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STAFF GROUP

Date(s): 3 AUG 1982 — 19 DEC 1988

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☐ ALL ☒ Selected Papers ☐ Except

GEN. RICHARDS BIO
EAKER AWARD ARTICLE CONTROVERSY

K168.03-2099
part 3

3 Aug 1982 - 19 Dec 1988

Miscellaneous
Material

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Biography

United States Air Force

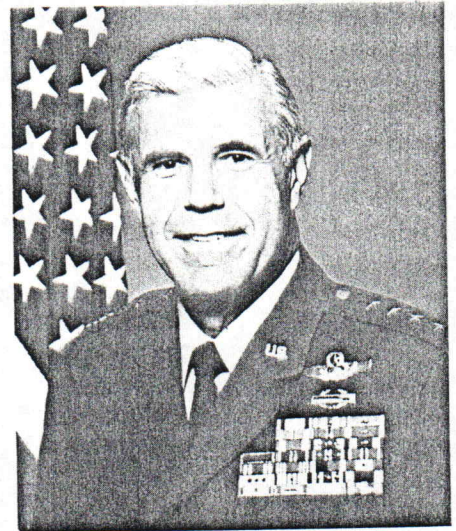
Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Public Affairs, Washington, D.C. 20330-1000

GENERAL THOMAS C. RICHARDS

General Thomas C. Richards is deputy commander in chief, Headquarters U.S. European Command, Stuttgart-Vaihingen, West Germany.

General Richards was born Feb. 13, 1930, in San Diego and graduated from Hampton (Va.) High School in 1948. He earned a bachelor of science degree in business administration from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1956 and a master's degree in communication from Shippensburg State College in 1973. He completed Squadron Officer School in 1963 and the Army War College in 1973.

His military career began with the Army infantry in 1948. He served as a platoon sergeant during the Korean War and was wounded twice. He received a commission as a distinguished graduate of the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps program at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1956. General Richards entered pilot training and earned his wings at Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas, in 1957. After combat crew training he was assigned as a B-47 co-pilot with the Strategic Air Command's 19th Bombardment Wing, Homestead Air Force Base, Fla., from December 1958 to February 1961.



He was upgraded to B-47E commander at Little Rock Air Force Base, Ark., before being transferred, in July 1961, to the 301st Bombardment Wing at Lockbourne Air Force Base, Ohio. General Richards received B-52 combat crew training at Castle Air Force Base, Calif., from May to August 1964. His next assignments were to the 20th Bombardment Squadron at Barksdale Air Force Base, La., and later to Carswell Air Force Base, Texas. During this period he was an aircraft commander on the first B-52 combat missions over Vietnam.

After completing tactical combat crew training and airborne training in October 1966, General Richards was assigned to the 19th Tactical Air Support Squadron at Bien Hoa Air Base, Republic of Vietnam, as a forward air controller with the 101st Airborne Infantry Division. He served a consecutive tour of duty with the 56th Air Commando (later Special Operations) Wing at Udorn Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand, with detached service at the U.S. Embassy in Laos. In addition, he commanded the Raven forward air controllers and flew 624 combat missions in O-1s, T-28s, U-10s and U-17s.

In January 1969 he returned to the United States and was assigned to the U.S. Air Force Academy, Colo., where he served as an executive officer, squadron air officer commanding and group air officer commanding until May 1972. He then attended the Army War College.

The general transferred to Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, in June 1973 as wing deputy commander, and then served as commander of the Basic Military Training School. In July 1975 he was assigned to the Directorate of Personnel Plans, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C., as chief of the Motivation and Communications Branch and, later, became chief of the Leadership and Motivation Division.

From November 1976 to December 1977 General Richards served as commander of the Air Reserve Personnel Center at Denver. He then returned to the academy as vice commandant of cadets and became commandant

of cadets in March 1978. General Richards assumed command of the Air Force Recruiting Service at Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, in February 1981. In March 1982 General Richards transferred to Keesler Air Force Base, Miss., as commander of the Keesler Technical Training Center. From September 1983 to July 1984 he was assigned as vice commander, 8th Air Force, Barksdale Air Force Base, La. He then became commander of Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala. He assumed his present position in November 1986.

The general is a command pilot with more than 4,700 flying hours. His military decorations and awards include the Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star with one oak leaf cluster, Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star Medal with "V" device and one oak leaf cluster, Purple Heart with one oak leaf cluster, Meritorious Service Medal and Air Medal with 17 oak leaf clusters. He is rated as a senior parachutist and earned the Combat Infantry Badge.

