

## WORLD WAR II—7 December 1941 to 2 September 1945

AMERICA entered World War I to make the world "safe for Democracy." She had been the deciding factor in that war to end all wars. When peace came in 1918, the "power patterns" of the world had been slashed to ribbons, eaten by corrosion . . . and the economic, political and social structures of the European powers had undergone cataclysmic upheaval. Germany was exhausted. . . . Italy and France were bankrupt and anemic. . . . Russia was festering with bloody civil war. . . . England was insecure economically, had suffered militarily.

The United States . . . and Japan . . . were the new World Powers. American soil had not been defiled by the spoliation of war. Her manpower had not been sharply reduced. Her Treasury was healthier than ever. Already rich in her own resources, America was accumulating increased revenues from the acceleration and diversification of her industries.

Suddenly, she was surprised to find herself the greatest of the great nations.

America's primacy in the waters of the Western Hemisphere was actual, but, with the destruction of German and Russian naval power, Japan practically controlled the eastern Asiatic waters.

Men of the Navy remembered their history. Em-  
inence at sea is essential for preservation of our neutral rights. Protection of American interests demands sea power. President Wilson was depending on a strong Navy to back American diplomacy at the Paris Peace Conference.

As a result of developments at this first postwar meeting of the victorious nations, plans were made for the resumption of the Navy's 1916 building program. Urging completion of this program, the General Board of the Navy meanwhile conceived a newer, finer battle line and presented a program to Congress requesting authorization which would double the original building schedule.

The British Admiralty was disturbed by the prospect of this American naval project. Japan was even less happy over the possibility of sharing her authority in Asiatic waters. To isolationist and economy-minded Americans, and to the growing anti-militaristic group, an enlarged Navy bespoke a heavier tax burden and international power politics. Congress went along with public opinion. There would be no huge building program; there would

even be a *reduction* in the Navy's "irreducible minimum" budget estimates.

Thus handicapped at the outset, the Navy suffered accordingly during the successive Arms Limitation Conferences. Despite the warnings of her far-sighted naval men, the United States consistently led the way in the reduction and disarmament of the world's powerful navies. She was working for peace, even to accepting restrictions on her bases in the Western Pacific.

*Japan held out for and won a 7-to-10 ratio in cruisers, in addition to submarine equality with the United States. Here was the first faint shadow of the blackness that was to engulf the entire world . . . a shadow cast by the Rising Sun to lay across the Western World. . . . But patience! . . . as the ascending sun reaches its zenith, so the shadow shortens proportionately. And thus it would be. An ill-omened symbol for Japan, the Rising Sun! . . .*

But the United States Navy has its job to do in peace as in war. And since it is required that our Navy, whatever its size, be held in "strength and readiness to uphold national policies and interests, and to guard. . . ." the United States Navy itself, ever mindful of its mission, kept a weather eye open amid all the talk of peace and embarked on its own program of "spit'n polish."

Navy men knew that the smaller a Navy is in force, the greater is its responsibility to keep its ships, officers and men at the peak of operational and material efficiency, with a nucleus of carefully chosen, highly trained personnel as a basis for wartime expansion.

So a carefree American people dreamed of peace and plenty, but the United States Navy burned midnight oil. Like a willful child, America should be protected in spite of herself! And stern-eyed Navy men talked quietly among themselves.

The cloak of responsibility lay chiefly on the shoulders of men who could and would prove the incalculable value of planning—training—discipline. A cloak that had been worn fiercely and honorably by a John Paul Jones . . . a Stephen Decatur . . . a David Glasgow Farragut. And holding to the fundamentals of United States Naval Policy, the Navy cleared its decks for peacetime action.

It was this peacetime training program between World Wars I and II that kept our Navy's pulse strong and true despite all the weakening pressures—



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kept it healthy and ready for the greatest expansion of all time. . . .

As the United States continued her efforts toward peace, other world powers were increasing their navies at accelerating rates. The game of battle-dore, with world peace the shuttlecock, seemed to have become the sport of nations.

Moving aggressively, Japan seized Manchuria in 1931. Her success emboldened her to further conquests in China. Americans were outraged at Japan's wanton slaughter of Chinese civilians, at Germany's vicious persecution of helpless minorities. Congress, reluctantly taking note of the warnings so hideously exposed in every new instance of aggression, authorized in 1933, the first of some few spasmodic increases in Navy combatant vessels.

In the winter of 1935, Japan disclosed herself as unwilling to abide further by existing treaty provisions, or to be a party to continuing negotiations. In 1937, Japanese planes bombed the United States river gunboat *Panay* off Nanking. Apology was made by the Japanese Government.

With the aggressor nations recklessly disregarding pacts and treaties, the rapid and unexpected changes in the international situation were confusing and ominous. Congress belatedly realized that United States security was only as certain as her defense was strong, so in the early summer of 1940, Congress authorized an expansion of eleven percent in our combatant ships. The bill became a law on 14 June 1940.

Meanwhile, Germany had crushed France, overrun the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Denmark and Poland. She held the Channel Coast in readiness for her all-out attack on Britain. Seriously alarmed now, Congress rushed through the so-called "two-Ocean" Navy bill, calling for an increase in United States naval strength of 1,325,000 tons of combatant vessels. The President signed the bill on 19 July 1940, the necessary appropriation followed soon after, and the United States had, finally in the making, a Navy that would serve her needs.

On 27 September 1940, Japan became, by alliance, one of the Axis Powers with Germany and Italy. Relations with Japan were by this time severely strained.

In March 1940, President Roosevelt had signed the much publicized Lend-Lease Act and quantities of American materials were being shipped to Europe. Protection was afforded by American patrols

near convoys in American waters as far as Iceland.

Finally, an Unlimited National Emergency was proclaimed by the President on 27 May 1941.

More disturbing in its implications was the Presidential order to "shoot on sight" any vessel attempting to interfere with American shipping, or with any shipping under American escort. It came as the result of a German submarine torpedo attack on the U. S. S. *Greer* while en route to Iceland with mail, passengers and freight. This was the first of several such "incidents." There were also the *Kearny* and the Navy tanker *Salinas*. Another was the destruction of the *Reuben James*. Torpedoed amidships, she broke in two, the forward part sinking at once. The after part stayed afloat just long enough to enable 45 men to reach the deck and launch life rafts from which they were later rescued. One hundred men lost their lives in the disaster. German submarines were again on the prowl in the Atlantic.

The Battle of Britain was raging late in 1941, and in Washington . . . there were two bland gentlemen from Japan—Emperor Hirohito's special "peace envoy," Saburo Kurusu, and the Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura.

There was a bare possibility, strengthened falsely by wishful thinking, that the mission of the Japanese diplomats was to reaffirm Japan's friendship for the United States, that it might dispel the war clouds.

The American people turned despairing eyes from the darkness in Europe and, whistling mightily, waited for light from the Rising Sun. A peace-loving nation, we could somehow rationalize peace into the Far East.

The first week of December was almost over. The New Year with its new hope, just a matter of days. To think of war was merely borrowing trouble.

And as Americans stateside enjoy a late and leisurely Sunday morning breakfast, read their papers, and comment on the explosive European situation . . . across the wide Pacific comes the first light of a new day . . . the day!

The Pacific Fleet rides peacefully at anchor in Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii. Seven battleships are moored along the south side of Ford Island. Another rests in drydock. There's a hospital ship in the East Loch. Nine powerful cruisers, 28 destroyers, and 5 submarines are in the immediate area along with supply and repair ships, tenders and other naval auxiliary vessels. A total



of 86 combat and service ships of the Fleet are in for the week end.

Sunday in a quiet harbor. Overhead the skies are powder-puffed with clouds. A perfect day. And then it happened! American defenses were under attack by Japan.

The time was 0750. Two hours later only 52 of the Navy's 202 serviceable planes were sufficiently undamaged to take to the air. Of our battleships—*Arizona* was sunk, *Oklahoma* had capsized. *West Virginia* had settled in shallow water in her berth. *California* had sunk in her berth. *Nevada* had run aground to prevent sinking and blocking the harbor. *Utah* had gone down, *Pennsylvania*, *Maryland* and *Tennessee*, all were damaged. Three light cruisers and three destroyers were heavily damaged. More than 3,000 officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps were dead or missing—more than 800 wounded.

Three hours after Pearl Harbor, Japan issued a rescript declaring war on the United States and the British Empire. Acknowledgment was made in kind. In the same week, Germany and Italy joined Japan and the same day Congress completed the round of declarations against the Axis Powers.

United States was again at war, the Navy committed to do battle in the two hemispheres and the seven oceans . . . committed to the transport of troops and supplies across vast land and ocean areas . . . to the establishment of bases across the world in enemy-held territories . . . to the preservation of American freedom on the high seas . . . to fight to the finish against an enemy who visualized the ensign of Japan flying from the staff of the White House in Washington, D. C., and another who dreamed of world conquest. For that seemingly impossible task the Navy had great and courageous leaders, and the surety born of "missions completed" throughout 165 years of American history.

As Japanese planes laid a blanket of fire throughout the Pearl Harbor Area, other Japanese aircraft were striking thousands of miles away at Hong Kong, Wake Island, Guam, Midway, the Philippines and the Malay Archipelago.

The defenses on Wake were meager but the defenders were strong. The first aerial strike by some twenty-odd Japanese bombers destroyed 7 and damaged 1 of the 12 planes on Wake. The planes came every day after that, to slash and pound at their targets.

After 3 days of concentrated aerial bombing, the surface ships came in. They came in confidently with their invasion troops and they put to sea in disordered ranks a few hours later, minus two destroyers and with one transport burning. Only two Wildcats remained to go aloft after this first amphibious attack. For the next 12 days, the men on Wake fought with everything they had against relentless attacks. There were 12 days of whistling bombs, bursting shrapnel . . . of watching precious ammunition deplete itself . . . of patching the two hope-sustaining Wildcats with wire, tape, even chewing gum . . . of seeing men struggle and die. The planes were lost on 22 December. That same night, the surface force returned, this time more warily in spite of their greater strength.

The Americans, depleted in numbers and exhausted, fought desperately, but the odds were too great. Wake fell to the enemy. Her defenders were taken prisoner.

Guam was invaded after 2 days of aerial bombardment and strafing, and fell with little opposition.

In spite of belated preparations for stronger defense of the Philippines made by foresighted Admiral Hart months before Pearl Harbor, Japanese planes swooped down in waves to neutralize our air forces, blasting hangars, runways and planes. They converged on Cavite naval base and, after 4 hours of pounding at docks, warehouses, oil tanks, shops and radio facilities, left the base a mass of twisted, crushed and flaming debris.

Except for the loss of a submarine, a merchantman and a minesweeper, shipping in the harbor suffered slight damage. Naval small craft and auxiliaries and thousands of tons of merchant shipping were routed south under escort of departing naval units. Eleven Catalinas still operable proceeded South. Four others, patched up with engines and parts from six damaged planes, served their precarious best.

Bulkeley's PT's prowled the shipping lanes by night to strike at hostile vessels and break up possible invasion by enemy troops. The battered remnants of these boats were used to carry Admiral Rockwell, General MacArthur, and President Quezon on the first leg of their journey to Australia.

The gigantic task of fighting a holding war which began at Wake, which carried through the winter and spring at Corregidor, was under way in the Netherlands East Indies with the ABDA fleet. In





Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941.



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U. S. S. *Pope* sunk.

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Makassar Strait, off Madoera Strait, off Bali and in the Java Sea, the vessels of the four nations waged a gallant, if losing battle. There were other problems than inadequate forces. There was variance in language, in tactics and in communications.

Navy men fought to the limit of their meager fire power. Their ships were expendable but not their strong hearts. The U. S. S. *Pope* was sunk during the Java Sea Battle. One of the vessels to escape a strong force of Japanese battleships, she was attacked by enemy planes and surface vessels. Becoming unmaneuverable, she was abandoned and was sunk by point-blank fire from a Japanese cruiser. Though Lieutenant Antrim, the executive officer, was wounded during this action, he commanded the one lifeboat that had been launched and organized the 150 survivors into a disciplined, courageous group. Under his leadership, no casualties resulted from the merciless strafing of men in the water; every wounded man survived; every man received the minimum requirements of food, water and rest while adrift in enemy-held waters. After 3 days they were picked up by a hostile destroyer and delivered to enemy land forces at Makassar. Navy training and discipline brought Lieutenant Antrim through this ordeal with his courage strengthened to defy brutal prison guards and save a man's life. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his action.

One Medal of Honor was awarded for action in this campaign. The U. S. S. *Houston*, seriously damaged during the Battle off Madoera Strait, was escaping under cover of darkness along the Java Coast when she steamed into the jaws of a strong Japanese invasion force. Her companion ship *Perth* went down under the concentration of fire. Captain Rooks fought his ship fiercely for an hour at close range. After sinking two loaded transport ships and inflicting numerous damaging hits on other enemy vessels, the cruiser finally succumbed to the overwhelming strength of the enemy. With the *Houston's* steamlines ruptured by torpedoes, her deck a mass of wreckage, Captain Rooks gave the order to abandon his burning ship. He was killed by gunfire before the order could be carried out and a few moments later, the *Houston* sank. Only 368 of her complement of 882 survived.

Several months later, on Memorial Day of 1942, tribute was paid the ship and her company in the city whose name she bore. More than 1,000 young

Americans volunteered to replace her lost complement and were sworn into the Navy by Admiral Glassford in an impressive twilight ceremony held outdoors on a downtown street. President Roosevelt expressed the deep sorrow felt by all America over her loss, and the Nation's pride in her gallantry. He emphasized the heaviness of the debt our country owed—a debt that was at that moment being paid off in the only possible way. That way was in the spirit of the people.

Victory had progressed from the blue-print stage and was shaping up . . . gaining momentum . . . in our pulp and cotton and steel mills . . . in test laboratories . . . in aircraft plants and shipyards . . . in countless factories covering vast acreages . . . in thousands of back-yard, one-man shops and foundries.

America's design for victory was drawn by the military command—the pattern filled in by the men in uniform—but the weaving of the fabric depended on the ready hand of the people “at home.”

Japan had seized for her economy and for her war machine, the rich source of raw material in the Netherlands East Indies; she had extended a defense line northward through the Marshalls and Gilberts and eastward from Singapore to Rabaul, New Britain. Her losses had been insignificant in comparison with her gains. Her control of the air and sea in this area was almost undisputed. From her dizzy heights of early successes, she saw an easy victory ahead, possibly a compromise peace. That was before she felt the sting of our “carrier raids”, carried out on a small scale during early 1942.

In one such operation, Lieutenant Edward Henry (Butch) O'Hare saved the life of the *Lexington* and earned his Medal of Honor. Admiral Brown's Task Force, moving on Rabaul, was intercepted by Japanese aircraft on 20 February. The first wave of enemy twin-engined bombers had been disposed of or dispersed by the carrier's fighters. When the second wave of Japanese bombers plunged in to attack, two American planes went in fighting. The guns of one fighter jammed. Defenseless, he had to break off the fight. There was one little wasp of a plane between nine big bombers and the task force. In it was a laughing, fighting Irishman. His name was Butch O'Hare.

The enemy flight was in a broad arrow-tip formation. O'Hare shot past them out of range, pivoted on a wing tip and came blazing in from the rear to



blast the starboard motors out of the last two planes on the enemy's right flank. He ducked under the formation and came up striking at the third plane in the V. It staggered and broke formation. Two more bombers began to smoke, to shed bits of wing covering and to wallow. The enemy's formation was shattered, but four of the bombers rode through the blitz and dropped their bombs before they wheeled and were caught in the path of the dancing dervish that was Butch O'Hare in a fighter. His control was magnificent, his timing perfect, as he lifted, swooped, darted and struck like a rapacious eagle. One of the two-engined planes spiraled seaward, then another and still a third. Butch O'Hare had been in action 4 minutes—five Jap bombers crashed and three others hit! These three stumbled head-on into the *Lexington's* returning fighters and were polished off. Only one of the nine escaped.

These early raids, looked upon as little more than token engagements, were successful beyond expectations. They were the trial by fire of men, ships, planes and methods. They established standards of seamanship and airmanship, of training and performance for which the Navy had no precedent. In the battles not yet fought would come the experience, suggested improvements and the means of assessing the carrier's combat value. One such battle was the one in the Coral Sea, the first major engagement in naval history in which combatant ships did not exchange a single shot.

In May 1942, the *Yorktown* and *Lexington* with their escorts rendezvoused in the Coral Sea to halt Japanese amphibious advance southward. Heavy losses were sustained by both Japanese and American forces. The carrier *Lexington* went protestingly to her death in this historic battle. Sixty-six aircraft and more than 500 officers and men were lost in the Coral Sea. Tactically, the battle was a draw. The one advantage for the Allies was in frustrating the enemy's expansion by sea, thus saving Port Moresby, a base which proved to be a key position in the Allied advance through New Guinea.

Looking more confidently toward Midway and the Aleutians after the stalemate in the Coral Sea, Japan sent a powerful armada of battleships, carriers, transports and escort vessels on a two-prong mission in June. Carefully estimating Japanese plans, Admiral Nimitz had strengthened his defenses toward the north and the report of the enemy's

diversionary bombardment and invasion of Attu and Kiska failed to change his plans.

In the early stages of Midway, efforts of our land-based air groups were discouraging, and it was left to the carrier planes to bear the burden of the aerial offensive in the naval-air action.

In concentrating his fire on attacking torpedo planes, the enemy had left his carriers vulnerable to our bombers. He had made another mistake in strategy. He failed to realize that each conquest demands further expansion to protect conquered territory and to gain control of adjacent waters.

One of the most ambitious engagements of World War II to date, the Battle of Midway brought the Japanese Navy its first decisive defeat in 350 years, with a loss of four carriers, a heavy cruiser sunk and another wrecked, its air-arm seriously weakened.

Although our forces suffered the loss of the *Hamann* and the *Yorktown*, 6 June 1942 marked the turning point in the Pacific War. Navy offensive had begun and would pick up momentum.

The first large-scale amphibious invasion in the Pacific was staged in the Solomons where Japan had pushed the construction of an airstrip on Guadalcanal. On 6–7 August 1942, First Marine Division went ashore, taking the enemy by surprise and gaining control of Tulagi and the airfield with comparative ease. The campaign which followed was a savage, 6-months' fight by planes, ships and men for control. While the land battle raged and aerial and naval bombardment pounded the Marines by day and night, the two opposing fleets fought it out in seven major naval engagements. The Navy took a terrific beating in the battle off Savo Island 2 days after the invasion. Fortunately, considering our severe losses, the enemy vessels withdrew, almost intact, without pressing their advantage.

Japan's determination to recapture Guadalcanal developed into the Battle of the Eastern Solomons, 23–25 August. Carrier planes were launched from both forces simultaneously. In this 9-minute fray, the Japs lost to the superior skill of our fighter planes, the superb performance of *Saratoga's* bomber and torpedo planes and the sustained volume of fire of the *North Carolina's* antiaircraft gunners.

With half their carrier planes lost, a carrier, a destroyer and a transport sunk, Japanese naval forces broke off the engagement. But they went right on reinforcing Guadalcanal garrison by means



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of what the Marines named the "Tokyo Express." The enemy was extravagant in the price he was paying to learn about the American Navy and Marines. He learned that American gun crews could sink a heavy cruiser, two destroyers and an auxiliary in 12 minutes—the Battle of Cape Esperance on 11 October. He found out that a Marine will fight so long as he has the strength to hold a weapon. The gallant Marines on Guadalcanal proved it over and over as the enemy persisted in trying to recapture the island with its vital airfield. American positions were under incessant attack by planes, ships and land forces. While the battle against forces ashore raged, the enemy fleet maneuvering to the north, waited for the American defense to weaken, waited until shortage of fuel and food forced a retirement course.

Standing ready to intercept the enemy approach were our *Hornet* and *Enterprise* task forces, under constant surveillance by Japanese submarines and aircraft. The odds against us were heavier than usual when the Battle of Santa Cruz opened with a sharp encounter by air groups of both forces. It was an action of darting planes, screeching bombs, torpedoes and antiaircraft fire. Planes crashed. Men were lost—some rescued. Ships lurched crazily. The *Hornet's* deck was crashed by an enemy bomber. Fires started in planes on the hangar deck just as seven torpedo planes came in to score two hits. Ablaze and dead in the water, she was struck by three more bombs and a suicide plane. Our carrier strength in the South Pacific was now limited to one damaged ship, the *Enterprise*.

The Battle of Santa Cruz was costly to the Americans in men and planes. The enemy also lost heavily, 100 planes—trained pilots! It was a blow to Japanese air power from which the enemy never recovered. Disastrous as it was, it saved our positions in the Solomons. And it took bloody fighting by Marines and Army troops to regain Henderson Field, but the menace from land forces was wiped out.

Japan still wasn't convinced. She assembled a convoy of battleships, a cruiser, more than a dozen destroyers, and transports loaded with much needed heavy equipment and thousands of troops, to try again.

The Navy was also readying for the next move. Marine and Army reinforcements were rushed to General Vandegrift's aid. Enemy torpedo planes

and fighters repeatedly disrupted the unloading but paid with the loss of all but four planes. Admiral Callaghan's flagship lost her radar detector when a pilot swerved his blazing plane toward the *San Francisco*. The damage served to foul communications in the ensuing action, the Battle of Guadalcanal.

The night of 12–13 November was moonless, overcast with black clouds. The battle forces closed range rapidly from opposite directions, almost on a collision course. Radar contacts were made by our ships, but without radar detector, the flagship was hampered. Lacking radar, Japanese forces flooded the area with searchlights, disclosing enemy ships in two columns with the Americans in between. Confusion increased. Ships opened fire, broke formation and fought it out in pairs, Japs and Americans intermingling in the chaos, maneuvering frantically to evade torpedoes and frequently firing into their own forces.

In the violent 24-minute sea battle, we had lost two cruisers and four destroyers; Admiral Scott in the *Atlanta* had been killed; and Admiral Callaghan with all his immediate staff. The commanding officer of the *San Francisco*, Captain Cassin Young who had earned the Medal of Honor for his gallantry in the *Vestal* at Pearl Harbor, was dead.

At Tassafaronga in November, another Japanese attempt to reinforce the contested island was defeated and the enemy force routed.

The fall of Guadalcanal was a turning point for the war fortunes of Japan. She was on the defensive for the remainder of the war. Her home front was incapable of supporting the war machine to the extent that America could and did. By this time our reinforcements were plentiful. Industry was backing the Navy 24 hours a day.

While Marines and their reinforcements were digging in and holding on Guadalcanal, other elements of our forces were busy in the Aleutians. American and Canadian aircraft rampaged over the enemy's supply lanes, forcing him to strengthen his defenses. Submarine raiders tightened the blockade and ravaged the enemy's surface strength. Attu was assaulted and occupied in the face of fanatic resistance in May 1943, and all Japanese Fleet operations in the area canceled as a result.

At dawn on 15 August, naval vessels heavily bombarded shore positions on Kiska while landing craft moved in. Prepared for the type of opposition



encountered on Attu, they found an island completely devoid of Japanese.

The immense airfields of the Aleutians and the air strength based there remained a continuing threat to the home islands of Japan.

The prospect was bright for more sea power in the Pacific. New ships, more than a hundred of them, had been added to the fleet. Pilots and planes were being readied. Because of operations in the Atlantic and Mediterranean where the Navy's support was urgent, the Pacific Fleet Force would have to wait to carry out the Central Pacific Campaign.

In the meantime, the program of "island hopping" got under way, the fleet providing the mobile power for a naval, military and air-force team to seize the islands most essential for our use. This "leapfrog" strategy served to isolate many of Japan's heavily defended islands by cutting communication lines.

Objective of the Solomons Campaign was to destroy the value of Rabaul, nerve center of the enemy's defenses in the Southwest Pacific area and as Halsey's forces knifed up the "slot" of the Solomon Sea, MacArthur's forces kept apace on New Guinea, these forces rendering mutual support. Allied air operations built up to a terrific intensity. The enemy feverishly rushed the construction of airfields and the consolidation of his established positions. Japanese naval sorties were effectively dealt with by our surface forces and preliminary landings were made on New Georgia and other islands. Incident to this campaign, the resumption of "Tokyo Express" operations forced two night naval engagements in Kula Gulf, 5-6 and 12-13 July. A third on 6-7 August strengthened pressure against the enemy by choking off valuable supply routes to Munda and to Kolombangara and their powerful airfields.

The central Solomons came under Allied control early in October. The next step was Bougainville.

In preparation for the landing of the Third Marine Division on 1 November, airfields and shore positions had received heavy air and sea bombardments, and diversionary landings were made on two islands of the Treasury group and on Choiseul. While the Japanese were busy rushing barges here and there to evacuate their garrisons, the landing at Cape Torokina on Empress Augusta was effected with little opposition. An enemy task force speeding down from Rabaul to attack the American beachhead was put to rout shortly after midnight by our cruiser-destroyer force. Seabees landing with

the Marines immediately went to work hacking out airstrips and conjuring up a naval base that would support strong offensive operations to distances even beyond Rabaul.

While Marine and Army forces were fighting their way over hotly contested areas inland, *Saratoga-Princeton* carrier force struck at Rabaul harbor where a concentration of Japanese (Kurita's) Second Fleet was assembled preparing for an all-out attack on the Solomons. A week later they struck again, this time with the *Essex* adding her air power, and land-based aircraft covering the Task Force.

The final phase of the Solomons Campaign brought further losses to the enemy in men-of-war—the primary objective of air strikes—as well as planes and airfields. These losses, together with the inability to replace trained air combat pilots and crews, weakened all subsequent Japanese defensive efforts.

By late summer of 1943, while Halsey's forces were slashing their way through the Solomons and MacArthur's forces were shoving the Japanese back along the coast of New Guinea, Admiral Nimitz was assembling and readying for the titanic Pacific offensive, two newly developed organizations, unique in naval warfare—the Fast Carrier Task Force and the Service Force.

The integrated functioning of this vast and complicated Fast Carrier Task Force was something understood only by the men who planned it and executed its operations. Its power was almost unbelievable. It had the capacity for high speed and long range and it could maintain itself for long periods at sea. There was remarkable coordination between the many subdivisions and between the individual units of each group, and probably most remarkable was the performance of each ship and man, down to the smallest landing craft and the sailor, even beyond the call of duty.

20 November 1943, was the date scheduled for launching the Gilberts invasions with a powerful amphibious armada—a total of 118 warships, including 13 battleships and 19 aircraft carriers of all types. Day and night air attacks on the Gilberts had begun a week before, the preinvasion naval bombardment of Tarawa on 19 November. On the 20th, our attack groups were standing off Tarawa and Makin.

Heavy shore bombardments by battleships and cruisers preceded the landings on Makin and Army units overrode the light opposition met on the beach.





Invasion of Cape Gloucester. Marines and coast guardsmen prepare a causeway for landing.





Invasion supplies.



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Resistance stiffened as troops moved inland but on 22 November, the word went out "Makin taken."

Tarawa was a different matter—it was one of the bloodiest assaults in Marine history.

Everything above ground had been leveled by heavy preinvasion bombardment. Japanese naval shore guns had been silenced. The heavy defenses were still there. They were the dugouts on Betio, the pillboxes and bombproof shelters, camouflaged to defy detection and barricaded from the rest of the island by coconut logs and coral sand. They were scarcely damaged and they concealed the seasoned Japanese troops lying in wait for the invaders.

A strong south wind blew back the smoke screen laid for the Marines and it blew the water from the shore, grounding landing craft half a mile offshore on the reefs. The few amphibious tractors available were used as ferries and had to drop their limited loads several hundred feet short of the shore. From that point the equipment-loaded Marines fought their way in under a blanket of fire, and through concrete blocks and barbed-wire entanglements guarding the reefs. Those who survived to reach shore were quickly pinned down on the beach.

In the afternoon, those in the center section broke through to penetrate 150 yards inland, but the greater number spent the night among the wounded, the dead and the dying, under the sea wall.

Tanks had been landed, and the next day reserves of the Second Division were rushed from Makin to the assistance of their comrades. They too suffered heavily, but by that time the men ashore had begun to blast out the enemy's pillboxes and gun emplacements at close range with submachine guns, flamethrowers and grenades. Seventy-odd hours later the Japanese garrison was very nearly annihilated and all survivors were prisoners. Almost 1,000 Marines had been killed and more than twice that many wounded. There is no margin for defeat in the Marine esprit de corps!

The price we paid for Tarawa was exorbitant. Principles of the lesson learned there were carefully studied and applied to the forthcoming Marshalls operation, and this precisely planned and perfectly executed assault established the pattern for all subsequent amphibious operations in the Pacific.

Prior to the invasion, the islands of the Marshalls were saturated with carrier bombs. The earth was pitted with craters. Not a tree remained standing

on Kwajalein, Roi and Namur, the three initial objectives.

*The "Spruance haircut" they called it . . . this denuding of an island . . . and seeing it, even the Americans were a little awed by the might of the new fleet's striking power.*

The devastation caused on these islands was a matter of pilots' courage—of releasing projectiles singly in pin-point dives, and it had its effect on the nerves of the Japanese garrisons. Compared with Tarawa, invasion casualties were light.

By the 5th of February, Kwajalein had been captured and by the 8th, the entire atoll was in our possession. The miracle of developing a small, bare land space into a major advance base began. With little room ashore for more than an airfield and defense guns, a floating city was assembled to provide the warehouses, power plants, shops, oil storage, housing, hospitals and recreation facilities. Men-of-war stretched as far as the eye could see.

Except for extreme ship casualties, the fleet as a whole would remain in the forward areas.

In partial payment for the "sneak" attack on Pearl Harbor, Admiral Mitscher began a 2-day raid on Truk, Japan's secret, impregnable fortress and the "bogey-man" of the Central Pacific.

At early dawn on 16 February, a wave of Hellcats swarmed over the enemy bastion and began one of the greatest all-fighter-plane battles of the war.

Belatedly warned, a few Japanese planes got into the air to meet the attackers. More took off by the minute. In less than an hour, more than 100 enemy pilots, outmaneuvered and out-fought by the Navy men, had been downed. Almost as many planes were subsequently destroyed on the ground. Sixty minutes later, more of our fighters led a flight of dive and torpedo bombers over Truk lagoon to sink or damage most of the auxiliaries and small craft. A detachment of surface units made a circuit of the atoll and sank three more ships attempting to escape through the channel. The surface action, hoped for by our commanders, did not materialize. The enemy fleet declined battle and had retreated to the Palaus.

Occupation of the Marshalls, followed by the carrier strikes at Truk, and at Saipan and Tinian where Mitscher's Hellcats had wiped out the advanced echelon of the new Japanese air fleet, had brought under United States control an area of 800,000



square miles including many islands which provided fleet anchorages and airfields, and had forced the Japanese Fleet to the extreme western Pacific. Establishment of these bases provided the necessary support for Southwest Pacific forces in New Guinea.

Japan was hopefully and busily buttressing her inner bastion.

While Spruance was mounting the Marianas invasion in June of 1944, the world spotlight flashed suddenly toward Europe where an invasion was under way—an invasion which dwarfed anything yet seen since the dawn of history. It was "Operation Overlord-Neptune," conceived during the "Big 3" conference at Casablanca. It was the logical follow-up of those earlier landings in North Africa after America's entry into the war made the second front a certainty rather than an ambition. America's entry meant sea power. Japan had attempted to destroy it. In so doing she had unwittingly given us the deadliest weapon of all, national unity of purpose. On the negative side there was the Navy's all-too-familiar problem of distributing too few ships over vast ocean areas. So acute was this shortage after Pearl Harbor that a relic of our eighteenth century wars, the U. S. S. *Constellation*, served as flagship for Admiral Ingersoll, Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet.

As in World War I, German submarines became the major menace of the Atlantic. They penetrated our coastal waters, mined our harbors and sank vital cargo ships. This called for the establishment of the Eastern Sea Frontier Command with air and small surface craft to patrol from Maine to Florida. In the laboratories, Navy scientists matched skills with the Axis in developing devices and counterdevices with emphasis on detection. The U-boats were forced to shift operations to more lucrative waters and the wolf packs plied the vast open areas of the Atlantic. In these ships were vested hazard and destruction but not sea power.

Hitler visualized his armies surging into England, and his Luftwaffe blasted her mercilessly from the skies. Without sea power he was helpless to invade. The same lack prevented him from gaining control of the Mediterranean or from stopping the surprise, joint invasion of North Africa on 8 November 1942.

Hampton Roads, scene of the first battle between

ironclad ships during the Civil War, was the staging area for the United States Naval Forces responsible for landing American troops at points north and south of Casablanca. Although resistance was comparatively light, the rock-bound coast and inexperience created hazards enough. Amphibious techniques as well as craft were still in the making.

The North African invasion was the beginning of a series of like operations. It was also the beginning of the end for wily Rommel and it was the first blot on Hitler's shining dream of world conquest.

*Daily the Navy gained strength. At home, Navy yards and industry hummed with the business of construction and supply. Behind all material symbols of a Nation's power must be the minds and hearts of its great leaders. On them rested the burden of courageous and bold decisions.*

LST's, LCI's and LCT's being rushed to completion during the African Campaign, were given a chance to prove their worth in the Licata phase of the Sicily invasion, July 1943. From newly acquired ports at Oran, Algiers, Tunis and Bizerte, the American Naval Forces under Admiral Hewitt gradually converged to form a 60-mile long Task Force for the invasion. With their bigger, stronger companion ships, the tubby little LST's, LCI's and LCT's struck out across the open water through foul Mediterranean weather for Malta, the concentration point for British and American invasion forces, and from that point, advanced to disembark their loads directly onto the designated beaches.

It was Navy gunfire that silenced enemy coastal batteries at Sicily and it was the Navy's anomalous mission to save the day for a land battle when German tanks came lumbering down the hills toward Gela and threatened to split the beachheads. In spite of the half-hour interval air attacks which developed on the 11th, the Sicilian Campaign came to an abrupt ending on 17 August.

Fully aware of the Italian surrender, announced by General Eisenhower as the invasion force approached the landing area at Salerno on the mainland in September, the Germans, from their commanding positions overlooking the harbor, opened up at the most vulnerable stage of the invasion, blasting the crowded beaches with deadly cross-fire. Under protective cover of heavy shellfire from cruisers and destroyers, troops moved forward and



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Convoy in a storm off Hvalfjardi, Iceland.



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Blimp over convoy. Sunset over the Atlantic finds another United Nations convoy moving peacefully toward its destination. The blimp keeps watch for submarines.

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Mist over the water. Dawn creates a water color as it highlights the clouds of mist rising from the cold Atlantic on a wintry morning. The picture was taken from the deck of an escort carrier on convoy duty.



## WORLD WAR II

other troops and tanks were landed. Fierce counter-offensives and the use of their new surprise weapon, the radio-directed glider bomb, availed the Germans little under the sustained bombardment of the fleet and they began their withdrawal, leaving a completely wrecked harbor as a problem for Allied salvage teams under Commodore Sullivan. Bloody fighting which began with the invasion of Salerno was the price paid for the prize harbor of Naples. It was the little amphibians which kept the Army supplied with reinforcements and equipment.

Anzio was the last amphibious assault in the Italian Campaign. A surprise landing, opposed lightly at first, it soon developed into the slow, hard task of holding the triangular beachhead from day to day through the cold, blustering rain of winter. The Germans, pinched for reinforcements by the two-front fighting, were content to pound ceaselessly at Allied beachheads from high artillery positions. There were heavy losses ashore, and small craft were lost in the choppy seas as they shuttled back and forth between Anzio and Naples. And through it all Allied planes and warships provided that balance of power as the Army needed it, the balance that culminated in the fall of Rome on 4 June.

Across the continent to the north on the same day, the cold waters of the English Channel boiled and churned with the movement of ships, 4,000 of them, cutting the darkness of a gray dawn as they bore down on the captive coast of Normandy.

Sea power at its mightiest! Battleships, cruisers, destroyers, transports—every kind of heavy and light floating craft—old and new. There were planes, gliders, paratroop aerial trains—a million men. This huge armada, the Western (United States) Task Force, and the Eastern (British) Task Force, poured from England in an overwhelming flood of manpower and steel—tons upon tons of equipment, supplies and armor. Opposing these en route were the obstacles of treacherous mine-strewn waters and the less tangible elements of weather and time.

From the rendezvous off the Isle of Wight went the glider-borne infantry to drop behind German coast positions and seize airfields and cut communication lines—and mine sweepers to undertake the gigantic task of clearing channels for the five Task Forces of the two divisions. Over essentially the same routes for protection sailed the ships, variable as to speed, navigational skill and equipment—all,

by precise yet flexible calculation, to arrive at the correct beach, intact as to force, and on schedule—all to perform their particular mission in undermining Hitler's Fortress of Europe. Under command of Admiral Kirk, Assault Forces "U" and "O" were assigned Utah Beach to the west and Omaha Beach to the center.

With the break of dawn on 6 June, big Navy guns thundered out over the water against coastal batteries and, with the aid of Shore Fire Control parties, sent heavy shellfire far inland to destroy troop and tank areas. Allied planes swept the coast with final preinvasion bombing. Nazi guns were tardy in answering. The enemy had been caught off guard.

The assault on Utah Beach, where German defenses were weaker, was facilitated by demolition teams which cleared broad lanes through underwater obstacles and by the punishing fire of planes and naval vessels.

On the less sheltered Omaha Beach, rain and low overcast prevented effective aerial bombing. Wind whipped at the sullen sea. Under constant fire, the demolition teams had rough going through the intricate tangle of emplaced obstacles meshed together by wire. They lost nearly half their men. Chance had placed a full German division near by to engage in exercise. It was an easy matter to shift from exercise to actual combat. As the troops reached shore, merciless cross-fire from German artillery, machine guns and mortars caused heavy losses but forces held their slight advantage in spite of continuing heavy fire. At a critical point, destroyers moved in close to smash shore positions at point-blank range.

Some 8 hours after the initial landing, the American follow-up force arrived on the beach and defending Nazis discontinued aggressive fire except for scattered sniping and occasional artillery bursts.

A landing accomplished is only part of the Navy's mission. Supply for forces ashore must be rapid and sure. The flow of reinforcements must be uninterrupted. Since the ports secured were inadequate for this job, artificial harbors had been conceived and planned by engineers long before. Constructed in England during the blitz, they were towed by a flotilla of tugs, part by part, to Normandy. To complete this job, one of the most amazing and extraordinary achievements of the war, specially trained Seabees sank old warships and merchant ships in lines out from the shore to provide



shelter for small craft. Huge concrete caissons were sunk to make a right-angle lee. Inside the harbors thus formed, floating causeways were installed at right angles to the beach to serve as piers for discharging cargo.

The blockship shelters were usable 4 days later and within a week the man-made harbors permitted partial usage, affording a substantial saving in the time of unloading. When nearly completed, the worst storm in nearly half a century raged for 3 days. The American "Mulberry" had been smashed and all heavy traffic was routed through the British sector.

Destruction of the harbor made the seizure of Cherbourg imperative.

The battle for Cherbourg started as a land offensive. Troops had crossed the Cotentin and were advancing on the port when the call came for naval support.

At noon on 25 June, Rear Admiral Deyo's force rendezvoused in the Channel off Cherbourg and the *Nevada* opened up with a salvo from her 14-inch guns. The *Arkansas* and *Texas* went into action. German shore batteries, including heavy casemated guns, countered, their shells falling in among the ships. The battle raged for 3 hours, the Allied ships sweeping the French coast with blazing guns. Destroyers laid down a smoke screen as enemy fire increased and the bombardment continued. Half of the ships had been hit during the action but Navy gunners had been accurate, and 2 days later Cherbourg was captured. The added fire power of the Navy had made the job easier for troops ashore. The Navy continued that teamwork by harassing the enemy's seaborne traffic and by supporting the invasion of Southern France in August.

In one of the unique missions of the war, the Navy helped to establish the last beachhead in Europe, the Rhine River. The only bridge the Germans had left intact as they were pushed back collapsed after a few days of bearing the advancing Allied troops.

