

# Army Song

First to fight for the right,  
And to build the Nation's might,  
And The Army Goes Rolling Along.

Proud of all we have done,  
Fighting till the battle's won,  
And the Army Goes Rolling Along.

Then it's hi! hi! hey!  
The Army's on its way.

Count off the cadence  
loud and strong;  
For where'er we go,  
You will always know  
That The Army Goes Rolling Along.



## U.S. Army Europe

General Lucius D. Clay Kaserne  
Naming Ceremony



**The Shalikashvili Mission Command Center  
Dedication**

**Grand Opening of Newman Village Housing Area**

14 June 2012  
Wiesbaden, Germany

*"Laying the foundation for the future"*



# Sequence of Events

## Ceremony begins

## Invocation

## Honors Rendered

## U.S. and German National Anthems

## Remarks by Lieutenant General Hertling, Commanding General, U.S. Army Europe

## Clay Kaserne Unveiling

## Remarks at Newman Village by:

- Ms. Marin, Director, Installation Management Command - Europe Region
- Colonel Helmlinger, Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Europe District
- Herr Damm, Chief, Hessian State Assets, Construction, and Facilities Management

## Newman Village Ribbon-Cutting

## Remarks at the Shalikashvili Mission Command Center by:

- Staatssekretär Weinmeister, Hessian Ministry of the Environment, Energy, Agriculture, and Consumer Protection
- Lord Mayor Dr. Müller, City of Wiesbaden
- Lieutenant General Hertling
- Mrs. Shalikashvili

## Dedication of the John M.D. Shalikashvili Mission Command Center

## Army Song

## Reception

## Tours of:

- Newman Village
- Roman Ruins
- The John M.D. Shalikashvili Mission Command Center
- Wiesbaden Fitness Center

# General Lucius D. Clay

General Lucius Dubignon Clay was born in Marietta, Georgia, in 1897. He graduated from the United States Military Academy, and was commissioned in the Engineers, in 1918. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, he served as an Instructor at the Academy and held a succession of civil and military engineering posts directing the construction of dams and civilian airports. Throughout his life, General Clay was known for disciplined work habits, long hours, and often refused even to stop to eat.

In 1942, he was the youngest General Officer in the U.S. Army. During this period, he gained a reputation for bringing order out of chaos. Although he did not hold command during World War II, his skill in engineering and organization paid huge dividends for the ultimate success of the European Campaign. His actions in stabilizing the French port of Cherbourg were instrumental in the effort to support operational formations.

In 1945, he was appointed to serve as Deputy to General of the Army Dwight Eisenhower and subsequently held the post of Deputy Governor of Germany during the interim Allied Military Government.

From 1947 to 1949, General Clay was the Military Governor of the U.S. Occupation Zone in Germany during which time he directed the research and completion of 'A Report on Germany' which became one of the source documents for "The Marshall



Plan" that assisted in rebuilding war-devastated nations across Europe. His efforts were characterized by thoughtful and humanitarian aims. It was in his capacity, as Military Governor, that he faced one of the biggest challenges of his life.

On June 23-24, 1948 the Soviets imposed a blockade on all rail and highway lines in and out of Berlin. Two days later, General Clay gave orders to begin an air resupply operation that would become known as the 'Berlin Airlift.' The massive logistical effort, lasting 324 days, was a complete success. General Clay's work not only ensured that supplies reached the city, it also pointed the way to future German-American cooperation and partnership. His collaboration with German civilian leaders in founding the state of West Germany won him acclaim as an American "founding father" of the Federal Republic of Germany. General Clay passed away in 1978. His grave, in the Military Academy's cemetery, bears a simple stone donated by the citizens of Berlin: "We thank the preserver of our freedom."

# General John M.D. Shalikashvili

General Shalikashvili was drafted in August 1958 and commissioned after attending the Artillery Branch of the Officers Candidate School in July 1959. In 1968 and 1969 he was a senior district adviser in Vietnam.

Throughout his career, General Shalikashvili served many times in U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR). These assignments included tours with the 32d Army Air Defense Command; Chief of Operations, HQ USASETAF; Commander, 1st Armored Division (1AD) Artillery; and Assistant Division Commander, 1st AD.