He was promoted to general Dec. 1, 1986, with same date of rank.

General Richards is married to the former Meredyth Sweda of Chicago.

PERSONAL FACT SHEET — GENERAL THOMAS C. RICHARDS

A. Personal Data

1. Born — Feb. 13, 1930, San Diego.
2. Wife — Meredyth Sweda.

B. Education

Graduated — Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blackburg, Va., bachelor of science degree, 1956; Shippensburg (Pa.) State College, master of science degree, 1973; primary and basic pilot training, 1957; Medium Bomber Air Crew Course, 1958; Nuclear Weapons Delivery Course, 1958; SAC combat crew training, B-47, 1958; advance survival training, 1958; advanced B-47 combat crew training, 1961; Counter-Intelligence Indoctrination Course, 1963; Squadron Officer School, 1963; SAC combat crew training, B-52, 1964; airborne parachutist, 1967; Operational Training Course, 1967; Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., 1973.

C. Service

47-48 - Seaman in Reserves

1. September 1948 — May 1952, enlisted status, U.S. Army.
2. August 1956 — January 1958, student, primary and basic pilot training, 3306th Pilot Training Group, Bainbridge Air Base, Ga.; later 3546th Pilot Training Squadron, Goodfellow Air Force Base, Texas.
3. January 1958 — December 1958, student, SAC combat crew training, B-47, McConnell Air Force Base, Kan.
4. December 1958 — February 1961, pilot, 524th Bombardment Squadron, later pilot, B-47, co-pilot, B-47, 659th Bombardment Squadron, Homestead Air Force Base, Fla.
5. February 1961 — July 1961, student, advanced combat crew training, B-47, Little Rock Air Force Base, Ark.
6. July 1961 — May 1964, aircraft commander, B-47, 32nd Bombardment Squadron, later 352nd Bombardment Squadron, Lockbourne Air Force Base, Ohio.
7. May 1964 — August 1964, student officer, combat crew training, B-52, Castle Air Force Base, Calif.
8. August 1964 — June 1965, aircraft commander, B-52, 20th Bombardment Squadron, Barksdale Air Force Base, La.
9. June 1965 — June 1967, aircraft commander, B-52, 20th Bombardment Squadron, Carswell Air Force Base, Texas.
10. June 1967 — October 1967, student, Operational Training Course, Luke Air Force Base, Ariz.
11. October 1967 — January 1968, forward air controller, Bien Hoa Air Base, Republic of Vietnam.
12. January 1968 — January 1969, forward air controller, 56th Commando Wing, later 56th Special Operations Wing, Udorn Royal Thai Air Force Base, Thailand.
13. January 1969 — May 1972, executive officer; then air officer commanding, Cadet Squadron; and later group air officer commanding, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colo.
14. May 1972 — June 1973, student, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.
15. June 1973 — July 1975, wing deputy commander, later commander, Basic Military Training School, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.
16. July 1975 — June 1976, chief, Motivation and Communications Branch, Directorate of Personnel Plans, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.
17. June 1976 — October 1976, chief, Leadership and Motivation Division, Directorate of Personnel Plans, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C.
18. November 1976 — December 1977, commander, Headquarters Air Reserve Personnel Center, Denver.

(General Richards cont.)

19. December 1977 — March 1978, vice commandant of cadets, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colo.
20. March 1978 — February 1981, commandant of cadets, U.S. Air Force Academy, Colo.
21. February 1981 — March 1982, commander, U.S. Air Force Recruiting Service, and deputy chief of staff, recruiting, Air Training Command, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas.
22. March 1982 — September 1983, commander, Keesler Technical Training Center, Air Training Command, Keesler Air Force Base, Miss.
23. September 1983 — July 1984, vice commander, 8th Air Force, Strategic Air Command, Barksdale Air Force Base, La.
24. July 1984 — November 1986, commander, Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.
25. November 1986 — present, deputy commander in chief, U.S. European Command, Stuttgart-Vaihingen, West Germany.

