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Folder ID Number: 13753-001

Folder Title:
Medal of Honor 4/24/91 [OA 6897]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	21	3	6

BACKGROUND

- BLACK SOLDIERS DID NOT RECEIVE THE MEDAL OF HONOR DURING WORLD WAR I
- CONGRESSMEN DIOGUARDI AND LELAND INTRODUCED H.R. 3509 FOR THE RELIEF OF HENRY JOHNSON
- ARMY DID NOT SUPPORT H.R. 3509, BUT AGREED TO CONDUCT RESEARCH OF AWARDS POLICY & PROCEDURES DURING WORLD WAR I
- RESEARCH RESULTS INDICATED THAT:
 - AWARDS POLICY AND PROCEDURES WERE PUBLISHED BY HQ, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, DISTRIBUTED TO ALL DIVISIONS, AND FOLLOWED AT ALL LEVELS.
 - ONE SOLDIER'S RECOMMENDATION FOR THE MEDAL OF HONOR WAS NOT PROCESSED

MEDAL OF HONOR \ EAST ROOM
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1991 \ 3:00 P.M.

SECRETARY CHENEY, GENERAL POWERS, GENERAL VUONO. *mon*
DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. FORMER MEDAL OF
HONOR RECIPIENTS -- I SALUTE YOU, EVERY ONE. ALISON
LELAND. GEORGINA PALMER AND MARY BOWENS -- SISTERS OF
TODAY'S HONOREE. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. WELCOME TO THE
WHITE HOUSE -- AND TO CEREMONIES HONORING A TRUE HERO.

- 2 -

A MAN WHO MAKES US PROUD OF OUR HERITAGE AS AMERICANS.
A MAN WHO -- IN LIFE, AND DEATH -- HELPED KEEP AMERICA
FREE. //

I SPEAK OF CORPORAL FREDDIE STOWERS, TO WHOM,
POSTHUMOUSLY, WE PRESENT OUR HIGHEST MILITARY AWARD FOR
VALOR, THE MEDAL OF HONOR. IT IS AN AWARD FOR BRAVERY
AND CONSCIENCE -- THAT COMPENDIUM WE CALL CHARACTER. //

TODAY, CORPORAL FREDDIE STOWERS BECOMES THE FIRST BLACK SOLDIER HONORED WITH A MEDAL OF HONOR FROM WORLD WAR I. HE SOUGHT, AND HELPED ACHIEVE, THE TRIUMPH OF RIGHT OVER WRONG. HE SHOWED -- AS THIS YEAR HAS PROVED AGAIN -- THAT AN INSPIRED HUMAN HEART CAN SURMOUNT BAYONETS AND BARBED WIRE. //

SEVENTY-THREE YEARS AGO, CORPORAL STOWERS FIRST WAS RECOMMENDED FOR A MEDAL OF HONOR -- BUT HIS AWARD WAS NOT ACTED UPON.

IN 1987, THEN-CONGRESSMAN JOE DIOGUARDI AND MY FRIEND -- THE LATE MICKEY LELAND -- DISCOVERED THE STOWERS CASE WHILE CONDUCTING OTHER RESEARCH. THE ARMY TOOK UP THE CASE -- AND LAST NOVEMBER THE SECRETARIES OF THE ARMY AND DEFENSE RECOMMENDED THAT CORPORAL STOWERS RECEIVE THE MEDAL OF HONOR. I HEARD HIS STORY, AND AGREED ENTHUSIASTICALLY.//

IT HAS BEEN SAID THAT "THE ULTIMATE MEASURE OF A MAN IS NOT WHERE HE STANDS IN MOMENTS OF COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE, BUT WHERE HE STANDS AT TIMES OF CHALLENGE." ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1918, CORPORAL FREDDIE STOWERS STOOD POISED ON THE EDGE OF SUCH A CHALLENGE -- AND SUMMONED HIS METTLE AND COURAGE. //

CORPORAL STOWERS AND THE MEN OF COMPANY C, 371ST INFANTRY REGIMENT, BEGAN THEIR ATTACK ON HILL 188 IN THE CHAMPAGNE-MEUSE SECTOR OF FRANCE.

ONLY A FEW MINUTES AFTER THE FIGHTING BEGAN, THE ENEMY STOPPED FIRING. / ENEMY TROOPS CLIMBED ONTO THE PARAPETS OF THE TRENCHES, HELD UP THEIR ARMS, AND SEEMED TO SURRENDER. THE RELIEVED AMERICAN FORCES HELD THEIR FIRE AND STEPPED INTO THE OPEN. //

AS OUR TROOPS MOVED FORWARD, THE ENEMY JUMPED BACK INTO THEIR TRENCHES AND SPRAYED OUR MEN WITH A VICIOUS STREAM OF MACHINE GUN AND MORTAR FIRE. THE ASSAULT ANNIHILATED WELL OVER 50 PER CENT OF COMPANY C. //

IN THE MIDST OF THIS BLOODY CHAOS, CORPORAL STOWERS TOOK CHARGE AND BRAVELY LED HIS MEN FORWARD, DESTROYING THEIR FOES. ALTHOUGH HE WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED DURING THE ATTACK, FREDDIE STOWERS CONTINUED TO PRESS FORWARD, URGING HIS MEN ON UNTIL HE DIED.//

ON THAT SEPTEMBER DAY, CORPORAL STOWERS WAS ALONE, FAR FROM FAMILY AND HOME. HE HAD TO BE SCARED AS FRIENDS DIED AT HIS SIDE.

BUT HE VANQUISHED HIS FEAR AND FOUGHT -- NOT FOR GLORY, BUT FOR A CAUSE LARGER THAN HIMSELF -- THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY.

TODAY, AS WE PAY TRIBUTE TO THIS GREAT SOLDIER, OUR THOUGHTS CONTINUE TO BE WITH THE MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL OUR WARS, WHO VALIANTLY CARRIED THE BANNER OF FREEDOM INTO BATTLE. // THEY, TOO, KNOW AMERICA WOULD NOT BE THE LAND OF THE FREE IF IT WERE NOT ALSO THE HOME OF THE BRAVE. //

THE SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AIRMEN, MARINES, AND COAST GUARDSMEN OF DESERT STORM -- A GROUP THAT INCLUDES FREDDIE STOWERS' GREAT GRAND-NEPHEW, STAFF SGT. DOUGLAS WARREN OF THE 101ST AIRBORNE, WHO STILL IS IN SAUDI ARABIA -- ALL THESE VALLIANT AMERICANS ARE HEIRS TO THE LEGACY OF CORPORAL STOWERS AND THE MEN OF COMPANY C. NO NATION COULD BE MORE PROUD OF ITS SONS AND DAUGHTERS THAN WE ARE OF THEM. //

TODAY, WE CELEBRATE THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS. BUT WE ALSO HEED THESE WORDS, ECHOING OVER THE CENTURIES:
"ONLY THE DEAD HAVE SEEN THE END OF WAR." /

WE OWE IT TO FREDDIE STOWERS AND THOSE WHO REVERE HIS LEGACY TO DEFEND THE PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH HE DIED -- AND FOR WHICH AMERICA STANDS. //

IN THAT SPIRIT, I AM HONORED TO WELCOME TWO OF HIS SISTERS -- GEORGINA PALMER OF RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA, AND MARY BOWENS OF GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA. /

THEY WILL ACCEPT THE AWARD ON BEHALF OF THEIR LATE
BROTHER -- THE TEXT OF WHICH WE NOW WILL READ:

#



To Tennifer
Date 4/17 Time 4:30

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M. Col. Shoemaker
of Col Brissom
Phone 703 697-8913

Area Code	Number	Extension
TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

Operator

CHAM ~~PAN~~ PANE M

CHAM PANE MY002

Champayne Mu

(Smith/Grossman)
April 19, 1991
Draft Five
4:30 p.m.
STOWERS

Min Byrnes 1997

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MEDAL OF HONOR
ROSE GARDEN *East River*
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1991
Wed Apr 24, 1991

Georgiana Palmer and Mary Bowens -- sisters of today's
honoree. Secretary Cheney, ~~Secretary~~ *Chairman* General Powell, General Vuono,
ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the White House -- and to
ceremonies honoring a true hero. / A man who makes us proud of
our *or why* Heritage as Americans. A man who -- in life, and death --
helped keep America free. //

*East River
3 PM*

I speak of Corporal Freddie Stowers, to whom, posthumously,
we present our highest military award for valor, the Medal of
Honor. It is an award for bravery and conscience -- that
compendium we call character. It reminds us that America is
great because America is good. //

Today, Corporal Freddie Stowers becomes the first black
soldier honored with a Medal of Honor from World War I. He
sought, and helped achieve, the triumph of right over wrong. He
showed -- as this year has proved again -- that an inspired human
heart can surmount bayonets and barbed wire. //

Seventy-three years ago, Corporal Stowers first was
recommended for a Medal of Honor -- but his award was not acted
upon. In 1987, then-Congressman Joe Dioguardi and my friend --
the late Mickey Leland -- discovered the Stowers case while
conducting other research. The Army took up the case -- and last

November the Secretaries of the Army and Defense recommended that Corporal Stowers receive the Medal of Honor. I heard his story, and agreed enthusiastically.//

It has been said that "the ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge." On September 28, 1918, Corporal Freddie Stowers stood poised on the edge of such a challenge -- and summoned his mettle and courage. //

Corporal Stowers and the men of Company C, 371st Infantry Regiment, began their attack on Hill 188 in the Champagne-Meuse sector of France. Only a few minutes after the fighting began, the enemy stopped firing. / Enemy troops climbed onto the parapets of the trenches, held up their ~~weapons~~^{weapons?}, and seemed to surrender. The relieved American forces held their fire and stepped into the open. //

As our troops moved forward, the enemy jumped back into their trenches and sprayed our men with a vicious stream of machine gun and mortar fire. The assault annihilated well over 50 per cent of Company C. //

In the midst of this bloody chaos, Corporal Stowers took charge and bravely led his men forward, destroying their foes. Although he was mortally wounded during the attack, Freddie Stowers continued to press forward, urging his men on until he died.//

On that September day, Corporal Stowers was alone, far from family and home. He had to be scared as friends died at his


side. But he vanquished his fear and fought -- not for glory, but for a cause larger than himself -- the cause of liberty.

Today, as we pay tribute to this great soldier, our thoughts continue to be with the men and women of all our wars, who valiantly carried the banner of freedom into battle. // They, too, know America would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave. //

The soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen ^{great} of Desert Storm -- a group that includes Freddie Stowers' grand-nephew, Staff Sgt. Douglas Warren of the 101st Airborne, who still is in Saudi Arabia -- all these valliant Americans are heirs to the legacy of Corporal Stowers and the men of Company C. No nation could be more proud of its sons and daughters than we are of them. //

Today, we celebrate their achievements. But we also heed these words, echoing over the centuries: "Only the dead have seen the end of war." /

We owe it to Freddie Stowers and those who revere his legacy to defend the principles for which he died -- and for which America stands. //

In that spirit, I am honored to welcome two of his sisters - - Georgina Palmer of Richmond, California, and Mary Bowens of Greenville, South Carolina. / They will accept the award on behalf of their late brother -- the text of which we now will read: 

#

BACKGROUND

No black soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor during the World War I. In 1987 Congressmen Dioguardi and Leland introduced House Resolution 3509 for the relief of Henry Johnson, a black World War I veteran. While the Army did not support H.R. 3509, it agreed to conduct research of awards policy and procedures during World War I.

While conducting the research it was discovered that a recommendation for award of the Medal of Honor to Corporal Freddie Stowers had been submitted by Colonel P.L. Miles in December 1918 but, for unknown reasons was not acted upon. Since he was actually recommended, the law permitted consideration without legislative waiver of the statutory limitations for processing such awards.

In November of last year the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Defense recommended to the President that the Medal of Honor be awarded posthumously to Corporal Stowers. The President approved the award at that time. There has been no public announcement of the award to date, pending the scheduling of the presentation and the notification of next of kin.

During the last few months the Army has conducted extensive research to locate the family of Corporal Stowers. Corporal Stowers' wife and daughter are deceased. However, two of his sisters, Georgina Palmer, aged 88 of Richmond, California and Mary Bowens, aged 77 of Greenville, South Carolina are still living and in relatively good health. Additionally, a great grand nephew, Staff Sergeant Douglas Warren, is in the United States Army and currently stationed in Saudi Arabia. It is expected that the two sisters would be the recipients at the award ceremony. The U.S. Army would provide transportation to bring them to the White House for the ceremony.

1918
73
91

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

LT Col Chris Swenaker
STEWART
(703) 697-8555
LT COL
speech
for Army
Chief
of Staff

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

February 21, 1991

TO: Presidential Appointments and Scheduling

FROM: Paul Bateman
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Management

REQUEST: Presentation

PURPOSE: To posthumously award the Medal of Honor to the family members of Corporal Freddie Stowers, USA, for his act of exceptional heroism on September 28, 1918. A complete copy of the award citation, detailing Corporal Stowers' act of heroism (previously approved by the President) is at the first attachment.

