



Colorado Military Historians

Newsletter

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April 2022



5th Engineer Special Brigade in action June 6, 1944.

News and Views

*Message from CMH Secretary
Eric Elder*

This month we have two article submissions. Larry Armin has passed along an article on wargaming the Pacific War in WWII. Jim Raridon's Part One article is on the 5th Engineer Special Brigade involvement on D-Day.

May 14/15 is our West Wars convention. About half the game slots have been filled. The current game listing is found in this newsletter and any changes can be found on our web site: [West Wars Page](#).

Some interesting hobby news, two companies 4ground and Acheson Creations are closing this Spring. Also TimeCast is looking to sell it's business. The current Owner is looking to retire.

On March 25, we lost Terry Shockey to non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma. Terry joined the club in 1976 and was very active at the club. We all enjoyed Terry's company and will miss his contribution to the wargaming community. I am glad to have known Terry.



March

Unit of the Month

Temporarily no sponsor

Each month, at the monthly meeting, CMH members bring their latest painted figures and models to the meeting to display their latest efforts.

CMH Member	Scale	Manufacturer	Era	Unit
Jeff Lambert	1:144	Various	WWII	Axis Airpower
Matt Vigil	15mm	Old Glory	Napoleonic	Prussians
Dave Manley	15mm	FOW	WWII	Tigers, Panthers, M-10, Greyhounds
Dave Manley	28mm	Savage Frontier	FIW	Winter Indians and Rangers
Don Cygan	28mm	Gripping Beast	Falklands	Br Para and Arg Marines
Greg Skelly	28mm	Trent	Napoleonic	Br Royal Marines



Engineers on D-Day

The 5th Engineer Special Brigade on Omaha Beach.

Part One: The Engineer Special Brigade and the Engineer Amphibian Command

*Article by CMH Member
James L. Rairdon, DM, FLMI*



These articles will be about the 5th Engineer Special Brigade that landed on Omaha Beach on June 6, 1944. Heavey (2010) said:

Landing an army on a hostile shore has long been regarded as one of the most difficult of all tactical operations. Even if the expanse of water to be crossed is only a river and not an ocean, history has proved the danger and costliness of such operations (p. 7).

Since World War II was to be an amphibious war, in addition to an air war and a mechanized war, amphibian operations were essential. This type of operation required special training and organization of these amphibious troops. The Engineer Amphibian Command and the Engineer Special Brigades were a part of the response to this need (Heavy, 2010). There are four parts in this series, the first part will describe the background of the Engineer Special Brigades and then the establishment of the Army's Engineer Amphibian Command and; second part will cover the training of the 5th Engineer Special Brigade in the United States, and the pre-invasion training in the United Kingdom; the third will discuss the 5th Engineer Special Brigade on D-Day; and the final piece will discuss the 5th Engineer Special Brigade's operations after D-Day.

The reason I am writing these articles is that on June 6, 1944 Sergeant James R. Rairdon landed in the second wave on Omaha Beach. His military records were lost in the fire in the St. Louis records center, but based upon his stories and the patches on his uniform, I believe that he was in the 5th Engineer Special Brigade not the 6th Engineer Special Brigade. After D-Day the 5th Engineer Special Brigade went into Belgium, and the 6th Engineer Special Brigade went into France and my father was in Belgium.

The Engineer Special Brigades were formed to support amphibious landings. These were special unit composed of soldiers from many different specialties. According to DeAeman (1944) the primary mission of the brigades was "To establish, develop, and operate the beachhead beginning with the very earliest stages of the assault and concluding with the relinquishment of these duties to communications zone troops" (p. i). They worked very hard in supporting the landing and facilitating the movement of personnel and equipment off of the beach.

The History of the Engineer Special Brigades

Engineer Special Brigades were units of the Army Services Force and were assigned to Theatres of Operation. These units are designed to support landing operations, which are highly complex operations requiring the services of many specialized troops. Once the landing beachhead has been established they act in clearing operations for the movement of troops, equipment and supplies onto and off of the beaches to the operational troops (DeAeman, 1944).

The 1st Engineer Special Brigade was activated in July 1942 and participated in the amphibious landings in North Africa at Oran in Algeria on 8 November, 1942. This landing was followed by landings at Gela in Sicily on 9 July, 1943 and at Salerno, Italy on 10 September, 1943. The brigade was returned to the United States to prepare for the invasion of Western Europe. During the time that it was deployed the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th brigades were activated in the United States and were trained by the Engineer Amphibian Command at Camp Edwards, MA and at Camp Gordon Johnson in Carrabelle, FL. They were designated for the Southwest Pacific Theater of Operations. As plans for the opening of the second front in Europe began to be made the need for additional engineer special brigades was identified. The 5th and 6th Engineer Special Brigades were activated in October 1943. They supported the landings on Omaha Beach (DeAeman, 1944).

The Engineer Special Brigade was composed of a Brigade Headquarters for command control, and three Battalion Beach Groups for operations. Each Battalion Beach Group consisted of an Engineer Combat Battalion as the basic unit. To these beach groups other specialized troops were assigned as needed. This included troops some from other branches of the Army such as Quartermaster, Ordnance, Chemical Decontamination, Signal, Medical, Military Police, as well as Port and Naval Beach Battalion personnel. The Beach Battalion followed a common standing operating procedure for the assault and buildup phases of landing operations. Thereafter, in following phases changes were made in assignment or attachment of specialized units depending upon the needs of the operation. Throughout all phases of the operations for which an Engineer Special Brigade is responsible, each branch within the brigade is represented by a special staff officer, in most cases such as officers command appropriate battalion headquarters (DeAeman, 1944).

Organization and Training in the United States.

The original unit of the 5th Engineer Special Brigade was the 336th Engineer General Service Regiment which was activated on 25 July, 1942 at Fort Rucker, AL. On 7 April 1942 it was reorganized and redesignated as the 1119th Engineer Combat Group. The 1st Battalion was designated as the 336th Engineer Combat Battalion, and the 2nd Battalion was designated the 234th Engineer Combat Battalion. The 1119th Engineer Combat Group was moved to Fort Pierce, FL on 15 April, 1943. The 346th Combat Engineer Battalion was assigned to the group on 21 April 1943. The 234th Combat Engineer Battalion was replaced by the 37th Combat Engineer Battalion on 22 August, 1943. On 12 November, 1943 the Group Headquarters was re-designated Headquarter and Headquarters Company of the 5th Special Engineer Brigade in South Wales, United Kingdom (DeAeman, 1944).

Engineer Amphibian Command

On 9 May 1942 LGN Somervell was directed to establish a boat training center at Camp Edwards, MA. They were to begin training with an Infantry division by 15 July, 1942. The Headquarters of the Engineer Amphibian Center opened on 10 June, 1942. The waters around Nantucket and Marth's Vineyard were deemed ideal for amphibian training. They drew officers from all branches of the Army as well as from the Navy, Coast Guard and the Geodetic Survey. There were also British Army and Naval officers on the staff. In late May 1942 a conference was held between LGN Somervell, Lord Louis Mountbatten and General Sir John Dill where it was decided that the amphibian training for the cross-channel invasion would begin in the United States and continue in The United Kingdom. It was also decided that the amphibious engineers would wear the combined operations patch, with a gold Thompson sub-machinegun, anchor, and eagle on a blue field. This signified operation on land sea and air. In addition to this unit patch, the army authorized the wearing of a pocket patch with a small seahorse in scarlet and white, which are the Corps of Engineers' branch colors (Heavey, 2010).