D. Decorations and Service Awards

Distinguished Service Medal
Silver Star with one oak leaf cluster
Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster
Distinguished Flying Cross
Bronze Star Medal with "V" device and one oak leaf cluster
Purple Heart with one oak leaf cluster
Meritorious Service Medal
Air Medal with 17 oak leaf clusters
Presidential Unit Citation
Air Force Outstanding Unit Award Ribbon with 12 oak leaf clusters
Air Force Organizational Excellence Award
Combat Readiness Medal
Good Conduct Medal
Army of Occupation Medal (Japan)
National Defense Service Medal with one service star
Korean Service Medal
Vietnam Service Medal with five service stars
Air Force Longevity Service Award Ribbon with seven oak leaf clusters
Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon
Air Force Training Ribbon
Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation
Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm
United Nations Service Medal
Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal

E. Effective Dates of Promotion

| <u>Grade</u> | <u>Date</u> |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Second Lieutenant | Jun 10, 1956 |
| First Lieutenant | Feb 25, 1958 |
| Captain | Oct 1, 1962 |
| Major | Jun 20, 1967 |
| Lieutenant Colonel | Dec 1, 1970 |
| Colonel | Apr 1, 1974 |
| Brigadier General | Nov 1, 1978 |
| Major General | Jun 15, 1982 |
| Lieutenant General | Aug 1, 1984 |
| General | Dec 1, 1986 |

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

OFFICE OF THE VICE CHIEF OF STAFF

DATE: 10 Nov 83

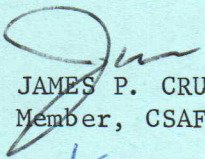
MEMORANDUM FOR: GENERAL TONER

SUBJECT: Eaker Award Article

The attached paper has been selected by Air University as the first place winner in the Ira C. Eaker competition. It is scheduled for publication in the Jan-Feb time frame. The paper is very controversial and differs radically from the position that most in the military and OSD would like published. According to personnel in OSD Security and Policy Review, their displeasure may soon be raised to the Pearle or Ikles level for confrontation with the Air Force. We'll review the article more thoroughly this weekend.

Three key issues: if published, how do we adequately disclaim it. If not published, how do we get around charges of unwarranted censorship -- apparently no security classification problems are involved. Finally, if published, should it really be an award winner?

Very respectfully


JAMES P. CRUMLEY, Lt Col, USAF
Member, CSAF Staff Group

Atch
Article (U)

IN THE CYCLOPS' CAVE
UNCLASSIFIED

Eaton

Sing in me, Muse, and through me tell the story
of that man skilled in all ways of contending,
the wanderer, harried for years on end . . . 1

The American military hero, "skilled in all ways of contending," where has he gone? Like Odysseus of old, he seems lost on his own odyssey, borne away on waves of public mistrust cast up by the weapons of mass destruction. And like Odysseus, today's military hero will find his way back to Ithaca only by using his wits and through his faith in the gods.

Two recent occurrences turned my thoughts to the question of the vanishing American military hero. First was my re-reading of Homer's epic poems, The Iliad and The Odyssey. When we hear the names, Hector, Achilles, and Odysseus, there is no doubt in our minds that these men are heroes. Their names evoke images of bloody battles and feats of physical skill and endurance. Their qualities of leadership, fortitude, and charisma serve to set them apart as giants upon the battlefield our minds conjure up when we think back upon those warriors of Greek mythology. And though they are mythological characters, the art of the blind poet is such that we see them as human, with human emotions and frustrations. Their human qualities, beyond their super-human skills, are why they merit our study and serve as a fair yardstick by which to measure our own successes and failings in the art of heroism.

The second event that sparked my search for our lost heroes was my last chemical warfare refresher training. Part of the class was spent watching a film chronicling the destruction at Nagasaki and Hiroshima and discussing the effects of a thermo-nuclear blast. Scenes in the film depicted people with afflictions caused by radiation poisoning which made them look as though they'd contracted some sort of pox or leprosy. Other people held up hands that appeared to be made of wax because the fingers were melted together. None of these sights, however, dredged up as much despair as the looks in the victims' eyes. They wore animal faces. The look was that of a dog that has been hit by a car and, propping itself up at the side of the road on its two good legs, looks around in dazed incomprehension.

The rest of the class only served to knock my spirits down further. It was devoted, of course, to instruction on the wear of the chemical warfare ensemble, the different types of agents, their effects, and how to counteract those effects. Man has created quite a smorgasbord of chemical weapons with

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which to incapacitate his fellow man, from the mild lacrimators to the blood and nerve agents. It is not enough that one may assail his enemy with projectiles lobbed from a comfortable distance. Now one can give his opponent claustrophobia in the open plain by contaminating the air he breathes, or choke him insidiously by creeping through his skin and grabbing that space in the blood cell reserved for oxygen. Breaking down the central nervous system has also become an effective alternative. After listening to the recitation on the capabilities of chemical weapons, practicing donning my mask, and stabbing my thigh several times with a dummy antidote injector, I was ready for the gas. "Turn it on, boys. Then I'll have an excuse for crying."

