

CHAPTER 06 – U.S. ARMY SERVICE

My first uniform was when I become a tenderfoot Scout. I worked up to be a first-Class Scout. I was born with a sense of patriotic duty and wanting to do things for my country.

Air Scouts During the 1940 's; the Boy Scouts of America established the Sea Scouts and the Air Scouts 1942-1949.



I left the Boy Scout program and joined the Air Scouts, but I don't remember the dates and I am unable to find any

paper records. I remember that our Cedar City Air Scout Group took a field trip to Hill Field. There was a B-17 that we climbed through the tunnel to get from the back of the air ship to the front.



I also remember being a Civil Air Patrol Cadet in Cedar City. I have a picture of me by an open cockpit biplane aircraft. I think I remember flying in it. At the Cedar City airport, we had a turret Gun Simulator. It was designed to train aircraft gunners and I enjoyed operating it.



The Japanese seized the Aleutian Island of Attu and Kiska, located off the tip of Alaska, in



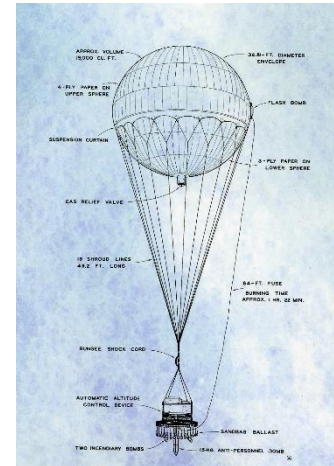
June 1942. These islands provided the Japanese with a base from which to limit Allied air and sea operations in the North Pacific. They attacked Dutch Harbor on the island of Unalaska on June 3rd and 4th, 1942, seeking to destroy U.S. Army and Navy operations near the city of Unalaska. Nothing seemed to be able to stop Japan. Japan had invaded and occupied much of the orient.

There was a great concern over the Japanese occupying the Philippines, China and many other countries. It was felt that our defenses of our Pacific Coast were very weak and there was a possibility of an invasion of the west coast. The commanding Admiral of the Pacific fleet felt that Japan was going to invade the United States Pacific coast using two paths. The Aleutian Islands, coming then down the coast to the Pacific coast and the other way was to take Midway, Hawaiian Islands and then on to the Pacific coast.

Germany had invaded and occupied much of Europe. No one was able to stop or even slow Germany down. Germany then moved in the North Africa so they could obtain the oil that they needed.

In 1942 and 1943, the war was not going well for the United States.

The Japanese Balloon Invasion, official called the “FuGo invasion. The first Balloons were launched in 1942. The pressure to increase preparation was when in 1942, the Japanizes Balloon invasion started where Balloons were released in the upper air currents that carried them over the United States. A fire balloon fusion abundant, "balloon bomb", (or Fu-Go), was a weapon launched by Japan during World War II. A hydrogen balloon with a load varying from a 12-kilogram (26 lb) incendiary to one 15 kg (33 lb.) antipersonnel bomb and four 5 kg (11 lb.) incendiary devices

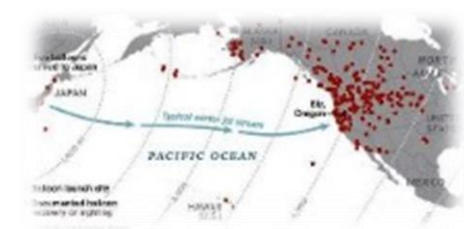


Japan launched its *Fu-Go* campaign, deploying thousands of high-altitude hydrogen balloons armed with incendiary and high-explosive bombs designed to follow the westerly winds of the upper atmosphere and drift to the west coast of North America. After reaching the mainland, this Fu-Go, the Japanese hoped would terrorize American citizens and ignite devastating forest fires across the western states, ultimately causing the United States to divert wartime resources to deal with the domestic crisis.

The 1942 launches of the Balloons were to field test the project. They were found in Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Michigan and Iowa, as well as Mexico and Canada. The concept was the brainchild of the Imperial Japanese Army Ninth Army's Research Laboratory, under Major General Sueyoshi Kusaba with work performed

by Technical Major Teiji Takada and his colleagues. Five FU-Go Balloons were found in the state of Utah.

The balloons were intended to make use of a strong current of winter air that the Japanese had discovered flowing at high altitude and speed over their country, which later became known as the jet stream. General Kusaba's men launched over 9,000 balloons throughout the course of the project. The Japanese expected 10% (around 900) of them to reach America, which is also what is currently believed by researchers.



