

2006 U.S. Army Chemical Corps Hall of Fame Inductees

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The Chemical Corps Hall of Fame award is the highest form of recognition that the Regiment offers. This coveted award honors those who have made a legacy of landmark contributions and significant actions to the overall history and traditions of the Chemical Corps. These individuals have distinguished themselves through superior achievements in the advancement of science, demonstrated great gallantry in battle, or given their lives in combat while serving the Corps. The following Dragon Soldiers were inducted into the 2006 Chemical Corps Hall of Fame: Brigadier General James H. Batte (Retired), Colonel Julian G. Brunt (Retired), Colonel Stanley Fair (Retired), and First Lieutenant Joseph Terry.



Brigadier General James H. Batte (Retired)

Brigadier General Batte was born in Concord, North Carolina, in 1913. He graduated from Davidson College with a bachelor's degree in chemistry before being commissioned as a second lieutenant and selected to attend the U.S. Military Academy. Brigadier General Batte entered the Active Army in July 1935 at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, where he served as a company officer in the 2d Chemical Mortar Battalion. In 1940, he was assigned to the Office of the Chief, Chemical Corps, Washington, D.C., where he served as Chief of the Procurement Division. He also served concurrently as a White House aide during the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration.

After completing training at the Command and General Staff School, Brigadier General Batte was assigned to Fort Rucker, Alabama, where he commanded the newly activated 87th Chemical Mortar Battalion. In March 1944, the 87th headed for Europe, where it later participated in assault operations during H-hour on D-day. During D-day operations, the 87th provided primary close-in fire support for 36 hours (earning a Presidential Unit Citation). During his tenure as the commander for the 87th, Brigadier General Batte participated in five campaigns in the European theater.

After World War II, Brigadier General Batte was assigned to the War Department. From December 1945 through June 1948, he served as the executive aide to the Secretary of the Army. He also served concurrently as a senior White House aide in the Truman administration. During the Korean War, Brigadier General Batte served as the Executive Officer of the Chemical and Radiological Laboratories at Edgewood Arsenal and later became the Commander of the Procurement Agency. Following several more assignments at Edgewood Arsenal, Brigadier

General Batte returned to Washington to serve as the Special Assistant for Congressional Affairs to the Commanding General of the U.S. Army Materiel Command. In August 1965, Brigadier General Batte was assigned command of Edgewood Arsenal, which also included Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas; Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado; and Fort Detrick, Maryland.

Brigadier General Batte's decorations and awards include the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit (one oak-leaf cluster), the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant, the Purple Heart, the American Campaign Medal, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, and the European Theater Campaign Medal (five battle stars and the Invasion Arrowhead). We honor Brigadier General James H. Batte with his induction into the Chemical Corps Hall of Fame.



Colonel Julian G. Brunt (Retired)

Colonel Brunt was born in 1920 near the town of Tutwiler, Mississippi. He attended junior college briefly before enlisting in the Army. After completing basic training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, the then Sergeant Brunt remained to help train new Soldiers. Later, he was assigned to the 87th Chemical Mortar Battalion, where he participated in the D-day invasion. The 87th served in the most active areas and earned numerous campaign ribbons. In June 1944, Sergeant Brunt received information that his mortar platoon was needed to help combat enemy strongpoints. He quickly deployed his platoon to a firing position and, within an hour and a half, delivered approximately 300 rounds of ammunition into the target area. This action succeeded in demoralizing the enemy, causing them to abandon their positions. Sergeant Brunt's actions on that day earned him a battlefield commission and a Bronze Star. In

November 1944, he earned a Silver Star for gallantry in action when his unit was attacked by a barrage of mortars. When he discovered that one of his Soldiers was wounded, rather than ordering a medical technician to provide aid, he personally treated and evacuated the casualty.

Colonel Brunt went on to serve in various command positions throughout his career, including Chief of the Logistics (G-4) Division, U.S. Army Pacific (USARPAC); Commander of Support Activities (Germany); and Commandant of the U.S. Army Chemical School (1964).

Colonel Brunt retired to his native state of Mississippi in 1977. His decorations and awards include the Silver Star, the Bronze Star, the Purple Heart, the Distinguished Unit Citation, the European Theater Campaign Medal (five battle stars and the Invasion Arrowhead), the World War II Victory Medal, the Army of Occupation Medal, and the National Defense Service Medal. For his excellence in combat and a lifetime of dedicated service to the Army and the Chemical Corps, we honor Colonel Julian Brunt with induction into the Chemical Corps Hall of Fame.



Colonel Stanley Fair (Retired)

Colonel Fair was born and raised in Delphos, Ohio. In 1943, he was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy where he was later commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Sea Coast Artillery. During his time in the Sea Coast Artillery, he commanded a cannon company and was the Intelligence Staff Officer (S-2) of the 65th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion. In 1951, Colonel Fair attended the U.S. Navy Postgraduate School, where he earned a master's degree in radiobiology. After attending the Command and General Staff College, Colonel Fair went on to hold positions in the Office of the Chief for Research and Development, the Advanced Research Projects Agency, and the Combat Development Center (where he was instrumental in reviewing the Army nuclear policy).

In 1966, after completing his studies at the Army War College, Colonel Fair was assigned as the chemical, biological, and radiological standardization representative in Ottawa, Canada. In 1968, he served at the Combat Development Command Institute of Advanced Studies at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, where he chaired several nuclear study programs. As Commandant of the Chemical Corps School from 1971 to 1972, Colonel Fair helped revise the curriculum standards. He later returned to Carlisle Barracks to serve as a strategic research analyst and the

Deputy Director of the Strategic Studies Institute. Colonel Fair became a recognized authority on chemical and nuclear warfare and authored numerous articles for military journals. Colonel Fair's awards and decorations include the Legion of Merit (two oak-leaf clusters), the Bronze Star, the Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the Office of the Secretary of Defense Identification Badge, and the General Staff Identification Badge. For his distinguished service, we honor Colonel Stanley Fair with induction into the Chemical Corps Hall of Fame.



First Lieutenant Joseph Terry

First Lieutenant Terry was born in East Liberty, Pennsylvania, in 1917. Even though he had to cut his formal education short to help support his family, he distinguished himself as a Soldier and a leader. First Lieutenant Terry entered the Army in 1942 and was assigned as a platoon leader in the 86th Chemical Mortar Battalion. The 86th received several unit citations for their actions during D-day operations in Normandy, France.

First Lieutenant Terry is one of only nine members of the Chemical Corps to receive the Distinguished Service Cross during World War II. He received the award due to his actions during a prolonged artillery barrage upon his unit in December 1944. A direct hit on an ammunition shed near Soldier barracks detonated white phosphorus and high explosives that set the building on fire. At great personal risk, First Lieutenant Terry ran through the smoke and burning white phosphorus to alert the troops. After reaching safety, he heard a Soldier calling for help. He reentered the barracks and rescued a severely wounded Soldier who was unable to walk. On that day, First Lieutenant Terry showed daring and courage in the face of great danger and saved the lives of six men.

First Lieutenant Terry also holds the distinguished title of inventor of the azimuth position finder. Designed to fire mortars more accurately at night, the device was first used successfully in Brest, France, in September 1944.

First Lieutenant Terry's awards include the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, the Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart (two awards). First Lieutenant Terry left the Army in 1945 and returned to Pennsylvania where he became a successful businessman and an active member of several veteran organizations. For his exceptional service and enduring contribution to the rich history of the Corps, we honor First Lieutenant Terry with a place in the Chemical Corps Hall of Fame. 🎖️