The Navy was prepared for just such a contingency. Landing craft units had been rehearsing in England, Belgium and France. Living, acting and dressing like soldiers, the sailors of this freshwater expeditionary force learned to fight mud, silt and tricky river currents. They worked doggedly under fire from German shells and bombs while helping Army engineers to build a pontoon bridge.

They ferried troops and guns and equipment across the river and carried casualties back. Their skills, ingenuity and courage helped make the last Navy D-day in Europe a memorable one for Hitler. The roar of his tumbling empire was not far off.

6 June 1944, had initiated the long steady march to Berlin. On the other side of the world from Normandy, the same day was a prophetic one for Japan. She was about to lose the Marianas. Japanese leaders said later that they knew the Empire would be doomed if Saipan fell.

It was on 6 June 1944, that Admiral Mitscher led Task Force 58 out from Majuro to spearhead the far-reaching offensive against the Marianas.

Two hundred of his Hellcats raced over the enemy's landing fields in the Marianas and neutralized more than 100 Japanese planes. Air strikes were launched against the Volcanos and Bonins in the north and against Yap and Palau in the south. While these sources of enemy air power were being cauterized, battleships and destroyers from the Fifth Fleet eased in to bombard the Jap coastal defenses and airfields on Saipan and Tinian. Sea and air bombardment of Saipan went on for 4 days without let-up.

On the 15th of June, the veteran Second and Fourth Marine Divisions went ashore on the west coast after mine sweepers and Underwater Demolition Teams had cleared the waters and beaches of mines and explosive underwater obstructions. Shelling had cleared the beaches of hostile troops, but a murderous concentration of fire assailed the Marines inching slowly forward.

Casualties were heavy and the Army's Twenty-seventh Infantry Division was ordered in from reserve to take over the southern end of the island. The Marines, thus relieved on the right flank, pushed across the island to Magicienne Bay on the east coast. Japanese troops began a slow retreat up the narrowing northwest peninsula where a network of fortified caves and underground defenses had been built in the hills and deep ravines. There were sheer cliffs, cane fields and boulder-strewn plateaus to make the going rugged.

The Japanese, finally squeezed into the narrow tip to the north, put forth one last desperate effort in a full-sized banzai attack at the end of the first week in July. The banzai crumpled under point-



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blank howitzer fire and the majority of those not annihilated died by their own hands.

The American Flag was raised over Saipan on 9 July.

Invasion of Guam was delayed when scouting submarines reported that the Japanese Fleet, long in retirement, was on the move. It had sortied from Tawi Tawi and was on course for the Central Philippines with a force of 6 battleships, 9 carriers, 13 cruisers, 30 destroyers, and auxiliaries.

Carrier Task Groups operating against the Bonins were recalled to rendezvous with other groups of the Task Force west of the Marianas on 18 June. Lanes of approach were guarded by submarine patrols. On the 18th, the enemy was reported 355 miles from the Task Force.

The morning of 19 June broke with ceiling and visibility unlimited and combat air patrol over Guam reported many Jap planes taking off from the airfield. Reinforcements were vectored out to intercept and still more swarmed off the carrier decks when another large group of enemy planes was detected approaching Guam. Before mid-morning 35 Japanese pilots had gone to join their ancestors and still the planes came in. They dotted the horizon from all directions. This was the beginning of the most powerful Japanese attack yet made against United States surface forces.

It was a murderous day-long battle, murderous for the enemy. Vapor trails marked the course of the planes against the clear sky and for every Japanese plane there was an American pilot to set upon him. Four hundred enemy planes had been shot down that day and pilots afterward referred to it as the "Marianas Turkey Shoot." The 40 planes that were able to penetrate our fighter screen ran head-on into VT-fused anti-aircraft fire. The battleship *South Dakota* suffered the only direct bomb hit scored by a Japanese plane during the attack. Enemy ships didn't do so well. Two carriers were sunk by submarine action, but then, the flight decks were not too important to the Imperial First Fleet's planes. Most of them had made a one-way trip.

The air battle was over but the Japanese carrier force was not to escape. Task Force 58 in hot pursuit located the surface force late in the afternoon of 20 June, split into groups and going fast.

The late hour and the long range—250 miles—were odds against a carrier-based strike but it also

was an opportunity to deal a crippling blow at the enemy. Carriers turned into the wind and 216 planes had taken to the air when the enemy force was reported 60 miles farther west. The chance for success lessened with each mile. Mitscher ordered "Launch 'em!"

Met by a barrage of anti-aircraft fire over the targets and by intercepting planes a little before 7:00, the striking groups held the Japanese Fleet under continuous attack for 40 minutes. Result—one enemy carrier and two oilers sunk—four carriers, a battleship, a cruiser and another oiler damaged.

When the homing planes started to come in, Mitscher gambled again, this time to save his pilots. The searchlights went on. The Navy was looking after its own. The roll call of those who had carried out this desperate mission showed only 38 missing.

Delay of the landings on Guam had provided the opportunity for extended air and surface bombardment of the former American outpost, and the island was pounded daily from 8 July until the 21st, when landings were effected by the reinforced Third Marine Division and elements of the Seventy-seventh Infantry Division under sporadic mortar fire.

The 5-day fight to capture Orote Peninsula with its big airfield released the stricture on Apra Harbor which was soon made available for the unloading of supplies.

On the last day of July, our forces began their advance across the island to the east coast. They cut off and isolated large concentrations of Japanese troops, and they systematically broke the back of Japanese resistance as they swept east and then, pivoting, smashed their way through to the north coast.

Tough as the landings were on Guam, there was a waggish touch of humor too. A welcoming message waited on the beach. It read, "Welcome to Guam, U. S. Marines. USO two blocks to the right." It was signed, "Underwater Demolition Team 4."

The capture of Tinian was the final phase of the Marianas offensive. Landing was made on the northwest coast while aircraft and naval guns blasted the southern beaches around Tinian Town in a diversionary feint. The Fourth Marine Division met only light resistance at the actual beach-head, but the counterattack waged that night by enemy troops was as bloody as any yet fought. At



it end, Marines had the situation "well in hand."

The second day, Second Marine Division troops were landed and took over the eastern sector. The flat terrain offered few of the difficulties met on Saipan. In some places, the resistance was poorly organized and easily overcome—in others, it was fanatical but availed nothing against the tight organization and discipline of the veteran Marine units. Tinian was under control by 1 August.

The Peleliu operation was 10 weeks of bloody, hand-to-hand, back-to-back fighting. The name "Bloody Nose Ridge" tells the story of six terrible days to secure the pillbox-studded position. The island was secure by 27 September. There were nearly 8,000 Marine casualties at Peleliu, more than 1,200 of them killed and missing. Japan's fighting manpower was weaker by 12,000 troops.

Angaur was mild in comparison.

Unbelieving, Japan saw and felt the surge of America's might ploughing through the Pacific to her very door. While she was frantically moving her factories underground to convert a dwindling supply of raw material into an even more dwindling war machine . . . Kansas farmers were harvesting bountiful wheat crops for our bulging elevators . . . miners on the rich Minnesota ranges were digging the ore and loaded barges were plying the waters of the Great Lakes to feed our blast furnaces . . . medical scientists were perfecting the serums and drugs to save our fighting men from the ravages of tropical disease and combat wounds . . . and from the war plants, the offices and the homes, trooped weary Americans to give their blood . . . a Nation on the march!

The Navy's margin for victory lay in abundance as well as in fighting spirit. Equally, it lay in the vision, the intelligence and the work of our leaders. These elements powered the crushing naval offensive against Japan's sea communications; they enabled long-range search planes and our submarines to "run interference" for the destruction of the enemy's shore bases, his ships, his planes, airfields and training facilities, and every position from which he might attack—the potent formula for the defeat of our enemy—5,000 miles from home!

MacArthur's return to the Philippines was stepped up to 20 October 1944. It was the immediate goal of the Army's and the Navy's Pacific Campaigns for 2½ years. The Navy's mission was to preclude the possibility of error in the functioning of

every participating naval unit. Acknowledgment of the Navy's all-embracing service might be read in the requirements for a successful return: Navy to clear the approach channels . . . sink opposing ships and free the skies of enemy planes . . . provide air cover . . . prevent reinforcements . . . clear waters for future operations . . . provide submarine patrols and life guard service . . . support current and future operations. A staggering assignment! An assignment accomplished!

The landing on the east coast of Leyte was only the prelude. Japan's fanatical leaders were willing to protest the repossession of the Philippines, even to the sacrifice of their fleet if need be. The annihilation of the American Fleet was more to be desired. They evolved a plan. It was as sound strategically as veteran Japanese Imperial Fleet Commanders could make it. The result was to go down in history as the Battle for Leyte Gulf, 24–26 October 1944, fought in three almost simultaneous actions in Surigao Strait, off Samar and off Cape Engano.

The Japanese plan began to go wrong at the very start. Two American submarines, the *Darter* and the *Dace*, were the first very disrupting factors. On the morning of the 23d, they detected and attacked ships of the enemy's main force off Palawan, sinking two heavy cruisers and putting another out of the running.

It was midnight, 24 October, when the ragged column of the southern force brushed aside the torpedo-spitting PT boats and entered Surigao Strait and into the trap carefully prepared by Rear Admiral Jesse B. Oldendorf. Under coordinated attack by flanking destroyers and then by devastating gunfire from cruisers and battleships sealing off the enemy's advance, the Southern Force was almost completely destroyed before the hostile ships could open fire.

The Central Force of battleships, cruisers and destroyers, minus its prize new battleship, *Musashi*, a destroyer and a cruiser lost in air raids of the previous day, pursued its course doggedly through San Bernardino Strait, and slipped unobserved southward along the coast of Samar. Directly in its path were Rear Admiral T. L. Sprague's escort carriers and screening vessels widely dispersed in three groups to the eastward of Samar.

Alone, some distance at sea, was the northern group of six escort carriers and seven screening destroyers and destroyer escorts under command of



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Hellcat roars off flight deck of "The Blue Ghost"—The U. S. S. *Lexington*.

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Marines inch forward against suicidal resistance on Peleliu Island.

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A Jap suicide plunge that missed and crashed alongside the U. S. S. *Sangamon*.



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Amphibious assault on Iwo Jima, 19 February 1945.



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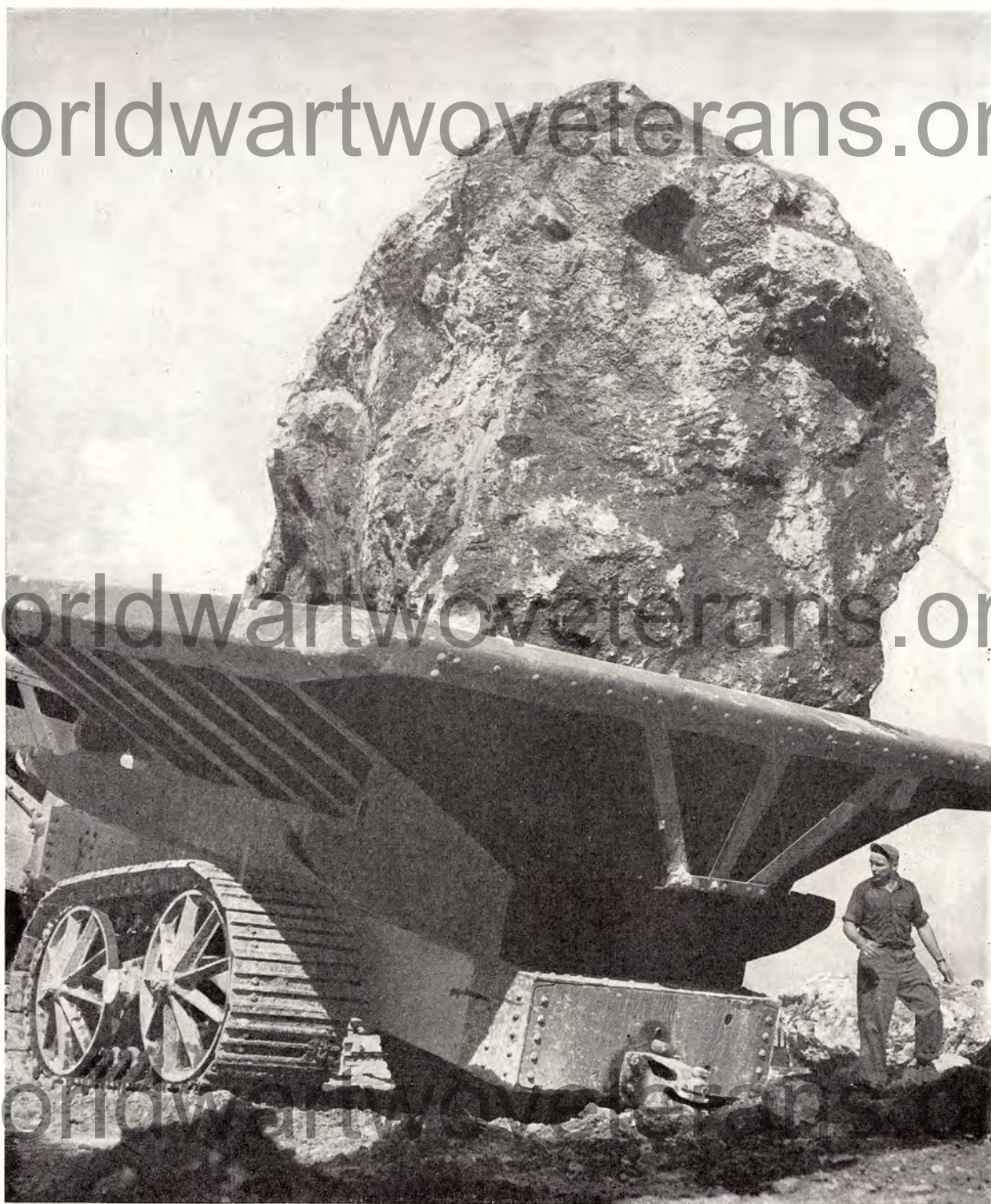
Plasma Ward—Navy doctors and corpsmen administer to wounded marines at an aid station established in a gully on Iwo Jima.



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The Seabees did a Paul Bunyan in the Pacific—built harbors and moved islands.



## WORLD WAR II

Rear Admiral C. A. F. Sprague. The enemy was sighted bearing down to attack. Rear Admiral Sprague turned his vulnerable little carriers east into the wind to launch his planes as big guns of the battleship *Yamato* opened fire. Japanese salvos began falling closer. Planes continued to take to the air and attack. When their ammunition was expended they made repeated "dry" runs to divert enemy fire from surface vessels to themselves. Destroyers laid smoke screens. The *Johnston*, unaided, launched a torpedo attack and opened fire with her 5-inch guns. She was smashed by heavy enemy shells while retiring.

Partly obscured by a heavy pall of smoke, the carriers slipped into a rain squall and headed for Leyte. The other destroyers and destroyer escorts formed up for torpedo attacks and the *Johnston*, further crippled, staunchly followed to add her support. When her engines went dead and communication was lost with steering aft, her wounded skipper, Commander Evans, shifted command to the fantail and shouted steering orders through an open hatch to men turning the rudder by hand until the battered destroyer took her death blow. A Medal of Honor for his "extraordinary heroism at the risk of his life . . ." was awarded posthumously to Commander Ernest E. Evans, a part Cherokee Indian.

Under continuous fire for 2½ hours, Admiral Sprague's Task Group fought valiantly with ships, planes and guns in the face of overwhelming odds. Three other ships were lost by gunfire before the Japanese force broke off pursuit and retired toward San Bernardino Strait.

The Japanese force, assigned the sacrificial mission of luring Halsey's Third Fleet into the Philippine Sea, was located by scout planes from the *Essex*. Early in the morning our fighters and torpedo bomber planes were launched. A detachment of cruisers and destroyers added their fire power to finish the work of destruction started by air raids. All the hostile carriers, three cruisers and a destroyer were sunk in the battle off Cape Engano. Heavy bomb and torpedo damage was inflicted on the battleships and other units.

Nightfall of the 26th of October saw the end of the battle for Leyte Gulf. It marked the close of the Japanese Fleet's career as a fighting unit.

Throughout the remainder of 1944 and the early part of 1945, the Navy had its work cut out in sup-

porting operations to recapture the Philippines, in neutralizing the enemy's remaining air strength in the China Sea, Formosa and Japan's home waters, and in hacking without let-up at her supply lines.

There were no large-scale surface engagements, but below the surface, our submarines carried out their hazardous combat patrols as they had since 7 December 1941, when they were virtually the only United States naval forces which could be risked. They sank almost two-thirds of the total of Japanese merchant marine tonnage lost and almost one-third of the enemy's naval vessels. They rescued 500 downed aviators during the course of the war and performed special reconnaissance supply and life-guard duties.

At sea for long periods of time in their unending search for the enemy, submarine men develop a spirit of fellowship unique even in an organization so rich in tradition as the United States Navy. To the soldier or pilot, a submarine is a stifling prison—to the sailor, it is his home and his protection—and he knows its deadliness as a weapon. He has felt the thrill of the hunter stalking game and he remembers the agony of sweating out a depth-charge attack on the ocean floor.

There were many gallant ships and heroic men in the submarine group, none more so than the U. S. S. *Tang* and her commanding officer, Commander Richard H. O'Kane. On his fifth and last War Patrol, 23 and 24 October 1944, Commander O'Kane maneuvered on the surface into the midst of a heavily escorted Japanese convoy. He was under a fusillade of bullets and shells from all directions when he launched his torpedoes into three tankers. He swung his ship to bear on a freighter—then shot out of the way of an onrushing transport. Now boxed in by three blazing tankers, a freighter, a transport and several destroyers, he blasted two of the targets with his remaining torpedoes and cleared the area.

Twenty-four hours later he again made contact with a convoy and escorts steaming toward the Philippines with reinforcements and supplies and with cranes piled high on each ship. Enemy fire was merciless as Commander O'Kane closed the concentration of ships and sent two torpedoes each into the two transports and a tanker. There was a series of violent explosions at less than 1,000-yard range. With ships bearing down from all sides, he charged the enemy at high speed, exploding the



tanker in a burst of flame and blasting a destroyer with a mighty roar which rocked the *Tang* from stem to stern. He expended his last two torpedoes into the remnants of a once powerful convoy before his own ship went down.

Commander Richard O'Kane's name was placed on the "Medal of Honor" roll.

It was for the U. S. S. *Harder's* fifth War Patrol that a Medal of Honor was awarded posthumously to Commander Samuel David Dealey. Bright moonlight revealed the *Harder* to a Japanese destroyer which bore down to attack. Commander Dealey dived to periscope depth and waited for his pursuer to close range. His third torpedo sent the target and all aboard down in flames. Furiously depth-charged, he plunged deep—surfaced again and within 9 minutes after sighting another destroyer, had sent her down tail first with a direct hit midships. Risking detection, he penetrated the confined waters off Tawi Tawi with the Japanese Fleet Base 6 miles away and scored death blows on two patrolling destroyers in quick succession. The first one exploded and his ship heeled over. The second vessel nose-dived in a blinding detonation. The following day he swung his bow toward the lead destroyer of a large Japanese fleet force, fired three "down-the-throat" shots and promptly crash-dived to be terrifically rocked seconds later by the exploding ship as the *Harder* passed beneath.

Commander Dealey's ship was not heard from again after the next patrol in August 1944.

On 19 February 1945, an invasion force of 800 ships lay off the shores of a tiny island. Only 5½ miles long by 2½ miles wide, it was shaped like a lopsided triangle. Nature at her worst had contrived impregnable defenses. Japan's General Kuriyashiki had improved on Nature with diabolical ingenuity. Not a foot of the island was vulnerable to attack. From its brooding, evil-looking hump, stretched lifeless, bleak wastes of rubble, boulders, gullies and ridges. Beyond the high plateau land ran a series of terraces, one upon the other. These were the visible features, these and the desolate covering of black volcanic ash, unlike anything encountered by our invading forces in the Pacific.

Air reconnaissance had located hundreds of heavy gun positions. Thousands more were known to be there but they couldn't be seen. Neither could the underground tunnels connecting the intricate maze of mutually supporting emplacements—rein-

forced concrete pillboxes and blockhouses—the mortar pits and fixed guns of all types heavily protected by several feet of volcanic rock and camouflaged by more feet of sand.

In these hidden, twisting passages were quartered Iwo's defenders. Thirty-five feet underground, they could move easily from one defensive position to another without danger from American fire. From these secret places of hiding they confounded American pilots and naval gunfire spotters during the several months of heavy preinvasion bombardment, and they continued to strengthen high-ground fortifications.

With the assault imminent, the Japs withdrew into their strongholds, remembering their "battle vow"—to kill 10 of the enemy before dying. They didn't quite fulfill their vow which set the tempo of the ghastly fighting on Iwo. The record of the defenders of the "Emperor's Honor" fell a little short of their goal, but to the Americans on Iwo and at home it was tragically close—more than 20,000 casualties—more than 4,300 of that number killed.

The island that seemed so quiet, almost deserted as the early waves of assault forces moved in toward shore, came furiously alive. It spouted death and destruction from every direction. There was scant room for mass maneuvers. Hugging the earth, men crawled forward alone, in pairs or small groups toward each pillbox, blockhouse and machine-gun nest. They were struck from rear positions they had unknowingly passed. It was man against man charging with grenade, bayonet, rifle or flame thrower, or all of them in turn. Every boulder and crag covered a sniper nest. Ground was gained by hand-to-hand fighting, a yard—2 yards, at the end of the day, perhaps 100 yards. Nothing ever seemed to be quite secured—there was always another ridge.

As each gun was silenced, each cave sealed off, each ridge taken, casualties increased. A man's hope of survival lay in the corpsmen's readiness to make a suicidal dash through enemy fire and they never failed to try. Often they didn't make it. Their casualty lists mounted in proportion. Their "battle vow" was to save a life, even at the risk of their own.

The wearing hours—days—weeks of fighting had to pay off. Unbelievably positions were taken and held. The battle of the supply forces was won. It was the result of the "Can Do—Will Do—Did!"





LEATHERNECKS and a native boy share foxhole on Okinawa.



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Amtracks move in as battleship fires salvos, Okinawa—1 April 1945.

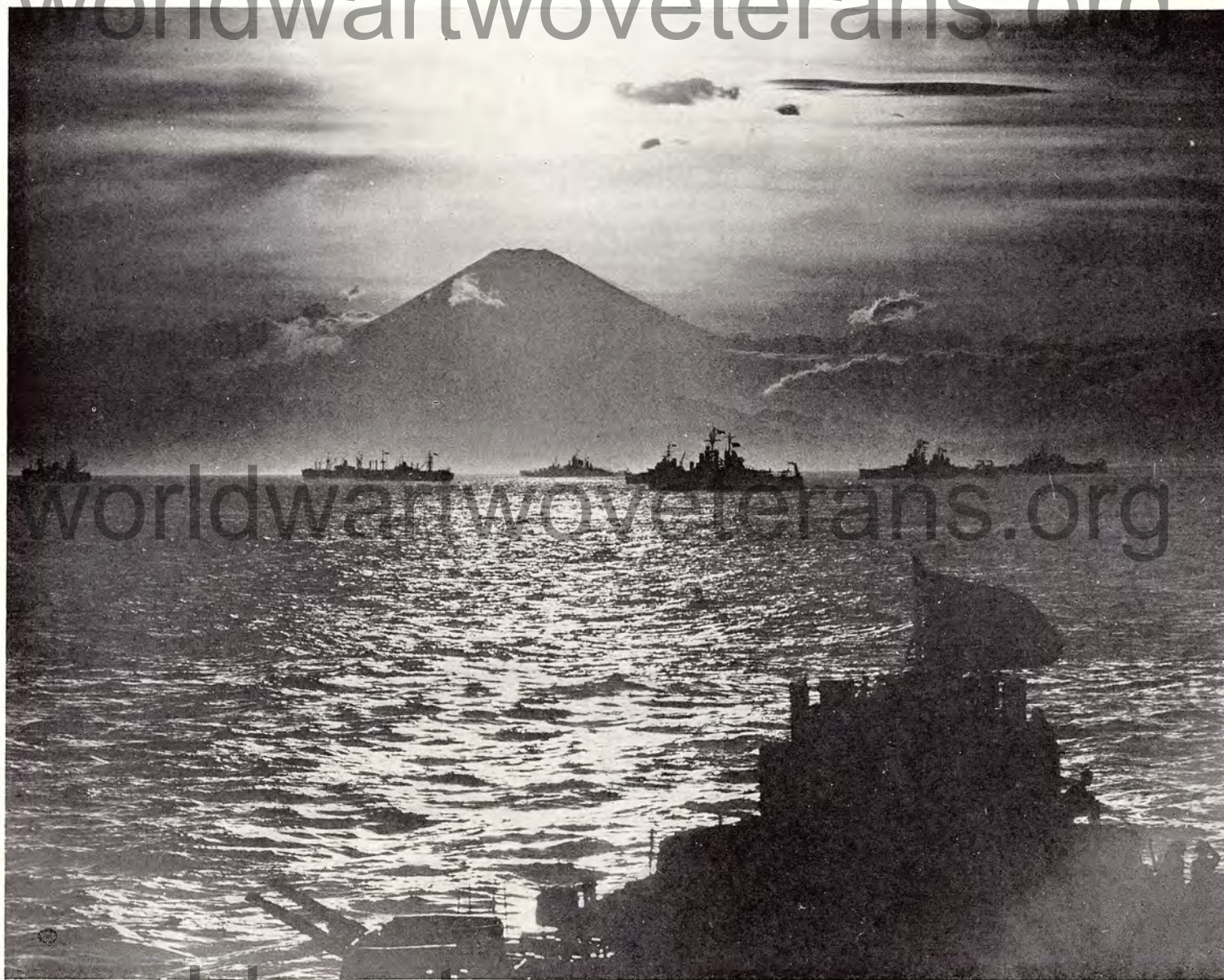




FLAG RAISING. Marines of the Sixth Marine Division raise an American flag somewhere on Okinawa.



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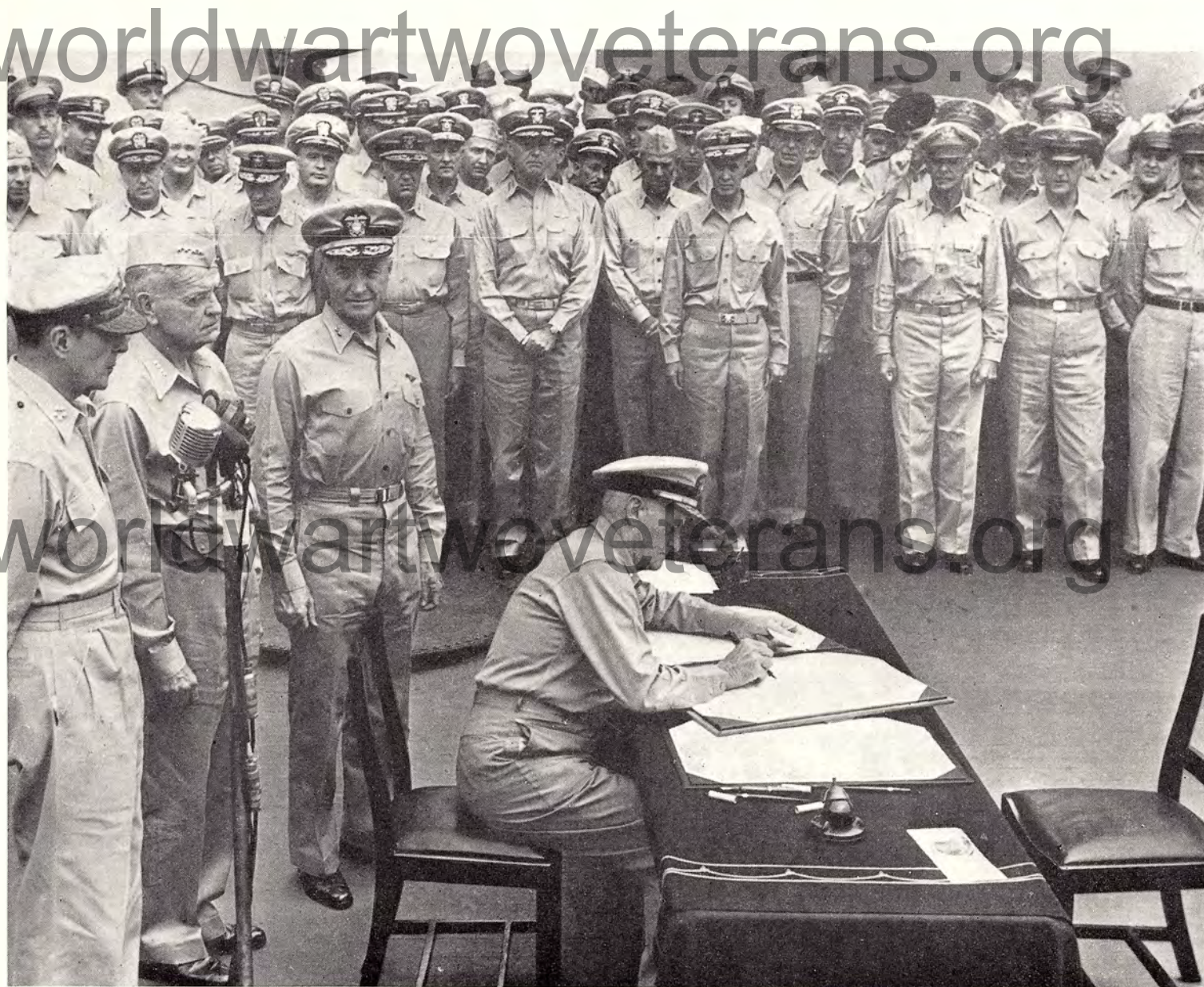


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SUNSET OVER FUJIYAMA—United States Fleet in Tokyo Bay, 29 August 1945.





TOKYO HARBOR—2 September 1945.



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## WORLD WAR II

motto of the Seebes—the killing pace of the combat engineers—the hour-by-hour struggle to move ammunition, equipment and supplies from the debris-strewn beach to the front, to bring in reinforcements and evacuate casualties—the endless repairing of damage—and doing it over and over again.

It was the result of teamwork in the Army, Navy and Marines—of discipline, training and courage. Admiral Nimitz paid personal tribute to the men fighting under him when he said, ‘Among the Americans who served on Iwo, uncommon valor was a common virtue.’”

In the 26-day Iwo Campaign, 26 Medals of Honor were awarded to Marines and Hospital Corpsmen.

The battle for Okinawa was one of the most remarkable actions of the whole war. Japan’s downfall was assured in the battle for Leyte Gulf, 6 months before. Desperately short of ships, of fuel and trained pilots, she made the campaign a nightmare for the Navy with the continuing fury of her air attacks, the majority of them Kamikaze. She used the last vestige of her strength to delay the capture of this final outpost only 350 miles from home in hopes of a negotiated peace. It will go down in the record as a series of superlatives.

D-day on 1 April 1945, began the largest and most difficult assault carried out by American forces in the Pacific. It had received the severest preinvasion bombardment. In view of what was to come, the initial landing over western beaches was almost completely unopposed. Before night, 50,000

soldiers and marines were in established beachheads. On the following day, the Sixth Marine Division began the march to the northeast to neutralize organized resistance and complete the capture of heavily fortified Motobu Peninsula. Resistance increased as operations moved to the south. Japan had prepared to hold in her extreme southerly bastion of rocky ridges and caves.

In the bitter fighting of the next few months, the Navy stood by to give necessary day-and-night fire support to the forces ashore. With our ships unable to maneuver evasively while committed to this helping-hand mission in a limited area within easy flying range of enemy land-based airfields, the Japanese air force struck with unprecedented fury. It began on 6 April in coordination with the last and losing sortie by the remnants of the Japanese Fleet. By 22 June, 10 major Kamikaze attacks had been launched. Of the 4,000 enemy planes destroyed during this period, 1,900 were suicide planes, and it was our ships, particularly the destroyer pickets and small craft which bore the brunt of these vicious and deadly weapons of war. Seldom in history had the Navy suffered such heavy losses in personnel and ships in an operation.

On the morning of 2 September 1945, 236 ships of the United States Pacific Fleet rode at anchor in Tokyo Bay. With the signing of the instrument of surrender on behalf of the Emperor and the Imperial General Headquarters on board the U. S. S. *Missouri*, the Navy could report to the American people:

“MISSION ACCOMPLISHED DASH READY  
FOR DUTY.”

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆



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PUBLIC LAW 438—80TH CONGRESS

CHAPTER 105—2ND SESSION

S. 1802

AN ACT To authorize the President to award the Medal of Honor to the unknown American who lost his life while serving overseas in the armed forces of the United States during the Second World War.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President is hereby authorized and directed to award, in the name of Congress, a Medal of Honor to the unknown American who lost his life while serving overseas in the armed forces of the United States during the Second World War, and who will lie buried in the Memorial Amphitheater of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, as authorized by the Act of June 24, 1946, Public Law 429, Seventy-ninth Congress.

Approved March 9, 1948.

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## WORLD WAR II

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AGERHOLM, HAROLD CHRIST

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMC.

*Born 29 January 1925, Racine, Wis. Accredited  
to Wisconsin.*



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“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the Fourth Battalion, Tenth Marines, SECOND Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Saipan, Marianas Islands, 7 July 1944. When the enemy launched a fierce, determined counterattack against our positions and overran a neighboring artillery battalion, Private First Class Agerholm immediately volunteered to assist in the efforts to check the hostile attack and evacuate our wounded. Locating and appropriating an abandoned ambulance jeep, he repeatedly made extremely perilous trips under heavy rifle and mortar fire and single-handedly loaded and evacuated approximately 45 casualties, working tirelessly and with utter disregard for his own safety during a gruelling period of more than 3 hours. Despite intense, persistent enemy fire, he ran out to aid two men whom he believed to be wounded Marines but was himself mortally wounded by a Japanese sniper while carrying out his hazardous mission. Private First Class Agerholm's brilliant initiative, great personal valor and self-sacrificing efforts in the face of almost certain death reflect the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

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ANDERSON, RICHARD BEATTY

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMC.

*Born 26 June 1921, Tacoma, Wash. Accredited to Washington.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“**F**or conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the FOURTH Marine Division during action against enemy Japanese forces on Roi Island, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands, 1 February 1944. Entering a shell crater occupied by three other Marines, Private First Class Anderson was preparing to throw a grenade at an enemy position when it slipped from his hands and rolled toward the men at the bottom of the hole. With insufficient time to retrieve the armed weapon and throw it, Private First Class Anderson fearlessly chose to sacrifice himself and save his companions by hurling his body upon the grenade and taking the full impact of the explosion. His personal valor and exceptional spirit of loyalty in the face of almost certain death were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org



## WORLD WAR II

ANTRIM, RICHARD NOTT

COMMANDER, USN.

*Born 17 December 1907, Peru, Ind. Accredited to Indiana. Other Navy awards: Navy Cross, Bronze Star Medal.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while interned as a Prisoner of War of the enemy Japanese in the city of Makassar, Celebes, Netherlands East Indies, in April 1942. Acting instantly on behalf of a Naval officer who was subjected to a vicious clubbing by a frenzied Japanese guard venting his insane wrath upon the helpless prisoner, Commander (then Lieutenant) Antrim boldly intervened, attempting to quiet the guard and finally persuading him to discuss the charges against the officer. With the entire Japanese force assembled and making extraordinary preparations for the threatened beating, and with the tension heightened by 2,700 Allied prisoners rapidly closing in, Commander Antrim courageously appealed to the fanatic enemy, risking his own life in a desperate effort to mitigate the punishment. When the other had been beaten unconscious by 15 blows of a hawser and was repeatedly kicked by three soldiers to a point beyond which he could not survive, Commander Antrim gallantly stepped forward and indicated to the perplexed guards that he would take the remainder of the punishment, throwing the Japanese completely off balance in their amazement and eliciting a roar of acclaim from the suddenly inspired Allied prisoners. By his fearless leadership and valiant concern for the welfare of another, he not only saved the life of a fellow officer and stunned the Japanese into sparing his own life but also brought about a new respect for American officers and men and a great improvement in camp living conditions. His heroic conduct throughout reflects the highest credit upon Commander Antrim and the United States Naval Service.”





BAILEY, KENNETH D.

MAJOR, USMC.

*Born 21 October 1910, Pawnee, Okla. Appointed from Illinois. Other Navy awards: Silver Star Medal.*

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“For extraordinary courage and heroic conduct above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of Company C, First Marine Raider Battalion, during the enemy Japanese attack on Henderson Field, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, on 12-13 September 1942. Completely reorganized following the severe engagement of the night before, Major Bailey's company, within an hour after taking its assigned position as reserve battalion between the main line and the coveted airport, was threatened on the right flank by the penetration of the enemy into a gap in the main line. In addition to repulsing this threat, while steadily improving his own desperately held position, he used every weapon at his command to cover the forced withdrawal of the main line before a hammering assault by superior enemy forces. After rendering invaluable service to the battalion commander in stemming the retreat, reorganizing the troops and extending the reverse position to the left, Major Bailey, despite a severe head wound, repeatedly led his troops in fierce hand-to-hand combat for a period of 10 hours. His great personal valor while exposed to constant and merciless enemy fire, and his indomitable fighting spirit inspired his troops to heights of heroic endeavor which enabled them to repulse the enemy and hold Henderson Field. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.”

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BASILONE, JOHN

SERGEANT, USMC.

*Born 4 November 1916, Buffalo, N. Y. Accredited to New Jersey. Other Navy awards: Navy Cross.*



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“For extraordinary heroism and conspicuous gallantry in action against enemy Japanese forces, above and beyond the call of duty, while serving with the First Battalion, Seventh Marines, FIRST Marine Division in the Lunga Area, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, on 24 and 25 October 1942. While the enemy was hammering at the Marines’ defensive positions, Sergeant Basilone, in charge of two sections of heavy machine guns, fought valiantly to check the savage and determined assault. In a fierce frontal attack with the Japanese blasting his guns with grenades and mortar fire, one of Sergeant Basilone’s sections, with its gun crews, was put out of action, leaving only two men able to carry on. Moving an extra gun into position, he placed it in action, then, under continual fire, repaired another and personally manned it, gallantly holding his line until replacements arrived. A little later, with ammunition critically low and the supply lines cut off, Sergeant Basilone, at great risk of his life and in the face of continued enemy attack, battled his way through hostile lines with urgently needed shells for his gunners, thereby contributing in large measure to the virtual annihilation of a Japanese regiment. His great personal valor and courageous initiative were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”

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BAUER, HAROLD WILLIAM

LIEUTENANT COLONEL, USMC.

*Born 20 November 1908, Woodruff, Kans. Appointed from Nebraska.*

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“For extraordinary heroism and conspicuous courage as Squadron Commander of Marine Fighting Squadron TWO HUNDRED TWELVE in the South Pacific Area during the period 10 May to 14 November 1942. Volunteering to pilot a fighter plane in defense of our positions on Guadalcanal, Colonel Bauer participated in two air battles against enemy bombers and fighters outnumbering our force more than two-to-one, boldly engaged the enemy and destroyed one Japanese bomber in the engagement of 28 September and shot down four enemy fighter planes in flames on 3 October, leaving a fifth smoking badly. After successfully leading 26 planes on an over-water ferry flight of more than 600 miles on 16 October, Colonel Bauer, while circling to land, sighted a squadron of enemy planes attacking the U. S. S. *McFarland*. Undaunted by the formidable opposition and with valor above and beyond the call of duty, he engaged the entire squadron and, although alone and his fuel supply nearly exhausted, fought his plane so brilliantly that four of the Japanese planes were destroyed before he was forced down by lack of fuel. His intrepid fighting spirit and distinctive ability as a leader and an airman, exemplified in his splendid record of combat achievement, were vital factors in the successful operations in the South Pacific Area.”

worldwartwoveterans.org



BAUSELL, LEWIS KENNETH

CORPORAL, USMC.