About 300 balloon bombs were found or observed in America. It is likely that more balloon

bombs landed in unpopulated areas of North America. Many

of these balloons were shot down by American and Royal Canadian Air force using P-40 and P-38 fighters.



BALLOON PICTURE- Fire devises shown with Bomb in the middle



A pregnant woman and five children were killed when they discovered a balloon bomb that had landed in the Forest of Fearhart Mountain in Southern Oregon. Pastor Archie Mitchell and his pregnant wife Elsy (or Elsie) drove up to Gearhart Mountain with five of their Sunday school students (aged 11–14) to have a picnic, and Elsy and the children got out of the car at Bly, Oregon, while Archie drove on to

find a parking spot. As Elsy and the children looked for a good picnic spot, they saw a strange balloon lying on the ground. As the group approached the balloon, a bomb attached to it exploded and Elsy and all five children were killed. Archie witnessed the explosion and immediately ran to the scene and used his hands to extinguish the fire on his wife's and the children's clothing, but he could not save them.

Press cover up.

The bombs caused little damage, but their potential for destruction and fires was large. The bombs also had a potential psychological effect on the American people. The U.S. strategy

was to keep the Japanese from knowing of the balloon bombs' effectiveness. In 1945 Newsweek ran an article titled "Balloon Mystery" in their January 1, issue, and a similar story appeared in a newspaper the next day. The Office of Censorship then sent a message to newspapers and radio stations to ask them to make no mention of balloons and balloon-bomb incidents; lest the enemy get the idea that the balloons might be effective weapons.



Cooperating with the desires of the government, the press did not publish any balloon bomb incidents. Perhaps as a result, the Japanese only

learned of one bomb's reaching Wyoming, landing and failing to explode, so they stopped the launches. However, in 1945, they went into mass launching in hopes of creating Fire Storms with the Balloons.

Biological (Germ) Warfare.

The History Channel showed the testing of the Germ Warfare on Chinese Cities by the Japanese, resulting in a large population being destroyed. This documentation stated that if the Japanese Balloons had been successful, they planned to spread Germ Warfare across North America and Canada using the Balloons. Credit must be given to the News media in that **information as to impress Japan that the project was a failure. If the Biological Warfare had of** been used, millions of U.S. and Canadian citizens would have been killed.

The U.S. western states were encouraged to create a force to help with managing these threats. In Utah, funds were allocated to purchase military equipment and organize a State Militia.

"The first militia in Utah was the Nauvoo Legion which was composed of Mormon volunteers. This unit, after the passage of the Militia Act of 1903 which created the modern National Guard of the United States, states who lost their National Guard units due to federalization in times of war were forced to recruit their own replacement units, leading to the birth of the modern state defense force. During World War II, the Utah State Guard was organized to replace the Utah National Guard, and consisted of approximately 600 members who were responsible for protecting National Guard armories and other state facilities.[2] The Utah State Guard was tasked with recovering debris from fire balloon attacks launched by Japan which had landed in Utah."([The



Bud Bowman and Durray Dally

Enlistment 1943.

I was out bike riding with a couple of friends, Durray Dally and Demar (Bud) Bowman. Durray noted that there was an announcement over the Local Cedar City Radio Station KSUB, that there was an urgent need of personnel to form security and protection requirement. They specified the age was 16 and older men but my friends wanted to ride over and see if they could be accepted at their age of 15. At the Cedar City National Guard Armory, we found a couple of men sitting at a table. There were no other people in the armory when we arrived. They explained the urgent need for a State contingent of men to help protect the country from a possible invasion. We were handed applications to be filled out. I told them that I was only 13. They said fill it out; we need anyone that we can get. So, I was enlisted in the State Guard of Utah at the age of 13 with no parent approval or signature required. We were directed to return to the Armory the following Saturday to be issued our national guard uniform and equipment

. In 1947, I wrote the Utah State Adjutant General for information on my enlistment.

1947 02 10 State of Utah -office of the Adjutant General Fort Douglas Utah

*Mr. Russell R. Bateman
St. George Utah*

Dear Sir:

We have your letter of the sixth instead and I have to advise you that an enlistment record was never forwarded to this office covering your service in Utah State guard. So, we are forwarding your letter to Regimental Headquarters. As they can determine the date of the investment from the papers on file in their headquarters,

Company "F" 2nd Battalion Utah State Guard was inactivated on 1 April 1946

Very truly yours,



General J. Wallace West, The Adjutant General

*1947 02 20 State of Utah -office of the Adjutant General Fort Douglas
Utah*

*Mr. Russell R. Bateman
St. George, Utah*

Dear Sir:

