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USS Arizona Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 12/7/91 [OA 8331] [1]

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(Smith/Simon)
Draft Ten
December 4, 1991
PEARL.TS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: USS ARIZONA
PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1991
8:25 A.M.

Captain Ross. Family and friends of the USS Arizona and USS Utah. Fellow veterans, and Americans. //

It was a bright Sunday morning. Brave troops slept soundly in their bunks. Those who were awake looked out and marveled at the serene and glassy sea. /

On the stern of the USS Nevada, a brass band prepared to play the Star Spangled Banner. On other ships, sailors readied for the 8 a.m. flag raising. // Ray Emory, who was on the USS Honolulu, read the morning newspaper. // Aboard the battleship California, Yeoman Durell Connor wrapped Christmas presents. // A West Virginia's machinist mate looked at photos just received from his wife. // They were of his eight-month-old son whom he had never seen. //

On the mainland, millions listened to football games on the radio. Others turned to songs like "Chattanooga Choo-Choo" / comics like Terry and the Pirates / or movies like Sergeant York. // In New York, families went window-shopping. Out West, it was late morning -- and many families were still at church. /

At first, the hum of engines seemed routine -- and why not? To American sailors, the idea of war seemed palpable, but remote.

/ Then, in one horrible instant, they froze in ~~horr~~terror. The abstract threat suddenly was real. //

But these men did not run -- they raced to their stations. Some strapped pistols over pajamas -- fought, and died. // What lived was the shock wave that soon swept across America -- forever immortalizing December 7, 1941. // Ask anyone who endured that awful Sunday. Each felt like the writer who observed: "Life is never again as it was before anyone you love has died; never so innocent, never so gentle, never so pliant to your will." //

Today, we honor those who gave their lives at this place, half-a-century ago. // Their names were Bertie and Gomez and Dougherty and Granger. They came from Idaho, and Mississippi, and the sweeping farmland of Ohio. // They were black and white, brown and yellow, native-born and foreign-born. Most of all, they were Americans -- hating war, but loving freedom more. //

Think of how it was for these Heroes of the Harbor -- men who were also husbands / fathers / brothers / sons. Imagine the chaos of guns and smoke, flaming water and ghastly carnage. Two thousand, four hundred and three Americans gave their lives. But in this haunting place, they live forever in our memory -- reminding us gently, selflessly, like chimes in the distant night. //

Every 15 seconds a drop of oil still rises from the Arizona, and drifts to the surface. As it spreads across the water, we recall the ancient poet: "In our sleep, pain that cannot forget falls drop by drop upon the heart, and in our own despair /

against our will / comes wisdom through the awful grace of God." // It is as though God Himself were crying. //

He cries -- as we do -- for the living, and the dead. Men like Commander Duncan Curry -- firing a .45 at attacking planes as tears streamed down his face. // We remember machinist's mate Robert Scott -- who ran the air compressors that powered the guns aboard the California. When the compartment flooded, the crew evacuated. Bob Scott refused. "This is my station," he said. "I'm going to stay as long as the guns are going." // Nearby, aboard the cruiser New Orleans, Chaplain Howell Forgy assured his troops it was all right to miss church that day. "You can praise the Lord and pass the ammunition." //

For these men, heroism came as naturally as breath. They reacted to assault by rushing to their posts. They knew instinctively that a Nation is sustained by the nobility of its cause. // Every American did. / Ted Williams, who served America in two wars, put down his bat after the bombs began to fall. He took up arms and risked his life so that liberty could survive. // Enlisting in that mission were Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry who came by the hundreds to give wounded Americans blood -- and later thousands of kinsmen who took up arms for their country. //

The men I speak of would be embarrassed to be called heroes. Instead, they would tell you with defiance: Foes can sink American ships, but not the American spirit. They may kill us, but never the ideals that made us proud to serve. // Talk to

those who survived to fight another day. They would repeat the Navy Hymn I memorized as a boy: "Eternal Father, strong to save / Whose arm hath bound the restless wave / O hear us when we cry to thee / For those in peril on the sea."

I come here as a Navy man -- enlisting on my eighteenth birthday -- 188 days after Pearl. // It was the day I graduated from high school, and I remember how Henry Stimson, then Secretary of War, gave the Commencement speech. / He talked of the American soldier, and how that soldier should be -- and I quote -- "Brave without being brutal, self-confident without boasting, being part of an irresistible might without losing faith in individual liberty." //

The Heroes of the Harbor engraved that passage on every heart and soul. They fought for a world of peace, not war -- where children's dreams speak more loudly than the brashest tyrant's guns. // Because of them, this memorial lives to pass its lessons from one generation to the next -- lessons as clear as the Pacific sky. //

One of Pearl Harbor's lessons is that, together, we could "summon lightness against the dark" -- that was Dwight Eisenhower. / Another: that when it comes to national defense, finishing <u>second</u> means finishing <u>last</u>. / We learned that appeasement is a bankrupt course of action -- the world stops <u>not</u> at our water's edge. // Perhaps above all, that real peace -- the peace that lasts -- means the triumph of <u>freedom</u> -- not merely the absence of <u>war</u>. //

Real peace stems from might that is moral and intellectual, economic and military. It comes from Nations who use that might to make temporary peace permanent -- and fragile peace strong. // As we look down at the Arizona's shrunken hull -- tomb to more than one thousand Americans -- the beguiling calm comforts us, reminds us of the might of ideals that inspire boys to die as men. // Every one who aches at their sacrifice knows America must be forever vigilant -- and Americans must always remember the brave and innocent who gave their lives to keep us free. //

Each Memorial Day, not far from this spot, Hawaiian Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts honor the heroes of Pearl Harbor by placing two leis on the graves of U.S. servicemen. // It is for them -- the future -- that we must apply the lessons of the past. // In Pearl Harbor's wake, we won the war and, thus, the peace. In the Cold War that followed, Americans also shed their blood -- but we used other means as well. // For nearly half-a-century, patience, foresight, and personal diplomacy helped America stand fast and firm for democracy. But it has never stood alone. / Beside us stood nations committed to democracy, free markets, free expression, and freedom of worship -- nations that include our former enemies, Germany, Italy, and Japan. //

This year, they supported our triumph in the seas and sands of the Gulf. By joining that great coalition, they paid solemn tribute to the memory of December 7 -- standing tall for what is right and good. // They said: We believe in a New World Order

where the force of law outlasts the use of force -- the kind of world our boys died for right here. //

The cause of peace among Nations is the highest in the Community of God, and man. Today, we re-enlist in its crusade. / It is the cause of liberty, and human dignity -- of freedom, opportunity, and self-determination. // A cause as sacred as the Scriptures -- and as timeless as "good will toward men."//

The men of Pearl Harbor served that cause. They knew that there are things worth living for -- but also worth dying for: Things like principle / decency / fidelity / honor. //

Look behind you at Battleship Row -- and behind me, at the gun turret, still visible -- and the flag, flying proudly, from a truly blessed shrine. //

Look into your hearts, and minds: You will see boys who this day became men / and men who became Heroes of the Harbor / heroes because of what they did -- and what they were. //

Look at the water here -- clear and quiet, bidding us to sum up and remember. One day -- in what now seems another lifetime -- it wrapped its arms around the finest sons any Nation could ever have; and it carried them to another, better world. //

God bless them. Let me close with words worthy of the Heroes of the Harbor: God Bless America -- the most wondrous land on earth. // Thank you very much.

# # # #

(Smith/Simon)
Draft Seven
December 2, 1991
PEARL

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: USS ARIZONA
PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1991
7:55 A.M.

Captain Ross. Family and friends of the USS Arizona and USS Utah. Fellow veterans, and Americans. Fellow citizens of the world. //

It was Sunday morning -- the Sabbath. Boys who this day became men / men who would become heroes / slept soundly in their bunks. // Those who were awake looked out and marveled at the serene and glassy sea. //

On the stern of the USS Nevada, a brass band prepared to play the Star Spangled Banner. On other ships, sailors readied for the 8 a.m. flag raising. // The sky was blue -- the weather, warm. All seemed right with the Family we call America. //

In New York, thousands were listening to a football game on the radio. In the West, it was late morning -- and parents and their children were on their knees in church. Ask anyone who endured that awful Sunday. Each recalls where they were December 7th, 1941. //

Today, we honor those who gave of themselves -- and of their lives -- at this exact moment, half-a-century ago. // Their names were Bertie and Gomez and Dougherty and Granger. They came from Idaho, and Mississippi, and the sweeping farmland of Ohio. // They were black and white, brown and yellow, native-

born and foreign-born. Most of all, they were Americans -- hating war, but loving freedom more. //

C Think of how it was for these Heroes of the Harbor -- men who were also husbands / fathers / brothers / sons. Imagine the

D guns and smoke and pandemonium. Everywhere -- destruction / carnage / death. // Five battleships were wrecked that morning. The Arizona / Oklahoma / California / Nevada / West Virginia. / Two thousand, four hundred Americans gave their lives. Each is

E embedded in the recess of our memory -- reminding, and inspiring, us like chimes in the distant night. //

B A writer once said, "Life is never again as it was before anyone you love has died; never so innocent, never so gentle, never so pliant to your will." // So it is here -- where every 15 seconds a drop of oil still surfaces from the Arizona. It is as though God Himself were crying. //

He cries -- as we do -- for the living, and the dead. Men like Commander Duncan Curry of the tanker Ramapo -- firing a .45 service revolver at attacking planes as tears streamed down his face. // We weep, too, for machinist's mate Robert Scott -- who ran the air compressors that powered the guns aboard the battleship California. When the compartment flooded, the crew evacuated. Bob Scott refused. "This is my station," he said. "I'm going to stay and give them air as long as the guns are going." // Less than a mile away, aboard the cruiser New Orleans, Chaplain Howell Forgy assured his troops it was all

right to miss church. "You can praise the Lord and pass the ammunition." //

Today, we recall those who knew that a Nation is sustained by the nobility of its cause. // Men like Ted Williams, who served America gallantly in two wars and last month told me, "I know exactly where I was when the bombs began to fall." // When war came, he put down his mighty bat -- and took up arms -- so that liberty could survive. // Aiding that crusade were Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry who came by the hundreds to Queen's Hospital in Honolulu to give wounded Americans blood. // They, too, knew that humanity eclipses Nation. //

The men I speak of would be embarrassed to be called heroes. That's how Americans are: Our actions speak louder than words. // Yet ask those who gave their lives here. They would tell you if they could: American ships can be sunk -- but never American spirit. // Talk to those who survived to fight another day. They would repeat the Navy Hymn I memorized as a boy: "Eternal Father, strong to save / O hear us when we cry to thee / For those in peril on the sea." //

I come here as a Navy man -- enlisting on my eighteenth birthday -- 188 days after Pearl. // It was the day I graduated from high school, and I remember how Henry Stimson, then Secretary of War, gave the Commencement speech. / He talked of the American soldier, and how that soldier should be -- and I quote -- "Brave without being brutal, self-confident without

boasting, being part of an irresistible might without losing faith in individual liberty." //

The Heroes of the Harbor wrote that passage large -- fighting for a world of peace, not war -- where children's dreams speak more loudly than the loudest tyrant's guns. // Because of them, this memorial exists as oral history -- its lessons passed down from one generation to another. //

((A movie of a few years ago spoke eloquently to their power. The actor John Houseman was playing a World War II veteran now deskbound in Washington, and made a passing reference to the war. / A snide young colleague asked him, "Do you miss the action of those days, sir?" / Houseman's response was as timeless as December 7. He yanked off his glasses, and calmly said, "No, I miss the clarity."")) //

For firty years, the lessons of Pearl Harbor have been as clear as the Pacific sky. One is that "Every American man, woman, and child must be a partner" -- that was FDR speaking. / Another lesson came from Dwight Eisenhower -- he said that, together, we could "summon lightness against the dark." / Other lessons have been reaffirmed by Presidents from Roosevelt to Reagan. That when it comes to national defense, finishing second means finishing last. / That no one ever walks away from appeasing an aggressor -- he only crawls. / That our fate is indivisible: The world stops not at our water's edge. // Perhaps above all, that real peace -- the peace which lasts -- means the triumph of freedom -- not merely the absence of war. //

Real peace stems from might that is moral and intellectual, economic and military. It comes from Nations who use that might to make temporary peace, permanent -- and fragile peace, strong. // If you doubt me, look at the Arizona's shrunken well -- tomb to more than one thousand Americans. // Think of the young boy who lost his father that day. Or the wife whose husband was her confidant and best friend. // Talk to the little girl whose brother -- her idol -- would never return to teach her -- as he would have, too, his children and grandchildren -- the meaning and beauty -- the wonder -- of life. // Each knows that to preserve our way of life, America must be forever vigilant. //

Each Memorial Day, not far from here, Hawaiian Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts honor the heroes of Pearl Harbor by placing two leis on the graves of U.S. servicemen. // It is for them -- the future -- that we must apply the lessons of the past. // We must remember that the best way to keep the peace is for America to prepare for war. We must recall that just as what happened in Berlin and Tokyo could not be divorced from Washington -- so events in Europe and Asia affect every American today. //

In Pearl Harbor's wake, we used war to secure liberty. In the Cold War which followed, we used other means as well: Among them, patience, planning, and personal diplomacy. // For nearly half-a-century, America stood fast -- so that democracy could stand tall. Let me acknowledge those Nations whose commitment to free markets, free expression, and freedom of worship helped win that war -- and I include Germany and Japan. We have found

that old enemies can become new allies -- and even new friends. //

This year, those who fought World War II helped freedom triumph in the seas and sands of the Gulf -- allies from Canada to France to the Soviet Union to Winston Churchill's Great Britain. By fighting for what is right, and good, they paid the ultimate tribute to the memory of December 7. // They said to us: We believe in a New World Order where the force of <u>law</u> outlasts the use of <u>force</u>. In turn, I say to <u>them</u>: Let us build a world where differences are solved peacefully, not violently: The kind of world our boys died for in their most noble day on earth. //

Two days before Pearl Harbor, in an ironic twist of history, a fifteen-year-old American student of Japanese descent -- George Akita -- felt obliged to prove his loyalty. So he entered a speech contest at the Aloha Chapter of the DAR. The contest's subject was "Americanism." // His prize-winning speech ended: "From tropical Hawaii to the rock-bound shores of Maine, let us, Americans all, rally round the Stars and Stripes. With the love of democracy burning in our hearts and minds, we must not fail." //

George, we did not fail -- for we <u>are</u> "Americans all." Today, we <u>will</u> not fail -- for our cause is just, and true. It is the highest cause in the Community of God, and man -- the cause of peace among Nations. // As we strive, let us remember

men like Ray Emory, who was on the USS Honolulu, reading the morning newspaper, when the enemy attacked. //

After the war, Ray spent two years building a garage-size, three-dimensional map of Pearl Harbor -- just as it was that day, with each ship in exact location. // Why? A magazine drawing had placed the ships wrong -- and to Ray Emory, as he said, "Pearl Harbor is sacred." / He saw that map and said right then, "Someday I'm going to make a map of how it was that day, and I'll make it right." //

He concluded, "By God, I did." //

Ray -- fellow veterans -- by God -- with God -- the men of Pearl Harbor got it right -- right in our time -- right for all time. // They knew this site is sacred. They knew that there are things worth living for -- but also worth dying for: Things like principle / decency / fidelity / honor. //

Look at the water here -- beautiful, but bittersweet -- a place to sum up and to remember. // One day -- in what now seems another lifetime -- it welcomed the finest sons any Nation could ever have to another, better world. //

God bless them -- as He already has -- as He does all those who cherish character. Let me close with words worthy of their sacrifice, and the Heroes of the Harbor: God Bless America -- the most wondrous land on earth. // Thank you very much.

# # # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 4, 1991 DEC 4 P7:20

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST
TONY SNOW

FROM: JOSEPH DUGGAN
CURT SMITH
MARY KATE GRANT MKG
ROBERT SIMON RS

SUBJECT: PEARL HARBOR SPEECHES

I. SUMMARY

On Saturday, December 7 in Hawaii, you will give three speeches commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack. The first speech at 6:55 a.m. will be to 4,000 Pearl Harbor survivors and families at the National Cemetery of the Pacific (known locally as the Punchbowl). The second speech is at 8:25 a.m. on the Arizona Memorial to about 250 dignitaries and survivors of the Arizona and Utah. The third speech is to 2,500 WWII veterans and families at 9:50 a.m. at Pier K-8 in Pearl Harbor. They will be seated and will be able to hear the speech on the Arizona Memorial. Both the Arizona Memorial and the USS Missouri will be visible behind you during the speech.

II. DISCUSSION

The speech at the cemetery (12 minutes, on cards) is meant as a remembrance and tribute for those who died.

The speech on the Arizona Memorial (12 minutes, on cards) will be the emotional high point of the day and probably the most widely televised. For that reason, this speech is a rhetorical recreation of what happened that day in 1941, and what it means to us today.

The third speech (15 minutes, on teleprompter) discusses the dangers of isolationism and the triumph of freedom over tyranny brought about by engagement. Near the end, as you reflect upon your war experiences, you look forward to the next 50 years.

(Smith/Simon)
Draft Ten
December 4, 1991
PEARL.TS

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PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1991
8:25 A.M.

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It was a bright Sunday morning. Brave troops slept soundly in their bunks. Those who were awake looked out and marveled at the serene and glassy sea. /

On the stern of the USS Nevada, a brass band prepared to play the Star Spangled Banner. On other ships, sailors readied for the 8 a.m. flag raising. // Ray Emory, who was on the USS Honolulu, read the morning newspaper. // Aboard the battleship California, Yeoman Durell Connor wrapped Christmas presents. // On the West Virginia, a machinist's mate looked at photos just received from his wife. // They were of his eight-month-old son whom he had never seen. //

On the mainland, millions listened to football games on the radio. Others turned to songs like "Chattanooga Choo-Choo" / comics like Terry and the Pirates / or movies like Sergeant York. // In New York, families went window-shopping. Out West, it was late morning -- and many families were still at church. /

At first, the hum of engines seemed routine -- and why not? To American sailors, the idea of war seemed palpable, but remote. / Then, in one horrible instant, they froze in terror. The abstract threat suddenly was real. //

But these men did not run -- they raced to their stations. Some strapped pistols over pajamas -- fought, and died. // What lived was the shock wave that soon swept across America -- forever immortalizing December 7, 1941. // Ask anyone who endured that awful Sunday. Each felt like the writer who observed: "Life is never again as it was before anyone you love has died; never so innocent, never so gentle, never so pliant to your will." //

Today, we honor those who gave their lives at this place, half-a-century ago. // Their names were Bertie and Gomez and Dougherty and Granger. They came from Idaho, and Mississippi, and the sweeping farmland of Ohio. // They were black and white, brown and yellow, native-born and foreign-born. Most of all, they were Americans -- ~~hating war, but loving freedom more.~~ //

Think of how it was for these Heroes of the Harbor -- men who were also husbands / fathers / brothers / sons. Imagine the chaos of guns and smoke, flaming water and ghastly carnage. Two thousand, four hundred and three Americans gave their lives. But in this haunting place, they live forever in our memory -- reminding us gently, selflessly, like chimes in the distant night.

Every 15 seconds a drop of oil still rises from the Arizona, and drifts to the surface. As it spreads across the water, we recall the ancient poet: "In our sleep, pain that cannot forget falls drop by drop upon the heart, and in our own despair / against our will / comes wisdom through the awful grace of God." // It is as though God Himself were crying. //

He cries -- as we do -- for the living, and the dead. Men like Commander Duncan Curry -- firing a .45 at attacking planes as tears streamed down his face. // ~~We remember machinist's mate Robert Scott -- who ran the air compressors that powered the guns aboard the California. When the compartment flooded, the crew evacuated. Bob Scott refused. "This is my station," he said. "I'm going to stay as long as the guns are going." //~~ Nearby, aboard the cruiser New Orleans, Chaplain Howell Forgy assured his troops it was all right to miss church that day. "You can praise the Lord and pass the ammunition." //

For these men, heroism came as naturally as breath. They reacted to assault by rushing to their posts. They knew instinctively that a Nation is sustained by the nobility of its cause. // ~~Every American did. // Ted Williams, who served America in two wars, put down his bat after the bombs began to fall. He took up arms and risked his life so that liberty could survive. //~~ ~~Enlisting in that mission~~ So did Americans ~~were Hawaiians~~ of Japanese ancestry who came by the hundreds to give wounded Americans blood -- and later thousands of kinsmen who took up arms for their country. //

The men I speak of would be embarrassed to be called heroes. Instead, they would tell you with defiance: Foes can sink American ships, but not the American spirit. They may kill us, but never the ideals that made us proud to serve. // Talk to those who survived to fight another day. They would repeat the Navy Hymn I memorized as a boy: "Eternal Father, strong to save

/ Whose arm hath bound the restless wave / O hear us when we cry to thee / For those in peril on the sea."