*ONLY BLK HONORED
FROM 1st WW*

BACKGROUND: At second attachment.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None

DATE AND TIME: TBD; however, recommend the event be scheduled to provide next of kin (aged 77 and 88) of the recipient at least three weeks notice.

LOCATION: East Room

PARTICIPANTS: To be provided. However, because of significance of the event, it is expected that a large and diverse audience will attend and that there will be extensive press and television coverage.

OUTLINE OF EVENT: TBD

REMARKS REQUIRED: To be provided.

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open press

RECOMMENDED BY: Richard G. Trefry
Military Assistant to the President

OPPOSED BY: N/A

Attachments

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Stemata 763 692 8913

(Smith/Grossman)
April 16, 1991
Draft Three
STOWERS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: MEDAL OF HONOR
ROSE GARDEN
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1991

Georgiana Palmer, Mary Bowens, Staffer Sergeant Bush Warren, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the White House -- and to ceremonies honoring a true hero and pioneer. / A hero who made us proud to be Americans. A pioneer who -- in life, and death -- helped keep America free. //

I speak of the man whom, ^{milita} posthumously, we present this morning with our highest ^{what} civilian award, the Medal of Honor. It is an award for bravery and conscience -- that compendium we call character. It reminds us that America is great because America is good. //

Today, Corporal Freddie Stowers becomes the first black honored with a Medal of Freedom from World War I -- ~~but his life eclipses race alone.~~ / He sought, and helped achieve, the triumph of right over wrong. He showed -- as this year has proved again -- how the human heart can surmount bayonets and barbed wire. //

Seventy-three years ago, Corporal Stowers was first recommended for a Medal of Honor -- but his award was not acted upon. So in 1987, Congressman Disguarde and my friend -- the late Mickey Leland -- acted to redress the delay. / They introduced a resolution to honor the Corporal's heroism -- and were supported by the Secretaries of Army and Defense. When,

Mr. Bynne

finally, we located Corporal Stowers' family, we moved to honor this American trailblazer -- for what a story his is. //

→ Martin Luther King once said that "the ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge." On September 28, 1918, Corporal Freddie Stowers stood poised on the edge of one such challenge -- and displayed to all his mettle and his courage. //

Corporal Stowers and the men of Company C, 371st Infantry Regiment began their attack on Hill 188 in France, and after only a few minutes of fighting the enemy ceased firing. / They began climbing up onto the parapets of the trenches, holding up their weapons, ^{seemingly} appearing to be surrendering. This caused the American forces to cease fire and to come out into the open. //

As the company moved forward, the enemy jumped back into their trenches and began a vicious round of machine gun and mortar fire annihilating well over 50 per cent of the company. //

In the midst of a bloody-rout, Corporal Stowers took charge and bravely led his men forward, destroying the enemy. Although during the attack he was gravely wounded by machine gun fire, he continued to press forward, urging on his men 'til he died. //

On that September day, Corporal Stowers was alone, and ~~afraid~~, and so far from his home. But he overcame his fear -- which, after all, is the very definition of courage. / He was like other great black organizations who fought in World War I - - groups like the __, __, and __. And other black soldiers with

paraphrasing to use King quote unless you're going to talk more about call how hard just appear

you need? not going to be for white → in support organization

Benjamin
Davis
Colin Powell
need?

names like ___ and ___ and ___. They fought not for glory but a cause larger than themselves. They knew that there are things like freedom and human dignity worth fighting for, living for, and if need be, dying for. //

Today, as we pay tribute to this great soldier, our thoughts continue to be with the men and women of Desert Storm who valiantly carried the banner of freedom into battle. // They, too, know America would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave. // These soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen are heirs to the legacy of Corporal Stowers and the men of Company C. No Nation could be more proud of its sons and daughters. //

Today, we bask in their glory. But we also heed the words of Plato, echoing over the centuries: "Only the dead have seen the end of war." / As a Nation, we owe it to Freddie Stowers and to those who revere his legacy to defend the principles for which America stands. //

In that spirit, I am honored to welcome two of his sisters - - Georgina Palmer of Richmond, California, and Mary Bowens of Greenville, South Carolina. / They will accept the award on behalf of their late brother -- the text I am now proud to read:

"Corporal Freddie Stowers, United States Army -- for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty:

Corporal Freddie Stowers distinguished himself by exceptional heroism on 28 September 1918 while serving as a squad leader in Company C, 371st Infantry Regiment, 93rd Infantry Division. His company was the lead company during the attack on Hill 188, Champagne Marne Sector, France, during World War 1. A few minutes after the attack began the enemy ceased firing and began climbing up onto the parapets of the trenches, holding up their arms as if wishing to surrender. The enemy's actions caused the American forces to cease fire and come into the open.

As the company started forward and when within about 100 meters of the trench line, the enemy jumped back into their trenches and greeted Corporal Stowers' company with interlocking bands of machine gun fire and mortar fire, causing well over fifty percent casualties. Faced with incredible enemy resistance, Corporal Stowers took charge, setting such a courageous example of personal bravery and leadership that he inspired his men to follow him in the attack. With extraordinary heroism and complete disregard of personal danger under devastating fire, he crawled forward leading his squad toward an enemy machine gun nest which was causing heavy casualties to his company. After fierce fighting, the machine gun position was destroyed and the enemy soldiers were killed.

Displaying great courage and intrepidity, Corporal Stowers continued to press the attack against a determined enemy. While crawling forward and urging his men to continue the attack on a second trench line, he was gravely wounded by machine gun fire.

Although Corporal Stowers was mortally wounded, he pressed forward, urging on the members of his squad, until he died. Inspired by the heroism and display of bravery of Corporal Stowers, his company continued the attack against incredible odds, contributing to the capture of Hill 188 and causing heavy enemy casualties. Corporal Stowers' conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism, and supreme devotion to his men were well above and beyond the call of duty, follow the finest traditions of military service, and reflect the utmost credit on him and the United States Army.

#

(Smith/Grossman)
April 18, 1991
Draft Four
STOWERS

① - Sec Cheney?
② - Gen Colin Powell
③ - General Carl Vuono
Army Chief of Staff

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS:

MEDAL OF HONOR
ROSE GARDEN
TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1991

don't have name

Georgina Palmer, Mary Bowens, Staff Sergeant Bush Warren, Major Byrne, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the White House -

DOUGLAS
[]

- and to ceremonies honoring a true hero and pioneer. / A hero who made us proud to be Americans. A man who -- in life, and death -- helped keep America free. //

I speak of Corporal Freddie Stowers, whom, posthumously, we present with our highest MILITARY civilian award, the Medal of Honor. It is an award for bravery and conscience -- that compendium we call character. It reminds us that America is great because America is good. //

Today, Corporal Freddie Stowers becomes the first black honored with a Medal of Honor from World War I. He sought, and helped achieve, the triumph of right over wrong. He showed -- as this year has proved again -- how the human heart can surmount bayonets and barbed wire. //

Seventy-three years ago, Corporal Stowers was first recommended for a Medal of Honor -- but his award was not acted upon. ^{DISGUARD?} In 1987, Congressman Disguarde and my friend -- the late Mickey Leland -- moved to redress the delay. / They introduced a resolution to honor the Corporal's heroism -- and were supported by the Secretaries of Army and Defense. When,

initiated actions which led 2nd discov
Cpl. F Stowers case.

happened & discovered the case during other research. The Army & Defense recommended 2 me that the Medal of H be awarded 2 Stowers, & I could not but agree.

Mjn Byrge

finally, we located Corporal Stowers' family, we moved to honor this American trailblazer -- for what a story his is. //

Martin Luther King once said that "the ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge." On September 28, 1918, Corporal Freddie Stowers stood poised on the edge of one such challenge -- and displayed to all his mettle and his courage. //

Corporal Stowers and the men of Company C, 371st Infantry Regiment began their attack on Hill 188 in France, and after only a few minutes of fighting the enemy ceased firing. / Enemy troops began climbing onto the parapets of the trenches, holding up their ~~weapons~~ ^{ARMS}, seemingly surrendering. This caused the American forces to cease fire and come out into the open. // As our troops moved forward, the enemy jumped back into their trenches and began a vicious round of machine gun and mortar fire. The assault annihilated well over 50 per cent of Company C. //

MB
In the midst of this bloody chaos, Corporal Stowers took charge and bravely led his men forward, destroying the foe. Although during the attack he was gravely wounded by machine gun fire, he continued to press forward, urging on his men until he died. //

On that September day, Corporal Stowers was alone, and afraid, and so far from his home. But he overcame his fear --

?

which, after all, is the very definition of courage. / He fought not for glory but a cause larger than himself. //

Today, as we pay tribute to this great soldier, our thoughts continue to be with the men and women of Desert Storm who valiantly carried the banner of freedom into battle. // They, too, know America would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave. //

These soldiers, sailors, airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen are heirs to the legacy of Corporal Stowers and the men of Company C. No Nation could be more proud of its sons and daughters. //

Today, we celebrate their glory. But we also heed these words, echoing over the centuries: "Only the dead have seen the end of war." / We owe it to Freddie Stowers and to those who revere his legacy to defend the principles for which he died -- and for which America stands. //

In that spirit, I am honored to welcome two of his sisters -
 - Georgina Palmer of Richmond, California, and Mary Bowens of
 Greenville, South Carolina. / They will accept the award on
 behalf of their late brother -- the text of which Mayor Bryne
 will now read:

#



91 APR 19 11:32



OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY
ASSESSMENT AND INITIATIVES GROUP
AND
SPEECHWRITERS

TOTAL PAGES: HEADER+ 3 DATE 4-19-91

FROM Cheerie Jakubek TO Jennifer Grossman

FAX TELEPHONE NUMBER 202 456-6218

REMARKS:

AUTHORIZED FOR RELEASE Sam D Doyle
CPT Sam D Doyle, CAIG XO

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THE WORDS OF
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SELECTED BY
CORETTA SCOTT KING



Newmarket Press
New York

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THE WORDS OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

"The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy. The true neighbor will risk his position, his prestige, and even his life for the welfare of others. In dangerous valleys and hazardous pathways, he will lift some bruised and beaten brother to a higher and more noble life."

"Courage faces fear and thereby masters it. Cowardice represses fear and is thereby mastered by it. Courageous men never lose the zest for living even though their life situation is zestless; cowardly men, overwhelmed by the uncertainties of life, lose the will to live. We must constantly build dykes of courage to hold back the flood of fear."

"Many people fear nothing more terribly than to take a position which stands out sharply and clearly from the prevailing opinion. The tendency of most is to adopt a view that is so ambiguous that it will include everything and so popular that it will include everybody. Not a few men who cherish lofty and noble ideals hide them under a bushel for fear of being called different."



GRAF, KATHLEEN
APRIL 19, 1991
10:25 A.M. EST

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LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 3 STORIES

Copyright (c) 1991 Seattle Times Company
The Seattle Times

January 20, 1991, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: BUSINESS; WALL ST. RECAP; Pg. E1

LENGTH: 1510 words

HEADLINE: AS DOGS OF WAR BITE, PROFESSOR TALKS BULL . . . MARKET

BYLINE: BY GREG HEBERLEIN

BODY:

"The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy."
- Martin Luther King Jr., 1963

As the stock and bond markets streaked to near record gains Thursday, as gold and oil holders dug trenches to ...

(c) 1991 The Seattle Times Company, January 20, 1991

"The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy."
- Martin Luther King Jr., 1963

As the stock and bond markets streaked to near record gains Thursday, as gold and oil holders dug trenches to give their commodities more room to fall, a few voices of caution were heard.

Be careful, they warned. Reactions to dramatic actions often are overblown. Assassinations, unexpected profits or losses, chilling economic news, all of those things can make the market go whacko. Too often, later in the day, or soon thereafter, the market retraces some of its gain, realizing it has been overwrought.

Into this arena of caution and concerns now steps Charles Nelson.

"I would say that if this rosy scenario continues to unfold as we all hope it will, then 100 points isn't enough," Nelson said.

Translation: Buy stocks, because they have a few hundred more points to go.

"I guess I'm quite bullish on stocks for the first time in a long time," Nelson said. Two years, to be exact.

So who is this guy Nelson, and why should we care?

Nelson, 48, specializes in the stock market as a University of



LEVEL 1 - 2 OF 3 STORIES

Copyright (c) 1990 Newsday, Inc.;
Newsday

May 18, 1990, Friday, CITY EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; A VIEW FROM CITY HALL; Pg. 6

LENGTH: 680 words

HEADLINE: Ahead Of Or Behind The Fray?