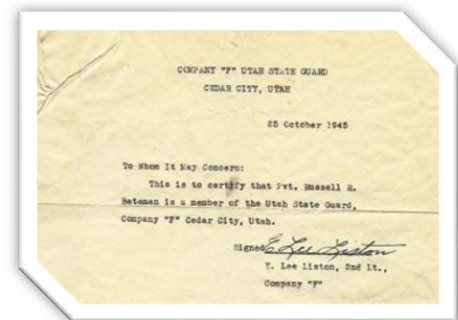
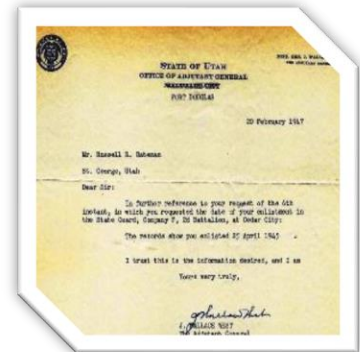
*In further reference to your request of the 6th instant, in which
you requested the date of your enlistment in the State Guard, Company
F, 2d Battalion, at Cedar City:*

The records show you enlisted 25 April 1945.

I trust this is the information desired, and I am

Yours very truly,

J. Wallace West, The Adjutant General

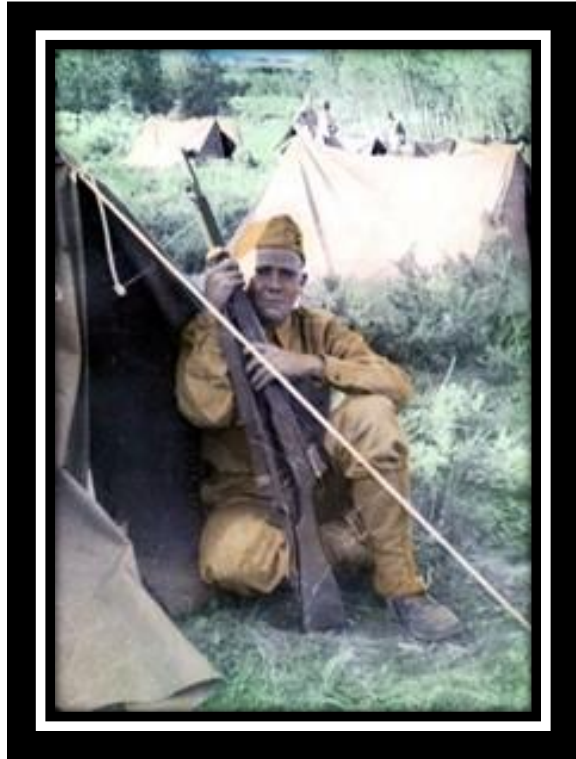


I was enlisted in the fall of 1943; I went to Summer Camp in July of 1944 at Fish Lake. The records were not organized until 1945.

I was issued my Army Uniform (including heavy canvas leggings), ½ pup tent, mess kit and a WW I era 30-06 Springfield rifle. The only Identification I had was a letter written by Lt. Lee Liston.



Our Cedar City unit “drilled” once a week at the Cedar City National Guard Armory. (The National Guard unit was of course activated and in Europe.) We were trained on repelling an invasion force and later, how to dis-



Summer camp 1944

arm the Japanese Balloons. We were told of a Balloon that landed near Enterprise, Utah

(there was 5 Balloons that landed in Utah.)



I remember that our unit was about 20 possible 30 members. Several were 4F and rejected by the military and some were deferred Farmers, but most were 16 to 17-year-old boys prior to being drafted into the military.

I don't remember if we “drilled” on Tuesday or Wednesday, but it was the same night that the

Roller-Skating rink was open in Parowan, a City about 20 miles North of Cedar City. Several times we reported to the Armory in uniform, we would load up the two Army Trucks that were issued our unit and drove to Parowan to the Roller-Skating rink, where it was a popular gathering point for the girls in town together. We received a lot of attention from the girls and town folk. Some of the guys told the people that we were from Fort Odd and about to be sent overseas. One of the girls showed an interest in me each time we were there, but I was very shy. Several of the girls talked us into going home with them and meeting their parents. The father looked at me and said, “you look way too young to be in the service.” I remember being speechless and one of the older guard members spoke up, saying I just looked young for my age.