At this point, some people may be wondering whether I am, in fact, in the military, or whether I'm not really one of those bleeding-heart, no-nukes, commie, pinko fags that somehow slipped this essay past the editors. The fact is I am a United States Air Force officer, committed to supporting and defending the constitution of the United States. But the images brought up by my chemical warfare class, coming as they did, so close on the heels of my experiencing the images painted by Homer, stood out in such contrast that I was forced to ask myself why I am repulsed by the modern state of affairs while undeniably drawn to the stories of ancient warfare? After much thought on the matter, it became apparent to me that today's weapons make it damn near impossible for an American military hero to emerge.

Before I go any further, I'd better lay down my definition of a hero. I've culled bits and pieces of my hero from the various definitions in Webster's New World Dictionary, so let me quote all five definitions.

1. Myth & Legend a man of great strength and courage, favored by the gods and in part descended from them, often regarded as a half-god and worshipped after his death
2. any man admired for his courage, nobility, or exploits, esp. in war
3. any man admired for his qualities or achievements and regarded as an ideal or model
4. the central male character in a novel, play, poem, etc. with whom the reader or audience is supposed to sympathize; protagonist
5. the central figure in any important event or period, honored for outstanding qualities

In characterizing my model hero let me start with Webster's fifth definition. The hero we lack today is the one of truly heroic proportions, the person that, one hundred years from now, history will look back upon and say, "That person was a hero." I'm talking about a prominent figure, someone in the public eye. In that way, I'm eliminating all the "Real People" heroes.

The guy next door that runs into a burning house to save a child or the soldier that covers a live grenade with his own body to save a friend has certainly acted heroically, but in the long run, who's going to remember Bob Smith from 403 Jackson Street?

From definitions three and four my hero becomes a man (or woman) that others admire and wish to emulate--the ideal. At the same time, we sympathize with that person, or rather, we empathize with him. We can project our personality into his and understand him because, like us, he is human.

Definition two: courage, nobility, exploits. The person has done something. For the military hero that necessarily means wartime acts of greatness. The key word here, though, is nobility. Nobility implies integrity, honesty, and a moral and ethical purity.

Finally, the first definition, though seemingly unsuited to my purposes, rounds out the qualities envisioned in my hero. This hero is "a man of great strength"--a physical hero who loves the feel of the fight. And this hero, half-god, like the gods of the Greeks, is able to stand back and look at the skirmish from a distance. He is aware of the true order of things and where man's petty squabbles fit in.

Hopefully, you've now got a picture of the military hero that I think America is looking for. Now let me present two scenes. The first is an excerpt from The Iliad. The Akhaian forces are hemmed in against the shore, valiantly trying to stave off the Trojans led by Hector, who are making a powerful surge to reach and burn the Akhaian ships. Akhilleus, angered at the Akhaian commander, Agamémnon, has withdrawn from the battle, but now sends his close companion, Patróklos, wearing Akhilleus' armor to try to turn the tide.

And Patróklos cried above them all:

O Myrmidons,
brothers-in-arms of Pêleus' son, Akhilleus,
fight like men, dear friends, remember courage,
let us win honor for the son of Pêleus!
He is the greatest captain on the beach,
his officers and soldiers are the bravest!
Let King Agamémnon learn his folly
in holding cheap the best of the Akhaians!

Shouting so, he stirred their hearts. They fell as one man on the Trojans, and the ships around them echoed the onrush and the cries. On seeing Menoitios' powerful son, and with him Automédôn, aflash with brazen gear,

the Trojan ranks broke, and they caught their breath,
 imagining that Akhilleus the swift fighter
 had put aside his wrath for friendship's sake.
 Now each man kept an eye out for retreat
 from sudden death. 3

Compare that scene with this: Soviet officials have seen their hard-earned superiority in nuclear forces seriously threatened as the NATO alliance prepares for the deployment of advanced medium-range ballistic missiles in western Europe. In addition, the United States' plans for deploying the MX missile in hardened Titan missile silos have been completed. The Soviets have run the risk of a serious confrontation by pushing into Iran from now Soviet-satellite Afghanistan. With their Persian Gulf oil sources threatened, the United States has gone into a state of increased war-readiness and is prepared to respond with whatever force necessary to protect their interests. The Soviet Union, confident of their ability to win a nuclear conflict and convinced that no time will be better, launches a pre-emptive nuclear strike against the United States. In retaliation (not defense) the United States under order from the commander-in-chief launches their missiles. Now there is nothing for each man to do but "keep an eye out for retreat from sudden death." But there is no retreat.