*Born 17 April 1924, Pulaski, Va. Accredited  
to District of Columbia.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the First Battalion, Fifth Marines, FIRST Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on Peleliu Island, Palau Group, 15 September 1944. Valiantly placing himself at the head of his squad, Corporal Bausell led the charge forward against a hostile pillbox which was covering a vital sector of the beach and, as the first to reach the emplacement, immediately started firing his automatic into the aperture while the remainder of his men closed in on the enemy. Swift to act, as a Japanese grenade was hurled into their midst, Corporal Bausell threw himself on the deadly weapon, taking the full blast of the explosion and sacrificing his own life to save his men. His unwavering loyalty and inspiring courage reflect the highest credit upon Corporal Bausell and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”





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BENNION, MERVYN SHARP

CAPTAIN, USN.

*Born 5 May 1887, Vernon, Utah. Appointed  
from Utah.*

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“For conspicuous devotion to duty, extraordinary courage, and complete disregard of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. As Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. *West Virginia*, after being mortally wounded, Captain Bennion evidenced apparent concern only in fighting and saving his ship, and strongly protested against being carried from the bridge.”

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BERRY, CHARLES JOSEPH

CORPORAL, USMC.

*Born 10 July 1923, Lorain, Ohio. Accredited to Ohio.*



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“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Member of a Machine-Gun Crew, serving with the First Battalion, Twenty-sixth Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the seizure of Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, on 3 March 1945. Stationed in the front lines, Corporal Berry manned his weapon with alert readiness as he maintained a constant vigil with other members of his gun crew during the hazardous night hours. When infiltrating Japanese soldiers launched a surprise attack shortly after midnight in an attempt to overrun his position, he engaged in a pitched hand-grenade duel, returning the dangerous weapons with prompt and deadly accuracy until an enemy grenade landed in the foxhole. Determined to save his comrades, he unhesitatingly chose to sacrifice himself and immediately dived on the deadly missile, absorbing the shattering violence of the exploding charge in his own body and protecting the others from serious injury. Stout-hearted and indomitable, Corporal Berry fearlessly yielded his own life that his fellow Marines might carry on the relentless battle against a ruthless enemy and his superb valor and unfaltering devotion to duty in the face of certain death reflect the highest credit upon himself and upon the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

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BIGELOW, ELMER CHARLES

WATERTENDER FIRST CLASS, USN.

*Born 12 July 1920, Hebron, Ill. Accredited to Illinois.*

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“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving on board the U. S. S. *Fletcher* during action against enemy Japanese forces off Corregidor Island in the Philippines, 14 February 1945. Standing topside when an enemy shell struck the *Fletcher*, BIGELOW, acting instantly as the deadly projectile exploded into fragments which penetrated the No. 1 gun magazine and set fire to several powder cases, picked up a pair of fire extinguishers and rushed below in a resolute attempt to quell the raging flames. Refusing to waste the precious time required to don rescue-breathing apparatus, he plunged through the blinding smoke billowing out of the magazine hatch and dropped into the blazing compartment. Despite the acrid, burning powder smoke which seared his lungs with every agonizing breath, he worked rapidly and with instinctive sureness and succeeded in quickly extinguishing the fires and in cooling the cases and bulkheads, thereby preventing further damage to the stricken ship. Although he succumbed to his injuries on the following day, BIGELOW, by his dauntless valor, unfaltering skill and prompt action in the critical emergency, had averted a magazine explosion which undoubtedly would have left his ship wallowing at the mercy of the furiously pounding Japanese guns on Corregidor, and his heroic spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of almost certain death enhanced and sustained the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org



BONNYMAN, ALEXANDER, Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, USMCR.

*Born 2 May 1910, Atlanta, Ga. Accredited to  
New Mexico.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Executive Officer of the Second Battalion Shore Party, Eighth Marines, SECOND Marine Division, during the assault against enemy Japanese-held Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands, 20-22 November 1943. Acting on his own initiative when assault troops were pinned down at the far end of Betio Pier by the overwhelming fire of Japanese shore batteries, First Lieutenant Bonnyman repeatedly defied the blasting fury of the enemy bombardment to organize and lead the besieged men over the long, open pier to the beach and then, voluntarily obtaining flame throwers and demolitions, organized his pioneer shore party into assault demolitionists and directed the blowing of several hostile installations before the close of D-day. Determined to effect an opening in the enemy's strongly organized defense line the following day, he voluntarily crawled approximately 40 yards forward of our lines and placed demolitions in the entrance of a large Japanese emplacement as the initial move in his planned attack against the heavily garrisoned, bombproof installation which was stubbornly resisting despite the destruction early in the action of a large number of Japanese who had been inflicting heavy casualties on our forces and holding up our advance. Withdrawing only to replenish his ammunition, he led his men in a renewed assault, fearlessly exposing himself to the merciless slash of hostile fire as he stormed the formidable bastion, directed the placement of demolition charges in both entrances and seized the top of the bombproof position, flushing more than 100 of the enemy who were instantly cut down, and effecting the annihilation of approximately 150 troops inside the emplacement. Assailed by additional Japanese after he had gained his objective, he made a heroic stand on the edge of the structure, defending his strategic position with indomitable determination in the face of the desperate charge and killing three of the enemy before he fell, mortally wounded. By his dauntless fighting spirit, unrelenting aggressiveness and forceful leadership throughout 3 days of unrelenting, violent battle, First Lieutenant Bonnyman had inspired his men to heroic effort, enabling them to beat off the counterattack and break the back of hostile resistance in that sector for an immediate gain of 400 yards with no further casualties to our forces in this zone. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”





BORDELON, WILLIAM JAMES

STAFF SERGEANT, USMC.

*Born 25 December 1920, San Antonio, Tex.**Accredited to Texas.*

“For valorous and gallant conduct above and beyond the call of duty as a Member of an Assault Engineer Platoon of the First Battalion, Eighteenth Marines, tactically attached to the SECOND Marine Division, in action against the Japanese-held atoll of Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands on 20 November 1943. Landing in the assault waves under withering enemy fire which killed all but four of the men in his tractor, Staff Sergeant Bordelon hurriedly made demolition charges and personally put two pillboxes out of action. Hit by enemy machine-gun fire just as a charge exploded in his hand while assaulting a third position, he courageously remained in action and, although out of demolition, provided himself with a rifle and furnished fire coverage for a group of men scaling the sea wall. Disregarding his own serious condition, he unhesitatingly went to the aid of one of his demolition men, wounded and calling for help in the water, rescuing this man and another who had been hit by enemy fire while attempting to make the rescue. Still refusing first aid for himself, he again made up demolition charges and single-handedly assaulted a fourth Japanese machine-gun position but was instantly killed when caught in a final burst of fire from the enemy. Staff Sergeant Bordelon's great personal valor during a critical phase of securing the limited beachhead was a contributing factor in the ultimate occupation of the island, and his heroic determination throughout 3 days of violent battle reflects the highest credit upon the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”



BOYINGTON, GREGORY

MAJOR, USMCR.

*Born 4 December 1912, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho.*

*Accredited to Washington. Other Navy awards:  
Navy Cross.*



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“For extraordinary heroism and valiant devotion to duty as Commanding Officer of Marine Fighting Squadron TWO HUNDRED FOURTEEN in action against enemy Japanese forces in the Central Solomons Area from 12 September 1943, to 3 January 1944. Consistently outnumbered throughout successive hazardous flights over heavily defended hostile territory, Major Boyington struck at the enemy with daring and courageous persistence, leading his squadron into combat with devastating results to Japanese shipping, shore installations and aerial forces. Resolute in his efforts to inflict crippling damage on the enemy, Major Boyington led a formation of 26 fighters over Kahili on 17 October and, persistently circling the airdrome where 60 hostile aircraft were grounded, boldly challenged the Japanese to send up planes. Under his brilliant command, our fighters shot down 20 enemy craft in the ensuing action without the loss of a single ship. A superb airman and determined fighter against overwhelming odds, Major Boyington personally destroyed 26 of the many Japanese planes shot down by his squadron and, by his forceful leadership, developed the combat readiness in his command which was a distinctive factor in the Allied aerial achievements in this vitally strategic area.”

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BULKELEY, JOHN DUNCAN

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, USN.

*Born 19 August 1911, New York City, N. Y.  
Appointed from Texas. Other Navy awards:  
Navy Cross, Silver Star Medal, Legion of Merit.*

“For extraordinary heroism, distinguished service, and conspicuous gallantry above and beyond the call of duty as Commander of Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron THREE, in Philippine Waters during the period 7 December 1941, to 10 April 1942. The remarkable achievement of Lieutenant Bulkeley's Command in damaging or destroying a notable number of Japanese enemy planes, surface combatant and merchant ships, and in dispersing landing parties and land-based enemy forces during the 4 months and 8 days of operation without benefit of repairs, overhaul or maintenance facilities for his Squadron, is believed to be without precedent in this type of warfare. His dynamic forcefulness and daring in offensive action, his brilliantly planned and skillfully executed attacks, supplemented by a unique resourcefulness and ingenuity, characterize him as an outstanding leader of men and a gallant and intrepid seaman. These qualities coupled with a complete disregard for his own personal safety reflect great credit upon him and the Naval Service.”



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BUSH, RICHARD EARL

CORPORAL, USMC.

*Born 23 December 1924, Glasgow, Ky. Accredited to Kentucky.*



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“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as a Squad Leader serving with the First Battalion, Fourth Marines, SIXTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces, during the final assault against Mount Yaetake on Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands, 16 April 1945. Rallying his men forward with indomitable determination, Corporal Bush boldly defied the slashing fury of concentrated Japanese artillery fire pouring down from the gun-studded mountain fortress to lead his squad up the face of the rocky precipice, sweep over the ridge, and drive the defending troops from their deeply entrenched position. With his unit, the first to break through to the inner defense of Mount Yaetake, he fought relentlessly in the forefront of the action until seriously wounded and evacuated with others under protecting rocks. Although prostrate under medical treatment when a Japanese hand grenade landed in the midst of the group, Corporal Bush, alert and courageous in extremity as in battle, unhesitatingly pulled the deadly missile to himself and absorbed the shattering violence of the exploding charge in his own body, thereby saving his fellow Marines from severe injury or death despite the certain peril to his own life. By his valiant leadership and aggressive tactics in the face of savage opposition, Corporal Bush contributed materially to the success of the sustained drive toward the conquest of this fiercely defended outpost of the Japanese Empire. His constant concern for the welfare of his men, his resolute spirit of self-sacrifice, and his unwavering devotion to duty throughout the bitter conflict enhance and sustain the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”

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BUSH, ROBERT EUGENE

HOSPITAL APPRENTICE FIRST CLASS, USN.  
*Born 4 October 1926, Tacoma, Wash. Accredited to Washington.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as Medical Corpsman with a Rifle Company, Second Battalion, Fifth Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Okinawa Jima, Ryukyu Islands, 2 May 1945. Fearlessly braving the fury of artillery, mortar and machine-gun fire from strongly entrenched hostile positions, BUSH constantly and unhesitatingly moved from one casualty to another to attend the wounded falling under the enemy's murderous barrages. As the attack passed over a ridge top, BUSH was advancing to administer blood plasma to a Marine officer lying wounded on the skyline when the Japanese launched a savage counterattack. In this perilously exposed position, he resolutely maintained the flow of life-giving plasma. With the bottle held high in one hand, BUSH drew his pistol with the other and fired into the enemy's ranks until his ammunition was expended. Quickly seizing a discarded carbine, he trained his fire on the Japanese charging point-blank over the hill, accounting for six of the enemy despite his own serious wounds and the loss of one eye suffered during his desperate battle in defense of the helpless man. With the hostile force finally routed, he calmly disregarded his own critical condition to complete his mission, valiantly refusing medical treatment for himself until his officer patient had been evacuated, and collapsing only after attempting to walk to the battle aid station. His daring initiative, great personal valor and heroic spirit of self-sacrifice in service of others reflect great credit upon BUSH and enhance the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”

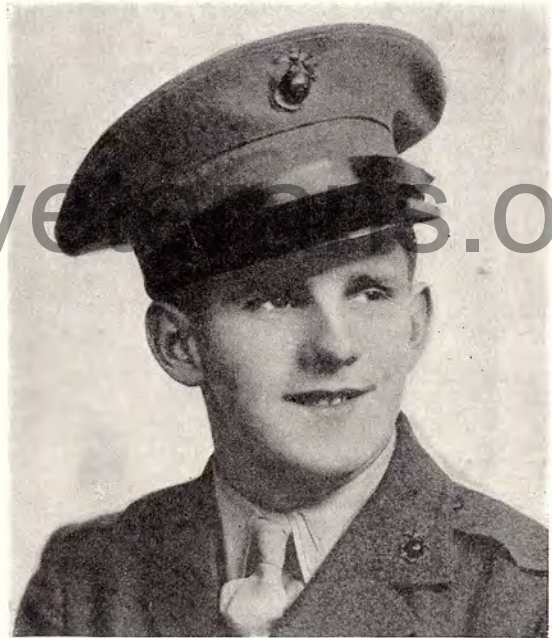


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CADDY, WILLIAM ROBERT

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMCR.

*Born 8 August 1925, Quincy, Mass. Accredited  
to Massachusetts.*



worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Rifleman with Company I, Third Battalion, Twenty-sixth Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the seizure of Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, 3 March 1945. Consistently aggressive, Private First Class Caddy boldly defied shattering Japanese machine-gun and small-arms fire to move forward with his platoon leader and another Marine during the determined advance of his company through an isolated sector and, gaining the comparative safety of a shell hole, took temporary cover with his comrades. Immediately pinned down by deadly sniper fire from a well-concealed position, he made several unsuccessful attempts to again move forward and then, joined by his platoon leader, engaged the enemy in a fierce exchange of hand grenades until a Japanese grenade fell beyond reach in the shell hole. Fearlessly disregarding all personal danger, Private First Class Caddy instantly dived on the deadly missile, absorbing the exploding charge in his own body and protecting the others from serious injury. Stout-hearted and indomitable, he unhesitatingly yielded his own life that his fellow Marines might carry on the relentless battle against a fanatic enemy. His dauntless courage and valiant spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of certain death reflect the highest credit upon Private First Class Caddy and upon the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his comrades.”

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CALLAGHAN, DANIEL JUDSON

REAR ADMIRAL, USN.

*Born 26 July 1890, San Francisco, Calif. Appointed from California. Other Navy awards: Distinguished Service Medal.*

“For extraordinary heroism and conspicuous intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty during action against enemy Japanese forces off Savo Island on the night of 12–13 November 1942. Although out-balanced in strength and numbers by a desperate and determined enemy, Rear Admiral Callaghan, with ingenious tactical skill and superb coordination of the units under his command, led his forces into battle against tremendous odds, thereby contributing decisively to the rout of a powerful invasion fleet and to the consequent frustration of a formidable Japanese offensive. While faithfully directing close-range operations in the face of furious bombardment by superior enemy fire power, he was killed on the bridge of his Flagship. His courageous initiative, inspiring leadership and judicious foresight in a crisis of grave responsibility were in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the defense of his country.”



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CANNON, GEORGE HAM

FIRST LIEUTENANT, USMC.

*Born 5 November 1915, St. Louis, Mo. Appointed from Michigan.*



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“For distinguished conduct in the line of his profession, extraordinary courage and disregard of his own condition during the bombardment of Sand Island, Midway Islands, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. Lieutenant Cannon, Battery Commander of Battery H, Sixth Defense Battalion, Fleet Marine Force, United States Marine Corps, was at his Command Post when he was mortally wounded by enemy shellfire. He refused to be evacuated from his post until after his men who had been wounded by the same shell were evacuated, and directed the reorganization of his Command Post until forcibly removed. As a result of his utter disregard of his own condition he died from loss of blood.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





COLE, DARRELL SAMUEL

SERGEANT, USMCR.

*Born 20 July 1920, Flat River, Mo. Accredited to Missouri. Other Navy awards: Bronze Star Medal.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as Leader of a Machine-gun Section of Company B, First Battalion, Twenty-third Marines, FOURTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the assault on Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, 19 February 1945. Assailed by a tremendous volume of small-arms, mortar and artillery fire as he advanced with one squad of his section in the initial assault wave, Sergeant Cole boldly led his men up the sloping beach toward Airfield No. 1 despite the blanketing curtain of flying shrapnel and, personally destroying with hand grenades two hostile emplacements which menaced the progress of his unit, continued to move forward until a merciless barrage of fire emanating from three Japanese pillboxes halted the advance. Instantly placing his one remaining machine in action, he delivered a shattering fusillade and succeeded in silencing the nearest and most threatening emplacement before his weapon jammed and the enemy, reopening fire with knee mortars and grenades, pinned down his unit for the second time. Shrewdly gaging the tactical situation and evolving a daring plan of counterattack, Sergeant Cole, armed solely with a pistol and one grenade, coolly advanced alone to the hostile pillboxes. Hurling his one grenade at the enemy in sudden, swift attack, he quickly withdrew, returned to his own lines for additional grenades and again advanced, attacked and withdrew. With enemy guns still active, he ran the gantlet of slashing fire a third time to complete the total destruction of the Japanese strong point and the annihilation of the defending garrison in this final assault. Although instantly killed by an enemy grenade as he returned to his squad, Sergeant Cole had eliminated a formidable Japanese position, thereby enabling his company to storm the remaining fortifications, continue the advance, and seize the objective. By his dauntless initiative, unfaltering courage and indomitable determination during a critical period of action, Sergeant Cole served as an inspiration to his comrades, and his stout-hearted leadership in the face of almost certain death sustained and enhanced the highest tradition of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”





COURTNEY, HENRY ALEXIUS, JR.

MAJOR, USMCR.

*Born 6 January 1916, Duluth, Minn. Appointed from Minnesota.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Executive Officer of the Second Battalion, Twenty-second Marines, SIXTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Okinawa Shima in the Ryukyu Islands, 14 and 15 May 1945. Ordered to hold for the night in static defense behind Sugar Loaf Hill after leading the forward elements of his command in a prolonged fire fight, Major Courtney weighed the effect of a hostile night counterattack against the tactical value of an immediate Marine assault, resolved to initiate the assault, and promptly obtained permission to advance and seize the forward slope of the hill. Quickly explaining the situation to his small remaining force, he declared his personal intention of moving forward and then proceeded on his way, boldly blasting near-by cave positions and neutralizing enemy guns as he went. Inspired by his courage, every man followed without hesitation, and together the intrepid Marines braved a terrific concentration of Japanese gunfire to skirt the hill on the right and reach the reverse slope. Temporarily halting, Major Courtney sent guides to the rear for more ammunition and possible replacements. Subsequently reinforced by 26 men and an LVT load of grenades, he determined to storm the crest of the hill and crush any planned counterattack before it could gain sufficient momentum to effect a break-through. Leading his men by example rather than by command, he pushed ahead with unrelenting aggressiveness, hurling grenades into cave openings on the slope with devastating effect. Upon reaching the crest and observing large numbers of Japanese forming for action less than 100 yards away, he instantly attacked, waged a furious battle and succeeded in killing many of the enemy and in forcing the remainder to take cover in the caves. Determined to hold, he ordered his men to dig in and, coolly disregarding the continuous hail of flying enemy shrapnel to rally his weary troops, tirelessly aided casualties and assigned his men to more advantageous positions. Although instantly killed by a hostile mortar burst while moving among his men, Major Courtney, by his astute military acumen, indomitable leadership and decisive action in the face of overwhelming odds, had contributed essentially to the success of the Okinawa campaign. His great personal valor throughout sustained and enhanced the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”





CROMWELL, JOHN PHILIP

CAPTAIN, USN.

*Born 11 September 1901, Henry, Ill. Appointed from Illinois. Other Navy awards: Legion of Merit.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commander of a Submarine Coordinated Attack Group with Flag in the U. S. S. *Sculpin*, during the Ninth War Patrol of that vessel in enemy-controlled waters off Truk Island, 19 November 1943. Undertaking this patrol prior to the launching of our first large-scale offensive in the Pacific, Captain Cromwell, alone of the entire Task Group, possessed secret intelligence information of our submarine strategy and tactics, scheduled Fleet movements and specific attack plans. Constantly vigilant and precise in carrying out his secret orders, he moved his underseas flotilla inexorably forward despite savage opposition and established a line of submarines to southeastward of the main Japanese stronghold at Truk. Cool and undaunted as the submarine, rocked and battered by Japanese depth charges, sustained terrific battle damage and sank to an excessive depth, he authorized the *Sculpin* to surface and engage the enemy in a gunfight, thereby providing an opportunity for the crew to abandon ship. Determined to sacrifice himself rather than risk capture and subsequent danger of revealing plans under Japanese torture or use of drugs, he stoically remained aboard the mortally wounded vessel as she plunged to her death. Preserving the security of his mission at the cost of his own life, he had served his country as he had served the Navy, with deep integrity and an uncompromising devotion to duty. His great moral courage in the face of certain death adds new luster to the traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”



## WORLD WAR II

DAMATO, ANTHONY PETER

CORPORAL, USMC.

*Born 28 March 1922, Shenandoah, Pa. Accredited to Pennsylvania.*



worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with an assault company in action against enemy Japanese forces on Engebi Island, Eniwetok Atoll, Marshall Islands, on the night of 19–20 February 1944. Highly vulnerable to sudden attack by small, fanatical groups of Japanese still at large despite the efficient and determined efforts of our forces to clear the area, Corporal Damato lay with two comrades in a large foxhole in his company’s defense perimeter which had been dangerously thinned by the forced withdrawal of nearly half of the available men. When one of the enemy approached the foxhole undetected and threw in a hand grenade, Corporal Damato desperately groped for it in the darkness. Realizing the imminent peril to all three and fully aware of the consequences of his act, he unhesitatingly flung himself on the the grenade and, although instantly killed as his body absorbed the explosion, saved the lives of his two companions. Corporal Damato’s splendid initiative, fearless conduct and valiant sacrifice reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his comrades.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





DAVID, ALBERT LEROY

LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE, USN.

*Born 18 July 1902, Maryville, Mo. Accredited to Missouri.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while attached to the U. S. S. *Pillsbury* during the capture of an enemy German submarine off French West Africa, 4 June 1944. Taking a vigorous part in the skillfully coordinated attack on the German *U-505* which climaxed a prolonged search by the Task Group, Lieutenant (then Lieutenant, Junior Grade,) David boldly led a party from the *Pillsbury* in boarding the hostile submarine as it circled erratically at 5 or 6 knots on the surface. Fully aware that the U-boat might momentarily sink or be blown up by exploding demolition and scuttling charges, he braved the added danger of enemy gunfire to plunge through the conning tower hatch and, with his small party, exerted every effort to keep the ship afloat and to assist the succeeding and more fully equipped salvage parties in making the *U-505* seaworthy for the long tow across the Atlantic to a United States port. By his valiant service during the first successful boarding and capture of an enemy man-o-war on the high seas by the United States Navy since 1815, Lieutenant David contributed materially to the effectiveness of our Battle of the Atlantic and upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”

worldwartwoveterans.org



DAVIS, GEORGE FLEMING  
COMMANDER, USN.

*Born 23 March 1911, Manila, Philippine Islands.  
Accredited to Philippine Islands. Other Navy  
awards: Silver Star Medal, Legion of Merit.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. *Walke* engaged in a detached mission in support of minesweeping operations to clear the waters for entry of our heavy surface and amphibious forces preparatory to the invasion of Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 6 January 1945. Operating without gun support of other surface ships when four Japanese suicide planes were detected flying low overland to attack simultaneously, Commander Davis boldly took his position in the exposed wings of the bridge and directed control to pick up the leading plane and open fire. Alert and fearless as the *Walke's* deadly fire sent the first target crashing into the water and caught the second as it passed close over the bridge to plunge into the sea off portside, he remained steadfast in the path of the third plane plunging swiftly to crash the after end of the bridge structure. Seriously wounded when the craft struck, drenched with gasoline and immediately enveloped in flames, he coned the *Walke* in the midst of the wreckage; he rallied his command to heroic efforts; he exhorted his officers and men to save the ship and, still on his feet, saw the barrage from his guns destroy the fourth suicide bomber. With the fires under control and the safety of the ship assured, he consented to be carried below. Succumbing several hours later, Commander Davis, by his example of valor and his unhesitating self-sacrifice, steeled the fighting spirit of his command into unyielding purpose in completing a vital mission. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.”





DEALEY, SAMUEL DAVID  
COMMANDER, USN.

*Born 13 September 1906, Dallas, Tex. Appointed from Texas. Other Navy awards: Navy Cross with three Gold Stars, Silver Star Medal.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. *Harder* during her Fifth War Patrol in Japanese-controlled waters. Floodlighted by a bright moon and disclosed to an enemy destroyer escort which bore down with intent to attack, Commander Dealey quickly dived to periscope depth and waited for the pursuer to close range, then opened fire, sending the target and all aboard down in flames with his third torpedo. Plunging deep to avoid fierce depth charges, he again surfaced and, within nine minutes after sighting another destroyer, had sent the enemy down tail first with a hit directly amidship. Evading detection, he penetrated the confined waters off Tawi Tawi with the Japanese Fleet base 6 miles away and scored death blows on two patrolling destroyers in quick succession. With his ship heeled over by concussion from the first exploding target and the second vessel nose-diving in a blinding detonation, he cleared the area at high speed. Sighted by a large hostile Fleet force on the following day, he swung his bow toward the lead destroyer for another ‘down-the-throat’ shot, fired three bow tubes and promptly crash-dived to be terrifically rocked seconds later by the exploding ship as the *Harder* passed beneath. This remarkable record of five vital Japanese destroyers sunk in five short-range torpedo attacks attests the valiant fighting spirit of Commander Dealey and his indomitable command.”



DE BLANC, JEFFERSON JOSEPH  
CAPTAIN, USMCR.

*Born 15 February 1921, Lockport, La. Appointed from Louisiana. Other Navy awards: Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with four Gold Stars.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Leader of a Section of Six Fighter Planes in Marine Fighting Squadron ONE HUNDRED TWELVE, during aerial operations against enemy Japanese forces off Kolombangara Island in the Solomons Group, 31 January 1943. Taking off with his section as escort for a strike force of dive bombers and torpedo planes ordered to attack Japanese surface vessels, First Lieutenant DeBlanc led his flight directly to the target area where, at 14,000 feet, our strike force encountered a large number of Japanese Zeros protecting the enemy's surface craft. In company with the other fighters, First Lieutenant DeBlanc instantly engaged the hostile planes and aggressively countered their repeated attempts to drive off our bombers, persevering in his efforts to protect the diving planes and waging fierce combat until, picking up a call for assistance from the dive bombers under attack by enemy float planes at 1,000 feet, he broke off his engagement with the Zeros, plunged into the formation of float planes and disrupted the savage attack, enabling our dive bombers and torpedo planes to complete their runs on the Japanese surface disposition and withdraw without further incident. Although his escort mission was fulfilled upon the safe retirement of the bombers, First Lieutenant DeBlanc courageously remained on the scene despite a rapidly diminishing fuel supply and, boldly challenging the enemy's superior number of float planes, fought a valiant battle against terrific odds, seizing the tactical advantage and striking repeatedly to destroy three of the hostile aircraft and to disperse the remainder. Prepared to maneuver his damaged plane back to base, he had climbed aloft and set his course when he discovered two Zeros closing in behind. Undaunted, he opened fire and blasted both Zeros from the sky in a short, bitterly fought action which resulted in such hopeless damage to his own plane that he was forced to bail out at a perilously low altitude atop the trees on enemy-held Kolombangara. A gallant officer, a superb airman and an indomitable fighter, First Lieutenant DeBlanc had rendered decisive assistance during a critical stage of operations, and his unwavering fortitude in the face of overwhelming opposition reflects the highest credit upon himself and adds new luster to the traditions of the United States Naval Service.”





DUNLAP, ROBERT HUGO

CAPTAIN, USMCR.

*Born 19 October 1920, Abingdon, Ill. Appointed from Illinois.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of Company C, First Battalion, Twenty-sixth Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the seizure of Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, on 20 and 21 February 1945. Defying uninterrupted blasts of Japanese artillery, mortar, rifle and machine-gun fire, Captain Dunlap led his troops in a determined advance from low ground uphill toward the steep cliffs from which the enemy poured a devastating rain of shrapnel and bullets, steadily inching forward until the tremendous volume of enemy fire from the caves located high to his front temporarily halted his progress. Determined not to yield, he crawled alone approximately 200 yards forward of his front lines, took observation at the base of the cliff 50 yards from Japanese lines, located the enemy gun positions and returned to his own lines where he relayed the vital information to supporting artillery and naval gunfire units. Persistently disregarding his own personal safety, he then placed himself in an exposed vantage point to direct more accurately the supporting fire and, working without respite for 2 days and 2 nights under constant enemy fire, skillfully directed a smashing bombardment against the almost impregnable Japanese positions despite numerous obstacles and heavy Marine casualties. A brilliant leader, Captain Dunlap inspired his men to heroic efforts during this critical phase of the battle and by his cool decision, indomitable fighting spirit and daring tactics in the face of fanatic opposition greatly accelerated the final decisive defeat of Japanese countermeasures in his sector and materially furthered the continued advance of his company. His great personal valor and gallant spirit of self-sacrifice throughout the bitter hostilities reflect the highest credit upon Captain Dunlap and the United States Naval Service.”



worldwartwoveterans.org

DYESS, AQUILLA JAMES

LIEUTENANT COLONEL, USMCR.

*Born 11 January 1909, Augusta, Ga. Appointed  
from Georgia.*



worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of the First Battalion, Twenty-fourth Marines, Reinforced, FOURTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the assault on Namur Island, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands, 1 and 2 February 1944. Undaunted by severe fire from automatic Japanese weapons, Lieutenant Colonel Dyess launched a powerful final attack on the second day of the assault, unhesitatingly posting himself between the opposing lines to point out objectives and avenues of approach and personally leading the advancing troops. Alert, and determined to quicken the pace of the offensive against increased enemy fire, he was constantly at the head of advance units, inspiring his men to push forward until the Japanese had been driven back to a small center of resistance and victory assured. While standing on the parapet of an anti-tank trench directing a group of infantry in a flanking attack against the last enemy position, Lieutenant Colonel Dyess was killed by a burst of enemy machine-gun fire. His daring and forceful leadership and his valiant fighting spirit in the face of terrific opposition were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





EDSON, MERRITT AUSTIN

COLONEL, USMC.

*Born 25 April 1897, Rutland, Vt. Appointed from Vermont. Other Navy awards: Navy Cross with Gold Star, Silver Star Medal, Legion of Merit with Gold Star.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“**F**or extraordinary heroism and conspicuous intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of the First Marine Raider Battalion, with Parachute Battalion attached, during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands on the night of 13–14 September 1942. After the airfield on Guadalcanal had been seized from the enemy on 8 August, Colonel Edson, with a force of 800 men, was assigned to the occupation and defense of a ridge dominating the jungle on either side of the airport. Facing a formidable Japanese attack which, augmented by infiltration, had crashed through our front lines, he, by skillful handling of his troops, successfully withdrew his forward units to a reserve line with minimum casualties. When the enemy, in a subsequent series of violent assaults, engaged our force in desperate hand-to-hand combat with bayonets, rifles, pistols, grenades, and knives, Colonel Edson, although continuously exposed to hostile fire throughout the night, personally directed defense of the reserve position against a fanatical foe of greatly superior numbers. By his astute leadership and gallant devotion to duty, he enabled his men, despite severe losses, to cling tenaciously to their position on the vital ridge, thereby retaining command not only of the Guadalcanal airfield, but also of the FIRST Division’s entire offensive installations in the surrounding area.”

worldwartwoveterans.org



worldwartwoveterans.org

ELROD, HENRY TALMAGE

CAPTAIN, USMC.

*Born 27 September 1905, Rebecca, Ga. Appointed from Georgia.*

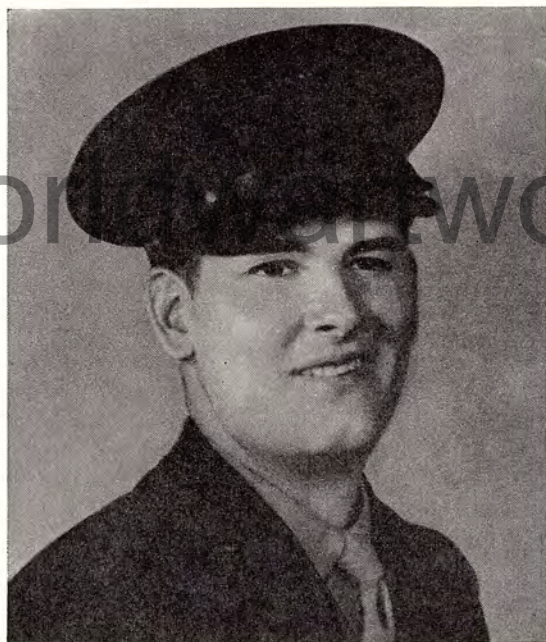


worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while attached to Marine Fighting Squadron TWO HUNDRED ELEVEN, during action against enemy Japanese land, surface and aerial units at Wake Island, 8 to 23 December 1941. Engaging vastly superior forces of enemy bombers and warships on 9 and 12 December, Captain Elrod shot down 2 of a flight of 22 hostile planes and, executing repeated bombing and strafing runs at extremely low altitude and close range, succeeded in inflicting deadly damage upon a large Japanese vessel, thereby sinking the first major warship to be destroyed by small-caliber bombs delivered from a fighter-type aircraft. When his plane was disabled by hostile fire and no other ships were operative, Captain Elrod assumed command of one flank of the line set up in defiance of the enemy landing and, conducting a brilliant defense, enabled his men to hold their positions and repulse intense hostile fusillades to provide covering fire for unarmed ammunition carriers. Capturing an automatic weapon during one enemy rush in force, he gave his own firearm to one of his men and fought on vigorously against the Japanese. Responsible in a large measure for the strength of his sector's gallant resistance, on 23 December, Captain Elrod led his men with bold aggressiveness until he fell, mortally wounded. His superb skill as a pilot, daring leadership and unswerving devotion to duty distinguished him among the defenders of Wake Island, and his valiant conduct reflects the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





EPPERSON, HAROLD GLENN

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMCR.

*Born 14 July 1923, Akron, Ohio. Accredited to Ohio.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the First Battalion, Sixth Marines, SECOND Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on the Island of Saipan in the Marianas, on 25 June 1944. With his machine-gun emplacement bearing the full brunt of a fanatic assault initiated by the Japanese under cover of predawn darkness, Private First Class Epperson manned his weapon with determined aggressiveness, fighting furiously in the defense of his battalion's position and maintaining a steady stream of devastating fire against rapidly infiltrating hostile troops to aid materially in annihilating several of the enemy and in breaking the abortive attack. Suddenly a Japanese soldier, assumed to be dead, sprang up and hurled a powerful hand grenade into the emplacement. Determined to save his comrades, Private First Class Epperson unhesitatingly chose to sacrifice himself and, diving upon the deadly missile, absorbed the shattering violence of the exploding charge in his own body. Stout-hearted and indomitable in the face of certain death, Private First Class Epperson fearlessly yielded his own life that his able comrades might carry on the relentless battle against a ruthless enemy. His superb valor and unflinching devotion to duty throughout reflect the highest credit upon himself and upon the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org



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EVANS, ERNEST EDWIN

COMMANDER, USN.

*Born 13 August 1908, Pawnee, Okla. Accredited to Oklahoma. Other Navy awards: Bronze Star Medal.*



worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. *Johnston* in action against major units of the enemy Japanese fleet during the battle off Samar on 25 October 1944. The first to lay a smoke screen and to open fire as an enemy task force, vastly superior in number, fire power and armor, rapidly approached. Commander Evans gallantly diverted the powerful blasts of hostile guns from the lightly armed and armored carriers under his protection, launching the first torpedo attack when the *Johnston* came under straddling Japanese shellfire. Undaunted by damage sustained under the terrific volume of fire, he unhesitatingly joined others of his group to provide fire support during subsequent torpedo attacks against the Japanese and, outshooting and outmaneuvering the enemy as he consistently interposed his vessel between the hostile fleet units and our carriers despite the crippling loss of engine power and communications with steering aft, shifted command to the fantail, shouted steering orders through an open hatch to men turning the rudder by hand and battled furiously until the *Johnston*, burning and shuddering from a mortal blow, lay dead in the water after 3 hours of fierce combat. Seriously wounded early in the engagement, Commander Evans, by his indomitable courage, and brilliant professional skill, aided materially in turning back the enemy during a critical phase of the action. His valiant fighting spirit throughout this historic battle will endure as an inspiration to all who served with him.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





FARDY, JOHN PETER

CORPORAL, USMC.

*Born 8 August 1922, Chicago, Ill. Accredited to Illinois.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as a Squad Leader, serving with Company C, First Battalion, First Marines, FIRST Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Okinawa Shima in the Ryukyu Islands, 7 May 1945. When his squad was suddenly assailed by extremely heavy small-arms fire from the front during a determined advance against strongly fortified, fiercely defended Japanese positions, Corporal Fardy temporarily deployed his men along a near-by drainage ditch. Shortly thereafter, an enemy grenade fell among the Marines in the ditch. Instantly throwing himself upon the deadly missile, Corporal Fardy absorbed the exploding blast in his own body, thereby protecting his comrades from certain and perhaps fatal injuries. Concerned solely for the welfare of his men, he willingly relinquished his own hope of survival that his fellow Marines might live to carry on the fight against a fanatic enemy. A stout-hearted leader and indomitable fighter, Corporal Fardy, by his prompt decision and resolute spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of certain death, had rendered valiant service, and his conduct throughout reflects the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org



FINN, JOHN WILLIAM

LIEUTENANT, USN.

*Born 23 July 1909, Los Angeles, Calif. Accredited to California.*



worldwartwoveterans.org

“**F**or extraordinary heroism, distinguished service, and devotion above and beyond the call of duty. During the first attack by Japanese airplanes on the Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, on 7 December 1941, Lieutenant Finn promptly secured and manned a 50-caliber machine gun mounted on an instruction stand in a completely exposed section of the parking ramp, which was under heavy enemy machine-gun strafing fire. Although painfully wounded many times, he continued to man this gun and to return the enemy's fire vigorously and with telling effect throughout the enemy strafing and bombing attacks and with complete disregard for his own personal safety. It was only by specific orders that he was persuaded to leave his post to seek medical attention. Following first-aid treatment, although obviously suffering much pain and moving with great difficulty, he returned to the squadron area and actively supervised the rearming of returning planes. His extraordinary heroism and conduct in this action were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





FLAHERTY, FRANCIS C.

ENSIGN, USNR.

*Born 15 March 1919, Charlotte, Mich. Accredited to Michigan.*

“**F**or conspicuous devotion to duty and extraordinary courage and complete disregard of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. When it was seen that the U. S. S. *Oklahoma* was going to capsize and the order was given to abandon ship, Ensign Flaherty remained in a turret, holding a flashlight so the remainder of the turret crew could see to escape, thereby sacrificing his own life.”

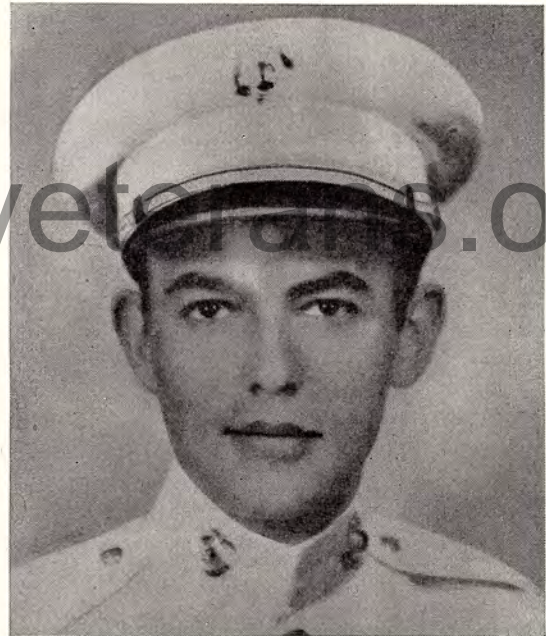


worldwartwoveterans.org

FLEMING, RICHARD E.