“During World War II, about 600 Officers and enlisted men, all volunteers unable to otherwise serve in the regular military, stood watch over empty armories and other state

facilities” Utah is one of 24 states which allow the governor to arm, maintain and mobilize a state militia against a perceived threat

All the USG units in the State were required to attend the Summer Training. I don’t remember how days may this training lasted, but it was several days and could have been a week. There were ten military “Duce and half” trucks at this Summer Camp, held at Central Utah’s Fish Lake, I have talked to a couple of former members of the State Guard

at the time, that said that they never attended the Summer Camp. We left Cedar City at about 3:00 in the morning. We had the two trucks loaded with our Tents, clothes, and rifles. I think that we had a couple of officers’ that road in the front of the trucks and the rest of us road in the back. We were packed in pretty tight, with the members and their gear. We probably woke up people in the towns that we passed through as we were singing WWII songs as loud as we could.



We arrived at Fish Lake in the early morning and set up our pup tents. Each person had a half of a tent, so it took two people to have a complete tent. We took our Mess Kits and got some breakfast. Then we started the training. Assignments

were made for two separate Army’s, there was something that we put on our uniforms to identify which side we were on, and maybe it was a piece of cloth or something. Maybe I got that from a Movie or somewhere. We were issued our Ammunition (Blanks, of course) and assigned to the invading or the Defending Army. I think that I was part of the Invading Army the first day. I remember it was a fiasco as when you “shot” someone; they didn’t die and kept playing the game. It was an experience of the War Games and shooting at people, even though you had Blank Ammunition.

The evening of the first day, we were taught the formation and retreat of the Flag. We kept making mistakes in the proper procedure. At one time of this activity, someone said loudly, “Officers forward March”. And I am told that I staggered out in front, dragging my Rifle and collapsed in front of everyone. When I came too, there were several officers around me

as it stopped the entire activity. I told them that I was OK (really embarrassed) and was sent to my tent. The training continued without me. I lied down until mess call and felt better after eating. When I got back to my Tent, I found a Doctor waiting for me. He did some check up on me. Looking at my records, he asks me how I enlisted, being so young, but he said that I looked okay. I was afraid that they were going to send me home, but never heard any more from it and had no addition problems the rest of the encampment. We had more weekly



drills, but regular meetings were no longer held when the end of the War was forecasted.

The Alaska Territorial Guard was organized in 1942 against a possible Japanese invasion of the mainland Alaska. Most of Alaska State Guard was Alaska Natives in rural villages. Men and women ages sixteen to seventy (they also had many younger than sixteen) were enlisted. The Alaska Guard was nick named “The Tundra Army.” As in the Utah State Guard, they were issued the WW I Springfield rifles, mess kits, uniforms, etc. Other States also organized State Guard elements within their states.

10 February 1947, Utah National Guard General West advised me in a letter, that I was a member of Company “F”, 2d Battalion, Utah State Guard when it was deactivated on 1 April 1946.

The records were not organized at the beginning of the State Guard program and it was 1945 before the records seem to be generated even though we had summer camp in 1944 at Fish Lake.(records show that this was only “summer Camp” organized by the Utah State Guard) There we no Utah National Guard records personnel to set up and maintain the records However, in 1990, I received a telephone call from a Major (don’t remember his name) asking about my records. He was reviewing my record looking for points to establish my Military retirement. He said that his records stated that I was in the Utah National Guard (not the Utah State Guard) and that they had to give me some credit for service at that time. He also said that it made me a World War II Veteran. The official National Guard records state that I enlisted in the National Guard 25 April 1945 and discharge 1 April 1946. I have

another “official” letter that stated that I serviced in the Utah State Guard from March 1945 through March of 1971

“Title 38 of the Code of Federal Regulations defines a veteran as “a person who served in the **armed** military, naval, or air service between the dated of September 1, 1939 through September 2, 1945 and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable.” My records are in the Utah National Guard files and the enlistment date of 25 April 1945 shows that I served during WWII, makes me a WW II veteran.

When the official end of the War was announced, I got with my friends’; we put a siren on Bud Dalton’s car and ran all over Cedar Mountain with the siren running. I remember it was about three days after the announcement of the end of the War, early in the morning we dove into the group camping at Navaho Lake. It woke up everyone and they came running out to see what all the noise was about. We said, “THE WAR IS OVER” I think that we were lucky to get out of there alive.

(Bud Dalton later spent 30 years as a Utah Highway Patrol Officer and after retiring served on the Utah State Senate.

We moved back to St. George not long after that. I received a call some time later telling me that the unit had been inactivated, I was to keep everything, but my Rifle and I needed to turn it into the Armory in Cedar City. I took the Bus up to Cedar City and turned in my 30-06 and returned to St. George. I heard later that I was about the only one who turned in the Rifle instead of keeping it. I was fifteen at the time the war ended.