In the 1980's he commanded the 9th Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, held important staff positions in joint and politico-military planning, and was Director of Strategy, Plans, and Policy, Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA). As the Deputy Commander in Chief, United States Army, Europe (DCINCUSAREUR), General Shalikashvili oversaw the withdrawal of Pershing II missiles and chemical weapons from USAREUR. He helped plan the restructuring of USAREUR when the Berlin Wall fell and the Cold War ended.

He directly supervised the deployment of USAREUR personnel to the Gulf War and Patriot air defense units to Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey. This included solving innumerable



personnel and equipment problems related to the deployment, and managing community support programs for families of deployed personnel. He personally solicited host nation contributions and managed host nation relations during the deployment. When the Gulf War ended, he went to Turkey to command the Joint Task Force PROVIDE COMFORT, which protected and fed the Kurds in northern Iraq.

After leaving USAREUR in August 1991 to serve as Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Shalikashvili became the Supreme Allied Commander Europe and United States Commander in Chief, Europe, in June 1992. He became the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on 25 October 1993.

# Colonel James R. Newman



17 Oct 1945: General Clay (Second from left) at First Landerrat Meeting. On his right Regional Government Coordinator, Dr. Pollock. On his left General Muller and Colonel Newman, Military Government Directors for Bavaria and Greater Hesse, respectively. (U.S. Army Photo)

Colonel James R. Newman, former Military Administrator of Hesse, was born in Quality, Kentucky in 1902. He studied art history at the University of Western Kentucky, the Kentucky State Teachers College, and earned his doctorate at Columbia University in 1930.

For several years he worked as a school superintendent in New York City. In 1941 he was commissioned as an officer in the U.S. Army and in 1944 was assigned to the Civil Affairs organization planning for the post-war occupation of Germany.

In May 1945 he became the first military administrator in Neustadt and subsequently was assigned to what would become the modern German state of Hesse.

As the Military Administrator for Hesse, Colonel Newman accomplished: vigorously assisting in rebuilding the German civilian government and the German economy, was instrumental in the relaxation of censorship and other occupation regulations, and oversaw the establishment of first democratic elections. Colonel Newman died in 1964.

# Newman Village Street Names

## Captain Walter I. Farmer (Farmer Loop)

Author of the Wiesbaden Manifesto, Captain Farmer was responsible for keeping artwork found after World War II in Germany rather than shipping it to America.

His personal courage in standing up to what he believed to be an immoral order resulted in the retaining of many of Germany's greatest art treasures in German museums. Examples of the art were: the Hungarian crown jewels, the bust of Nefertiti, the Hohenzollern regalia, and works by Titian, Botticelli, Lucas Cranach, Rembrandt, and Durer.



## Second Lieutenant Thomas Fowler (Fowler Loop)

Second Lieutenant Fowler received The Medal of Honor for actions in Italy with the 1st Armored Division during World War II on 23 May 1944.

He single-handedly cleared an anti-personnel minefield with his hands to allow advancing Allied tanks safe passageway for continued combat operations. He later destroyed several entrenched enemy positions and captured numerous Axis fighters. He continued on his mission and saved the lives of no less than nine Allied Soldiers all while under a withering storm of enemy mortar, automatic machine gun, and tank fire.



# Newman Village Street Names

## Oberstabsarzt Doctor Thomas Broer, Bundeswehr (Dr. Broer Street)

A resident of Wiesbaden, Major Broer was killed in Afghanistan while serving as a doctor for the Bundeswehrkrankenhaus Ulm.

He was one of four German Soldiers serving with International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) and was killed on 15 April 2010 in a fierce gun battle with Taliban insurgents. The battle, near Eisakhel village, Chardarah province in Kunduz, lasted over two hours and involved small arms fire, machine-gun, and rocket propelled grenade fire.



## Staff Sergeant Heathe Craig (Craig Street)

Staff Sergeant Craig was killed in action on 21 June 2006 while attempting to save the life of a fellow Soldier who was wounded by enemy fire in Afghanistan.