CAPTAIN, USMCR.

*Born 2 November 1917, St. Paul, Minn. Appointed from Minnesota.*



worldwartwoveterans.org

“**F**or extraordinary heroism and conspicuous intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty as Flight Officer, Marine Scout-Bombing Squadron TWO FORTY-ONE, during action against enemy Japanese forces in the battle of Midway on 4 and 5 June 1942. When his Squadron Commander was shot down during the initial attack upon an enemy aircraft carrier, Captain Fleming led the remainder of the division with such fearless determination that he dived his own plane to the perilously low altitude of 400 feet before releasing his bomb. Although his craft was riddled by 179 hits in the blistering hail of fire that burst upon him from Japanese fighter guns and antiaircraft batteries, he pulled out with only two minor wounds inflicted upon himself. On the night of 4 June, when the Squadron Commander lost his way and became separated from the others, Captain Fleming brought his own plane in for a safe landing at its base despite hazardous weather conditions and total darkness. The following day, after less than 4 hours' sleep, he led the second division of his squadron in a coordinated glide-bombing and dive-bombing assault upon a Japanese battleship. Undeterred by a fateful approach glide, during which his ship was struck and set afire, he grimly pressed home his attack to an altitude of 500 feet, released his bomb to score a near miss on the stern of his target, then crashed to the sea in flames. His dauntless perseverance and unyielding devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





FLUCKEY, EUGENE BENNETT

COMMANDER, USN.

*Born 5 October 1913, Washington, D. C. Accredited to Illinois. Other Navy awards: Navy Cross with three Gold Stars.*

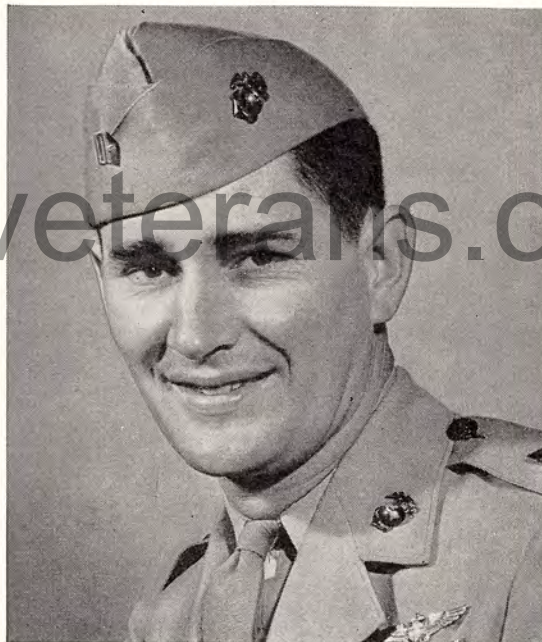
“**F**or conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. *Barb* during her Eleventh War Patrol along the east coast of China from 19 December 1944, to 15 February 1945. After sinking a large enemy ammunition ship and damaging additional tonnage during a running 2-hour night battle on 8 January, Commander Fluckey, in an exceptional feat of brilliant deduction and bold tracking on 23 January, located a concentration of more than 30 enemy ships in the lower reaches of Nankuan Chiang (Mamkwan Harbor). Fully aware that a safe retirement would necessitate an hour's run at full speed through the uncharted, mined, and rock-obstructed waters, he bravely ordered, 'Battle Station-Torpedoes'! In a daring penetration of the heavy enemy screen, and riding in 5 fathoms of water, he launched the *Barb's* last forward torpedoes at 3,000-yard range. Quickly bringing the ship's stern tubes to bear, he turned loose four more torpedoes into the enemy, obtaining eight direct hits on six of the main targets to explode a large ammunition ship and cause inestimable damage by the resultant flying shells and other pyrotechnics. Clearing the treacherous area at high speed, he brought the *Barb* through to safety and 4 days later sank a large Japanese freighter to complete a record of heroic combat achievement, reflecting the highest credit upon Commander Fluckey, his gallant officers and men, and the United States Naval Service.”



FOSS, JOSEPH JACOB

CAPTAIN, USMCR.

*Born 17 April 1915, Sioux Falls, S. D. Appointed from South Dakota. Other Navy awards: Distinguished Flying Cross.*



“**F**or outstanding heroism and courage, above and beyond the call of duty as Executive Officer of Marine Fighting Squadron ONE TWENTY ONE, First Marine Aircraft Wing, at Guadalcanal. Engaging in almost daily combat with the enemy from 9 October to 19 November 1942, Captain Foss personally shot down 23 Japanese planes and damaged others so severely that their destruction was extremely probable. In addition, during this period, he successfully led a large number of escort missions, skillfully covering reconnaissance, bombing and photographic planes as well as surface craft. On 15 January 1943, he added three more enemy planes to his already brilliant successes for a record of aerial combat achievement unsurpassed in this war. Boldly searching out an approaching enemy force on 25 January, Captain Foss led his eight F4F Marine planes and four Army P-38's into action and, undaunted by tremendously superior numbers, intercepted and struck with such force that four Japanese fighters were shot down and the bombers were turned back without releasing a single bomb. His remarkable flying skill, inspiring leadership and indomitable fighting spirit were distinctive factors in the defense of strategic American positions on Guadalcanal.”





FOSTER, WILLIAM ADELBERT

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMCR.

*Born 17 February 1915, Cleveland, Ohio. Accredited to Ohio.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Rifleman with the Third Battalion, First Marines, FIRST Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Okinawa Shima in the Ryukyu Chain, 2 May 1945. Dug in with another Marine on the point of the perimeter defense after waging a furious assault against a strongly fortified Japanese position, Private First Class Foster and his comrade engaged in a fierce hand-grenade duel with infiltrating enemy soldiers. Suddenly an enemy grenade landed beyond reach in the foxhole. Instantly diving on the deadly missile, Private First Class Foster absorbed the exploding charge in his own body, thereby protecting the other Marine from serious injury. Although mortally wounded as a result of his heroic action, he quickly rallied, handed his own remaining two grenades to his comrade and said, ‘Make them count’. Stout-hearted and indomitable, he had unhesitatingly relinquished his own chance of survival that his fellow Marine might carry on the relentless fight against a fanatic enemy, and his dauntless determination, cool decision and valiant spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of certain death reflect the highest credit upon Private First Class Foster and upon the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org



FUQUA, SAMUEL GLENN

CAPTAIN, USN.

*Born 15 October 1899, Laddonia, Mo. Appointed from Missouri. Other Navy awards: Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal.*



“For distinguished conduct in action, outstanding heroism, and utter disregard of his own safety, above and beyond the call of duty during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. Upon the commencement of the attack, Lieutenant Commander Fuqua rushed to the quarterdeck of the U. S. S. *Arizona* to which he was attached where he was stunned and knocked down by the explosion of a large bomb which hit the quarterdeck, penetrated several decks, and started a severe fire. Upon regaining consciousness, he began to direct the fighting of the fire and the rescue of wounded and injured personnel. Almost immediately there was a tremendous explosion forward, which made the ship appear to rise out of the water, shudder and settle down by the bow rapidly. The whole forward part of the ship was enveloped in flames which were spreading rapidly, and wounded and burned men were pouring out of the ship to the quarterdeck. Despite these conditions, his harrowing experience, and severe enemy bombing and strafing, at the time, Lieutenant Commander Fuqua continued to direct the fighting of fires in order to check them while the wounded and burned could be taken from the ship, and supervised the rescue of these men in such an amazingly calm and cool manner and with such excellent judgment, that it inspired everyone who saw him and undoubtedly resulted in the saving of many lives. After realizing the ship could not be saved and that he was the senior surviving officer aboard, he directed it to be abandoned, but continued to remain on the quarterdeck and directed abandoning ship and rescue of personnel until satisfied that all personnel that could be had been saved, after which he left his ship with the boatload. The conduct of Lieutenant Commander Fuqua was not only in keeping with the highest traditions of the Naval Service but characterizes him as an outstanding leader of men.”





GALER, ROBERT EDWARD

MAJOR, USMC.

*Born 23 October 1913, Seattle, Wash. Accredited to Washington. Other Navy awards: Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with four Gold Stars.*

“**F**or conspicuous heroism and courage above and beyond the call of duty as Leader of a Marine Fighter Squadron in aerial combat with enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands Area. Leading his squadron repeatedly in daring and aggressive raids against Japanese aerial forces, vastly superior in numbers, Major Galer availed himself of every favorable attack opportunity, individually shooting down 11 enemy bomber and fighter aircraft over a period of 29 days. Though suffering the extreme physical strain attendant upon protracted fighter operations at an altitude above 25,000 feet, the squadron under his zealous and inspiring leadership, shot down a total of 27 Japanese planes. His superb airmanship, his outstanding skill and personal valor reflect great credit upon Major Galer's gallant fighting spirit and upon the United States Naval Service.”



GARY, DONALD ARTHUR

LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE, USN.

Born 23 July 1919, Findlay, Ohio. Accredited  
to Mississippi.



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as an Engineering Officer attached to the U. S. S. *Franklin* when that vessel was fiercely attacked by enemy aircraft during the operations against the Japanese Home Islands near Kobe, Japan, 19 March 1945. Stationed on the third deck when the ship was rocked by a series of violent explosions set off in her own ready bombs, rockets and ammunition by the hostile attack, Lieutenant Gary unhesitatingly risked his life to assist several hundred men trapped in a messing compartment filled with smoke, and with no apparent egress. As the imperiled men below decks became increasingly panic-stricken under the raging fury of incessant explosions, he confidently assured them he would find a means of affecting their release and, groping through the dark, debris-filled corridors, ultimately discovered an escapeway. Staunchly determined, he struggled back to the messing compartment three times despite menacing flames, flooding water and the ominous threat of sudden additional explosions, on each occasion calmly leading his men through the blanketing pall of smoke until the last one had been saved. Selfless in his concern for his ship and his fellows, he constantly rallied others about him, repeatedly organized and led fire-fighting parties into the blazing inferno on the flight deck and, when firerooms 1 and 2 were found to be inoperable, entered the No. 3 fireroom and directed the raising of steam in one boiler in the face of extreme difficulty and hazard. An inspiring and courageous leader, Lieutenant Gary rendered self-sacrificing service under the most perilous conditions and, by his heroic initiative, fortitude and valor, was responsible for the saving of several hundred lives. His conduct throughout reflects the highest credit upon himself and upon the United States Naval Service.”





GILMORE, HOWARD WALTER  
COMMANDER, USN.

*Born 29 September 1902, Solma, Ala. Appointed from Louisiana. Other Navy awards: Navy Cross with one Gold Star.*

“**F**or distinguished gallantry and valor above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. *Growler* during her Fourth War Patrol in the Southwest Pacific from 10 January to 7 February 1943. Boldly striking at the enemy in spite of continuous hostile air and antisubmarine patrols, Commander Gilmore sank one Japanese freighter and damaged another by torpedo fire, successfully evading severe depth charges following each attack. In the darkness of night on 7 February, an enemy gunboat closed range and prepared to ram the *Growler*. Commander Gilmore daringly maneuvered to avoid the crash and rammed the attacker instead, ripping into her port side at 17 knots and bursting wide her plates. In the terrific fire of the sinking gunboat's heavy machine guns, Commander Gilmore calmly gave the order to clear the bridge, and refusing safety for himself, remained on deck while his men preceded him below. Struck down by the fusillade of bullets and having done his utmost against the enemy, in his final living moments, Commander Gilmore gave his last order to the officer of the deck, 'Take her down.' The *Growler* dived; seriously damaged but under control, she was brought safely to port by her well-trained crew inspired by the courageous fighting spirit of their dead captain.”



worldwartwoveterans.org

GONSALVES, HAROLD

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMCR.

*Born 28 January 1926, Alameda, Calif. Accredited to California.*



worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as Acting Scout Sergeant with the Fourth Battalion, Fifteenth Marines, SIXTH Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on Okinawa Shima in the Ryukyu Chain, 15 April 1945. Undaunted by the powerfully organized opposition encountered on Motobu Peninsula during the fierce assault waged by his battalion against the Japanese stronghold at Mount Yaetake, Private First Class Gonsalves repeatedly braved the terrific enemy bombardment to aid his Forward Observation Team in directing well-placed artillery fire. When his commanding officer determined to move into the front lines in order to register a more effective bombardment in the enemy's defensive position, he unhesitatingly advanced uphill with the officer and another Marine despite a slashing barrage of enemy mortar and rifle fire. As they reached the front and a Japanese grenade fell close within the group, instantly Private First Class Gonsalves dived on the deadly missile, absorbing the exploding charge in his own body and thereby protecting the others from serious and perhaps fatal wounds. Stouthearted and indomitable, Private First Class Gonsalves readily yielded his own chances of survival that his fellow Marines might carry on the relentless battle against a fanatic enemy and his cool decision, prompt action and valiant spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of certain death reflect the highest credit upon himself and upon the United States Naval Service.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





GORDON, NATHAN GREEN  
LIEUTENANT, USNR.

*Born 4 September 1916, Morrilton, Ark. Accredited to Arkansas. Other Navy awards: Distinguished Flying Cross with one Gold Star, (Army Air Medal) with four Gold Stars.*

“**F**or extraordinary heroism above and beyond the call of duty as Commander of a Catalina Patrol Plane in rescuing personnel of the United States Army Fifth Air Force shot down in combat over Kavieng Harbor in the Bismarck Sea, 15 February 1944. On air alert in the vicinity of Vitu Islands, Lieutenant (then Lieutenant, Junior Grade,) Gordon unhesitatingly responded to a report of the crash and flew boldly into the harbor, defying close-range fire from enemy shore guns to make three separate landings in full view of the Japanese, and pick up nine men, several of them injured. With his cumbersome flying boat dangerously overloaded, he made a brilliant take-off despite heavy swells and almost total absence of wind and set a course for base, only to receive the report of another group stranded in a rubber life raft 600 yards from the enemy shore. Promptly turning back, he again risked his life to set his plane down under direct fire of the heaviest defenses of Kavieng and take aboard six more survivors, coolly making his fourth dexterous take-off with 15 rescued officers and men. By his exceptional daring, personal valor and incomparable airmanship under most perilous conditions, Lieutenant Gordon prevented certain death or capture of our airmen by the Japanese.”



worldwartwoveterans.org

GRAY, ROSS FRANKLIN

SERGEANT, USMCR.

*Born 1 August 1920, Marvel Valley, Ala. Accredited to Alabama.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as a Platoon Sergeant attached to Company A, First Battalion, Twenty-fifth Marines, FOURTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, 21 February 1945. Shrewdly gaging the tactical situation when his platoon was held up by a sudden barrage of hostile grenades while advancing toward the high ground northeast of Airfield No. 1, Sergeant Gray promptly organized the withdrawal of his men from enemy grenade range, quickly moved forward alone to reconnoiter and discovered a heavily mined area extending along the front of a strong network of emplacements joined by covered trenches. Although assailed by furious gunfire, he cleared a path leading through the mine field to one of the fortifications, then returned to the platoon position and, informing his leader of the serious situation, volunteered to initiate an attack under cover of three fellow Marines. Alone and unarmed but carrying a huge satchel charge, he crept up on the Japanese emplacement, boldly hurled the short-fused explosive and sealed the entrance. Instantly taken under machine-gun fire from a second entrance to the same position, he unhesitatingly braved the increasingly vicious fusillades to crawl back for another charge, returned to his objective and blasted the second opening, thereby demolishing the position. Repeatedly covering the ground between the savagely defended enemy fortifications and his platoon area, he systematically approached, attacked and withdrew under blanketing fire to destroy a total of six Japanese positions, more than 25 troops and a quantity of vital ordnance gear and ammunition. Stouthearted and indomitable, Sergeant Gray had singlehandedly overcome a strong enemy garrison and had completely disarmed a large mine field before finally rejoining his unit. By his great personal valor, daring tactics and tenacious perseverance in the face of extreme peril, he had contributed materially to the fulfillment of his company mission. His gallant conduct throughout enhanced and sustained the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





GURKE, HENRY

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMC.

*Born 6 November 1922, Neche, N. D. Accredited to North Dakota.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“For extraordinary heroism and courage above and beyond the call of duty while attached to the Third Marine Raider Battalion during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands Area on 9 November 1943. While his platoon was engaged in the defense of a vital road block near Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville Island, Private First Class Gurke, in company with another Marine, was delivering a fierce stream of fire against the main vanguard of the Japanese. Concluding from the increasing ferocity of grenade barrages that the enemy was determined to annihilate their small, two-man foxhole, he resorted to a bold and desperate measure for holding out despite the torrential hail of shells. When a Japanese grenade dropped squarely into the foxhole, Private Gurke, mindful that his companion manned an automatic weapon of superior fire power and therefore could provide more effective resistance, thrust him roughly aside and flung his own body over the missile to smother the explosion. With unswerving devotion to duty and superb valor, Private Gurke sacrificed himself in order that his comrade might live to carry on the fight. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.”

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## WORLD WAR II

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HALL, WILLIAM E.

LIEUTENANT, JUNIOR GRADE, USNR.

*Born 31 October 1913, Storrs, Utah. Accredited to Utah.*



worldwartwoveterans.org

“**F**or extreme courage and conspicuous heroism in combat above and beyond the call of duty as Pilot of a Scouting Plane in action against enemy Japanese forces in the Coral Sea on 7 May and 8 May 1942. In a resolute and determined attack on 7 May, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, Hall dived his plane at an enemy Japanese aircraft carrier, contributing materially to the destruction of that vessel. On 8 May, facing heavy and fierce fighter opposition, he again displayed extraordinary skill as an airman and the aggressive spirit of a fighter in repeated and effectively executed counterattacks against a superior number of enemy planes in which three enemy aircraft were destroyed. Though seriously wounded in this engagement, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, Hall, maintaining the fearless and indomitable tactics pursued throughout these actions, succeeded in landing his plane safe.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





HALYBURTON, WILLIAM DAVID, JR.

PHARMACIST'S MATE SECOND CLASS, USN.

*Born 2 August 1924, Canton, N. C. Accredited  
to North Carolina.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with a Marine Rifle Company in the Second Battalion, Fifth Marines, FIRST Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on Okinawa Shima in the Ryukyu Chain, 19 May 1945. Undaunted by the deadly accuracy of Japanese counterfire as his unit pushed the attack through a strategically important draw, HALYBURTON unhesitatingly dashed across the draw and up the hill into an open, fireswept field where the company advance squad was suddenly pinned down under a terrific concentration of mortar, machine-gun and sniper fire with resultant severe casualties. Moving steadily forward despite the enemy's merciless barrage, he reached the wounded Marine who lay farthest away and was rendering first aid when his patient was struck for the second time by a Japanese bullet. Instantly placing himself in the direct line of fire, he shielded the fallen fighter with his own body and staunchly continued his ministrations although constantly menaced by the slashing fury of shrapnel and bullets falling on all sides. Alert, determined and completely unselfish in his concern for the helpless Marine, he persevered in his efforts until he himself sustained mortal wounds and collapsed, heroically sacrificing himself that his comrade might live. By his outstanding valor and unwavering devotion to duty in the face of tremendous odds, HALYBURTON sustained and enhanced the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.”



HAMMERBERG, OWEN FRANCIS PAT-  
RICK

BOATSWAIN'S MATE SECOND CLASS, USN.  
*Born 31 May 1920, Daggett, Mich. Accredited  
to Michigan.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as a Diver engaged in rescue operations at West Loch, Pearl Harbor, 17 February 1945. Aware of the danger when two fellow divers were hopelessly trapped in a cave-in of steel wreckage while tunneling with jet nozzles under an *LST* sunk in 40 feet of water and 20 feet of mud, HAMMERBERG unhesitatingly went overboard in a valiant attempt to effect their rescue despite the certain hazard of additional cave-ins and the risk of fouling his life line on jagged pieces of steel imbedded in the shifting mud. Washing a passage through the original excavation, he reached the first of the trapped men, freed him from the wreckage and, working desperately in pitch-black darkness, finally effected his release from fouled lines, thereby enabling him to reach the surface. Wearied but undaunted after several hours of arduous labor, HAMMERBERG resolved to continue his struggle to wash through the oozing, submarine, subterranean mud in a determined effort to save the second diver. Venturing still further under the buried hulk, he held tenaciously to his purpose, reaching a place immediately above the other man just as another cave-in occurred and a heavy piece of steel pinned him crosswise over his shipmate in a position which protected the man beneath from further injury while placing the full brunt of terrific pressure on himself. Although he succumbed in agony 18 hours after he had gone to the aid of his fellow-divers, HAMMERBERG, by his cool judgment, unfaltering professional skill and consistent disregard of all personal danger in the face of tremendous odds, had contributed effectively to the saving of his two comrades. His heroic spirit of self-sacrifice throughout enhanced and sustained the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.”





HANSEN, DALE MERLIN

PRIVATE, USMC.

*Born 13 December 1922, Wisner, Nebr. Accredited to Nebraska.*

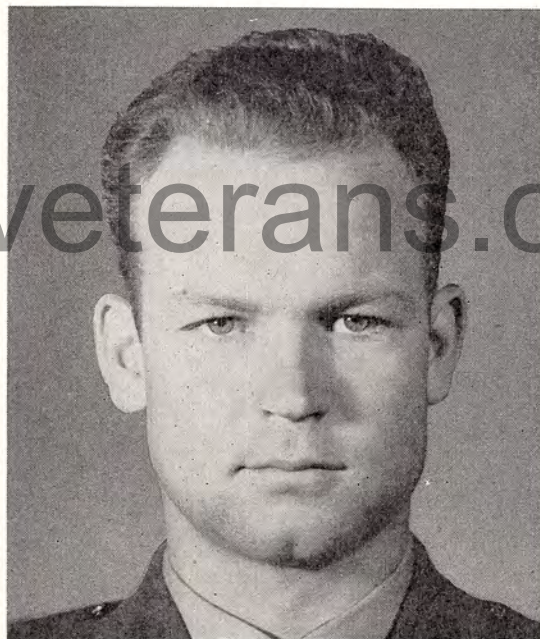
“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with Company E, Second Battalion, First Marines, FIRST Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Okinawa Shima in the Ryukyu Chain, 7 May 1945. Cool and courageous in combat, Private Hansen unhesitatingly took the initiative during a critical stage of the action and, armed with a rocket launcher, crawled to an exposed position where he attacked and destroyed a strategically located hostile pillbox. With his weapon subsequently destroyed by enemy fire, he seized a rifle and continued his one-man assault. Reaching the crest of a ridge, he leaped across, opened fire on six Japanese and killed four before his rifle jammed. Attacked by the remaining two Japanese, he beat them off with the butt of his rifle and then climbed back to cover. Promptly returning with another weapon and supply of grenades, he fearlessly advanced, destroyed a strong mortar position and annihilated eight more of the enemy. In the forefront of battle throughout this bitterly waged engagement, Private Hansen, by his indomitable determination, bold tactics and complete disregard of all personal danger, contributed essentially to the success of his company's mission and to the ultimate capture of this fiercely defended outpost of the Japanese Empire. His great personal valor in the face of extreme peril reflects the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service.”



HANSON, ROBERT MURRAY

FIRST LIEUTENANT, USMCR.

*Born 4 February 1920, Lucknow, India. Accredited to Massachusetts. Other Navy awards: Navy Cross, Air Medal.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life and above and beyond the call of duty as Fighter Pilot attached to Marine Fighting Squadron TWO HUNDRED FIFTEEN in action against enemy Japanese forces at Bougainville Island, 1 November 1943; and New Britain Island, 24 January 1944. Undeterred by fierce opposition, and fearless in the face of overwhelming odds, First Lieutenant Hanson fought the Japanese boldly and with daring aggressiveness. On 1 November, while flying cover for our landing operations at Empress Augusta Bay, he dauntlessly attacked six enemy torpedo bombers, forcing them to jettison their bombs and destroying one Japanese plane during the action. Cut off from his division while deep in enemy territory during a high cover flight over Simpson Harbor on 24 January, First Lieutenant Hanson waged a lone and gallant battle against hostile interceptors as they were orbiting to attack our bombers and, striking with devastating fury, brought down four Zeroes and probably a fifth. Handling his plane superbly in both pursuit and attack measures, he was a master of individual air combat, accounting for a total of 25 Japanese aircraft in this theater of war. His great personal valor and invincible fighting spirit were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”





HARRELL, WILLIAM GEORGE

SERGEANT, USMC.

*Born 26 June 1922, Rio Grande City, Tex.**Accredited to Texas.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Leader of an Assault Group, attached to the First Battalion, Twenty-eighth Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, during hand-to-hand combat with enemy Japanese at Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, on 3 March 1945. Standing watch alternately with another Marine in a terrain studded with caves and ravines, Sergeant Harrell was holding a position in a perimeter defense around the company command post when Japanese troops infiltrated our lines in the early hours of dawn. Awakened by a sudden attack, he quickly opened fire with his carbine and killed two of the enemy as they emerged from a ravine in the light of a star-shellburst. Unmindful of his danger as hostile grenades fell closer, he waged a fierce lone battle until an exploding missile tore off his left hand and fractured his thigh. He was vainly attempting to reload the carbine when his companion returned from the command post with another weapon. Wounded again by a Japanese who rushed the foxhole wielding a saber in the darkness, Sergeant Harrell succeeded in drawing his pistol and killing his opponent and then ordered his wounded companion to a place of safety. Exhausted by profuse bleeding but still unbeaten, he fearlessly met the challenge of two more enemy troops who charged his position and placed a grenade near his head. Killing one man with his pistol, he grasped the sputtering grenade with his good right hand and, pushing it painfully toward the crouching soldier, saw his remaining assailant destroyed but his own hand severed in the explosion. At dawn Sergeant Harrell was evacuated from a position hedged by the bodies of 12 dead Japanese, at least 5 of whom he had personally destroyed in his self-sacrificing defense of the command post. His grim fortitude, exceptional valor and indomitable fighting spirit against almost insurmountable odds reflect the highest credit upon himself and enhance the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”



HAUGE, LOUIS JAMES, JR.

CORPORAL, USMCR.

Born 12 December 1924, Ada, Minn. Accredited to Minnesota.



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Leader of a Machine-Gun Squad serving with Company C, First Battalion, First Marines, FIRST Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Okinawa Shima in the Ryukyu Chain on 14 May 1945. Alert and aggressive during a determined assault against a strongly fortified Japanese hill position, Corporal Hauge boldly took the initiative when his company's left flank was pinned down under a heavy machine-gun and mortar barrage with resultant severe casualties and, quickly locating the two machine guns which were delivering the uninterrupted stream of enfilade fire, ordered his squad to maintain a covering barrage as he rushed across an exposed area toward the furiously blazing enemy weapons. Although painfully wounded as he charged the first machine gun, he launched a vigorous single-handed grenade attack, destroyed the entire hostile gun position and moved relentlessly forward toward the other emplacement despite his wounds and the increasingly heavy Japanese fire. Undaunted by the savage opposition, he again hurled his deadly grenades with unerring aim and succeeded in demolishing the second enemy gun before he fell under the slashing fury of Japanese sniper fire. By his ready grasp of the critical situation and his heroic one-man assault tactics, Corporal Hauge had eliminated two strategically placed enemy weapons, thereby releasing the besieged troops from an overwhelming volume of hostile fire and enabling his company to advance. His indomitable fighting spirit and decisive valor in the face of almost certain death reflect the highest credit upon Corporal Hauge and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.”





HAWKINS, WILLIAM DEAN

FIRST LIEUTENANT, USMC.

*Born 19 April 1914, Fort Scott, Kans. Appointed from Texas.*

“For valorous and gallant conduct above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of a Scout Sniper Platoon attached to the Assault Regiment in action against Japanese-held Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands, 20 and 21 November 1943. The first to disembark from the jeep lighter, First Lieutenant Hawkins unhesitatingly moved forward under heavy enemy fire at the end of the Betio Pier, neutralizing emplacements in coverage of troops assaulting the main beach positions. Fearlessly leading his men on to join the forces fighting desperately to gain a beachhead, he repeatedly risked his life throughout the day and night to direct and lead attacks on pillboxes and installations with grenades and demolitions. At dawn on the following day, First Lieutenant Hawkins resumed the dangerous mission of clearing the limited beachhead of Japanese resistance, personally initiating an assault on a hostile position fortified by five enemy machine guns, and, crawling forward in the face of withering fire, boldly fired point-blank into the loopholes and completed the destruction with grenades. Refusing to withdraw after being seriously wounded in the chest during this skirmish, First Lieutenant Hawkins steadfastly carried the fight to the enemy, destroying three more pillboxes before he was caught in a burst of Japanese shellfire and mortally wounded. His relentless fighting spirit in the face of formidable opposition and his exceptionally daring tactics served as an inspiration to his comrades during the most crucial phase of the battle and reflect the highest credit upon the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”



HERRING, RUFUS G.

LIEUTENANT, USNR.

*Born 11 June 1921, Roseboro, N. C. Accredited to North Carolina.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of LCI (G) 449 operating as a unit of LCI (G) Group EIGHT, during the preinvasion attack on Iwo Jima on 17 February 1945. Boldly closing the strongly fortified shores under the devastating fire of Japanese coastal defense guns, Lieutenant (then Lieutenant, Junior Grade,) Herring directed shattering barrages of 40-mm. and 20-mm. gunfire against hostile beaches until struck down by the enemy's savage counterfire which blasted the 449's heavy guns and whipped her decks into sheets of flame. Regaining consciousness despite profuse bleeding he was again critically wounded when a Japanese mortar crashed the conning station, instantly killing or fatally wounding most of the officers and leaving the ship wallowing without navigational control. Upon recovering the second time, Lieutenant Herring resolutely climbed down to the pilot house and, fighting against his rapidly waning strength, took over the helm, established communication with the engine room and carried on valiantly until relief could be obtained. When no longer able to stand, he propped himself against empty shell cases and rallied his men to the aid of the wounded; he maintained position in the firing line with his 20-mm guns in action in the face of sustained enemy fire and conned his crippled ship to safety. His unwavering fortitude, aggressive perseverance and indomitable spirit against terrific odds reflect the highest credit upon Lieutenant Herring and uphold the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”





HILL, EDWIN JOSEPH

CHIEF BOATSWAIN, USN.

*Born 4 October 1894, Philadelphia, Pa. Accredited to Pennsylvania.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“For distinguished conduct in the line of his profession, extraordinary courage, and disregard of his own safety during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. During the height of the strafing and bombing, Chief Boatswain Hill led his men of the line-handling details of the U. S. S. *Nevada* to the quays, cast off the lines and swam back to his ship. Later, while on the forecastle attempting to let go the anchors, he was blown overboard and killed by the explosion of several bombs.”

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HUTCHINS, JOHNNIE DAVID

SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, USNR.

*Born 4 August 1922, Weimer, Tex. Accredited  
to Texas.*



worldwartwoveterans.org

“**F**or extraordinary heroism and conspicuous valor above and beyond the call of duty while serving on board a Landing Ship, Tank, during the assault on Lae, New Guinea, 4 September 1943. As the ship on which HUTCHINS was stationed approached the enemy-occupied beach under a veritable hail of fire from Japanese shore batteries and aerial bombardment, a hostile torpedo pierced the surf and bore down upon the vessel with deadly accuracy. In the tense split seconds before the helmsman could steer clear of the threatening missile, a bomb struck the pilot house, dislodged him from his station, and left the stricken ship helplessly exposed. Fully aware of the dire peril of the situation, HUTCHINS, although mortally wounded by the shattering explosion, quickly grasped the wheel and exhausted the last of his strength in maneuvering the vessel clear of the advancing torpedo. Still clinging to the helm, he eventually succumbed to his injuries, his final thoughts concerned only with the safety of his ship, his final efforts expended toward the security of his mission. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





JACKSON, ARTHUR J.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMC.

*Born 18 October 1924, Cleveland, Ohio. Accredited to Oregon.*

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the Third Battalion, Seventh Marines, FIRST Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on the Island of Peleliu in the Palau Group, 18 September 1944. Boldly taking the initiative when his platoon's left flank advance was held up by the fire of Japanese troops concealed in strongly fortified positions, Second Lieutenant Jackson unhesitatingly proceeded forward of our lines and, courageously defying the heavy barrages, charged a large pillbox housing approximately 35 enemy soldiers. Pouring his automatic fire into the opening of the fixed installation to trap the occupying troops, he hurled white phosphorus grenades and explosive charges brought up by a fellow Marine, demolishing the pillbox and killing all of the enemy. Advancing alone under the continuous fire from other hostile emplacements, he employed similar means to smash two smaller positions in the immediate vicinity. Determined to crush the entire pocket of resistance although harassed on all sides by the shattering blasts of Japanese weapons and covered only by small rifle parties, he stormed one gun position after another, dealing death and destruction to the savagely fighting enemy in his inexorable drive against the remaining defenses, and succeeded in wiping out a total of 12 pillboxes and 50 Japanese soldiers. Stout-hearted and indomitable despite the terrific odds, Lieutenant Jackson resolutely maintained control of the platoon's left flank movement throughout his valiant one-man assault and, by his cool decision and relentless fighting spirit during a critical situation, contributed essentially to the complete annihilation of the enemy in the southern sector of the island. His gallant initiative and heroic conduct in the face of extreme peril reflect the highest credit upon Second Lieutenant Jackson and the United States Naval Service."



JACOBSON, DOUGLAS THOMAS

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMCR.

*Born 25 November 1925, Rochester, N. Y. Accredited to New York.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the Third Battalion, Twenty-third Marines, FOURTH Marine Division, in combat against enemy Japanese forces during the seizure of Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, 26 February 1945. Promptly destroying a stubborn 20-mm. antiaircraft gun and its crew after assuming the duties of a bazooka man who had been killed, Corporal Jacobson waged a relentless battle as his unit fought desperately toward the summit of Hill 382 in an effort to penetrate the heart of Japanese cross-island defenses. Employing his weapon with ready accuracy when his platoon was halted by overwhelming enemy fire on 26 February, he first destroyed two hostile machine-gun positions, then attacked a large blockhouse, completely neutralizing the fortification before dispatching the five-man crew of a second pillbox and exploding the installation with a terrific demolitions blast. Moving steadily forward, he wiped out an earth-covered rifle emplacement and, confronted by a cluster of similar emplacements which constituted the perimeter of enemy defenses in his assigned sector, fearlessly advanced, quickly reduced all six positions to a shambles, killed ten of the enemy, and enabled our forces to occupy the strong point. Determined to widen the breach thus forced, he volunteered his services to an adjacent assault company, neutralized a pillbox holding up its advance, opened fire on a Japanese tank pouring a steady stream of bullets on one of our supporting tanks, and smashed the enemy tank's gun turret in a brief but furious action culminating in a single-handed assault against still another blockhouse and the subsequent neutralization of its fire power. By his dauntless skill and valor, Corporal Jacobson destroyed a total of 16 enemy positions and annihilated approximately 75 Japanese, thereby contributing essentially to the success of his division's operations against this fanatically defended outpost of the Japanese Empire. His gallant conduct in the face of tremendous odds enhanced and sustained the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”





JONES, HERBERT CHARPIOT

ENSIGN, USNR.

*Born 1 December 1918, Los Angeles, Calif. Accredited to California.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“**F**or conspicuous devotion to duty, extraordinary courage, and complete disregard of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. Ensign Jones organized and led a party, which was supplying ammunition to the antiaircraft battery of the U. S. S. *California* after the mechanical hoists were put out of action, when he was fatally wounded by a bomb explosion. When two men attempted to take him from the area which was on fire, he refused to let them do so, saying, in words to the effect, ‘Leave me alone! I am done for. Get out of here before the magazines go off.’ ”

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JULIAN, JOSEPH RODOLPH

PLATOON SERGEANT, USMCR.

*Born 3 April 1918, Sturbridge, Mass. Accredited to Massachusetts.*

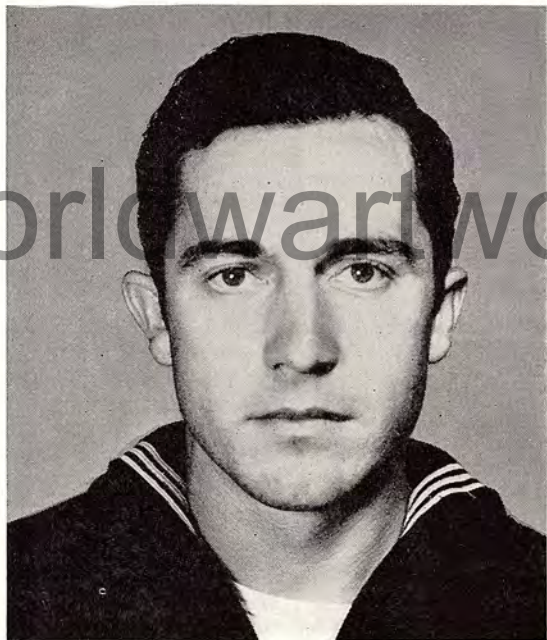


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“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as a Platoon Sergeant serving with the First Battalion, Twenty-seventh Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the seizure of Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, 9 March 1945. Determined to force a break-through when Japanese troops occupying trenches and fortified positions on the left front laid down a terrific machine-gun and mortar barrage in a desperate effort to halt his company's advance, Platoon Sergeant Julian quickly established his platoon's guns in strategic supporting positions, and then, acting on his own initiative, fearlessly moved forward to execute a one-man assault on the nearest pillbox. Advancing alone, he hurled deadly demolitions and white phosphorus grenades into the emplacement, killing two of the enemy and driving the remaining five out into the adjoining trench system. Seizing a discarded rifle, he jumped into the trench and dispatched the five before they could make an escape. Intent on wiping out all resistance, he obtained more explosives and, accompanied by another Marine, again charged the hostile fortifications and knocked out two more cave positions. Immediately thereafter, he launched a bazooka attack unassisted, firing four rounds into the one remaining pillbox and completely destroying it before he fell, mortally wounded by a vicious burst of enemy fire. Stout-hearted and indomitable, Platoon Sergeant Julian consistently disregarded all personal danger and, by his bold decision, daring tactics, and relentless fighting spirit during a critical phase of the battle, contributed materially to the continued advance of his company and to the success of his division's operations in the sustained drive toward the conquest of this fiercely defended outpost of the Japanese Empire. His outstanding valor and unflinching spirit of self-sacrifice throughout the bitter conflict sustained and enhanced the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





KEPPLER, REINHARDT JOHN

BOATSWAIN'S MATE FIRST CLASS, USN.

*Born 22 January 1918, Ralston, Wash. Accredited to Washington. Other Navy awards: Navy Cross.*

“For extraordinary heroism and distinguished courage above and beyond the call of duty while serving aboard the U. S. S. *San Francisco* during action against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands, 12–13 November 1942. When a hostile torpedo plane, during a daylight air raid, crashed on the after machine-gun platform, KEPPLER promptly assisted in removal of the dead and, by his capable supervision of the wounded, undoubtedly helped save the lives of several shipmates who otherwise might have perished. That night, when the ship's hangar was set afire during the great battle off Savo Island, he bravely led a hose into the starboard side of the stricken area and there, without assistance and despite frequent hits from terrific enemy bombardment, eventually brought the fire under control. Later, although mortally wounded, he labored valiantly in the midst of bursting shells, persistently directing fire-fighting operations and administering to wounded personnel until he finally collapsed from loss of blood. His great personal valor, maintained with utter disregard of personal safety, was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”



KIDD, ISAAC CAMPBELL

REAR ADMIRAL, USN.

*Born 26 March 1884, Cleveland, Ohio. Appointed from Ohio.*



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“For conspicuous devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and complete disregard of his own life, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. Rear Admiral Kidd immediately went to the bridge and, as Commander Battleship Division ONE, courageously discharged his duties as Senior Officer Present Afloat until the U. S. S. *Arizona*, his Flagship, blew up from magazine explosions and a direct bomb hit on the bridge which resulted in the loss of his life.”