Utah State Guard name has been changed to “Utah State Defense Force”

UTAH STATE DEFENSE FORCE READY TO OFFER ITS LIMITED RESOURCES IN A TIME OF WAR

By Mike Carter, Associated Press writer

Published: Dec. 23, 1990 12:00 a.m.

While thousands of Utah military reserves and guardsmen gear up for Operation Desert Shield, the tiny Utah State Defense Force stands ready to offer two used trucks, a bus and rickety ambulance in time of war.

State and military officials don't think that will be necessary, thank you. But they say the 50 or so volunteer militiamen deserve credit for their willingness to operate on a shoestring with little likelihood of ever being needed. More than 2,000 Utah national guardsmen and reservists have left for Operation Desert Shield, armed with the most sophisticated equipment and weaponry money can buy.

And tucked in a tiny office off a back hallway at the National Guard Armory, the defense force prepares to mobilize the state's manpower using "a couple of working typewriters and a passable Xerox machine," said USDF commanding Brig. Gen. Walter Summerville.

"We're getting the best we can for what we can afford," said National Guard Adjutant Gen. John Matthews. "If you want combat readiness, you have to pay for it. The state doesn't believe it's necessary to do that."

Indeed, Matthews and others would just as soon the militia stay away from guns and aggressive missions following a purge of gung-ho "wackos" three years ago from what was then known as the Utah State Guard.

Today, the force - not to be confused with the Army Reserves or the Utah National Guard - consists mostly of retired military personnel whose job it would be to organize and lead a larger state militia in an emergency.

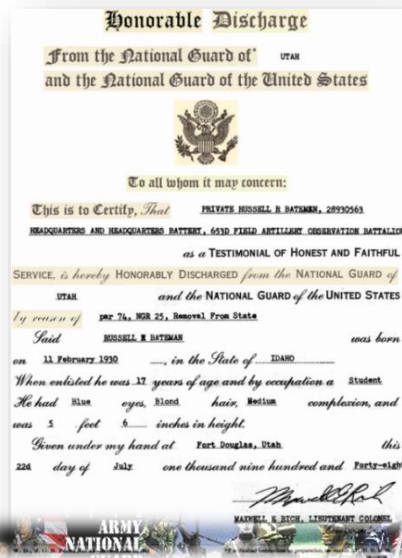
"They are a cadre around which to build an additional force of people and equipment from the civilian sector," said Matthews. "It would depend on the job, but it could provide leadership that otherwise wouldn't be available."

Utah is one of 24 states which allow the governor to arm, maintain and mobilize a state militia against a perceived threat.

The governor also may conscript every "able-bodied man" between the ages of 18 and 45 into service in times of emergency.

The state militia has been activated just once since in its 70-plus years, and it has never seen combat or fired a shot in anger.

During World War II, about 600 officers and enlisted men, all volunteers unable to otherwise serve in the regular military, stood watch over empty armories and other state facilities.



I was one of the 600 that served during WWII.



Not long after I turned seventeen, a Navy recruiting bus came to St. George. The recruiter has a good sales pitch, telling me of all the training I would get; I enlisted in the Navy inactive reserve. I heard nothing more from the Navy. (see my chapter 07)

A few weeks later, someone from the National Guard ask me to help on installing the Radios in the new two Self Propelled Howitzer that they have just

received at the St. George Armory.

These units were called Tanks, even though that was not the official name for them. I think that the official name was “self-propelled Howitzer.” Self-propelled artillery (also called mobile artillery or locomotive artillery) is artillery equipped with its own propulsion system to move towards its target. Within the term are covered self-propelled guns (or howitzers) and rocket artillery. They are high mobility vehicles, usually based on caterpillar track carrying either a large howitzer or other field gun. They are usually used for long-range indirect bombardment support on the battlefield.



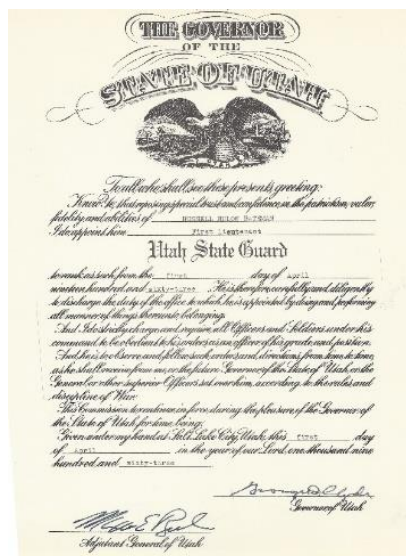
The St. George National Unit told me that if I would join, they would let me drive around the streets of St. George in the tank with the siren making a lot of noise. How could any 17-year-old kid turn that offer down. So, I enlisted in the Utah National Guard, telling them that they would have to get me discharged from Naval Reserve.