I come here as a Navy man -- enlisting on my eighteenth birthday -- ~~188~~ 187 days after Pearl. // It was the day I graduated from high school, and I remember how Henry Stimson, then Secretary of War, gave the Commencement speech. / He talked of the American soldier, and how that soldier should be -- and I quote -- "Brave without being brutal, self-confident without boasting, being part of an irresistible might without losing faith in individual liberty." //

The Heroes of the Harbor engraved that passage on every heart and soul. They fought for a world of peace, not war -- where children's dreams speak more loudly than the brashest tyrant's guns. // Because of them, this memorial lives to pass its lessons from one generation to the next -- lessons as clear as the Pacific sky. //

One of Pearl Harbor's lessons is that, together, we could "summon lightness against the dark" -- that was Dwight Eisenhower. / Another: that when it comes to national defense, finishing <u>second</u> means finishing <u>last</u>. / We learned that appeasement is a bankrupt course of action -- the world stops <u>not</u> at our water's edge. // Perhaps above all, that real peace -- the peace that lasts -- means the triumph of <u>freedom</u> -- not merely the absence of <u>war</u>. //

Real peace stems from might that is moral and intellectual, economic and military. It comes from Nations who use that might

to make temporary peace permanent -- and fragile peace strong. // As we look down at the Arizona's shrunken hull -- tomb to more than one thousand Americans -- the beguiling calm comforts us, reminds us of the might of ideals that inspire boys to die as men. // Every one who aches at their sacrifice knows America must be forever vigilant -- and Americans must always remember the brave and innocent who gave their lives to keep us free. //

Each Memorial Day, not far from this spot, Hawaiian Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts honor the heroes of Pearl Harbor by placing two leis on the graves of U.S. servicemen. // It is for them -- the future -- that we must apply the lessons of the past. // In Pearl Harbor's wake, we won the war and, thus, the peace. In the Cold War that followed, Americans also shed their blood -- but we used other means as well. // For nearly half-a-century, patience, foresight, and personal diplomacy helped America stand fast and firm for democracy. But it has never stood alone. / Beside us stood nations committed to democracy, free markets, free expression, and freedom of worship -- nations that include our former enemies, Germany, Italy, and Japan. //

This year, they supported our triumph in the seas and sands of the Gulf. By joining that great coalition, they paid solemn tribute to the memory of December 7 -- standing tall for what is right and good. // They said: We believe in a New World Order where the force of law outlasts the use of force -- the kind of world our boys died for right here. //

The cause of peace among Nations is the highest in the Community of God, and man. Today, we re-enlist in its crusade. /

It is the cause of the Commonwealth of Freedom -- where nations beat swords into plowshares. / It is the cause of the Family of America -- where individuals, and communities, practice the Golden Rule. / It is the cause, finally, of <u>your</u> family, and mine -- of children and grandchildren: Where we say to every child: "Someone loves you, and knows your name." //

The men of Pearl Harbor <u>served</u> this cause -- <u>honored</u> it. // They knew that there are things worth living for -- but also worth <u>dying</u> for: Things like principle / decency / fidelity / honor. //

Look behind you at Battleship Row -- and behind me, at the gun turret, still visible -- and the flag, flying proudly, from a truly blessed shrine. //

Look into your hearts, and minds: You will see boys who this day became men / and men who became heroes. //

Look at the water here -- clear and quiet, bidding us to sum up and remember. One day -- in what now seems another lifetime -- it wrapped its arms around the finest sons any Nation could ever have; and it carried them to another, better world. //

God bless them. Let me close with words worthy of the Heroes of the Harbor: <u>God Bless America</u> -- the most wondrous land on earth. // Thank you very much.

# # # #

rapidly moved inland with minimum casualties. He thus contributed substantially to the successful establishment of the beachhead in France.

ROSS, DONALD KIRBY

Rank and organization: Machinist, U.S. Navy, U.S.S. *Nevada*. *Place and date:* Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, 7 December 1941. *Entered service at:* Denver, Colo. *Born:* 8 December 1910, Beverly, Kans. *Citation:* For distinguished conduct in the line of his profession, extraordinary courage and disregard of his own life during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. When his station in the forward dynamo room of the U.S.S. *Nevada* became almost untenable due to smoke, steam, and heat, Machinist Ross forced his men to leave that station and performed all the duties himself until blinded and unconscious. Upon being rescued and resuscitated, he returned and secured the forward dynamo room and proceeded to the after dynamo room where he was later again rendered unconscious by exhaustion. Again recovering consciousness he returned to his station where he remained until directed to abandon it.

Pearl Harbor Medals of Honor citations

BENNETT, EDWARD A.

Rank and organization: Corporal, U.S. Army, Company B, 358th Infantry, 90th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Heckhuscheid, Germany, 1 February 1945. *Entered service at:* Middleport, Ohio. *Birth:* Middleport, Ohio. *G.O. No.:* 95, 30 October 1945. *Citation:* He was advancing with Company B across open ground to assault Heckhuscheid, Germany, just after dark when vicious enemy machinegun fire from a house on the outskirts of the town pinned down the group and caused several casualties. He began crawling to the edge of the field in an effort to flank the house, persisting in this maneuver even when the hostile machinegunners located him by the light of burning buildings and attempted to cut him down as he made for the protection of some trees. Reaching safety, he stealthily made his way by a circuitous route to the rear of the building occupied by the German gunners. With his trench knife he killed a sentry on guard there and then charged into the darkened house. In a furious hand-to-hand struggle he stormed about a single room which harbored 7 Germans. Three he killed with rifle fire, another he clubbed to death with the butt of his gun, and the 3 others he dispatched with his .45 caliber pistol. The fearless initiative, stalwart combat ability, and outstanding gallantry of Cpl. Bennett eliminated the enemy fire which was decimating his company's ranks and made it possible for the Americans to sweep all resistance from the town.

*BENNION, MERVYN SHARP

Rank and organization: Captain, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 5 May 1887, Vernon, Utah. *Appointed from:* Utah. *Citation:* For conspicuous devotion to duty, extraordinary courage, and complete disregard of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. As Commanding Officer of the U.S.S. *West Virginia*, after being mortally wounded, Capt. Bennion evidenced apparent concern only in fighting and saving his ship, and strongly protested against being carried from the bridge.

*BERRY, CHARLES JOSEPH

Rank and organization: Corporal, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 10 July 1923, Lorain, Ohio. *Accredited to:* Ohio. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as member of a machinegun crew, serving with the 1st Battalion, 26th Marines, 5th Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the seizure of Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, on 3 March 1945. Stationed in the front lines, Cpl. Berry manned his weapon with alert readiness as he maintained a constant vigil with other members of his guncrew during the hazardous night hours. When infiltrating Japanese soldiers launched a surprise attack shortly after midnight in an attempt to overrun his position, he engaged in a pitched handgrenade duel, returning the dangerous weapons with prompt and deadly accuracy until an enemy grenade landed in the foxhole. Determined to save his comrades, he unhesitatingly chose to sacrifice himself and immediately dived on the deadly missile, absorbing the shattering violence of the exploding charge in his own body and protecting

the others from serious injury. Stouthearted and indomitable, Cpl. Berry fearlessly yielded his own life that his fellow marines might carry on the relentless battle against a ruthless enemy and his superb valor and unfaltering devotion to duty in the face of certain death reflect the highest credit upon himself and upon the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

BERTOLDO, VITO R.

Rank and organization: Master Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company A, 242d Infantry, 42d Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Hatten, France, 9–10 January 1945. *Entered service at:* Decatur, Ill. *Born:* 1 December 1916, Decatur, Ill. *G.O. No.:* 5, 10 January 1946. *Citation:* He fought with extreme gallantry while guarding 2 command posts against the assault of powerful infantry and armored forces which had overrun the battalion's main line of resistance. On the close approach of enemy soldiers, he left the protection of the building he defended and set up his gun in the street, there to remain for almost 12 hours driving back attacks while in full view of his adversaries and completely exposed to 88-mm., machinegun and small-arms fire. He moved back inside the command post, strapped his machinegun to a table and covered the main approach to the building by firing through a window, remaining steadfast even in the face of 88-mm. fire from tanks only 75 yards away. One shell blasted him across the room, but he returned to his weapon. When 2 enemy personnel carriers led by a tank moved toward his position, he calmly waited for the troops to dismount and then, with the tank firing directly at him, leaned out of the window and mowed down the entire group of more than 20 Germans. Some time later, removal of the command post to another building was ordered. M/Sgt. Bertoldo voluntarily remained behind, covering the withdrawal of his comrades and maintaining his stand all night. In the morning he carried his machinegun to an adjacent building used as the command post of another battalion and began a day-long defense of that position. He broke up a heavy attack, launched by a self-propelled 88-mm. gun covered by a tank and about 15 infantrymen. Soon afterward another 88-mm. weapon moved up to within a few feet of his position, and, placing the muzzle of its gun almost inside the building, fired into the room, knocking him down and seriously wounding others. An American bazooka team set the German weapon afire, and M/Sgt. Bertoldo went back to his machinegun dazed as he was and killed several of the hostile troops as they attempted to withdraw. It was decided to evacuate the command post under the cover of darkness, but before the plan could be put into operation the enemy began an intensive assault supported by fire from their tanks and heavy guns. Disregarding the devastating barrage, he remained at his post and hurled white phosphorous grenades into the advancing enemy troops until they broke and retreated. A tank less than 50 yards away fired at his stronghold, destroyed the machinegun and blew him across the room again but he once more returned to the bitter fight and, with a rifle, singlehandedly covered the withdrawal of his fellow soldiers when the post was finally abandoned. With inspiring bravery and intrepidity M/Sgt. Bertoldo withstood the attack of vastly superior forces for more than 48 hours without rest or relief, time after time escaping death

Japanese charging pointblank over the hill, accounting for 6 of the enemy despite his own serious wounds and the loss of 1 eye suffered during his desperate battle in defense of the helpless man. With the hostile force finally routed, he calmly disregarded his own critical condition to complete his mission, valiantly refusing medical treatment for himself until his officer patient had been evacuated, and collapsing only after attempting to walk to the battle aid station. His daring initiative, great personal valor, and heroic spirit of self-sacrifice in service of others reflect great credit upon Bush and enhance the finest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service.

*BUTTS, JOHN E.

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Co. E, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Normandy, France, 14, 16, and 23 June 1944. *Entered service at:* Buffalo, N.Y. *Birth:* Medina, N.Y. *G.O. No.:* 58, 19 July 1945. *Citation:* Heroically led his platoon against the enemy in Normandy, France, on 14, 16, and 23 June 1944. Although painfully wounded on the 14th near Orglandes and again on the 16th while spearheading an attack to establish a bridgehead across the Douve River, he refused medical aid and remained with his platoon. A week later, near Flottemanville Hague, he led an assault on a tactically important and stubbornly defended hill studded with tanks, antitank guns, pillboxes, and machinegun emplacements, and protected by concentrated artillery and mortar fire. As the attack was launched, 2d Lt. Butts, at the head of his platoon, was critically wounded by German machinegun fire. Although weakened by his injuries, he rallied his men and directed 1 squad to make a flanking movement while he alone made a frontal assault to draw the hostile fire upon himself. Once more he was struck, but by grim determination and sheer courage continued to crawl ahead. When within 10 yards of his objective, he was killed by direct fire. By his superb courage, unflinching valor and inspiring actions, 2d Lt. Butts enabled his platoon to take a formidable strong point and contributed greatly to the success of his battalion's mission.

*CADDY, WILLIAM ROBERT

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. *Born:* 8 August 1925, Quincy, Mass. *Accredited to:* Massachusetts. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a rifleman with Company I, 3d Battalion, 26th Marines, 5th Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the seizure of Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, 3 March 1945. Consistently aggressive, Pfc Caddy boldly defied shattering Japanese machinegun and small-arms fire to move forward with his platoon leader and another marine during the determined advance of his company through an isolated sector and, gaining the comparative safety of a shell hole, took temporary cover with his comrades. Immediately pinned down by deadly sniper fire from a well-concealed position, he made several unsuccessful attempts to again move forward and then, joined by his platoon leader, engaged the enemy in a fierce exchange of handgrenades until a Japanese grenade fell beyond reach in the shell hole. Fearlessly

disregarding all personal danger, Pfc. Caddy instantly dived on the deadly missile, absorbing the exploding charge in his own body and protecting the others from serious injury. Stouthearted and indomitable, he unhesitatingly yielded his own life that his fellow marines might carry on the relentless battle against a fanatic enemy. His dauntless courage and valiant spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of certain death reflect the highest credit upon Pfc. Caddy and upon the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his comrades.

*CALLAGHAN, DANIEL JUDSON

Rank and organization: Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 26 July 1892, San Francisco, Calif. *Appointed from:* California. *Entered service at:* Oakland, Calif. *Other Navy award:* Distinguished Service Medal. *Citation:* For extraordinary heroism and conspicuous intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty during action against enemy Japanese forces off Savo Island on the night of 12–13 November 1942. Although out-balanced in strength and numbers by a desperate and determined enemy, Rear Adm. Callaghan, with ingenious tactical skill and superb coordination of the units under his command, led his forces into battle against tremendous odds, thereby contributing decisively to the rout of a powerful invasion fleet, and to the consequent frustration of a formidable Japanese offensive. While faithfully directing close-range operations in the face of furious bombardment by superior enemy fire power, he was killed on the bridge of his flagship. His courageous initiative, inspiring leadership, and judicious foresight in a crisis of grave responsibility were in keeping with the finest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the defense of his country.

CALUGAS, JOSE

Rank and organization: Sergeant, U.S. Army, Battery B, 88th Field Artillery, Philippine Scouts. *Place and date:* At Culis, Bataan Province, Philippine Islands, 16 January 1942. *Entered service at:* Fort Stotsenburg, Philippine Islands. *Born:* 29 December 1907, Barrio Tagsing, Leon, Iloilo, Philippine Islands. *G.O. No.:* 10, 24 February 1942. *Citation:* The action for which the award was made took place near Culis, Bataan Province, Philippine Islands, on 16 January 1942. A battery gun position was bombed and shelled by the enemy until 1 gun was put out of commission and all the cannoneers were killed or wounded. Sgt. Calugas, a mess sergeant of another battery, voluntarily and without orders ran 1,000 yards across the shell-swept area to the gun position. There he organized a volunteer squad which placed the gun back in commission and fired effectively against the enemy, although the position remained under constant and heavy Japanese artillery fire.

*CANNON, GEORGE HAM

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 5 November 1915, Webster Groves, Mo. *Entered service at:* Michigan. *Citation:* For distinguished conduct in the line of his profession, extraordinary courage and disregard of his own condition during the bombardment of Sand Island, Midway Islands, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. 1st Lt. Cannon, Battery Commander of Battery H,

*FARDY, JOHN PETER

Rank and organization: Corporal, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 8 August 1922, Chicago, Ill. *Accredited to:* Illinois. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as a squad leader, serving with Company C, 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Okinawa Shima in the Ryukyu Islands, 7 May 1945. When his squad was suddenly assailed by extremely heavy small-arms fire from the front during a determined advance against strongly fortified, fiercely defended Japanese positions, Cpl. Fardy temporarily deployed his men along a nearby drainage ditch. Shortly thereafter, an enemy grenade fell among the marines in the ditch. Instantly throwing himself upon the deadly missile, Cpl. Fardy absorbed the exploding blast in his own body, thereby protecting his comrades from certain and perhaps fatal injuries. Concerned solely for the welfare of his men, he willingly relinquished his own hope of survival that his fellow marines might live to carry on the fight against a fanatic enemy. A stouthearted leader and indomitable fighter, Cpl. Fardy, by his prompt decision and resolute spirit of self-sacrifice in the face of certain death, had rendered valiant service, and his conduct throughout reflects the highest credit upon himself and the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*FEMOYER, ROBERT E. (Air Mission)

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, 711th Bombing Squadron, 447th Bomber Group, U.S. Army Air Corps. *Place and date:* Over Merseburg, Germany, 2 November 1944. *Entered service at:* Jacksonville, Fla. *Born:* 31 October 1921, Huntington, W. Va. *G.O. No.:* 35, 9 May 1945. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty near Merseburg, Germany, on 2 November 1944. While on a mission, the bomber, of which 2d Lt. Femoyer was the navigator, was struck by 3 enemy antiaircraft shells. The plane suffered serious damage and 2d Lt. Femoyer was severely wounded in the side and back by shell fragments which penetrated his body. In spite of extreme pain and great loss of blood he refused an offered injection of morphine. He was determined to keep his mental faculties clear in order that he might direct his plane out of danger and so save his comrades. Not being able to arise from the floor, he asked to be propped up in order to enable him to see his charts and instruments. He successfully directed the navigation of his lone bomber for 2½ hours so well it avoided enemy flak and returned to the field without further damage. Only when the plane had arrived in the safe area over the English Channel did he feel that he had accomplished his objective; then, and only then, he permitted an injection of a sedative. He died shortly after being removed from the plane. The heroism and self-sacrifice of 2d Lt. Femoyer are in keeping with the highest traditions of the U.S. Army.

FIELDS, JAMES H.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, U.S. Army, 10th Armored Infantry, 4th Armored Division. *Place and date:* Rechicourt, France, 27

September 1944. *Entered service at:* Houston, Tex. *Birth:* Caddo, Tex. *G.O. No.:* 13, 27 February 1945. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty, at Rechicourt, France. On 27 September 1944, during a sharp action with the enemy infantry and tank forces, 1st Lt. Fields personally led his platoon in a counterattack on the enemy position. Although his platoon had been seriously depleted, the zeal and fervor of his leadership was such as to inspire his small force to accomplish their mission in the face of overwhelming enemy opposition. Seeing that 1 of the men had been wounded, he left his slit trench and with complete disregard for his personal safety attended the wounded man and administered first aid. While returning to his slit trench he was seriously wounded by a shell burst, the fragments of which cut through his face and head, tearing his teeth, gums, and nasal passage. Although rendered speechless by his wounds, 1st Lt. Fields refused to be evacuated and continued to lead his platoon by the use of hand signals. On 1 occasion, when 2 enemy machineguns had a portion of his unit under deadly crossfire, he left his hole, wounded as he was, ran to a light machinegun, whose crew had been knocked out, picked up the gun, and fired it from his hip with such deadly accuracy that both the enemy gun positions were silenced. His action so impressed his men that they found new courage to take up the fire fight, increasing their firepower, and exposing themselves more than ever to harass the enemy with additional bazooka and machinegun fire. Only when his objective had been taken and the enemy scattered did 1st Lt. Fields consent to be evacuated to the battalion command post. At this point he refused to move further back until he had explained to his battalion commander by drawing on paper the position of his men and the disposition of the enemy forces. The dauntless and gallant heroism displayed by 1st Lt. Fields were largely responsible for the repulse of the enemy forces and contributed in a large measure to the successful capture of his battalion objective during this action. His eagerness and determination to close with the enemy and to destroy him was an inspiration to the entire command, and are in the highest traditions of the U.S. Armed Forces.

FINN, JOHN WILLIAM

Rank and organization: Lieutenant, U.S. Navy. *Place and date:* Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Territory of Hawaii, 7 December 1941. *Entered service at:* California. *Born:* 23 July 1909, Los Angeles, Calif. *Citation:* For extraordinary heroism distinguished service, and devotion above and beyond the call of duty. During the first attack by Japanese airplanes on the Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, on 7 December 1941, Lt. Finn promptly secured and manned a .50-caliber machinegun mounted on an instruction stand in a completely exposed section of the parking ramp, which was under heavy enemy machinegun strafing fire. Although painfully wounded many times, he continued to man this gun and to return the enemy's fire vigorously and with telling effect throughout the enemy strafing and bombing attacks and with complete disregard for his own personal safety. It was only by specific orders that he was persuaded to leave his post to seek medical attention. Following first-aid treatment, although obviously suffering much

pain and moving with great difficulty, he returned to the squadron area and actively supervised the rearming of returning planes. His extraordinary heroism and conduct in this action were in keeping with the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service.

FISHER, ALMOND E.

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Company E, 157th Infantry, 45th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Grammont, France, 12-13 September 1944. *Entered service at:* Brooklyn, N.Y. *Birth:* Hume, N.Y. *G.O. No:* 32, 23 April 1945. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on the night of 12–13 September 1944, near Grammont, France. In the darkness of early morning, 2d Lt. Fisher was leading a platoon of Company E, 157th Infantry, in single column to the attack of a strongly defended hill position. At 2:30 A.M., the forward elements were brought under enemy machinegun fire from a distance of not more than 20 yards. Working his way alone to within 20 feet of the gun emplacement, he opened fire with his carbine and killed the entire guncrew. A few minutes after the advance was resumed, heavy machinegun fire was encountered from the left flank. Again crawling forward alone under withering fire, he blasted the gun and crew from their positions with handgrenades. After a halt to replenish ammunition, the advance was again resumed and continued for 1 hour before being stopped by intense machinegun and rifle fire. Through the courageous and skillfull leadership of 2d Lt. Fisher, the pocket of determined enemy resistance was rapidly obliterated. Spotting an emplaced machine pistol a short time later, with 1 of his men he moved forward and destroyed the position. As the advance continued the fire fight became more intense. When a bypassed German climbed from his foxhole and attempted to tear an M1 rifle from the hands of 1 of his men, 2d Lt. Fisher whirled and killed the enemy with a burst from his carbine. About 30 minutes later the platoon came under the heavy fire of machineguns from across an open field. 2d Lt. Fisher, disregarding the terrific fire, moved across the field with no cover or concealment to within range, knocked the gun from the position and killed or wounded the crew. Still under heavy fire he returned to his platoon and continued the advance. Once again heavy fire was encountered from a machinegun directly in front. Calling for handgrenades, he found only 2 remaining in the entire platoon. Pulling the pins and carrying a grenade in each hand, he crawled toward the gun emplacement, moving across areas devoid of cover and under intense fire to within 15 yards when he threw the grenades, demolished the gun and killed the guncrew. With ammunition low and daybreak near, he ordered his men to dig in and hold the ground already won. Under constant fire from the front and from both flanks, he moved among them directing the preparations for the defense. Shortly after the ammunition supply was replenished, the Germans launched a last determined effort against the depleted group. Attacked by superior numbers from the front, right, and left flank, and even from the rear, the platoon, in bitter hand-to-hand engagements drove back the enemy at every point. Wounded in both feet by close-range machine pistol fire early in the battle, 2d Lt. Fisher refused medical attention. Unable

to walk, he crawled from man to man encouraging them and checking each position. Only after the fighting had subsided did 2d Lt. Fisher crawl 300 yards to the aid station from which he was evacuated. His extraordinary heroism, magnificent valor, and aggressive determination in the face of pointblank enemy fire is an inspiration to his organization and reflects the finest traditions of the U.S. Armed Forces.

*FLAHERTY, FRANCIS C.

Rank and organization: Ensign, U.S. Naval Reserve. *Born:* 15 March 1919, Charlotte, Mich. *Accredited to:* Michigan. *Citation:* For conspicuous devotion to duty and extraordinary courage and complete disregard of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. When it was seen that the U.S.S. *Oklahoma* was going to capsize and the order was given to abandon ship, Ens. Flaherty remained in a turret, holding a flashlight so the remainder of the turret crew could see to escape, thereby sacrificing his own life.

*FLEMING, RICHARD E.