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KINSER, ELBERT LUTHER

SERGEANT, USMCR.

*Born 21 October 1922, Greeneville, Tenn. Accredited to Tennessee.*

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“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while acting as Leader of a Rifle Platoon, serving with Company I, Third Battalion, First Marines, FIRST Marine Division, in action against Japanese forces on Okinawa Shima in the Ryukyu Chain, 4 May 1945. Taken under sudden, close attack by hostile troops entrenched on the reverse slope while moving up a strategic ridge along which his platoon was holding newly won positions, Sergeant Kinser engaged the enemy in a fierce hand-grenade battle. Quick to act when a Japanese grenade landed in the immediate vicinity, Sergeant Kinser unhesitatingly threw himself on the deadly missile, absorbing the full charge of the shattering explosion in his own body and thereby protecting his men from serious injury and possible death. Stout-hearted and indomitable, he had yielded his own chance of survival that his comrades might live to carry on the relentless battle against a fanatic enemy. His courage, cool decision and valiant spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of certain death sustained and enhanced the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

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KRAUS, RICHARD EDWARD

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMCR.

*Born 24 November 1925, Chicago, Ill. Accredited to Minnesota.*



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“**F**or conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the Eighth Amphibious Tractor Battalion, Fleet Marine Force, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Peleliu, Palau Islands, on 3 October 1944. Unhesitatingly volunteering for the extremely hazardous mission of evacuating a wounded comrade from the front lines, Private First Class Kraus and three companions courageously made their way forward and successfully penetrated the lines for some distance before the enemy opened with an intense, devastating barrage of hand grenades which forced the stretcher party to take cover and subsequently abandon the mission. While returning to the rear, they observed two men approaching who appeared to be Marines and immediately demanded the password. When, instead of answering, one of the two Japanese threw a hand grenade into the midst of the group, Private First Class Kraus heroically flung himself upon the grenade and, covering it with his body, absorbed the full impact of the explosion and was instantly killed. By his prompt action and great personal valor in the face of almost certain death, he saved the lives of his three companions, and his loyal spirit of self-sacrifice reflects the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his comrades.”

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LA BELLE, JAMES DENNIS

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMCR.

*Born 22 November 1925, Columbia Heights,  
Minn. Accredited to Minnesota.*

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“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while attached to the Twenty-seventh Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the seizure of Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, 8 March 1945. Filling a gap in the front lines during a critical phase of the battle, Private First Class LaBelle had dug into a foxhole with two other Marines and, grimly aware of the enemy's persistent attempts to blast a way through our lines with hand grenades, applied himself with steady concentration to maintaining a sharply vigilant watch during the hazardous night hours. Suddenly a hostile grenade landed beyond reach in his foxhole. Quickly estimating the situation, he determined to save the others if possible, shouted a warning, and instantly dived on the deadly missile, absorbing the exploding charge in his own body and thereby protecting his comrades from serious injury. Stout-hearted and indomitable, he had unhesitatingly relinquished his own chance of survival that his fellow Marines might carry on the relentless fight against a fanatic enemy. His dauntless courage, cool decision and valiant spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of certain death reflect the highest credit upon Private First Class LaBelle and upon the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.”

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LEIMS, JOHN HAROLD

SECOND LIEUTENANT, USMCR.

*Born 8 June 1921, Chicago, Ill. Accredited to Illinois.*



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“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of Company B, First Battalion, Ninth Marines, THIRD Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, 7 March 1945. Launching a surprise attack against the rock-imbedded fortifications of a dominating Japanese hill position, Second Lieutenant Leims spurred his company forward with indomitable determination and, skillfully directing his assault platoons against the cave-emplaced enemy troops and heavily fortified pillboxes, succeeded in capturing the objective in the late afternoon. When it became apparent that his assault platoons were cut off in this newly won position, approximately 400 yards forward of adjacent units and lacked all communication with the command post, he personally advanced and laid telephone lines across the isolating expanse of open, fire-swept terrain. Ordered to withdraw his command after he had joined his forward platoons, he immediately complied, adroitly effecting the withdrawal of his troops without incident. Upon arriving at the rear, he was informed that several casualties had been left at the abandoned ridge position beyond the front lines. Although suffering acutely from the strain and exhaustion of battle, he instantly went forward despite darkness and the slashing fury of hostile machine-gun fire, located and carried to safety one seriously wounded Marine and then, running the gantlet of enemy fire for the third time that night, again made his tortuous way into the bullet-riddled death trap and rescued another of his wounded men. A dauntless leader, concerned at all times for the welfare of his men, Second Lieutenant Leims soundly maintained the coordinated strength of his battle-wearied company under extremely difficult conditions and, by his bold tactics, sustained aggressiveness and heroic disregard of all personal danger, contributed essentially to the success of his division's operations against this vital Japanese base. His valiant conduct in the face of fanatic opposition sustains and enhances the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”

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LESTER, FRED FAULKNER

HOSPITAL APPRENTICE FIRST CLASS, USN.  
*Born 29 April 1926, Downers Grove, Ill. Accredited to Illinois.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Medical Corpsman with an Assault Rifle Platoon, attached to the First Battalion, Twenty-second Marines, SIXTH Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on Okinawa Shima in the Ryukyu Chain, 8 June 1945. Quick to spot a wounded Marine lying in an open field beyond the front lines following the relentless assault against a strategic Japanese hill position, LESTER unhesitatingly crawled toward the casualty under a concentrated barrage from hostile machine guns, rifles and grenades. Torn by enemy rifle bullets as he inched forward, he stoically disregarded the mounting fury of Japanese fire and his own pain to pull the wounded man toward a covered position. Struck by enemy fire a second time before he reached cover, he exerted tremendous effort and succeeded in pulling his comrade to safety where, too seriously wounded himself to administer aid, he instructed two of his squad in proper medical treatment of the rescued Marine. Realizing that his own wounds were fatal, he staunchly refused medical attention for himself and, gathering his fast-waning strength with calm determination, coolly and expertly directed his men in the treatment of two other wounded Marines, succumbing shortly thereafter. Completely selfless in his concern for the welfare of his fighting comrades, LESTER, by his indomitable spirit, outstanding valor and competent direction of others, had saved the life of one who otherwise must have perished and had contributed to the safety of countless others. LESTER’S fortitude in the face of certain death sustains and enhances the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”



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LUCAS, JACKLYN HARRELL

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMCR.

*Born 14 February 1928, Belhaven, N. C. Accredited to North Carolina.*



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“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the First Battalion, Twenty-sixth Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, 20 February 1945. While creeping through a treacherous, twisting ravine which ran in close proximity to a fluid and uncertain front line on D-plus-1 day, Private First Class Lucas and three other men were suddenly ambushed by a hostile patrol which savagely attacked with rifle-fire and grenades. Quick to act when the lives of the small group were endangered by two grenades which landed directly in front of them, Private First Class Lucas unhesitatingly hurled himself over his comrades upon one grenade and pulled the other under him, absorbing the whole blasting forces of the explosions in his own body in order to shield his companions from the concussion and murderous flying fragments. By his inspiring action and valiant spirit of self-sacrifice, he not only protected his comrades from certain injury or possible death but also enabled them to rout the Japanese patrol and continue the advance. His exceptionally courageous initiative and loyalty reflect the highest credit upon Private First Class Lucas and the United States Naval Service.”

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LUMMUS, JACK

FIRST LIEUTENANT, USMCR.

*Born 22 October 1915, Ennie, Tex. Appointed from Texas.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Leader of a Rifle Platoon attached to the Second Battalion, Twenty-seventh Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, 8 March 1945. Resuming his assault tactics with bold decision after fighting without respite for two days and nights, First Lieutenant Lummus slowly advanced his platoon against an enemy deeply entrenched in a network of mutually supporting positions. Suddenly halted by a terrific concentration of hostile fire, he unhesitatingly moved forward of his front lines in an effort to neutralize the Japanese position. Although knocked to the ground when an enemy grenade exploded close by, he immediately recovered himself and, again moving forward despite the intensified barrage, quickly located, attacked and destroyed the occupied emplacement. Instantly taken under fire by the garrison of a supporting pillbox and further assailed by the slashing fury of hostile rifle fire, he fell under the impact of a second enemy grenade but, courageously disregarding painful shoulder wounds, staunchly continued his heroic one-man assault and charged the second pillbox, annihilating all the occupants. Subsequently returning to his platoon position, he fearlessly traversed his lines under fire, encouraging his men to advance and directing the fire of supporting tanks against other stubbornly holding Japanese emplacements. Held up again by a devastating barrage, he again moved into the open, rushed a third heavily fortified installation and killed the defending troops. Determined to crush all resistance, he led his men indomitably, personally attacking foxholes and spider traps with his carbine and systematically reducing the fanatic opposition, until, stepping on a land mine, he sustained fatal wounds. By his outstanding valor, skilled tactics and tenacious perseverance in the face of overwhelming odds, First Lieutenant Lummus had inspired his stouthearted Marines to continue the relentless drive northward, thereby contributing materially to the success of his regimental mission. His dauntless leadership and unwavering devotion to duty throughout sustain and enhance the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.”



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MARTIN, HARRY LINN

FIRST LIEUTENANT, USMCR.

*Born 4 January, 1911, Bucyrus, Ohio. Appointed from Ohio.*

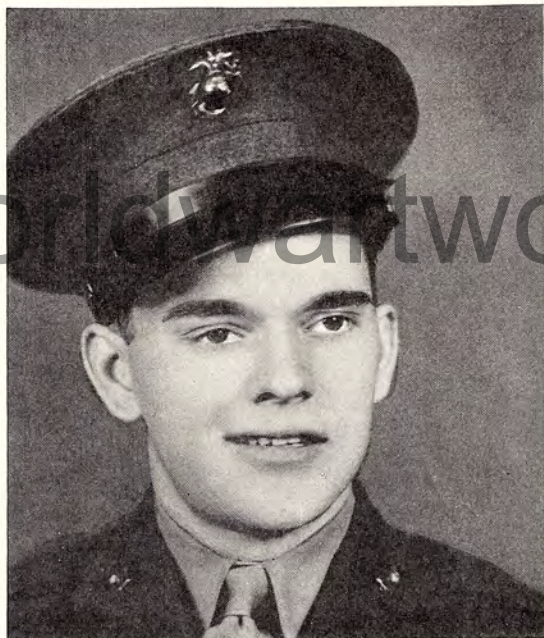


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“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Platoon Leader attached to Company C, Fifth Pioneer Battalion, FIFTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, 26 March 1945. With his sector of the Fifth Pioneer Battalion bivouac area penetrated by a concentrated enemy attack launched a few minutes before dawn, First Lieutenant Martin instantly organized a firing line with the Marines nearest his foxhole and succeeded in checking momentarily the headlong rush of the Japanese. Determined to rescue several of his men trapped in positions overrun by the enemy, he defied intense hostile fire to work his way through the Japanese to the surrounded Marines. Although sustaining two severe wounds, he blasted the Japanese who attempted to intercept him, located his beleaguered men and directed them to their own lines. When four of the infiltrating enemy took possession of an abandoned machine-gun pit and subjected his sector to a barrage of hand grenades, First Lieutenant Martin, alone and armed only with a pistol, boldly charged the hostile position and killed all of its occupants. Realizing that his few remaining comrades could not repulse another organized attack, he called to his men to follow and then charged into the midst of the strong enemy force, firing his weapon and scattering them until he fell, mortally wounded by a grenade. By his outstanding valor, indomitable fighting spirit and tenacious determination in the face of overwhelming odds, First Lieutenant Martin permanently disrupted a coordinated Japanese attack and prevented a greater loss of life in his own and adjacent platoons. His inspiring leadership and unswerving devotion to duty reflect the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





MASON, LEONARD FOSTER

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMC.

*Born 2 February 1920, Middleborough, Ky.**Accredited to Ohio.*

“**F**or conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as an Automatic Rifleman serving with the Second Battalion, Third Marines, THIRD Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on the Asan-Adelup Beachhead, Guam, Marianas Islands, on 22 July 1944. Suddenly taken under fire by two enemy machine guns not more than 15 yards away while clearing out hostile positions holding up the advance of his platoon through a narrow gully, Private First Class Mason, alone and entirely on his own initiative, climbed out of the gully and moved parallel to it toward the rear of the enemy position. Although fired upon immediately by hostile riflemen from a higher position and wounded repeatedly in the arm and shoulder, Private First Class Mason grimly pressed forward and had just reached his objective when hit again by a burst of enemy machine-gun fire, causing a critical wound to which he later succumbed. With valiant disregard for his own peril, he persevered, clearing out the hostile position, killing five Japanese, wounding another and then rejoining his platoon to report the results of his action before consenting to be evacuated. His exceptionally heroic act in the face of almost certain death enabled his platoon to accomplish its mission and reflects the highest credit upon Private First Class Mason and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”



McCAMPBELL, DAVID  
COMMANDER, USN.

*Born 16 January 1910, Bessemer, Ala. Appointed from Florida. Other Navy awards: Navy Cross, Silver Star Medal, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross with two Gold Stars, Air Medal.*



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“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commander, Air Group FIFTEEN, during combat against enemy Japanese aerial forces in the First and Second Battles of the Philippine Sea. An inspiring leader, fighting boldly in the face of terrific odds, Commander McCampbell led his fighter planes against a force of 80 Japanese carrier-based aircraft bearing down on our fleet on 19 June 1944. Striking fiercely in valiant defense of our surface force, he personally destroyed seven hostile planes during this single engagement in which the outnumbering attack force was utterly routed and virtually annihilated. During a major fleet engagement with the enemy on 24 October, Commander McCampbell, assisted by but one plane, intercepted and daringly attacked a formation of 60 hostile land-based craft approaching our forces. Fighting desperately but with superb skill against such overwhelming air power, he shot down nine Japanese planes and, completely disorganizing the enemy group, forced the remainder to abandon the attack before a single aircraft could reach the fleet. His great personal valor and indomitable spirit of aggression under extremely perilous combat conditions reflect the highest credit upon Commander McCampbell and the United States Naval Service.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





McCANDLESS, BRUCE

COMMANDER, USN.

*Born 12 August 1911, Washington, D. C. Appointed from Colorado. Other Navy awards: Silver Star Medal.*

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“For conspicuous gallantry and exceptionally distinguished service above and beyond the call of duty as Communication Officer of the U. S. S. *San Francisco* in combat with enemy Japanese forces in the Battle off Savo Island, 12–13 November 1942. In the midst of a violent night engagement, the fire of a determined and desperate enemy seriously wounded Lieutenant Commander McCandless and rendered him unconscious, killed, or wounded the Admiral in Command, his Staff, the Captain of the ship, the Navigator and all other personnel on the Navigating and Signal Bridges. Faced with the lack of superior command upon his recovery, and displaying superb initiative, he promptly assumed command of the ship and ordered her course and gun-fire against an overwhelmingly powerful force. With his superiors in other vessels unaware of the loss of their Admiral, and challenged by his great responsibility, Lieutenant Commander McCandless boldly continued to engage the enemy and to lead our column of following vessels to a great victory. Largely through his brilliant seamanship and great courage, the *San Francisco* was brought back to port, saved to fight again in the service of her country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org



McCARD, ROBERT HOWARD

GUNNERY SERGEANT, USMC.

*Born 25 November 1918, Syracuse, N. Y. Accredited to New York.*



worldwartwoveterans.org

“**F**or conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as Platoon Sergeant of Company A, Fourth Tank Battalion, FOURTH Marine Division, during the battle for enemy Japanese-held Saipan, Marianas Islands, on 16 June 1944. Cut off from the other units of his platoon when his tank was put out of action by a battery of enemy 77-mm. guns, Gunnery Sergeant McCard carried on resolutely, bringing all the tank's weapons to bear on the enemy, until the severity of hostile fire caused him to order his crew out of the escape hatch while he courageously exposed himself to enemy guns by hurling hand grenades, in order to cover the evacuation of his men. Seriously wounded during this action and with his supply of grenades exhausted, Gunnery Sergeant McCard then dismantled one of the tank's machine guns and faced the Japanese for the second time to deliver vigorous fire into their positions, destroying 16 of the enemy but sacrificing himself to insure the safety of his crew. His valiant fighting spirit and supreme loyalty in the face of almost certain death reflect the highest credit upon Gunnery Sergeant McCard and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





McCARTHY, JOSEPH JEREMIAH

CAPTAIN, USMCR.

*Born 10 August 1911, Chicago, Ill. Appointed from Illinois. Other Navy awards: Silver Star Medal.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of a Rifle Company attached to the Second Battalion, Twenty-fourth Marines, FOURTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the seizure of Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, on 21 February 1945. Determined to break through the enemy's cross-island defenses, Captain McCarthy acted on his own initiative when his company advance was held up by uninterrupted Japanese rifle, machine-gun and high velocity 47-mm. fire during the approach to Motoyama Airfield No. 8. Quickly organizing a demolitions and flame-thrower team to accompany his picked rifle squad, he fearlessly led the way across 75 yards of fire-swept ground, charged a heavily fortified pillbox on the ridge of the front and, personally hurling hand grenades into the emplacement as he directed the combined operations of his small assault group, completely destroyed the hostile installation. Spotting two Japanese soldiers attempting an escape from the shattered pillbox, he boldly stood upright in full view of the enemy and dispatched both troops before advancing to a second emplacement under greatly intensified fire and then blasted the strong fortifications with a well-planned demolitions attack. Subsequently entering the ruins, he found a Japanese taking aim at one of our men and, with alert presence of mind, jumped the enemy, disarmed and shot him with his own weapon. Then, intent on smashing through the narrow breach, he rallied the remainder of his company and pressed a full attack with furious aggressiveness until he had neutralized all resistance and captured the ridge. An inspiring leader and indomitable fighter, Captain McCarthy consistently disregarded all personal danger during the fierce conflict and, by his brilliant professional skill, daring tactics, and tenacious perseverance in the face of overwhelming odds, contributed materially to the success of his division's operations against this savagely defended outpost of the Japanese Empire. His cool decision and outstanding valor reflect the highest credit upon Captain McCarthy and enhance the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”



McCOOL, RICHARD MILES, JR.

LIEUTENANT, USN.

*Born 4 January 1922, Tishomingo, Okla. Appointed from Oklahoma.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. *LSC 122*, during operations against enemy Japanese forces in the Ryukyu Chain, 10 and 11 June 1945. Sharply vigilant during hostile air raids against Allied ships on radar picket duty off Okinawa on 10 June, Lieutenant McCool aided materially in evacuating all survivors from a sinking destroyer which had sustained mortal damage under the devastating attacks. When his own craft was attacked simultaneously by two of the enemy's suicide squadron early in the evening of 11 June, he instantly hurled the full power of his gun batteries against the plunging aircraft, shooting down the first and damaging the second before it crashed his station in the conning tower and engulfed the immediate area in a mass of flames. Although suffering from shrapnel wounds and painful burns, he rallied his concussion-shocked crew and initiated vigorous fire-fighting measures and then proceeded to the rescue of several trapped in a blazing compartment, subsequently carrying one man to safety despite the excruciating pain of additional severe burns. Unmindful of all personal danger, he continued his efforts without respite until aid arrived from other ships and he was evacuated. By his staunch leadership, capable direction and indomitable determination throughout the crisis, Lieutenant McCool saved the lives of many who otherwise might have perished and contributed materially to the saving of his ship for further combat service. His valiant spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of extreme peril sustains and enhances the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”





McTUREOUS, ROBERT MILLER, JR.

PRIVATE, USMC.

*Born 26 March 1924, Altoona, Fla. Accredited to Florida.*

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty, while serving with the Third Battalion, Twenty-ninth Marines, SIXTH Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on Okinawa in the Ryukyu Chain, 7 June 1945. Alert and ready for any hostile counteraction following his company's seizure of an important hill objective, Private McTureous was quick to observe the plight of company stretcher bearers who were suddenly assailed by slashing machine-gun fire as they attempted to evacuate wounded at the rear of the newly won position. Determined to prevent further casualties, he quickly filled his jacket with hand grenades and charged the enemy-occupied caves from which the concentrated barrage was emanating. Coolly disregarding all personal danger as he waged his furious one-man assault, he smashed grenades into the cave entrances, thereby diverting the heaviest fire from the stretcher bearers to his own person and, resolutely returning to his own lines under a blanketing hail of rifle and machine-gun fire to replenish his supply of grenades, dauntlessly continued his systematic reduction of Japanese strength until he himself sustained serious wounds after silencing a large number of the hostile guns. Aware of his own critical condition and unwilling to further endanger the lives of his comrades, he stoically crawled a distance of 200 yards to a sheltered position within friendly lines before calling for aid. By his fearless initiative and bold tactics, Private McTureous had succeeded in neutralizing the enemy fire, killing six Japanese troops and effectively disorganizing the remainder of the savagely defending garrison. His outstanding valor and heroic spirit of self-sacrifice during a critical stage of operations reflect the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service."



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MUNRO, DOUGLAS ALBERT

SIGNALMAN FIRST CLASS, USCG.

*Born 11 October 1919, Vancouver, British Columbia. Accredited to Washington.*



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“For extraordinary heroism and conspicuous gallantry in action above and beyond the call of duty as Petty Officer in Charge of a group of 24 Higgins boats, engaged in the evacuation of a battalion of Marines trapped by enemy Japanese forces at Point Cruz, Guadalcanal, on 27 September 1942. After making preliminary plans for the evacuation of nearly 500 beleaguered Marines, MUNRO, under constant strafing by enemy machine guns on the Island, and at great risk of his life, daringly led five of his small craft toward the shore. As he closed the beach, he signalled the others to land, and then in order to draw the enemy's fire and protect the heavily loaded boats, he valiantly placed his craft with its two small guns as a shield between the beachhead and the Japanese. When the perilous task of evacuation was nearly completed, MUNRO was instantly killed by enemy fire, but his crew, two of whom were wounded, carried on until the last boat had loaded and cleared the beach. By his outstanding leadership, expert planning, and dauntless devotion to duty, he and his courageous comrades undoubtedly saved the lives of many who otherwise would have perished. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





NEW, JOHN DURY

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMC.

*Born 12 August 1924, Mobile, Ala. Accredited to Alabama.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the Second Battalion, Seventh Marines, FIRST Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Peleliu Island, Palau Group, 25 September 1944. When a Japanese soldier emerged from a cave in a cliff directly below an observation post and suddenly hurled a grenade into the position from which two of our men were directing mortar fire against enemy emplacements, Private First Class New instantly perceived the dire peril to the other Marines and, with utter disregard for his own safety, unhesitatingly flung himself upon the grenade and absorbed the full impact of the explosion, thus saving the lives of the two observers. Private First Class New’s great personal valor and selfless conduct in the face of almost certain death reflect the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org



O'CALLAHAN, JOSEPH TIMOTHY  
COMMANDER (CHAPLAIN CORPS), USNR.  
*Born 14 May, 1905, Boston, Mass. Accredited  
to Massachusetts.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as Chaplain on board the U. S. S. *Franklin* when that vessel was fiercely attacked by enemy Japanese aircraft during offensive operations near Kobe, Japan, on 19 March 1945. A valiant and forceful leader, calmly braving the perilous barriers of flame and twisted metal to aid his men and his ship, Lieutenant Commander O'Callahan groped his way through smoke-filled corridors to the open flight deck and into the midst of violently exploding bombs, shells, rockets and other armament. With the ship rocked by incessant explosions, with debris and fragments raining down and fires raging in ever increasing fury, he ministered to the wounded and dying, comforting and encouraging men of all faiths; he organized and led fire-fighting crews into the blazing inferno on the flight deck; he directed the jettisoning of live ammunition and the flooding of the magazine; he manned a hose to cool hot, armed bombs rolling dangerously on the listing deck, continuing his efforts despite searing, suffocating smoke which forced men to fall back gasping and imperiled others who replaced them. Serving with courage, fortitude and deep spiritual strength, Lieutenant Commander O'Callahan inspired the gallant officers and men of the *Franklin* to fight heroically and with profound faith in the face of almost certain death and to return their stricken ship to port.”





O'HARE, EDWARD HENRY

LIEUTENANT, USN.

*Born 13 March 1914, St. Louis, Mo. Appointed from Missouri. Other Navy awards: Navy Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross with one Gold Star.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in aerial combat, at grave risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty, as Section Leader and Pilot of Fighting Squadron THREE, on 20 February 1942. Having lost the assistance of his teammates, Lieutenant O'Hare interposed his plane between his ship and an advancing enemy formation of nine attacking twin-engined heavy bombers. Without hesitation, alone and unaided, he repeatedly attacked this enemy formation, at close range in the face of intense combined machine-gun and cannon fire. Despite this concentrated opposition, Lieutenant O'Hare, by his gallant and courageous action, his extremely skillful marksmanship in making the most of every shot of his limited amount of ammunition, shot down five enemy bombers and severely damaged a sixth before they reached the bomb release point. As a result of his gallant action—one of the most daring, if not the most daring, single action in the history of combat aviation—he undoubtedly saved his carrier from serious damage.”



O'KANE, RICHARD HETHERINGTON  
COMMANDER, USN.

*Born 2 February 1911, Dover, N. H. Appointed from New Hampshire. Other Navy awards: Navy Cross with two Gold Stars, Silver Star Medal with two Gold Stars, Legion of Merit.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. *Tang* operating against two enemy Japanese convoys on 23 and 24 October 1944, during her Fifth and last War Patrol. Boldly maneuvering on the surface into the midst of a heavily escorted convoy, Commander O’Kane stood in the fusillade of bullets and shells from all directions to launch smashing hits on three tankers, coolly swung his ship to fire at a freighter and, in a split-second decision, shot out of the path of an unrushing transport, missing it by inches. Boxed in by blazing tankers, a freighter, transport and several destroyers, he blasted two of the targets with his remaining torpedoes and, with pyrotechnics bursting on all sides, cleared the area. Twenty-four hours later, he again made contact with a heavily escorted convoy steaming to support the Leyte campaign with reinforcements and supplies and with crated planes piled high on each unit. In defiance of the enemy’s relentless fire, he closed the concentration of ships and in quick succession sent two torpedoes each into the first and second transports and an adjacent tanker, finding his mark with each torpedo in a series of violent explosions at less than 1,000-yard range. With ships bearing down from all sides, he charged the enemy at high speed, exploding the tanker in a burst of flame, smashing the transport dead in the water, and blasting the destroyer with a mighty roar which rocked the *Tang* from stem to stern. Expendng his last two torpedoes into the remnants of a once powerful convoy before his own ship went down, Commander O’Kane, aided by his gallant command, achieved an illustrious record of heroism in combat, enhancing the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”





OWENS, ROBERT ALLEN

SERGEANT, USMC.

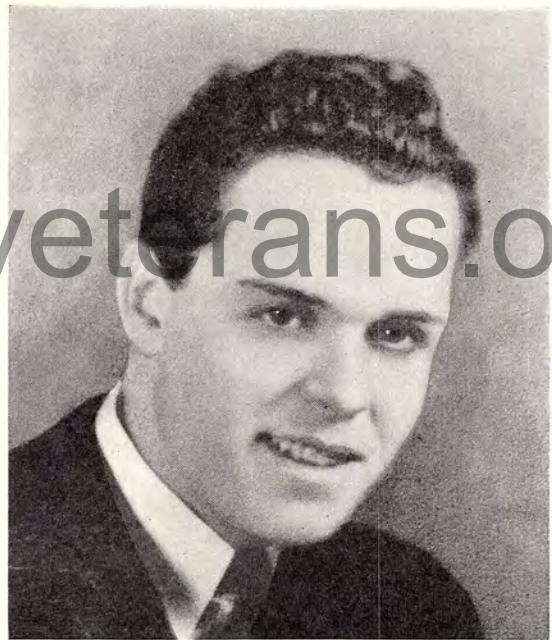
*Born 13 September 1920, Greenville, S. C. Accredited to South Carolina.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with a Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces during extremely hazardous landing operations at Cape Torokina, Bougainville, Solomon Islands, on 1 November 1943. Forced to pass within disastrous range of a strongly protected, well-camouflaged Japanese 75-mm. regimental gun strategically located on the beach, our landing units were suffering heavy losses in casualties and boats while attempting to approach the beach, and the success of the operations was seriously threatened. Observing the ineffectiveness of Marine rifle and grenade attacks against the incessant, devastating fire of the enemy weapon and aware of the urgent need for prompt action, Sergeant Owens unhesitatingly determined to charge the gun bunker from the front and, calling on four of his comrades to assist him, carefully placed them to cover the fire of the two adjacent hostile bunkers. Choosing a moment that provided a fair opportunity for passing these bunkers, he immediately charged into the mouth of the steadily firing cannon and entered the emplacement through the fire port, driving the gun crew out of the rear door and insuring their destruction before he himself was wounded. Indomitable and aggressive in the face of almost certain death, Sergeant Owens silenced a powerful gun which was of inestimable value to the Japanese defense and, by his brilliant initiative and heroic spirit of self-sacrifice, contributed immeasurably to the success of the vital landing operations. His valiant conduct throughout reflects the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service.”



OZBOURN, JOSEPH WILLIAM  
PRIVATE, USMC.

*Born 24 October 1919, Herrin, Ill. Accredited  
to Illinois.*



worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as a Browning Automatic Rifleman serving with the First Battalion, Twenty-third Marines, FOURTH Marine Division, during the battle for enemy Japanese-held Tinian Island, Marianas Islands, 30 July 1944. As a member of a platoon assigned the mission of clearing the remaining Japanese troops from dugouts and pillboxes along a tree line, Private Ozbourn, flanked by two men on either side, was moving forward to throw an armed hand grenade into a dugout when a terrific blast from the entrance severely wounded the four men and himself. Unable to throw the grenade into the dugout and with no place to hurl it without endangering the other men, Private Ozbourn unhesitatingly grasped it close to his body and fell upon it, sacrificing his own life to absorb the full impact of the explosion, but saving his comrades. His great personal valor and unwavering loyalty reflect the highest credit upon Private Ozbourn and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





PAIGE, MITCHELL

PLATOON SERGEANT, USMC.

*Born 31 August 1918, Charleroi, Pa. Accredited to Pennsylvania.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“For extraordinary heroism and conspicuous gallantry in action above and beyond the call of duty while serving with a company of Marines in combat against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands on 26 October 1942. When the enemy broke through the line directly in front of his position, Platoon Sergeant Paige, commanding a machine-gun section with fearless determination, continued to direct the fire of his gunners until all his men were either killed or wounded. Alone, against the deadly hail of Japanese shell, he fought his gun and when it was destroyed, took over another, moving from gun to gun, never ceasing his withering fire against the advancing hordes until reinforcements finally arrived. Then, forming a new line, he dauntlessly and aggressively led a bayonet charge, driving the enemy back and preventing a break-through in our lines. His great personal valor and unyielding devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”

worldwartwoveterans.org



worldwartwoveterans.org

PARLE, JOHN JOSEPH

ENSIGN, USNR.

*Born 26 May 1920, Omaha, Nebr. Accredited  
to Nebraska.*



worldwartwoveterans.org

“**F**or valor and courage above and beyond the call of duty as Officer-in-Charge of Small Boats in the U. S. S. LST 375 during the amphibious assault on the island of Sicily, 9–10 July 1943. Realizing that a detonation of explosives would prematurely disclose to the enemy the assault about to be carried out, and with full knowledge of the peril involved, Ensign Parle unhesitatingly risked his life to extinguish a smoke pot accidentally ignited in a boat carrying charges of high explosives, detonating fuses and ammunition. Undaunted by fire and blinding smoke, he entered the craft, quickly snuffed out a burning fuse and after failing in his desperate efforts to extinguish the fire pot, finally seized it with both hands and threw it over the side. Although he succumbed a week later from smoke and fumes inhaled, Ensign Parle’s heroic self-sacrifice prevented grave damage to the ship and personnel and insured the security of a vital mission. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





PETERSON, OSCAR VERNER

CHIEF WATERTENDER, USN.

*Born 27 August 1899, Prentice, Wis. Accredited to Wisconsin.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“For extraordinary courage and conspicuous heroism above and beyond the call of duty while in charge of a Repair Party during an attack on the U. S. S. *Neosho* by enemy Japanese aerial forces on 7 May 1942. Lacking assistance because of injuries to the other members of his repair party and severely wounded himself, PETERSON, with no concern for his own life, closed the bulkhead stop valves and in so doing received additional burns which resulted in his death. His spirit of self-sacrifice and loyalty, characteristic of a fine seaman, was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org



PHARRIS, JACKSON CHARLES

LIEUTENANT, USN.

*Born 26 June 1912, Columbus, Ohio. Accredited to California.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while attached to the U. S. S. *California* during the surprise enemy Japanese aerial attack on Pearl Harbor, T. H., 7 December 1941. In charge of the ordnance repair party on the third deck when the first Japanese torpedo struck almost directly under his station, Lieutenant (then Gunner) Pharris was stunned and severely injured by the concussion which hurled him to the overhead and back to the deck. Quickly recovering, he acted on his own initiative to set up a hand-supply ammunition train for the anti-aircraft guns. With water and oil rushing in where the port bulkhead had been torn up from the deck, with many of the remaining crew members overcome by oil fumes, and the ship without power and listing heavily to port as a result of a second torpedo hit, Lieutenant Pharris ordered the shipfitters to counterflood. Twice rendered unconscious by the nauseous fumes and handicapped by his painful injuries, he persisted in his desperate efforts to speed up the supply of ammunition and at the same time repeatedly risked his life to enter flooding compartments and drag to safety unconscious shipmates who were gradually being submerged in oil. By his inspiring leadership, his valiant efforts and his extreme loyalty to his ship and her crew, he saved many of his shipmates from death and was largely responsible for keeping the *California* in action during the attack. His heroic conduct throughout this first eventful engagement of World War II reflects the highest credit upon Lieutenant Pharris and enhances the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”





PHELPS, WESLEY

PRIVATE, USMCR.

*Born 12 June 1923, Neafus, Ky. Accredited to Kentucky.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the Third Battalion, Seventh Marines, FIRST Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Peleliu Island, Palau Group, during a savage hostile counterattack on the night of 4 October 1944. Stationed with another Marine in an advanced position when a Japanese hand grenade landed in his foxhole, Private First Class Phelps instantly shouted a warning to his comrade and rolled over on the deadly bomb, absorbing with his own body the full, shattering impact of the exploding charge. Courageous and indomitable, Private First Class Phelps fearlessly gave his life that another might be spared serious injury, and his great valor and heroic devotion to duty in the face of certain death reflect the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org



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PHILLIPS, GEORGE

PRIVATE, USMCR.

*Born 14 July 1926, Rich Hill, Mo. Accredited  
to Missouri.*



worldwartwoveterans.org

“**F**or conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the Second Battalion, Twenty-eighth Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the seizure of Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, on 14 March 1945. Standing the foxhole watch while other members of his squad rested after a night of bitter hand-grenade fighting against infiltrating Japanese troops, Private Phillips was the only member of his unit alerted when an enemy hand grenade was tossed into their midst. Instantly shouting a warning, he unhesitatingly threw himself on the deadly missile, absorbing the shattering violence of the exploding charge in his own body and protecting his comrades from serious injury. Stout-hearted and indomitable, Private Phillips willingly yielded his own life that his fellow Marines might carry on the relentless battle against a fanatic enemy. His superb valor and unflinching spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of certain death reflect the highest credit upon himself and upon the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





PIERCE, FRANCIS JUNIOR

PHARMACIST'S MATE FIRST CLASS, USN.

*Born 7 December 1924, Earlville, Iowa. Accredited to Iowa.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while attached to the Second Battalion, Twenty-fourth Marines, FOURTH Marine Division, during the Iwo Jima Campaign, 15 and 16 March 1945. Almost continuously under fire while carrying out the most dangerous volunteer assignments, PIERCE gained valuable knowledge of the terrain and disposition of troops. Caught in heavy enemy rifle and machine-gun fire which wounded a corpsman and two of the eight stretcher bearers who were carrying two wounded Marines to a forward aid station on 15 March, PIERCE quickly took charge of the party, carried the newly wounded men to a sheltered position, and rendered first aid. After directing the evacuation of three of the casualties, he stood in the open to draw the enemy's fire and, with his weapon blasting, enabled the litter bearers to reach cover. Turning his attention to the other two casualties, he was attempting to stop the profuse bleeding of one man when a Japanese fired from a cave less than 20 yards away and wounded his patient again. Risking his own life to save his patient, PIERCE deliberately exposed himself to draw the attacker from the cave and destroyed him with the last of his ammunition. Then lifting the wounded man to his back, he advanced unarmed through deadly rifle fire across 200 feet of open terrain. Despite exhaustion and in the face of warnings against such a suicidal mission, he again traversed the same fire-swept path to rescue the remaining Marine. On the following morning, he led a combat patrol to the sniper-nest and, while aiding a stricken Marine, was seriously wounded. Refusing aid for himself, he directed treatment for the casualty, at the same time, maintaining protective fire for his comrades. Completely fearless, completely devoted to the care of his patients, PIERCE inspired the entire battalion. His valor in the face of extreme peril sustains and enhances the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”



POPE, EVERETT PARKER

CAPTAIN, USMC.

*Born 16 July 1919, Milton, Mass. Accredited to Massachusetts. Other Navy awards: Bronze Star Medal.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as Commanding Officer of Company C, First Battalion, First Marines, FIRST Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on Peleliu Island, Palau Group, on 19–20 September 1944. Subjected to point-blank cannon fire which caused heavy casualties and badly disorganized his company while assaulting a steep coral hill, Captain Pope rallied his men and gallantly led them to the summit in the face of machine-gun, mortar and sniper fire. Forced by widespread hostile attack to deploy the remnants of his company thinly in order to hold the ground won, and with his machine guns out of order and insufficient water and ammunition, he remained on the exposed hill with 12 men and 1 wounded officer, determined to hold through the night. Attacked continuously with grenades, machine guns and rifles from three sides, he and his valiant men fiercely beat back or destroyed the enemy, resorting to hand-to-hand combat as the supply of ammunition dwindled, and still maintaining his lines with his eight remaining riflemen when daylight brought more deadly fire and he was ordered to withdraw. His valiant leadership against devastating odds while protecting the units below from heavy Japanese attack reflects the highest credit upon Captain Pope and the United States Naval Service.”





POWER, JOHN VINCENT

FIRST LIEUTENANT, USMCR.

*Born 20 November 1918, Worcester, Mass. Appointed from Massachusetts.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Platoon Leader, attached to the FOURTH Marine Division, during the landing and battle of Namur Island, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands, 1 February 1944. Severely wounded in the stomach while setting a demolition charge on a Japanese pillbox, First Lieutenant Power was steadfast in his determination to remain in action. Protecting his wound with his left hand and firing with his right, he courageously advanced as another hostile position was taken under attack, fiercely charging the opening made by the explosion and emptying his carbine into the pillbox. While attempting to reload and continue the attack, First Lieutenant Power was shot again in the stomach and head and collapsed in the doorway. His exceptional valor, fortitude and indomitable fighting spirit in the face of withering enemy fire were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org



POWERS, JOHN JAMES

LIEUTENANT, USN.