Over-simplified as that scenario is, can we then envision the American military leader going home after it's over (provided he still has a home) and being greeted by his wife (provided she is still alive) with a kiss and a sigh, "My hero!" On the other hand wouldn't it seem perfectly natural for Patr  klos to return home to a wife proud of her man who has fought so hard for a just cause? (I'm assuming in this essay that any war fought by America will be a just one.) Is it possible for an American military leader to be lionized as a hero today while standing under the nuclear umbrella? I think not.

There is something decidedly un-American about nuclear weapons. And since hero status is conferred upon a person by others, it follows that no American leader wielding that decidedly un-American club is going to be sent by the populace into the pantheon of heroic Americans. Americans liken the use of nuclear weapons to killing a fly by blasting one's house with dynamite. One not only destroys the fly but everything dear to oneself as well. The mass killing of people goes against everything Americans believe in. Our Judeo-Christian ethic states, "thou shalt not kill" and tells us to turn the

other cheek. A nuclear war would put the United States in the position of causing the deaths of thousands of innocent civilians. We can scarcely put convicted murderers to death, even when they ask us to, so how would we live with ourselves after a holocaust ^{au} that was in part our doing? Our country thrives on competition. Nuclear weapons, however, are like the blast button on a video game, eliminating all the attackers when the situation gets too hot. Their use signifies the point where one says "I can't," the point where one discards the "never-say-die attitude; their use let's loose the final hammer, obliterating all other options and all hope.

Everywhere today, one hears the outpouring of public dissent. From the no-nukes movement to the letter from the bishops of the United States' Roman Catholic Church calling for a halt to the testing, production, and deployment of nuclear arms, more and more Americans are voicing their dissatisfaction with America's nuclear arms stance. The fact that the issue came up for debate in Congress, even though the result was a pale shadow of the original resolution, shows that the nuclear question is a genuine concern in America. The circumstances are just not right for a military hero to step forth and claim lasting recognition when the system he serves has as its backbone the source of all the contention.

Just as Odysseus must have said to his companions as they huddled together in the Cyclops' cave, "there is a way out." As I said at the beginning of the essay, we must use our wits and rely on our gods. As is obvious by now, the stone in front of our cave is the atomic bomb. However, being in the military, I am not so naive as to think that we can simply dismantle our nuclear weaponry and then go marching into the fray to snatch the victor's spoils. Unless the Soviets can be convinced to follow suit, that avenue would not only be foolhardy but probably suicidal. Again, the challenge is to use our wits. Looking back through history, it doesn't take a super-intellect to discern the normal trend in weapons development. A weapon is created by one side and copied by the other. Then follows a stage of refinement until one side, seeking to gain the advantage develops a new weapon that renders the old weapon obsolete. The process has repeated itself down through the ages until we arrive at the present stop-off, the nuclear era.

To many, the nuclear bomb is seen as the end of the line. We have created the ultimate weapon whose use negates all other weapons. We have reached the stage of everlasting refinement. What a despairing attitude! Just as the

use of nuclear weapons strikes us as being un-American, how much more un-American is that defeatist attitude which says we have reached our limit? To a people that has placed a man on the moon; to a people that can hurl men into space just as David let fly his deadly stone, and then greet those men exiting their craft as though they'd been on a cross-town bus trip; to a people that can build an artificial heart or defeat a cancerous growth; to a people that celebrates the words of John Paul Jones, "I have not yet begun to fight!", how it must grate to hear those words, "I give up."

?
imagery
lumps

One person has not given up. And if many of today's editorials are to be believed, he is the most unlikely of sources for a solution. President Reagan has toed the hard line on almost every nuclear weapons issue. He has pushed for higher defense spending since his first day in office. He has backed the MX, the cruise missile, missile deployment in western Europe, the B-1 bomber, in short, he has pushed for everything that he believes will make our country stronger and hedge Soviet expansionism. He has asked for realistic arms reduction proposals from the Soviets and, receiving none, has pushed for further arms build-ups with renewed vigor. Reagan is the name on all the signs carried by protesters marching across America and western Europe. And he is right. We must be strong or see our allies fall prey to the Soviet bear while we ourselves watch as our own security is threatened. But for all his promotion of nuclear strength, he is the man who has put his shoulder to the stone first; he has taken the initial steps to lead us out of the cave.