Rank and organization: Captain, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. *Born:* 2 November 1917, St. Paul, Minn. *Appointed from:* Minnesota. *Citation:* For extraordinary heroism and conspicuous intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty as Flight Officer, Marine Scout-Bombing Squadron 241, during action against enemy Japanese forces in the battle of Midway on 4 and 5 June 1942. When his Squadron Commander was shot down during the initial attack upon an enemy aircraft carrier, Capt. Fleming led the remainder of the division with such fearless determination that he dived his own plane to the perilously low altitude of 400 feet before releasing his bomb. Although his craft was riddled by 179 hits in the blistering hail of fire that burst upon him from Japanese fighter guns and antiaircraft batteries, he pulled out with only 2 minor wounds inflicted upon himself. On the night of 4 June, when the squadron commander lost his way and became separated from the others, Capt. Fleming brought his own plane in for a safe landing at its base despite hazardous weather conditions and total darkness. The following day, after less than 4 hours' sleep, he led the second division of his squadron in a coordinated glide-bombing and dive-bombing assault upon a Japanese battleship. Undeterred by a fateful approach glide, during which his ship was struck and set afire, he grimly pressed home his attack to an altitude of 500 feet, released his bomb to score a near miss on the stern of his target, then crashed to the sea in flames. His dauntless perseverance and unyielding devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service.

FLUCKEY, EUGENE BENNETT

Rank and organization: Commander, U.S. Navy, Commanding U.S.S. *Barb. Place and date:* Along coast of China, 19 December 1944 to 15 February 1945. *Entered service at:* Illinois. *Born:* 5 October 1913, Washington, D.C. *Other Navy award:* Navy Cross with 3 Gold Stars. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as commanding officer of the U.S.S.

made a reconnaissance into enemy territory in search of a route to continue the advance. He then returned through the minefield and, on foot, he led the tanks through the mines into a position from which they could best support the infantry. Acting as scout 300 yards in front of the infantry, he led the 2 platoons forward until he had gained his objective, where he came upon several dug-in enemy infantrymen. Having taken them by surprise, 2d Lt. Fowler dragged them out of their foxholes and sent them to the rear; twice, when they resisted, he threw handgrenades into their dugouts. Realizing that a dangerous gap existed between his company and the unit to his right, 2d Lt. Fowler decided to continue his advance until the gap was filled. He reconnoitered to his front, brought the infantry into position where they dug in and, under heavy mortar and small-arms fire, brought his tanks forward. A few minutes later, the enemy began an armored counterattack. Several Mark VI tanks fired their cannons directly on 2d Lt. Fowler's position. One of his tanks was set afire. With utter disregard for his own life, with shells bursting near him, he ran directly into the enemy tank fire to reach the burning vehicle. For a half-hour, under intense strafing from the advancing tanks, although all other elements had withdrawn, he remained in his forward position, attempting to save the lives of the wounded tank crew. Only when the enemy tanks had almost overrun him, did he withdraw a short distance where he personally rendered first aid to 9 wounded infantrymen in the midst of the relentless incoming fire. 2d Lt. Fowler's courage, his ability to estimate the situation and to recognize his full responsibility as an officer in the Army of the United States, exemplify the high traditions of the military service for which he later gave his life.

*FRYAR, ELMER E.

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Army, Company E, 511th Parachute Infantry, 11th Airborne Division. *Place and date:* Leyte, Philippine Islands, 8 December 1944. *Entered service at:* Denver, Colo. *Birth:* Denver, Colo. *G.O. No.:* 35, 9 May 1945. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Pvt. Fryar's battalion encountered the enemy strongly entrenched in a position supported by mortars and automatic weapons. The battalion attacked, but in spite of repeated efforts was unable to take the position. Pvt. Fryar's company was ordered to cover the battalion's withdrawal to a more suitable point from which to attack, but the enemy launched a strong counterattack which threatened to cut off the company. Seeing an enemy platoon moving to outflank his company, he moved to higher ground and opened heavy and accurate fire. He was hit, and wounded, but continuing his attack he drove the enemy back with a loss of 27 killed. While withdrawing to overtake his squad, he found a seriously wounded comrade, helped him to the rear, and soon overtook his platoon leader, who was assisting another wounded. While these 4 were moving to rejoin their platoon, an enemy sniper appeared and aimed his weapon at the platoon leader. Pvt. Fryar instantly sprang forward, received the full burst of automatic fire in his own body and fell mortally wounded. With his remaining strength he threw a handgrenade and killed the sniper. Pvt. Fryar's indomitable fighting spirit and extraordinary gallantry above and

beyond the call of duty contributed outstandingly to the success of the battalion's withdrawal and its subsequent attack and defeat of the enemy. His heroic action in unhesitatingly giving his own life for his comrade in arms exemplifies the highest tradition of the U.S. Armed Forces.

FUNK, LEONARD A., JR.

Rank and organization: First Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company C, 508th Parachute Infantry, 82d Airborne Division. *Place and date:* Holzheim, Belgium, 29 January 1945. *Entered service at:* Wilkinsburg, Pa. *Birth:* Braddock Township, Pa. *G.O. No.:* 75, 5 September 1945. *Citation:* He distinguished himself by gallant, intrepid actions against the enemy. After advancing 15 miles in a driving snowstorm, the American force prepared to attack through waist-deep drifts. The company executive officer became a casualty, and 1st Sgt. Funk immediately assumed his duties, forming headquarters soldiers into a combat unit for an assault in the face of direct artillery shelling and harassing fire from the right flank. Under his skillfull and courageous leadership, this miscellaneous group and the 3d Platoon attacked 15 houses, cleared them, and took 30 prisoners without suffering a casualty. The fierce drive of Company C quickly overran Holzheim, netting some 80 prisoners, who were placed under a 4-man guard, all that could be spared, while the rest of the understrength unit went about mopping up isolated points of resistance. An enemy patrol, by means of a ruse, succeeded in capturing the guards and freeing the prisoners, and had begun preparations to attack Company C from the rear when 1st Sgt. Funk walked around the building and into their midst. He was ordered to surrender by a German officer who pushed a machine pistol into his stomach. Although overwhelmingly outnumbered and facing almost certain death, 1st Sgt. Funk, pretending to comply with the order, began slowly to unsling his submachinegun from his shoulder and then, with lightning motion, brought the muzzle into line and riddled the German officer. He turned upon the other Germans, firing and shouting to the other Americans to seize the enemy's weapons. In the ensuing fight 21 Germans were killed, many wounded, and the remainder captured. 1st Sgt. Funk's bold action and heroic disregard for his own safety were directly responsible for the recapture of a vastly superior enemy force, which, if allowed to remain free, could have taken the widespread units of Company C by surprise and endangered the entire attack plan.

FUQUA, SAMUEL GLENN

Rank and organization: Captain, U.S. Navy, U.S.S. *Arizona. Place and date:* Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, 7 December 1941. *Entered service at:* Laddonia, Mo. *Born:* 15 October 1899, Laddonia Mo. *Citation:* For distinguished conduct in action, outstanding heroism, and utter disregard of his own safety above and beyond the call of duty during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. Upon the commencement of the attack, Lt. Comdr. Fuqua rushed to the quarterdeck of the U.S.S. *Arizona* to which he was attached where he was stunned and knocked down by the explosion of a large bomb which hit the quarterdeck, penetrated several

decks, and started a severe fire. Upon regaining consciousness, he began to direct the fighting of the fire and the rescue of wounded and injured personnel. Almost immediately there was a tremendous explosion forward, which made the ship appear to rise out of the water, shudder, and settle down by the bow rapidly. The whole forward part of the ship was enveloped in flames which were spreading rapidly, and wounded and burned men were pouring out of the ship to the quarterdeck. Despite these conditions, his harrowing experience, and severe enemy bombing and strafing, at the time, Lt. Comdr. Fuqua continued to direct the fighting of fires in order to check them while the wounded and burned could be taken from the ship and supervised the rescue of these men in such an amazingly calm and cool manner and with such excellent judgment that it inspired everyone who saw him and undoubtedly resulted in the saving of many lives. After realizing the ship could not be saved and that he was the senior surviving officer aboard, he directed it to be abandoned, but continued to remain on the quarterdeck and directed abandoning ship and rescue of personnel until satisfied that all personnel that could be had been saved, after which he left his ship with the boatload. The conduct of Lt. Comdr. Fuqua was not only in keeping with the highest traditions of the naval service but characterizes him as an outstanding leader of men.

GALER, ROBERT EDWARD

Rank and organization: Major, U.S. Marine Corps, Marine Fighter Sqdn. 244. *Place:* Solomon Islands Area. *Entered service at:* Washington. *Born:* 23 October 1913, Seattle, Wash. *Other Navy awards:* Navy Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross. *Citation:* For conspicuous heroism and courage above and beyond the call of duty as leader of a marine fighter squadron in aerial combat with enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands area. Leading his squadron repeatedly in daring and aggressive raids against Japanese aerial forces, vastly superior in numbers, Maj. Galer availed himself of every favorable attack opportunity, individually shooting down 11 enemy bomber and fighter aircraft over a period of 29 days. Though suffering the extreme physical strain attendant upon protracted fighter operations at an altitude above 25,000 feet, the squadron under his zealous and inspiring leadership shot down a total of 27 Japanese planes. His superb airmanship, his outstanding skill and personal valor reflect great credit upon Maj. Galer's gallant fighting spirit and upon the U.S. Naval Service.

*GALT, WILLIAM WYLIE

Rank and organization: Captain, U.S. Army, 168th Infantry, 34th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* At Villa Crocetta, Italy, 29 May 1944. *Entered service at:* Stanford, Mont. *Birth:* Geyser, Mont. *G.O. No.:* 7, 1 February 1945. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty. Capt. Galt, Battalion S-3, at a particularly critical period following 2 unsuccessful attacks by his battalion, of his own volition went forward and ascertained just how critical the situation was. He volunteered, at the risk of his life, personally to lead the battalion against the objective. When the lone remaining tank destroyer refused to go forward, Capt. Galt jumped on the tank destroyer and ordered it to precede the attack. As the tank destroyer

moved forward, followed by a company of riflemen, Capt. Galt manned the .30-caliber machinegun in the turret of the tank destroyer, located and directed fire on an enemy 77-mm. antitank gun, and destroyed it. Nearing the enemy positions, Capt. Galt stood fully exposed in the turret, ceaselessly firing his machinegun and tossing handgrenades into the enemy zigzag series of trenches despite the hail of sniper and machinegun bullets ricocheting off the tank destroyer. As the tank destroyer moved, Capt. Galt so maneuvered it that 40 of the enemy were trapped in one trench. When they refused to surrender, Capt. Galt pressed the trigger of the machinegun and dispatched every one of them. A few minutes later an 88-mm. shell struck the tank destroyer and Capt. Galt fell mortally wounded across his machinegun. He had personally killed 40 Germans and wounded many more. Capt. Galt pitted his judgment and superb courage against overwhelming odds, exemplifying the highest measure of devotion to his country and the finest traditions of the U.S. Army.

*GAMMON, ARCHER T.

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company A, 9th Armored Infantry Battalion, 6th Armored Division. *Place and date:* Near Bastogne, Belgium, 11 January 1945. *Entered service at:* Roanoke, Va. *Born:* 11 September 1918, Chatham, Va. *G.O. No.:* 18, 13 February 1946. *Citation:* He charged 30 yards through hip-deep snow to knock out a machinegun and its 3-man crew with grenades, saving his platoon from being decimated and allowing it to continue its advance from an open field into some nearby woods. The platoon's advance through the woods had only begun when a machinegun supported by riflemen opened fire and a Tiger Royal tank sent 88-mm. shells screaming at the unit from the left flank. S/Sgt. Gammon, disregarding all thoughts of personal safety, rushed forward, then cut to the left, crossing the width of the platoon's skirmish line in an attempt to get within grenade range of the tank and its protecting foot troops. Intense fire was concentrated on him by riflemen and the machinegun emplaced near the tank. He charged the automatic weapon, wiped out its crew of 4 with grenades, and, with supreme daring, advanced to within 25 yards of the armored vehicle, killing 2 hostile infantrymen with rifle fire as he moved forward. The tank had started to withdraw, backing a short distance, then firing, backing some more, and then stopping to blast out another round, when the man whose singlehanded relentless attack had put the ponderous machine on the defensive was struck and instantly killed by a direct hit from the Tiger Royal's heavy gun. By his intrepidity and extreme devotion to the task of driving the enemy back no matter what the odds, S/Sgt. Gammon cleared the woods of German forces, for the tank continued to withdraw, leaving open the path for the gallant squad leader's platoon.

GARCIA, MARCARIO

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company B, 22d Infantry, 4th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Grosshau, Germany, 27 November 1944. *Entered service at:* Sugarland, Tex. *Born:* 20 January 1920, Villa de Castano, Mexico. *G.O. No.:* 74, 1 September 1945. *Citation:* While an acting squad leader of Company B, 22d In-

profuse bleeding he was again critically wounded when a Japanese mortar crashed the conning station, instantly killing or fatally wounding most of the officers and leaving the ship wallowing without navigational control. Upon recovering the second time, Lt. Herring resolutely climbed down to the pilothouse and, fighting against his rapidly waning strength, took over the helm, established communication with the engineroom, and carried on valiantly until relief could be obtained. When no longer able to stand, he propped himself against emply shell cases and rallied his men to the aid of the wounded; he maintained position in the firing line with his 20-mm. guns in action in the face of sustained enemy fire, and conned his crippled ship to safety. His unwavering fortitude, aggressive perseverance, and indomitable spirit against terrific odds reflect the highest credit upon Lt. Herring and uphold the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service.

*HILL, EDWIN JOSEPH

Rank and organization: Chief Boatswain, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 4 October 1894, Philadelphia, Pa. *Accredited to:* Pennsylvania. *Citation:* For distinguished conduct in the line of his profession, extraordinary courage, and disregard of his own safety during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. During the height of the strafing and bombing, Chief Boatswain Hill led his men of the line-handling details of the U.S.S. *Nevada* to the quays, cast off the lines and swam back to his ship. Later, while on the forecastle, attempting to let go the anchors, he was blown overboard and killed by the explosion of several bombs.

HORNER, FREEMAN V.

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company K, 119th Infantry, 30th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Wurselen, Germany, 16 November 1944. *Entered service at:* Shamokin, Pa. *Birth:* Mount Carmel, Pa. *G.O. No.:* 95, 30 October 1945. *Citation:* S/Sgt. Horner and other members of his company were attacking Wurselen, Germany, against stubborn resistance on 16 November 1944, when machinegun fire from houses on the edge of the town pinned the attackers in flat, open terrain 100 yards from their objective. As they lay in the field, enemy artillery observers directed fire upon them, causing serious casualties. Realizing that the machineguns must be eliminated in order to permit the company to advance from its precarious position, S/Sgt. Horner voluntarily stood up with his submachinegun and rushed into the teeth of concentrated fire, burdened by a heavy load of ammunition and handgrenades. Just as he reached a position of seeming safety, he was fired on by a machinegun which had remained silent up until that time. He coolly wheeled in his fully exposed position while bullets barely missed him and killed 2 hostile gunners with a single, devastating burst. He turned to face the fire of the other 2 machineguns, and dodging fire as he ran, charged the 2 positions 50 yards away. Demoralized by their inability to hit the intrepid infantryman, the enemy abandoned their guns and took cover in the cellar of the house they occupied. S/Sgt. Horner burst into the building, hurled 2 grenades down the cellar stairs, and called for the Germans to surrender. Four men gave up to him. By his extraordinary courage,

S/Sgt. Horner destroyed 3 enemy machinegun positions, killed or captured 7 enemy, and cleared the path for his company's successful assault on Wurselen.

HOWARD, JAMES H. (Air Mission)

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army Air Corps. *Place and date:* Over Oschersleben, Germany, 11 January 1944. *Entered service at:* St Louis, Mo. *Birth:* Canton, China. *G.O. No.:* 45, 5 June 1944. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Oschersleben, Germany, on 11 January 1944. On that day Col. Howard was the leader of a group of P–51 aircraft providing support for a heavy bomber formation on a long-range mission deep in enemy territory. As Col. Howard's group met the bombers in the target area the bomber force was attacked by numerous enemy fighters. Col. Howard, with his group, and at once engaged the enemy and himself destroyed a German ME. 110. As a result of this attack Col. Howard lost contact with his group, and at once returned to the level of the bomber formation. He then saw that the bombers were being heavily attacked by enemy airplanes and that no other friendly fighters were at hand. While Col. Howard could have waited to attempt to assemble his group before engaging the enemy, he chose instead to attack singlehanded a formation of more than 30 German airplanes. With utter disregard for his own safety he immediately pressed home determined attacks for some 30 minutes, during which time he destroyed 3 enemy airplanes and probably destroyed and damaged others. Toward the end of this engagement 3 of his guns went out of action and his fuel supply was becoming dangerously low. Despite these handicaps and the almost insuperable odds against him, Col. Howard continued his aggressive action in an attempt to protect the bombers from the numerous fighters. His skill, courage, and intrepidity on this occasion set an example of heroism which will be an inspiration to the U.S. Armed Forces.

HUFF, PAUL B.

Rank and organization: Corporal, U.S. Army, 509th Parachute Infantry Battalion. *Place and date:* Near Carano, Italy, 8 February 1944. *Entered service at:* Cleveland, Tenn. *Birth:* Cleveland, Tenn. *G.O. No.:* 41, 26 May 1944. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty, in action on 8 February 1944, near Carano, Italy. Cpl. Huff volunteered to lead a 6-man patrol with the mission of determining the location and strength of an enemy unit which was delivering fire on the exposed right flank of his company. The terrain over which he had to travel consisted of exposed, rolling ground, affording the enemy excellent visibility. As the patrol advanced, its members were subjected to small arms and machinegun fire and a concentration of mortar fire, shells bursting within 5 to 10 yards of them and bullets striking the ground at their feet. Moving ahead of his patrol, Cpl. Huff drew fire from 3 enemy machineguns and a 20-mm. weapon. Realizing the danger confronting his patrol, he advanced alone under deadly fire through a minefield and arrived at a point within 75 yards of the nearest machinegun position. Under direct fire from the rear machinegun, he crawled the

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM J.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Army, Company G, 180th Infantry, 45th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Padiglione, Italy, 17–19 February 1944. *Entered service at:* Colchester, Conn. *Birth:* Trenton, N.J. *G.O. No.:* 73, 6 September 1944. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy. On 17 February 1944, near Padiglione, Italy, he observed and fired upon an attacking force of approximately 80 Germans, causing at least 25 casualties and forcing withdrawal of the remainder. All that day he manned his gun without relief, subject to mortar, artillery, and sniper fire. Two Germans individually worked so close to his position that his machinegun was ineffective, whereupon he killed 1 with his pistol, the second with a rifle taken from another soldier. When a rifleman protecting his gun position was killed by a sniper, he immediately moved the body and relocated the machinegun in that spot in order to obtain a better field of fire. He volunteered to cover the platoon's withdrawal and was the last man to leave that night. In his new position he maintained an all-night vigil, the next day causing 7 German casualties. On the afternoon of the 18th, the organization on the left flank having been forced to withdraw, he again covered the withdrawal of his own organization. Shortly thereafter, he was seriously wounded over the heart, and a passing soldier saw him trying to crawl up the embankment. The soldier aided him to resume his position behind the machinegun which was soon heard in action for about 10 minutes. Though reported killed, Pfc. Johnston was seen returning to the American lines on the morning of 19 February slowly and painfully working his way back from his overrun position through enemy lines. He gave valuable information of new enemy dispositions. His heroic determination to destroy the enemy and his disregard of his own safety aided immeasurably in halting a strong enemy attack, caused an enormous amount of enemy casualties, and so inspired his fellow soldiers that they fought for and held a vitally important position against greatly superior forces.

*JONES, HERBERT CHARPOIT

Rank and organization: Ensign, U.S. Naval Reserve. *Born:* 1 December 1918, Los Angeles, Calif. *Accredited to:* California. *Citation:* For conspicuous devotion to duty, extraordinary courage, and complete disregard of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. Ens. Jones organized and led a party, which was supplying ammunition to the antiaircraft battery of the U.S.S. *California* after the mechanical hoists were put out of action when he was fatally wounded by a bomb explosion. When 2 men attempted to take him from the area which was on fire, he refused to let them do so, saying in words to the effect, "Leave me alone! I am done for. Get out of here before the magazines go off."