*Born 13 July 1912, New York City, N. Y. Accredited to New York. Other Navy awards: Air Medal with one Gold Star.*



“For distinguished and conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty, while Pilot of an Airplane of Bombing Squadron FIVE, Lieutenant Powers participated, with his squadron, in five engagements with Japanese forces in the Coral Sea area and adjacent waters during the period 4 to 8 May 1942. Three attacks were made on enemy objectives at or near Tulagi on 4 May. In these attacks he scored a direct hit which instantly demolished a large enemy gunboat or destroyer and is credited with two close misses, one of which severely damaged a large aircraft tender, the other damaging a 20,000-ton transport. He fearlessly strafed a gunboat, firing all his ammunition into it amid intense antiaircraft fire. This gunboat was then observed to be leaving a heavy oil slick in its wake and later was seen beached on a near-by island. On 7 May, an attack was launched against an enemy airplane carrier and other units of the enemy's invasion force. He fearlessly led his attack section of three Douglas Dauntless dive bombers, to attack the carrier. On this occasion he dived in the face of heavy antiaircraft fire, to an altitude well below the safety altitude, at the risk of his life and almost certain damage to his own plane, in order that he might positively obtain a hit in a vital part of the ship, which would insure her complete destruction. This bomb hit was noted by many pilots and observers to cause a tremendous explosion, engulfing the ship in a mass of flame, smoke and debris. The ship sank soon after. That evening, in his capacity as Squadron Gunnery Officer, Lieutenant Powers gave a lecture to the squadron on point-of-aim and diving technique. During this discourse he advocated low release point in order to insure greater accuracy; yet he stressed the danger not only from enemy fire and the resultant low pull-out, but from own bomb blast and bomb fragments. Thus his low-dive bombing attacks were deliberate and premeditated, since he well knew and realized the dangers of such tactics, but went far beyond the call of duty in order to further the cause which he knew to be right. The next morning, 8 May, as the pilots of the attack group left the ready room to man planes, his indomitable spirit and leadership were well expressed in his own words, ‘Remember the folks back home are counting on us. I am going to get a hit if I have to lay it on their flight deck.’ He led his section of dive bombers down to the target from an altitude of 18,000 feet, through a wall of bursting antiaircraft shells and into the face of enemy fighter planes. Again, completely disregarding the safety altitude and without fear or concern for his safety, Lieutenant Powers courageously pressed home his attack, almost to the very deck of an enemy carrier and did not release his bomb until he was sure of a direct hit. He was last seen attempting recovery from his dive at the extremely low altitude of 200 feet, and amid a terrific barrage of shell and bomb fragments, smoke, flame and debris from the stricken vessel.”





PRESTON, ARTHUR MURRAY

LIEUTENANT, USNR.

*Born 1 November 1913, Washington, D. C.  
Accredited to Maryland. Other Navy awards:  
Silver Star Medal.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commander Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron THIRTY-THREE while effecting the rescue of a Navy Pilot shot down in Wasile Bay, Halmahera Island, less than 200 yards from a strongly defended Japanese dock and supply area, 16 September 1944. Volunteering for a perilous mission unsuccessfully attempted by the pilot's squadron mates and a PBY plane, Lieutenant Commander (then Lieutenant) Preston led *PT 489* and *PT 363* through 60 miles of restricted, heavily mined waters. Twice turned back while running the gantlet of fire from powerful coastal defense guns guarding the 11-mile strait at the entrance to the bay, he was again turned back by furious fire in the immediate area of the downed airman. Aided by an aircraft smoke screen, he finally succeeded in reaching his objective and, under vicious fire delivered at 150-yard range, took the pilot aboard and cleared the area, sinking a small hostile cargo vessel with 40-mm. fire during retirement. Increasingly vulnerable when covering aircraft were forced to leave because of insufficient fuel, Lieutenant Commander Preston raced *PT* boats *489* and *363* at high speed for 20 minutes through shell-splashed water and across minefields to safety. Under continuous fire for 2½ hours, Lieutenant Commander Preston successfully achieved a mission considered suicidal in its tremendous hazards, and brought his boats through without personnel casualties and with but superficial damage from shrapnel. His exceptional daring and great personal valor enhance the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”



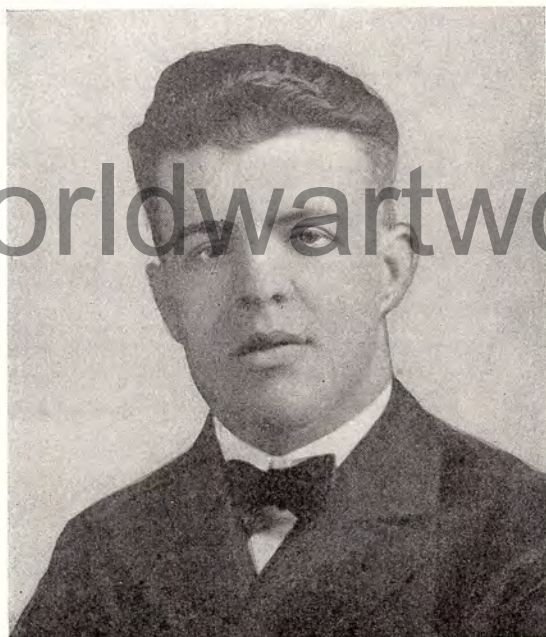
RAMAGE, LAWSON PATERSON  
COMMANDER, USN.

*Born 19 January 1920, Monroe Bridge, Mass.  
Appointed from Vermont. Other Navy awards:  
Navy Cross with one Gold Star, Silver Star  
Medal, Bronze Star Medal.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. *Parche* in a predawn attack on a Japanese convoy, 31 July 1944. Boldly penetrating the screen of a heavily escorted convoy, Commander Ramage launched a perilous surface attack by delivering a crippling stern shot into a freighter and quickly following up with a series of bow and stern torpedoes to sink the leading tanker and damage the second one. Exposed by the light of bursting flares and bravely defiant of terrific shell-fire passing close overhead, he struck again, sinking a transport by two forward reloads. In the mounting fury of fire from the damaged and sinking tanker, he calmly ordered his men below, remaining on the bridge to fight it out with an enemy now disorganized and confused. Swift to act as a fast transport closed in to ram, Commander Ramage daringly swung the stern of the speeding *Parche* as she crossed the bow of the onrushing ship, clearing by less than 50 feet but placing his submarine in a deadly cross-fire from escorts on all sides and with the transport dead ahead. Undaunted, he sent three smashing ‘down-the-throat’ bow shots to stop the target, then scored a killing hit as a climax to 46 minutes of violent action with the *Parche* and her valiant fighting company retiring victorious and unscathed.”





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REEVES, THOMAS JAMES

CHIEF RADIOMAN, USN.

*Born 9 December 1895, Thomaston, Conn. Accredited to Connecticut.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“For distinguished conduct in the line of his profession, extraordinary courage and disregard of his own safety during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. After the mechanized ammunition hoists were put out of action in the U. S. S. *California*, REEVES, on his own initiative, in a burning passageway, assisted in the maintenance of an ammunition supply by hand to the antiaircraft guns until he was overcome by smoke and fire, which resulted in his death.”

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RICKETTS, MILTON ERNEST

LIEUTENANT, USN.

*Born 5 August 1913, Baltimore, Md. Appointed  
from Maryland.*



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“For extraordinary and distinguished gallantry above and beyond the call of duty as Officer-in-Charge of the Engineering Repair Party of the U. S. S. *Yorktown* in action against enemy Japanese forces in the Battle of the Coral Sea on 8 May 1942. During the severe bombing of the *Yorktown* by enemy Japanese forces, an aerial bomb passed through and exploded directly beneath the compartment in which Lieutenant Ricketts’ battle station was located, killing, wounding or stunning all of his men and mortally wounding him. Despite his ebbing strength, Lieutenant Ricketts promptly opened the valve of a near-by fireplug, partially led out the fire hose and directed a heavy stream of water into the fire before dropping dead beside the hose. His courageous action, which undoubtedly prevented the rapid spread of fire to serious proportions, and his unflinching devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





ROAN, CHARLES HOWARD

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMCR.

*Born 16 August 1923, Claude, Tex. Accredited to Texas.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the Second Battalion, Seventh Marines, FIRST Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Peleliu, Palau Islands, 18 September 1944. Shortly after his leader ordered a withdrawal upon discovering that the squad was partly cut off from their company as a result of the rapid advance along an exposed ridge during an aggressive attack on the strongly entrenched enemy, Private First Class Roan and his companions were suddenly engaged in a furious exchange of hand grenades by Japanese forces emplaced in a cave on higher ground and to the rear of the squad. Seeking protection with four other Marines in a depression in the rocky, broken terrain, Private First Class Roan was wounded by an enemy grenade which fell close to their position and, immediately realizing the imminent peril to his comrades when another grenade landed in the midst of the group, unhesitatingly flung himself upon it, covering it with his body and absorbing the full impact of the explosion. By his prompt action and selfless conduct in the face of almost certain death, he saved the lives of four men. His great personal valor reflects the highest credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his comrades.”



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ROOKS, ALBERT HAROLD

CAPTAIN, USN.

Born 29 December 1891, Colton, Wash. Appointed from Washington.



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“For extraordinary heroism, outstanding courage, gallantry in action and distinguished service in the line of his profession, as Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. *Houston* during the period 4 to 27 February 1942, while in action with superior Japanese enemy aerial and surface forces. While proceeding to attack an enemy amphibious expedition, as a unit in a mixed force, *Houston* was heavily attacked by bombers; after evading four attacks, she was heavily hit in a fifth attack, lost 60 killed and had 1 turret wholly disabled. Captain Rooks made his ship again seaworthy and sailed within 3 days to escort an important reinforcing-convoy from Darwin to Koepang, Timor, Netherlands East Indies. While so engaged, another powerful air attack developed which by *Houston's* marked efficiency was fought off without much damage to the convoy. The Commanding General of all forces in the area thereupon canceled the movement and Captain Rooks escorted the convoy back to Darwin. Later, while in a considerable American-British-Dutch force engaged with an overwhelming force of Japanese surface ships, *Houston* with H. M. S. *Exeter* carried the brunt of the battle, and her fire alone heavily damaged one and possibly two heavy cruisers. Although heavily damaged in the actions, Captain Rooks succeeded in disengaging his ship when the flag officer commanding broke off the action and got her safely away from the vicinity, whereas one-half of the cruisers were lost.”

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ROSS, DONALD KIRBY

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, USN.

*Born 8 December 1910, Beverly, Kans. Accredited to Kansas.*

“For distinguished conduct in the line of his profession, extraordinary courage and disregard of his own life during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. When his station in the forward dynamo room of the U. S. S. *Nevada* became almost untenable due to smoke, steam and heat, Lieutenant Commander Ross forced his men to leave that station and performed all the duties himself until blinded and unconscious. Upon being rescued and resuscitated, he returned and secured the forward dynamo room and proceeded to the after dynamo room where he was later again rendered unconscious by exhaustion. Again recovering consciousness he returned to his station where he remained until directed to abandon it.”



ROUH, CARLTON ROBERT

FIRST LIEUTENANT, USMCR.

*Born 11 May 1919, Lindenwold, N. J. Accredited to New Jersey. Other Navy awards: Silver Star Medal.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while attached to the First Battalion, Fifth Marines, FIRST Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on Peleliu Island, Palau Group, 15 September 1944. Before permitting his men to use an enemy dugout as a position for an 81-mm. mortar observation post, First Lieutenant Rouh made a personal reconnaissance of the pillbox and, upon entering, was severely wounded by Japanese rifle fire from within. Emerging from the dugout, he was immediately assisted by two Marines to a less exposed area but, while receiving first aid, was further endangered by an enemy grenade which was thrown into their midst. Quick to act in spite of his weakened condition, he lurched to a crouching position and thrust both men aside, placing his own body between them and the grenade and taking the full blast of the explosion himself. His exceptional spirit of loyalty and self-sacrifice in the face of almost certain death reflects the highest credit upon First Lieutenant Rouh and the United States Naval Service.”





RUHL, DONALD JACK

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMCR.

*Born 2 July 1923, Columbus, Mont. Accredited to Montana.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Rifleman in an Assault Platoon of Company E, Twenty-eighth Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, from 19 to 21 February 1945. Quick to press the advantage after eight Japanese had been driven from a blockhouse on D-day, Private First Class Ruhl single-handedly attacked the group, killing one of the enemy with his bayonet and another by rifle fire in his determined attempt to annihilate the escaping troops. Cool and undaunted as the fury of hostile resistance steadily increased throughout the night, he voluntarily left the shelter of his tank trap early in the morning of D-day plus 1 and moved out under a tremendous volume of mortar and machine-gun fire to rescue a wounded Marine lying in an exposed position approximately 40 yards forward of the line. Half pulling and half carrying the wounded man, he removed him to a defiladed position, called for an assistant and a stretcher and, again running the gantlet of hostile fire, carried the casualty to an aid station some 300 yards distant on the beach. Returning to his platoon, he continued his valiant efforts, volunteering to investigate an apparently abandoned Japanese gun emplacement 75 yards forward of the right flank during consolidation of the front lines, and subsequently occupying the position through the night to prevent the enemy from repossessing the valuable weapon. Pushing forward in the assault against the vast network of fortifications surrounding Mt. Suribachi the following morning, he crawled with his platoon guide to the top of a Japanese bunker to bring fire to bear on enemy troops located on the far side of the bunker. Suddenly a hostile grenade landed between the two Marines. Instantly Private First Class Ruhl called a warning to his fellow Marine and dived on the deadly missile, absorbing the full impact of the shattering explosion in his own body and protecting all within range from the danger of flying fragments although he might easily have dropped from his position on the edge of the bunker to the ground below. An indomitable fighter, Private First Class Ruhl rendered heroic service toward the defeat of a ruthless enemy, and his valor, initiative and unfaltering spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of almost certain death sustain and enhance the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”



SCHONLAND, HERBERT EMERY

COMMANDER, USN.

*Born 7 September 1900, Portland, Maine. Appointed from Maine.*



“**F**or extreme heroism and courage above and beyond the call of duty as Damage Control Officer of the U. S. S. *San Francisco* in action against greatly superior enemy forces in the battle off Savo Island, 12–13 November 1942. In the same violent night engagement in which all of his superior officers were killed or wounded, Lieutenant Commander Schonland was fighting valiantly to free the *San Francisco* of large quantities of water flooding the second deck compartments through numerous shell holes caused by enemy fire. Upon being informed that he was commanding officer, he ascertained that the conning of the ship was being efficiently handled, then directed the officer who had taken over that task to continue while he himself resumed the vitally important work of maintaining the stability of the ship. In water waist deep, he carried on his efforts in darkness illuminated only by hand lanterns until water in flooded compartments had been drained or pumped off and watertight integrity had again been restored to the *San Francisco*. His great personal valor and gallant devotion to duty at great peril to his own life were instrumental in bringing his ship back to port under her own power, saved to fight again in the service of her country.”





SCHWAB, ALBERT EARNEST

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMCR.

*Born 17 July 1920, Washington, D. C. Accredited to Oklahoma.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as a Flame-Thrower Operator in action against enemy Japanese forces on Okinawa Shima in the Rykuyu Islands, 7 May 1945. Quick to take action when his company was pinned down in a valley and suffered resultant heavy casualties under blanketing machine-gun fire emanating from a high ridge to the front, Private First Class Schwab, unable to flank the enemy emplacement because of steep cliffs on either side, advanced up the face of the ridge in bold defiance of the intense barrage and, skillfully directing the fire of his flame-thrower, quickly demolished the hostile gun position, thereby enabling his company to occupy the ridge. Suddenly a second enemy machine gun opened fire, killing and wounding several Marines with its initial bursts. Estimating with split-second decision the tactical difficulties confronting his comrades, Private First Class Schwab elected to continue his one-man assault despite a diminished supply of fuel for his flame-thrower. Cool and indomitable, he moved forward in the face of a direct concentration of hostile fire, relentlessly closed the enemy position and attacked. Although severely wounded by a final vicious blast from the enemy weapon, Private First Class Schwab had succeeded in destroying two highly strategic Japanese gun positions during a critical stage of the operation and, by his dauntless, single-handed efforts, had materially furthered the advance of his company. His aggressive initiative, outstanding valor and professional skill throughout the bitter conflict sustain and enhance the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”



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SCOTT, NORMAN

REAR ADMIRAL, USN.

*Born 10 August 1889, Indianapolis, Ind. Appointed from Indiana.*



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“**F**or extraordinary heroism and conspicuous intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty during action against enemy Japanese forces off Savo Island on the night of 11–12 October and again on the night of 12–13 November 1942. In the earlier action, intercepting a Japanese Task Force intent upon storming our island positions and landing reinforcements at Guadalcanal, Rear Admiral Scott, with courageous skill and superb coordination of the units under his command, destroyed eight hostile vessels and put the others to flight. Again challenged, a month later, by the return of a stubborn and persistent foe, he led his force into a desperate battle against tremendous odds, directing close-range operations against the invading enemy until he himself was killed in the furious bombardment by their superior fire power. On each of these occasions his dauntless initiative, inspiring leadership and judicious foresight in a crisis of grave responsibility contributed decisively to the rout of a powerful invasion fleet and to the consequent frustration of a formidable Japanese offensive. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.”

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SCOTT, ROBERT R.

MACHINIST'S MATE FIRST CLASS, USN.

*Born 13 July 1915, Massillon, Ohio. Accredited to Ohio.*

“**F**or conspicuous devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and complete disregard of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. The compartment, in the U. S. S. *California*, in which the air compressor, to which SCOTT was assigned as his battle station, was flooded as the result of a torpedo hit. The remainder of the personnel evacuated that compartment but SCOTT refused to leave, saying words to the effect ‘This is my station and I will stay and give them air as long as the guns are going’.”



SHOUP, DAVID MONROE

COLONEL, USMC.

*Born 30 December 1904, Covington, Ind. Accredited to Indiana. Other Navy awards: Legion of Merit with one Gold Star.*



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“**F**or conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of all Marine Corps troops in action against enemy Japanese forces on Betio Island, Tarawa Atoll, Gilbert Islands, from 20 to 22 November, 1943. Although severely shocked by an exploding enemy shell soon after landing at the pier, and suffering from a serious, painful leg wound which had become infected, Colonel Shoup fearlessly exposed himself to the terrific and relentless artillery, machine-gun and rifle fire from hostile shore emplacements. Rallying his hesitant troops by his own inspiring heroism, he gallantly led them across the fringing reefs to charge the heavily fortified island and reinforce our hard-pressed, thinly held lines. Upon arrival on shore, he assumed command of all landed troops and, working without rest under constant, withering enemy fire during the next 2 days, conducted smashing attacks against unbelievably strong and fanatically defended Japanese positions despite innumerable obstacles and heavy casualties. By his brilliant leadership, daring tactics and selfless devotion to duty, Colonel Shoup was largely responsible for the final decisive defeat of the enemy, and his indomitable fighting spirit reflects great credit upon the United States Naval Service.”

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SIGLER, FRANKLIN EARL

PRIVATE, USMCR.

*Born 6 November 1924, Little Falls, N. J. Accredited to New Jersey.*

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the Second Battalion, Twenty-sixth Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the seizure of Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands on 14 March, 1945. Voluntarily taking command of his rifle squad when the leader became a casualty, Private Sigler fearlessly led a bold charge against an enemy gun installation which had held up the advance of his company for several days and, reaching the position in advance of the others, assailed the emplacement with hand grenades and personally annihilated the entire crew. As additional Japanese troops opened fire from concealed tunnels and caves above, he quickly scaled the rocks leading to the attacking guns, surprised the enemy with a furious one-man assault and, although severely wounded in the encounter, deliberately crawled back to his squad position where he steadfastly refused evacuation, persistently directing heavy machine-gun and rocket barrages on the Japanese cave entrances. Undaunted by the merciless rain of hostile fire during the intensified action, he gallantly disregarded his own painful wounds to aid casualties, carrying three wounded squad members to safety behind the lines and returning to continue the battle with renewed determination until ordered to retire for medical treatment. Stout-hearted and indomitable in the face of extreme peril, Private Sigler, by his alert initiative, unfaltering leadership and daring tactics in a critical situation, effected the release of his besieged company from enemy fire and contributed essentially to its further advance against a savagely fighting enemy. His superb valor, resolute fortitude and heroic spirit of self-sacrifice throughout reflect the highest credit upon Private Sigler and the United States Naval Service."



SKAGGS, LUTHER, JR.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMC.

*Born 3 March 1923, Henderson, Ky. Accredited  
to Kentucky.*



“**F**or conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as Squad Leader with a Mortar Section of a Rifle Company in the Third Battalion, Third Marines, THIRD Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on the Asan-Adelup Beachhead, Guam, Marianas Islands, 21–22 July 1944. When the section leader became a casualty under a heavy mortar barrage shortly after landing, Private First Class Skaggs promptly assumed command and led the section through intense fire for a distance of 200 yards to a position from which to deliver effective coverage of the assault on a strategic cliff. Valiantly defending this vital position against strong enemy counterattacks during the night, Private First Class Skaggs was critically wounded when a Japanese grenade lodged in his foxhole and exploded, shattering the lower part of one leg. Quick to act, he applied an improvised tourniquet and, while propped up in his foxhole, gallantly returned the enemy's fire with his rifle and hand grenades for a period of 8 hours, later crawling unassisted to the rear to continue the fight until the Japanese had been annihilated. Uncomplaining and calm throughout this critical period, Private First Class Skaggs served as a heroic example of courage and fortitude to other wounded men and, by his courageous leadership and inspiring devotion to duty, upheld the high traditions of the United States Naval Service.”





SMITH, JOHN LUCIAN  
MAJOR, USMC.

*Born 26 December 1914, Lexington, Okla. Accredited to Oklahoma. Other Navy awards: Legion of Merit, Air Medal with four Gold Stars.*

“**F**or conspicuous gallantry and heroic achievement in aerial combat above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of Marine Fighting Squadron TWO HUNDRED TWENTY THREE during operations against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands Area, August-September 1942. Repeatedly risking his life in aggressive and daring attacks, Major Smith led his squadron against a determined force, greatly superior in numbers, personally shooting down 16 Japanese planes between 21 August and 15 September 1942. In spite of the limited combat experience of many of the pilots of this squadron, they achieved the notable record of a total of 83 enemy aircraft destroyed in this period, mainly attributable to the thorough training under Major Smith and to his intrepid and inspiring leadership. His bold tactics and indomitable fighting spirit, and the valiant and zealous fortitude of the men of his command not only rendered the enemy's attacks ineffective and costly to Japan, but contributed to the security of our advance base. His loyal and courageous devotion to duty sustains and enhances the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”



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SORENSEN, RICHARD KEITH

PRIVATE, USMCR.

*Born 28 August 1924, Anoka, Minn. Accredited  
to Minnesota.*



worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with an Assault Battalion, attached to the FOURTH Marine Division, during the battle of Namur Island, Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands, on 1–2 February 1944. Putting up a brave defense against a particularly violent counterattack by the enemy during invasion operations, Private Sorenson and five other Marines occupying a shell-hole were endangered by a Japanese grenade thrown into their midst. Unhesitatingly, and with complete disregard for his own safety, Private Sorenson hurled himself upon the deadly weapon, heroically taking the full impact of the explosion. As a result of his gallant action, he was severely wounded, but the lives of his comrades were saved. His great personal valor and exceptional spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of almost certain death were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





STEIN, TONY

CORPORAL, USMCR.

*Born 30 September 1921, Dayton, Ohio. Accredited to Ohio.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with Company A, First Battalion, Twenty-eighth Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Iwo Jima, in the Volcano Islands, 19 February 1945. The first man of his unit to be on station after hitting the beach in the initial assault, Corporal Stein, armed with a personally improvised aircraft-type weapon, provided rapid covering fire as the remainder of his platoon attempted to move into position. When his comrades were stalled by a concentrated machine-gun and mortar barrage, he gallantly stood upright and exposed himself to the enemy's view, thereby drawing the hostile fire to his own person and enabling him to observe the location of the furiously blazing hostile guns. Determined to neutralize the strategically placed weapons, he boldly charged the enemy pillboxes one by one and succeeded in killing 20 of the enemy during the furious single-handed assault. Cool and courageous under the merciless hail of exploding shells and bullets which fell on all sides, he continued to deliver the fire of his skillfully improvised weapon at a tremendous rate of speed which rapidly exhausted his ammunition. Undaunted, he removed his helmet and shoes to expedite his movements and ran back to the beach for additional ammunition, making a total of eight trips under intense fire and carrying or assisting a wounded man back each time. Despite the unrelenting savagery and confusion of battle, he rendered prompt assistance to his platoon whenever the unit was in position, directing the fire of a half-track against a stubborn pillbox until he had effected the ultimate destruction of the Japanese fortification. Later in the day, although his weapon was twice shot from his hands, he personally covered the withdrawal of his platoon to the company position. Stout-hearted and indomitable, Corporal Stein, by his aggressive initiative, sound judgment and unwavering devotion to duty in the face of terrific odds, contributed materially to the fulfillment of his mission, and his outstanding valor throughout the bitter hours of conflict sustains and enhances the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”



STREET, GEORGE LEVICK III

COMMANDER, USN.

*Born 27 July 1913, Richmond, Va. Accredited to Virginia. Other Navy awards: Navy Cross, Silver Star Medal with one Gold Star.*



“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. *Tirante* during the First War Patrol of that vessel against enemy Japanese surface forces in the Harbor of Quelpart Island, off the Coast of Korea, on 14 April 1945. With the crew at surface battle stations, Commander (then Lieutenant Commander) Street approached the hostile anchorage from the south within 1,200 yards of the coast to complete a reconnoitering circuit of the island. Leaving the 10-fathom curve far behind, he penetrated the mined and shoal-obstructed waters of the restricted harbor despite numerous patrolling vessels and in defiance of five shore-based radar stations and menacing aircraft. Prepared to fight it out on the surface if attacked, Commander Street went into action, sending two torpedoes with deadly accuracy into a large Japanese ammunition ship and exploding the target in a mountainous and blinding glare of white flames. With the *Tirante* instantly spotted by the enemy as she stood out plainly in the flare of light, he ordered the torpedo data computer set up while retiring and fired his last two torpedoes to disintegrate in quick succession the leading frigate and a similar flanking vessel. Clearing the gutted harbor at emergency full-speed-ahead, he slipped undetected along the shore line, diving deep as a pursuing patrol dropped a pattern of depth charges at the point of submergence. His illustrious record of combat achievement during the First War Patrol of the *Tirante* characterizes Commander Street as a daring and skilled leader and reflects the highest credit upon himself, his valiant command and the United States Naval Service.”





SWETT, JAMES ELMS

FIRST LIEUTENANT, USMCR.

*Born 15 June 1920, Seattle, Wash. Accredited to California. Other Navy awards: Distinguished Flying Cross with Gold Star, Air Medal with three Gold Stars.*

“For extraordinary heroism and personal valor above and beyond the call of duty, as Division Leader of Marine Fighting Squadron TWO HUNDRED TWENTY ONE with Marine Aircraft Group TWELVE, First Marine Aircraft Wing, in action against enemy Japanese aerial forces in the Solomon Islands Area, 7 April, 1943. In a daring flight to intercept a wave of 150 Japanese planes, First Lieutenant Swett unhesitatingly hurled his four-plane division into action against a formation of 15 enemy bombers and personally exploded 3 hostile planes in midair with accurate and deadly fire during his dive. Although separated from his division while clearing the heavy concentration of antiaircraft fire, he boldly attacked six enemy bombers, engaged the first four in turn and, unaided, shot down all in flames. Exhausting his ammunition as he closed the fifth Japanese bomber, he relentlessly drove his attack against terrific opposition which partially disabled his engine, shattered the windscreen and slashed his face. In spite of this, he brought his battered plane down with skillful precision in the water off Tulagi without further injury. The superb airmanship and tenacious fighting spirit which enabled First Lieutenant Sweet to destroy seven enemy bombers in a single flight were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”



THOMAS, HERBERT JOSEPH

SERGEANT, USMCR.

*Born 8 February 1918, Columbus, Ohio. Accredited to West Virginia.*



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“**F**or extraordinary heroism and conspicuous gallantry above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the Third Marines, THIRD Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the battle at the Koromokina River, Bougainville Island, Solomon Islands, on 7 November 1943. Although several of his men were struck by enemy bullets as he led his squad through dense jungle undergrowth in the face of severe hostile machine-gun fire, Sergeant Thomas and his group fearlessly pressed forward into the center of the Japanese position and destroyed the crews of two machine guns by accurate rifle fire and grenades. Discovering a third gun more difficult to approach, he carefully placed his men closely around him in strategic positions from which they were to charge after he had thrown a grenade into the emplacement. When the grenade struck vines and fell back into the midst of the group, Sergeant Thomas deliberately flung himself upon it to smother the explosion, valiantly sacrificing his life for his comrades. Inspired by his selfless action, his men unhesitatingly charged the enemy machine gun and, with fierce determination, killed the crew and several other near-by defenders. The splendid initiative and extremely heroic conduct of Sergeant Thomas in carrying out his prompt decision with full knowledge of his fate reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

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THOMASON, CLYDE

SERGEANT, USMCR.

*Born 23 May 1914, Atlanta, Ga. Accredited to Georgia.*

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“**F**or conspicuous heroism and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty during the Marine Raider Expedition against the Japanese-held island of Makin on 17–18 August 1942. Leading the advance element of the assault echelon, Sergeant Thomason disposed his men with keen judgment and discrimination and, by his exemplary leadership and great personal valor, exhorted them to like fearless efforts. On one occasion, he dauntlessly walked up to a house which concealed an enemy Japanese sniper, forced in the door and shot the man before he could resist. Later in the action, while leading an assault on an enemy position, he gallantly gave his life in the service of his country. His courage and loyal devotion to duty in the face of grave peril were in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”

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TIMMERMAN, GRANT FREDERICK

SERGEANT, USMC.

*Born 14 February 1919, Americus, Kans. Accredited to Kansas. Other Navy awards: Bronze Star Medal.*



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“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Tank Commander serving with the Second Battalion, Sixth Marine, SECOND Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on Saipan, Marianas Islands, on 8 July 1944. Advancing with his tank a few yards ahead of the infantry in support of a vigorous attack on hostile positions, Sergeant Timmerman maintained steady fire from his anti-aircraft sky mount machine gun until progress was impeded by a series of enemy trenches and pillboxes. Observing a target of opportunity, he immediately ordered the tank stopped and, mindful of the danger from the muzzle blast as he prepared to open fire with the 75-mm., fearlessly stood up in the exposed turret and ordered the infantry to hit the deck. Quick to act as a grenade, hurled by the Japanese, was about to drop into the open turret hatch, Sergeant Timmerman unhesitatingly blocked the opening with his body holding the grenade against his chest and taking the brunt of the explosion. His exceptional valor and loyalty in saving his men at the cost of his own life reflect the highest credit upon Sergeant Timmerman and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.”

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TOMICH, PETER

CHIEF WATERTENDER, USN.

*Born 3 June 1893, Prolog, Austria. Accredited  
to New Jersey.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“For distinguished conduct in the line of his profession, and extraordinary courage and disregard of his own safety, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor by the Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. Although realizing that the ship was capsizing, as a result of enemy bombing and torpedoing, TOMICH remained at his post in the engineering plant of the U. S. S. *Utah*, until he saw that all boilers were secured and all fireroom personnel had left their stations, and by so doing lost his own life.”

worldwartwoveterans.org



VANDEGRIFT, ALEXANDER ARCHER  
MAJOR GENERAL, USMC.

*Born 13 March 1887, Charlottesville, Va. Appointed from Virginia. Other Navy awards: Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Medal with one Gold Star.*



worldwartwoveterans.org

“For outstanding and heroic accomplishment above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of the FIRST Marine Division in operations against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands during the period, 7 August to 9 December 1942. With the adverse factors of weather, terrain and disease making his task a difficult and hazardous undertaking, and with his command eventually including sea, land and air forces of Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Major General Vandegrift achieved marked success in commanding the initial landings of the United States forces in the Solomon Islands and in their subsequent occupation. His tenacity, courage and resourcefulness prevailed against a strong, determined and experienced enemy, and the gallant fighting spirit of the men under his inspiring leadership enabled them to withstand aerial, land and sea bombardment, to surmount all obstacles and leave a disorganized and ravaged enemy. This dangerous but vital mission, accomplished at the constant risk of his life, resulted in securing a valuable base for further operations of our forces against the enemy, and its successful completion reflects great credit upon Major General Vandegrift, his command and the United States Naval Service.”

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VAN VALKENBURGH, FRANKLIN  
CAPTAIN, USN.

*Born 5 April 1888, Minneapolis, Minn. Appointed from Wisconsin.*

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“For conspicuous devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and complete disregard of his own life, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, T. H., by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. As Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. *Arizona*, Captain Van Valkenburgh gallantly fought his ship until the U. S. S. *Arizona* blew up from magazine explosions and a direct bomb hit on the bridge which resulted in the loss of his life.”

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VAN VOORHIS, BRUCE AVERY

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, USN.

*Born 29 January 1908, Aberdeen, Wash. Appointed from Nevada.*



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“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Squadron Commander of Bombing Squadron ONE HUNDRED TWO and as Plane Commander of a PB4Y-1 Patrol Bomber operating against the enemy on Japanese-held Greenwich Island during the battle of the Solomon Islands, 6 July 1943. Fully aware of the limited chance of surviving an urgent mission, voluntarily undertaken to prevent a surprise Japanese attack against our forces, Lieutenant Commander Van Voorhis took off in total darkness on a perilous 700-mile flight without escort or support. Successful in reaching his objective despite treacherous and varying winds, low visibility and difficult terrain, he fought a lone but relentless battle under fierce antiaircraft fire and overwhelming aerial opposition. Forced lower and lower by pursuing planes, he coolly persisted in his mission of destruction. Abandoning all chance of a safe return he executed six bold, ground-level attacks to demolish the enemy's vital radio station, installations, antiaircraft guns and crews with bombs and machine-gun fire, and to destroy one fighter plane in the air and three on the water. Caught in his own bomb blast, Lieutenant Commander Van Voorhis crashed into the lagoon off the beach, sacrificing himself in a single-handed fight against almost insuperable odds, to make a distinctive contribution to our continued offensive in driving the Japanese from the Solomons and, by his superb daring, courage and resoluteness of purpose, enhanced the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

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WAHLEN, GEORGE EDWARD

PHARMACIST'S MATE SECOND CLASS, USN.

*Born 8 August 1924, Ogden, Utah. Accredited to Utah.*

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the Second Battalion, Twenty-sixth Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on Iwo Jima in the Volcano Group on 3 March 1945. Painfully wounded in the bitter action on 26 February, WAHLEN remained on the battlefield, advancing well forward of the front lines to aid a wounded Marine and carrying him back to safety despite a terrific concentration of fire. Tireless in his ministrations, he consistently disregarded all danger to attend his fighting comrades as they fell under the devastating rain of shrapnel and bullets, and rendered prompt assistance to various elements of his combat group as required. When an adjacent platoon suffered heavy casualties, he defied the continuous pounding of heavy mortars and deadly fire of enemy rifles to care for the wounded, working rapidly in an area swept by constant fire and treating fourteen casualties before returning to his own platoon. Wounded again on 2 March, he gallantly refused evacuation, moving out with his company the following day in a furious assault across 600 yards of open terrain and repeatedly rendering medical aid while exposed to the blasting fury of powerful Japanese guns. Stout-hearted and indomitable, he persevered in his determined efforts as his unit waged fierce battle and, unable to walk after sustaining a third agonizing wound, resolutely crawled 50 yards to administer first aid to still another fallen fighter. By his dauntless fortitude and valor, WAHLEN served as a constant inspiration and contributed vitally to the high morale of his company during critical phases of this strategically important engagement. His heroic spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of overwhelming enemy fire upheld the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."



WALSH, KENNETH AMBROSE

FIRST LIEUTENANT, USMC.

*Born 24 November 1916, Brooklyn, N. Y. Accredited to New York. Other Navy awards: Distinguished Flying Cross with five Gold Stars, Air Medal with 13 Gold Stars.*



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“**F**or extraordinary heroism and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty as a Pilot in Marine Fighting Squadron ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FOUR in aerial combat against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands Area. Determined to thwart the enemy's attempt to bomb Allied ground forces and shipping at Vella Lavella on 15 August 1943, First Lieutenant Walsh repeatedly dived his plane into an enemy formation outnumbering his own division 6 to 1 and, although his plane was hit numerous times, shot down two Japanese dive bombers and one fighter. After developing engine trouble on 30 August during a vital escort mission, First Lieutenant Walsh landed his mechanically disabled plane at Munda, quickly replaced it with another, and proceeded to rejoin his flight over Kahili. Separated from his escort group when he encountered approximately 50 Japanese Zeros, he unhesitatingly attacked, striking with relentless fury in his lone battle against a powerful force. He destroyed four hostile fighters before cannon shellfire forced him to make a dead-stick landing off Vella Lavella where he was later picked up. His valiant leadership and his daring skill as a flier served as a source of confidence and inspiration to his fellow pilots and reflect the highest credit upon the United States Naval Service.”

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WALSH, WILLIAM GARY

GUNNERY SERGEANT, USMCR.

*Born 7 April 1922, Roxbury, Mass. Accredited to Massachusetts.*

“For extraordinary gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Leader of an Assault Platoon, attached to Company G, Third Battalion, Twenty-seventh Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces at Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, on 27 February 1945. With the advance of his company toward Hill 362 disrupted by vicious machine-gun fire from a forward position which guarded the approaches to this key enemy stronghold, Gunnery Sergeant Walsh fearlessly charged at the head of his platoon against the Japanese entrenched on the ridge above him, utterly oblivious to the unrelenting fury of hostile automatic weapons fire and hand grenades employed with fanatic desperation to smash his daring assault. Thrown back by the enemy's savage resistance, he once again led his men in a seemingly impossible attack up the steep, rocky slope, boldly defiant of the annihilating streams of bullets which saturated the area. Despite his own casualty losses and the overwhelming advantage held by the Japanese in superior numbers and dominant position, he gained the ridge's top only to be subjected to an intense barrage of hand grenades thrown by the remaining Japanese staging a suicidal last stand on the reverse slope. When one of the grenades fell in the midst of his surviving men, huddled together in a small trench, Gunnery Sergeant Walsh, in a final valiant act of complete self-sacrifice, instantly threw himself upon the deadly bomb, absorbing with his own body the full and terrific force of the explosion. Through his extraordinary initiative and inspiring valor in the face of almost certain death, he saved his comrades from injury and possible loss of life and enabled his company to seize and hold this vital enemy position. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”



WORLD WAR II

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WARD, JAMES RICHARD

SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, USN.

*Born 10 September 1921, Springfield, Ohio.*

*Accredited to North Carolina.*



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“For conspicuous devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and complete disregard of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. When it was seen that the U. S. S. *Oklahoma* was going to capsize and the order was given to abandon ship, WARD remained in a turret holding a flashlight so the remainder of the turret crew could see to escape, thereby sacrificing his own life.”

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WATSON, WILSON DOUGLAS

PRIVATE USMCR.

*Born 18 February 1921, Tuscumbia, Ala. Accredited to Arkansas.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Automatic Rifleman serving with the Second Battalion, Ninth Marines, THIRD Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, 26 and 27 February 1945. With his squad abruptly halted by intense fire from enemy fortifications in the high rocky ridges and crags commanding the line of advance, Private Watson boldly rushed one pillbox and fired into the embrasure with his weapon, keeping the enemy pinned down single-handedly until he was in a position to hurl in a grenade, and then running to the rear of the emplacement to destroy the retreating Japanese and enable his platoon to take its objective. Again pinned down at the foot of a small hill, he dauntlessly scaled the jagged incline under fierce mortar and machine-gun barrages and, with his assistant BAR man, charged the crest of the hill, firing from his hip. Fighting furiously against Japanese troops attacking with grenades and knee mortars from the reverse slope, he stood fearlessly erect in his exposed position to cover the hostile entrenchments and held the hill under savage fire for 15 minutes, killing 60 Japanese before his ammunition was exhausted and his platoon was able to join him. His courageous initiative and valiant fighting spirit against devastating odds were directly responsible for the continued advance of his platoon, and his inspiring leadership throughout this bitterly fought action reflects the highest credit upon Private Watson and the United States Naval Service.”

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WILLIAMS, HERSHEL WOODROW

CORPORAL, USMCR.