Staff Sergeant Craig was assigned to the 159th Medical Company (Air Ambulance) on Wiesbaden Army Airfield. Subsequently, the medical facility at Bagram Airfield, Afghanistan was named the Staff Sergeant Heathe N. Craig Joint Theater Hospital, in memory of his valorous act.



# Newman Village Street Names



## Specialist Ross McGinnis (McGinnis Street)

While serving as the gunner in a High-Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) his convoy was attacked and a hand grenade was thrown into his vehicle.

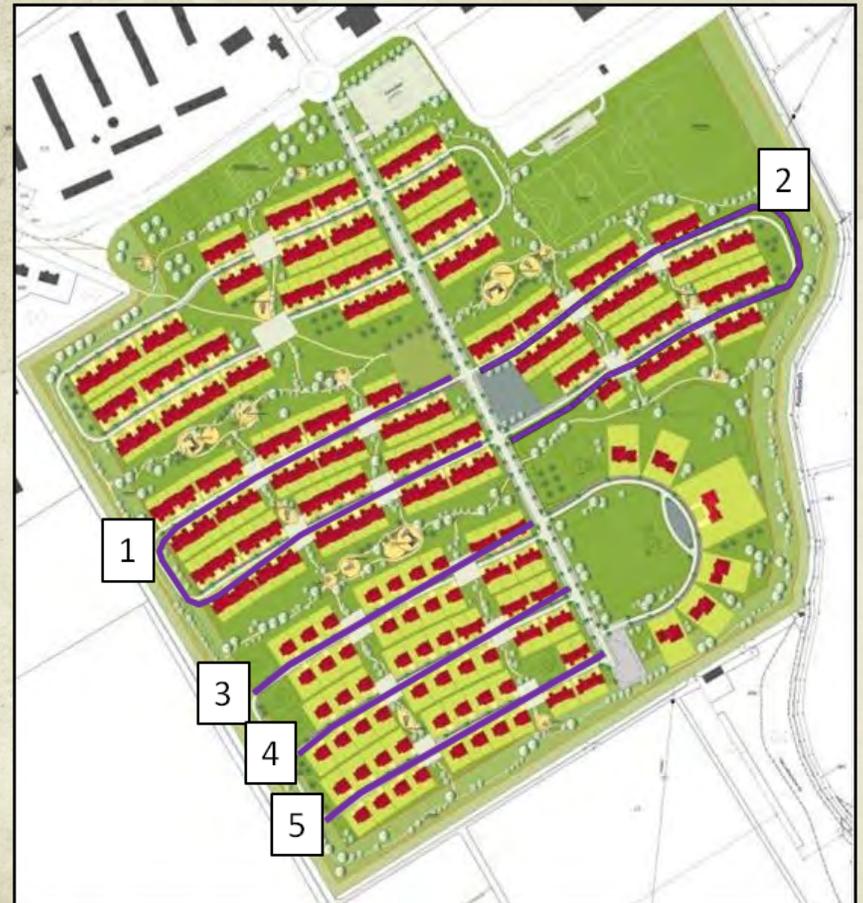
Specialist McGinnis was subsequently killed in action when he threw himself on the grenade, saving the lives of at least four other Soldiers in the vehicle.

He was the fourth Soldier to receive the Medal of Honor during the Iraq War, which was presented to his Family following his death.

Specialist McGinnis was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, Schweinfurt, Germany.

# Newman Village Street Names

1. Farmer Loop
2. Fowler Loop
3. Dr. Broer Street
4. Craig Street
5. McGinnis Street



# Lieutenant General Mark P. Hertling



On 25 March 2011, Lieutenant General Mark Hertling assumed Command of U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army. Prior to this posting, he served as the Deputy Commanding General of IMT, Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) and previous to that the Commander of the 1st Armored Division. During the majority of his time with 1st Armored Division, the unit was deployed to Northern Iraq as the nucleus of Task Force Iron. Lieutenant General Hertling has led tank and cavalry platoons assigned to the 3rd Infantry Division in Germany, and has commanded Armor and Infantry companies of the 5th Infantry Division, Fort Polk, Louisiana.