*JULIAN, JOSEPH RODOLPH

Rank and organization: Platoon Sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. *Born:* 3 April 1918, Sturbridge, Mass. *Accredited to:* Massachusetts. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as a P/Sgt. serving with the 1st Battalion, 27th Marines, 5th Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces during the seizure of Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands, 9 March 1945. Determined to force a breakthrough when Japanese troops occupying trenches and fortified positions on the left front laid down a terrific machinegun and mortar barrage in a desperate effort to halt his company's advance, P/Sgt. Julian quickly established his platoon's guns in strategic supporting positions, and then, acting on his own initiative, fearlessly moved forward to execute a 1-man assault on the nearest pillbox. Advancing alone, he hurled deadly demolitions and white phosphorus grenades into the emplacement, killing 2 of the enemy and driving the remaining 5 out into the adjoining trench system. Seizing a discarded rifle, he jumped into the trench and dispatched the 5 before they could make an escape. Intent on wiping out all resistance, he obtained more explosives and, accompanied by another marine, again charged the hostile fortifications and knocked out 2 more cave positions. Immediately thereafter, he launched a bazooka attack unassisted, firing 4 rounds into the 1 remaining pillbox and completely destroying it before he fell, mortally wounded by a vicious burst of enemy fire. Stouthearted and indomitable, P/Sgt. Julian consistently disregarded all personal danger and, by his bold decision, daring tactics, and relentless fighting spirit during a critical phase of the battle, contributed materially to the continued advance of his company and to the success of his division's operations in the sustained drive toward the conquest of this fiercely defended outpost of the Japanese Empire. His outstanding valor and unfaltering spirit of self-sacrifice throughout the bitter conflict sustained and enhanced the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*KANDLE, VICTOR L.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, U.S. Army, 15th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near La Forge, France, 9 October 1944. *Entered service at:* Redwood City, Calif. *Birth:* Roy, Wash. *G.O. No.:* 37, 11 May 1945. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On 9 October 1944, at about noon, near La Forge, France, 1st Lt. Kandle, while leading a reconnaissance patrol into enemy territory, engaged in a duel at pointblank range with a German field officer and killed him. Having already taken 5 enemy prisoners that morning, he led a skeleton platoon of 16 men, reinforced with a light machinegun squad, through fog and over precipitous mountain terrain to fall on the rear of a German quarry stronghold which had checked the advance of an infantry battalion for 2 days. Rushing forward, several yards ahead of his assault elements, 1st Lt. Kandle fought his way into the heart of the enemy strongpoint, and, by his boldness and audacity, forced the Germans to surrender. Harassed by machinegun fire from a position which he had bypassed in the dense fog, he moved to within 15 yards of the enemy, killed a German machinegunner with accurate rifle fire and led his men in the destruction of another machinegun crew and its rifle security elements. Finally, he led his small force against a fortified

machinegun platform, Keppler promptly assisted in removal of the dead and, by his capable supervision of the wounded, undoubtedly helped save the lives of several shipmates who otherwise might have perished. That night, when the ship's hangar was set afire during the great battle off Savo Island, he bravely led a hose into the starboard side of the stricken area and there, without assistance and despite frequent hits from terrific enemy bombardment, eventually brought the fire under control. Later, although mortally wounded, he labored valiantly in the midst of bursting shells, persistently directing firefighting operations and administering to wounded personnel until he finally collapsed from loss of blood. His great personal valor, maintained with utter disregard of personal safety, was in keeping with the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

KERSTETTER, DEXTER J.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Army, Company C, 130th Infantry, 33d Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Galiano, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 13 April 1945. *Entered service at:* Centralia, Wash. *Birth:* Centralia, Wash. *G.O. No.:* 97, 1 November 1945. *Citation:* He was with his unit in a dawn attack against hill positions approachable only along a narrow ridge paralleled on each side by steep cliffs which were heavily defended by enemy mortars, machineguns, and rifles in well-camouflaged spider holes and tunnels leading to caves. When the leading element was halted by intense fire that inflicted 5 casualties, Pfc. Kerstetter passed through the American line with his squad. Placing himself well in advance of his men, he grimly worked his way up the narrow steep hogback, meeting the brunt of enemy action. With well-aimed shots and rifle-grenade fire, he forced the Japs to take cover. He left the trail and moving down a cliff that offered only precarious footholds, dropped among 4 Japs at the entrance to a cave, fired his rifle from his hip and killed them all. Climbing back to the trail, he advanced against heavy enemy machinegun, rifle, and mortar fire to silence a heavy machinegun by killing its crew of 4 with rifle fire and grenades. He expended his remaining ammunition and grenades on a group of approximately 20 Japs, scattering them, and returned to his squad for more ammunition and first aid for his left hand, which had been blistered by the heat from his rifle. Resupplied, he guided a fresh platoon into a position from which a concerted attack could be launched, killing 3 hostile soldiers on the way. In all, he dispatched 16 Japs that day. The hill was taken and held against the enemy's counterattacks, which continued for 3 days. Pfc. Kerstetter's dauntless and gallant heroism was largely responsible for the capture of this key enemy position, and his fearless attack in the face of great odds was an inspiration to his comrades in their dangerous task.

*KESSLER, PATRICK L.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Army, Company K, 30th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Ponte Rotto, Italy, 23 May 1944. *Entered service at:* Middletown, Ohio. *Birth:* Middletown, Ohio. *G.O. No.:* 1, 4 January 1945. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. Pfc. Kessler, acting without orders, raced 50 yards through a hail of machinegun fire, which had killed 5 of his comrades and halted the advance of his company, in order to form an assault group to destroy the machinegun. Ordering 3 men to act as a base of fire, he left the cover of a ditch and snaked his way to a point within 50 yards of the enemy machinegun before he was discovered, whereupon he plunged headlong into the furious chain of automatic fire. Reaching a spot within 6 feet of the emplacement he stood over it and killed both the gunner and his assistant, jumped into the gun position, overpowered and captured a third German after a short struggle. The remaining member of the crew escaped, but Pfc. Kessler wounded him as he ran. While taking his prisoner to the rear, this soldier saw 2 of his comrades killed as they assaulted an enemy strongpoint, fire from which had already killed 10 men in the company. Turning his prisoner over to another man, Pfc. Kessler crawled 35 yards to the side of 1 of the casualties, relieved him of his BAR and ammunition and continued on toward the strongpoint, 125 yards distant. Although 2 machineguns concentrated their fire directly on him and shells exploded within 10 yards, bowling him over, Pfc. Kessler crawled 75 yards, passing through an antipersonnel minefield to a point within 50 yards of the enemy and engaged the machineguns in a duel. When an artillery shell burst within a few feet of him, he left the cover of a ditch and advanced upon the position in a slow walk, firing his BAR from the hip. Although the enemy poured heavy machinegun and small-arms fire at him, Pfc. Kessler succeeded in reaching the edge of their position, killed the gunners, and captured 13 Germans. Then, despite continuous shelling, he started to the rear. After going 25 yards, Pfc. Kessler was fired upon by 2 snipers only 100 yards away. Several of his prisoners took advantage of this opportunity and attempted to escape; however, Pfc. Kessler hit the ground, fired on either flank of his prisoners, forcing them to cover, and then engaged the 2 snipers in a fire fight, and captured them. With this last threat removed, Company K continued its advance, capturing its objective without further opposition. Pfc. Kessler was killed in a subsequent action.

*KIDD, ISAAC CAMPBELL

Rank and organization: Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 26 March 1884, Cleveland, Ohio. *Appointed from:* Ohio. *Citation:* For conspicuous devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and complete disregard of his own life, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. Rear Adm. Kidd immediately went to the bridge and, as Commander Battleship Division One, courageously discharged his duties as Senior Officer Present Afloat until the U.S.S. *Arizona*, his Flagship, blew up from magazine explosions and a direct bomb hit on the bridge which resulted in the loss of his life.

*KIMBRO, TRUMAN

Rank and organization: Technician Fourth Grade, U.S. Army, Company C, 2d Engineer Combat Battalion, 2d Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Rocherath, Belgium, 19 December 1944. *Entered service at:* Houston, Tex. *Birth:* Madisonville, Tex. *G.O. No.:* 42, 24 May 1945.

close by and severely wounded him in the legs, but, although bleeding and suffering intense pain, he refused to withdraw and continued forward. Two hostile machineguns went into action at close range. Braving this grazing fire, he crawled steadily toward the guns and worked his way alone to a shallow draw, where, despite the hail of bullets, he raised himself to his knees and threw a grenade into the nearest machinegun nest, silencing the weapon and killing or wounding all its crew. The second gun was immediately turned on him, but he calmly and deliberately threw a second grenade which rocked the position and killed all 4 Germans who occupied it. As he continued forward he was spotted by an enemy rifleman, who shot him in the arm. Undeterred, he crawled some 20 yards until a third machinegun opened fire on him. By almost superhuman effort, weak from loss of blood and suffering great pain, he again raised himself to his knees and fired a grenade from his rifle, killing 3 of the enemy guncrew and causing the remaining one to flee. With the first objective seized, he was being treated by the company aid man when he observed 1 of his outpost men seriously wounded by a mortar burst. He wrenched himself from the hands of the aid man and began to crawl forward to assist his comrade, whom he had almost reached when he was struck and fatally wounded by an enemy bullet. S/Sgt. Peterson, by his gallant, intrepid actions, unrelenting fighting spirit, and outstanding initiative, silenced 3 enemy machineguns against great odds and while suffering from severe wounds, enabling his company to advance with minimum casualties.

*PETERSON, OSCAR VERNER

Rank and organization: Chief Watertender, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 27 August 1899, Prentice, Wis. *Accredited to:* Wisconsin. *Citation:* For extraordinary courage and conspicuous heroism above and beyond the call of duty while in charge of a repair party during an attack on the U.S.S. *Neosho* by enemy Japanese aerial forces on 7 May 1942. Lacking assistance because of injuries to the other members of his repair party and severely wounded himself, Peterson, with no concern for his own life, closed the bulkhead stop valves and in so doing received additional burns which resulted in his death. His spirit of self-sacrifice and loyalty, characteristic of a fine seaman, was in keeping with the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.

*PETRARCA, FRANK J.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Army, Medical Detachment, 145th Infantry, 37th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* At Horseshoe Hill, New Georgia, Solomon Islands, 27 July 1943. *Entered service at:* Cleveland, Ohio. *Birth:* Cleveland, Ohio. *G.O. No.:* 86, 23 December 1943. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty. Pfc. Petrarca advanced with the leading troop element to within 100 yards of the enemy fortifications where mortar and small-arms fire caused a number of casualties. Singling out the most seriously wounded, he worked his way to the aid of Pfc. Scott, lying within 75 yards of the enemy, whose wounds were so serious that he could not even be moved out of the direct line of

fire. Pfc. Petrarca fearlessly administered first aid to Pfc. Scott and 2 other soldiers and shielded the former until his death. On 29 July 1943, Pfc. Petrarca, during an intense mortar barrage, went to the aid of his sergeant who had been partly buried in a foxhole under the debris of a shell explosion, dug him out, restored him to consciousness and caused his evacuation. On 31 July 1943 and against the warning of a fellow soldier, he went to the aid of a mortar fragment casualty where his path over the crest of a hill exposed him to enemy observation from only 20 yards distance. A target for intense knee mortar and automatic fire, he resolutely worked his way to within 2 yards of his objective where he was mortally wounded by hostile mortar fire. Even on the threshold of death he continued to display valor and contempt for the foe; raising himself to his knees, this intrepid soldier shouted defiance at the enemy, made a last attempt to reach his wounded comrade and fell in glorious death.

PHARRIS, JACKSON CHARLES

Rank and organization: Lieutenant, U.S. Navy, U.S.S. *California. Place and date:* Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, 7 December 1941. *Entered service at:* California. *Born:* 26 June 1912, Columbus, Ga. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while attached to the U.S.S. *California* during the surprise enemy Japanese aerial attack on Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, 7 December 1941. In charge of the ordnance repair party on the third deck when the first Japanese torpedo struck almost directly under his station, Lt. (then Gunner) Pharris was stunned and severely injured by the concussion which hurled him to the overhead and back to the deck. Quickly recovering, he acted on his own initiative to set up a hand-supply ammunition train for the antiaircraft guns. With water and oil rushing in where the port bulkhead had been torn up from the deck, with many of the remaining crewmembers overcome by oil fumes, and the ship without power and listing heavily to port as a result of a second torpedo hit, Lt. Pharris ordered the shipfitters to counterflood. Twice rendered unconscious by the nauseous fumes and handicapped by his painful injuries, he persisted in his desperate efforts to speed up the supply of ammunition and at the same time repeatedly risked his life to enter flooding compartments and drag to safety unconscious shipmates who were gradually being submerged in oil. By his inspiring leadership, his valiant efforts and his extreme loyalty to his ship and her crew, he saved many of his shipmates from death and was largely responsible for keeping the *California* in action during the attack. His heroic conduct throughout this first eventful engagement of World War II reflects the highest credit upon Lt. Pharris and enhances the finest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service.

*PHELPS, WESLEY

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. *Born:* 12 June 1923, Neafus, Ky. *Accredited to:* Kentucky. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the 3d Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces

while his companion killed 7 Japanese and destroyed a 20-mm. gun and heavy machinegun with handgrenades. With their ammunition running low, the 2 men started to return to the American lines, alternately providing covering fire for each other as they withdrew. During this movement, Pfc. Reese was killed by enemy fire as he reloaded his rifle. The intrepid team, in 2½ hours of fierce fighting, killed more than 82 Japanese, completely disorganized their defense and paved the way for subsequent complete defeat of the enemy at this strong point. By his gallant determination in the face of tremendous odds, aggressive fighting spirit, and extreme heroism at the cost of his life, Pfc. Reese materially aided the advance of our troops in Manila and providing a lasting inspiration to all those with whom he served.

*REEVES, THOMAS JAMES

Rank and organization: Radio Electrician (Warrant Officer) U.S. Navy. *Born:* 9 December 1895, Thomaston, Conn. *Accredited to:* Connecticut. *Citation:* For distinguished conduct in the line of his profession, extraordinary courage and disregard of his own safety during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. After the mechanized ammunition hoists were put out of action in the U.S.S. *California*, Reeves, on his own initiative, in a burning passageway, assisted in the maintenance of an ammunition supply by hand to the antiaircraft guns until he was overcome by smoke and fire, which resulted in his death.

*RICKETTS, MILTON ERNEST

Rank and organization: Lieutenant, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 5 August 1913, Baltimore, Md. *Appointed from:* Maryland. *Citation:* For extraordinary and distinguished gallantry above and beyond the call of duty as Officer-in-Charge of the Engineering Repair Party of the U.S.S. *Yorktown* in action against enemy Japanese forces in the Battle of the Coral Sea on 8 May 1942. During the severe bombarding of the *Yorktown* by enemy Japanese forces, an aerial bomb passed through and exploded directly beneath the compartment in which Lt. Ricketts' battle station was located, killing, wounding or stunning all of his men and mortally wounding him. Despite his ebbing strength, Lt. Ricketts promptly opened the valve of a near-by fireplug, partially led out the firehose and directed a heavy stream of water into the fire before dropping dead beside the hose. His courageous action, which undoubtedly prevented the rapid spread of fire to serious proportions, and his unflinching devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*RIORDAN, PAUL F.

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, 34th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Cassino, Italy, 3–8 February 1944. *Entered service at:* Kansas City, Mo. *Birth:* Charles City, Iowa. *G.O. No.:* 74, 11 September 1944. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty. In the attack on the approaches to the city of Cassino on 3 February 1944, 2d Lt. Riordan led 1 of the assault platoons. Attacking Hill 175, his command was

pinned down by enemy machinegun fire from the hill and from a pillbox about 45 yards to the right of the hill. In the face of intense fire, 2d Lt. Riordan moved out in full view of the enemy gunners to reach a position from where he could throw a handgrenade into the pillbox. Then, getting to his knees, he hurled the grenade approximately 45 yards, scoring a direct hit. The grenade killed 1 and wounded the other 2 Germans in the nest and silenced the gun. Another soldier then cleaned out the enemy pillboxes on the hill itself, and the company took its objective. Continuing the assault into Cassino itself on 8 February 1944, 2d Lt. Riordan and his platoon were given the mission of taking the city jailhouse, one of the enemy's several strongpoints. Again 2d Lt. Riordan took the lead and managed to get through the ring of enemy fire covering the approaches and reached the building. His platoon, however, could not get through the intense fire and was cut off. 2d Lt. Riordan, aware that his men were unable to follow, determined to carry on singlehanded, but the numerically superior enemy force was too much for him to overcome, and he was killed by enemy small-arms fire after disposing of at least 2 of the defenders. 2d Lt. Riordan's bravery and extraordinary heroism in the face of almost certain death were an inspiration to his men and exemplify the highest traditions of the U.S. Armed Forces.

*ROAN, CHARLES HOWARD

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. *Born:* 16 August 1923, Claude, Tex. *Accredited to:* Texas. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the 2d Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Peleliu, Palau Islands, 18 September 1944. Shortly after his leader ordered a withdrawal upon discovering that the squad was partly cut off from their company as a result of the rapid advance along an exposed ridge during an aggressive attack on the strongly entrenched enemy, Pfc. Roan and his companions were suddenly engaged in a furious exchange of handgrenades by Japanese forces emplaced in a cave on higher ground and to the rear of the squad. Seeking protection with 4 other marines in a depression in the rocky, broken terrain, Pfc. Roan was wounded by an enemy grenade which fell close to their position and, immediately realizing the eminent peril to his comrades when another grenade landed in the midst of the group, unhesitatingly flung himself upon it, covering it with his body and absorbing the full impact of the explosion. By his prompt action and selfless conduct in the face of almost certain death, he saved the lives of 4 men. His great personal valor reflects the highest credit upon himself and the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his comrades.

*ROBINSON, JAMES E., JR.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Battery A, 861st Field Artillery Battalion, 63d Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Untergriesheim, Germany, 6 April 1945. *Entered service at:* Waco, Tex. *Birth:* Toledo, Ohio. *G.O. No.:* 117, 11 December 1945. *Citation:* He was a field artillery forward observer attached to Com-

Houston's marked efficiency was fought off without much damage to the convoy. The commanding general of all forces in the area thereupon canceled the movement and Capt. Rooks escorted the convoy back to Darwin. Later, while in a considerable American-British-Dutch force engaged with an overwhelming force of Japanese surface ships, *Houston* with H.M.S. *Exeter* carried the brunt of the battle, and her fire alone heavily damaged 1 and possibly 2 heavy cruisers. Although heavily damaged in the actions, Capt. Rooks succeeded in disengaging his ship when the flag officer commanding broke off the action and got her safely away from the vicinity, whereas one-half of the cruisers were lost.

*ROOSEVELT, THEODORE, JR.

Rank and organization: Brigadier General, U.S. Army. *Place and date:* Normandy Invasion, 6 June 1944. *Entered service at:* Oyster Bay, N.Y. *Birth:* Oyster Bay, N.Y. *G.O. No.:* 77, 28 September 1944. *Citation:* For gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 6 June 1944, in France. After 2 verbal requests to accompany the leading assault elements in the Normandy invasion had been denied, Brig. Gen. Roosevelt's written request for this mission was approved and he landed with the first wave of the forces assaulting the enemy-held beaches. He repeatedly led groups from the beach, over the seawall and established them inland. His valor, courage, and presence in the very front of the attack and his complete unconcern at being under heavy fire inspired the troops to heights of enthusiasm and self-sacrifice. Although the enemy had the beach under constant direct fire, Brig. Gen. Roosevelt moved from one locality to another, rallying men around him, directed and personally led them against the enemy. Under his seasoned, precise, calm, and unfaltering leadership, assault troops reduced beach strong points and rapidly moved inland with minimum casualties. He thus contributed substantially to the successful establishment of the beachhead in France.

ROSS, DONALD KIRBY

Rank and organization: Machinist, U.S. Navy, U.S.S. *Nevada. Place and date:* Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, 7 December 1941. *Entered service at:* Denver, Colo. *Born:* 8 December 1910, Beverly, Kans. *Citation:* For distinguished conduct in the line of his profession, extraordinary courage and disregard of his own life during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. When his station in the forward dynamo room of the U.S.S. *Nevada* became almost untenable due to smoke, steam, and heat, Machinist Ross forced his men to leave that station and performed all the duties himself until blinded and unconscious. Upon being rescued and resuscitated, he returned and secured the forward dynamo room and proceeded to the after dynamo room where he was later again rendered unconscious by exhaustion. Again recovering consciousness he returned to his station where he remained until directed to abandon it.

ROSS, WILBURN K.

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Army, Company G, 350th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near St. Jacques, France, 30 October 1944. *Entered service at:* Strunk, Ky. *Birth:* Strunk, Ky. *G.O. No.:* 30, 14 April 1945. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty near St. Jacques, France. At 11:30 a.m. on 30 October 1944, after his company had lost 55 out of 88 men in an attack on an entrenched, full-strength German company of elite mountain troops, Pvt. Ross placed his light machinegun 10 yards in advance of the foremost supporting riflemen in order to absorb the initial impact of an enemy counterattack. With machinegun and small-arms fire striking the earth near him, he fired with deadly effect on the assaulting force and repelled it. Despite the hail of automatic fire and the explosion of rifle grenades within a stone's throw of his position, he continued to man his machinegun alone, holding off 6 more German attacks. When the eighth assault was launched, most of his supporting riflemen were out of ammunition. They took positions in echelon behind Pvt. Ross and crawled up, during the attack, to extract a few rounds of ammunition from his machinegun ammunition belt. Pvt. Ross fought on virtually without assistance and, despite the fact that enemy grenadiers crawled to within 4 yards of his position in an effort to kill him with handgrenades, he again directed accurate and deadly fire on the hostile force and hurled it back. After expending his last rounds, Pvt. Ross was advised to withdraw to the company command post, together with 8 surviving riflemen, but, as more ammunition was expected, he declined to do so. The Germans launched their last all-out attack, converging their fire on Pvt. Ross in a desperate attempt to destroy the machinegun which stood between them and a decisive breakthrough. As his supporting riflemen fixed bayonets for a last-ditch stand, fresh ammunition arrived and was brought to Pvt. Ross just as the advance assault elements were about to swarm over his position. He opened murderous fire on the oncoming enemy; killed 40 and wounded 10 of the attacking force; broke the assault singlehandedly, and forced the Germans to withdraw. Having killed or wounded at least 58 Germans in more than 5 hours of continuous combat and saved the remnants of his company from destruction, Pvt. Ross remained at his post that night and the following day for a total of 36 hours. His actions throughout this engagement were an inspiration to his comrades and maintained the high traditions of the military service.

ROUH, CARLTON ROBERT

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Peleliu Island, Palau group, 15 September 1944. *Entered service at:* New Jersey. *Born:* 11 May 1919, Lindenwold, N.J. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while attached to the 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, 1st Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on Peleliu Island, Palau group, 15 September 1944. Before permitting his men to use an enemy dugout as a position for an 81-mm. mortar ob-

and put the others to flight. Again challenged, a month later, by the return of a stubborn and persistent foe, he led his force into a desperate battle against tremendous odds, directing close-range operations against the invading enemy until he himself was killed in the furious bombardment by their superior firepower. On each of these occasions his dauntless initiative, inspiring leadership and judicious foresight in a crisis of grave responsibility contributed decisively to the rout of a powerful invasion fleet and to the consequent frustration of a formidable Japanese offensive. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.

*SCOTT, ROBERT R.

Rank and organization: Machinist's Mate First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 13 July 1915, Massillon, Ohio. *Accredited to:* Ohio. *Citation:* For conspicuous devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and complete disregard of his own life, above and beyond the call of duty, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. The compartment, in the U.S.S. *California*, in which the air compressor, to which Scott was assigned as his battle station, was flooded as the result of a torpedo hit. The remainder of the personnel evacuated that compartment but Scott refused to leave, saying words to the effect "This is my station and I will stay and give them air as long as the guns are going."