Engineer Amphibian Command Pocket Patch

The area for boats was established on Washburn Islands in Waquoit Bay. The first occupants of the center were the 591st Engineer Boat Regiment and the 1st Engineer Special Brigade. Testing of the DUWK's ability to carry out operations in rough water was conducted at the center, many improvements were made, which allowed them to be used successfully (Heavey, 2010).

One of the first tasks for the Command and the National Command Authority to decide upon was what were the responsibilities of the Army and the Navy responsible for in terms of amphibious operations. The obvious decision was that to accomplish its missions, the Army must be responsible for certain landing craft. The Army's Engineer Amphibian Command was to be responsible for both the 36-foot Landing Craft Vehicle and Personnel ("LCVP") and the 50-foot Landing Craft Mechanized ("LCM"). The LCVPs carried personnel and small vehicles the LCMs carried trucks, artillery, and tanks. The Navy wanted to control all ships, so they wanted to control the 105-foot Landing Craft Transports ("LCT"), which led to many discussions. It was also decided that the Navy would handle the construction of all landing craft including LCVPs and LCMs, but the Engineer Amphibian Command would study the designs and make recommendations. Another problem for the Engineer Amphibian Command was all of the schools that were needed for the specialists. Ultimately, there were many civilian and military schools that were utilized. Approximately 4500 officers and enlisted men were trained in non-Engineer Amphibian Command schools and civilian schools while 33,627 were trained by the Engineer Amphibious Command. In August 1942 the 1st Engineer Special Brigade left for the United Kingdom and then went on to support the invasions in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy (Heavey, 2010).

There was a great deal of thought and planning that went into amphibious operations. The Corps of Engineers contributed greatly to this planning and to the development of amphibious operations. Through

the work of the Engineer Amphibious Center and the experience of the first four Engineer Brigades the craft was improved. Next month the article will cover the training of the 5th Engineer Special Brigade in the United States and in the United Kingdom.

Essayons (Let us try)

**Next Month:
The Training of the 5th Engineer Special Brigade**

References

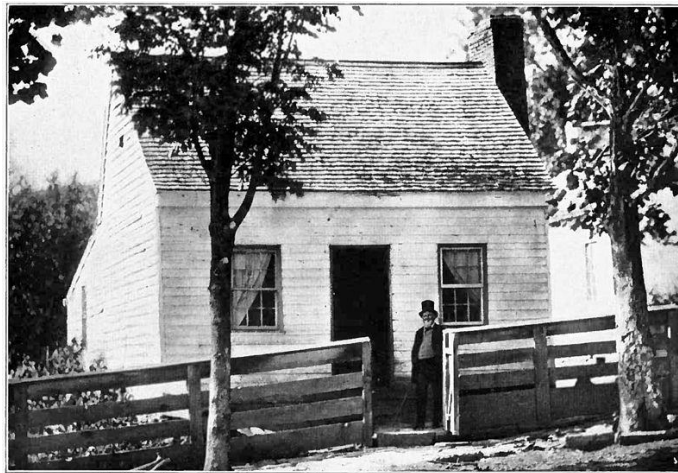
DeAeman, C. R. (1944). *History of the 5th Engineer Special Brigade*. US Army (Declassified 1945).
Heavey, W. F. (2010). *Down ramp! The story of the army amphibian engineers*. Coachwhip Publications.



Historic Location of the Month

Point Pleasant, Ohio

Ulysses S. Grant was born in Point Pleasant, Ohio on April 27, 1822. The Grant birth home was built in 1817. After Grant's death in 1885, the house became a traveling memorial to the Civil War hero and President. The house was moved by towboat to Cincinnati for public exhibition. In 1888, it was displayed at Goodale Park in Columbus during the celebration of the centennial of the Northwest Territory. It then went on a tour across the nation traveling on a railroad car. The house was set up at the State Fairgrounds in Columbus, and in 1896 the Grant Memorial Building was constructed to surround and preserve the structure. The house was return in 1936.



Grant house in 1868



Grant house today

Gaming WWII Pacific Naval Battles

Article by CMH Member

Larry Armin

When I first began collecting 1/2400th scale ship models to game with, I eagerly snapped up whatever became available. My collection of Japanese and United States naval miniatures grew by leaps and bounds until I had all the capital ships CL and larger, and vast armadas of DD's and DE's plus CV's, CVL's and CVE's and support ships and merchant hulls and auxiliaries and submarines and PT boats—and now, I've got to paint them! Obviously, things had gotten out of hand.

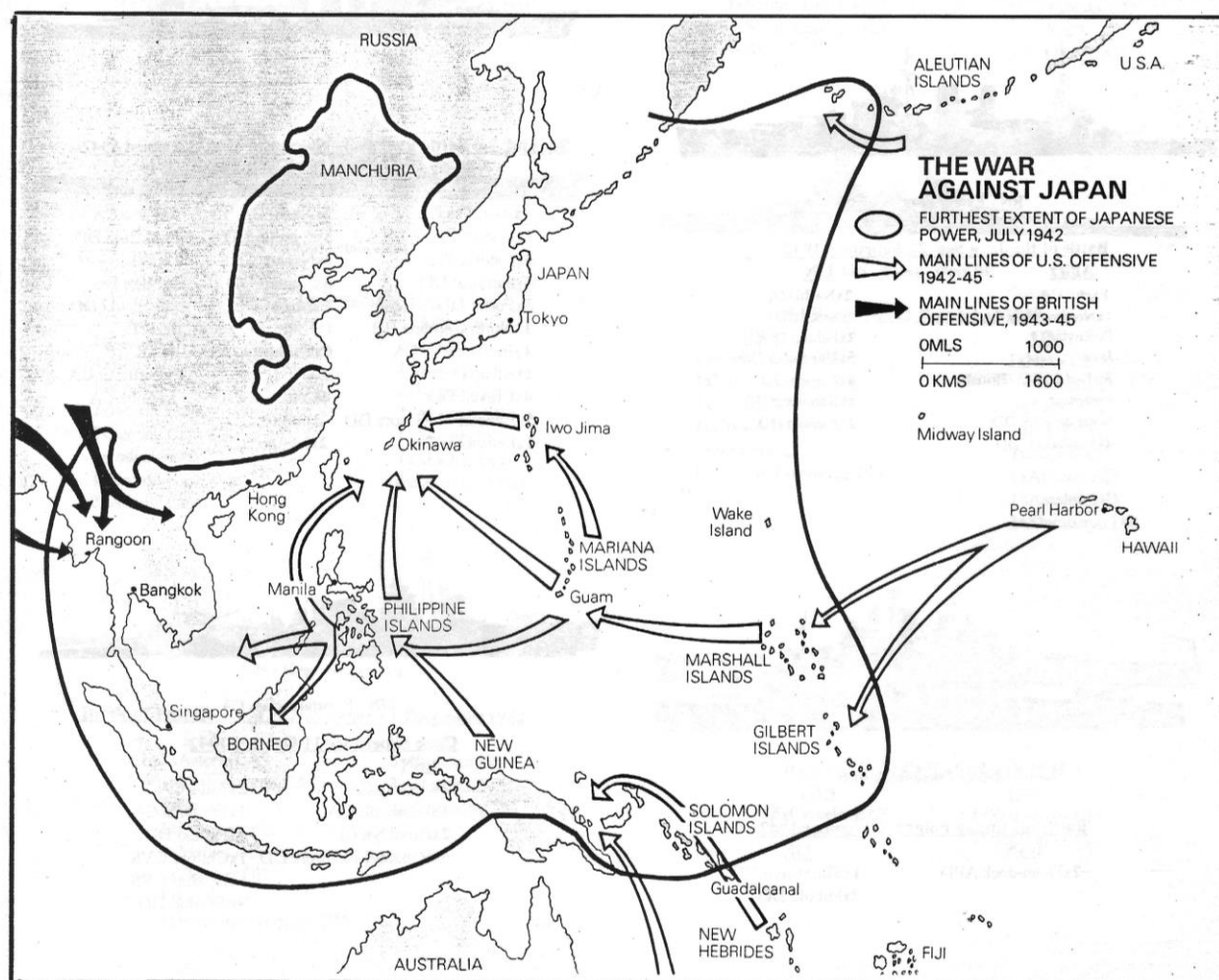
My solution, when I quit trying to complicate matters, was simple: find out how many of what class of vessel was involved in each battle, compile those numbers and just paint up an appropriate

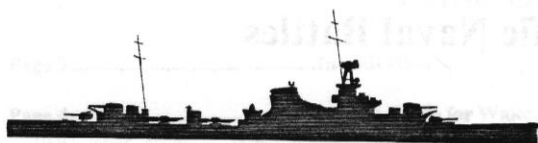
number of hulls. (I suppose some purists will fault this solution as “obviously” you can't use the *Alabama* for the *South Dakota*, nor should you use a Fletcher-class DD in Measure 31a camouflage in 1942. Oh, we-e-ell.)