BYLINE: By William Murphy. City Hall Bureau Chief

KEYWORD: COLUMN; OPINION; YUSUF HAWKINS; TRIAL; BENSONHURST; BROOKLYN; MURDER;
RACE; BLACKS; DISCRIMINATION; CRIME; JOSEPH FAMA; KEITH MONDELLO; DAVID DINKINS;
MAYOR; RATINGS; VERDICT

BODY:

... someone to fill in between the Koch era and the person who gets elected
mayor in 1993.

(c) 1990 Newsday, May 18, 1990

To quote the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.: "The ultimate measure of a
man is not where he stands in times of comfort and convenience. It's where he
stands in times of challenge and controversy."

And for the first time in his tenure, Dinkins faces what can, without risking
exaggeration, reasonably be called a ...



LEVEL 1 - 3 OF 3 STORIES

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February 5, 1989, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 12WC; Page 32, Column 1; Westchester Weekly Desk

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HEADLINE: WESTCHESTER OPINION;
A Letter To Martin

BYLINE: By Lola D. Hunter; This article is excerpted from a speech given by Lola D. Hunter last month at a breakfast honoring the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., sponsored by the Eastchester Community Action Program. She is a program coordinator with the Department of Social Services.

BODY:

... luxury, but there was a lot of caring and love in the home.

How often have I been reminded of your quotation, Martin: 'The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and

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convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge. '

Families have become dysfunctional due to the lack of housing. Our children are in limbo, being shuffled from one hotel to another. A ...

... a job club was set up in one of the welfare hotels, referring individuals to jobs. A healthy young man was sent on a construction job, paying \$8 or more an hour. He stayed on the job one hour and ...

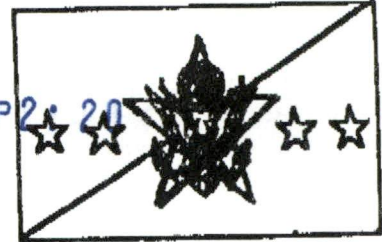
... in drugs, either in their sale or their use. They are emulating the wrong kinds of heroes. No longer is their hero the common working man or woman who sometimes works two jobs to make ends meet. Nor is it the white-collar business suit, man or woman. The television superstars, 'Super Fly' crack dealers and drug pushers are the heroes of our youth. Bright lights, glamorous cars and ...

... temporary housing, we want permanent housing. All families should have opportunities to obtain economic independence and a humane standard of living.

The challenges I pose today require long-term commitment. I have faith in our people. We have seen the daybreak; it is not ...



91 APR 17 P2:20



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SPEECHWRITERS**

TOTAL PAGES: HEADER+ 3 DATE 4-17-91

FROM Cheerie Jakubek TO Jennifer Grossman

FAX TELEPHONE NUMBER 202 456-6218

REMARKS:

*Jennifer -
Attached are draft remarks
for medal of Honor Ceremony. Also,
included info on Black units
and soldiers participating in WWI.*

**AUTHORIZED FOR RELEASE Sam Doyle
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MEDAL OF HONOR PRESENTATION (POSTHUMOUSLY) TO CPL FREDDIE STOWERS, 24 APRIL 1991

WE ARE HERE TODAY TO HONOR AN AMERICAN HERO WHO GAVE THE LAST FULL MEASURE OF HIS BEING FOR HIS COUNTRY. AND IN A LARGER SENSE, WE ARE HERE TO HONOR THOSE VALIANT MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE SERVED THIS NATION THROUGH TWO CENTURIES OF AMERICA'S HISTORY IN PEACE AND IN WAR.

MARTIN LUTHER KING ONCE SAID THAT "THE ULTIMATE MEASURE OF A MAN IS NOT WHERE HE STANDS IN MOMENTS OF COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE, BUT WHERE HE STANDS AT TIMES OF CHALLENGE." ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1918, CORPORAL FREDDIE STOWERS STOOD POISED ON THE EDGE OF ONE SUCH CHALLENGE — AND HE WOULD DISPLAY TO ALL HIS METTLE AND HIS COURAGE.

CORPORAL STOWERS AND THE MEN OF COMPANY C, 271ST INFANTRY REGIMENT BEGAN THEIR ATTACK ON HILL 188 IN FRANCE, AND AFTER ONLY A FEW MINUTES OF FIGHTING THE ENEMY CEASED FIRING AND BEGAN CLIMBING UP ONTO THE PARAPETS OF THE TRENCHES, HOLDING UP THEIR WEAPONS APPEARING TO BE SURRENDERING. THIS CAUSED THE AMERICAN FORCES TO CEASE FIRE AND TO COME OUT INTO THE OPEN.

AS THE COMPANY MOVED FORWARD, THE ENEMY JUMPED BACK INTO THEIR TRENCHES AND BEGAN A VICIOUS ROUND OF MACHINE GUN AND MORTAR FIRE ANNIHILATING WELL OVER 50 PERCENT OF THE COMPANY.

IN THE MIDST OF A BLOODY ROUT, CORPORAL STOWERS TOOK CHARGE AND BRAVELY LEAD HIS MEN FORWARD, DESTROYING THE DETERMINED ENEMY. ALTHOUGH DURING THE ATTACK HE WAS GRAVELY WOUNDED BY MACHINE GUN FIRE, HE CONTINUED TO PRESS FORWARD, URGING ON HIS MEN UNTIL HE DIED.

CORPORAL STOWERS WAS A HERO — A SOLDIER WHO IN COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN PERSONAL DANGER STOOD UP IN THE DEFENSE OF HIS COUNTRY AND OF HIS FELLOW SOLDIERS.

AND AS WE PAY TRIBUTE TO THIS GREAT SOLDIER, OUR THOUGHTS CONTINUE TO BE WITH THE MEN AND WOMEN OF DESERT STORM WHO BRAVELY CARRIED THE BANNER OF FREEDOM INTO BATTLE AND DEFEATED THE ARMY OF A RUTHLESS DICTATOR. THESE SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AIRMEN, MARINES, COAST GUARDSMEN ARE HEIRS TO THE LEGACY OF CORPORAL STOWERS AND THE MEN OF COMPANY C. AND WE ARE PROUD OF EVERYONE OF THEM.

TODAY WE BASK IN THE GLORY OF VICTORY, BUT WE ALSO HEED THE WORDS OF PLATO — ECHOING TO US OVER THE SPAN OF THE CENTURIES, "ONLY THE DEAD HAVE SEEN THE END OF WAR." AS A NATION, WE OWE IT TO FREDDIE STOWERS AND TO THOSE WHO HAVE CARRIED ON HIS TRADITION WITH SUCH SKILL TO MAINTAIN OUR ARMED FORCES POISED AND READY TO DEFEND THE PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH OUR NATION STANDS.

World War I (1914-1918)

When war broke out in Europe in 1914, most Americans were concerned with problems at home. There were serious social, economic, and educational disparities between most black and white Americans. Full citizenship was still an issue of importance to black Americans. By 1917, however, public interest in the war in Europe had grown.

Within the regular army, the 9th and 10th Cavalry, plus the 24th and 25th Infantry, were still in the West. The Indian Campaigns were over but the Mexican Punitive Expedition against Poncho Villa and border patrol kept these black troops busy. They were not to see overseas service during the war in Europe even though they were probably the best trained and most experienced troops in the army.

As in previous wars, the burden of staffing the expanding military structure fell on the militia and on draftees. Also as in previous wars, the black community had to agitate and pressure for a role. The military establishment lacked a policy for utilization of black manpower in the war. Integrated units were ruled out as a matter of policy and age old questions of black fighting qualities were again raised. Eventually, two black divisions were formed, the 92nd and the 93rd. Neither received its full complement of combat support or support units. In fact, the 93rd was limited to four infantry regiments; three National Guard units and one comprised of draftees. When they arrived overseas, they were assigned to French divisions by General Pershing and they fought with French weapons, under French leadership until the end of the war.

The 92nd was formed entirely from black draftees. From the be-

ginning, there were troubles. Strict racial segregation was practiced and facilities set aside for training of black troops were severely limited. Part of the Division trained at Camp Funston, Kansas. While there, a black soldier tried to enter a theater in nearby Manhattan and was denied entry, even though Kansas law prohibited discrimination. When General Charles C. Ballou, the division commander, learned of the incident he issued a bulletin in which he chastised his soldiers for starting trouble. He also said:

"The Division Commander repeats that the success of the Division, with all that success implies, is dependent upon the good will of the public. That public is nine-tenths white. White men made the Division, and they can break it just as easily if it becomes a trouble maker."

An uproar of protest flowed from the black community. Two months later, the division hurriedly left for France, poorly trained and poorly led. Once in France, the Division gathered a reputation as inept and it could do no right.

The bulk of black draftees saw service in labor battalions, stevedore companies, and depot brigades. Almost one-third of all labor troops in the Army were black. The General Staff believed that since most blacks had been manual laborers in civilian life, they should be laborers in the Army. Black service troops received little or no combat training because the "poorer class of backwoods negro has not the mental stamina and moral sturdiness to put him in the line" against more highly educated and trained German soldiers. Consequently, when black draftees reported for active duty,

they were given fatigue uniforms and immediately put on work details, and the white draftees were not assigned to labor work.

Among the first American troops to arrive in France in 1917, were several hundred black stevedores. This pioneer unit and the others which followed, performed prodigious feats on the docks and in the warehouses, often working day and night. Soon known as Services of Supply (S.O.S.) units, these black soldiers provided the core of the growing logistics system on the Continent. Although their hard work earned official praise, it did not warrant promotion or reassignment. Blacks were limited to all ranks corporal and below, their officers were also white, and combat and combat support roles were denied them.

When the first black combat troops arrived in France in December, 1917, there was some controversy as to what to do with them. Some leaders wanted to convert the four infantry regiments to S.O.S. units. Eventually, however, they were "loaned" to the French where they were given French rifles, helmets and other gear, including rations; although their uniform remained U.S. issue.

GROUP [Three months after its arrival, the 369th Infantry joined the French 4th Army at the front. It stayed in the trenches for 191 days, the longest front line service of any American regiment. During that period, the regiment, as a unit as well as over 170 of its men and officers, was awarded the French Croix de Guerre or the Legion of Honor for

gallantry in action. The Germans called them "Hell Fighters", they called themselves "Black Rattlers."

The remainder of the 93rd Division arrived in France piecemeal, some six months after the 369th. The 370th, 371st and 372nd regiments all saw extensive action and garnered many awards. The division never fought as a unit. The 92nd Division saw less extensive combat. Since it was a part of the American Expeditionary Force, it fought as a unit.

Over 400,000 blacks served in uniform during World War I. Of these, approximately 10% were assigned to combat units, the remainder to stevedore, depot, and other laborer units. Despite segregation and discriminatory assignments, over 1300 blacks were commissioned as officers (less than 1% of all officers), most as 2nd or 1st Lieutenants, but some as Captains. The highest ranking black officer, COL Charles Young had been forcibly retired at the beginning of the war for medical reasons. Some people suggested that given his seniority and the expanding size of the Army, he was cashiered in order to prevent his being promoted to brigadier general. Three other black officers achieved field grade rank during the war; two in the 370th Infantry and one in the 9th Cavalry which did not see overseas action.

Although there was obvious discriminatory treatment of blacks, and particularly of black officers, World War I saw the largest number of blacks in commissioned grades since the entry of blacks into the Army.

The Black Swallow of Death

Although only 10% of all black Americans who served during World War I experienced combat, those who did served in all branches except aviation. One black American did see service as a combat fighter pilot in World War I, Eugene Jacques Bullard. Bullard was born and raised in the United States but emigrated at an early age to England and later to France in an attempt to escape discrimination. While in England he worked in various laboring jobs and trained as a prize fighter. He eventually became a professional fighter and fought all over Europe and the Middle East.

When war broke out in Europe in 1914, he enlisted in the French Foreign Legion. One of the regiments with which he served was known as the "Swallows of Death" and he became the "black swallow."

Having suffered serious wounds at the front, Bullard volunteered for service in the newly formed aviator corps. He was accepted and took pilot training. Upon graduation, he won a \$1,000 bet from an American who felt blacks were incapable of learning to fly and joined his unit at the front. He flew many combat missions and is credited by some with downing two German planes, although neither is recorded in his official records.

When flying, Bullard's plane was marked with a heart pierced by an arrow with the motto: "All Blood Runs Red."

Though he eventually married and returned to the United States during World War II, his exploits have been generally ignored in this country.



Eugene Jacques Bullard

During the period 1900-1917, the four regular Negro regiments and two volunteer units (forty-eighth and forty-ninth) were ordered to the Philippines, where they served during the insurrection. At the beginning of World War I, the black Americans were again summoned to service. Negro National Guard Units were the nucleus of the Ninety-Third Provisional Division, designated primarily for purposes of administration. A second division was organized, the Ninety-Second, which fought with the American armies while the Ninety-Third was brigaded with French troops. Units of the Ninety-Third were among the first American combat troops to arrive in France. The Three hundred and Sixty-Ninth, Three Hundred and Seventieth, Three Hundred and Seventy-First, and Three Hundred and Seventy-Second infantry regiments compiled an outstanding record while serving abroad. Some Negro units also served as supply troops during the war.