SCOTT, ROBERT S.

Rank and organization: Captain (then Lieutenant), U.S. Army, 172d Infantry, 43d Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Munda Air Strip, New Georgia, Solomon Islands, 29 July 1943. *Entered service at:* Santa Fe, N. Mex. *Birth:* Washington, D.C. *G.O. No.:* 81, 14 October 1944. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty near Munda Airstrip, New Georgia, Solomon Islands, on 29 July 1943. After 27 days of bitter fighting, the enemy held a hilltop salient which commanded the approach to Munda Airstrip. Our troops were exhausted from prolonged battle and heavy casualties, but Lt. Scott advanced with the leading platoon of his company to attack the enemy position, urging his men forward in the face of enemy rifle and enemy machinegun fire. He had pushed forward alone to a point midway across the barren hilltop within 75 yards of the enemy when the enemy launched a desperate counterattack, which if successful would have gained undisputed possession of the hill. Enemy riflemen charged out on the plateau, firing and throwing grenades as they moved to engage our toops. The company withdrew, but Lt. Scott, with only a blasted tree stump for cover, stood his ground against the wild enemy assault. By firing his carbine and throwing the grenades in his possession he momentarily stopped the enemy advance, using the brief respite to obtain more grenades. Disregarding small-arms fire and exploding grenades aimed at him, suffering a bullet wound in the left hand and a painful shrapnel wound in the head after his carbine had been shot from his hand, he threw grenade after grenade with devastating accuracy until the beaten enemy withdrew. Our troops, inspired to renewed effort by Lt. Scott's intrepid stand and incomparable courage, swept across the plateau to capture the hill, and from this strategic position 4 days later captured Munda Airstrip.

SHEA, CHARLES W.

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Company F, 350th Infantry, 88th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Mount Damiano, Italy, 12 May 1944. *Entered service at:* New York, N.Y. *Birth:* New York, NY. *G.O. No.:* 4, 12 January 1945. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty, on 12 May 1944, near Mount Damiano, Italy. As 2d Lt. Shea and his company were advancing toward a hill occupied by the enemy, 3 enemy machineguns suddenly opened fire, inflicting heavy casualties upon the company and halting its advance. 2d Lt. Shea immediately moved forward to eliminate these machinegun nests in order to enable his company to continue its attack. The deadly hail of machinegun fire at first pinned him down, but, boldly continuing his advance, 2d Lt. Shea crept up to the first nest. Throwing several hand grenades, he forced the 4 enemy soldiers manning this position to surrender, and disarming them, he sent them to the rear. He then crawled to the second machinegun position, and after a short fire fight forced 2 more German soldiers to surrender. At this time, the third machinegun fired at him, and while deadly small arms fire pitted the earth around him, 2d Lt. Shea crawled toward the nest. Suddenly he stood up and rushed the emplacement and with well-directed fire from his rifle, he killed all 3 of the enemy machine gunners. 2d Lt. Shea's display of personal valor was an inspiration to the officers and men of his company.

*SHERIDAN, CARL V.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Army, Company K, 47th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Frenzenberg Castle, Weisweiler, Germany, 26 November 1944. *Entered service at:* Baltimore, Md. *Birth:* Baltimore, Md. *G.O. No.:* 43, 30 May 1945. *Citation:* Attached to the 2d Battalion of the 47th Infantry on 26 November 1944, for the attack on Frenzenberg Castle, in the vicinity of Weisweiler, Germany, Company K, after an advance of 1,000 yards through a shattering barrage of enemy artillery and mortar fire, had captured 2 buildings in the courtyard of the castle but was left with an effective fighting strength of only 35 men. During the advance, Pfc. Sheridan, acting as a bazooka gunner, had braved the enemy fire to stop and procure the additional rockets carried by his ammunition bearer who was wounded. Upon rejoining his company in the captured buildings, he found it in a furious fight with approximately 70 enemy paratroopers occupying the castle gate house. This was a solidly built stone structure surrounded by a deep water-filled moat 20 feet wide. The only approach to the heavily defended position was across the courtyard and over a drawbridge leading to a barricaded oaken door. Pfc. Sheridan, realizing that his bazooka was the only available weapon with sufficient power to penetrate the heavy oak planking, with complete disregard for his own safety left the protection of the buildings and in the face of heavy and intense small-arms and grenade fire, crossed the courtyard to the drawbridge entrance where he could bring direct fire to bear against the door. Although handicapped by the lack of an assistant, and a constant target for the enemy fire that burst

the task of dislodging the enemy from these emplacements. Darkness having fallen and finding that fire of his squad was ineffective from a distance, Sgt. Thompson crawled forward alone to within 20 yards of 1 of the pillboxes and fired grenades into it. The Germans holding the emplacement concentrated their fire upon him. Though wounded, he held his position fearlessly, continued his grenade fire, and finally forced the enemy to abandon the blockhouse. Sgt. Thompson's courageous leadership inspired his men and materially contributed to the clearing of the enemy from his last remaining hold on this important hill position.

*THORNE, HORACE M.

Rank and organization: Corporal, U.S. Army, Troop D, 89th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, 9th Armored Division. *Place and date:* Near Grufflingen, Belgium, 21 December 1944. *Entered service at:* Keyport, N.J. *Birth:* Keansburg, N.J. *G.O. No.:* 80, 19 September 1945. *Citation:* He was the leader of a combat patrol on 21 December 1944, near Grufflingen, Belgium, with the mission of driving German forces from dug-in positions in a heavily wooded area. As he advanced his light machinegun, a German Mark III tank emerged from the enemy position and was quickly immobilized by fire from American light tanks supporting the patrol. Two of the enemy tankmen attempted to abandon their vehicle but were killed by Cpl. Thorne's shots before they could jump to the ground. To complete the destruction of the tank and its crew, Cpl. Thorne left his covered position and crept forward alone through intense machinegun fire until close enough to toss 2 grenades into the tank's open turret, killing 2 more Germans. He returned across the same fire-beaten zone as heavy mortar fire began falling in the area, seized his machinegun and, without help, dragged it to the knocked-out tank and set it up on the vehicle's rear deck. He fired short rapid bursts into the enemy positions from his advantageous but exposed location, killing or wounding 8. Two enemy machinegun crews abandoned their positions and retreated in confusion. His gun jammed; but rather than leave his self-chosen post he attempted to clear the stoppage; enemy small-arms fire, concentrated on the tank, killed him instantly. Cpl. Thorne, displaying heroic initiative and intrepid fighting qualities, inflicted costly casualties on the enemy and insured the success of his patrol's mission by the sacrifice of his life.

*THORSON, JOHN F.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Army, Company G, 17th Infantry, 7th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Dagami, Leyte, Philippine Islands, 28 October 1944. *Entered service at:* Armstrong, Iowa. *Birth:* Armstrong, Iowa. *G.O. No.:* 58, 19 July 1945. *Citation:* He was an automatic rifleman on 28 October 1944, in the attack on Dagami, Leyte, Philippine Islands. A heavily fortified enemy position consisting of pillboxes and supporting trenches held up the advance of his company. His platoon was ordered to out-flank and neutralize the strong point. Voluntarily moving well out in front of his group, Pvt. Thorson came upon an enemy fire trench defended by several hostile riflemen and, disregarding the intense fire directed at him, attacked singlehanded. He was seriously wounded and fell about 6 yards from

the trench. Just as the remaining 20 members of the platoon reached him, 1 of the enemy threw a grenade into their midst. Shouting a warning and making a final effort, Pvt. Thorson rolled onto the grenade and smothered the explosion with his body. He was instantly killed, but his magnificent courage and supreme self-sacrifice prevented the injury and possible death of his comrades, and remain with them as a lasting inspiration.

*TIMMERMAN, GRANT FREDERICK

Rank and organization: Sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 14 February 1919, Americus, Kans. *Accredited to:* Kansas. *Other Navy award:* Bronze Star Medal. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as tank commander serving with the 2d Battalion, 6th Marines, 2d Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on Saipan, Marianas Islands, on 8 July 1944. Advancing with his tank a few yards ahead of the infantry in support of a vigorous attack on hostile positions, Sgt. Timmerman maintained steady fire from his antiaircraft sky mount machinegun until progress was impeded by a series of enemy trenches and pillboxes. Observing a target of opportunity, he immediately ordered the tank stopped and, mindful of the danger from the muzzle blast as he prepared to open fire with the 75-mm., fearlessly stood up in the exposed turret and ordered the infantry to hit the deck. Quick to act as a grenade, hurled by the Japanese, was about to drop into the open turret hatch, Sgt. Timmerman unhesitatingly blocked the opening with his body holding the grenade against his chest and taking the brunt of the explosion. His exception valor and loyalty in saving his men at the cost of his own life reflect the highest credit upon Sgt. Timmerman and the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country.

*TOMICH, PETER

Rank and organization: Chief Watertender, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 3 June 1893, Prolog, Austria. *Accredited to:* New Jersey. *Citation:* For distinguished conduct in the line of his profession, and extraordinary courage and disregard of his own safety, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor by the Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. Although realizing that the ship was capsizing, as a result of enemy bombing and torpedoing, Tomich remained at his post in the engineering plant of the U.S.S. *Utah*, until he saw that all boilers were secured and all fireroom personnel had left their stations, and by so doing lost his own life.

TOMINAC, JOHN J.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Company I, 15th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Saulx de Vesoul, France, 12 September 1944. *Entered service at:* Conemaugh, Pa. *Birth:* Conemaugh, Pa. *G.O. No.:* 20, 29 March 1945. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty on 12 September 1944, in an attack on Saulx de Vesoul, France. 1st Lt. Tominac charged alone over 50 yards of exposed terrain onto an enemy roadblock to dispatch a 3-man crew of German

*VAN VALKENBURGH, FRANKLIN

Rank and organization: Captain, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 5 April 1888, Minneapolis, Minn. *Appointed from:* Wisconsin. *Citation:* For conspicuous devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and complete disregard of his own life, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, T.H., by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. As commanding officer of the U.S.S. *Arizona*, Capt. Van Valkenburgh gallantly fought his ship until the U.S.S. *Arizona* blew up from magazine explosions and a direct bomb hit on the birdge which resulted in the loss of his life.

*VAN VOORHIS, BRUCE AVERY

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 29 January 1908, Aberdeen, Wash. *Appointed from:* Nevada. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Squadron Commander of Bombing Squadron 102 and as Plane Commander of a PB4Y-1 Patrol Bomber operating against the enemy on Japanese-held Greenwich Island during the battle of the Solomon Islands, 6 July 1943. Fully aware of the limited chance of surviving an urgent mission, voluntarily undertaken to prevent a surprise Japanese attack against our forces, Lt. Comdr. Van Voorhis took off in total darkness on a perilous 700-mile flight without escort or support. Successful in reaching his objective despite treacherous and varying winds, low visibility and difficult terrain, he fought a lone but relentless battle under fierce antiaircraft fire and overwhelming aerial opposition. Forced lower and lower by pursuing planes, he coolly persisted in his mission of destruction. Abandoning all chance of a safe return he executed 6 bold, ground-level attacks to demolish the enemy's vital radio station, installations, antiaircraft guns and crews with bombs and machinegun fire, and to destroy 1 fighter plane in the air and 3 on the water. Caught in his own bomb blast, Lt. Comdr. Van Voorhis crashed into the lagoon off the beach, sacrificing himself in a singlehanded fight against almost insuperable odds, to make a distinctive contribution to our continued offensive in driving the Japanese from the Solomons and, by his superb daring, courage and resoluteness of purpose, enhanced the finest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*VIALE, ROBERT M.

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Company K, 148th Infantry, 37th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Manila, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 5 February 1945. *Entered service at:* Ukiah, Calif. *Birth:* Bayside, Calif. *G.O. No.:* 92, 25 October 1945. *Citation:* He displayed conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty. Forced by the enemy's detonation of prepared demolitions to shift the course of his advance through the city, he led the 1st platoon toward a small bridge, where heavy fire from 3 enemy pillboxes halted the unit. With 2 men he crossed the bridge behind screening grenade smoke to attack the pillboxes. The first he knocked out himself while covered by his men's protecting fire; the other 2 were silenced by 1 of his companions and a bazooka team which he had called up. He suffered a painful wound in the right arm during the action. After his entire platoon had joined him, he pushed ahead through mortar fire and encircling flames. Blocked from the only escape route by an enemy machinegun placed at a street corner, he entered a nearby building with his men to explore possible means of reducing the emplacement. In 1 room he found civilians huddled together, in another, a small window placed high in the wall and reached by a ladder. Because of the relative positions of the window, ladder, and enemy emplacement, he decided that he, being left-handed, could better hurl a grenade than 1 of his men who had made an unsuccessful attempt. Grasping an armed grenade, he started up the ladder. His wounded right arm weakened, and, as he tried to steady himself, the grenade fell to the floor. In the 5 seconds before the grenade would explode, he dropped down, recovered the grenade and looked for a place to dispose of it safely. Finding no way to get rid of the grenade without exposing his own men or the civilians to injury or death, he turned to the wall, held it close to his body and bent over it as it exploded. 2d Lt. Viale died in a few minutes, but his heroic act saved the lives of others.

*VILLEGAS, YSMAEL R.

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company F, 127th Infantry, 32d Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Villa Verde Trail, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 20 March 1945. *Entered service at:* Casa Blanca, Calif. *Birth:* Casa Blanca, Calif. *G.O. No.:* 89, 19 October 1945. *Citation:* He was a squad leader when his unit, in a forward position, clashed with an enemy strongly entrenched in connected caves and foxholes on commanding ground. He moved boldly from man to man, in the face of bursting grenades and demolition charges, through heavy machinegun and rifle fire, to bolster the spirit of his comrades. Inspired by his gallantry, his men pressed forward to the crest of the hill. Numerous enemy riflemen, refusing to flee, continued firing from their foxholes. S/Sgt. Villegas, with complete disregard for his own safety and the bullets which kicked up the dirt at his feet, charged an enemy position, and, firing at point-blank range killed the Japanese in a foxhole. He rushed a second foxhole while bullets missed him by inches, and killed 1 more of the enemy. In rapid succession he charged a third, a fourth, a fifth foxhole, each time destroying the enemy within. The fire against him increased in intensity, but he pressed onward to attack a sixth position. As he neared his goal, he was hit and killed by enemy fire. Through his heroism and indomitable fighting spirit, S/Sgt. Villegas, at the cost of his life, inspired his men to a determined attack in which they swept the enemy from the field.

VLUG, DIRK J.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Army, 126th Infantry, 32d Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Limon, Leyte, Philippine Islands, 15 December 1944. *Entered service at:* Grand Rapids, Mich. *Birth:* Maple Lake, Minn. *G.O. No.:* 60, 26 June 1946. *Citation:* He displayed conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty when an American roadblock on the Ormoc Road was attacked by a group of enemy tanks. He left his covered position, and with a rocket launcher and 6 rounds of ammunition, advanced alone under intense machinegun and 37-mm. fire. Loading sin-

Bomber Command during the period from 5 September 1942, to 5 January 1943, Brig. Gen. Walker repeatedly accompanied his units on bombing missions deep into enemy-held territory. From the lessons personally gained under combat conditions, he developed a highly efficient technique for bombing when opposed by enemy fighter airplanes and by antiaircraft fire. On 5 January 1943, in the face of extremely heavy antiaircraft fire and determined opposition by enemy fighters, he led an effective daylight bombing attack against shipping in the harbor at Rabaul, New Britain, which resulted in direct hits on 9 enemy vessels. During this action his airplane was disabled and forced down by the attack of an overwhelming number of enemy fighters.

*WALLACE, HERMAN C.

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Army, Company B, 301st Engineer Combat Battalion, 76th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Prumzurley, Germany, 27 February 1945. *Entered service at:* Lubbock, Tex. *Birth:* Marlow, Okla. *G.O. No.:* 92, 25 October 1945. *Citation:* He displayed conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity. While helping clear enemy mines from a road, he stepped on a well-concealed S-type antipersonnel mine. Hearing the characteristic noise indicating that the mine had been activated and, if he stepped aside, would be thrown upward to explode above ground and spray the area with fragments, surely killing 2 comrades directly behind him and endangering other members of his squad, he deliberately placed his other foot on the mine even though his best chance for survival was to fall prone. Pvt. Wallace was killed when the charge detonated, but his supreme heroism at the cost of his life confined the blast to the ground and his own body and saved his fellow soldiers from death or injury.

WALSH, KENNETH AMBROSE

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, pilot in Marine Fighting Squadron 124, U.S. Marine Corps. *Place and date:* Solomon Islands area, 15 and 30 August 1943. *Entered service at:* New York. *Born:* 24 November 1916, Brooklyn, N.Y. *Other Navy awards:* Distinguished Flying Cross with 5 Gold Stars. *Citation:* For extraordinary heroism and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty as a pilot in Marine Fighting Squadron 124 in aerial combat against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands area. Determined to thwart the enemy's attempt to bomb Allied ground forces and shipping at Vella Lavella on 15 August 1943, 1st Lt. Walsh repeatedly dived his plane into an enemy formation outnumbering his own division 6 to 1 and, although his plane was hit numerous times, shot down 2 Japanese dive bombers and 1 fighter. After developing engine trouble on 30 August during a vital escort mission, 1st Lt. Walsh landed his mechanically disabled plane at Munda, quickly replaced it with another, and proceeded to rejoin his flight over Kahili. Separated from his escort group when he encountered approximately 50 Japanese Zeros, he unhesitatingly attacked, striking with relentless fury in his lone battle against a powerful force. He destroyed 4 hostile fighters before cannon shellfire forced him to make a dead-stick landing off Vella Lavella where he was later picked up. His valiant leadership and his daring skill as a flier served as a source of confidence and inspiration to his fellow pilots and reflect the highest credit upon the U.S. Naval Service.

*WALSH, WILLIAM GARY

Rank and organization: Gunnery Sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. *Born:* 7 April 1922, Roxbury, Mass. *Accredited to:* Massachusetts. *Citation:* For extraordinary gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as leader of an assault platoon, attached to Company G, 3d Battalion, 27th Marines, 5th Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces at Iwo Jima, Volcano Islands, on 27 February 1945. With the advance of his company toward Hill 362 disrupted by vicious machinegun fire from a forward position which guarded the approaches to this key enemy stronghold, G/Sgt. Walsh fearlessly charged at the head of his platoon against the Japanese entrenched on the ridge above him, utterly oblivious to the unrelenting fury of hostile automatic weapons fire and handgrenades employed with fanatic desperation to smash his daring assault. Thrown back by the enemy's savage resistance, he once again led his men in a seemingly impossible attack up the steep, rocky slope, boldly defiant of the annihilating streams of bullets which saturated the area. Despite his own casualty losses and the overwhelming advantage held by the Japanese in superior numbers and dominant position, he gained the ridge's top only to be subjected to an intense barrage of handgrenades thrown by the remaining Japanese staging a suicidal last stand on the reverse slope. When 1 of the grenades fell in the midst of his surviving men, huddled together in a small trench, G/Sgt. Walsh, in a final valiant act of complete self-sacrifice, instantly threw himself upon the deadly bomb, absorbing with his own body the full and terrific force of the explosion. Through his extraordinary initiative and inspiring valor in the face of almost certain death, he saved his comrades from injury and possible loss of life and enabled his company to seize and hold this vital enemy position. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*WARD, JAMES RICHARD

Rank and organization: Seaman First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 10 September 1921, Springfield, Ohio. *Entered service at:* Springfield, Ohio. *Citation:* For conspicuous devotion to duty, extraordinary courage and complete disregard of his life, above and beyond the call of duty, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor by Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. When it was seen that the U.S.S. *Oklahoma* was going to capsize and the order was given to abandon ship, Ward remained in a turret holding a flashlight so the remainder of the turret crew could see to escape, thereby sacrificing his own life.

WARE, KEITH L.

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army, 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Sigolsheim, France, 26 December 1944. *Entered service at:* Glendale, Calif. *Born:* 23 November 1915, Denver, Colo. *G.O. No.:* 47, 18 June 1945. *Citation:* Commanding the 1st Battalion attacking a strongly held enemy position on a hill near Sigolsheim, France, on 26 December 1944, found that 1 of his assault companies had been stopped and forced to dig in by a concentration of enemy artillery, mortar, and

by heavy surprise fire from well-camouflaged enemy positions, Pfc. Witek daringly remained standing to fire a full magazine from his automatic at point-blank range into a depression housing Japanese troops, killing 8 of the enemy and enabling the greater part of his platoon to take cover. During his platoon's withdrawal for consolidation of lines, he remained to safeguard a severely wounded comrade, courageously returning the enemy's fire until the arrival of stretcher bearers, and then covering the evacuation by sustained fire as he moved backward toward his own lines. With his platoon again pinned down by a hostile machinegun, Pfc. Witek, on his own initiative, moved forward boldly to the reinforcing tanks and infantry, alternately throwing handgrenades and firing as he advanced to within 5 to 10 yards of the enemy position, and destroying the hostile machinegun emplacement and an additional 8 Japanese before he himself was struck down by an enemy rifleman. His valiant and inspiring action effectively reduced the enemy's firepower, thereby enabling his platoon to attain its objective, and reflects the highest credit upon Pfc. Witek and the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

*WOODFORD, HOWARD E.