I left St. George looking for work that had a better opportunity than my three jobs I had in St. George. Moving to Salt Lake City, I found that due to lack of education, my opportunities

were limited. Also, with the new Job at Sears Tire Store which I didn't feel that I could leave my new job. I was AWOL from the National Guard Summer Camp at Camp Williams.

February 1963, I was contacted by the Utah Guard about a new National Guard Program that was being evaluated by the National Guard Bureau. This program would have a small cadre of Commissioned Officers that would be train and organized to manage the Armories and supply depot when Units are activated. In case of the Utah Guard being activated, the cadre would enlist and train additional personnel as the case during WWII. I had been one of the few in the program during WWII, I was offered and commissioned a First Lieutenant commission on 1 April 1963 if I would join the program. There may have only been two or three states with this evaluation program.

. As a State of Utah – Emergency Services staff member, Office was in the basement of Jackling Hall, the Utah National Guard Headquarters. I had the opportunity of association with the National Guard Headquarters' Staff on a day to day basis and many times played "Bally-Ball" with them during the noon hours.



Utah National Guard 9 October 1969

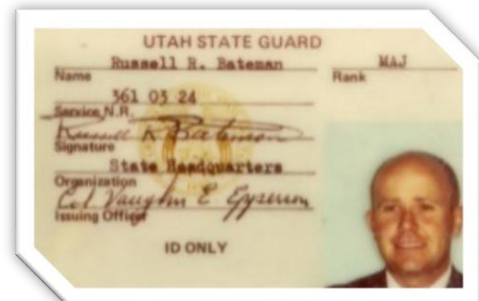
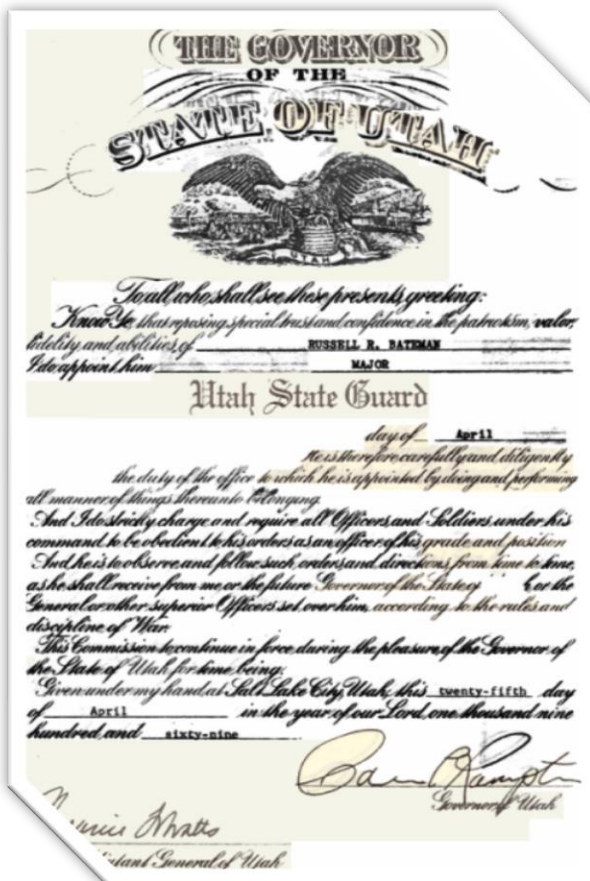
Subject: Transmittal of Commission



Major Russell R. Bateman
Utah State Guard
Utah Army National Guard
Salt Lake City, Utah

1. I am pleased to transmit here with your commission in the National Guard of the State of Utah have properly signed by Gov. Calvin L. Rampton Commander-in-Chief.
2. May I take this opportunity to wish you every success in your new grade.

Maurice L Watts, Major General, Utah NG, Adjutant General.



Working in the same Armory at the National Guard Headquarters, I got to know Major General Watts, the Adjutant General for the State of Utah. We chatted a few times and many times he would invite me to Special National Guard meetings to brief Guard members about our State Guard program.

After General Watts retired and moved to a HOA in St. George. A member of our SUP Chapter and friend of mine was his neighbor and I had a chance to chat with him again several times. My friend would take him to Nellis AFB shopping and medical appointments.