When I started this project, I was not collecting British or Dutch ships, despite the contributions made by our allies at the beginning of the Pacific War. Another gamer had those ships well in hand, so I could concentrate on just the Japanese and US ships. Consequently, rather than class names for Allied vessels, I have named the specific ship in each battle. For this article, I have used Jentschura's Warships

of the Imperial Japanese Navy 1939-1945, Silverstone's US Warships of World War 2, and Rohwer's Chronology of the War at Sea 1939-1945 to standardize spelling of names, class names and battle references.

I arbitrarily chose to exclude submarines and warships smaller than DE's, as the ultimate goal of this list was to be a handy reference for wargamers. Again arbitrarily, I have included some battles which did not include surface combat, but which make for interesting “what-if” scenarios and micro-campaigns. The campaign for Leyte is detailed separately.





IJN - Yubari class CL



IJN - Nagara class CL

Second Battle for Wake Island 14-23 December, 1941

US	IJN*
3xCV	2xCV
3xNorthampton CA	2xTenryu CL
2xIndianapolis CA	1xYubari CL
3xAstoria CA	2xAoba CA
1xPensacola CA	2xFurutaka CA
3xPorter DD	2xTone CA
6xFarragut DD	3xKamikaze DD
3xMahan DD	6xMutsuki DD
11xCraven DD	2xKagero DD
1xSomersDD	2xAPD
2xAO	3xAK/AP

*(IJN also had 1xmine layer, 1xaircraft tender, 4auxiliaries)

Balikpapan 19 February 1942

Allies	IJN
DeRuyter	4xAsashio DD
Java	1xNagara CL
Tromp	4xAK/AP
Kortenaer DD	3xHatsuharu DD
Piet Hien DD	
6xFlush-deck DD	



RN - Exeter class CA



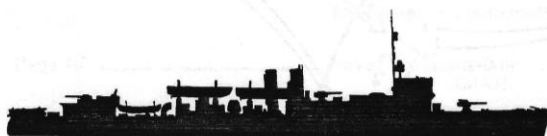
USN - Astoria class CA

Battle of the Java Sea 27 February 1942

Allies	IJN
Exeter CA	2xNachi CA
1xNorthampton CA	2xNaka CL
DeRuyter	2xFubuki DD
Java	5xShiratsuyu DD
3x E-class DD (British)	4xKagero DD
Kortenaer	1xKamikaze DD
Witte de With DD	2xAsashio DD
4xFlush-deck DD	

Sea and Air Battle East of the Solomons 23 - 31 August 1942

Allies	IJN	
3xCV	4xTakao CA	2xMogami CA
1xAustralia CA	2xNachi CA	2xTone CA
1xHobart CL	3xAsashio DD	1xAkizuki DD
3xAstoria CA	2xNagara CL	1xCVL
4xFarragut DD	8xKagero DD	1xNaka CL
3xPorter DD	1xMutsu BB	3xMutsuki DD
1xNorth Carolina BB	1xChitose CVS	3xAPD
1xIndianapolis CA	6xShiratsuyu DD	3xAK/AP
2xAtlanta CLAA	2xCV	1xFurutaka CA
4xCraven DD	4xYugumo DD	2xAoba CA
5xBenson/Livermore DD	2xFubuki DD	
1xPensacola CA	2xKongo BC	



USN - Flush-deck APD



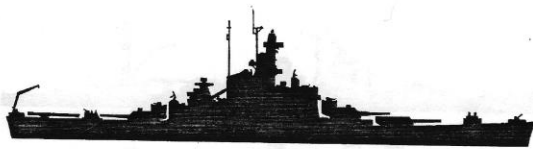
IJN - Furutaka class CA

Battle off Lunga Point 6 September 1942

USN	IJN
2xFlush-deck APD	1xShiratsuyu DD
	2xFubuki DD

Cape Esperance 11 October 1942

USN	IJN
1xAstoria CA	2xAoba CA
1xPensacola CA	1xFurutaka CA
2xBrooklyn CL	4xFubuki DD
5xBenson/Livermore DD	1xChitose CVS
	1xNisshin CVS
	3xAsashio DD



USN - South Dakota class BB

Battle of Santa Cruz 22 October - 27 October 1942

USN	IJN
1xNorth Carolina BB	4xKongo BC
1xAstoria CA	3xTakao CA
4xAtlanta CLAA	1xNachi CA
1xBrooklyn CL	3xNagara CL
5xBenson/Livermore DD	6xYugumo DD
2xCraven DD	8xShiratsuyu DD
1xFletcher DD	8xKagero DD
2xCV	2xCVL
1xPorter DD	2xCV
1xSouth Dakota BB	2xMogami CA
1xIndianapolis CA	2xAkizuki DD
5xMahan DD	2xTone CA
1xNorthampton CA	2xAkatsuki DD
1xPensacola CA	5xAK/AP
4xSims DD	



USN - Atlanta class CL

Night Battle 12 - 13 November 1942

USN	IJN
1xMahan DD	2xKongo BC
4xBenson/Livermore DD	1xNagara CL
1xCraven DD	2xKagero DD
2xFletcher DD	3xAkatsuki DD
1xAstoria CA	1xAkizuki DD
1xIndianapolis CA	1xAsashio DD
1xBrooklyn CL	6xShiratsuyu DD
2xAtlanta CLAA	



IJN - Kagero class DD

Battle of Tassafaronga 30 November - 1 December 1942

USN	IJN
2xAstoria CA	3xYugumo DD
1xNorthampton CA	3xKagero DD
1xPensacola CA	2xShiratsuyu DD
1xBrooklyn CL	
3xMahan DD	
1xFletcher DD	
1xCraven DD	
1xBenson/Livermore DD	



USN - North Carolina class BB

General situation 8 November - 15 November 1942

USN	IJN
1xPensacola CA	4xKongo BC
1xIndianapolis CA	2xNagara CL
1xFletcher DD	5xKagero DD
8xBenson/Livermore DD	3xAkatsuki DD
3xAtlanta CLAA	4xAsashio DD
1xAstoria CA	9xShiratsuyu DD
1xBrooklyn CL	5xFubuki DD
3xMahan DD	4xTakao CA
2xCraven DD	1xMogami CA
1xCV	1xTenryu CL
1xNorthampton CA	6xYugumo DD
5xSims DD	1xAoba CA
1xPorter DD	2xAkizuki DD
1xEvarts DE	1xTone CA
1xSouth Dakota BB	1xNaka CL
1xNorth Carolina BB	2xCV
6xAK/AP	11xAK/AP



