, and the September 11 attacks on the United States, in which nearly 3000 civilians lost their lives in New York City, Washington D.C. and Pennsylvania, The United States identified members of al-Qaeda, an organization based in, operating out of and allied with the Taliban's Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, as the perpetrators of the attacks.

In the first phase of Operation Enduring Freedom, ground forces of the Afghan United Front working with U.S. and British Special Forces and with massive U.S. air support, ousted the Taliban regime from power in Kabul and most of Afghanistan in a matter of weeks. Most of the senior Taliban leadership fled to neighboring Pakistan. The democratic Islamic Republic of Afghanistan was established and an interim government under Hamid Karzai was created which was also democratically elected by the Afghan people in the 2004 general elections. The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) was established by the UN Security Council at the end of December 2001 to secure Kabul and the surrounding areas. NATO assumed control of ISAF in 2003. ISAF includes troops from 42 countries, with NATO members providing the core of the force.^[29]

The aim of the invasion was to find Osama bin Laden and other high-ranking Al-Qaeda members to be put on trial, to destroy the organization of Al-Qaeda, and to remove the Taliban regime which supported and gave safe harbor to it. The George W. Bush administration stated that, as policy, it would not distinguish between terrorist organizations and nations or governments that harbored them.

On December 1, 2009, U.S. President Barack Obama announced that he would deploy an additional 30,000 soldiers over a period of six months.

On June 22, 2011, President Obama announced that 10,000 U.S. troops would be withdrawn by the end of 2011. An additional 23,000 troops will leave the country by the summer of 2012.

On May 2, 2011, Osama bin Laden, head of the Islamist militant group al-Qaeda, was killed in Pakistan, shortly after 1 a.m. local time by a United States special forces military unit. The operation, code-named **Operation Neptune Spear**, was ordered by United States President Barack Obama and carried out in a US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) operation by a team of United States Navy SEALs from the United States Naval Special Warfare Development Group (also known as DEVGRU or informally by its former name, SEAL Team Six) of the Joint Special Operations Command, with support from CIA operatives on the ground. The raid on bin Laden's compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan was launched from Afghanistan. After the raid, US forces took bin Laden's body to Afghanistan for identification, then buried it at sea within 24 hours of his death.

Daniel G. Saunders' Military Service: (son of Ron & Julie Marchant Saunders, grandson of Bruce and Nancy Marchant)

2/1/2001 – Enlisted in the Army Reserves

3/6/2001 – 7/17/2001– Basic Combat Training, Ft. Jackson, SC / Advanced Individual Training, Ft. Eustis, VA. My first MOS was 88H – cargo specialist. I learned how to operate forklifts, cranes, drive trucks, etc. My reserve unit in Ogden, UT was the 146th Transportation Company.

11/2001-11/2003 – Served an LDS mission to Samara, Russia

12/2003 – I switched from the reserves to the Utah Army National Guard to have a job in which I could use my language. I was in B Co, 142 MI BN out of Ogden, Utah.

6/11/04 – 10/14/04 – Attended 97E (Interrogator/Human intelligence collector) school at Ft. Huachuca, AZ.

5/2005 – Participated as an interpreter in TMDEX – Theater Missile Defense Exercise, held in Moscow, Russia. This was a missile defense scenario exercise we engaged in with our Russian counterparts.

10/2005 – Participated in security operations in and around New Orleans in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.

2006 – Soldier of the Year award for the 300th Military Intelligence Brigade. (To reach that point I also won the award for the 142nd MI BN and B Co, 142 MI)

2006 – Transferred from B Co, 142 MI BN to HHC, 300 MI BDE. Here, I was promoted to Specialist E-4, made Sergeant E-5, and eventually Staff Sergeant E-6.

8/2006 – Completed the Warrior Leadership Course, Camp Williams, UT.

2007 – Linguist of the Year for HHC, 300th MI BDE.

2007 – Participated as an interpreter in the Central Asian State Consultative Staff Talks in Tampa, FL. Delegations from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan came to Florida for a week each to discuss and plan upcoming joint training. I helped interpret during the talks and also acted as a guide to take the delegations to see the sights of FL.

1/2008-3/2009 – Deployed for Operation Enduring Freedom. Spent time training at Camp Williams, UT, more time at Ft. Lewis, WA, then served in Southeastern Afghanistan. I was a team leader on a Human Intelligence Collection Team. We conducted interrogations, tactical questioning of detainees during/after combat operations, and ran intelligence sources. We were autonomous and often embedded with other units to provide them with trained intelligence assets when needed.

12/2009 – Separated from the Guard (contract expired)

5/2010 – Graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Utah. Major – Political Science. Minor - Russian

8/2010 – Began studying law at the University of Colorado

3/2011 – Selected for the Air Force Graduate Law Program.