After being in the Utah State Guard program for seven years, the program seemed to be falling apart. Another staff member of our State Office of Emergency Services Office was a



senior Officer of the Utah Guard informed me that he felt that the National Guard Bureau was going to cancel the program and that they could not get the federal recognition of my commission. This meant that my time served in the Utah Guard would not be accountable for retirement.

I needed several more years to qualify for a Military retirement. Bill Fahey, a Warrant Officer in the air guard had a lot to do with my work for the State Emergency Services. He was heavily involved with the Church Amateur Radio (ERRS) program. He was one of the few that had access to the Amateur Radio Room on top of the Church Office building.



As a good friend of mine, encouraged me to resign my State Commission and Join the Utah Air National Guard. He felt that I could get a federal commission and that I could complete my retirement requirements that would give me retirement and medical insurance. I, started out as a Staff Sergeant, as that was my last federal recognized rank that I had when I left the Navy. (See my chapter 07)

I was transferred to the USG Reserve List as Major.

After I was transferred to the Richfield area, I maintained relations with the National Guard request for suggestions or help simmered off. However, there was still good relations for a long time.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS SIXTH UNITED STATES ARMY
OFFICE, DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
FREDDO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94107

IN REPLY REFER TO
AMINT-J-1 (708) 5 March 1969
SUBJECT: Results of Personnel Security Investigation

The Adjutant General
State of Utah
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108

1. Reference request for Personnel Security Action, dated 20 January 1969, regarding Russell Batesen.

2. (X) A Personnel National Agency Check within the scope of AR 600-5 was completed on 23 March 1969 by SSG [unclear]. For Release Supplied under dossier number.

(X) Attached is a Certificate of Clearance for access to information and material. Distribution will be accomplished in accordance with paragraph 21, AR 600-5, as applicable.

() Submit clearance request with information indicated in paragraph 2, above, after Federal Recognition and assignment of officer's serial number, with justification of clearance.

3. Remarks:

FOR THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, INTELLIGENCE:

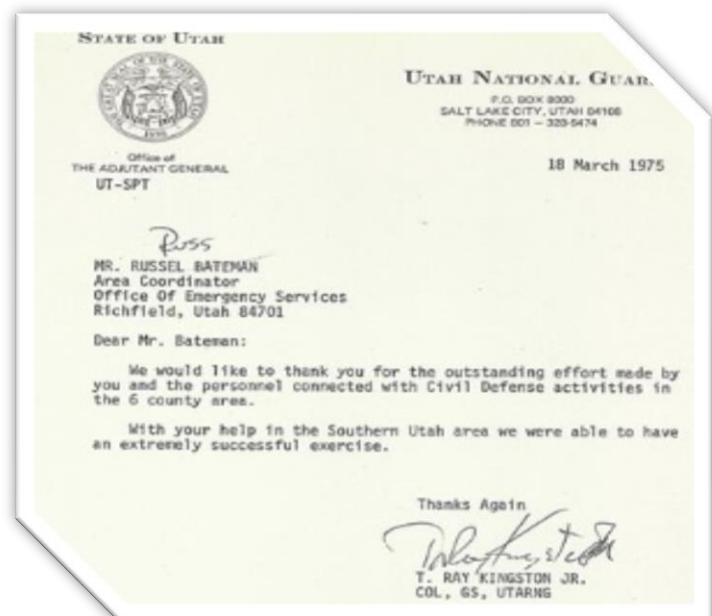
1 Incl
as
DAVID J. OYLER
MAY, 69
Chief, Military Security Division

SAF PL 428
14 FEB 68 PREVIOUS EDITION IS OBSOLETE

Several years later after I had transferred to the Air Guard, The Utah State Guard had major problems. General Matthews, Utah Adjutant General, had to purge several “wackos”. He said, “the State Guard became a state-

my assigned state car while assisting the Utah National Guard
sanctioned-and-funded playground of would-be-commandos itching to play war.” The Utah State Guard was reorganized in 1987 with a new name of Utah State Defense force.

I continued to associate with the Utah National Guard when they ask for communications planning and other support such as Search and Rescue activities.



HONOR FLIGHT 2016-05-26



I was excited to be a part of the Honor Flight on May 25th. We were picked up at the Dixie Center in St, George early in the morning and bussed with other Honor Flight Veteran's. Each Veteran was required to have an Escort for the event, I chose my youngest son.

We had escorts by Motorcycle groups during the trip to Las Vegas and arriving in Los Vegas, we had police escort to the Airport.

As we took off in the special Honor Flight, the fire trucks came out and saluted us with their water sprays over the aircraft as we took off. Our visit at Washington D.C, went as scheduled.