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company I, 130th Infantry, 33d Infantry Division. *Place and date:* Near Tabio, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 6 June 1945. *Entered service at:* Barberton, Ohio. *Birth:* Barberton, Ohio. *G.O. No.:* 14, 4 February 1946. *Citation:* He volunteered to investigate the delay in a scheduled attack by an attached guerrilla battalion. Reaching the line of departure, he found that the lead company, in combat for the first time, was immobilized by intense enemy mortar, machinegun, and rifle fire which had caused casualties to key personnel. Knowing that further failure to advance would endanger the flanks of adjacent units, as well as delay capture of the objective, he immediately took command of the company, evacuated the wounded, reorganized the unit under fire, and prepared to attack. He repeatedly exposed himself to draw revealing fire from the Japanese strongpoints, and then moved forward with a 5-man covering force to determine exact enemy positions. Although intense enemy machinegun fire killed 2 and wounded his other 3 men, S/Sgt. Woodford resolutely continued his patrol before returning to the company. Then, against bitter resistance, he guided the guerrillas up a barren hill and captured the objective, personally accounting for 2 hostile machinegunners and courageously reconnoitering strong defensive positions before directing neutralizing fire. After organizing a perimeter defense for the night, he was given permission by radio to return to his battalion, but, feeling that he was needed to maintain proper control, he chose to remain with the guerrillas. Before dawn the next morning the enemy launched a fierce suicide attack with mortars, grenades, and small-arms fire, and infiltrated through the perimeter. Though wounded by a grenade, S/Sgt. Woodford remained at his post calling for mortar support until bullets knocked out his radio. Then, seizing a rifle he began working his way around the perimeter, encouraging the men until he reached a weak spot where 2 guerrillas had been killed. Filling this gap himself, he fought off the enemy. At daybreak he was found dead in his foxhole, but 37 enemy dead were

lying in and around his position. By his daring, skillful, and inspiring leadership, as well as by his gallant determination to search out and kill the enemy, S/Sgt. Woodford led an inexperienced unit in capturing and securing a vital objective, and was responsible for the successful continuance of a vitally important general advance.

YOUNG, CASSIN

Rank and organization: Commander, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 6 March 1894, Washington, D.C. *Appointed from:* Wisconsin. *Other Navy award:* Navy Cross. *Citation:* For distinguished conduct in action, outstanding heroism and utter disregard of his own safety, above and beyond the call of duty, as commanding officer of the U.S.S. *Vestal*, during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, by enemy Japanese forces on 7 December 1941. Comdr. Young proceeded to the bridge and later took personal command of the 3-inch antiaircraft gun. When blown overboard by the blast of the forward magazine explosion of the U.S.S. *Arizona*, to which the U.S.S. *Vestal* was moored, he swam back to his ship. The entire forward part of the U.S.S. *Arizona* was a blazing inferno with oil afire on the water between the 2 ships; as a result of several bomb hits, the U.S.S. *Vestal* was afire in several places, was settling and taking on a list. Despite severe enemy bombing and strafing at the time, and his shocking experience of having been blown overboard, Comdr. Young, with extreme coolness and calmness, moved his ship to an anchorage distant from the U.S.S. *Arizona*, and subsequently beached the U.S.S. *Vestal* upon determining that such action was required to save his ship.

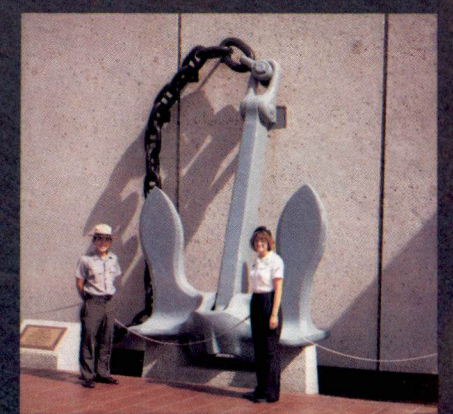
*YOUNG, RODGER W.

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Army, 148th Infantry, 37th Infantry Division. *Place and date:* On New Georgia, Solomon Islands, 31 July 1943. *Entered service at:* Clyde, Ohio. *Birth:* Tiffin, Ohio. *G.O. No.:* 3, 6 January 1944. *Citation:* On 31 July 1943, the infantry company of which Pvt. Young was a member, was ordered to make a limited withdrawal from the battle line in order to adjust the battalion's position for the night. At this time, Pvt. Young's platoon was engaged with the enemy in a dense jungle where observation was very limited. The platoon suddenly was pinned down by intense fire from a Japanese machinegun concealed on higher ground only 75 yards away. The initial burst wounded Pvt. Young. As the platoon started to obey the order to withdraw, Pvt. Young called out that he could see the enemy emplacement, whereupon he started creeping toward it. Another burst from the machinegun wounded him the second time. Despite the wounds, he continued his heroic advance, attracting enemy fire and answering with rifle fire. When he was close enough to his objective, he began throwing handgrenades, and while doing so was hit again and killed. Pvt. Young's bold action in closing with this Japanese pillbox and thus diverting its fire, permitted his platoon to disengage itself, without loss, and was responsible for several enemy casualties.

ZEAMER, JAY JR. (Air Mission)

Rank and organization: Major, U.S. Army Air Corps. *Place and date:* Over Buka area, Solomon Islands, 16 June 1943. *Entered service at:*

USS Arizona Memorial



USS Arizona Memorial and National Park Service Visitor Center

The USS Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbo
conjunction with the United States Navy. C
the sunken battleship *USS Arizona* and a sl
Memorial complex is wholly located withi
designated National Historic Landmark.

Pearl Harbor, is situated on the Island of O
of the Honolulu International Airport.

Visitor Center. The USS Arizona Memori
(Kamehameha Highway), and is easily re
shoreline overlooking Pearl Harbor, with
required first stop for visitors intending to

The U.S. Navy completed the visitor cente
and private contributions raised by Branch
1980, the Navy transferred operation of the
Navy continues to operate the shuttle boa

Within the visitor center is the main recept
Park Service personnel. Directly behind the
by artist John Charles Roach.

The Information desk is the first stop for
information on the Memorial and obtain tic
the program in groups, which are identifie
ticket number is announced, all holders o
availability is on a first-come, first-served b
a National Park Service Ranger, a docume
boat trip to the Memorial. Visitors exit fro
shuttle boat after the talk and film. All visit
Center is by the next available shuttle bo
Memorial to provide information and lend

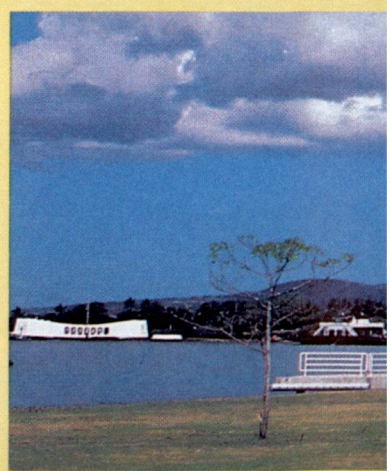
While waiting for their programs to begin, v
browse through the bookstore operated on
Association. The landscaped area behind
provides an excellent view of Ford Island, t
Center include a small snack area, centra

THE ARIZONA MEMORIAL

The Arizona Memorial is the final resting p
their lives defending the USS ARIZONA on
battleship ARIZONA and consists of a gle
large entryway, an expansive, airy, light-f
observation; and a shrine chamber where
the battleship on December 7, 1941 are en

President Dwight D. Eisenhower approved
term as president in 1958. In 1961 President
for the construction by the 87th Congress.

USS Arizona Memorial
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
No. 1 Arizona Memorial Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96818



Before the attack on Pearl Harbor

December 7, 1941. By late 1940, Japanese/American relations had reached a low ebb. Japan was controlled by militarist factions who sought to solve the nation's economic problems through conquest in China and were prepared to challenge European/American interests in Southeast Asia. The United States applied diplomatic and economic pressure on Japan in order to force her to cease her aggression in China, steps that only strengthened Japan's mistrust. Although Japan continued to negotiate with the U.S., by December, 1940, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Chief of Japanese Combined Fleet, had completed plans for an attack on the United States Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor. Yamamoto, who was personally opposed to war with America, recognized that Japan's only hope of success in such a war was to achieve quick and decisive victory. America's superior economic and industrial might would tip the scales in her favor during a prolonged conflict.

The attack

The attack on Pearl Harbor was to be coordinated with attacks on other Allied posts in the Philippines, Malaya, Hong Kong, and the Dutch East Indies, which were to be occupied by Japanese forces. There were no plans, however, to occupy the Hawaiian Islands.

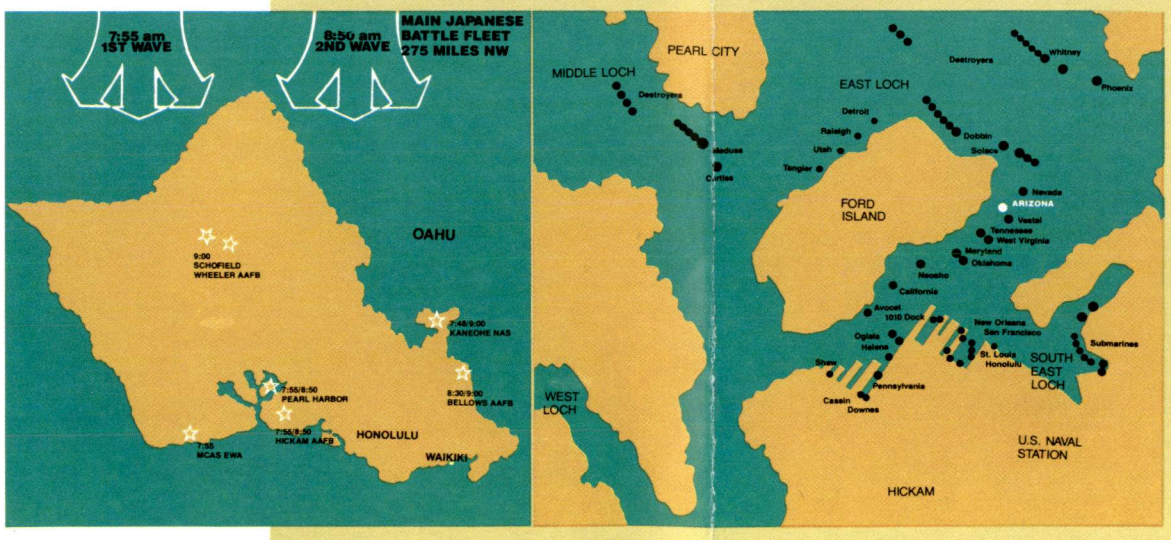
On November 3, 1941, the Japanese Navy General Staff gave final approval for the attack on Pearl Harbor, and on November 26, a task force of 30 warships and auxiliaries, including six aircraft carriers, sailed from Northern Japan for the Hawaiian Islands. The fleet commander was Vice Admiral Chuichi Nagumo, aboard the carrier *Akagi*. Admiral Yamamoto remained in Japanese waters aboard the battleship *Nagato*.

The fleet followed a route that took it far to the north. During virtually the entire voyage, the Japanese ships were hidden by storms and foggy conditions. By early morning, December 7, 1941, the fleet reached its launch position, 240 miles north of Oahu. At 6:00 a.m., the first wave of fighters, bombers, and torpedo planes were launched. Earlier, five midget submarines were launched from their larger submarine "mother" ships. They were to enter Pearl Harbor and cause as much damage as possible.

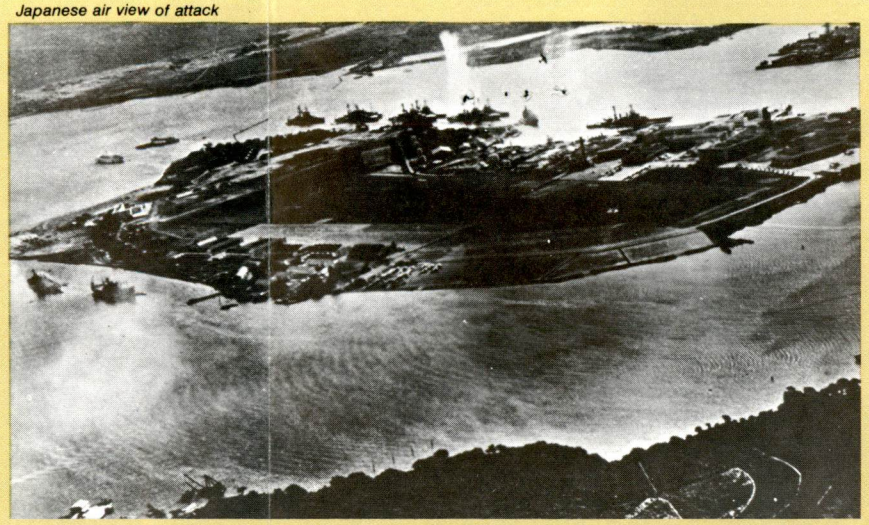
Meanwhile at Pearl Harbor, the day appeared to be turning into a normal Sunday. The Pacific Fleet's battleships were tied up along "Battleship Row" at Ford Island. Navy aircraft were lined up at Ford Island's field, but the Pacific Fleet's carriers were not in port. U.S. Army Air Corps planes were parked in bunches as defense against possible saboteurs at Hickam, Wheeler, and Bellows fields. The destroyer *Ward* was carrying out a routine patrol near the entrance to the harbor. A newly-installed radar system was manned.

At 6:40, the crew of the *Ward* spotted a small conning tower headed for the entrance to Pearl Harbor. The *Ward* immediately engaged the midget sub with depth charges and gunfire. The sub was hit and seen to sink, and the *Ward* radioed the information to Pearl Harbor. At 7:02, the radar station at Opana Point picked up a signal indicating a large flight of planes approaching from the north. Their report was thought only to be aircraft flying in from the carrier *Enterprise* or an anticipated flight of B-17s from the mainland, so no action was taken.

The first wave of Japanese aircraft arrived over their target areas shortly before 7:55 a.m. Commander Mitsuo Fuchida, the leader, sent the coded message, "Tora, Tora, Tora," to inform the fleet that surprise had been achieved. At that point, the high level and dive bombers began their attacks on Pearl Harbor. The fighter aircraft, having met virtually no opposition in the air, strafed planes parked on runways and in hangars. At approximately 8:10, the *Arizona* exploded, sending a column of flame and smoke high into the air. She had been hit by a 1,760-pound armor-piercing bomb. In less than nine minutes she had sunk with over 1,100 of her crew, a total loss. The *Oklahoma*, hit by several torpedoes, rolled completely over, trapping many men inside. The *California* and *West Virginia* sank at their moorings, while the *Utah*, converted to a training ship, capsized with more than fifty of her crew. The *Maryland*, *Pennsylvania*, and *Tennessee* all suffered significant damage. The *Nevada* was the only battleship to get underway, and attempted to run out to sea. When the attacking planes focused on the fleeing battleship, she took several hits and had to be beached to avoid sinking and blocking the harbor entrance. Aside from the battleships, ten other Navy ships suffered serious damage or were sunk during the attack.



Japanese air view of attack



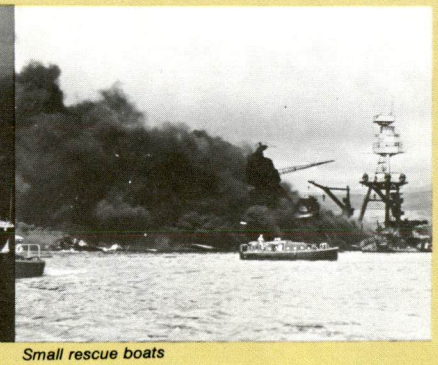
After some 15 minutes, American anti-aircraft fire began to register hits, although many of the shells fell on Honolulu, where they were assumed to be exploding bombs. Army Air Corps pilots managed to take off in a few fighters and knocked down some twelve attacking planes.

While the attack on Pearl Harbor intensified, other military installations on Oahu were hit as well. Hickam, Wheeler, and Bellows air fields, Ewa Marine Corps Air Station, Kaneohe Naval Air Station, and Schofield Barracks suffered varying degrees of damage, with hundreds of planes destroyed on the ground and hundreds of men wounded or killed.

After a lull at about 8:30, the second wave of attacking planes hit Pearl Harbor. This wave concentrated on the same targets, thus causing little new damage. By 10:00, the second wave withdrew to the north, and the attack was over. The Japanese lost a total of 29 planes, five midget submarines (one was captured when it ran aground at Bellows Field), and one I-class submarine sunk off the coast.

The attack was a great, but not total, success. Although the U.S. Pacific Fleet was shattered, its carriers were still afloat and Pearl Harbor was surprisingly intact. The shipyards, fuel storage areas, and submarine base suffered no more than slight damage. More importantly, the American people, previously divided over the issue of U.S. involvement in World War II, rallied together with a total commitment to victory over Japan and her Axis partners. Japan had, in the words of Admiral Yamamoto, "awakened a sleeping giant and filled him with a terrible resolve."

USS Arizona in all her glory, 1935



Small rescue boats

USS Arizona Memorial

TABLE OF LOSSES: DECEMBER 7, 1941

	UNITED STATES	JAPAN
Casualties		
Killed (Total)	**2,403**	129 approx.
Navy	2,008	129 approx.
Marine Corps	109	—
Army	218	—
Civilian	68	—
Wounded (Total)	**1,178**	unknown
Navy	710	
Marine Corps	69	
Army	364	
Civilian	35	
Ships		
Sunk or Beached*	8	6
(5 BB, 1 target ship, 1 repair ship, 1 minelayer)		(5 midget subs, 1 I-Class sub)
Damaged	13	
Aircraft		
Destroyed	188	29
Damaged	159	74

All U.S. ships, with the exception of **Arizona, Utah, and **Oklahoma** were salvaged and later saw action.*

awaii is operated by the National Park Service in
osed of the Arizona Memorial structure spanning
side visitor center and museum, the USS Arizona
e boundaries of the Pearl Harbor Naval Base, a

in the suburbs of Honolulu, a short distance west

Visitor Center is directly off State Highway 99
ed by car or bus. The Visitor Center is on the
iew of the Arizona Memorial itself, and is the
the Memorial. Limited free parking is provided.

1980, using a combination of appropriated funds
f the Fleet Reserve Association. On September 9,
morial complex to the National Park Service. The
eet that serves the Memorial.

area with an information desk staffed by National
k is a 50 by 15 foot oil painting of the *USS Arizona*

itors entering the center. There visitors receive
for the interpretive program. Visitors go through
a number on the tickets they receive. When each
at ticket proceed to the theater entrance. Ticket
s. The interpretive program includes a brief talk by
y film on the Pearl Harbor attack, and the shuttle
he lower theater doors and proceed to the Navy
disembark on the Memorial. Return to the Visitor
National Park Rangers are stationed aboard the
istance.

ors are free to visit the Visitor Center museum, or
on-profit basis by the Arizona Memorial Museum
Visitor Center includes waterfront exhibits and
ocal point of the 1941 attack. Other facilities in the
urtyard, restrooms and administrative areas.

e for about 1100 Navy men and Marines who lost
cember 7, 1941. The Memorial spans the sunken
g white, 184-foot long concrete structure with a
l, semi-open central assembly area for general
names of 1,177 sailors and marines killed aboard
ved on a wall of Vermont marble.

construction of the Memorial during his second
n F. Kennedy signed a bill appropriating $150,000
Pacific War Memorial Commission spearheaded

a fundraising drive for the completion of the Memorial, and in 1962 the monument was dedicated.

Contrary to popular belief, the USS ARIZONA is no longer in commission. The Navy Department, as a special tribute to the ship and her lost crew, permits the United States flag to fly daily from the flagpole, which is attached to the severed mainmast of the sunken battleship.

TRANSPORTATION TO THE ARIZONA MEMORIAL. The Visitor Center is located off Kamehameha Highway at Pearl Harbor naval station, about a 20-minute drive west of central Honolulu. Although Pearl Harbor is a military facility, no passes or special documents are required for entering the Visitor Center or parking there.

For those who don't have cars, several alternatives by bus are available: Honolulu transit buses stop regularly at the Visitor Center and can be boarded in Waikiki. The #20 bus is the most direct line. A commercial transportation company in Waikiki provides shuttle bus transportation to the Visitor Center, and various commercial tour bus operators include the Arizona Memorial on their sightseeing itineraries.

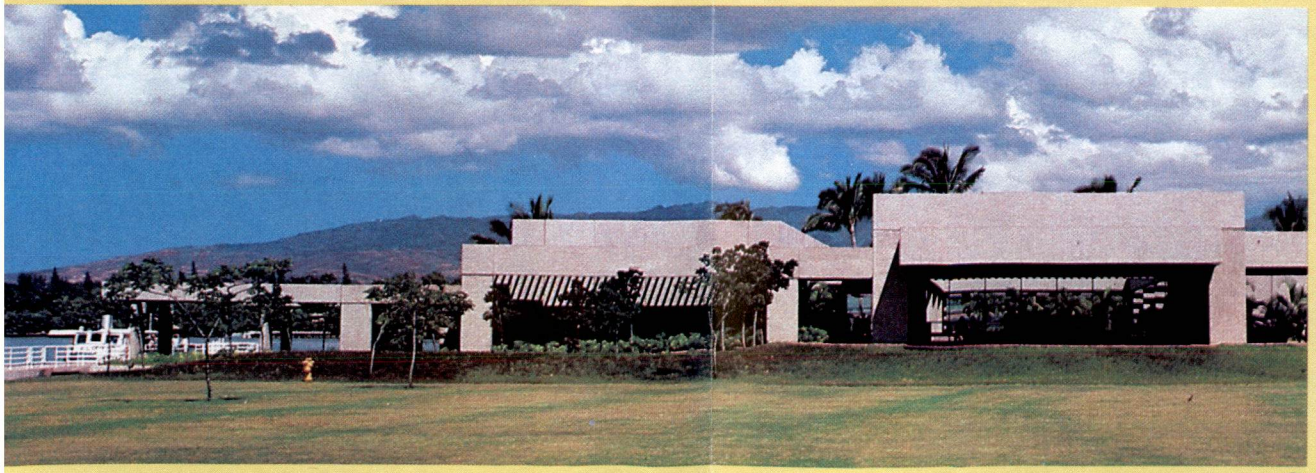
GENERAL INFORMATION FOR A PLEASANT EXPERIENCE. The Arizona Memorial and Visitor Center is open daily, from 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Programs begin at 8:00 a.m. (7:45 a.m. summers) and end at 3:00 p.m.

No reservations are taken; all tours are "first-come, first-served."

Smoking, eating, and drinking are not permitted in the Visitor Center's twin theatres, on the Navy launch, or on the Memorial structure. There are no restrooms on the Memorial itself.

Valuables, such as cameras and handbags, should be closely guarded or safely secured. Obey all written and spoken instructions from National Park Service and Navy staff for a safe visit.

For further information, please call 422-0561.