Negro troops participated in the battles of Argonne, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, Champagne, Vosges, and Metz. Nearly four hundred thousand Negroes served during World War I according to Emmett Scott, former civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and their accomplishments were numerous. The Croix de Guerre was awarded to 171 Negro troops. There were two outstanding black heroes of the war, Henry Johnson of Albany, New York, and Needham Roberts of Tren-

ton, New Jersey. Negro troops also served as pioneers in labor battalions, butchery companies and engineer service battalions.

Although the Negro draftees' overall training and educational background were quite low during World War I, black soldiers overcame many obstacles and their list of achievements and honors is further proof of their ability on the battlefield.

The following pages note some of the exploits and attainments of America's black veterans of World War I.

Urbane F. Bass

Lieutenant, Three Hundred and Seventy-Second Infantry Regiment.

Urbane Bass, a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia, received his military training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. He graduated from Shaw University in 1906 and practiced medicine in Fredericksburg until his army service. After being commissioned a lieutenant, Bass performed his duties as a medical officer in the Three Hundred and Seventy-Second Infantry Regiment in a dedicated and heroic manner. On October 7, while attending wounded soldiers on the firing line, he was struck by a shell which caused his legs to be severed at the thigh. Lieutenant Bass gave his life in the service of his country.¹



Lieutenant Robert C. Allen



William Henry Brooks

Lieutenant Robert S. Campbell



BLACK DEFENDERS OF AMERICA

Robert S. Campbell

Lieutenant, Three Hundred and Sixty-Eighth U.S. Infantry Regiment.

Robert Campbell was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross during World War I for bravery in combat operations in the Argonne Forest.²

William Creigler

Captain, Maryland National Guard, Separate Company.

William Creigler was born on August 26, 1884, in Baltimore, Maryland. He enlisted in the Separate Company of the Maryland National Guard on April 18, 1904, and served overseas during World War I as a first sergeant. His company, as Company I of the Three Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Infantry, was the first of the Maryland National Guard to leave for France after America entered the war. The company arrived in April, 1918, and was sent to the Argonne Forest area. During one of the battles in the Argonne, every officer was wounded and Creigler assumed command and led his men in an attack. He was later awarded the French Croix de Guerre and in August, 1921, when the company was reorganized, Creigler was promoted from sergeant to captain.³

Arthur Leo Curtis

First Lieutenant, Medical Corps, U.S. Army.

Arthur Curtis was born in Chicago, Illinois on July 26, 1889, the son of Dr. Austin M. Curtis and Namayoka Sockume Curtis who was of Delaware Indian ancestry. He went to school in Chicago and continued his education in Washington, D.C., where his family moved later. He attended Williston Academy, East Hampton, Massachusetts and

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graduated from Howard University's College of Medicine in 1912. He completed an internship at Freedman's Hospital and started a practice in Washington, D.C. in 1913.

Dr. Curtis volunteered for army service in 1918 and was commissioned a lieutenant in the Medical Corps. He was assigned to France and was one of the six Negro physicians at a field hospital at Dijon, France. After the war, Curtis returned to Washington, where he resumed the practice of medicine and was a member of the medical staff at Freedman's Hospital.⁴



Major — Dean

Lieutenant Colonel Otis B. Duncan



James Reese Europe

First Lieutenant, Three Hundred and Sixty-Ninth U.S. Infantry (Former Fifteenth New York National Guard).

James Europe was born in Mobile, Alabama, on February 20, 1884, the son of Henry Jefferson and Lorraine Saxon Europe. His father worked as a postal clerk in Mobile, Alabama and Washington, D.C. Europe attended grammar schools and the old "M" Street high school. As a young man he went to New York and began to travel as a violinist with Cole and Johnson, later becoming their musical director. He also founded the Clef Club. Europe was successful in organizing orchestras, and he did extensive business in supplying bands and players for society functions on the east coast. He was married to Mrs. Willie Starke on January 15, 1912.

During World War I, Europe was commissioned as a lieutenant and traveled in France as the conductor of the Fifteenth New York Infantry Band (Three Hundred and Sixty-Ninth U.S. Infantry).

James Reese Europe was often called the King of Jazz. For several years he led a band called Europe's Society Orchestra. During World War I, while serving in France, Europe participated in Paris in a contest of the five greatest bands of all the Allies, and his band won the prize. Later in the war, Europe was sent to the trenches and was put in charge of a machine gun company. He served a long period of combat and was gassed. After his recovery, he was reassigned to the band. Lieutenant Europe returned to the United States in January, 1919 and went on tour with his orchestra. While playing in Boston, he met an untimely death at the hands of a member of his band whose performance he had criticised.

His public funeral was held in New York City, New York, and it was said that he had one of the largest funerals that New York had seen since General Grant's death. Services were conducted in Washington, D.C. at Lincoln Temple Church. James Reese Europe was buried in Arlington National Cemetery with military honors. He was thirty-five years of age at the time of his death in 1919.⁵

BLACK DEFENDERS OF AMERICA



First Lieutenant James Reese Europe

Private Henry Johnson



Henry Johnson

Private, Three Hundred and Sixty-Ninth U.S. Infantry Regiment (former Fifteenth New York Regiment).

Henry Johnson was born in Albany, New York. During World War I, his unit was attached to French troops and had the responsibility of defending a long sector of front line trenches. One night in May, 1918, when Johnson was assigned to Company C, he was on double sentry duty. He was assaulted by a group of at least a dozen Germans, shot and wounded one of them and severely injured two others. Ignoring three wounds of his own, he ran to the assistance of a wounded comrade who was about to be carried away by the enemy. Johnson continued his resistance until the Germans retreated. Johnson was one of the first Americans to be awarded the French Croix de Guerre during World War I.⁶

Thomas Edward Jones

Captain, Medical Corps.

Thomas Jones was born at Hill City, Lynchburg, Virginia, on May 26, 1880, the son of Campbell and Emma Glen Jones. He attended school in Lynchburg and graduated from Howard University College of Medicine in 1912. As a student, he worked as newsboy, waiter, watchman, messenger, and government laborer. After graduating he started medical practice in Washington, D.C. and during World War I was commissioned as an officer, attaining the rank of captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. He served in France for eight

Captain Thomas E. Jones



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months in the Meuse-Argonne and Vosges defensive sector, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his courageous performance of duty. After the war he returned to Washington and was appointed to the staff of Freedmen's Hospital. He married Mrs. Leonie A. Sinkler of Charleston, South Carolina.⁷



Captain Max C. King

Max C. King

Captain, Medical Corps, U.S. Army.

Max King was born on July 5, 1886 in Franklinton, North Carolina, the son of Guilford and Mary C. Cook King. He was educated at local schools and worked for some time on his parents' farm. Later he attended Franklin Christian College in Franklinton. In 1911, he obtained a bachelor's degree from Shaw University, and in 1915 he received an M.D. from Leonard Medical College. King volunteered for the army at the beginning of World War I and served as a first lieutenant from June, 1918 to February, 1919. On March 18, 1919 he was commissioned a captain, and in August of 1919 he was elected a member of the Association of Military Surgeons. He was one of many black surgeons to serve in the first world war.⁸

Kenneth Lewis

Private, First Separate Battalion, District of Columbia National Guard.

Kenneth Lewis was a native of Washington, D.C., and volunteered for military service at the age of eighteen. He was killed in combat while serving in France. In recognition of his devotion, courage, and sacrifice, the French Army granted him the Medaille Militaire.⁹

David Thomas Lynn

Sergeant, Company B, Forty-Eighth U.S. Engineers Regiment.

David Lynn was born on January 6, 1888, at Morrisville, North Carolina. He attended public schools in Morrisville and the Franklin Christian College in Franklinton, North Carolina, where he studied electrical engineering. Lynn joined the army at the beginning of the war and was assigned to the Forty-Eighth Engineers, Company B, reputedly a Caucasian unit. He went to France with this unit and after completing the necessary examinations he was transferred to another all-white unit, the Thirteenth Grand Division, and served as an electrician and mechanic. After the war, Sergeant Lynn returned to Norfolk and worked as an electrician and heating engineer. He was prominent in civic affairs in his community.¹⁰

Iverson Othello Mitchell

First Lieutenant, Ninety-Second Division.

Iverson Mitchell was born in Washington, D.C., on June 6, 1893, the son of Paul and Margaret Richards Mitchell. He attended public schools in Washington, and studied at Howard University's College of Dentistry, from which he received the degree of doctor of dental surgery in 1915. He was commissioned a lieutenant in World War I, and served in France with the Ninety-Second Division. After the war, he returned to Washington, D.C., and resumed the practice of dentistry. Lieutenant Mitchell was one of the few commissioned Negro dental officers serving in World War I.¹¹

John H. Patton

Captain, Regimental Adjutant, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment.

John Patton served as the regiment's adjutant

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during the period June 26, 1916 to September, 1918. When the unit was called to active service during World War I and redesignated the Three Hundred and Seventieth Infantry, Captain Patton was assigned as commanding officer of the Second Battalion. He served in France and was at the Saint-Mihiel sector, Mont des Signes, and participated in the Oise-Aisne offensive. He was awarded the French Croix de Guerre for meritorious service.¹²



Judge Advocate Major Adam Patterson

Beverly Perea

First Lieutenant, Seventh, Twenty-Fourth and Forty-Ninth Infantry Regiments.

Beverly Perea was born in Mecklenburg, Virginia. He and his wife, Missouri, had one daughter. Perea enlisted in the army on July 25, 1871, and was assigned at various times to companies A, I, E, B and M of the Twenty-Fourth Infantry Regiment. Perea served continuously for thirty-one years; he was two years, four months and sixteen days on foreign service in the Philippines and for two months and seven days in Cuba. He was cited as a first classman in marksmanship in 1897. Perea was appointed second lieutenant, Seventh U.S. Volunteers on September 16, 1898, first lieu-

tenant on January 7, 1899, and provost marshal as an additional duty in 1901. According to Special Orders 41, Headquarters, 2nd District, Department of Northern Luzon, Apani, Philippines Island, dated February 19, 1901, "Second Lieutenant Perea, Forty-Ninth Infantry USV, was detailed additional duty as Provost Marshal at Pamplona, P.I." Lieutenant Perea died on April 3, 1915, and was the first known Negro officer to be buried with honors in the National Military Cem-



Sergeant William Payne

etary at Arlington, which had been his dying wish.

Several newspapers carried the account of his death. A Boston paper published in April, 1915, read as follows:

In response to an appeal of the widow of First Lieutenant Beverly Perea, U.S.A., retired, a colored citizen who died at the Cambridge Hospital Saturday, Mayor Curley has requested Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison to give permission for the interment of the lieutenant's remains in the Arlington National Cemetery at Washington.

Major Curley's personal appeal to Secretary Garrison was successful and Lieutenant Perea was buried at Arlington Cemetery on April 10, 1915.

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His military records indicate that his service was honest and faithful and his character excellent.¹³

Howard Donovan Queen

Colonel, Three Hundred and Sixty-Sixth U.S. Infantry Regiment.

Howard Queen was born on November 18, 1894 in Tee Bec, Maryland, the son of Richard Thomas and Rebecca Virginia Queen. He received a degree in engineering from Howard University and also attended various military schools before embarking on an outstanding military career.

Queen enlisted in the Washington, D.C., National Coast Guard in 1910, and served in the Tenth Cavalry from 1911 to 1917. In 1913 he was a corporal with his regiment in Winchester, Virginia, and was duly promoted until he reached the rank of colonel. In 1941 he became the commanding officer of the Three Hundred and Sixty-Sixth Infantry Regiment.

Colonel Queen's tactical experience included the battle at El Carrizal, Mexico, on June 21, 1916; the Punitive Expedition to Mexico with the Tenth Cavalry from 1916-1917; and service in France in the Vosges sector with the Three Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Infantry, the Meuse-Argonne offensive and the Metz sector from 1918-1919, and operations with the Three Hundred and Sixty-Sixth Infantry Regiment. His military lineage can be traced back to the American Revolution. His great-grandfather was present at the Battle of Boston Common; his grandfather and three uncles served with the Union troops during the Civil War, and his father served for fifteen years with the Twenty-Fourth Infantry Regiment and the Tenth U.S. Cavalry. His cousin lost his life aboard the *USS Maine* in the Spanish-American War, and a brother served as an officer with the Three Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Infantry in the Argonne offensive.¹⁴

Samuel Alexander Reid

Captain, Three Hundred and Seventeenth Ammunition Train, Ninety-Second Division.

Samuel Reid was born on April 11, 1873, in Township No. 12, Cabarrus County, North Carolina, the son of James S. Reid, a farmer, and Mag-

gie Victoria (Boger) Reid. His father was born free and his mother born into slavery. Reid was educated in the public schools of Cabarrus County and in 1893 he enlisted as a private in the army at Chicago, Illinois. He served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War and was also in the Philippines for three years.