IJN - Kongo class BB

Night Battle 14 - 15 November 1942

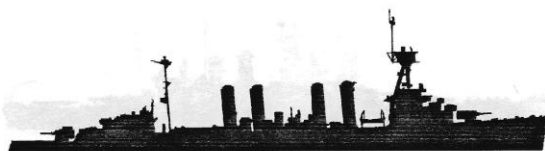
USN	IJN
1xSouth Dakota BB	1xNaka CL
1xNorth Carolina BB	2xFubuki DD
1xSims DD	2xTakao CA
1xCraven DD	1xKongo BC
1xMahan DD	1xNagara CL
1xBenson/Livermore DD	1xAkizuki DD
	1xAsashio DD
	1xShiratsuyu DD



USN - Cleveland class CL

Battle of Kula Gulf - 6 March 1943

USN	IJN
3xCleveland CL	1xShiratsuyu DD
3xFletcher DD	1xAsashio DD



USN - Omaha class CL

Battle of the Komandorski Islands 26 March 1943

USN	IJN
1xPensacola CA	1xNachi CA
1xOmaha CL	1xTakao CA
2xBenson/Livermore DD	1xAbukuma CL
2xFarragut DD	1xKuma CL
	2xHatsuharu DD
	2xAkatsuki DD
	2xAK/AP



USN - Brooklyn class CL

Battle of Kula Gulf 5 - 6 July 1943

USN	IJN
3xBrooklyn CL	2xFubuki DD
4xFletcher DD	2xMutsuki DD
	1xAkizuki DD
	1xShiratsuyu DD
	1xKagero DD



RN - Leander class CL

Battle of Kolombangara 12 - 13 July 1943

Allies	IJN
2xBrooklyn CL	2xMutsuki DD
1xLeander CL	2xKamikaze DD
5xFletcher DD	1xNaka CL
2xCraven DD	2xKagero DD
2xBenson/Livermore DD	1xYugumo DD
	1xHatsuharu DD



IJN - Fubuki class DD

Vella Lavella 17 August 1943

USN	IJN
4x Fletcher DD	1xFubuki DD
	2xKagero DD
	1xShiratsuyu DD



IJN - Mutsuki class DD

Battle of Rendova Island 4 - 5 July 1943

USN	IJN
2xBrooklyn CL	1xAkizuki DD
2xBenson/Livermore DD	1xMutsuki DD
3xFletcher DD	1xKagero DD



IJN - Akizuki class DD

Japanese Evacuation of Kiska 6 July - 28 July 1943

USN	IJN
1xWichita CA	2xKuma CL
1xIndianapolis CA	1xNagara CL
1xAstoria CA	3xAkizuki DD
1xCleveland CL	2xHatsuharu DD
3xFarragut DD	1xAsashio DD
1xNorthampton CA	4xYugumo DD
2xFletcher DD	1xShimakaze DD
3xSims DD	1xShiratsuyu DD
3xNew Mexico BB	1xAO
1xDMS	1xPF*

* (included because I scratchbuilt one)



USN - Craven class DD

Battle in Vela Gulf 6 - 7 August 1943

USN	IJN
1xMahan DD	2xKagero DD
5xCraven DD	2xShiratsuyu DD



USN - Porter class DD

Japanese Evacuation of Vella Lavella 6-7 October 1943

USN	IJN
1xPorter DD	1xMutsuki DD
4xFletcher DD	2xKamikaze DD
1xCraven DD	3xYugumo DD
	1xKagero DD
	2xShiratsuyu DD



IJN - Agano class CL

Empress Augusta Bay 1-2 November 1943

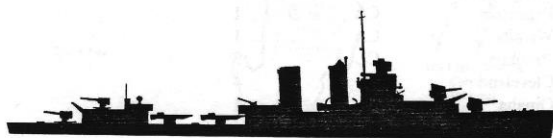
USN	IJN
4xCleveland CL	2xNachi CA
7xFletcher DD	1xNaka CL
	3xShiratsuyu DD
	1xAgano CL
	1xYugumo DD
	1xKagero DD
	1xAkizuki DD



IJN - Katori class CL

Near Truk 17 February 1944

USN	IJN
2xIowa BB	1xKatori CL
2xAstoria CA	2xKagero DD
1xCVL	1xMinekaze DD
4xFletcher DD	



USN - Farragut class DD

Second Relief of Biak 6 June 1944

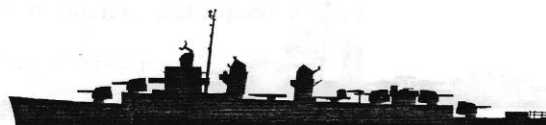
Allies	IJN
1xAustralia CA	2xFubuki DD
2xBrooklyn CL	3xShiratsuyu DD
2xTribal DD (British)	1xAoba CA
10xFletcher DD	1xNagara CL
1xFarragut DD	



USN PT 103 class

Convoy defense off Luzon 11 December 1944

USN	IJN
1xFletcher DD	2xMutsuki DD
8xPT boats	
5xAP/AK	



USN - Fletcher class DD

Cape St. George 25 November 1943

USN	IJN
5xFletcher DD	3xFubuki DD
	1xMutsuki DD
	2xYugumo DD



RAN - County Class CA

First Relief of Biak 2-3 June 1944

Allies	IJN
1xAustralia CA	1xAoba CA
1xShropshire CA	1xNagara CL
2xTribal DD (British)	2xFubuki DD
8xFletcher DD	1xShiratsuyu DD
3xBrooklyn CL	1xFuso BB
	2xNachi CA
	5xDD (probably Kagero)



USN - Wichita class CA

Bait-Div 1- 15 October 1944*

USN	IJN
3xCleveland CL	2xNachi CA
1xWichita CA	1xNagara CL
2xBaltimore CA	2xFubuki DD
2xCVL	1xAsashio DD
13xFletcher DD	1xKagero DD
	2xHatsuharu DD
	1xAkizuki DD

* {This one may need a little explanation: The Houston (a Cleveland class CL) and the Canberra (a Baltimore class CA) were under tow away from the Philippines after suffering major damage from kamikazes. Halsey tried to use them as bait. The Japanese actually sortied after the cripples, but turned back when their air recon spotted TF 38 coming up to stomp them.}



IJN - Matsu class DD

Escape from Manila 4 January 1945

Allies	IJN
1xFletcher DD	2xMatsu DD
1xWarrego (?)	
1xGascogne (?)	



USN - Sims class DD



IJN - Myoko class CA

Second Attempt to escape from Manila 7 - 8 January 1945

USN	IJN
2x Fletcher DD	1x Matsu
1x Mahan DD	
1x Sims DD	

Last surface action of the war 16 May 1945

Allies	IJN
4x V-class DD (British)	1x Myoko CA
1x S-class DD (British)	1x Kamikaze DD

Summary:

Although many ship classes saw combat during this period, the battles described above actually use relatively few vessels in any one class. For example, some 190+ Fletcher-class DDs were commissioned during the war. You only need a maximum of 13 to be able to recreate any of these battles. I present three tables with total number of ships described here, sorted by class.