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On March 23, 1983 President Reagan delivered a speech calling for intensified research into the development of missile defense technology. Backed by an increased budget for research and development, we now stand at the brink of phase three for weapons development, when a new weapon system explodes upon the scene to send the old weapon to the museums. In this case, "explodes" is the wrong term since the next generation of weapons will serve to diffuse an already explosive situation.

diffuse

... We can now look to the possibility of being able to neutralize a nuclear attack through the use of lasers or particle beam weapons. This idea is doubly thrilling. The extreme satisfaction one gets at overcoming a problem through human ingenuity is coupled with the relief and joy anticipated with the lifting of the atomic burden. Seemingly the trend of modern warfare will be reversed. "After all," says Michael Walzer in his essay, "Moral Judgement in Time of War," "it might be said, the purpose of soldiers is to escape recipro-

city, to inflict more damage on the enemy than he can inflict on them."⁴ In this case, we will be using our wits to "escape reciprocity" by preventing damage to ourselves. Rather than a reversal of military thought, new defensive technology will reaffirm the traditional American military stance. Our weapons will truly be defensive rather than retaliatory. War will no longer lead inevitably to the unthinkable Armageddon, but will return to the chess-like profession of move and counter-move. When that day comes (for we cannot afford to doubt its coming), it will be as though the umpire had shouted, "Play ball!" after watching the clouds break that threatened to rain out the game.

What does it all mean for the American military hero? It means, for one thing, that our military leaders must seize this opportunity to shed the nuclear yoke in favor of the more conscionable new-generation weapons. This is the chance to get the public, whom we serve, back on our side, so to speak.

Some may be tempted to say the new technology will signal the beginning of the end to war. All true soldiers hope and pray for that result, but it is not likely. As William James once wrote, ". . . war-taxes are the only ones men never hesitate to pay, as the budgets of all nations show us."⁵ Far more likely, war would be a more tempting alternative without the threat of the ultimate hand-slap. For this reason the American military hero, if he wishes to assume that title, must also, as I stated metaphorically, rely on his faith in his gods. By that I mean he must be guided by his belief in those things super-human, whether that means the Christian God or simply a value system that says there is such a thing as the truth or the ultimate good. The uncontrollable destructiveness of the atomic bomb with its potential for spilling over upon the innocents of war will be reduced to the more contained style of limited warfare. The military hero will again be free to display his nobility--to choose the right path, fight for the just cause, and when the situation warrants it, show compassion.

The removal of the nuclear threat will at least temporarily roll away the stone from the mouth of the cave and allow Odysseus his triumphant return to Ithaca. Our hero will be able to climb from his hole lined with buttons and return to the battlefield and the physical "feel" of the fight. His courageous deeds and leadership will once again show the way and be our model in times of strife.

The way has been opened, and we must take it. Short of a world-wide

nuclear disarmament, the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki demand it. For us in the service of our country it represents the only way back to the traditions which make our profession an honorable one and link us to the heroes of Homer.

In that vase,
Akhilleus, hero, lie your pale bones mixed
with mild Patroklos' bones, who died before
you, and nearby lie the bones of Antilokhos,
the one you cared for most of all companions
after Patroklos

We of the Old Army,
we who were spearmen, heaped a tomb for these
upon a foreland over Helle's waters,
to be a mark against the sky for voyagers
in this generation and those to come. . . .
You perished, but your name will never die.
It lives to keep all men in mind of honor
forever, . . . 6

FOOTNOTES

¹Homer, The Odyssey, trans. Robert Fitzgerald (Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1961), p. 11.

²David B. Guralnik, ed. in chief, Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language (Cleveland and New York: William Collins & World Publishing Co., Inc., 1974), p. 657.

³Homer, The Iliad, trans. Robert Fitzgerald (Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1974), p. 385.

⁴Michael Walzer, "Moral Judgement in Time of War," in War and Morality, ed. Richard A. Wasserstrom (Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing co., Inc., 1970), p. 56.

⁵William James, "The Moral Equivalent of War," in War and Morality, ed. Richard A. Wasserstrom (Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Co., Inc., 1970), p. 5.

⁶Homer, Odyssey, pp. 411-412.

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