*Born 2 October 1923, Quiet Dell, W. Va. Accredited to West Virginia.*



worldwartwoveterans.org

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Demolition Sergeant serving with the Twenty-first Marines, THIRD Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, 23 February 1945. Quick to volunteer his services when our tanks were maneuvering vainly to open a lane for the infantry through the network of reinforced concrete pillboxes, buried mines and black, volcanic sands, Corporal Williams daringly went forward alone to attempt the reduction of devastating machine-gun fire from the unyielding positions. Covered only by four riflemen, he fought desperately for 4 hours under terrific enemy small-arms fire and repeatedly returned to his own lines to prepare demolition charges and obtain serviced flame throwers, struggling back, frequently to the rear of hostile emplacements, to wipe out one position after another. On one occasion, he daringly mounted a pillbox to insert the nozzle of his flame-thrower through the air vent, killing the occupants and silencing the gun; on another he grimly charged enemy riflemen who attempted to stop him with bayonets and destroyed them with a burst of flame from his weapon. His unyielding determination and extraordinary heroism in the face of ruthless enemy resistance were directly instrumental in neutralizing one of the most fanatically defended Japanese strong points encountered by his regiment and aided vitally in enabling his company to reach its objective. Corporal Williams’s aggressive fighting spirit and valiant devotion to duty throughout this fiercely contested action sustain and enhance the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”

worldwartwoveterans.org





WILLIAMS, JACK

PHARMACIST'S MATE THIRD CLASS, USNR.

*Born 18 October 1924, Harrison, Ark. Accredited to Arkansas.*

worldwartwoveterans.org

“**F**or conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the Third Battalion, Twenty-eighth Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, during the occupation of Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, 3 March 1945. Gallantly going forward of the front lines under intense enemy small-arms fire to assist a Marine wounded in a fierce grenade battle, WILLIAMS dragged the man to a shallow depression and was kneeling, using his own body as a screen from the sustained fire as he administered first aid, when struck in the abdomen and groin three times by hostile rifle fire. Momentarily stunned, he quickly recovered and completed his ministration before applying battle dressings to his own multiple wounds. Unmindful of his own urgent need for medical attention, he remained in the perilous fire-swept area to care for another Marine casualty. Heroically completing his task despite pain and profuse bleeding, he then endeavored to make his way to the rear in search of adequate aid for himself when struck down by a Japanese sniper bullet which caused his collapse. Succumbing later as a result of his self-sacrificing service to others, WILLIAMS, by his courageous determination, unwavering fortitude and valiant performance of duty, served as an inspiring example of heroism, in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

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WILLIS, JOHN HARLAN

PHARMACIST'S MATE FIRST CLASS, USN.

*Born 10 June 1921, Columbia, Tenn. Accredited  
to Tennessee.*



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“**F**or conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Platoon Corpsman serving with the Third Battalion, Twenty-seventh Marines, FIFTH Marine Division, during operations against enemy Japanese forces on Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, 28 February 1945. Constantly imperiled by artillery and mortar fire from strong and mutually supporting pillboxes and caves studding Hill 362 in the enemy's cross-island defenses, WILLIS resolutely administered first aid to the many Marines wounded during the furious close-in fighting until he himself was struck by shrapnel and was ordered back to the battle-aid station. Without waiting for official medical release, he quickly returned to his company and, during a savage hand-to-hand enemy counterattack, daringly advanced to the extreme front lines under mortar and sniper fire to aid a Marine lying wounded in a shell-hole. Completely unmindful of his own danger as the Japanese intensified their attack, WILLIS calmly continued to administer blood plasma to his patient, promptly returning the first hostile grenade which landed in the shell-hole while he was working and hurling back seven more in quick succession before the ninth one exploded in his hand and instantly killed him. By his great personal valor in saving others at the sacrifice of his own life, he inspired his companions, although terrifically outnumbered, to launch a fiercely determined attack and repulse the enemy force. His exceptional fortitude and courage in the performance of duty reflect the highest credit upon WILLIS and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

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WILSON, LOUIS HUGH, JR.

CAPTAIN, USMC.

*Born 11 February 1920, Brandon, Miss. Appointed from Mississippi.*

“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer of a Rifle Company, attached to the Second Battalion, Ninth Marines, THIRD Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces at Fonte Hill, Guam, 25-26 July 1944. Ordered to take that portion of the hill within his zone of action, Major Wilson initiated his attack in midafternoon, pushed up the rugged, open terrain against terrific machine-gun and rifle fire for 300 yards and successfully captured the objective. Promptly assuming command of other disorganized units and motorized equipment in addition to his own company and one reinforcing platoon, he organized his night defenses in the face of continuous hostile fire and, although wounded three times during this 5-hour period, completed his disposition of men and guns before retiring to the company command post for medical attention. Shortly thereafter, when the enemy launched the first of a series of savage counterattacks lasting all night, he voluntarily rejoined his besieged units and repeatedly exposed himself to the merciless hail of shrapnel and bullets, dashing 50 yards into the open on one occasion to rescue a wounded Marine lying helpless beyond the front lines. Fighting fiercely in hand-to-hand encounters, he led his men in furiously waged battle for approximately 10 hours, tenaciously holding his line and repelling the fanatically renewed counterthrusts until he succeeded in crushing the last efforts of the hard-pressed Japanese early the following morning. Then organizing a 17-man patrol, he immediately advanced upon a strategic slope essential to the security of his position and, boldly defying intense mortar, machine-gun and rifle fire which struck down 13 of his men, drove relentlessly forward with the remnants of his patrol to seize the vital ground. By his indomitable leadership, daring combat tactics and valor in the face of overwhelming odds, Major Wilson succeeded in capturing and holding the strategic high ground in his regimental sector, thereby contributing essentially to the success of his regimental mission and to the annihilation of 350 Japanese troops. His inspiring conduct throughout the critical periods of this decisive action sustains and enhances the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.”

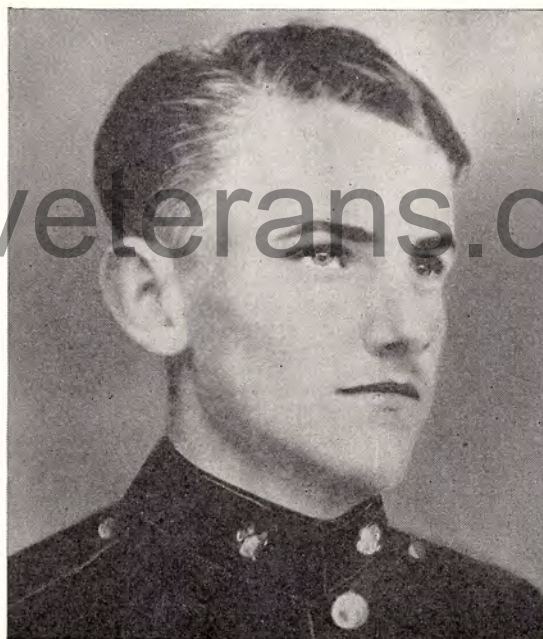


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WILSON, ROBERT LEE

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMC.

*Born 24 May 1921, Centralia, Ill. Accredited to Illinois.*



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“For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the Second Battalion, Sixth Marines, SECOND Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces at Tinian Island, Marianas Group, on 4 August 1944. As one of a group of Marines advancing through heavy underbrush to neutralize isolated points of resistance, Private First Class Wilson daringly preceded his companions toward a pile of rocks where Japanese troops were supposed to be hiding. Fully aware of the danger involved, he was moving forward while the remainder of the squad, armed with automatic rifles, closed together in the rear when an enemy grenade landed in the midst of the group. Quick to act, Private First Class Wilson cried a warning to the men and unhesitatingly threw himself on the grenade, heroically sacrificing his own life that the others might live and fulfill their mission. His exceptional valor, his courageous loyalty and unwavering devotion to duty in the face of grave peril reflect the highest credit upon Private First Class Wilson and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

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WITEK, FRANK PETER

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, USMCR.

*Born 10 December 1921, Derby, Conn. Accredited to Illinois.*

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“**F**or conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the First Battalion, Ninth Marines, THIRD Marine Division, during the Battle of Finegayen at Guam, Marianas, on 3 August 1944. When his rifle platoon was halted by heavy surprise fire from well-camouflaged enemy positions, Private First Class Witek dairingly remained standing to fire a full magazine from his automatic at point-blank range into a depression housing Japanese troops, killing eight of the enemy and enabling the greater part of his platoon to take cover. During his platoon's withdrawal for consolidation of lines, he remained to safeguard a severely wounded comrade, courageously returning the enemy's fire until the arrival of stretcher bearers, and then covering the evacuation by sustained fire as he moved backward toward his own lines. With his platoon again pinned down by a hostile machine gun, Private First Class Witek, on his own initiative, moved forward boldly to the reinforcing tanks and infantry, alternately throwing hand grenades and firing as he advanced to within 5 to 10 yards of the enemy position, and destroying the hostile machine-gun emplacement and an additional eight Japanese before he himself was struck down by an enemy rifleman. His valiant and inspiring action effectively reduced the enemy's fire power, thereby enabling his platoon to attain its objective, and reflects the highest credit upon Private First Class Witek and the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.”

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YOUNG, CASSIN

COMMANDER, USN.

*Born 6 March 1894, Washington, D. C. Appointed from Wisconsin. Other Navy awards: Navy Cross.*



“For distinguished conduct in action, outstanding heroism and utter disregard of his own safety, above and beyond the call of duty, as Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. *Vestal*, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, by enemy Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. Commander Young proceeded to the bridge and later took personal command of the 3-inch antiaircraft gun. When blown overboard by the blast of the forward magazine explosion of the U. S. S. *Arizona*, to which the U. S. S. *Vestal* was moored, he swam back to his ship. The entire forward part of the U. S. S. *Arizona* was a blazing inferno with oil afire on the water between the two ships; as a result of several bomb hits, the U. S. S. *Vestal* was afire in several places, was settling and taking on a list. Despite severe enemy bombing and strafing at the time, and his shocking experience of having been blown overboard, Commander Young, with extreme coolness and calmness, moved his ship to an anchorage distant from the U. S. S. *Arizona*, and subsequently beached the U. S. S. *Vestal* upon determining that such action was required to save his ship.”



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### PART THREE

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE STATUTES AUTHORIZING MEDALS OF HONOR

##### EXTRACT FROM THE ACT TO PROMOTE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY

SECTION 7. *And it is further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, authorized to cause two hundred medals of honor to be prepared with suitable emblematic devices which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities during the present war.

Approved December 21, 1861.

##### EXTRACT FROM THE ACT TO ESTABLISH AND EQUALIZE THE GRADE OF LINE OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

SECTION 10. *And be it further enacted*, That . . . seamen distinguishing themselves in battle or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession may be promoted to forward warrant officers or acting master's mates, as they may best be qualified, upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the flag officer and the Department. Upon such promotion they shall receive a gratuity of one hundred dollars and a medal of honor to be prepared by the Navy Department.

Approved July 16, 1862.

##### EXTRACT FROM THE ACT TO APPOINT CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE NAVY

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That . . . seamen distinguishing themselves in battle or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession may be promoted to forward warrant officer or acting master's mates, as they may be best qualified, upon the recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the flag officer and the Department. Upon such promotion they shall receive a

gratuity of one hundred dollars and a medal of honor to be prepared by the Navy Department.

Approved May 17, 1864.

##### AN ACT For the reward of enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That any enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps who shall have distinguished himself in battle or displayed extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession shall, upon recommendation of his commanding officer, approved by the flag officer and the Secretary of the Navy, receive a gratuity and medal of honor as provided for seamen in section fourteen hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes.

Approved March 3, 1901.

#### PUBLIC RESOLUTION NO. 23

JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing the issue of duplicate medals where the originals have been lost or destroyed.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in any case where the President of the United States has heretofore, under any act or resolution of Congress, caused any medal to be made and presented to any officer or person in the United States on account of distinguished or meritorious services, on a proper showing made by such person to the satisfaction of the President that such medal has been lost or destroyed through no fault of the beneficiary, and that diligent search has been made therefor, the President is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and delivered to such person a duplicate of such medal, the cost of which shall be paid



## LAWS AND POLICIES

out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved April 15, 1904.

EXTRACT FROM "AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVAL SERVICE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES".

The President of the United States is hereby empowered to prepare a suitable medal of honor to be awarded to any officer of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard who shall have distinguished himself in battle or displayed extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession.

Approved March 3, 1915.

PUBLIC—NO. 253—65TH CONGRESS

H. R. 12194

AN ACT To provide for the award of medals of honor, distinguished-service medals, and Navy crosses, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to present, in the name of Congress, a medal of honor to any person who, while in the naval service of the United States, shall, in action involving actual conflict with the enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission of his command or the command to which attached.

Approved February 4, 1919.

PUBLIC LAW 702—77TH CONGRESS

CHAPTER 551—2D SESSION

S. 2456

AN ACT To amend the Act approved February 4, 1919 (40 Stat. 1056), entitled "An Act to provide for the award of medals of honor, distinguished-service medals, and Navy crosses, and for other purposes", so as to change the conditions for the award of medals, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Con-*

## MEDAL OF HONOR

*gress assembled*, That the Act approved February 4, 1919 (40 Stat. 1056), entitled "An Act to provide for the award of medals of honor, distinguished-service medals, and Navy crosses, and for other purposes", is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to present, in the name of Congress, a medal of honor to any person who, while in the naval service of the United States, shall, in action involving actual conflict with the enemy, or in the line of his profession, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission of his command or to the command to which attached: *Provided*, That the design of this medal shall be the same as that adopted pursuant to the Act approved December 21, 1861 (12 Stat. 330).

SECTION 2. That section 1407 of the Revised Statutes (Act of May 17, 1864, ch. 89, sec. 3, 13 Stat. 79, 80); the Act of May 4, 1898, numbered 30 (30 Stat. 741), and the Act of March 3, 1901, chapter 850 (31 Stat. 1099), are hereby repealed.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES WHICH MAY BE CONFERRED UPON RECIPIENTS OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR UNDER CONDITIONS PRESCRIBED

### MEDAL OF HONOR ROLL

AN ACT To establish in the War Department and in the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Army and Navy medal of honor roll," and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there is hereby established in the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Army and Navy medal of honor roll." Upon written application made to the Secretary of the proper department, and subject to the conditions and requirements hereinafter contained, the name of each surviving person who has served in the military or naval service of the United States in any war, who has attained or shall attain the age of sixty-five years, and who has been awarded a medal of honor for having in action involving actual conflict with an enemy distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry or intrepidity, at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of



## LAWS AND POLICIES

duty, and who was honorably discharged from service by muster out, resignation, or otherwise, shall be, by the Secretary of the proper department, entered and recorded on said roll. Applications for entry on said roll shall be made in such form and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the War Department and Navy Department, respectively, and proper blanks and instructions shall be, by the proper Secretary, furnished without charge upon request made by any person claiming the benefits of this Act.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy to carry this Act into effect and to decide whether each applicant, under this Act, in his department is entitled to the benefit of this Act. If the official award of the medal of honor to the applicant, or the official notice to him thereof, shall appear to show that the medal of honor was awarded to the applicant for such an act as is required by the provisions of this Act, it shall be deemed sufficient to entitle the applicant to such special pension without further investigation. Otherwise all official correspondence, orders, reports, recommendations, requests, and other evidence now on file in any public office or department shall be considered. A certificate of service and of the act of heroism, gallantry, bravery, or intrepidity for which the medal of honor was awarded, and of enrollment under this Act, and of the right of the special pensioner to be entitled to and to receive the special pension herein granted, shall be furnished each person whose name shall be so entered on said roll. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall deliver to the Veterans' Administration a certified copy of each of such of said certificates as he may issue, as aforesaid, and the same shall be full and sufficient authority to the Veterans' Administration for the payment by him to the beneficiary named in each such certificate the special pension herein provided for.

SECTION 3. That each such surviving person whose name shall have been entered on said roll in accordance with this act shall be entitled to and

shall receive and be paid by the Veterans' Administration, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, a special pension of \$10 per month for life, payable quarter yearly. The Veterans' Administration shall make all necessary rules and regulations for making payment of such special pensions to the beneficiaries thereof.

Such special pension shall begin on the day that such person shall file his application for enrollment on said roll in the office of the Secretary of War or of the Secretary of the Navy after the passage and approval of this act, and shall continue during the life of the beneficiary.

Such special pension shall not deprive any such special pensioner of any other pension or of any benefit, right, or privilege to which he is or may hereafter be entitled under any existing or subsequent law, but shall be in addition thereto.

The special pension allowed under this act shall not be subject to any attachment, execution, levy, tax, lien, or detention under any process whatever.

SECTION 4. That in case any person has been awarded two or more medals of honor, he shall not be entitled to and shall not receive more than one such special pension.

Rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

Approved April 27, 1916.

### GOVERNMENT AIR TRANSPORTATION FOR MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

The Secretary of Defense has directed that recipients of the Medal of Honor, when properly identified, are authorized to travel as passengers, gratis, in aircraft of the armed service within the continental limits of the United States, on a space-available basis, in recognition of their services to the Nation. Cards of authorization are furnished by the Chief of Naval Personnel to all present and former members of the naval service who are recipients of the Medal of Honor.



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## HONOR LIST BY STATES

### ALABAMA

GRAY, Ross Franklin, Sergeant, USMCR.  
HOUGHTON, Edward J., Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
INGRAM, Osmond K., Gunner's Mate First Class, USN.  
NEW, John Dury, Private First Class, USMC.

### ARIZONA

PRUITT, John Henry, Corporal, USMC.

### ARKANSAS

FRANKS, William J., Seaman, USN.  
GORDON, Nathan Green, Lieutenant, USNR.  
WATSON, Wilson Douglas, Private, USMCR.  
WILLIAMS, Jack, Pharmacist's Mate Third Class, USNR.

### CALIFORNIA

BOYDSTON, Erwin Jay, Private, USMC.  
BROCK, George F., Carpenter's Mate Second Class, USN.  
BURNES, James, Private, USMC.  
CALLAGHAN, Daniel Judson, Rear Admiral, USN.  
CLAUSEY, John J., Chief Gunner's Mate, USN.  
COLEMAN, John, Private, USMC.  
COVINGTON, Jessie Whitfield, Ship's Cook Third Class, USN.  
DAHLGREN, John Olof, Corporal, USMC.  
FINN, John William, Lieutenant, USN.  
FISHER, Frederick Thomas, Gunner's Mate First Class, USN.  
GARY, Donald Arthur, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, USN.  
GONSALVES, Harold, Private First Class, USMCR.  
HANSEN, Hans A., Seaman, USN.  
HEISCH, Henry William, Private, USMC.  
HENRECHON, George Francis, Machinist's Mate Second Class, USN.  
HULBERT, Henry Lewis, Private, USMC.  
ITRICH, Franz Anton, Chief Carpenter's Mate, USN.  
JONES, Herbert Charpiot, Ensign, USNR.  
McALLISTER, Samuel, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
McNALLY, Michael Joseph, Sergeant, USMC.  
MOORE, Albert, Private, USMC.  
ORNDOFF, Harry Westley, Private, USMC.

PHARRIS, Jackson Charles, Lieutenant, USN.  
PHILLIPS, Reuben Jasper, Corporal, USMC.  
SILVA, France, Private, USMC.  
SMITH, Eugene P., Chief Watertender, USN.  
STOLTENBERG, Andrew V., Gunner's Mate Second Class, USN.  
SWETT, James Elms, First Lieutenant, USMCR.  
WESTERMARK, Axel, Seaman, USN.  
WILLIAMS, Louis, Captain of Top, USN.  
WOODS, Samuel, Seaman, USN.  
ZION, William, Private, USMC.

### COLORADO

McCANDLESS, Bruce, Commander, USN.  
UPTON, Frank Monroe, Quartermaster, USN.

### CONNECTICUT

CRANDALL, Orson L., Chief Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
HARDING, Thomas, Captain of Forecastle, USN.  
HILL, Frank, Private, USMC.  
MANNING, Henry J., Quartermaster, USN.  
PECK, Oscar E., Second Class Boy, USN.  
REEVES, Thomas J., Chief Radioman, USN.  
ROSE, George, Seaman, USN.  
RYAN, Richard, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
TALBOT, Ralph, Second Lieutenant, USMC.

### DELAWARE

CHADWICK, Leonard, Apprentice First Class, USN.  
HAND, Alexander, Quartermaster, USN.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BADDERS, William, Chief Machinist's Mate, USN.  
BADGER, Oscar Charles, Ensign, USN.  
BAUSELL, Lewis Kenneth, Corporal, USMC.  
BEHNKE, Heinrich, Seaman First Class, USN.  
BERKELEY, Randolph Carter, Major, USMC.  
COURTS, George McCall, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, USN.  
HARRINGTON, David, First Class Fireman, USN.  
HAYDEN, John, Apprentice, USN.  
KEEFER, Philip B., Coppersmith, USN.  
LIPSCOMB, Harry, Watertender, USN.  
McDONALD, James Harper, Chief Metalsmith, USN.  
MILLER, Andrew, Sergeant, USMC.



## HONOR LIST BY STATES

## MEDAL OF HONOR

MURPHY, John Alphonsus, Drummer, USMC.  
PORTER, David Dixon, Colonel, USMC.  
RUSH, John, First Class Fireman, USN.  
STEWART, Peter, Gunnery Sergeant, USMC.  
SUTTON, Clarence Edwin, Sergeant, USMC.  
WAINWRIGHT, Richard, Jr., Lieutenant, USN.

### FLORIDA

CORRY, William Merrill, Jr., Lieutenant Commander, USN.  
McCAMPBELL, David, Commander, USN.  
McTUREOUS, Robert Miller, Jr., Private, USMC.  
ORMSBEE, Francis Edward, Jr., Chief Machinist's Mate, USN.

### GEORGIA

DYESS, Aquilla James, Lieutenant Colonel, USMCR.  
ELROD, Henry Talmage, Captain, USMC.  
LELAND, George W., Gunner's Mate, USN.  
THOMASON, Clyde, Sergeant, USMCR.

### ILLINOIS

ASTEN, Charles, Quarter Gunner, USN.  
BAILEY, Kenneth D., Major, USMC.  
BIGELOW, Elmer Charles, Watertender First Class, USNR.  
CATHERWOOD, John, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
COURTNEY, Henry C., Seaman, USN.  
CROMWELL, John Philip, Captain, USN.  
CRONAN, Willie, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
DOW, Henry, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
DUNLAP, Robert Hugo, Captain, USMCR.  
FARDY, John Peter, Corporal, USMC.  
FLUCKEY, Eugene Bennett, Commander, USN.  
GRBITCH, Rade, Seaman, USN.  
HELMS, John Henry, Sergeant, USMC.  
HOLYOKE, William E., Boatswain's Mate First Class, USN.  
HULL, James L., Fireman First Class, USN.  
HYLAND, John, Seaman, USN.  
IZAC, Edouard Victor Michael, Lieutenant, USN.  
KELLY, John Joseph, Private, USMC.  
LEIMS, John Harold, Second Lieutenant, USMCR.  
LESTER, Fred Faulkner, Hospital Apprentice First Class, USNR.  
McCARTHY, Joseph Jeremiah, Captain, USMCR.

McCORMICK, Michael, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
MEYER, William, Carpenter's Mate, USN.  
MOLLOY, Hugh, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
MULLIN, Hugh P., Seaman, USN.  
OSBORNE, Weedon E., Lieutenant, Junior Grade, Dental Corps, USN.  
OZBOURN, Joseph William, Private, USMCR.  
ROBERTS, Charles Church, Machinist's Mate First Class, USN.  
ROBINSON, Robert Guy, Gunnery Sergeant, USMC.  
SCHILT, Christian Frank, First Lieutenant, USMC.  
UPHAM, Oscar J., Private, USMC.  
WILLIAMS, Ernest Calvin, First Lieutenant, USMC.  
WILSON, Robert Lee, Private First Class, USMC.  
WITEK, Frank Peter, Private First Class, USMCR.

### INDIANA

ANTRIM, Richard Nott, Commander, USN.  
BEARSS, Hiram Iddings, Colonel, USMC.  
BUCHANAN, Allen, Lieutenant Commander, USN.  
CAMPBELL, William, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
DITZENBACK, John, Quartermaster, USN.  
HILL, Frank E., Ship's Cook First Class, USN.  
INGRAM, Jonas Howard, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, USN.  
SCOTT, Norman, Rear Admiral, USN.  
SHOUP, David Monroe, Colonel, USMC.

### IOWA

DEIGNAN, Osborn, Coxswain, USN.  
FITZ, Joseph, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
FLETCHER, Frank Friday, Rear Admiral, USN.  
FLETCHER, Frank Jack, Lieutenant, USN.  
PIERCE, Francis J., Pharmacist's Mate First Class, USN.

### KANSAS

FOSTER, Paul Frederick, Ensign, USN.  
FRANKS, William J., Seaman, USN.  
ROSS, Donald Kirby, Lieutenant Commander, USN.  
TIMMERMAN, Grant Frederick, Sergeant, USMC.

### KENTUCKY

BOERS, Edward William, Seaman, USN.  
BUSH, Richard Earl, Corporal, USMCR.



## HONOR LIST BY STATES

CLARY, Edward Alvin, Watertender, USN.  
HOLT, George, Quarter Gunner, USN.  
PHELPS, Wesley, Private, USMCR.  
SKAGGS, Luther, Jr., Private First Class, USMC.

### LOUISIANA

DE BLANC, Jefferson Joseph, Captain, USMCR.  
GILMORE, Howard Walter, Commander, USN.  
OSBORNE, John, Seaman, USN.  
RYAN, Thomas John, Ensign, USN.  
WEISBOGEL, Albert, Captain of the Mizzen Top, USN.  
WILKINSON, Theodore Stark, Ensign, USN.  
WILLIAMS, John, Captain of Maintop, USN.

### MAINE

ANGLING, John, Cabin Boy, USN.  
BIBBER, Charles J., Gunner's Mate, USN.  
BICKFORD, John F., Captain of Top, USN.  
BOWMAN, Edward R., Quartermaster, USN.  
DAVIS, Samuel W., Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
DUNCAN, Adam, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
DUNN, William, Quartermaster, USN.  
FARLEY, William, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
FOSS, Herbert Louis, Seaman, USN.  
FRISBEE, John B., Gunner's Mate, USN.  
GIDDINGS, Charles, Seaman, USN.  
HAYDEN, Cyrus, Carpenter, USN.  
KENDRICK, Thomas, Coxswain, USN.  
MACK, John, Seaman, USN.  
McCULLOCK, Adam, Seaman, USN.  
McLEOD, James, Captain of Foretop, USN.  
POOLE, William B., Quartermaster, USN.  
RICE, Charles, Coal Heaver, USN.  
ROBINSON, John, Captain of the Hold, USN.  
SCHONLAND, Herbert Emery, Commander, USN.  
SMITH, Charles H., Coxswain, USN.  
STERLING, James E., Coal Heaver, USN.  
TAYLOR, Thomas, Coxswain, USN.  
TRIPP, Othniel, Chief Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
VERNEY, James W., Chief Quartermaster, USN.  
WILLIAMS, Anthony, Sailmaker's Mate, USN.

### MARYLAND

ANDREWS, John, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
BROWN, John, Captain of Afterguard, USN.  
BROWN, William H., Landsman, USN.

CHATHAM, John Purnell, Gunner's Mate Second Class, USN.

CONNOR, Thomas, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
DIGGINS, Bartholomew, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
HAMMANN, Charles Hazeltine, Ensign, USNRF.  
HAYDEN, Joseph B., Quartermaster, USN.  
JARRETT, Berrie H., Seaman, USN.  
JOHANSON, John P., Seaman, USN.  
JONES, Thomas, Coxswain, USN.  
LAKIN, Daniel, Seaman, USN.  
MAGEE, John W., Fireman Second Class, USN.  
McDONNELL, Edward Orrick, Ensign, USN.  
MORTON, Charles W., Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
PRESTON, Arthur Murray, Lieutenant, USNR.  
RICKETTS, Milton Ernest, Lieutenant, USN.  
RINGOLD, Edward, Coxswain, USN.  
SHUTES, Henry, Captain of Forecastle, USN.  
SWEARER, Benjamin, Seaman, USN.  
TALLENTINE, James, Quarter Gunner, USN.  
TRUETT, Alexander H., Coxswain, USN.  
WRIGHT, William, Yeoman, USN.

### MASSACHUSETTS

ADAMS, John Mapes, Sergeant, USMC.  
ADRIANCE, Harry Chapman, Corporal, USMC.  
ATKINSON, Thomas E., Yeoman, USN.  
BARNUM, James, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
BAZAAR, Philip, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
BOND, William, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
BRADLEY, Alexander, Landsman, USN.  
BRENNAN, Christopher, Seaman, USN.  
CADDY, William Robert, Private First Class, USMCR.  
CAMPBELL, Daniel, Private, USMC.  
CARR, William Louis, Private, USMC.  
CHANDLER, James B., Coxswain, USN.  
CONNOLLY, Michael, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
COONEY, James, Private, USMC.  
CRAMEN, Thomas, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
DEMPSEY, John, Seaman, USN.  
DENEFF, Michael, Captain of Top, USN.  
DENNIS, Richard, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
DORAN, John J., Boatswain's Mate Second Class, USN.  
ENRIGHT, John, Landsman, USN.  
FORSTERER, Bruno Albert, Sergeant, USMC.  
GILE, Frank S., Landsman, USN.  
GILL, Freeman, Gunner's Mate First Class, USN.  
GISBURNE, Edward A., Electrician Third Class, USN.



## HONOR LIST BY STATES

GRADY, John, Lieutenant, USN.  
 GRIFFITHS, John, Captain of Forecastle, USN.  
 GRISWOLD, Luke M., Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 HAMILTON, Thomas W., Quartermaster, USN.  
 HANDRAN, John, Seaman, USN.  
 HANSON, Robert Murray, First Lieutenant, USMCR.  
 HARCOURT, Thomas, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 HARRINGTON, Daniel, Landsman, USN.  
 HARRISON, George H., Seaman, USN.  
 HART, William, Machinist First Class, USN.  
 HILL, Walter Newell, Captain, USMC.  
 HORTON, James, Gunner's Mate, USN.  
 HORTON, James, Captain of Top, USN.  
 HORTON, Lewis A., Seaman, USN.  
 HOWARD, Peter, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 HUNT, Martin, Private, USMC.  
 JAMES, John H., Captain of Top, USN.  
 JULIAN, Joseph Rodolph, Platoon Sergeant, USMCR.  
 KEARNEY, Michael, Private, USMC.  
 KELLY, Francis, Watertender, USN.  
 KENNA, Barnett, Quartermaster, USN.  
 KERSEY, Thomas, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 KYLE, Patrick J., Landsman, USN.  
 LAFHEY, Bartlett, Seaman, USN.  
 LOGAN, Hugh, Captain of Afterguard, USN.  
 LYLE, Alexander Gordon, Lieutenant Commander, Dental Corps, USN.  
 LYONS, Thomas, Seaman, USN.  
 MACKENZIE, John, Chief Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 MADDIN, Edward, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 McDONALD, John, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 McFARLAND, John, Captain of Forecastle, USN.  
 MIHALOWSKI, John, Torpedoman's Mate First Class, USN.  
 MILLER, Harry Herbert, Seaman, USN.  
 MILLER, James, Quartermaster, USN.  
 MILLER, Willard, Seaman, USN.  
 MOORE, William, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 MULLER, Frederick, Mate, USN.  
 NEWLAND, William, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 NUGENT, Christopher, Orderly Sergeant, USMC.  
 O'BRIEN, Oliver, Coxswain, USN.  
 O'CALLAHAN, Joseph Timothy, Commander, USNR.  
 OLSEN, Anton, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 PILE, Richard, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 POPE, Everett Parker, Captain, USMC.

## MEDAL OF HONOR

POWER, John Vincent, First Lieutenant, USMCR.  
 PRANCE, George, Captain of Maintop, USN.  
 PRENDERGAST, Thomas Francis, Corporal, USMC.  
 PRESTON, John, Landsman, USN.  
 PROVINCE, George, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 REGAN, Jeremiah, Quartermaster, USN.  
 RILLEY, John Phillip, Landsman, USN.  
 ROUNTRY, John, First Class Fireman, USN.  
 RYAN, Francis T., Coxswain, USN.  
 SADLER, William, Captain of Top, USN.  
 SAUNDERS, James, Quartermaster, USN.  
 SAVAGE, Auzella, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 SCANNELL, David John, Private, USMC.  
 SCOTT, Joseph Francis, Private, USMC.  
 SEACH, William, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 SMITH, John, Captain of Forecastle, USN.  
 STACY, William B., Seaman, USN.  
 STANLEY, William A., Shell Man, USN.  
 STEVENS, Daniel D., Quartermaster, USN.  
 STICKNEY, Herman Osman, Commander, USN.  
 SULLIVAN, Edward, Private, USMC.  
 SULLIVAN, James F., Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 SWANSON, John, Seaman, USN.  
 SWEENEY, William, Landsman Engineers' Force, USN.  
 TALBOTT, William, Captain of Forecastle, USN.  
 THIELBERG, Henry, Seaman, USN.  
 TROY, William, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 WALSH, William Gary, Gunnery Sergeant, USMCR.  
 WILLEY, Charles H., Machinist, USN.  
 WILLIAMS, Augustus, Seaman, USN.  
 WILLIS, George, Coxswain, USN.

## MICHIGAN

CANNON, George Ham, First Lieutenant, USMC.  
 CRONIN, Cornelius, Chief Quartermaster, USN.  
 FLAHERTY, Francis C., Ensign, USNR.  
 GLOWIN, Joseph Anthony, Corporal, USMC.  
 HAMMERBERG, Owen Francis Patrick, Boatswain's Mate Second Class, USN.  
 SMITH, Albert Joseph, Private, USMC.  
 ZUIDERVELD, William, Hospital Apprentice First Class, USN.

## MINNESOTA

CATLIN, Albertus Wright, Major, USMC.  
 COURTNEY, Henry Alexius, Jr., Major, USMCR.  
 CUKELA, Louis, Sergeant, USMC.



## HONOR LIST BY STATES

DYER, Jesse Farley, Captain, USMC.  
FLEMING, Richard E., Captain, USMCR.  
HAUGE, Louis James, Jr., Corporal, USMCR.  
KRAUS, Richard Edward, Private First Class, USMC.  
LA BELLE, James Dennis, Private First Class, USMCR.  
NELSON, Oscar Frederick, Machinist's Mate First Class, USN.  
RUD, George William, Chief Machinist's Mate, USN.  
SORENSEN, Richard Keith, Private, USMCR.

### MISSISSIPPI

BROWN, Wilson, Landsman, USN.  
GARY, Donald Arthur, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, USN.  
MADISON, James Jonas, Lieutenant Commander, USNRF.  
WILSON, Louis Hugh, Jr., Captain, USMC.

### MISSOURI

BALCH, John Henry, Pharmacist's Mate First Class, USN.  
BUTTON, William Robert, Corporal, USMC.  
CARY, Robert Webster, Lieutenant Commander, USN.  
COLE, Darrell Samuel, Sergeant, USMCR.  
DAVID, Albert LeRoy, Lieutenant, Junior Grade, USN.  
DURNEY, Austin J., Blacksmith, USN.  
FUQUA, Samuel Glenn, Captain, USN.  
GAIENNIE, Louis Rene, Private, USMC.  
HANNEKEN, Herman Henry, Second Lieutenant, USMC.  
HOLTZ, August, Chief Watertender, USN.  
MARTIN, William, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
McGUIRE, Fred Henry, Hospital Apprentice, USN.  
O'HARE, Edward Henry, Lieutenant, USN.  
PHILLIPS, George, Private, USMCR.  
TOWNSEND, Julius Curtis, Lieutenant, USN.

### MONTANA

RUHL, Donald Jack, Private First Class, USMCR.

### NEBRASKA

BAUER, Harold William, Lieutenant Colonel, USMC.  
EHLE, John Walter, Fireman First Class, USN.  
GRAVES, Ora, Seaman, USN.  
HANSEN, Dale Merlin, Private, USMCR.

PARLE, John Joseph, Ensign, USNR.  
SCHMIDT, Otto Diller, Seaman, USN.  
VOLZ, Jacob, Carpenter's Mate, USN.

### NEVADA

VAN VOORHIS, Bruce Avery, Lieutenant Commander, USN.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

ANDERSON, Robert, Quartermaster, USN.  
FOY, Charles H., Signal Quartermaster, USN.  
FRANKLIN, Frederick, Quartermaster, USN.  
GEORGE, Daniel G., Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
HAM, Mark G., Carpenter's Mate, USN.  
HAWKINS, Charles, Seaman, USN.  
JONES, John, Landsman, USN.  
MELVILLE, Charles, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
O'KANE, Richard Hetherington, Commander, USN.  
SMITH, William, Quartermaster, USN.  
TODD, Samuel, Quartermaster, USN.  
WEST, Walter Scott, Private, USMC.

### NEW JERSEY

BASILONE, John, Sergeant, USMC.  
BEHNE, Frederick, Fireman First Class, USN.  
BLUME, Robert, Seaman, USN.  
BREEMAN, George, Seaman, USN.  
CHOLISTER, George Robert, Boatswain's Mate First Class, USN.  
COONEY, Thomas C., Chief Machinist, USN.  
DAVIS, John, Quarter Gunner, USN.  
EILERS, Henry A., Gunner's Mate, USN.  
FRYER, Eli Thompson, Captain, USMC.  
HAMBERGER, William F., Chief Carpenter's Mate, USN.  
HARVEY, Harry, Sergeant, USMC.  
KANE, Thomas, Captain of the Hold, USN.  
MAGER, George Frederick, Apprentice First Class, USN.  
PARKER, Alexander, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
PETERSEN, Carl Emil, Chief Machinist, USN.  
PFEIFER, Louis Fred, Private, USMC.  
PRESTON, Herbert Irving, Private, USMC.  
ROUH, Carlton Robert, First Lieutenant, USMCR.  
SHIVERS, John, Private, USMC.  
SIEGEL, John Otto, Boatswain's Mate Second Class, USN.  
SIGLER, Franklin Earl, Private, USMCR.



## HONOR LIST BY STATES

## MEDAL OF HONOR

SWEENEY, Robert, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 TEYTAND, August P., Quartermaster Third Class, USN.  
 TOMICH, Peter, Chief Watertender, USN.  
 TOMLIN, Andrew J., Corporal, USMC.  
 VAN ETTEN, Hudson, Seaman, USN.  
 WEEKS, Charles H., Captain of Foretop, USN.  
 WHITFIELD, Daniel, Quartermaster, USN.  
 YOUNG, Edward B., Coxswain, USN.

### NEW MEXICO

BONNYMAN, Alexander, Jr., First Lieutenant, USMCR.

### NEW YORK

AHERN, William, Watertender, USN.  
 ALLEN, Edward, Boatswain's Mate First Class, USN.  
 ANDERSON, William, Coxswain, USN.  
 APPLETON, Edwin Nelson, Corporal, USMC.  
 AUER, John F., Ordinary Seaman Apprentice, USN.  
 AVERY, James, Seaman, USN.  
 BARTER, Gurdon H., Landsman, USN.  
 BASS, David L., Seaman, USN.  
 BATES, Richard, Seaman, USN.  
 BELL, George, Captain of the Afterguard, USN.  
 BENNETT, Floyd, Machinist, USN.  
 BENNETT, James H., Chief Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 BETHAM, Asa, Coxswain, USN.  
 BJORKMAN, Ernest H., Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 BLAGEEN, William, Ship's Cook, USN.  
 BRADLEY, Amos, Landsman, USN.  
 BRADLEY, Charles, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 BRADY, George F., Chief Gunner's Mate, USN.  
 BREEN, John, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 BROWN, James, Quartermaster, USN.  
 BROWN, John, Captain of Forecastle, USN.  
 BROWN, Robert, Captain of Top, USN.  
 BROWNELL, William P., Coxswain, USN.  
 BUCKLEY, Howard Major, Private, USMC.  
 BURKE, Thomas, Seaman, USN.  
 BURNS, John M., Seaman, USN.  
 BURTON, Albert, Seaman, USN.  
 BYRNES, James, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 CAHEY, Thomas, Seaman, USN.  
 CANN, Tedford H., Seaman, USN.  
 CAREY, James, Seaman, USN.  
 CASSIDY, Michael, Landsman, USN.