On October 15, 1917, Reid was commissioned a captain at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and was assigned to the Three Hundred and Seventeenth Ammunition Train, Ninety-Second Division. He saw service in France and in 1918 retired from the army. Captain Reid was a member of the Presbyterian church and of the United Spanish War Veterans and the Military Order of the Serpent.¹⁵

Needham Roberts

Private, Three Hundred and Sixty-Ninth U.S. Infantry Regiment (former Fifteenth New York National Guard Regiment).

Needham Roberts was born in Trenton, New Jersey. During World War I, his unit was attached to French troops, with the responsibility of defending a long sector of front line trenches. In May, 1918, Roberts was assigned to Company C. One night, when on double sentry duty, he was assaulted, receiving serious wounds in the leg, but continued to resist the advancing enemy, throwing hand grenades from a prone position until the enemy retreated. Following this action, Private Roberts was one of the first Americans to be awarded the French Croix de Guerre during World War I.¹⁶

Private Needham Roberts



The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, March 3, 1863, has awarded in the name of The Congress the Medal of Honor posthumously to

CORPORAL FREDDIE STOWERS, UNITED STATES ARMY

for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty:

Corporal Freddie Stowers distinguished himself by exceptional heroism on 28 September 1918 while serving as a squad leader in Company C, 371st Infantry Regiment, 93d Infantry Division. His company was the lead company during the attack on Hill 188, Champagne Marne Sector, France, during World War I. A few minutes after the attack began, the enemy ceased firing and began climbing up onto the parapets of the trenches, holding up their arms as if wishing to surrender. The enemy's actions caused the American forces to cease fire and to come out into the open. As the company started forward and when within about 100 meters of the trench line, the enemy jumped back into their trenches and greeted Corporal Stowers' company with interlocking bands of machine gun fire and mortar fire causing well over fifty percent casualties. Faced with incredible enemy resistance, Corporal Stowers took charge, setting such a courageous example of personal bravery and leadership that he inspired his men to follow him in the attack. With extraordinary heroism and complete disregard of personal danger under devastating fire, he crawled forward leading his squad toward an enemy machine gun nest which was causing heavy casualties to his company. After fierce fighting, the machine gun position was destroyed and the enemy soldiers were killed. Displaying great courage and intrepidity Corporal Stowers continued to press the attack against a determined enemy. While crawling forward and urging his men to continue the attack on a second trench line, he was gravely wounded by machine gun fire. Although Corporal Stowers was mortally wounded, he pressed forward, urging on the members of his squad, until he died. Inspired by the heroism and display of bravery of Corporal Stowers, his company continued the attack against incredible odds, contributing to the capture of Hill 188 and causing heavy enemy casualties. Corporal Stowers' conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism, and supreme devotion to his men were well above and beyond the call of duty, follow the finest traditions of military service, and reflect the utmost credit on him and the United States Army.

JG-

Sean Byrne

X1747

w'd you call.



91 APR 18 A8:50



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AND
SPEECHWRITERS**

TOTAL PAGES: HEADER+ 2 DATE 18 APR 91

FROM LTC BRISSON, OCSA TO MS Jennifer Grossman

FAX TELEPHONE NUMBER 202 456-6218

REMARKS:

**AUTHORIZED FOR RELEASE Sam D Doyle
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18 April 1991

DACS-ZAA

MEMORANDUM FOR JENNIFER GROSSMAN

SUBJECT: Black Military Units and Heroes

1. Per your request for additional information, we suggest the following:
2. Units:
 - a. 761st Tank Battalion — was awarded Presidential Unit Citation for service during World War II. Unit was part of Patton's Third Army and was involved in the liberation of concentration camps.
 - b. 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments and 24th and 25th Infantry Regiments — more commonly known as the Buffalo Soldiers. Served from the end of the Civil War through the Spanish-American War.
 - c. 99th Pursuit Squadron and 332d Fighter Group — also known as the Tuskegee Airman. Served with distinction in World War II.
3. Heroes: Medal of Honor Winners
 - a. Private Dennis Bell — served with H Troop 10th Cavalry in Spanish-American War. Award for conspicuous gallantry in action on June 30, 1898 in Cuba where he rescued wounded comrades while under intense fire after several other attempts had failed.
 - b. Sergeant Cornelius Charlton — served with C Company, 1st Battalion 24th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division. Award posthumous for action at Chipo-ri, Korea on June 2, 1951. Charlton took command of his platoon after the platoon leader was wounded during an attack on enemy positions on a hilltop. He then led three additional attacks against enemy positions. The first two were driven back and Charlton severely wounded. However, he rallied his men and took the hill on the third try but only after he had personally destroyed the key enemy position receiving mortal wounds in the process.
 - c. Sergeant Webster Anderson — served with Battery A, 2d Battalion, 320th Artillery, 101st Airborne Division. Award received for action at Tam Ky, South Vietnam on October 15, 1967. After the

Battery position was breached, Anderson single handedly mounted the parapet to direct the fire of the remaining artillery pieces while firing his personal weapon against the attackers. Anderson's legs were severely wounded by two hand grenades that prevented him from standing; nevertheless, he continued his action while sitting on the parapet refusing medevac.

3. Hope this is what you need. There are numerous other black military units that we could have drawn from, but these seemed representative. Let us know if you need anything else.

Douglas D. Brisson
LTC, GS
Speechwriter

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION

A. INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED:

1. Army research into the history of black organizations and individual soldiers who fought during World War I.

2. Particular interest in soldiers who fought with French units.

3. Research has been on-going since 1987.

4. Research is complete for World War I.

5. Certain soldiers distinguished themselves through leadership and valor. The Army is interested in learning more information about specific individuals and providing recognition of their valor.

6. Research has shown that Corporal Freddie Stowers was killed on 28 September 1918 while leading his soldiers in an attack on Hill 188 in Meuses-Argonne region of France.

7. The Army is interested in recognizing Corporal Stowers' gallantry in action. Some personal information about him, and his heirs, is desired.

B. DESIRED INFORMATION:

1. Did Pearle Stowers, wife of Freddie, receive any type of decoration or citation concerning his gallantry in action?

2. Does the family have any copies of letters of notification from the War Department of Corporal Stowers' death?

3. Did Corporal Stowers' commanding officer ever send a letter to Pearle Stowers concerning the death of her husband?

4. What became of Minnie Stowers, his daughter? Did she ever marry, and if so, did she have any children? Are they still alive, and if so, where are they living?

and though severely gassed continued to fire it
nearest relative-M.J. Strither, (Father) R.F.D. 1,

Company C, 1872473.

...courage and initiative displayed in the guidance reorganizing
...all its officers and most of the noncommissioned officers had
...remained, on Hill 188, Champagne Sector, Sept. 28th and 29th, 1918. *approved 12/10/18*
...the very heavy losses suffered by Co. C it had become badly broken
...disorganized. Corporal Jones collected the scattered elements of his
...and reorganized them under extremely difficult circumstances due to the
...effective hostile artillery fire. Corporal Jones was company clerk and had
...left in the rear in charge of company records and as soon as he learned that
...all his company officers had been killed or wounded he came forward of his own
...volition and joined the company; from Sept. 30th, to Oct. 6th, 1918, he made
...numerous trips over shell swept areas collecting the scattered elements of his
...company. Nearest relative-J.E. Jones, (Father) Sumter, South Carolina, U.S.A.

Private Reuben Burrell, Machine Gun Co. 1794075

Disregarded personal danger by carrying numerous messages across areas swept by
the enemy's machine guns and artillery fire on Hill 188 Sept. 28th, 1918 and by his
fine spirit of courage served as an example to other members of the group. He was
painfully wounded in the knee by a bursting shell on Sept. 30th, 1918 but refused
to be evacuated, as he said there would not be enough men left in the group if
he went to the rear. Nearest relative-Mathan Burrell (Father) Sunders, Virginia,
U.S.A. *approved 12/10/18*

Private Robert Tilghman, Machine Gun Co. 1794410.

Disregarded personal danger and carried numerous messages to company commanders
across shell swept areas on Hill 188 Sept. 28th, 1918. He was seriously wounded
in the leg by a bursting shell on Sept. 29th, 1918 and had to be evacuated although
he begged to be allowed to continue with the group. Nearest relative-Carrie Tilghman,
(Mother) 135 N 35th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. U.S.A. *approved 12/10/18*

Sergeant Chris C. Blasingame, B Co. 1872247.

At Hill 188 Sept. 28th, to 30th, 1918. Though sick and having a high fever he
stayed with his platoon for four days under heavy fire until relieved. Nearest
relative-Erna Blasingame (Wife) Liberty, South Carolina, U.S.A. *approved 12/10/18*

Sergeant Raymond Collins, B Co. 1872246.

At Hill 188, Bussy Farm and Alin Creek, Sept. 28th to 30th, 1918. Though sick
and having a high fever he remained on duty with his platoon, thereby setting a
fine example to his men. Nearest relative-Mannah Collins, (Mother) R.F.D. 3,
Easley, South Carolina, U.S.A. *approved 12/10/18*

1st Class Private Jerome Young, B Co. 1872422.

At Hill 188, Bussy Farm and along Alin Creek Sept. 30th to Oct. 6th, 1918. Though
his feet were so sore swollen he could scarcely walk, this man refused to go to the
rear and remained with his company, thereby setting a fine example of bravery and *approved 12/10/18*

Page 36
Lt. Turtleaub had frequently showed a fine spirit of courage and daring and was a great inspiration to the members of his platoon. Nearest relative- Jacob Turtleaub, 86 Vanderhoist St., Charleston, South Carolina, U.S.A.

1st Lieutenant Vonette C. Ford, Co. B.

Lt. Ford led his platoon into action at Hill 168, Champagne Sector, France, on the morning of Sept. 28th, 1918 and went forward to the enemy line thru heavy machine gun and artillery fire. Though in this advance the platoon suffered many casualties, Lt. Ford set an example of bravery that inspired his men to follow him. On the afternoon of Sept. 29th, 1918, Lt. Ford and his platoon were again under heavy fire and again on Sept. 30th, 1918 along the Alia Creek, when he again displayed great courage and under the most trying circumstances. Oct. 2nd to Oct. 6th, 1918 while the company was in support though still under fire, Lt. Ford became sick and could scarcely speak above a whisper but he refused to go to the rear and remained with his platoon until relieved. Nearest relative- Mr. M. B. Ford, Centerville, Mississippi, U.S.A.

2nd Lieutenant Cherry Steele, Co. 2

This officer led his platoon into action at Hill 188 on the morning of Sept. 28th, 1918 and again on the afternoon of Sept. 29th, 1918 across the meadow near Bussy Farm when he was subjected to terrific artillery fire. On Sept. 30th, 1918, in the advance on Monthois, this officer showed unusual bravery and efficiency in keeping his platoon together while under heavy fire. He also displayed excellent judgement in marching his platoon on the morning of Sept. 30th, 1918 and placing it so as to suffer a minimum loss from shell fire. While the company was in support Lt. Rnk Steele became sick with cold and fever and refused to be evacuated. Nearest relative-Mr. C. M. Steele, (Father) Obrien, Tenn. U.S.A.

Private Horton Holmes, Co. B, 1872566, (Deceased)

Private Horton Holmes in an attack on the Champagne Sector, Hill 168 Sept. 28th, 1918. Pvt. Holmes after his automatic rifle was out of commission and he himself badly wounded, returned to the company's headquarters of his own volition, got a reserve automatic rifle, went back and fought with it on the enemy until he was killed. He held his position under heavy machine gun and shell fire. Nearest relative- Bill Holmes, (Uncle) Snygg, South Carolina, U.S.A.
Glendon College.

Corporal Wendell Stowers, Co. B, 1872497, (Deceased)

Corporal Wendell Stowers in an attack on Hill 168 Sept. 28th, 1918. Corporal Stowers showed remarkable bravery under terrific machine gun and shell fire, disregarding personal danger. He helped to kill the enemy in a machine gun nest, and after being mortally wounded kept crawling ahead in the front face of terrific machine gun fire and urging the members of his squad to go forward until he died. Nearest relative- Pearl Stowers (wife) Gandy Prince, South Carolina, U.S.A.

Private Monroe Jones, Co. B, 1872578.

During the attack of Sept. 28th, 1918, on Hill 168 Pvt. Monroe Jones crawled forward from his position together with three other enlisted men of the 372nd Inf., and flanked a position that was held by eight enemy machine gunners, killed three and captured the remaining five of the occupants together with their guns. Nearest relative-William Jones (Brother) R.F.D.1, Troy, South Carolina, U.S.A.

in approach formation when ordered to take up a new position. On the morning of Sept. 30th, 1918, the battalion moved forward again through a terrific artillery and machine gun barrage during which Co. B suffered heavily in men and lost two officers. In spite of this the company reached its objective well organized. From Oct. 1st to Oct. 6th, 1918, the regiment was in support. During this period Co. B was frequently subjected to effective artillery fire but due to Captain Brunson's fine spirit he so encouraged his men that they came out of the action in a high state of morale despite the fact that the company had lost half its strength. Nearest relative—Mrs. Robert L. Brunson (wife) Florence, South Carolina, U.S.A.