He commanded the 1-16th Cavalry Squadron, Fort Knox, Kentucky; 3rd Brigade, 2nd Infantry--an Armored Brigade which transformed to be the Army's first Stryker Brigade at Fort Lewis, Washington; the Operations Group at the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, California; and the Joint Multi-National Training Center in Grafenwoehr, Germany. Lieutenant

General Hertling has served as a staff officer in various organizations. He was the S-3 Operations for 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry Regiment in Katterbach, Germany (and during Operation Desert Storm); the Armor/Cavalry Branch Chief in Washington, D.C.; the J-7 for War Plans and Joint Training and Exercises on the Joint Staff from 2001-2003; the Assistant Division Commander-Support of the 1st Armored Division in Hanau, Germany and in Baghdad, Iraq, in 2003-2004; and was the G-3 of U.S. Army Europe from 2005-2007.

Commissioned from the U.S. Military Academy in 1975, Lieutenant General Hertling is a graduate of the Army's Command and General Staff College and School of Advanced Military Studies; and the National War College. He also holds a master's degree in Exercise Physiology from Indiana University, which he gained prior to teaching in the Department of Physical Education at West Point.

Lieutenant General Hertling's awards and decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal, Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, Purple Heart, Army Commendation Medal with Valor Device, and the Combat Action Badge. He was also awarded the Gold Cross of Honour of the Bundeswehr and the Romanian Land Forces Emblem of Honor. Lieutenant General Hertling is married to his best friend, Sue. They have two sons, Todd and Scott, and a daughter-in-law, Lauren, who are active duty Soldiers. Their other daughter-in-law, Karen, is a teacher and the mother of their grandsons, Ryan and Ethan.

# 70 year History of the Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe

The lineage of the U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) began in June 1942 when Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army (ETOUSA) was activated in England.

In mid-January 1944, General Dwight D. Eisenhower assumed command. By 1945 approximately 2 million Soldiers served in ETOUSA. When hostilities ended, ETOUSA became U.S. Forces, European Theater (USFET) and moved to Frankfurt to coordinate the occupation in Europe.

In 1947, USFET was re-designated as European Command (EUCOM) and moved to Campbell Barracks in Heidelberg. Following the end of hostilities, Communist expansionism led to the COLD WAR, with a perceived threat to Europe. In response a new joint headquarters, U.S. European Command, was established at Frankfurt in August 1952, and the former EUCOM headquarters in Heidelberg was re-designated as USAREUR. Troop buildups resulted in the stationing of Seventh Army, V and VII Corps, and multiple combat divisions in Germany. U.S. forces deterred aggression against Western Europe until the Soviet Union crumbled in 1989-90 and Germany was formally reunited.

A post-Cold War drawdown was underway when elements of USAREUR were sent to Kuwait for Operation DESERT STORM. Following the cease-fire, forces commanded by the USAREUR's LTG John Shalikashvili executed Operation

PROVIDE COMFORT to protect and support Kurdish populations in northern Iraq. In 1991 Yugoslavia came apart, United Nations peace-keeping efforts failed, and fighting spread. Ultimately, USAREUR forces (TF EAGLE and TF HAWK) were required to end the killing and war crimes in the Balkans.

Since 9/11, USAREUR units have also deployed multiple times in support of U.S. Central Command (Operation ENDURING FREEDOM and IRAQI FREEDOM). Maintaining an agile and relevant force entails timely and constructive change. To that end, USAREUR continues the transformation process. Since the height of the Cold War, USAREUR has transformed from over a quarter of a million Soldiers to a resident force of approximately 40,000.

In 2013, USAREUR Headquarters will relocate from its longtime home in Heidelberg to Clay Kaserne near Wiesbaden. At its birth in the dark days of World War II, ETOUSA faced the challenge of building and strengthening partnerships and defeating the threat of Nazism. 70 years later, the mission to strengthen existing partnerships, building new ones, and deterring aggression is as important as ever. What has changed is that while ETOUSA faced an easily identifiable adversary, today USAREUR grapples with a dynamic, ever-evolving security environment encompassing over 50 nations that contribute to the security of the United States, Europe, and the world.