CAVANAUGH, Thomas, Fireman First Class, USN.  
 CHANDRON, August, Seaman Apprentice Second Class, USN.  
 CHAPUT, Louis G., Landsman, USN.  
 CLAUSEN, Claus Kristian, Coxswain, USN.  
 COLEBERT, Patrick, Coxswain, USN.  
 CONLAN, Dennis, Seaman, USN.  
 COOPER, John, Coxswain, USN.  
 CORAHORGI, Demetri, Fireman First Class, USN.  
 CORCORAN, Thomas E., Landsman, USN.  
 COREY, William, Landsman, USN.  
 COSTELLO, John, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 COTTON, Peter, Coxswain, USN.  
 CREELMAN, William J., Landsman, USN.  
 CREGAN, George Cox, Coxswain, USN.  
 DALY, Daniel, Gunnery Sergeant, USMC.  
 DECKER, Percy A., Boatswain's Mate Second Class, USN.  
 DENHAM, Austin, Seaman, USN.  
 DENSMORE, William, Chief Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 DONNELLY, John, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 DOUGHERTY, Patrick, Landsman, USN.  
 DUNPHY, Richard D., Coal Heaver, USN.  
 EGLIT, John, Seaman, USN.  
 ENGLISH, Thomas, Signal Quartermaster, USN.  
 ERICKSON, John P., Captain of Forecastle, USN.  
 ERICKSON, Nick, Coxswain, USN.  
 EVERETTS, John, Gunner's Mate First Class, USN.  
 FARRELL, Edward, Quartermaster, USN.  
 FIELD, Oscar Wadsworth, Private, USMC.  
 FITZGERALD, John, Private, USMC.  
 FLANNAGAN, John, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 FLOOD, Thomas, Boy, USN.  
 FORBECK, Andrew P., Seaman, USN.  
 FOWLER, Christopher, Quartermaster, USN.  
 FRANKLIN, Joseph John, Private, USMC.  
 GALBRAITH, Robert, Apprentice First Class, USN.  
 GARDNER, William, Seaman, USN.  
 GARRISON, James R., Coal Heaver, USN.  
 GIBBONS, Michael, Oiler, USN.  
 GOWAN, William H., Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 GRAHAM, Robert, Landsman, USN.  
 HALFORD, William, Coxswain, USN.  
 HALLING, Luovi, Boatswain's Mate First Class, USN.



## HONOR LIST BY STATES

HALSTEAD, William, Coxswain, USN.  
 HAMILTON, Hugh, Coxswain, USN.  
 HARLEY, Bernard, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 HARRIS, John, Captain of Forecastle, USN.  
 HARTIGAN, Charles Conway, Lieutenant, USN.  
 HILL, William L., Captain of Top, USN.  
 HINNEGAN, William, Fireman Second Class, USN.  
 HOBAN, Thomas, Coxswain, USN.  
 HOBSON, Richmond Pearson, formerly Naval Constructor, USN.  
 HOWARD, Martin, Landsman, USN.  
 HUDSON, Michael, Sergeant, USMC.  
 HUGHES, John Arthur, Captain, USMC.  
 HUSE, Henry McClaren Pinckney, Captain, USN.  
 HUSKEY, Michael, Fireman, USN.  
 HUTCHINS, Carlton Barmore, Lieutenant, USN.  
 IRLAM, Joseph, Seaman, USN.  
 IRVING, John, Coxswain, USN.  
 IRVING, Thomas, Coxswain, USN.  
 IRWIN, Nicholas, Seaman, USN.  
 JACOBSON, Douglas Thomas, Private First Class, USMCR.  
 JANSON, Ernest August, Gunnery Sergeant, USMC.  
 JOHANSSON, Johan J., Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 JOHNSON, Henry, Seaman, USN.  
 JOHNSON, William, Cooper, USN.  
 JONES, Andrew, Chief Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 JONES, John E., Quartermaster, USN.  
 JORDAN, Robert, Coxswain, USN.  
 KATES, Thomas Wilbur, Private, USMC.  
 KENYON, Charles, Fireman, USN.  
 KING, Hugh, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 KING, John, Chief Watertender, USN.  
 KING, Robert H., Landsman, USN.  
 KINNAIRD, Samuel W., Landsman, USN.  
 KOCÁK, Matej, Sergeant, USMC.  
 KRAUSE, Ernest, Coxswain, USN.  
 KUCHNEISTER, Hermann William, Private, USMC.  
 LAKIN, Thomas, Seaman, USN.  
 LANN, John S., Landsman, USN.  
 LEE, James H., Seaman, USN.  
 LEJEUNE, Emile, Seaman, USN.  
 LEONARD, Joseph, Private, USMC.  
 LLOYD, John W., Coxswain, USN.  
 LOW, George, Seaman, USN.  
 LUCY, John, Second Class Boy, USN.  
 MACHON, James, Boy, USN.  
 MACK, Alexander, Captain of Top, USN.  
 MACKIE, John F., Corporal, USMC.  
 MADDEN, William, Coal Heaver, USN.  
 MARTIN, William, Seaman, USN.  
 McCARD, Robert Howard, Gunnery Sergeant, USMC.  
 McCARTON, John, Ship's Printer, USN.  
 McCLELLAND, Matthew, Fireman First Class, USN.  
 McCLOY, John, Chief Boatswain, USN.  
 McGOWAN, John, Quartermaster, USN.  
 McINTOSH, James, Captain of Top, USN.  
 McKENZIE, Alexander, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 McKNIGHT, William, Coxswain, USN.  
 McNAMARA, Michael, Private, USMC.  
 MILLIKEN, Daniel S., Quarter Gunner, USN.  
 MILLMORE, John, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 MILLS, Charles, Seaman, USN.  
 MITCHELL, Thomas, Landsman, USN.  
 MOORE, Charles, Landsman, USN.  
 MOORE, Francis, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 MORGAN, James H., Captain of Top, USN.  
 MORRIS, John, Corporal, USMC.  
 MORRISON, John G., Coxswain, USN.  
 MORSE, William, Seaman, USN.  
 MURPHY, John Edward, Coxswain, USN.  
 MURPHY, Patrick, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 MURRAY, William H., Private, USMC.  
 NAYLOR, David, Landsman, USN.  
 NIBBE, John H., Quartermaster, USN.  
 NICHOLS, William, Quartermaster, USN.  
 NOIL, Joseph B., Seaman, USN.  
 NORDSIEK, Charles Luers, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 NORDSTROM, Isidor, Chief Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 NORRIS, J. W., Landsman, USN.  
 OAKLEY, William, Gunner's Mate Second Class, USN.  
 O'CONNELL, Thomas, Coal Heaver, USN.  
 O'DONOGHUE, Timothy, Seaman, USN.  
 OHMSEN, August, Master-at-Arms, USN.  
 OSEPINS, Christian, Seaman, USN.  
 OVIATT, Miles M., Corporal, USMC.  
 OWENS, Michael, Private, USMC.  
 PARKS, George, Captain of Forecastle, USN.  
 PEASE, Joachim, Seaman, USN.  
 PERRY, Thomas, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 PETERSON, Alfred, Seaman, USN.  
 PHILLIPS, George F., Machinist First Class, USN.



## HONOR LIST BY STATES

PHINNEY, William, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 POWERS, John James, Lieutenant, USN.  
 PRICE, Edward, Coxswain, USN.  
 PYNE, George, Seaman, USN.  
 QUICK, Joseph, Coxswain, USN.  
 READ, Charles, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 REGAN, Patrick, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 REID, Patrick, Chief Watertender, USN.  
 RICHARDS, Louis, Quartermaster, USN.  
 ROANTREE, James S., Sergeant, USMC.  
 ROBINSON, Alexander, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 ROBINSON, Charles, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 ROBINSON, Thomas, Captain of Afterguard, USN.  
 ROGERS, Samuel F., Quartermaster, USN.  
 RUSSELL, Henry P., Landsman, USN.  
 RUSSELL, John, Seaman, USN.  
 SCHEPKE, Charles S., Gunner's Mate First Class, USN.  
 SCHNEPEL, Fred Jurgen, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 SCHUTT, George, Coxswain, USN.  
 SEANOR, James, Master-at-Arms, USN.  
 SHANAHAN, Patrick, Chief Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 SHARP, Hendrick, Seaman, USN.  
 SHERIDAN, James, Quartermaster, USN.  
 SHIPMAN, William, Coxswain, USN.  
 SIMKINS, Lebbeus, Coxswain, USN.  
 SIMPSON, Henry, Fireman First Class, USN.  
 SMITH, Edwin, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 SMITH, James, Landsman, USN.  
 SMITH, James, Seaman, USN.  
 SMITH, James, Captain of Forecastle, USN.  
 SMITH, John, Seaman, USN.  
 SMITH, John, Second Captain of Top, USN.  
 SMITH, Oloff, Coxswain, USN.  
 SMITH, Thomas, Seaman, USN.  
 SMITH, Walter B., Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 SMITH, Wilhelm, Gunner's Mate First Class, USN.  
 SMITH, Willard M., Corporal, USMC.  
 SPICER, William, Gunner's Mate First Class, USN.  
 SPROWLE, David, Orderly Sergeant, USMC.  
 STANTON, Thomas, Chief Machinist's Mate, USN.  
 STOKES, John, Chief Master-at-Arms, USN.  
 STOUT, Richard, Landsman, USN.  
 SULLIVAN, James, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 SULLIVAN, John, Seaman, USN.  
 SULLIVAN, Timothy, Coxswain, USN.

## MEDAL OF HONOR

SUMMERS, Robert, Chief Quartermaster, USN.  
 SUNDQUIST, Gustav A., Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 SWATTON, Edward, Seaman, USN.  
 TAYLOR, George, Armorer, USN.  
 THOMASS, Karl, Coxswain, USN.  
 THORSEN, William George, Coxswain, USN.  
 TRIPLETT, Samuel, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 TROY, Jeremiah, Chief Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 VADAS, Albert, Seaman, USN.  
 WAGG, Maurice, Coxswain, USN.  
 WALKER, Edward Alexander, Sergeant, USMC.  
 WALSH, Kenneth Ambrose, First Lieutenant, USMC.  
 WARD, James, Quarter Gunner, USN.  
 WARREN, David, Coxswain, USN.  
 WEBSTER, Henry S., Landsman, USN.  
 WEISSEL, Adam, Ship's Cook, USN.  
 WELLS, William, Quartermaster, USN.  
 WESTA, Karl, Chief Machinists's Mate, USN.  
 WILCOX, Franklin L., Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 WILKE, Julius A. R., Boatswain's Mate First Class, USN.  
 WILKES, Henry, Landsman, USN.  
 WILLIAMS, Frank, Seaman, USN.  
 WILLIAMS, Robert, Signal Quartermaster, USN.  
 WILSON, August, Boilermaker, USN.  
 WOON, John, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 WORAM, Charles B., Seaman, USN.  
 WRIGHT, Edward, Quartermaster, USN.  
 YOUNG, William, Boatswain's Mate, USN.

### NORTH CAROLINA

ANDERSON, Edwin A., Captain, USN.  
 BARROW, David D., Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
 HALYBURTON, William David, Jr., Pharmacist's Mate Second Class, USN.  
 HERRING, Rufus G., Lieutenant, USNR.  
 JOHNSTON, Rufus Zenas, Lieutenant, USN.  
 LUCAS, Jacklyn Harrell, Private First Class, USMCR.  
 PARKER, Pomeroy, Private, USMC.  
 STATON, Adolphus, Lieutenant, USN.  
 STODDARD, James, Seaman, USN.  
 WARD, James Richard, Seaman First Class, USN.

### NORTH DAKOTA

BRADLEY, Willis Winter, Jr., Commander, USN.  
 CARTER, Joseph E., Blacksmith, USN.  
 GURKE, Henry, Private First Class, USMC.



## HONOR LIST BY STATES

### OHIO

BARTON, Thomas C., Seaman, USN.  
BEASLEY, Harry C., Seaman, USN.  
BERRY, Charles Joseph, Corporal, USMC.  
BUTTS, George, Gunner's Mate, USN.  
DORMAN, John, Seaman, USN.  
EPPERSON, Harold Glenn, Private First Class, USMCR.  
FOSTER, William Adelbert, Private First Class, USMCR.  
HALEY, James, Captain of Forecastle, USN.  
HANFORD, Burke, Machinist First Class, USN.  
HARNER, Joseph Gabriel, Boatswain's Mate Second Class, USN.  
JARDINE, Alexander, Fireman First Class, USN.  
KIDD, Isaac Campbell, Rear Admiral, USN.  
MARTIN, Harry Linn, First Lieutenant, USMCR.  
MASON, Leonard Foster, Private First Class, USMC.  
McGUNIGAL, Patrick, Shipfitter First Class, USN.  
McHUGH, Martin, Seaman, USN.  
OSTERMANN, Edward Albert, First Lieutenant, USMC.  
READ, Charles A., Coxswain, USN.  
REID, George Croghan, Major, USMC.  
SCOTT, Robert R., Machinist's Mate First Class, USN.  
SHEPARD, Louis C., Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
STEIN, Tony, Corporal, USMCR.  
STUPKA, Laddie, Fireman First Class, USN.  
WILLIAMS, Jay, Coxswain, USN.  
WOOD, Robert B., Coxswain, USN.

### OKLAHOMA

EVANS, Ernest Edwin, Commander, USN.  
McCOOL, Richard Miles, Jr., Lieutenant, USN.  
SCHWAB, Albert Earnest, Private First Class, USMCR.  
SMITH, John Lucian, Major, USMC.

### OREGON

JACKSON, Arthur J., Private First Class, USMC.

### PENNSYLVANIA

BALDWIN, Charles, Coal Heaver, USN.  
BARRETT, Edward, Second Class Fireman, USN.  
BINDER, Richard, Sergeant, USMC.  
BISHOP, Charles Francis, Quartermaster Second Class, USN.

BOONE, Joel Thompson, Lieutenant (Medical Corps), USN.  
BRAZELL, John, Quartermaster, USN.  
BRUTSCHE, Henry, Landsman, USN.  
BUCHANAN, David M., Apprentice, USN.  
BUTLER, Smedley Darlington, Major, USMC.  
CAMPBELL, Albert Ralph, Private, USMC.  
CLIFFORD, Robert T., Master-at-Arms, USN.  
CONNOR, William C., Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
CRAWFORD, Alexander, Fireman, USN.  
CRILLEY, Frank William, Chief Gunner's Mate, USN.  
CRIPPS, Thomas, Quartermaster, USN.  
CROUSE, William Adolphus, Watertender, USN.  
CUTTER, George W., Landsman, USN.  
DAMATO, Anthony Peter, Corporal, USMC.  
DEAKIN, Charles, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
DEMPSTER, John, Coxswain, USN.  
DENIG, J. Henry, Sergeant, USMC.  
DOOLEN, William, Coal Heaver, USN.  
DOUGHERTY, James, Private, USMC.  
DREXLER, Henry Clay, Ensign, USN.  
DRUSTRUP, Gunner Niels, Lieutenant, USN.  
DU MOULIN, Frank, Apprentice, USN.  
DUNCAN, James K. L., Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
EDWARDS, Walter Atlee, Lieutenant Commander, USN.  
FISHER, Harry, Private, USMC.  
FOLEY, Alexander Joseph, Sergeant, USMC.  
FRANCIS, Charles Robert, Private, USMC.  
FRY, Isaac N., Orderly Sergeant, USMC.  
GAUGHAN, Philip, Sergeant, USMC.  
GIRANDY, Alphonse, Seaman, USN.  
GRACE, H. Patrick, Chief Quartermaster, USN.  
GROSS, Samuel, Private, USMC.  
HAFFEE, Edmund, Quarter Gunner, USN.  
HAMILTON, Richard, Coal Heaver, USN.  
HAYES, John, Coxswain, USN.  
HILL, Edwin Joseph, Chief Boatswain, USN.  
HORTON, William Charlie, Private, USMC.  
HUBER, William Russel, Machinist's Mate, USN.  
IAMS, Ross Lindsey, Sergeant, USMC.  
JOHNSEN, Hans, Chief Machinist, USN.  
JOHNSON, John, Seaman, USN.  
JOHNSON, Peter, Fireman First Class, USN.  
JONES, William, Captain of Top, USN.  
KILLACKEY, Joseph, Landsman, USN.  
LAVERTY, John, Fireman, USN.  
LAWSON, John, Landsman, USN.  
LEAR, Nicholas, Quartermaster, USN.



## HONOR LIST BY STATES

LEON, Pierre, Captain of Forecastle, USN.  
 LEVERY, William, Apprentice First Class, USN.  
 LLOYD, Benjamin, Coal Heaver, USN.  
 LOWRY, George Maus, Ensign, USN.  
 MACNEAL, Harry Lewis, Private, USMC.  
 MAHONEY, George, Fireman First Class, USN.  
 MARTIN, Edward S., Quartermaster, USN.  
 MARTIN, James, Sergeant, USMC.  
 MATHIAS, Clarence Edward, Private, USMC.  
 MATTHEWS, Joseph, Captain of Top, USN.  
 McWILLIAMS, George W., Landsman, USN.  
 MILLER, Hugh, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 MITCHELL, Joseph, Gunner's Mate First Class, USN.  
 MOORE, George, Seaman, USN.  
 O'NEAL, John, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 ORTEGA, John, Seaman, USN.  
 PAIGE, Mitchell, Platoon Sergeant, USMC.  
 PETERS, Alexander, Boatswain's Mate First Class, USN.  
 PETTY, Orlando Henderson, Lieutenant, Medical Corps, USNRF.  
 PURVIS, Hugh, Private, USMC.  
 QUICK, John Henry, Sergeant, USMC.  
 RANNAHAN, John, Corporal, USMC.  
 RUSH, William Rees, Captain, USN.  
 SAPP, Isaac, Seaman Engineers' Force, USN.  
 SCHMIDT, Oscar, Jr., Chief Gunner's Mate, USN.  
 SEMPLE, Robert, Chief Gunner, USN.  
 SINNETT, Lawrence C., Seaman, USN.  
 SNYDER, William E., Chief Electrician, USN.  
 STEWART, James A., Corporal, USMC.  
 SUNDQUIST, Axel, Chief Carpenter's Mate, USN.  
 TAYLOR, William G., Captain of Forecastle, USN.  
 THAYER, James, Ship's Corporal, USN.  
 THOMPSON, Henry A., Private, USMC.  
 THORNTON, Michael, Seaman, USN.  
 TROUT, James M., Second Class Fireman, USN.  
 VANTINE, Joseph E., First Class Fireman, USN.  
 VAUGHN, Pinkerton R., Sergeant, USMC.  
 WHITE, Joseph, Coxswain, USN.  
 WILLIAMS, Henry, Carpenter's Mate, USN.  
 WILLIAMS, John, Seaman, USN.  
 WILLIAMS, Peter, Seaman, USN.  
 WILLIAMS, William, Landsman, USN.  
 WILLIS, Richard, Coxswain, USN.

### RHODE ISLAND

BRADLEY, George, Chief Gunner, USN.  
 EADIE, Thomas, Chief Gunner's Mate, USN.

## MEDAL OF HONOR

EDWARDS, John, Captain of Top, USN.  
 GILLICK, Matthew, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
 HAYES, Thomas, Coxswain, USN.  
 MOORE, Philip, Seaman, USN.  
 READ, George E., Seaman, USN.  
 WALSH, Michael, Chief Machinist, USN.

### SOUTH CAROLINA

ELLIOTT, Middleton Stuart, Surgeon, USN.  
 FLOYD, Edward, Boilermaker, USN.  
 OWENS, Robert Allen, Sergeant, USMC.  
 SULLIVAN, Daniel Augustus Joseph, Ensign, USNRF.  
 TRUESDELL, Donald LeRoy, Corporal, USMC.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

FOSS, Joseph Jacob, Captain, USMCR.

### TENNESSEE

BONNEY, Robert Earl, Chief Watertender, USN.  
 HARRISON, Bolden Reush, Seaman, USN.  
 KINSER, Elbert Luther, Sergeant, USMCR.  
 WILLIS, John Harland, Pharmacist's Mate First Class, USN.

### TEXAS

BORDELON, William James, Staff Sergeant, USMC.  
 BULKELEY, John Duncan, Lieutenant Commander, USN.  
 DEALEY, Samuel David, Commander, USN.  
 HARRELL, William George, Sergeant, USMC.  
 HARRISON, William Kelly, Commander, USN.  
 HAWKINS, William Dean, First Lieutenant, USMCR.  
 HAYDEN, David E., Hospital Apprentice First Class, USN.  
 HUTCHINS, Johnnie David, Seaman First Class, USNRF.  
 LUMMUS, Jack, First Lieutenant, USMCR.  
 ROAN, Charles Howard, Private First Class, USMCR.  
 WHEELER, George Howard, Shipfitter First Class, USN.

### UTAH

BENNION, Mervyn Sharp, Captain, USN.  
 HALL, William E., Lieutenant, Junior Grade, USNRF.  
 WAHLEN, George Edward, Pharmacist's Mate Second Class, USN.



## HONOR LIST BY STATES

### VERMONT

BLAIR, Robert M., Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
BREAULT, Henry, Torpedoman Second Class, USN.  
BRESNAHAN, Patrick Francis, Watertender, USN.  
EDSON, Merritt Austin, Colonel, USMC.  
RAMAGE, Lawson Paterson, Commander, USN.

### VIRGINIA

ATKINS, Daniel, Ship's Cook First Class, USN.  
BRIGHT, George Washington, Coal Passer, USN.  
BYRD, Richard Evelyn, Commander, USN.  
GARVIN, William, Captain of Forecastle, USN.  
HICKMAN, John, Fireman Second Class, USN.  
JORDAN, Thomas, Quartermaster, USN.  
LANGHORNE, Cary DeVall, Surgeon, USN.  
LANNON, James Patrick, Lieutenant, USN.  
MEREDITH, James, Private, USMC.  
MIFFLIN, James, Engineer's Cook, USN.  
MONTGOMERY, Robert William, Captain of Afterguard, USN.  
NEIL, John, Quarter Gunner, USN.  
NEVILLE, Wendell Cushing, Lieutenant Colonel, USMC.  
O'CONNER, James F., Landsman Engineers' Force, USN.  
PENN, Robert, Fireman First Class, USN.  
ROBERTS, James, Seaman, USN.  
SHACKLETTE, William Sidney, Hospital Steward, USN.  
SMITH, Frank Elmer, Oiler, USN.  
SMITH, Thomas, Seaman, USN.  
STREET, George Levick, III, Commander, USN.  
TAYLOR, Richard H., Quartermaster, USN.  
TORGERSON, Martin T., Gunner's Mate Third Class, USN.  
UPSHUR, William Peterkin, Captain, USMC.

VANDEGRIFT, Alexander Archer, Major General, USMC.  
VOLZ, Robert, Seaman, USN.

### WASHINGTON

ANDERSON, Richard Beatty, Private First Class, USMC.  
BOYINGTON, Gregory, Major, USMCR.  
BUSH, Robert Eugene, Hospital Apprentice First Class, USNR.  
FADDEN, Harry D., Coxswain, USN.  
GALER, Robert Edward, Major, USMC.  
KEPPLER, Reinhardt John, Boatswain's Mate First Class, USN.  
MUNRO, Douglas Albert, Signalman First Class, USCG.  
ROOKS, Albert Harold, Captain, USN.  
WINANS, Roswell, First Sergeant, USMC.

### WEST VIRGINIA

COX, Robert Edward, Chief Gunner's Mate, USN.  
FRAZER, Hugh Carroll, Ensign, USN.  
JONES, Claud Ashton, Commander, USN.  
NICKERSON, Henry Nehemiah, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
THOMAS, Herbert Joseph, Sergeant, USMCR.  
WILLIAMS, Hershel Woodrow, Corporal, USMCR.

### WISCONSIN

AGERHOLM, Harold Christ, Private First Class, USMCR.  
DE SOMER, Abraham, Chief Turret Captain, USN.  
PETERSON, Oscar Verner, Chief Watertender, USN.  
VAN VALKENBURGH, Franklin, Captain, USN.  
YOUNG, Cassin, Commander, USN.  
YOUNG, Frank Albert, Private, USMC.





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# HONOR LIST OF FOREIGN BORN

## AUSTRALIA

BELPITT, W. H., Captain of the Afterguard, USN.

## AUSTRIA

CUKELA, Louis, Sergeant, USMC.  
FITZ, Joseph, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
GRBITCH, Rade, Seaman, USN.  
KOCÁK, Matej, Sergeant, USMC.  
TOMICH, Peter, Chief Watertender, USN.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

VADAS, Albert, Seaman, USN.

## BERMUDA

SMITH, John, Seaman, USN.

## BOHEMIA

LUKES, William F., Landsman, USN.

## CANADA

CAMPBELL, Daniel, Private, USMC.  
CHAPUT, Louis G., Landsman, USN.  
EVERETTS, John, Gunner's Mate First Class, USN.  
FITZPATRICK, THOMAS, Coxswain, USN.  
GRADY, John, Lieutenant, USN.  
LOW, George, Seaman, USN.  
McINTOSH, James, Captain of Top, USN.  
MUNRO, Douglas Albert, Signalman First Class, USCG.  
RUSSELL, Henry P., Landsman, USN.  
SHIVERS, John, Private, USMC.  
SWEENEY, Robert, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
WILLIAMS, Henry, Carpenter's Mate, USN.

## CHILE

BAZAAR, Philip, Ordinary Seaman, USN.

## CUBA

ROBINSON, John, Captain of the Hold, USN.

## DENMARK

BENSON, James, Seaman, USN.  
BROWN, John, Captain of the Afterguard, USN.  
CLAUSEN, Claus Kristian, Coxswain, USN.

DRUSTRUP, Gunner Niels, Lieutenant, USN.  
IRWIN, Nicholas, Seaman, USN.  
MILLER, James, Quartermaster, USN.  
MULLER, Frederick, Mate, USN.

## ENGLAND

BLAGEEN, William, Ship's Cook, USN.  
BURTON, Albert, Seaman, USN.  
CARTER, Joseph E., Blacksmith, USN.  
DENHAM, Austin, Seaman, USN.  
DONNELLY, John, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
ELMORE, Walter, Landsman, USN.  
ERICKSON, John P., Captain of Forecastle, USN.  
FISHER, Frederick Thomas, Gunner's Mate First Class, USN.  
GRAHAM, Robert, Landsman, USN.  
HULBERT, Henry Lewis, Private, USMC.  
IRLAM, Joseph, Seaman, USN.  
IRVING, Thomas, Coxswain, USN.  
JOHNSON, Peter, Fireman First Class, USN.  
KENNA, Barnett, Quartermaster, USN.  
LLOYD, Benjamin, Coal Heaver, USN.  
MACHON, James, Boy, USN.  
MADDEN, William, Coal Heaver, USN.  
MORIN, William H., Boatswain's Mate Second Class, USN.  
NORRIS, J. W., Landsman, USN.  
OAKLEY, William, Gunner's Mate Second Class, USN.  
PYNE, George, Seaman, USN.  
ROBERTS, James, Seaman, USN.  
ROBINSON, Alexander, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
SEACH, William, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
SIMPSON, Henry, Fireman First Class, USN.  
SMITH, Thomas, Seaman, USN.  
SPICER, William, Gunner's Mate First Class, USN.  
TALLENTINE, James, Quarter Gunner, USN.  
THOMPSON, Henry A., Private, USMC.  
WAGG, Maurice, Coxswain, USN.  
WILLIS, Richard, Coxswain, USN.  
WOON, John, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
WRIGHT, William, Yeoman, USN.

## FINLAND

EGLIT, John, Seaman, USN.  
ERICKSON, Nick, Coxswain, USN.  
WESTERMARK, Axel, Seaman, USN.



## HONOR LIST OF FOREIGN BORN

### FRANCE

CHANDRON, August, Seaman Apprentice Second Class, USN.

HOWARD, Peter, Boatswain's Mate, USN.

LEJEUNE, Emile, Seaman, USN.

PRANCE, George, Captain of Maintop, USN.

### GERMANY

BEHNE, Frederick, Fireman First Class, USN.

BEHNKE, Heinrich, Seaman First Class, USN.

FORSTERER, Bruno Albert, Sergeant, USMC.

HANSEN, Hans A., Seaman, USN.

HEISCH, Henry William, Private, USMC.

HENRICKSON, Henry, Seaman, USN.

ITRICH, Franz Anton, Chief Carpenter's Mate, USN.

KLEIN, Robert, Chief Carpenter's Mate, USN.

KRAMER, Franz, Seaman, USN.

KRAUSE, Ernest, Coxswain, USN.

KUCHNEISTER, Hermann William, Private, USMC.

MEYER, William, Carpenter's Mate, USN.

MILLER, Andrew, Sergeant, USMC.

MORSE, William, Seaman, USN.

NIBBE, John H., Quartermaster, USN.

OHMSEN, August, Master-at-Arms, USN.

PETERSEN, Carl Emil, Chief Machinist, USN.

SMITH, Wilhelm, Gunner's Mate First Class, USN.

THIELBERG, Henry, Seaman, USN.

THOMASS, Karl, Coxswain, USN.

THORSEN, William George, Coxswain, USN.

WEISSEL, Adam, Ship's Cook, USN.

WELLS, William, Quartermaster, USN.

WILKE, Julius A. R., Boatswain's Mate First Class, USN.

WILLIAMS, Frank, Seaman, USN.

WILSON, August, Boilermaker, USN.

### GREECE

CORAHORGI, Demetri, Fireman First Class, USN.

### HOLLAND

ALLEN, Edward, Boatswain's Mate First Class, USN.

FASSEUR, Isaac L., Ordinary Seaman, USN.

MACK, Alexander, Captain of Top, USN.

OSEPINS, Christian, Seaman, USN.

## MEDAL OF HONOR

### INDIA

HANSON, Robert Murray, First Lieutenant, USMCR.

### IRELAND

AHERN, William, Watertender, USN.

ANDERSON, Robert, Quartermaster, USN.

BASS, David L., Seaman, USN.

BRADY, George F., Chief Gunner's Mate, USN.

BRENNAN, Christopher, Seaman, USN.

BURKE, Thomas, Seaman, USN.

BYRNES, James, Boatswain's Mate, USN.

CAHEY, Thomas, Seaman, USN.

CAREY, James, Seaman, USN.

CASSIDY, Michael, Landsman, USN.

CAVANAUGH, Thomas, Fireman First Class, USN.

COLBERT, Patrick, Coxswain, USN.

COLEMAN, John, Private, USMC.

CONNOR, Thomas, Ordinary Seaman, USN.

COONEY, James, Private, USMC.

COOPER, John, Coxswain, USN.

CRAMEN, Thomas, Boatswain's Mate, USN.

DEMPSEY, John, Seaman, USN.

DOOLEN, William, Coal Heaver, USN.

DOUGHERTY, James, Private, USMC.

DOUGHERTY, Patrick, Landsman, USN.

DUNPHY, Richard D., Coal Heaver, USN.

FITZGERALD, John, Private, USMC.

FLANNAGAN, John, Boatswain's Mate, USN.

FLOOD, Thomas, Boy, USN.

FLOYD, Edward, Boilermaker, USN.

GARDNER, William, Seaman, USN.

GAUGHAN, Philip, Sergeant, USMC.

GIBBONS, Michael, Oiler, USNR.

GRACE, H. Patrick, Chief Quartermaster, USN.

HALEY, James, Captain of Forecastle, USN.

HARRINGTON, Daniel, Landsman, USN.

HINNEGAN, William, Fireman Second Class, USN.

HOWARD, Martin, Landsman, USN.

HUDSON, Michael, Sergeant, USMC.

HUNT, Martin, Private, USMC.

HYLAND, John, Seaman, USN.

JONES, Andrew, Chief Boatswain's Mate, USN.

KEARNEY, Michael, Private, USMC.

KILLACKY, Joseph, Landsman, USN.

KING, Hugh, Ordinary Seaman, USN.

KING, John, Chief Watertender, USN.

KYLE, Patrick J., Landsman, USN.



## HONOR LIST OF FOREIGN BORN

LAFHEY, Bartlett, Seaman, USN.  
LAVERY, John, First Class Fireman, USN.  
LOGAN, Hugh, Captain of Afterguard, USN.  
MARTIN, Edward S., Quartermaster, USN.  
MARTIN, James, Sergeant, USMC.  
MARTIN, William, Seaman, USN.  
MAXWELL, John, Fireman Second Class, USN.  
McALLISTER, Samuel, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
McCORMICK, Michael, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
McGOWAN, John, Quartermaster, USN.  
McNAMARA, Michael, Private, USMC.  
MONTAGUE, Daniel, Chief Master-at-Arms, USN.  
MONTGOMERY, Robert William, Captain of Afterguard, USN.  
MOORE, Charles, Landsman, USN.  
MORTON, Charles W., Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
MURPHY, John Edward, Coxswain, USN.  
MURPHY, Patrick, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
NUGENT, Christopher, Orderly Sergeant, USMC.  
O'CONNELL, Thomas, Coal Heaver, USN.  
O'NEAL, John, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
PRENDERGAST, Thomas Francis, Corporal, USMC.  
PRESTON, John, Landsman, USN.  
RANNAHAN, John, Corporal, USMC.  
REGAN, Patrick, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
REID, Patrick, Chief Watertender, USN.  
ROANTREE, James S., Sergeant, USMC.  
SCHUTT, George, Coxswain, USN.  
SHANAHAN, Patrick, Chief Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
SMITH, Thomas, Seaman, USN.  
SMITH, William, Quartermaster, USN.  
STANTON, Thomas, Chief Machinist's Mate, USN.  
SULLIVAN, Edward, Private, USMC.  
SULLIVAN, Timothy, Coxswain, USN.  
THAYER, James, Ship's Corporal, USN.  
THORNTON, Michael, Seaman, USN.  
WILLIAMS, William, Landsman, USN.

### JAMAICA

DAVIS, John, Ordinary Seaman, USN.

### MALTA

MATTHEWS, Joseph, Captain of Top, USN.  
WILLIAMS, Antonio, Seaman, USN.

## NEWFOUNDLAND

KERSEY, Thomas, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
MADDIN, Edward, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
MOORE, Philip, Seaman, USN.  
NEIL, John, Quarter Gunner, USN.

## NORWAY

BROWN, Robert, Captain of Top, USN.  
JOHANNESSEN, Johannes J., Chief Watertender, USN.  
JOHNSEN, Hans, Chief Machinist, USN.  
JOHNSON, Henry, Seaman, USN.  
MONSSEN, Mons, Chief Gunner's Mate, USN.  
NELSON, Lauritz, Sailmaker's Mate, USN.  
OLSEN, Anton, Ordinary Seaman, USN.  
PHINNEY, William, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
ROBINSON, Thomas, Captain of Afterguard, USN.  
STOLTENBERG, Andrew V., Gunner's Mate Second Class, USN.  
TORGERSON, Martin T., Gunner's Mate Third Class, USN.  
WESTA, Karl, Chief Machinist's Mate, USN.  
WILLIAMS, Augustus, Seaman, USN.  
WILLIAMS, Louis, Captain of Top, USN.  
WILLIAMS, Peter, Seaman, USN.

## NOVA SCOTIA

ASTEN, Charles, Quarter Gunner, USN.  
COONEY, Thomas C., Chief Machinist, USN.  
MILLER, Harry Herbert, Seaman, USN.  
MILLER, Willard, Seaman, USN.  
NOIL, Joseph B., Seaman, USN.  
PELHAM, William, Landsmen, USN.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

DAVIS, George Fleming, Commander, USN.  
TRINIDAD, Telesforo, Fireman Second Class, USN.

## PRUSSIA

MARTIN, William, Boatswain's Mate, USN.  
SUMMERS, Robert, Chief Quartermaster, USN.

## RUSSIA

PETERS, Alexander, Boatswain's Mate First Class, USN.  
RICE, Charles, Coal Heaver, USN.  
SUNDQUIST, Axel, Chief Carpenter's Mate, USN.  
TURVELIN, Alexander, Seaman, USN.



## HONOR LIST OF FOREIGN BORN

### SANDWICH ISLANDS

SMITH, James, Seaman, USN.

### SCOTLAND

AVERY, James, Seaman, USN.

BROWN, John, Captain of Forecastle, USN.

DEMPSTER, John, Coxswain, USN.

DOW, Henry, Boatswain's Mate, USN.

EADIE, Thomas, Chief Gunner's Mate, USN.

HAMILTON, Thomas W., Quartermaster, USN.

HARRIS, John, Captain of Forecastle, USN.

HAWKINS, Charles, Seaman, USN.

JARDINE, Alexander, Fireman First Class, USN.

MCDONALD, James Harper, Chief Metalsmith, USN.

MCDONALD, John, Boatswain's Mate, USN.

McKENZIE, Alexander, Boatswain's Mate, USN.

McLEOD, James, Captain of Foretop, USN.

ROBINSON, Charles, Boatswain's Mate, USN.

STEWART, Peter, Gunnery Sergeant, USMC.

WALKER, Edward Alexander, Sergeant, USMC.

WARREN, David, Coxswain, USN.

### SPAIN

ORTEGA, John, Seaman, USN.

SHARP, Hendrick, Seaman, USN.

## MEDAL OF HONOR

### SWEDEN

ANDERSON, William, Coxswain, USN.

BJORKMAN, Ernest H., Ordinary Seaman, USN.

DAHLGREN, John Olof, Corporal, USMC.

HALLING, Luovi, Boatswain's Mate First Class, USN.

JOHANSON, John P., Seaman, USN.

JOHANSSON, Johan J., Ordinary Seaman, USN.

NORDSTROM, Isidor, Chief Boatswain's Mate, USN.

PETERSON, Alfred, Seaman, USN.

READ, Charles A., Coxswain, USN.

SMITH, Oloff, Coxswain, USN.

SUNDQUIST, Gustav A., Ordinary Seaman, USN.

SWANSON, John, Seaman, USN.

### WALES

BATES, Richard, Seaman, USN.

GRIFFITHS, John, Captain of Forecastle, USN.

### WEST INDIES

GIRANDY, Alphonse, Seaman, USN.

JOHNSON, William, Cooper, USN.

PILE, Richard, Ordinary Seaman, USN.

TEYTAND, August P., Quartermaster Third Class, USN.





## AWARDS MADE BY SPECIAL LEGISLATION

BENNETT, Floyd, Machinist, USN.

BYRD, Richard Evelyn, Commander, USN.

CHOLISTER, George Robert, Boatswain's Mate  
First Class, USN.

DREXLER, Henry Clay, Ensign, USN.

HOBSON, Richmond Pearson, formerly Naval  
Constructor, USN.



## SUMMARY

Men receiving two Medals of Honor . . . . . 10  
Awards to foreign-born personnel of the U. S. Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard . . . . . 260

Number of Medals of Honor awarded by wars and campaigns:	<i>Navy</i>	<i>Marine Corps</i>	<i>Coast Guard</i>	<i>Total</i>
Civil War . . . . .	310	17	0	327
Korean Campaign . . . . .	9	6	0	15
Spanish-American War . . . . .	66	15	0	81
Philippine Insurrection . . . . .	9	8	0	17
China Relief Expedition . . . . .	22	34	0	56
Action against outlaws, Philippines . . . . .	5	0	0	5
Mexican Campaign (Vera Cruz) . . . . .	46	9	0	55
Haitian Campaign (1915) . . . . .	0	6	0	6
Dominican Campaign . . . . .	0	3	0	3
World War I . . . . .	21	7	0	28
Haitian Campaign (1919-1920) . . . . .	0	2	0	2
Second Nicaraguan Campaign . . . . .	0	2	0	2
World War II . . . . .	57	79	1	137
Number of Medals of Honor awarded by interim periods:				
1866-1870 . . . . .	9	0	0	9
1871-1898 . . . . .	99	2	0	101
1901-1910 . . . . .	46	2	0	48
1915-1916 . . . . .	8	0	0	8
1920-1940 . . . . .	15	1	0	16
Total number of Medals of Honor awarded . . . . .	722	193	1	916





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