2nd Lieutenant Robert H. Riggs, Co. C. (Deceased)

For extraordinary heroism in action on Hill 188, Sept. 28th, 1918. Lt. Riggs led his platoon with remarkable coolness and disregard of personal danger against a very strong enemy position under terrific machine and shell fire. The following day he led his platoon with the same coolness through a terrific artillery bombardment until mortally wounded. Nearest relative—Mrs. Ida L. Riggs, Robson, N.C.

1st Lieutenant Carlos G. Harris, Co. C.

For extraordinary heroism in action on Hill 188 Sept. 28th, 1918. Lt. Harris led his platoon with remarkable coolness and disregard of personal danger against a very strong enemy position under a terrific machine gun and shell fire. The following day he led his platoon ~~through~~ with the same coolness through a terrific artillery bombardment until seriously wounded. Nearest relative—Mrs. J.W. Harris, Route 3, Spartanburg, South Carolina, U.S.A. (Mother)

2nd Lieutenant Benjamin F. Simmons, Co. B.

This officer led his platoon into action at Hill 188 on the morning of Sept. 28th, 1918. Though his platoon suffered very heavy losses he led them forward to the enemy lines. He led his platoon through very heavy artillery fire on the afternoon of Sept. 29th in meadow north of Bussy Farm. He kept his platoon in hand at all times and showed a cheerful disregard of danger that was most inspiring to his men. He was seriously wounded on the morning of ~~xxx~~ Sept. 30th in the advance on Montois and while lying in a wounded condition where shells were continually falling showed wonderful coolness and fortitude. Nearest relative—Mrs. M. E. Smith (Mother) Revesville, South Carolina, U.S.A.

1st Lieutenant Thomas D. Lake, Jr., Co. B (Deceased)

This officer, second in command, was in battle with his company at Hill 188 Sept. 28th, 1918. He showed great courage and ability. He was again under very heavy artillery fire in the meadow near Bussy Farm on the afternoon of Sept. 29th. That night he led a patrol to the enemy's lines with wonderful coolness and disregard of personal danger and was an inspiration to the entire company. This officer was killed in action on the morning of Sept. 30th, 1918 in the meadow near ~~Atin~~ Atin Creek near the village of Mininmoya while advancing with the company. Nearest relative—Mr. T. D. Lake, Laurens, South Carolina, U.S.A.

1st Lieutenant Sam D. Turtleaub, Machine Gun Co. (Deceased)

For extraordinary heroism displayed in the face of deadly artillery and machine gun fire at Hill 188 Sept. 28th, 1918. After repeated efforts had been made to place a machine gun so as to be able to return the fire of the enemy machine guns and all had failed, Lt. Turtleaub requested permission to make another effort to get a gun into position, and while doing so he fell mortally wounded.

TITLE 10—ARMED FORCES

§ 3714

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
3742	10:1406.	July 9, 1918, ch. 143 (9th par. under "Ordnance Department"), 40 Stat. 879.

The words "but not in the name of Congress" are omitted as surplusage, since a medal is presented in the name of Congress only if the law so directs. The words "since the 6th day of April, 1917" are omitted as executed. The word "award" is substituted for the word "present" to cover the determination of the recipients as well as the actual presentation of the medal, and to conform to other sections of this chapter. The words "or herself" are omitted, since, under section 1 of title 1, words importing the masculine gender include the feminine. The words "or who shall hereafter distinguish" are omitted as surplusage.

AMENDMENTS

1963—Pub. L. 88-77 enlarged the authority to award the distinguished-service cross, which was limited to those cases in which persons distinguished themselves in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, to permit its award for extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of a medal of honor, while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States, while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force, or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 3748 of this title.

§ 3743. Distinguished-service medal: award

The President may award a distinguished-service medal of appropriate design and a ribbon, together with a rosette or other device to be worn in place thereof, to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguishes himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the United States in a duty of great responsibility.
(Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 216.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
3743	10:1407.	July 9, 1918, ch. 143 (10th par., less words after 1st semicolon, under "Ordnance Department"), 40 Stat. 879.

The words "but not in the name of Congress" are omitted as surplusage, since a medal is presented in name of Congress only if the law so directs. The

words "since the 6th day of April, 1917" are omitted as executed. The word "award" is substituted for the word "present" to cover the determination of the recipients as well as the actual presentation of the medal, and to conform to other sections of this chapter. The words "or herself" are omitted, since, under section 1 of title 1, words importing the masculine gender include the feminine. The words "or who shall distinguish" are omitted as surplusage.

CROSS REFERENCES

Award of distinguished-service medal to Navy and Air Force members, see sections 6243 and 8743 of this title.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 3748 of this title.

§ 3744. Medal of honor: distinguished-service cross; distinguished-service medal: limitations on award

(a) No more than one medal of honor, distinguished-service cross, or distinguished-service medal may be awarded to a person. However, for each succeeding act that would otherwise justify the award of such a medal or cross, the President may award a suitable bar or other device to be worn as he directs.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (d), no medal of honor, distinguished-service cross, distinguished-service medal, or device in place thereof, may be awarded to a person unless—

- (1) the award is made within three years after the date of the act justifying the award;
- (2) a statement setting forth the distinguished service and recommending official recognition of it was made within two years after the distinguished service; and
- (3) it appears from records of the Department of the Army that the person is entitled to the award.

(c) No medal of honor, distinguished-service cross, distinguished-service medal, or device in place thereof, may be awarded or presented to a person whose service after he distinguished himself has not been honorable.

(d) If the Secretary of the Army determines that—

- (1) a statement setting forth the distinguished service and recommending official recognition of it was made and supported by sufficient evidence within two years after the distinguished service; and
- (2) no award was made, because the statement was lost or through inadvertence the recommendation was not acted on;

a medal of honor, distinguished-service cross, distinguished-service medal, or device in place thereof, as the case may be, may be awarded to the person concerned within two years after the date of that determination.

(Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 216; July 5, 1960, Pub. L. 86-582, § 1(1), 74 Stat. 320.)

602-251
Special

Headquarters 371st Infantry, U.S.
Bureau Postal 227, France.

November 28th, 1918.

From: Commanding Officer, 371st Infantry, U.S.
To: The Adjutant General, American E. F.
Subject: Recommendations for award of Distinguished Service Crosses.

1. Attached in duplicate are recommendations from this regiment for award of Distinguished Service Crosses for officers and men. Recommendations are also submitted for award of Distinguished Service Crosses to French Personnel attached to the regiment and for one deserving case of a Y.M.C.A. Secretary who is on duty with the regiment.

P. L. MILES,
Colonel, 371st Infantry, U.S.

Original of this letter
in L.S.O. 111-27-13
111-27-13

Headquarters 371st Infantry, U.S.,
Secteur Postal 22, France.
November 27th, 1918.

The following named officers and men of this regiment are recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross.

1st Lt. James A. Boswell, Co. D. (Deceased)

Commanding Co. D. For extraordinary heroism displayed in the presence of deadly artillery and machine gun fire on Hill 188, Sept. 28th, 1918. Lt. Boswell's company was ordered to execute a flank attack on an enemy machine gun nest in order to relieve Co. C which had attacked the enemy in front. Before taking his company into position, Lt. Boswell crawled out to make a personal reconnaissance of the enemy's position and in so doing fell mortally wounded from machine gun fire. He was a splendid leader and never failed to inspire courage in his officers and men by his personal disregard of danger. Nearest relative-Dr. F.A. Boswell, (Father) Elmore, Alabama, U.S.A. dis
12/1

1st Lt. Marcus H. Boulware, Co. D.

Commanding Co. D. For exceptional heroism and high sense of duty displayed while his company was in action between Hill 188 and Alin Creek, from Sept. 28th, 1918 to Oct. 6th, 1918, inclusive. The commander of Company D fell mortally wounded during the afternoon of Sept. 28th, 1918 while the company was about to execute a flanking movement. Lt. Boulware immediately took command and succeeded in driving the enemy out of a strong position and capturing a battery of five trench mortars and two machine guns. During the afternoon of Sept. 29th, 1918, Co. D was subjected to a terrible artillery bombardment for two hours during which time the company lost one officer and more than twenty men. The company moved forward again during the morning of Sept. 30th, 1918 through a heavy artillery and machine gun barrage over a flooded area during which time it suffered heavily. From Oct. 1 to Oct. 6th, 1918 the regiment was in reserve and Co. D was held in shell holes in an exposed position and frequently subjected to effective artillery fire. During this entire period Lt. Boulware commanded his company so skillfully and treated the element of personal danger with such utter disregard that he inspired the members of his command with such the same spirit of courage and so maintained a high degree of morale during this long period of continuous danger and hardship, although he was sick from exposure and had a high fever for three days. He refused to be evacuated until his company was relieved. Nearest relative-Mrs. H. H. Boulware, (Mother) Winnsboro, South Carolina, U.S.A. dis
12/1

Captain Robert L. Brunson, Comdg. AB.

For exceptional courage and endurance displayed while in action between Hill 188 and Alin Creek from Sept. 28th to Oct. 6th, 1918, inclusive. On Sept. 28th, 1918, Co. B was ordered to relieve Co. C after the latter company had suffered so heavily in men and officers that it was almost completely disorganized. Captain Brunson showed such a fine spirit of courage, good judgement and absolute disregard of personal danger that he was able to outflank a very powerful machine gun nest and either kill or capture the defenders with their guns. During the afternoon of Sept. 29th, 1918, Co. B was subjected to a terrific bombardment of hostile artillery for two hours during which time it lost more than twenty-five men; but so well had this company been held together that it was able to move forward immediately dis

THRU: DCSPER	SENIOR ARMY DECORATIONS BOARD RECOMMENDATION	DATE 28 AUGUST 1990
TO: Chief of Staff		FROM: TAPC-PDA ACTION OFFICER AND EXTENSION LTC ADKINS/CPT 325-8700

1. THE SENIOR ARMY DECORATIONS BOARD MET TO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING AWARD

NAME OF AWARD MEDAL OF HONOR (POST)	NAME OF INDIVIDUAL STOWERS, FREDDIE	GRADE (Then) CPL	GRADE (Now) NA
POSITION AT THE TIME OF ACT. ACHIEVEMENT OR SERVICE Squad Leader, C. co, 371st Infantry Regiment, 93d Division		SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 1872491	
		DESIRE DATE OF PRESENTATION NA	

RECOMMENDATION INITIATED BY NA	FOR PERIOD 28 September 1918
-----------------------------------	---------------------------------

AWARD IS FOR

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GALLANTRY IN ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> HEROISM	<input type="checkbox"/> MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> MERITORIOUS SERVICE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POSTHUMOUS	<input type="checkbox"/> DATE OF DEATH
<input type="checkbox"/> REASSIGNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> MANDATORY	<input type="checkbox"/> VOLUNTARY
<input type="checkbox"/> RETIREMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCHEDULED DATE OF RETIREMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL DISABILITY
<input type="checkbox"/> CAREER FOR THE PERIOD	<input type="checkbox"/> INTERIM AWARD OF THE	<input type="checkbox"/> HAS BEEN MADE. SEE REMARKS ON FFVGHFI

2. BY MAJORITY UNANIMOUS NOTE THE BOARD RECOMMENDED

APPROVAL OF THE RECOMMENDED AWARD FOR THE PERIOD _____

DISAPPROVAL OF THE RECOMMENDED AWARD AND ALL LESSER AWARDS FOR THE REASON CHECK BELOW

DISAPPROVAL OF THE RECOMMENDED AWARD BUT APPROVAL OF THE _____ IN LIEU THEREOF FOR THE REASON CHECKED BELOW FOR THE PERIOD _____

Reason for Disapproval

DEGREE OF HEROISM OR GALLANTRY DOES NOT MEET THE CRITERIA FOR THE RECOMMENDED AWARD

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF RISK OF LIFE TO WARRANT RECOMMENDED AWARD

SERVICES WERE OUTSTANDING BUT DO NOT MEET THE CRITERIA FOR THE RECOMMENDED AWARD

SERVICES NORMAL FOR GRADE AND POSITION DOES NOT MEET CRITERIA FOR ANY AWARD


OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES, BUT NOT OF SUFFICIENT SIGNIFICANCE FOR PROPOSED AWARD

OTHER _____

3. THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENIOR ARMY DECORATIONS BOARD

APPROVES THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE SENIOR ARMY DECORATIONS BOARD BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

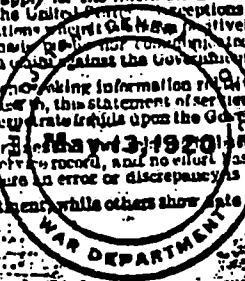
RECOMMENDS THAT THE CHIEF OF STAFF APPROVE THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE SENIOR ARMY DECORATIONS BOARD

TYPED NAME GRADE AND POSITION OF BOARD PRESIDENT ROSS, JIMMY D. LTC, USA	SIGNATURE OF BOARD PRESIDENT 
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4. ACTION BY APPROVAL AUTHORITY

Remarks (continued):

1. This statement of service is furnished under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 11, 1912.
2. This statement is furnished primarily for historical and statistical purposes, although it may be used in adjudicating claims in which the State is solely concerned. It is not to be used before a court of justice or in support of any claim against the Federal Government. The law prohibits the furnishing of any information that may be used in the prosecution of a claim against the Government, except to the proper Government officials.
3. Applications from individuals, other than historians and statisticians, for information from this statement of service should be denied and the applicant directed to apply for the information to The Adjutant General of the Army, who is the custodian of the official records of the Armies of the United States. Exceptions to this rule may be made in the case of officials of patriotic and philanthropic societies and associations, provided that the information is to be used exclusively by said society or association, and will not be made available to any individual who may use it directly or indirectly as a basis for, or in the prosecution of, a claim against the Government, or to the injury of the soldier.
4. Except as hereinbefore provided, all persons seeking information relative to the military and medical histories of the soldier should be denied information from, or access to, this statement of service as otherwise information legally unobtainable would be made available to persons who might disseminate it to the Government, or who might seek to injure the soldier.
5. Except the data contained on the first four pages of this statement of service, which relate to casualties and physical disability, this statement is prepared as far as practicable from the service record, and no effort has been made to compare the data obtained from the service record with other records, except where an error or discrepancy is patent.
6. Some enlistment papers show age at enlistment, while others show date of birth. The entries recorded herein are in the same form as those on the enlistment paper.