Name	IJN Type	Quantity
	AK/AP	11
	AO	1
	APD	3
Fuso	BB	1
Mutsu	BB	1
Kongo	BC	4
Aoba	CA	2
Furutake	CA	2
Mogami	CA	2
Nachi	CA	2
Takao	CA	4
Tone	CA	2
Abukuma	CL	1
Agano	CL	1
Katori	CL	1
Kuma	CL	2
Nagara	CL	3
Naka	CL	2
Tenryu	CL	2
Yubari	CL	1
	CV	2
	CVL	2
Chitose	CVS	1
Nisshin	CVS	1
Akatsuki	DD	3
Akizuki	DD	1
Asashio	DD	4
Fubuki	DD	5
Hatsuharu	DD	3
Kagero	DD	8
Kamikaze	DD	3
Matsu	DD	2
Minekaze	DD	1
Mutsuki	DD	6
Shimakaze	DD	1
Shiratsuyu	DD	9
Yugumo	DD	6
	PF	1

Name	USN Type	Quantity
	AK/AP	6
	AO	2
Flush Deck	APD	2
Iowa	BB	2
New Mexico	BB	3
North Carolina	BB	1
South Dakota	BB	1
Astoria	CA	3
Baltimore	CA	2
Indianapolis	CA	2
Northampton	CA	3
Pensacola	CA	1
Wichita	CA	1
Brooklyn	CL	3
Cleveland	CL	4
Omaha	CL	1
Atlanta	CLAA	4
	CV	3
	CVL	2
Benson/Livermore	DD	8
Craven	DD	11
Farragut	DD	6
Fletcher	DD	13
Flush deck	DD	6
Mahan	DD	5
Porter	DD	3
Sims	DD	5
Somers	DD	1
Evarts	DE	1
	DMS	1

Name/Class	Allies Type	Quantity
Australia	CA	1
Exeter	CA	1
Shropshire	CA	1
DeRuyter	CL	1
Java	CL	1
Leander-class	CL	2
Tromp	CL	1
E-class	DD	3
Eversten-class	DD	3
S-class	DD	1
Tribal	DD	2
V-Class	DD	4

Battle for Leyte 17 October - 26 October 1944

by
L. Armin

General Situation

On 16-17 October, the Battle for Leyte begins with air bombardment by land-based air forces which attack Mindanao

and aircraft from Task Group 77.4, under RAdm T. L. Sprague which attack Japanese airfields on Leyte, Cebu and North Mindanao.

Task Group 77.4 (T. Sprague)

Task Unit 1 (T. Sprague)

Sangamon***, Suwanee***, Chenango, Santee*** (4xSangamon CVE),

Saginaw Bay, Petrof Bay (2xCasablanca CVE)

McCord, Trathen, Hazelwood (3xFletcher DD)

Edmonds, RS Bull, RM Rowell, Eversole (4xButler DE), Coolbaugh (1xBuckley DE)

Task Unit 2 (Stump)

Natrona Bay, Manila Bay, Marcus Island, Kadeshaw Bay, Savo Island, Ommaney Bay (6xCasablanca CVE)

Haggard, Frankes, Hailey (3xFletcher DD)

RW Suesens, Abercrombie, Oberrender, LeRay Wilson, WC Wann (5xButler DE)

Task Unit 3 (C. Sprague)

Fanshaw Bay, StLo**, White Plains***, Kalinin Bay***, Kitkun Bay***, Gambier Bay** (6xCasablanca CVE)

Hoel**, Heerman, Johnston** (3xFletcher DD)

Dennis, JC Butler, Raymond, SB Roberts** (4xButler DE)

Task Group 77.3 (Berkey)

Covering force enters Leyte Gulf early 17 October with minesweeping force

Phoenix, Boise (2xBrooklyn CL)

HMAS Australia* (Kent class CA), HMAS Shropshire (London class CA)

Hutchins, Bache, Beale, Daly, Killew (5xFletcher DD), HMAS Arunta, HMAS Warramunga (Tribal class DDs)

Task Group 77.5

Minesweeping and survey force (25 vessels)

*Badly damaged 21 October and towed away accompanied by Warramunga

**Sunk 25 October

***Damaged 25 October

Also on 17 October Task Force 38, under VAdm Mitscher, attack airfields on Luzon.

Task Force 38

Task Force 38.1 (McCain)

Wasp, Hornet (2xEssex CV), Monterey, Cowpens (2xIndependence CVL)

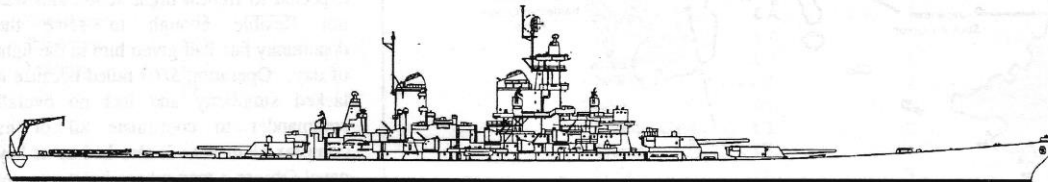
Chester (1xNorthampton CA), Pensacola, Salt Lake City (2xPensacola CA), Boston

(1xBaltimore CA), San Diego, Oakland (2xAtlanta CLAA)

Izard, Charrette, Conner, Bell, Burns, Cogswell, Caperton, Ingersoll, Knapp, Boyd, Cowell,

Brown, (12xFletcher DD), McCalla, Grayson, Woodworth (3xBenson-Livermore DD),

Dunlap, Fanning, Case, Cummings, Downes (5xMahan DD)



USN - Iowa class BB

Task Force 38.2 (Bogan)

Intrepid, Hancock, Bunker Hill (3x*Essex CV*), Independence (1x*Independence CVL*)
Iowa, New Jersey (2x*Iowa BB*)
Biloxi, Vincennes, Miami (3x*Cleveland CL*)
Owen, Miller, The Sullivans, Hickox, Uhlmann, Lewis Hancock, Marshall, Halsey Powell,
Cushing, Calahan, Stockham, Hunt, Wedderburn, Twining, Yarnall Tingey, (16x*Fletcher DD*)

Task Force 38.3 (Sherman)

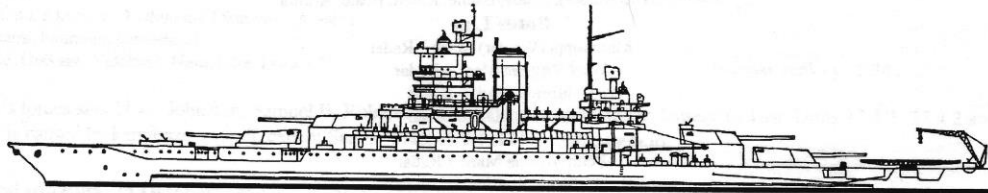
Lexington, Essex (2x*Essex CV*), Princeton, Langley (2x*Independence CVL*)
Massachusetts, Indiana (2x*South Dakota BB*)
Santa Fe, Birmingham, Mobile (3x*Cleveland CL*), Reno (1x*Atlanta CLAA*)
CK Bronson, Cotten, Dortch, Gatling, Healey, Porterfield, Callaghan, C Young, Irwin,
Preston, Morrison, Cogswell, Caperton, Ingersoll, Knapp (15x*Fletcher DD*)

Task Force 38.4

Franklin (1x*Essex CV*), Enterprise (1x*Yorktown CV*), San Jacinto, Belleau Wood (2x*Independence CVL*)
Washington (1x*North Carolina BB*), Alabama (1x*South Dakota BB*)
Wichita (1x*Wichita CA*), New Orleans (1x*Astoria CA*)
Maurey, Gridley, Helm, McCall, Mugford, Bagley, Patterson, Ralph Talbot (8x*Craven DD*)
Wilkes, Nicholson, Swanson (3x*Benson-Livermore DD*), Laws, Longshaw,
plus two other DDs (2x*Fletcher DD*, and probably 2x more *Fletcher DD*) NOTE: Morison
does not include these last four DDs in Vol XII, Leyte.