UTAH HONOR FLIGHT ITINERARY

26-28 May 2016
St. George Departure

Contact info for Bus Captains:

Celeste Sorensen: 202-949-6670

David Cordero: 435-512-1511

Mike Turner: 435-979-7067

Medic: Taylor Sorensen

435-559-3162

GUARDIANS – Please take a few minutes to go to the WWII Memorial Registry and register your WWII Veteran. <http://www.wwiimemorial.com>

Thursday, 26 May 2016

- 4:00 am Arrive St George Dixie Center for registration, receive t-shirt, hat, lanyard, breakfast compliments of Kneaders
- 5:15 am Board buses (MST)
- 7:15 am Arrive McCarran Int'l Airport (LAS), (PST) Breakfast at Gate
- 8:20 am Depart LAS for BWI, Southwest Airlines Flight #1891, lunch on flight
- 3:55 pm Arrive BWI, change watches to EDT – waiting for SLC group to arrive (4:40 pm) will be boarding buses together
- 5:45 pm Depart BWI for Hotel
- 7:00 pm Arrive Dulles Washington Westin, 2520 Wasser Ter, Herndon, VA 20171, 703-793-3366
- 8:00 pm Dinner in Hotel

You've had a very loooooong day!
Get a good night's sleep.
Don't forget to take your evening medications.

Friday, 27 May

- Wear your UHF shirt/hat
- Wear comfortable walking shoes
- Bring: light jacket, meds you need during the day, camera, name badge, extra money for gifts you may want to purchase

6:30 am - 7:45 am, Breakfast at leisure in hotel.

8:15 am Board buses to National Mall, times are subject to change.

9:30 am Arrive WWII Memorial, Color Guard, wreath ceremony, Taps, group photo.

10:00 am "Mall Crawl", Leisure time to explore mall
Vietnam Memorial
Korean Memorial
Lincoln Memorial, restrooms located under the memorial

12:00 pm Board buses at Korean Memorial

12:15 pm Arrive at FDR Memorial

12:45 pm Lunch at FDR Memorial

1:15 pm Board buses

1:40 pm Arrive Navy Memorial – Drill Team

2:30 pm Board buses

2:45 pm Arrive at Iwo Jima Memorial

3:15 pm Board buses for Arlington Nat'l Cemetery

3:30 pm Arrive at gate of Arlington National Cemetery (ANC)

4:00 pm Attend Changing of the Guard at ANC, please turn off your cell phones, restrooms located under pavilion

5:10 pm Board buses, Depart ANC, Return to Hotel

6:30 pm Arrive Hotel, change for dinner - no jackets or ties, casual attire.

8:00 pm Heroes Banquet, must be in your seats by 8:00 pm

Goodnight!

Take your meds, sleep well, see you in the morning.

Times and places are subject to change

Printing Courtesy of Orbital ATK

Saturday, 28 May

Wear UHF shirt and hat and wear comfortable shoes. Bring luggage with you as we will not return to the hotel. Make sure you have everything out of your hotel room, bring wheelchair.

7:00 am - 8:30 am, Breakfast at hotel

8:30 am Board buses

10:30 am Arrive Ft. McHenry

11:30 am Board buses for BWI Airport

12:00 pm Arrive BWI Airport

2:50pm Depart BWI, Southwest Flight #1287, meal on flight

5:05 pm PST Arrive Las Vegas Airport

6:00 pm PST Depart Las Vegas for St. George

9:00 pm MST Arrive St George Dixie Center



We were Awarded the Freedom Metal and a United State of America Flag





STATE OF UTAH

GARY R. HERBERT
GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
84114-2220

SPENCER J. COX
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

June 9, 2016

Mr. Russell Rulon Bateman
Veteran of World War II and the Korean War

Dear Mr. Bateman,

It is my pleasure as governor and a former member of the Utah National Guard to congratulate you for participating on the Honor Flight last month. What a tremendous opportunity this tour offered to travel to Washington, D.C., and visit various war memorials built to honor and remember the service and sacrifices of our nation's Veterans.

You know better than anyone that freedom is not free. It has been dearly bought by the lives, sacrifices, and service of hundreds of thousands of ordinary people like you, who accomplished extraordinary things in defending liberty. On behalf of all residents of Utah, I express our deep gratitude for your service in World War II and the Korean War and salute you, as you journeyed to hallowed grounds.

I hope the Honor Flight was a memorable and enjoyable experience. As you reminisce on your own and your fellow service members' achievements, may you feel a sense of satisfaction and pride. Best wishes for your continued happiness.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Gary R. Herbert".

Gary R. Herbert
Governor