301

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

P. C. HARRIS
The Adjutant General

Stowers, (S.) Addie (Mrs) 1,872,491 (Army serial number) Colored

(Surname) (Christian name)

Residence: None Sandy Springs SOUTH CAROLINA
 (Street and house number) (Town or city) (County) (State)

Enlisted in U.S. Army at N. C. Inducted at Willmiston S.C. on Oct. 4, 1917.
 Place of birth: Anderson Co S.C. Age or date of birth: 21 yrs

Organizations served in, with dates of assignments and transfers: Co C 1 Prov Regt Gp Jackson S.C. to Co C 371 Inf to death

Grades, with date of appointment: Pvt Oct 4/17; Pvt 1st Dec 1/17; Corp Nov 8/18

Engagements:

Served overseas from Apr 7/18 to death from Sept 28, 1918 to

Killed in action

Other wounds or injuries received in action: None (If none, so state)

Person notified of death: Pearl Stowers (Name) Sandy Springs (City, town, or post office) S.C. (State or country) wife (Degree of relationship)

Remarks: (No. and street or rural route)

Form NO. 724-A, A. G. O. *Strike out words not applicable. Date of departure from and arrival in the U. S. Nov. 22, 1919.

TAPA-PDA
90 MAR 22 PM 3:27

Headquarters 371st Infantry, U.S.
Secteur Postal 229, France.
December 28th, 1918.

The following named man of this regiment is recommended for the Medal of Honor:

Private Burton Holmes, Co. C, 1872566 (Deceased)

For extraordinary heroism in an attack in the Champagne sector, Hill 188 Sept. 28th, 1918. Pvt. Holmes after his automatic rifle was out of commission and he himself badly wounded, returned to the company's headquarters of his own volition, got a reserve automatic rifle, went back and fired with it on the enemy until he was killed. This happened under heavy machine gun and shell fire. Nearest relative Bill Holmes, (Uncle) Clemson College, South Carolina, U.S.A.

Certificate.

I certify that I have personal knowledge as an eye witness of the facts stated above in the recommendation for medal or honor of Pvt. Burton Holmes, Co. C, 371st Infantry, and that the above statement is true.

Name	Rank	Organizati
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Headquarters 371st Infantry, U.S.
Secteur Postal 229, France.
December 28th 1918.

The following named man of this regiment is recommended for
the Medal of Honor.

Corporal Freddie Stowers, C Co., 1872491. (Deceased)

For extraordinary heroism in an attack on Hill 188, Champagne
Sector, Sept. 28th, 1918. Corporal Stowers showed remarkable bravery
under terrific machine gun and shell fire, disregarding personal danger.
He helped to kill the enemy in a machine gun nest and after being mortally
wounded kept crawling ahead in the face of terrific machine gun fire and
urging the members of his squad to go forward until he died. Nearest
relative : Pearl Stowers (Wife) Sandy Springs, South Carolina, U.S.

Certificate.

I certify that I have personal knowledge as an eye witness of the
facts stated above in the recommendation for medal of honor of Corporal
Freddie Stowers, C Co., 371st Infantry, and that the above statement is
true.

Name Rank Organization.

RECOMMENDATION

Corporal Freddie Stowers, C Company, 371st Infantry Regiment, 93rd Infantry Division be posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his combat actions on 28 September 1918.

OTHER FACTORS & EXPECTATIONS

- **OTHER FACTORS:**

- Corporal Stowers is buried in Muese-Argonne Military Cemetery in France.
- Corporal Stowers was survived by a wife Pearl and daughter Minnie Lee. Both are now deceased.
- Surviving heirs are Corporal Stowers' two sisters:
 - *Georgina Palmer (88 years old)
 - *Mary Boweens (77 years old)

- **EXPECTATIONS:**

- The President will present the Medal of Honor to the heirs.
- Heirs will desire the body be returned to the US.
- Extensive press coverage because of human interest.
- Veteran's Day ceremony is optimal.

TACTICAL SUMMARY

- THE 371ST AND 372D INFANTRY REGIMENTS WERE ORGANIC ELEMENTS TO THE 157TH INFANTRY DIVISION (FRENCH)
- THE 157TH DIVISION WAS PART OF THE 4TH ARMY, WHO LED THE ATTACK AGAINST THE MEUSE-ARGONNE FRONT TO INTERDICT THE GERMAN'S MAIN LATERAL LINE OF SUPPLY
- ALLIED ADVANCE STALLED ON 28 SEPTEMBER 1918 AT CROSSROADS 188 NEAR FONTAINE-EN-DORMOIS, WHICH WAS DOMINATED BY HILL 188
- HILL 188, OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS, CONSISTED OF TWO TRENCH LINES (ONE BEHIND THE OTHER), SEVEN MACHINE GUN POSITIONS, FIVE TRENCH MORTARS, AND THREE ANTITANK GUNS
- THE 157TH DIVISION, LED BY THE 371ST INFANTRY REGIMENT, ATTACKED HILL 188 ON 28 SEPTEMBER 1918

***BLACKWELL, ROBERT L.**

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Army, Company K, 119th Infantry, 30th Division. *Place and date:* Near St. Souplet, France, 11 October 1918. *Entered service at:* Hurdle Mills, N.C. *Birth:* Person County, N.C. *G.O. No.:* 13, W.D., 1919. *Citation:* When his platoon was almost surrounded by the enemy and his platoon commander asked for volunteers to carry a message calling for reinforcements, Pvt. Blackwell volunteered for this mission, well knowing the extreme danger connected with it. In attempting to get through the heavy shell and machinegun fire this gallant soldier was killed.

***COSTIN, HENRY G.**

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Army, Company H, 115th Infantry, 29th Division. *Place and date:* Near Bois-de-Consenvoye, France, 8 October 1918. *Entered service at:* Baltimore, Md. *Birth:* Baltimore, Md. *G.O. No.:* 34, W.D., 1919. *Citation:* When the advance of his platoon had been held up by machinegun fire and a request was made for an automatic rifle team to charge the nest, Pvt. Costin was the first to volunteer. Advancing with his team, under terrific fire of enemy artillery, machineguns, and trench mortars, he continued after all his comrades had become casualties and he himself had been seriously wounded. He operated his rifle until he collapsed. His act resulted in the capture of about 100 prisoners and several machineguns. He succumbed from the effects of his wounds shortly after the accomplishment of his heroic deed.

***DUNN, PARKER F.**

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Army, Company A, 312th Infantry, 78th Division. *Place and date:* Near Grand-Pre, France, 23 October 1918. *Entered service at:* Albany, N.Y. *Birth:* Albany, N.Y. *G.O. No.:* 49, W.D., 1922. *Citation:* When his battalion commander found it necessary to send a message to a company in the attacking line and hesitated to order a runner to make the trip because of the extreme danger involved, Pfc. Dunn, a member of the intelligence section, volunteered for the mission. After advancing but a short distance across a field swept by artillery and machinegun fire, he was wounded, but continued on and fell wounded a second time. Still undaunted, he persistently attempted to carry out his mission until he was killed by a machinegun bullet before reaching the advance line.

***MILLER, OSCAR F.**

Rank and organization: Major, U.S. Army, 361st Infantry, 91st Division. *Place and date:* Near Gesnes, France, 28 September 1918. *Entered service at:* Los Angeles, Calif. *Birth:* Franklin County, Ark. *G.O. No.:* 16, W.D. 1919. *Citation:* After 2 days of intense physical and mental strain, during which Maj. Miller had led his battalion in the front line of the advance through the forest of Argonne, the enemy was met in a prepared position south of Gesnes. Though almost exhausted, he energetically reorganized his battalion and ordered an attack. Upon reaching open ground the advancing line began to waver in the face of machinegun fire from the front and flanks and direct artillery fire. Personally leading his command group forward between his front-line companies, Maj. Miller inspired his men by his personal courage, and they again pressed on toward the hostile position. As this officer led the renewed attack he was shot in the right leg, but he nevertheless staggered forward at the head of his command. Soon afterwards he was again shot in the right arm, but he continued the charge, personally cheering his troops on through the heavy machinegun fire. Just before the objective was reached he received a wound in the abdomen, which forced him to the ground, but he continued to urge his men on, telling them to push on to the next ridge and leave him where he lay. He died from his wounds a few days later.

***O'SHEA, THOMAS E.**

Rank and organization: Corporal, U.S. Army, Machine Gun Company, 107th Infantry, 27th Division. *Place and date:* Near Le Catelet, France, 29 September 1918. *Entered service at:* Summit, N.J. *Birth:* New York, N.Y. *G.O. No.:* 20, W.D., 1919. *Citation:* Becoming separated from their platoon by a smoke barrage, Cpl. O'Shea, with 2 other soldiers, took cover in a shell hole well within the enemy's lines. Upon hearing a call for help from an American tank, which had become disabled 30 yards from them, the 3 soldiers left their shelter and started toward the tank under heavy fire from German machine-guns and trench mortars. In crossing the fire-swept area Cpl. O'Shea was mortally wounded and died of his wounds shortly afterwards.

***SAWELSON, WILLIAM**

Rank and organization: Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company M, 312th Infantry, 78th Division. *Place and date:* At Grand-Pre, France, 26 October, 1918. *Entered service at:* Harrison, N.J. *Born:* 5 August 1895, Newark, N.J. *G.O. No.:* 16, W.D., 1919. *Citation:* Hearing a wounded man in a shell hole some distance away calling for water, Sgt. Sawelson, upon his own initiative, left shelter and crawled through heavy machinegun fire to where the man lay, giving him what water he had in his canteen. He then went back to his own shell hole, obtained more water, and was returning to the wounded man when he was killed by a machinegun bullet.

***SKINKER, ALEXANDER R.**

Rank and organization: Captain, U.S. Army, 138th Infantry, 35th Division. *Place and date:* At Cheppy, France, 26 September 1918. *Entered service at:* St. Louis, Mo. *Birth:* St. Louis, Mo. *G.O. No.:* 13, W.D., 1919. *Citation:* Unwilling to sacrifice his men when his company was held up by terrific machinegun fire from iron pill boxes in the Hindenburg Line, Capt. Skinker personally led an automatic rifleman and a carrier in an attack on the machineguns. The carrier was killed instantly, but Capt. Skinker seized the ammunition and continued through an opening in the barbed wire, feeding the automatic rifle until he, too, was killed.