Carrier-based air attacks on airfields continue, along with supporting attacks/efforts from the 5th USAAF. On the 20th, the US 7th Fleet, under VAdm Kincaid enters Leyte Gulf to land the 6th US Army, under LtGen Krueger. In the North, Task Group 78.1 lands the 24th Infantry Division;

Task Group 78.2 lands the 1st Cavalry Division. Fire support is provided by Task Force 78, plus the ships of Task Force 77.3. In the South, Task Group 79.1 lands the 7th Infantry Division; Task Group 79.2 lands the 96th Infantry Division. Fire support is provided by Task Force 79.



USN - New Mexico class BB

Task Force 78

Mississippi (1x*New Mexico BB*), Maryland, West Virginia (2x*Maryland BB*)

Task Group 78.1

8x*APA*, 4x*AKA*, 3x*LSD*, 12x*LST*

Task Group 78.2

8x*APA*, 2x*AKA*, 2x*LSD*, 14x*LST*, 9x*LSM*

Task Force 79

Tennessee, California (2x*California BB*), Pennsylvania (1x*Pennsylvania BB*)
Louisville (1x*Northampton CA*), Portland (1x*Indianapolis CA*), Minneapolis (1x*Astoria CA*),
Honolulu* (1x*Brooklyn CL*), Denver, Columbia (2x*Cleveland CL*)
Remey, McGowan, Melvin, Monssen, McDermott, Hutchins, Daly, Bache, Killen, Beale, Robinson,
Halford, Bryant, Leutze, Bennion, Newcomb, AW Grant, RP Leary (18x*Fletcher DD*),
Edwards (Benson-Livermore DD), HMAS Arunta

*Damaged by aerial torpedo and limped away under her own power on 20 October.

Task Group 79.1

13x*APA*, 4x*AKA*, 1x*LSD*, 31x*LST*

Task Group 79.2

14x*APA*, 4x*AKA*, 4x*LSD*, 24x*LST*

Battle in the Sibuyan Sea, 24 October

Waves of aircraft from Task Groups 38.2, 38.3 and 38.4 attack the Japanese Center Force, damaging the *Myoko* (which turns back), sinking the *Musashi* and doing negligible damage to other battleships at a cost of 30 US aircraft. Kurita's Center Force has been badly hurt already from attacks by two US submarines, *Darter* and *Dace*. Kurita's Center Force turns away to the west, but under cover of night, turns back eastwards towards the San Bernardino Strait.

General Situation: On 24 October, Ozawa flies off 76 of only 101 operational aircraft from the carriers of the Northern Force. These aircraft do not find their targets and land on Luzon. Halsey recalls Task Group 38.1 from Ulithi after locating Ozawa's Northern Force. Kamikaze aircraft attack Task Group 38.1, sinking *Princeton*. *Birmingham* is badly damaged while attempting to fight *Princeton*'s fires from alongside, and retires towards Ulithi, escorted by *Gatling*, *Irwin* and *Morrison* (3x Fletcher DD).

Battle of Surigao Strait, night 23-24 October

The two forces of Nishimura and Shima are located by US air recon, and the *Wakaba* is sunk. RAdm Oldendorf deploys 39 PT boats, Task Force 78, Task Force 79 and Task Group 77.3 within Surigao Strait. **US disposition of forces:** 39 PT boats in 13 squadrons of 3 each, deployed from the mouth of the strait back towards the battleline.

DD Squadron 54 (CPT Jesse Coward)

Remey, McGowan, Melvin, Mertz, McDermut, Monssen, McNair

DD Division X-Ray (Cmdr Miles Hubbard)

Claxton, Cony, Thorn, Aulick, Sigourney, Welles

East Flank

Louisville (Oldendorf), Portland, Minneapolis, Denver, Columbia

Newcomb (CPT R. Smoot), RP Leary, AW Grant, Robinson, Halford, Bryant,

HL Edwards, Bennion, Leutze

Right Flank

Phoenix (Berkley), Boise, HMAS Shropshire

Hutchins (McManes), Daley, Bache, Killen, Beale, Arunta

Battle Line

Mississippi (Weyler) Mark 3 Radar

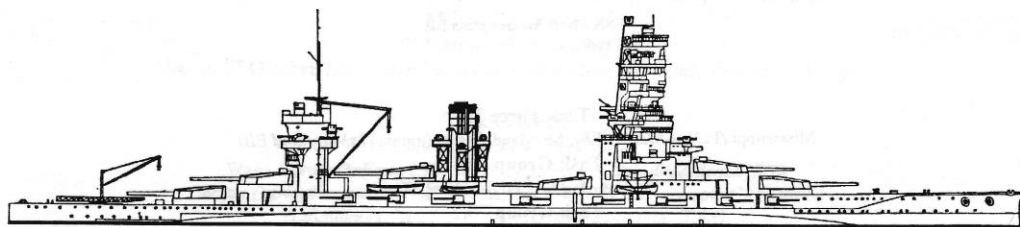
West Virginia Mark 8 Radar

California Mark 8 Radar

Tennessee Mark 8 Radar

Maryland Mark 3 Radar

Pennsylvania Mark 3 Radar



IJN - Fuso class BB

Japanese Disposition of Forces

Southern Force (Nishimura)

Fuso, Yamashiro

Mogami

Michishio, Asagumo, Yamagumo

Shigure

Second Striking Force (Shima), to join Southern Force in Sulu Sea:

Nachi, Ashigara

Abukuma

Akebono, Ushio

Kasumi

Shiranuhi

Wakaba, Hatsushimo, Hatsuharu

Class

Fuso BB

Mogami CA

Asashio DD

Shiratsuyu DD

Nachi CA

Nagara CL

Fubuki DD

Asashio DD

Kagero DD

Hatsuharu DD

Disposition

Sunk, Sunk

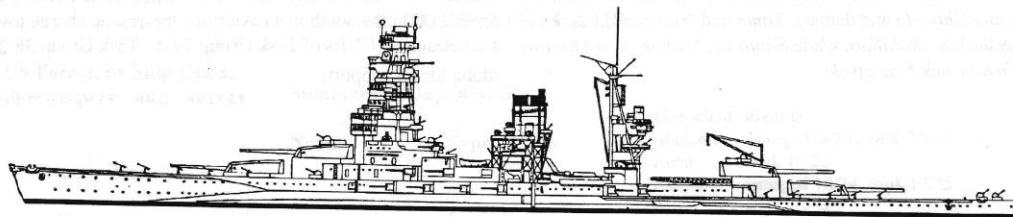
Badly Damaged

Sunk, Sunk, Sunk

Nachi collides with Mogami

Damaged

Wakaba sunk



IJN - Nagato class BB

Battle of Samar, 25 October

Kurita's Center Force exits San Bernardino Strait and falls first upon Task Unit 77.4.3 (see above), then later Task Unit 77.4.2, mistaking the CVEs for fleet carriers. Except for Task Unit 77.4.1 farther to the south, there are no other Allied forces between Kurita and the US transports anchored off the invasion beaches.

Despite heroic efforts by US sailors and naval aviators against overwhelming odds, Kurita's ships pound the light vessels into scrap but then turn away in confusion before entering Leyte Gulf and retires back up San Bernardino Strait.

Center Force (Kurita)

Yamato
Nagato
Kongo, Haruna
Chokai
Haguro
Kumano, Suzuya
Tone, Chikuma
Noshiro, Yahagi
Shimakaze
Hayashimo, Akishimo, Kishinami, Okinami, Asashio,
Hamanami, Fujinami, Kiyoshimo
Nowake, Urakaze, Yakikaze, Hamakaze, Isokaze*

Class

Yamato BB
Mutsu BB
Kongo BB
Takao CA
Nachi CA
Mogami CA
Tone CA
Agano CL
Shimakaze DD
Yugumo DD

Disposition

Sunk

Damaged, sunk
Chikuma sunk

Kagero DD

Nowake sunk by TF 34

Kurita's forces sink Hoel, Johnston, Samuel B. Roberts and Gambier Bay. All other damage to Task Units 77.4.1, 77.4.2 and 77.4.3 is caused by kamikaze aircraft, except Santee which is further damaged by I-56.