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12/031245W

50TH ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM TIME LINE FOR
PIER KILO 8 COMMEMORATIVE CEREMONY
PEARL HARBOR HAWAII, 7 DEC 1991

0500 - Security sweep of K-8

0600 - Guests arrive at K-8 and are seated

- 25th ID band performs for attendees

0700 - Welcome remarks by CAPT Michael P. Sullivan, Commanding Officer, Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor and introduction of Major General Gorden

0705 - Welcome remarks and comments on 50th Anniversary of the 25th Infantry Division by Major General Fred A. Gorden, USA, Commander, 25th Infantry Division

- Upon conclusion, 25th Infantry Division Band performs selected music

0729 - MG Gorden announces beginning of Arizona Program (CAPT Sullivan takes seat in audience)

0730 - USS Arizona Memorial program begins, K-8 view by TV

- - - - - - - - - - USS ARIZONA PROGRAM - - - - - -

0845 - (Joint Service Color Guard and Honor Cordon form up)

0850 - President and Mrs. Bush, with Admiral and Mrs. Larson, board barge and depart Arizona Memorial for K-9

- 25th ID Band on K-8 begins music as President departs Arizona Memorial

0851 - CODEL, SECDEF, CJCS, and party arrive K-9. CODEL and Glaubitz party, proceed to USS Missouri. SECDEF, CJCS and others proceed through Honor Cordon to K-8 ceremonial site, met by MG Gorden. SECDEF and CJCS seated on platform, wives escorted to chairs in front row. (MG Gorden moves to seat in audience)

0905 - Presidential party arrives K-9 (accompanying staff escorted via foot to USS Missouri taping location)

0910 - President and Mrs. Bush accompanied by Admiral and Mrs. Larson, proceed through Honor Cordon and arrive Off-Stage announcement location and hold briefly

0912 - Off-stage announcement and Presidential arrival honors, President and Mrs. Bush and Admiral Larson seated on platform, Mrs. Larson seated on front row

0913 - Remarks by Admiral Larson and introduction of General Powell, CJCS

0914 - Remarks by General Powell (2 minutes) who then introduces SECDEF Cheney

0916 - Remarks by Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney (2 min) who then introduces Mrs. Lenore Rickert

0918 - Mrs. Rickert introduces President Bush

0920 - Presidential remarks (est. 10 min) and mingle with audience as desired

0935 - President concludes remarks and accompanied by Mrs. Bush, and Admiral and Mrs. Larson, depart stage and walk to USS Missouri at K-10 for TV interviews

(Off-mike announcer informs audience to "please remain in place until the President and his party depart.")

- (25th ID Band plays patriotic music until President boards the USS Missouri)

0945 - President and Admiral Larson, with wives, arrive USS Missouri. K-8 attendees depart at leisure or board boats for visits to Arizona Memorial from K-9 pier.

KILO 8 CEREMONY CONCLUDED

- (1110 - (approx) President and party depart USS Missouri for Hickam AFB)

DRAFT #6/12031030W

Per WH Advance
12/02/91 PROGDV

PROPOSED DV TIME LINE SCHEDULE
50TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE EVENTS
SATURDAY, 7 DECEMBER 1991

(All times subject to adjustment per White House Advance)

0400 - Crews finalize set up of morning ceremony

0500 - Security sweep of USS Arizona Memorial

0600 - First boat departs Halawa Landing with guests

0615 - Second boat departs Halawa Landing with guests

0620 - PRESUS Departs for Punchbowl

0620 - Band and rifle detail depart for Arizona from Quarry Loch

0630 - Third boat departs Halawa Landing with guests

PUNCHBOWL CEREMONY

0630 - PRESUS arrives at Punchbowl by motorcade
- 0635 - PRESUS arrives off-stage announcement area
- 0637 - PRESUS enters site through Honor Cordon
- 0639 - PRESUS lays wreath at Dedicatory Stone
  Echo Taps
- 0642 - PRESUS and Mrs. Bush proceed to seats on stage
- 0644 - Invocation by Rev. Joseph Morgan, PHSA Chaplain
- 0646 - Remarks by Secretary Derwinski, Veterans Affairs
- 0649 - PRESUS dedicates PHSA flag
- 0653 - PRESUS introduced by Gerald Glaubitz
- 0654 - Presidential remarks
- 0704 - PRESUS concludes remarks and presents American Flag to Mr. Glaubitz
- 0706 - PRESUS proceeds to motorcade
- 0710 - President and Mrs. Bush, with Mr. and Mrs. Glaubitz, depart for Merry Point Landing

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ARIZONA CEREMONY

0700 - RADM Earner welcome remarks and introduction of band

0705 - CINCPACFLT Band begins pre-ceremony music

0715 - Admiral Larson, SECDEF, CJCS, RADM Lopez and Component CDRS depart Merry Point for Arizona Memorial

- (0725 - Presidential party arrives Merry Point Landing

0727 - Admiral Larson and party arrive Arizona Memorial

0729 - Component CDRS and DVs seated, Admiral Larson introduced by RADM Earner (RADM Earner takes seat in audience)

0730 - Master of Ceremony, Admiral Larson, commences program

0731:30 - Admiral Larson introduces Senator Daniel Inouye

0732 - Remarks by Senator Inouye (2 min)

0734 - Admiral Larson introduces Senator John S. McCain, III

0734:30 - Remarks by Senator McCain (2 min)

- (0735 - Presidential barge departs Merry Point for Arizona)

- (0736 - Press boat departs Merry Point for Arizona)

0736:30 - Admiral Larson introduces Representative Sonny Montgomery

0737 - Remarks by Rep. Montgomery (2 min)

0740 - Press boat arrives, debark and in position

0745 - Arrival of Presidential barge. Staff and guests precede President and Mrs. Bush to seats.

0746 - President and Mrs. Bush piped aboard through 8 Side Boys and met a top of stairs by Admiral and Mrs. Larson

0748 - Presidential arrival announced off-mike, President, Mrs. Bush and Mrs. Larson are seated. Admiral Larson proceeds to podium

0750 - Admiral Larson introduces Chaplain (RADM) David E. White, CHC, USN, Chief of Chaplains

0751 - Invocation (2 min)

0753 - Admiral Larson prepares audience for minute of silence and flyover

0755 - Minute of silence begins with whistle from USS Chosin

0756 - Missing Man Flyover by Hawaii Air National Guard

0756:30 - Admiral Larson prepares audience for National Anthem, flag raising and floral presentation procedures

0800 - National Anthem performed by Danny Kaleikini as flag is raised, USS Chosin provides passing honors

0802 - Admiral Larson announces Floral Presentations by President and Mrs. Bush

0802 - President and Mrs. Bush proceed to right rear of well and place leis in well and return to seats

0806 - Admiral Larson introduces SECDEF Cheney

0807 - SECDEF remarks, then he introduces Captain Donald K. Ross, USN (Ret)

0809 - Captain Ross introduces the President

0811 - Presidential Speech (15 minutes)

0826 - Speech concludes

0827 - Benediction by RADM White

0828 - Rifle Salute

0829 - Echo Taps

0830-0845 - President enters Shrine Room, visit with survivors and families

(CINCPACFLT BAND CEASES PLAYING AS PRESIDENT ENTERS SHRINE ROOM)

0850 - President and Mrs. Bush, with Admiral and Mrs. Larson, board barge and depart for K-9

0851 - Press boat departs Arizona for K-9

(FOLLOWING SCHEDULE SUBJECT TO CONCURRENCE OF PARTICIPANTS)

0831 - CODELS, SECDEF, CJCS, Component CDRS, Mr. & Mrs. Glaubitz, and others as scheduled, depart by barge for K-9

(Upon arrival K-9, CODEL and Glaubitz party proceed to USS Missouri; SECDEF, CJCS, CDRs, etc., proceed to K-8 stage area, met by MG Gorden. SECDEF, CJCS seated on platform, wives escorted to chairs)

FLORAL OFFERING CONTINUES, RADM EARNER IS MC

0852 - Secretary and Mrs. Lujan proceed to front of well and present floral offering

(OTHERS FOLLOW AS ANNOUNCED BY RADM EARNER)

Dept. of Veterans Affairs, D'Wayne Gray

Veterans, Governmental and civic organizations (3 at a time as they are called)

PIER KILO 8 CEREMONY

0850 - 25TH ID Band on K-8 picks up music when PRESUS departs Arizona

0905 - Presidential barge arrives Kilo 9 (accompanying staff escorted via foot to USS Missouri taping location)

0910 - President and Mrs. Bush, accompanied by Admiral and Mrs. Larson, proceed through Honor Cordon and arrive at Off-Stage announcement location and hold briefly

0912 - Presidential arrival announced off-mike; arrival honors, President and Mrs. Bush proceed on stage and are seated. Mrs. Larson is escorted to seat on front row

0913 - Remarks by Admiral Larson, then introduce General Colin Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

0914 - Remarks by General Powell (2 min), who then introduces Secretary Cheney

0916 - Remarks by Secretary Cheney (2 min), who introduces Mrs. Lenore Rickert

0918 - Mrs. Rickert introduces President Bush

0920 - Presidential Remarks (est. 10 min) and mingle with audience as desired

0935 - President concludes remarks and accompanied by Mrs. Bush and Admiral and Mrs. Larson, departs stage and walks to USS Missouri at K-10

- (Off-mike announcer informs audience to "please remain in place until the President and his party depart")

(25th ID Band plays patriotic music until Presidential party arrives and boards USS Missouri)

0945 - President and Admiral Larson, with wives, arrive USS Missouri. President and Mrs. Bush piped aboard and met by CAPT Lee Kaiss, Commanding Officer

(Note: The President and Mrs. Bush bid farewell to Admiral and Mrs. Larson at this time. Recommend Admiral and Mrs. Larson proceed to PACAF for COM Conference and wives Tea.)

0945-1050 - Presidential interviews with CBS, ABC, CNN. Upon conclusion, depart USS Missouri and proceeds by motorcade to Hickam AFB

1110 - President and Mrs. Bush arrive PACAF, met by General and Mrs. Adams, proceed to meeting room via historic lobby display (staff and guests to separate holding rooms)

- President Bush meet with Chiefs of Mission, Kenney Conference Room (Mrs. Bush and wives meet in separate room for Tea hosted by Mrs. Adams)

(J00 judge appropriate departure time from COM Conference, to be in place at DV-1 for Presidential and departure.)

1130 - President and concludes participation in COM and is rejoined by Mrs. Bush. Proceed by motorcade to DV-1 and bids farewell to well wishers

1150 - Presidential party departs Hawaii en route Andrews AFB

- Others depart for hotel. Remainder of day open until: (Attend as desired)

1400 - Childrens Commemorative Program, Arizona Visitor Center Mrs. Waihee and children participate

1530 - CJCS Depart by motorcade for Schofield Barracks

1600 - Retreat Ceremony, CJCS, J00 invited

1645 - Depart by motorcade for Arizona Memorial Visitor Center

1715 - Arrive Arizona Visitor Center

1730 - PHSA Sunset Ceremony: speaker - General Colin Powell, USA, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

1815 - (Approx) Depart for Pearl Harbor

1830 - Attend Commemorative Gathering, USS Missouri, Bravo Pier

2030 - (or as desired) Depart USS Missouri for further schedule

(808) 422-2771
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DONALD E. MAGEE
SUPERINTENDENT

USS ARIZONA MEMORIAL
1 ARIZONA MEMORIAL PLACE
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96818

Stafford

(Smith/Simon)
Draft Nine
December 2, 1991
PEARL.TS

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: USS ARIZONA
PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1991
8:25 A.M.

Captain Ross. Family and friends of the USS Arizona and USS Utah. Fellow veterans, and Americans. //

It was a bright Sunday morning. Soldiers and sailors slept soundly in their bunks. Early risers stood at their posts, joking, enjoying a sun that had pushed back the previous day's clouds, marveling at the serene and glassy sea.

"Day of Infamy" by Walter Lord p. 70-71 see file

On the stern of the USS Nevada, a brass band prepared to play the Star Spangled Banner. On other ships, sailors readied for the 8 a.m. flag raising. //

On the mainland, millions listened to football games on the radio. Others turned to songs like "Chattanooga Choo-Choo" / comics like Terry and the Pirates / or movies like Citizen Kane. // In New York, Christmas shoppers flocked to Macy's. Out West, it was late morning -- and parents and their children were on their knees in church. /

At first, the hum of engines seemed routine. Sailors watched with innocent fascination. For them, the idea of war seemed palpable, but not quite real. Then, in one horrible instant, carefree sailors froze in horror. The abstract threat exploded into a deadly menace.

But these men did not run -- they raced to their stations. Some strapped pistols over pajamas -- and died.

The shock wave soon swept across America. Ask anyone who endured that awful Sunday. Each recalls where they were December 7th, 1941. Each felt like the writer who observed: "Life is never again as it was before anyone you love has died; never so innocent, never so gentle, never so pliant to your will." //

The Boys of Summer by Roger Kahn p. 30

Today, we honor those who gave their lives at this place, half-a-century ago. // Their names were Bertie and Gomez and Dougherty and Granger. They came from Idaho, and Mississippi, and the sweeping farmland of Ohio. // They were black and white, brown and yellow, native-born and foreign-born. Most of all, they were Americans -- hating war, but loving freedom more. // Think of how it was for these Heroes of the Harbor -- men who were also husbands / fathers / brothers / sons. Imagine the chaos of guns and smoke, flaming water and ghastly carnage. Two thousand, four hundred Americans gave their lives. But in this haunting place, they live forever in our memory -- reminding us gently, selflessly, like chimes in the distant night. //

LIFE. Special issue 1991

Ken St. John 808-244-2771

Arizona had crew from every State except Maine, + Del.

Every 15 seconds a drop of oil still rises from the Arizona, drifts to the surface, and spreads across the water. Every 15 seconds the ancient poet whispers: "In our sleep, pain that cannot forget falls drop by drop upon the heart, and in our own despair / against our will / comes wisdom through the awful grace of God." // It is though God Himself were crying.

RFK. quoting Aeschylus see file

He cries -- as we do -- for the living, and the dead. Men like Commander Duncan Curry -- firing a .45 at attacking planes as tears streamed down his face. // We remember machinist's mate

"Day of Infamy" by Walter Lord p. 106

Robert Scott -- who ran the air compressors that powered the guns aboard the battleship California. When the compartment flooded, the crew evacuated. Bob Scott refused. "This is my station," he said. "I'm going to stay as long as the guns are going." // Nearby, aboard the cruiser New Orleans, Chaplain Howell Forgy assured his troops it was all right to miss church. "You can praise the Lord and pass the ammunition." //

For these men, heroism came as naturally as breath. They reacted to assault by rushing to their posts. These men knew instinctively that a Nation is sustained by the nobility of its cause. // Every American did. Ted Williams, who served America in two wars, put down his bat after the bombs began to fall. He took up arms and risked his life so that liberty could survive. // Aiding that crusade were Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry who came by the hundreds to give wounded Americans blood -- and later thousands of kinsmen who took up arms for their country. //

The men I speak of would be embarrassed to be called heroes. Instead, they would tell you with proud defiance: Foes can sink American ships, but they cannot scuttle the American spirit. // They may kill us, but they cannot kill the ideals that made us proud to serve.

Talk to those who survived to fight another day. They would repeat the Navy Hymn I memorized as a boy: "Eternal Father, strong to save / O hear us when we cry to thee / For those in peril on the sea." //

I come here as a Navy man -- enlisting on my eighteenth birthday -- 188 days after Pearl. // It was the day I graduated from high school, and I remember how Henry Stimson, then Secretary of War, gave the Commencement speech. / He talked of the American soldier, and how that soldier should be -- and I quote -- "Brave without being brutal, self-confident without boasting, being part of an irresistible might without losing faith in individual liberty." //

The Heroes of the Harbor engraved that passage on every heart and soul. They fought for a world of peace, not war -- where children's dreams speak more loudly than the brashest tyrant's guns. // Because of them, this memorial lives to pass its lessons from one generation to the next.

The lessons of Pearl Harbor remain as clear as the Pacific sky. One is, together, we could "summon lightness against the dark" -- that was Dwight Eisenhower. / Another: that when it comes to national defense, finishing second means finishing last. / That no one ever walks away from appeasing an aggressor -- he only crawls -- and that the world stops not at our water's edge. // Perhaps above all, that real peace -- the peace that lasts -- means the triumph of freedom -- not merely the absence of war.

Real peace stems from might that is moral and intellectual, economic and military. It comes from Nations who use that might to make temporary peace permanent -- and fragile peace strong. // As we look down at the Arizona's shrunken well -- tomb to more than one thousand Americans -- the beguiling calm comforts us,

reminds us of the awesome might of ideals that inspire boys to die as men. // Think of the young boy who lost his father that day. Or the wife whose husband was her confidant and best friend. Talk to the little girl whose brother -- her idol -- would never return to teach her the true wonder of life. Every one who aches at their sacrifice knows America must be forever vigilant, and Americans must always remember the brave and innocent ones who gave their lives here. //

G.E. Castagnetti Cemetery Director 808-541-1430

Each Memorial Day, not far from this spot, Hawaiian Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts honor the heroes of Pearl Harbor by placing two leis on the graves of U.S. servicemen. // It is for them -- the <u>future</u> -- that we must apply the lessons of the <u>past</u>. // We must remember that we can best keep the peace by preparing for <u>war</u>. We must recall that just as what happened in Berlin and Tokyo could not be divorced from Washington -- so events in Europe and Asia affect every American today. //

In Pearl Harbor's wake, we won the peace. In the Cold War that followed, we used other means: Among them, patience, planning, and personal diplomacy. // For nearly half-a-century, America stood <u>fast</u> and firm for democracy. But it has not stood alone. Beside us stood nations committed to democracy, free markets, free expression, and freedom of worship -- nations that include our former enemies, Germany and Japan.

This year, they supported our triumph in the seas and sands of the Gulf. By fighting for what is right and good, our former enemies paid the ultimate tribute to the memory of December 7th.

// They said: We believe in a New World Order where the force of law outlasts the use of force. Now I say to them: Let us build a world where nations solve their differences peacefully, not violently: The kind our boys died for right here. //

The cause of peace among Nations is the highest in the Community of God, and man. Today, we re-enlist in its crusade. / Let us recall men like Ray Emory, who was on the USS Honolulu, reading the morning newspaper, when the enemy attacked. //

Wash. Post 11-20-91 p. D1 D2

After the war, Ray spent two years building a garage-size, three-dimensional map of Pearl Harbor -- just as it was that day, with each ship in exact location. // Why? A magazine drawing had placed the ships wrong -- and to Ray Emory, as he said, "Pearl Harbor is sacred." / He saw that map and said: "I'm going to make a map of how it was that day, and I'll make it right." //

And by God, he did. \\

Ray -- fellow veterans -- by God -- with God -- the men of Pearl Harbor got it right. They knew that there are things worth living for -- but also worth dying for: Things like principle / decency / fidelity / honor. //

Look at the water here -- quiet and clear, bidding us to sum up and remember. One day -- in what now seems another lifetime -- it wrapped its arms around the finest sons any Nation could ever have; and it carried them to a better world. //

God bless them. Let me close with words worthy of the Heroes of the Harbor: God Bless America -- the most wondrous land on earth. // Thank you very much.

# # # #

household so quiet. Olga reaches into a bureau, a chiffonier, she calls it, and shows me a clipping from the *New York Times. Rockow, Abraham, D.D.S., suddenly on June 30.* My name appears two lines lower in the agate type. *Beloved grandfather of Roger.* What he had called a little cough was a massive coronary.

III

The world is never again as it was before anyone you love has ever died; never so innocent, never so fixed, never so gentle, never so pliant to your will. But these are afterthoughts. Generations vie and the young recover swiftly, or believe they do. A few years later in the new apartment there is some horseplay and then Elisabeth, the Austrian maid, makes a lively proposition. "Would you like to watch me take a bath?"

"But." Long indrawing of breath. "What? Sure."

It is Saturday night. Emily is asleep. Olga and Gordon have gone to hear Dimitri Mitropoulus conduct the New York Philharmonic. From the black Air King in my room, the theme of the "Lucky Strike Hit Parade" blares, "All your friends are here to bring good cheer your wa-a-a-y." Then, "And here's number seven, still on the top ten: the Hit Parade orchestra brings you an exciting instrumental version of 'I Hear a Rhapsody.' " That song? In a neighborhood schoolboy joke the druggist jumps a lady customer, who cries out, leading a chocolate malted to comment to the glass on its left, "I hear a rape, sody." That song? That ridiculous song? And now?

"Well?" Elisabeth says. I cannot joke. My throat is dry. I nod. Elisabeth leads the way down a hallway into the kitchen, through a door into her small bedroom, which is tidy and painted white. She turns to face me and removes her dress and slip. She does not wear a brassiere. I stand motionless and gape.

Elisabeth removes her u
dentures. The body is b
finding my voice. "Wow,
"Ach." She shakes her
I?"

She bathes, puts on a
sleep. In my own bedro
Age germinates allure, a
weeks later, my parents
invites me back to her b
Elisabeth bathes. I watch
advances, but I cannot ac
ery, Elisabeth betrays me
doorman, a tiny man with
neck. Donald wears buff
playing catch in Lincoln
nytown." Thirteen-year
whoop of Donald the Do
undersized tormentor of
tory of my secret, but with
he recounts all that he ha
in the living room, betwe
ivory-colored bookcases
bedroom I can hear the t
is saying something must
the hall like shrapnel. "W
Baseball! *Sex fiend!*"

I open the door. "Appl
solute applesauce."

"Speak to him. You h
something terrible!"

"All right. It's all a lot

The next day, Saturda
balls. Don't I want a nev

same author

SIONATE PEOPLE
MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS

uvenile

LEAGUE BASEBALL

Edited

OF JOHN LARDNER
BALL ALMANAC

ROGER KAHN

The Boys of Summer

HARPER & ROW, PUBLISHERS
New York, Evanston, San Francisco, London

CP
84-90100

Arlington County Public Library
Arlington, Va.

ming at Waikiki. Ensign Thomas Taylor on the *Nevada* hoped to get in some tennis. The *Helena* marine detachment was warming up for softball. Ensign William Brown had a very special project in mind as he stood on the deck of his PT boat, which was loaded on the tanker *Ramapo* for shipment to the Philippines. His wife was coming over in two weeks, and he had just rented a little house in town. This would be the perfect day to fix the place up.