***SMITH, FRED E.**

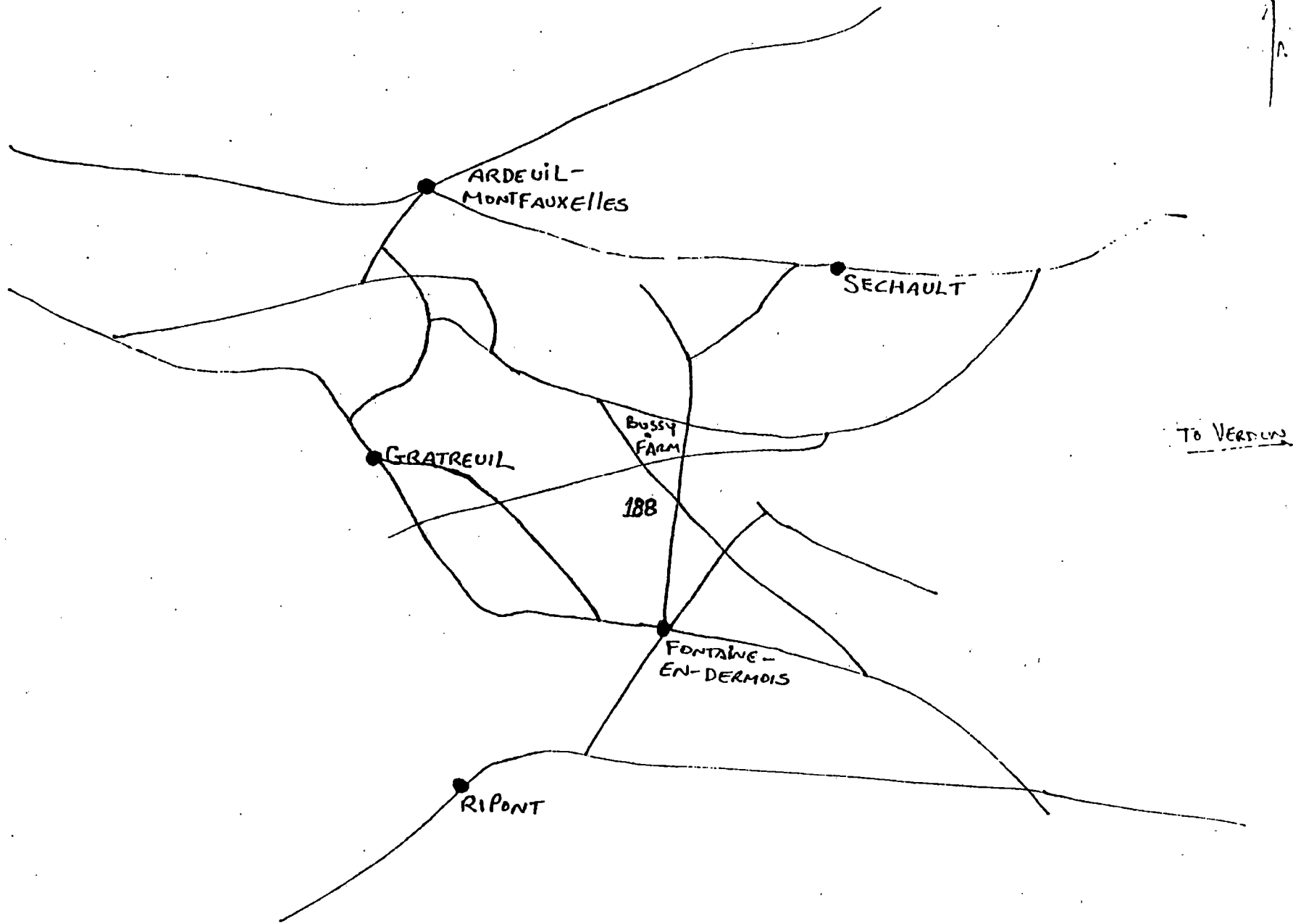
Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army, 308th Infantry, 77th Division. *Place and date:* Near Binarville, France, 29 September 1918. *Entered service at:* Bartlett, N. Dak. *Birth:* Rockford, Ill. *G.O. No.:* 49, W.D., 1922. *Citation:* When communication from the forward regimental post of command to the battalion leading the advance had been interrupted temporarily by the infiltration of small parties of the enemy armed with machineguns, Lt. Col. Smith personally led a party of 2 other officers and 10 soldiers, and went forward to reestablish runner posts and carry ammunition to the front line. The guide became confused and the party strayed to the left flank beyond the outposts of supporting troops, suddenly coming under fire from a group of enemy machineguns only 50 yards away. Shouting to the other members of his party to take cover this officer, in disregard of his danger, drew his pistol and opened fire on the German guncrew. About this time he fell, severely wounded in the side, but regaining his footing, he continued to fire on the enemy until most of the men in his party were out of danger. Refusing first-aid treatment he then made his way in plain view of the enemy to a handgrenade dump and returned under continued heavy machinegun fire for the purpose of making another attack on the enemy emplacements. As he was attempting to ascertain the exact location of the nearest nest, he again fell, mortally wounded.

***WICKERSHAM, J. HUNTER**

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, 353d Infantry, 89th Division. *Place and date:* Near Limey, France, 12 September 1918. *Entered service at:* Denver, Colo. *Birth:* New York, N.Y. *G.O. No.:* 16, W.D., 1919. *Citation:* Advancing with his platoon during the St. Mihiel offensive, he was severely wounded in 4 places by the bursting of a high-explosive shell. Before receiving any aid for himself he dressed the wounds of his orderly, who was wounded at the same time. He then ordered and accompanied the further advance of his platoon, although weakened by the loss of blood. His right hand and arm being disabled by wounds, he continued to fire his revolver with his left hand until, exhausted by loss of blood, he fell and died from his wounds before aid could be administered.

***WOLD, NELS**

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Army, Company I, 138th Infantry, 35th Division. *Place and date:* Near Cheppy, France, 26 September 1918. *Entered service at:* Minnewaukan, N. Dak. *Birth:* Winger, Minn. *G.O. No.:* 16, W.D., 1919. *Citation:* He rendered most gallant service in aiding the advance of his company, which had been held up by machinegun nests, advancing, with 1 other soldier, and silencing the guns, bringing with him, upon his return, 11 prisoners. Later the same day he jumped from a trench and rescued a comrade who was about to be shot by a German officer, killing the officer during the exploit. His actions were entirely voluntary, and it was while attempting to rush a 5th machinegun nest that he was killed. The advance of his company was mainly due to his great courage and devotion to duty.

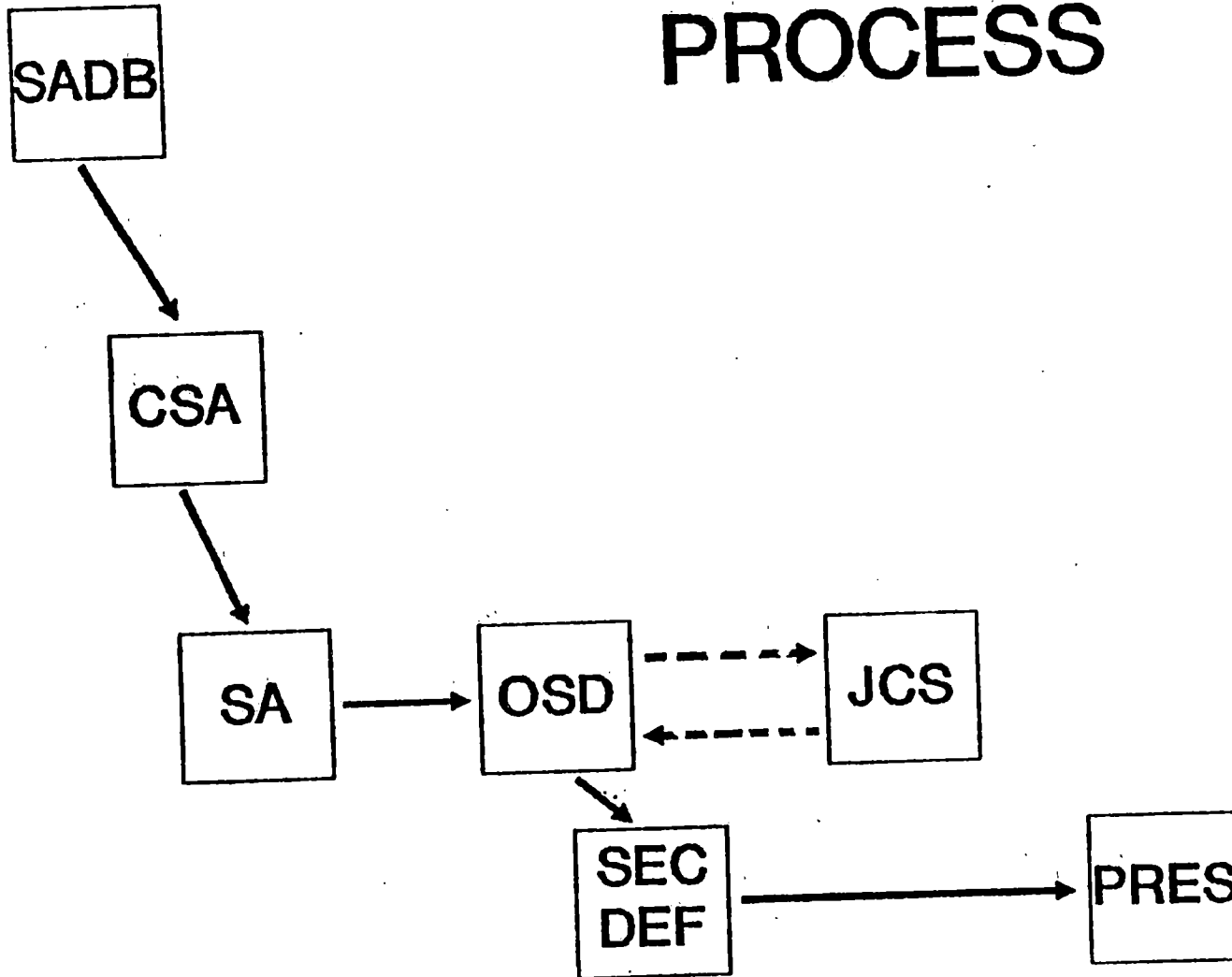


TO ST MEMME

TO
SOMME-BIONNE

TO ST MENEHOUlt

AWARD PROCESS



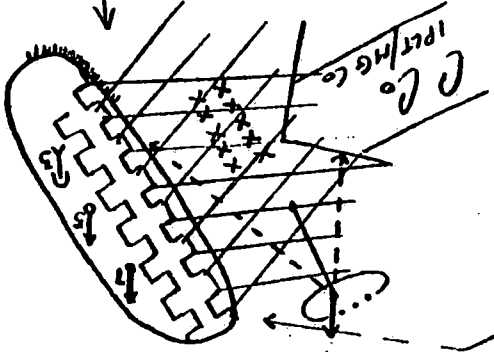
6 ● ONTAINÉ

- Machine gun - ↘
- TRENCH MORTAR - ↘
- ANTI-TANK GUN - ↘

161st FRENCH DIV

D Co (Reserve)

B Co IRT/MGC



LD ● GRATREUIL

2d Moroccan Div

● BUSSY FARM



5. Do you have any family pictures of Corporal Freddie Stowers that can be loaned to the Army? Are there any personal artifacts of Corporal Stowers which can be loaned to the Army for a display?

6. What is the general health conditions of the sisters? Can they travel? What assistance would they need? Do they have any objections to flying? Are there family members who could provided the assistance, if government funding were provided for their travel?

7. If a high level award were to be approved, would the sisters desire to come to Washington, DC for a ceremony with the President and Army Officials?

8. Any information about other family members on active duty at this time.

9. Any information about family members with law enforcement problems, in jail or other potential embarrassing circumstances.

PRESENTATION SEQUENCE

Case Background

Tactical Summary

Section 3744, 10 USC Requirements

Review of Evidence

Processing Procedures

Recommendation

Considerations and Expectations

PURPOSE OF PRESENTATION

To provide information concerning the facts associated with a Medal of Honor determination for Corporal Freddie Stowers, C Company, 371st Infantry Regiment 93rd Infantry Division, for actions on 28 Sep 1918.

MEDAL OF HONOR

Determination

Corporal Freddie Stowers

C Company, 371st Infantry Regiment, 93rd Division

28 September 1918

TACTICAL SUMMARY (CON'T)

- INITIAL ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION:
 - COMMENTS MADE BY A FRENCH BATTALION COMMANDER LOCATED NEAR HILL 188
 - GERMAN PLATOON SURRENDER PRIOR TO THE ATTACK
 - FRENCH MACHINE GUN POSITION TO THE LEFT FRONT OF ENEMY POSITIONS

TACTICAL SUMMARY (CON'T)

- THE ATTACK (SKETCH):
 - GERMAN DECEPTION
 - FRENCH ABANDONMENT OF MACHINE GUN POSITION AND GERMAN IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION
 - FRONT PLATOONS OF C CO ALMOST ANNIHILATED
 - SURVIVORS RUSH FORWARD
 - SITUATION AT A STALEMATE

TACTICAL SUMMARY (CON'T)

- NEW ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION
- SECOND ATTACK (SKETCH):
 - B AND D COMPANIES ENVELOPED BOTH FLANKS OF ENEMY POSITIONS
 - DEFENDERS WITHDRAWAL TOWARDS BUSSY FARM
 - HAND TO HAND COMBAT (REMAINING DEFENDERS)
 - HILL 188 TAKEN