General situation, 25 October: Mogami is attacked by aircraft on 25 October and sunk. Task Group 38.1 arrives from Ulithi and manages to further damage Kurita's retiring Center Force in two long-range strikes.

Battle off Cape Engano, 24-26 October: Task Groups 38.2, 38.3 and 38.4 charge north after Ozawa's Northern Force, not realizing Ozawa's carriers are almost empty of aircraft and are bait to lure Halsey away from Leyte Gulf. Halsey forms Task Force 34 at dawn on the 25th from the three elements of Task Force 38 in case he catches Ozawa later that night.

Task Force 38.2 (Bogan)

Intrepid, Hancock, Bunker Hill, Independence
Iowa, New Jersey
Biloxi, Vincennes, Miami

Owen, Miller, The Sullivans, Tingey, Hickox, Hunt, Lewis Hancock, Marshall, Halsey Powell,
Cushing, Calahan, Uhlmann, Stockham, Weiderburn, Twining, Yarnall

Task Force 38.3 (Sherman)

Lexington, Essex, Langley
Massachusetts, Indiana
Santa Fe, Mobile, Reno

CK Bronson, Cotten, Dortch, Healey, Porterfield, Callaghan, C Young, Preston, Cogswell, Caperton, Ingersoll, Knapp

Task Force 38.4

Franklin, Enterprise, San Jacinto, Belleau Wood
Washington, Alabama
Wichita, New Orleans

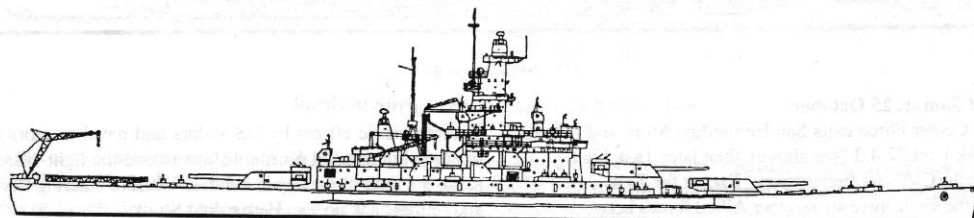
Maurey, Gridley, Helm, McCall, Mugford, Bagley, Patterson, Ralph Talbot, Wilkes,
Nicholson, Swanson, Laws, Longshaw, plus two other DDs

Task Force 34 (dawn, 25 October)

Iowa, New Jersey, Washington, Alabama, Massachusetts, Indiana
Santa Fe, Mobile, New Orleans, Wichita
10 DDs

Air attacks on the Northern Force sink *Akitsuki*, *Chitose*, *Zuikaku*, *Zuiho* and *Chiyoda* and damage *Tama* and *Hatsutsuki*. *Tama* is sunk by the US sub *Jallao*, while *Santa Fe*, *Mobile*, *New Orleans* and *Wichita* sink *Hatsutsuki*.

Earlier, around mid-day, Halsey reforms Task Force 34 and speeds off to the south in a cavalry-to-the-rescue charge towards the beleaguered CVEs of Task Group 77.4. Task Group 38.2 tags along for air support.



USN - South Dakota class BB

Task Force 34 (mid-day, 25 October)

Iowa, New Jersey, Washington, Alabama, Massachusetts, Indiana
Biloxi, Vincennes, Miami
8 DDs

In a desperate attempt to block Kurita from San Bernardino Strait, Halsey detaches Iowa and New Jersey and the 8 DDs (his fastest ships) from Task Force 34. They arrive too late, as Kurita has already passed in to the strait. Nowake, left behind to pick up survivors, is sunk.

Task Groups 38.1 and 38.2 launch long-range strikes against Kurita on the 26th and, with the cooperation of B-24s from⁵ USAAF, sink Kinu, Noshiro, Uranami, Abukuma and Hayashimo. Also on the 26th, Santee is again hit by kamikaze aircraft.

Original Japanese force compositions, 22 October Center Force (Kurita), departs from Borneo

Ship name	Class
Yamato, Musashi	<i>Yamato BB</i>
Nagato	<i>Mutsu BB</i>
Kongo, Haruna	<i>Kongo BB</i>
Atago, Takao, Chokai, Maya	<i>Takao CA</i>
Myoko, Haguro	<i>Nachi CA</i>
Kumano, Suzuya	<i>Mogami CA</i>
Tone, Chikuma	<i>Tone CA</i>
Noshiro, Yahagi	<i>Agano CL</i>
Shimakaze	<i>Shimakaze DD</i>
Hayashimo, Akishimo, Kishinami, Okinami, Naganami,	<i>Yugumo DD</i>
Asashio, Hamanami, Fujinami, Kiyoshimo	
Nowake, Urakaze, Yakikaze, Hamakaze, Isokaze	<i>Kagero DD</i>

Southern Force (Nishimura)

Fuso, Yamashiro	<i>Fuso BB</i>
Mogami	<i>Mogami CA</i>
Michishio, Asagumo, Yamagumo	<i>Asashio DD</i>
Shigure	<i>Shiratsuyu DD</i>

Northern Force (Ozawa):

Zuikaku	<i>Zuikaku</i>
Zuiho	<i>Zuiho CV</i>
Chiyoda, Chitose	<i>Chitose CVL</i>
Ise, Hyuga	<i>Ise BB/CVS</i>
Isuzu	<i>Nagara CL</i>
Tama	<i>Kuma CL</i>
Oyodo	<i>Oyodo CL</i>
Hatsutsuki, Akizuki, Wakatsuki, Shimotsuki	<i>Akizuki DD</i>
Suzutsuki, Fuyutsuki (sent north 10/25)	<i>Akizuki DD</i>
Maki, Kiri, Kuwa, Sugi	<i>Matsu DE</i>

Supply Force for Northern Force:

two AO's	
Akikaze	<i>Minekaze</i>
Kaibokans #22, 29, 31, 33, 43, 132	<i>corvette</i>

Second Striking Force (Shima), to join Southern Force in Sulu Sea:

Nachi, Ashigara	<i>Nachi CA</i>
Abukuma	<i>Nagara CL</i>
Akebono, Ushio	<i>Fubuki DD</i>
Kasumi	<i>Asashio DD</i>
Shiranuhi	<i>Kagero DD</i>
Wakaba, Hatsushimo, Hatsuharu	<i>Hatsuharu DD</i>

Transport unit (Sakonju), in Manila:

Aoba	<i>Aoba CA</i>
Kinu	<i>Nagara CL</i>
Uranami	<i>Fubuki DD</i>
four fast transports	

ARE YOU READY FOR THIS?