The less ambitious loafed about the decks. On the *St. Louis,* Seaman Robert McMurray watched his mates playing checkers. Pharmacist's Mate William Lynch on the *California* remembered this was his sister's birthday, and began planning a letter to her. Machinist's Mate R. L. Hooton sat on a bucket in front of his locker on the *West Virginia,* enjoying some snapshots just received from his wife. They were of his eight-month-old son whom he had never seen.

Storekeeper Felder Crawford sat on his desk in the *Maryland's* supply room, absorbed in that great American institution, the Sunday comics: Dagwood was having his usual troubles with Mr. Dithers . . . Daddy Warbucks' private plane made a forced landing, leading the Asp to observe, "I have never trusted the air" . . . Navy Bob Steele successfully deflected a surprise air attack on his destroyer by an unidentified navy.

A number of the men turned their thoughts to Christmas —there were only 15 more shopping days left. Yeoman Durrell Conner sat in the flag communications office of the *California* wrapping presents. Seaman Leslie Short climbed up to one of the *Maryland's* machine-gun stations, where he wasn't likely to be disturbed, and addressed his Christmas cards.

On every ship there were men still at breakfast. Captain Bentham Simons of the *Raleigh* lounged in a pair of blue pajamas, sipping coffee in his cabin. On the *Oklahoma,* Ensign Bill Ingram, son of Navy's great football coach, ordered poached eggs. Quartermaster Jim Varner took a large bunch

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DAY OF INFAMY

by

WALTER LORD

ILLUSTRATED WITH PHOTOGRAPHS

NEW YORK HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

PROPERTY OF U. S. ARMY
OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS

1990 Winning isn't everything, it's the only thing.

RED SANDERS, Vanderbilt University football coach, c. 1948. —Leo Green, *Sportswit*, p. 57 (1984). Verified by Scoop Hudgins, Vanderbilt's sports information director 1946–1948, and Fred Russell, retired sports editor of the Nashville, Tennessee, *Banner* and a friend of Sanders's, who quoted this phrase in his columns at the time.

This remark has been widely attributed to football coach Vince Lombardi. In *Vince Lombardi on Football*, ed. George L. Flynn, vol. 1, chapter 1, p. 16 (1973), Lombardi is quoted, "I have been quoted as saying, 'Winning is the only thing.' That's a little out of context. What I said is that 'Winning is not everything—but making the effort to win is.' "

Not everyone agrees. *Time*, September 14, 1970, p. 61, attributed this remark to Lombardi and called it his creed. Bob Rubin, *Green Bay's Packers*, p. 84 (1973), quotes this from Lombardi's opening talk on the first day of training camp in 1959.

Winning and losing

1991 If we win, nobody will care. If we lose, there will be nobody to care.

Prime Minister WINSTON CHURCHILL, secret session, House of Commons, June 25, 1941.—*Winston S. Churchill: His Complete Speeches, 1897–1963*, ed. Robert Rhodes James, vol. 6, p. 6438 (1974).

1992 You make your own luck, Gig.
You know what makes a good loser? Practice.

ERNEST HEMINGWAY, speaking to his son.—Gregory H. Hemingway, *Papa, a Personal Memoir*, p. 4 (1976).

1993 For when the One Great Scorer comes to mark against your name,
He writes—not that you won or lost—but how you played the Game.

GRANTLAND RICE, "Alumnus Football," last two lines, *Only the Brave and Other Poems*, p. 144 (1941).

1994 I would rather lose in a cause that will some day win, than win in a cause that will some day lose!

Attributed to WOODROW WILSON.—Hugh A. Bone, *American Politics and the Party System*, p. 482 (1949). Not verified in the writings of Wilson.

Wisdom

1995 Drop, drop—in our sleep, upon the heart
sorrow falls, memory's pain,
and to us, though against our very will,
even in our own despite,
comes wisdom
by the awful grace of God.

AESCHYLUS, *Agamemnon*. The above lines are from Edith Hamilton, trans., *Three Greek Plays*, p. 170 (1937). Other translations of this passage from Aeschylus vary.

Robert F. Kennedy, delivering an extemporaneous eulogy to Martin Luther King, Jr., the evening of April 4, 1968, in Indianapolis, Indiana, said, "Aeschylus wrote: 'In our

sleep, pain that cannot forget falls drop by drop upon the heart and in our own despair, against our will, comes wisdom through the awful grace of God.' "

These words, lacking "own," have been used as one of the inscriptions at the Robert F. Kennedy gravesite in Arlington National Cemetery.

1996 [The argument of Alcidamas:] Everyone honours the wise. Thus the Parians have honoured Archilochus, in spite of his bitter tongue; the Chians Homer, though he was not their countryman; the Mytilenaeans Sappho, though she was a woman; the Lacedaemonians actually made Chilon a member of their senate, though they are the least literary of men; the inhabitants of Lampsacus gave public burial to Anaxagoras, though he was an alien, and honour him even to this day.

ARISTOTLE, *Rhetoric*, book 2, *The Complete Works of Aristotle*, rev. Oxford trans., ed. Jonathan Barnes, vol. 2, pp. 2228–29 (1984).

1997 Ask counsel of both times—of the ancient time what is best, and of the latter time what is fittest.

FRANCIS BACON, "Of Great Place," *The Essays, or Counsels Civil & Moral of Francis Bacon*, p. 48 (1905). Based on the 1625 edition but with modernized spelling.

1998 Wisdom too often never comes, and so one ought not to reject it merely because it comes late.

Justice FELIX FRANKFURTER, dissenting, *Henslee* v. *Union Planters Bank*, 335 U.S. 600 (1948).

1999 Standing in this presence, mindful of the solemnity of this occasion, feeling the emotions which no one may know until he senses the great weight of responsibility for himself, I must utter my belief in the divine inspiration of the founding fathers.

President WARREN G. HARDING, inaugural address, March 4, 1921.—*Inaugural Addresses of the Presidents of the United States from George Washington, 1789, to Richard Milhous Nixon, 1969*, p. 207 (1969). House Doc. 91-142.

Harding is credited with originating the phrase *founding fathers*. Senator Harding's remarks before the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, Washington, D.C., February 22, 1918, included this sentence: "It is good to meet and drink at the fountains of wisdom inherited from the founding fathers of the Republic."—*Address on Washington's Birthday*, p. 3 (1918). Senate Doc. 65-180. He also used the phrase in his speech on being officially notified of his nomination for the presidency, Marion, Ohio, July 22, 1920.

According to "Of Deathless Remarks . . . ," *American Heritage*, June 1970, p. 57, his 1918 remarks were "the first use of the phrase that the combined efforts of the experts at the Library of Congress have been able to find."

2000 The poet's aim is either to profit or to please, or to blend in one the delightful and the useful. Whatever the lesson you would convey, be brief, that your hearers may catch quickly what is said and faithfully retain it. Every superfluous word is spilled from the too-full memory.

HORACE, *Ars Poetica*, lines 333–37.—Edward Henry Blakeney, *Horace on the Art of Poetry*, p. 54 (1928, reprinted 1970).

Horace's message is often condensed to "Whatever advice you give, be brief." (Quidquid praecipies, esto brevis.)—line 335.

Electrician's Mate Irvin Thesman was aboard the Oklahoma ironing a pair of dungarees when the attack came. Seaman Stephen Young was mopping up spilled coffee in the mess.

At Wheeler Field, Gen. Davidson was shaving. Pilot Walter Dillingham was driving through Hickan Field's main gate coming home from the night before, still in his tuxedo.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

922-4361
George Hogan

Ray Emory
808-732-2510

Steve Brodbent called
from Honolulu

he found Ray Emery

hasn't spoken to him directly,
but he's confident he'll be on
the Arizona.

C.M.

Melody and most of the harmony by
THOMAS TALLIS, *c.* 1505–85

R, whose will is life and good
of mortal breath,
ng the bond of brotherhood
se who fight with death.

r the hands and hearts and wills
nds in lands afar,
le with the body's ills,
age thy holy war.

· they heal the maimed and blind,
ve of Christ attend:
the good Physician's mind,
rove the Saviour friend.

his love works wondrous charms,
s in days of old,
the wounded to his arms,
ears them to the fold.

, look from heaven and bless,
'er thy servants be,
rks of pure unselfishness,
consecrate to thee!

Hardwicke Drummond Rawnsley, 1851–1920

INTERCESSION: FOR TRAVELLERS AND THE ABSENT

527 MELITA 8888 88

JOHN BACCHUS DYKES, 1823–76

ETERNAL Father, strong to save,
Whose arm hath bound the restless wave,
Who bidd'st the mighty ocean deep
Its own appointed limits keep:
O hear us when we cry to thee
For those in peril on the sea.

2 O Christ, whose voice the waters heard,
And hushed their raging at thy word,
Who walkedst on the foaming deep,
And calm amid the storm didst sleep:
O hear us when we cry to thee
For those in peril on the sea.

3 O Holy Spirit, who didst brood
Upon the waters dark and rude,
And bid their angry tumult cease,
And give, for wild confusion, peace:
O hear us when we cry to thee
For those in peril on the sea.

4 O Trinity of love and power,
Our brethren shield in danger's hour;
From rock and tempest, fire and foe,
Protect them wheresoe'er they go:
Thus evermore shall rise to thee
Glad hymns of praise from land and sea.

William Whiting, 1825–78

"Oh, no, it's only practice," Frear reassured her. "Don't get excited, Claire."[36]

From his apartment in the Halekulani Hotel, Admiral Pye could view "the general direction of Pearl Harbor." Hearing gunfire, he looked out the window. Seeing bursts of AA projectiles, he said to Mrs. Pye, "It seems funny that the Army would be having target practice on Sunday morning."[37]

Mrs. Anna Kahanamoku was taking a shower when she heard what she assumed to be gunnery practice. Someone had told her that "every time a battleship fired those 16-inch guns it cost the taxpayers $30,000." She began to count off the booms disapprovingly.[38]

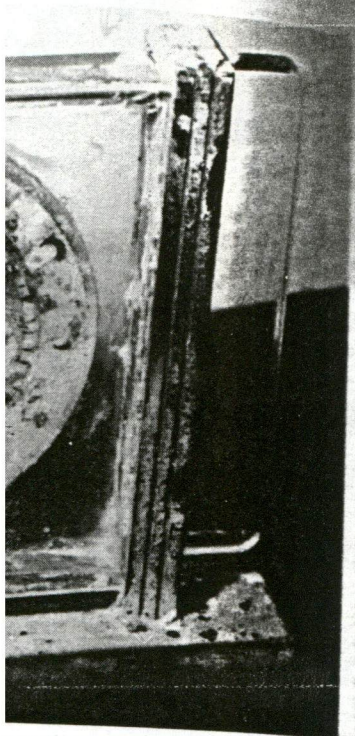
So outlandish was the idea of a Japanese air strike on Oahu that Honolulu's Mayor Lester Petrie watched it for half an hour and still "couldn't believe it." He stated some days later:

> It looked to me very much like a practice smoke screen. The smoke was right on the ground, going right over the entrance to the harbor, and I thought that was a perfect demonstration. I got my glasses out and saw the fire burning on the ground, didn't see any fire coming from the hangars, and they seemed to be intact, and I could see the shells exploding in the air, the clouds, black clouds that they make. And then I saw the detonation possibly of bombs which I thought at the time were mines that we might have been setting off outside the entrance.
>
> Then I got a little suspicious....[39]

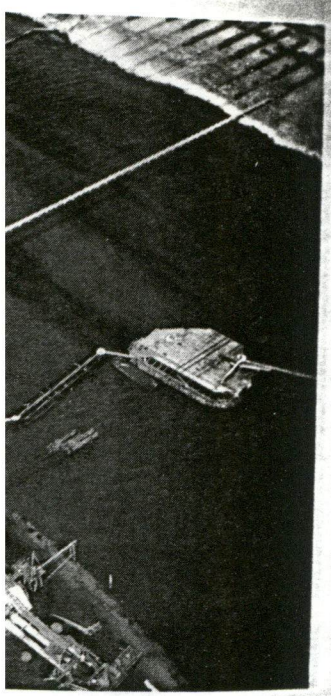
Waiting to attend mass aboard the *Solace*, Lieutenant Ruff heard the firing and reflected, "Oh, oh, some fool pilot has gone wild."[40]

Harold T. Kay, an officer in the National Guard, was attempting unsuccessfully to persuade his wife, Ann, to return to the mainland with the three children, aged 9, 11, and 13, "due to the tensity of the situation." A few years later he related vividly:

> ...during our argument, why, the house began to shake, and I told her to go downstairs to find out what the kiddies were doing, that I had never heard them make a noise like that before. And she tore downstairs and came back and reported that they were not doing anything; they were quietly eating breakfast.
>
> So I told her to go outside and see what was happening. The house was still shaking, and large booms, and so forth, and she came running back and said, "Well, it's war all right."



perations in 1942. (*Smithsonian*



Salvage crews from the **Pearl** h a series of shore winches on on the hull of the ship. **Though** action. In 1947, while **being** a storm. (*U.S. Naval Historical*

ready to sortie, and now Rood directed the engine room, "Make preparations for getting under way. Full power, emergency."[22]

At 0931, the *St. Louis* began backing out in the direction of the capsized *Oklahoma*, Rood at the conn, with Fink and the navigation officer, Lt. Cmdr. Graham C. Gill, on the bridge.[23] Originally, Rood planned to move directly down the south channel, but seeing the *Nevada's* ordeal, he feared she might block the channel. So as the *St. Louis* began to move, he thought it would be a good idea to steam completely around Ford Island and he notified Admiral Leary aboard the *Honolulu* what he intended to do. Leary considered that Admiral Pye, as commander, Battle Force, should be informed, so he answered, "Notify *California*." Rood looked over at Pye's flagship, saw that she was sinking, shrugged his shoulders and thought, "What's the use?" So he did not bother to notify the *California* but returned to his original plan and maneuvered southward. This brought the *St. Louis* through burning oil that had leaked from the *Oklahoma*, as well as through the many men struggling to keep afloat in the oily waters. Rood could only hope fervently that he would not run down any of them.[24]

When the *St. Louis* reached a point roughly between Drydock No. 1 and the seaplane tender *Avocet*, moored at the Naval Air Station Dock, Rood realized that a steel cable linking a dredge to shore was directly across his course. There was no time to maneuver, and if he did not cut the cable, it might well scrape along the bottom of the ship and foul her propellers. So he called for "Emergency Full," even though he knew that the *St. Louis* did not yet have enough steam up. But he wanted the cruiser at all available power. What she had was enough, for she "hit that cable a smashing blow and snapped it like a violin string."

Further down the channel, Hickam Field was burning with frightening force. The smoke was blowing westward so thickly across the channel that Rood, his officers, and men could scarcely see. Rood sent for smoke helmets and everyone possible donned one. As the cruiser neared the outer channel, however, the smoke lifted and she steamed under it.[25]

Early in the second attack action, an enlisted man aboard the tilting *Vestal* turned to Ensign Smart. "Mr. Smart," he observed, "the Japs are strafing us and have been torpedoing us, the ship's been hit and is sinking, we may have to abandon ship, and the oil on the water is on fire and I can't swim." He paused for breath, fished an en-

Vestal was moored next to Arizona.

velope out of his pocket and flourished it. "And here is a letter from my wife's lawyer who says that if I don't pay this bill for $18.00, he's going to make trouble for me!"[26]

By 0910, Commander Young had maneuvered the *Vestal* to a position southeast of McGrew's Point, and her crew had the fires under control, except in the lower hold. But her situation continued to deteriorate. She was settling, and her list to starboard increased.[27] Finally, at 0945, Young remarked to Ensign Hesser, "The ship is getting into bad shape. We had better beach her." So the *Vestal* dropped anchor at Aiea and came to rest in the mud, in 11 feet of water. The fire in the lower hold, Compartment A-9, "the after bulkhead of which is the forward bulkheading of the forward magazine, compartment A-6-M, raised the temperature of the magazine." Thirty-seven charges of powder had been removed when the fumes overcame three men and this operation had to be discontinued.[28]

Admiral Furlong's flagship, the *Oglala*, was listing so badly that the sailors could not maintain a good footing to man the guns. With no further contribution to the battle possible, Furlong's primary concern was to save the lives of his men. So he ordered "Abandon Ship."[29] Men slid "off the deckhouse out to the dock at about 45 degrees with their guns, and they set up their guns on the dock, and the doctors and many of the crew set up there receiving the wounded and the injured from the battleships."[30]

Furlong was the last to leave; in fact, the *Oglala* had begun to turn over just as he left her at about 1000. She rolled toward the dock, and the admiral stepped from his bridge toward the dock. His chief of staff was already ashore and gave him a hand; otherwise he might have fallen between the ship and the dock.[31]

Such mutual assistance efforts as those of the *Oglala's* doctors and crewmen were taking place despite the continued Japanese attack. At 0920, the old gunboat *Sacramento* sent her No. 1 motor launch to the *Oklahoma*. It returned with two survivors, "after landing about 25 others in place of safety."[32]

The minesweeper *Tern* got under way at 0943 with a racket from her engines, her boilers having been cold. As she moved down channel amid oil and debris, headed for Battleship Row to render assistance, Baker 1st Class Emil Johnson saw many small boats picking up survivors. The *Tern* herself took aboard two from the *Chew*, thirty from the *Oglala*, and thirteen from the *West Virginia*.[33]

ordered a change of uniform. "Each man was to bring two suits of whites to the mess hall to be dyed." No dye being available, the whites were dipped in "very strong, boiling hot coffee. They came out a dark brown." Nearby, at the armory, "Sands and his shipmates were in high glee. They gladly reenacted their roles in the duel," describing every detail of shooting down Iida for the benefit of Avery and others who had come to ask about it.

Back at the bungalow, Avery discovered that the army had moved in two AA batteries, "manned by reservists with less than 90 days of Regular Army experience." Most appeared to be between 18 and 22 years of age. They arrived at about 1400, and Avery conceded that they set up in an efficient manner.[2]

Radioman Moser awoke about 1600 as he was being put into an ambulance that took him and three other wounded men to the Territorial Hospital in the town of Kaneohe. "This later caused some consternation among state-side friends who knew Territorial as a mental hospital and didn't know that we had been taken there because of lack of hospital facilities at the air station."

Moser needed expert care, for he had been hit in many places, the most serious wound being "just below the belt line on the southeast side while traveling north. This had cut the main artery in the right leg." During his stay in the hospital he received fifteen blood transfusions which came from a mixed bag of donors—six Japanese, five Caucasians, two Chinese, and one each Filipino and Korean.[3]

This mixture of blood was a tribute to community solidarity. An emergency call for plasma brought hundreds to Queen's Hospital in Honolulu, much faster than the doctors could take the blood. Donors stood in line for hours: white, brown, black, and every imaginable tint in between—huge Hawaiian workmen, dainty Chinese girls, white-collar workers by the busload, field and dock laborers, and Japanese by the hundreds, the older generation clad in black in token of respect.

Soldiers and sailors tried to sneak through the line twice. The entire crew and some of the passengers from the Dutch ship *Jagersfontein*, which happened to be in Honolulu Harbor, showed up. A group of prostitutes gave blood and then begged to help with the work. The center gratefully set them to clean-up tasks. Former Governor and Mrs. Frear waited their turn. That morning Mrs. Frear and her little Japanese housemaid had wept in each other's arms; now she stood in line, composed and smiling. When a nurse tactfully hinted that at

78 and 72, respectively, Frear and his wife were somewhat over the 50-year age limit for donors, Mrs. Frear pushed the objection aside. "It ought to be very good blood," she protested. "It has lasted us a long time!"[4]

Many spent the afternoon looking for wounded, taking them to hospitals, and helping men to get to their units. The hospital at Hickam had limited facilities and was overflowing, so Lieutenant Reeves personally drove his car back and forth to Tripler Hospital.[5]

Laurence Nakatsuka of the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin* hurried off to see what news he could gather at the Japanese consulate, having wrung a reluctant consent from editor Riley H. Allen, who feared for the safety, even the life, of his AJA* reporter "on that tumultuous morning."[6] He had covered the consulate a number of times and was friendly with Kita and Yoshikawa.[7] At first Kita refused to admit that Japanese were attacking Oahu, let alone give Nakatsuka a statement. The reporter had to rush back to the office for a copy of the day's extra and present it to Kita as confirmation.[8]

Meanwhile, Shivers of the FBI discovered that the consulate was not guarded and still had telephone service. "I tried to find out who could properly take over that duty there and I could not find anybody who would do it," he said, "so I instructed the Chief of Police to place a guard around the consulate for the protection of the consul general and the members of his staff and the consular property."[9]

Around 1215, Chief Gabrielson turned the job over to Captain of Detectives Benjamin Van Kuren and Lt. Yoshio Hasegawa of the Records Division. Taking along Capt. Robert Kennedy and two detectives, they soon reached the consulate. Uniformed policemen armed with sawed-off shotguns "were patrolling on the outside boundaries of the consulate." Two of these guards escorted Van Kuren and Hasegawa to the rear of the building. There in the driveway stood Kita, "dressed in a pair of gray slacks and a light-colored, short-sleeved, sport shirt, open at the neck." He was holding the *Star-Bulletin* extra with its scarehead WAR! OAHU BOMBED BY JAPANESE PLANES, and talking to Nakatsuka. When Van Kuren informed him that the police were establishing a guard over the members of the consulate, he merely nodded acknowledgment.[10] This cool reaction was typical. "Kita," said Kotoshirodo, "was the type who could be sitting on top of a volcano and still maintain a calm, detached and aloof attitude."[11]

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* American of Japanese Ancestry.

DEC. 7 1941

THE DAY THE JAPANESE ATTACKED PEARL HARBOR

GORDON W. PRANGE
WITH DONALD M. GOLDSTEIN
AND KATHERINE V. DILLON
AUTHORS OF AT DAWN WE SLEPT