5/2013 – Commissioned in the Air Force as a JAG officer after graduating from the U. of Colorado School of Law and passing the bar Exam in Colorado. He is currently stationed in the Midwest. (Summer of 2014)

Bryan Kresie, (husband of Karen A. Hansen): Bryan joined the U.S. Army Reserve in 2008, becoming a Sergeant in a Civil Affairs Unit in Pleasant Grove, UT, and then transferring to a Civil Affairs Unit in Monterrey, CA when he began teaching at a KIPP Charter School in Oakland, CA in August 2010. His U.S. Army Civil Affairs Reserve Unit from Monterrey, CA, was activated, and deployed to Afghanistan in the Fall of 2011.

In Sept. 2012 Bryan's unit completed its tour in Afghanistan and returned to Ft. Dix, New Jersey, and then home to California. However, because of the

traumatic brain injuries Bryan received while serving in Afghanistan, he spent nearly a year in rehabilitation at the Madigan Military Hospital at Ft. Lewis, Washington, before he was released in June 2013. He resumed teaching at a charter school in Los Angeles in August

For his exemplary service while in Afghanistan, Bryan was awarded the Bronze Star. The following citation accompanied the Bronze Star that Bryan was awarded in 2013.

**NARRATIVE TO ACCOMPANY THE AWARD OF
THE BRONZE STAR MEDAL
TO
SERGEANT BRYAN KRESIE**

Sergeant Bryan Kresie, United States Army, distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the United States as Civil Affairs Team Two Team Sergeant, D Company, 445 Civil Affairs Battalion, 4th Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Airborne Division (CTF Fury), Regional Command South, Kandahar, Afghanistan, from 1 November 2011 to 1 September 2012 during OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM.

Sergeant Bryan Kresie demonstrated outstanding technical skill and unwavering dedication as Civil Affairs Team Sergeant, a billet designated for a Sergeant First Class, assisting the team leader while conducting 260 patrols and over 50 District level shuras within one of the most hostile and kinetic regions in the Area of Operations (AO), Maiwand, Afghanistan. His technical knowledge was essential in developing steady state operations at the Maiwand District Center, as he designed and developed 19 vocational training/business classes that graduated over 150 local villagers increasing commerce 150%. He oversaw all planning and execution of 2 carpentry, 2 painting, 3 masonry, 3 welding, 3 concrete, 2 door installation, and 4 women's tailoring classes. Sergeant Kresie's visionary programs throughout Maiwand led to a measurable reduction in the key sources of instability and enhanced the overall governance within the AO.

Sergeant Kresie was the main proponent of increasing education in Maiwand, which previously had little to no education structure. He was responsible for overseeing the opening of two Afghan Ministry of Education (MoE) recognized schools in DeMaiwand and Ezabad. His ability to communicate and sync the populace with the MoE to increase school attendance and prioritize infrastructure improvements was essential in building local villager confidence in GIRoA. Sergeant Kresie's leadership was vital to ensuring projects were completed according to the scope of work and desired measures of effectiveness and performance were attained.

Sergeant Kresie initiated and managed a unique professional training doctrine for 22 District of Maiwand teachers to ensure they were prepared to instruct and educate local children. His coordination with USAID and Department of the State created an environment conducive to learning by ensuring proper facilities and supplies were distributed to locals. Through his aggressive patrolling of villages in the AO and innovative Information Operations campaign, over 1500 students registered for school, the highest number of attendance ever recorded in this District by Coalition Forces and GIRoA.

Sergeant Kresie was instrumental in championing female issues with the District Governor as he formulated the first female health training and education initiative in Maiwand District, culminating with the creation of a Women's Center. He designed and supervised the first literacy training of its kind for all females who otherwise have no access to education. His ability to create viable training, such as 6 birthing classes, correlated with the exponential growth of Women's Center attendance from under a dozen to consistently over 210 women.

Sergeant Bryan Kresie's actions are in keeping with the finest traditions of military service and reflect distinct credit upon himself, Team 2, D Company 445th Civil Affairs Battalion, 4th Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Airborne Division, the Regional Command South, and the United States Army.



Erik M. Dempsey (son of David Geddes and Grandson of Ezra W. and Cleone Hansen Geddes) joined the U. S. Air Force in 2000 He completed Basic Training at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas and was assigned to Minot Air Force Base in Minot, North Dakota.

In the spring of 2014 Staff Sgt. Erik M. Dempsey was one of six Air Force members honored by the Air Force Global Strike Command with the 2013 Outstanding “Airmen of the year” Award at Barksdale Air Force Base La, on April 10, 2014. He has recently been transferred to Hill Air Force Base, in Ogden, Utah.

There may be others who should be included in this paper. I need more information about the following people and any others who served in the military. For example:

Don Barton (husband of Lorraine Jones)

William Quigley (husband of Kleda Barker)

Bill Robbins (husband of Marilyn Jones)

Charles Hansen (son of Ernest Richard Hansen)

Any Others?????

Richard Wade informed me that he will try to get any similar information for the members of his family (descendants of Ruth Hansen Bruerton and will send whatever he obtains to me.