Summary of US Forces, by Ship Class, excluding minesweepers and survey vessels:

Name	Type	No.
	AKA	14
	APA	43
California	BB	2
Iowa	BB	2
Maryland	BB	2
New Mexico	BB	1
North Carolina	BB	1
Pennsylvania	BB	1
South Dakota	BB	3
Astoria	CA	2
Baltimore	CA	1
Indianapolis	CA	1
Northampton	CA	2
Pensacola	CA	2
Wichita	CA	1
Brooklyn	CL	3
Cleveland	CL	8
Atlanta	CLAA	3
Essex	CV	8
Yorktown	CV	1
Casablanca	CVE	14
Sangamon	CVE	4
Independence	CVL	7
Benson-Livermore	DD	7
Craven	DD	8
Fletcher	DD	79
Mahan	DD	5
Buckley	DE	1
Butler	DE	13
	LSD	10
	LSM	9
	LST	81
	PT	39

Summary of Allied ships

Name	Type	No.
London	CA	1
Kent	CA	1
Tribal	DD	2

Summary Of Japanese Ships

Name	Type	No.
	AO	2
	APD	4
Fuso	BB	2
Kongo	BB	2
Mutsu	BB	1
Yamato	BB	2
Ise	BB/CVS2	
Aoba	CA	1
Mogami	CA	2
Nachi	CA	4
Takao	CA	4
Tone	CA	2
Mogami	CA/CVS1	
Agano	CL	2
Kuma	CL	1
Nagara	CL	3
Oyodo	CL	1
Zuiho	CV	1
Zuikaku	CV	1
Chitose	CVL	2
Akizuki	DD	6
Asashio	DD	4
Fubuki	DD	3
Hatsuharu	DD	3
Kagero	DD	6
Minekaze	DD	1
Shimakaze	DD	1
Shiratsuyu	DD	1
Yugumo	DD	9
Matsu	DE	4

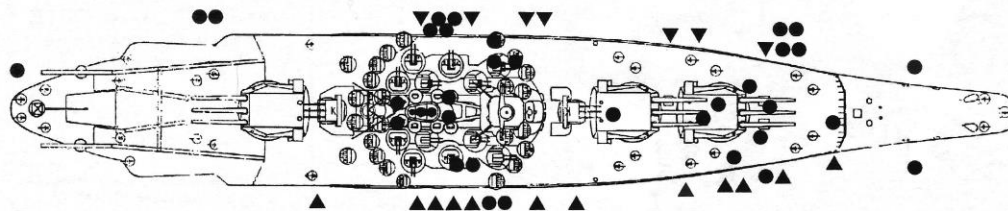
Historical sidenote:

Abukuma	damaged 10/24, sunk 10/25
Aoba	sunk 10/23
Asagumo	damaged 10/24, sunk 10/25
Atago	sunk 10/24
Chikuma	damaged 10/25
Chitose	sunk 10/25
Chiyoda	sunk 10/25
Chokai	sunk 10/25
Fuso	sunk 10/24
Hatsutsuki	sunk 10/25
Hayashimo	sunk 10/26
Kinu	sunk 10/26
Kumano	damaged 10/25
Maya	sunk 10/24
Michisio	damaged 10/24
Mogami	damaged 10/24, collides w/ Nachi, abandoned 10/25
Musashi	sunk 10/24
Myoko	damaged 10/24*
Nachi	damaged 10/24
Noshiro	sunk 10/26
Nowake	sunk 10/25
Suzuya	sunk 10/25
Takao	damaged 10/24*
Uranami	sunk 10/26
Wakaba	sunk 10/24
Yamagumo	sunk 10/24
Yamashiro	sunk 10/24
Zuiho	sunk 10/25
Zuikaku	sunk 10/25

Bludgeoning A Behemoth

The center piece of Vice-Admiral Kurita's battle group, the first striking force, were the 70,000 ton super battleships *Yamato* and *Musashi*. This force was attacked by carrier aircraft as it advanced through the Sibuyan Sea on 24 October.

The *Musashi* received particular attention, being sunk only after absorbing an amazing amount of punishment. Seven separate waves of aircraft attacked, inflicting 17 bomb hits and 19 torpedo hits! The diagram below illustrates this damage as well as near misses with bombs. Dots represent bombs and triangles torpedoes.



March

Game of the Month

Sponsored by Total Escape Games

Each month CMH members host games at the monthly meeting. This award is for the effort put out by the host.

CMH Member	Scale	Rules	Description
David Newport	15mm	Homegrown	WWI Cambrai
Larry Irons	15mm	ADLG	
STEVE VANDYKE	1:285	Panzer	Kiev

Winner in **RED**



2022 Conventions

<i>Date</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>
April		
21-24	Little Wars	Chicago, IL
21-24	RECON	Orlando, FL
May		
14-15	West Wars	Denver, CO
20-22	Borderwars	Kansas City, MO



Genghis Con 2015

West Wars 2022

Current Agenda

May 14

9am – 1pm

Defense of Algiers

The French Foreign Legion must hold the fort against a determined Native attack.

rules: The Men Who Would Be Kings

scale: 28mm

players: 6

GM: Doug Wildfong

Zeppelin Raider

Command Zeppelins 1915 to 1917, scouting the North Sea and bombing Great Britain.

rules: Zeppelin Raider

scale: 1:1800

players: 4

GM: Eric Elder

2pm – 6pm

Wild West Shoot Out

Wild West action. Five characters to a group.

rules: Fist Full of Lead

scale: 28mm

players: 6

GM: Larry Armin

Battle of Nancy

US 35th Infantry Division supported by the 4th Armor Division are attempting to dislodge two German divisions Southeast of Nancy.

rules: Panzer Korps

scale: 15mm

players: 8

GM: Alex Johnson

Battle of Midway

Classic Avalon hill game in a double blind format.

rules: Avalon Hill boardgame

players: 4

GM: Bill Daniel

May 15

9am – 11:30am

Swap and Sell Meet

12pm – 1:00pm

Club meeting

1:00pm – 5:00pm

ADLG Ancients Tournament

Armies from the classical ancient period will fight. 200 points. Bring your own Army or contact Larry Irons for assistance.

rules: L'Art De La Guerre (ADLG)

scale: 15mm

players: 8

GM: Larry Irons

French and Indian War

French and Indian War winter battle

rules: Sharp's Practice or Fist full of lead, Horse and Musket rules

scale: 28mm

players: 6

GM: Dave Manley

Napoleonic Battle

rules: Etat Sans Resultant

scale: 15mm

players: 6

GM: Hugh Thompson

Battle of Malacca Strait

In 1945 a naval action pitting British DD flotilla vs. IJN Haguro & escorts.

rules: Homegrown

scale: 1:2400

players: 4

GM: John Owen

Colorado Military Historians, Inc.

Colorado Military Historians (CMH) is a non-profit organization whose purpose is to promote historical wargaming and the study of military history. Founded in 1965, CMH meets monthly on the second Sunday of the month, except in May when the meeting is deferred to the third Sunday. The meeting starts at noon at the Baker Recreation Center, 6751 Irving Street (just a few blocks west of Federal Blvd), Denver, Colorado. The club also hosts gaming at least one Friday night a month, called "Friday Night Fights" (FNF) at 7:00 p.m. Friday meetings will be held at a future determined location. See website for latest information.



CMH maintains ties with numerous local, regional, and national groups to help promote the hobby. CMH is governed by member-elected officers serving on the Board of Directors (executive board). Terms of office are one year, with elections held at the May meeting. New members are accepted after attending three CMH functions and a vote of the membership. Dues are \$60.00 per year, payable in January. Members wishing to receive a snail-mailed newsletter subscription must pay an additional fee of \$15.00 per year. Authors retain ownership of articles and graphics published. CMH reserves the right to edit or reject submissions to the newsletter.

One year Adult Membership: \$60.00

Half year Adult Membership: \$30.00

(For NEW members who join after June 30)

Family Membership: \$60.00 (one Adult and any number of offspring)

Student Membership: \$30.00 (16 to 22 years old)

Children: free (younger than 16 accompanied by member)

Club Links:

Web Site: <https://cmhweb.org/>

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/cmhgamers/>

Groups.io Group: <https://groups.io/g/cmhweb>

Discord: <https://discord.gg/DAP2Gn>

CMH Newsletter

The CMH Newsletter is a monthly newsletter published by the Colorado Military Historians. Views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of all CMH members.

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