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RECOGNIZING AWARD OF MEDAL OF HONOR TO PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT -- (House of Representatives - June 13, 2000)

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*(TR Vegas center
BWS closes.)*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to a great man, a man of immense stature to the history of this Nation, a strong, moral family man and a visionary conservationist, a man who distinguished himself in peace and in war and who would at the age of 43 become the first great American voice of the 20th century and our 26th President, Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt.

My esteemed colleague the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) initially brought this case to my attention in 1997. As chairman of the House

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Committee on Armed Services' Subcommittee on Military Personnel, I worked with the gentleman from New York and former Pennsylvania Representative Paul McHale, the Roosevelt family, representatives of the Theodore Roosevelt Association, authors and historians to correct a historical oversight. Our crusade has been to see that then Colonel Teddy Roosevelt be awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously for conspicuous gallantry at the Battle of San Juan Heights during the Spanish American War.

On July 1st of 1898, Colonel Roosevelt led the First United States Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, the Rough Riders, into action alongside Army regulars at San Juan Heights outside Santiago, Cuba. During the battle, the Rough Riders encountered a regular Army unit that was reluctant to press the attack. Roosevelt boomed, "Step aside and let my men through," then proceeded to lead his men through a hail of enemy gunfire during the assault up Kettle Hill, one of two hills comprising San Juan Heights. His leadership was so compelling that many of the regular Army officers and men fell in line with the Rough Riders.

leadership (how they make people feel)

Mr. Speaker, Colonel Roosevelt's heroic performance on that day is well documented, but I believe it is enlightening to review some of the historical details:

Number one. Roosevelt's actions demonstrated an utter disregard for his own safety and were consistent with the actions of those that were awarded the Medal of Honor during the Spanish American war. Of the 22 officers and soldiers who were awarded the Medal of Honor that day, 21 received it because they gave up cover and exposed themselves to enemy fire. Once the order to attack was received, Colonel Roosevelt mounted his horse and rode up and down the ranks in full view of enemy gunners. During the final assault on Kettle Hill, he remained on horseback, exposing him to the withering fire of the enemy. If voluntary exposure to enemy fire was the criteria for award of the Medal, then Colonel Roosevelt clearly exceeds the standard.

*by their actions value — more highly than themselves
Mott: must do*

By driving his Rough Riders through the ranks of a stalled regular Army unit to pursue the attack on Kettle Hill, Colonel Roosevelt changed the course of the battle. This is what a decoration for heroism is all about, the raw courage to make decisions and put your life in jeopardy to win the battle. His decisive leadership in pressing the attack saved American lives and brought the battle to a successful conclusion.

The extraordinary nature of Colonel Roosevelt's bravery was confirmed by two Medal of Honor awardees who recommended him for the Medal of Honor on that day: Major General William Shafter and Colonel Leonard Wood, original commander of the Rough Riders and later military governor of Cuba. Both men were eminently qualified to judge whether Roosevelt's actions qualified him for the award. The Army thought so much of these two men that they named forts after them.

Yet despite the preponderance of evidence and the endorsement by these two Medal of Honor awardees, the War Department never acted upon their recommendation. I believe there is credible evidence that politics, not an honest assessment of Colonel Roosevelt's valor, was the prime reason the recommendation for the Medal of Honor was never approved. The McKinley administration's fear of a yellow fever epidemic prompted them to delay the troop's return from the war, a decision that Roosevelt publicly criticized. Seeking to quickly defuse the issue, the McKinley administration reversed course and brought the troops home. The then Secretary of War, Russell Alger, resented the public embarrassment that he received as a result of the criticism from the hero of San Juan Heights, Teddy Roosevelt. Lacking records to substantiate why the decoration was disapproved at the time, I believe that Secretary Alger had the opportunity and motivation to deny Teddy Roosevelt the Medal of Honor by simply just not acting on it.

Mr. Speaker, the Medal of Honor is this Nation's highest military award for bravery in combat. Since 1863, more than 3,400 extraordinary Americans have been awarded the Medal of Honor by the President in the name of the Congress. President Theodore Roosevelt's name would be an honorable and noteworthy addition to this most hallowed of lists. His raw courage and the fearless, bold decisiveness that he demonstrated while leading his Rough Riders up Kettle Hill on horseback altered the course of the battle, saved American lives and epitomized the selfless service of all Medal of Honor awardees.

On February 22, Secretary of Defense William Cohen forwarded a memorandum to President Clinton recommending that Theodore Roosevelt be posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor. I join the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) and former Representative Paul McHale in commending the Department of Defense for following the lead of Congress by choosing to acknowledge President Roosevelt's heroic leadership and courage under fire during the Spanish American War. He will join 109 other soldiers, sailors and Marines who were awarded the Medal of Honor for their actions during that conflict.

However, it troubles me that for some inexplicable reason that President Clinton has delayed acting upon Secretary Cohen's recommendation. I urge President Clinton to announce the award now.

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AWARDING MEDAL OF HONOR TO PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT -- (House of Representatives June 13, 2000)

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BUYER. Moreover, it is my sincerest hope that the award ceremony will be conducted here in Washington as befits a celebration that honors a truly larger than life American. Lastly, I spoke with Tweed Roosevelt today, a direct descendant of Teddy Roosevelt, and I endorse the Roosevelt family's desire that President Roosevelt's Medal of Honor permanently reside next to his Nobel Peace Prize in the Roosevelt Room of the White House. That is the working room of the West Wing just off the Oval Office. I can think of no better tribute to the greatness of President Roosevelt than to bring together in one room the accolades that he received as both a warrior and as a peacemaker. What finer example could we offer the leader of our Nation, what better inspiration for our future Presidents to strive for excellence in their quest of the greater understanding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Congress for its work to secure the Medal of Honor for Teddy Roosevelt. We have attempted to right a historical wrong and we have come to learn more about why Theodore Roosevelt was one of our greatest historical figures. He displayed the qualities of a great leader: courage, cunning, intellect, boldness and charisma all founded on deep moral purpose. His courage and the enthusiasm that his courage generated motivated his Rough Riders on the battlefield at San Juan Heights and inspired a generation of Americans as they emerged from the chaos of the late 19th century.

Mr. Clinton, we urge you to avoid further delay and expeditiously award the Medal of Honor to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana, and I want to begin by acknowledging his terrific work in terms of bringing this issue to the forefront of this Congress and all of his partnership with me in these last 3 years as we have been fighting for this sense of justice. People say why do we care about giving Theodore Roosevelt the Congressional Medal of Honor 102 years after he earned it? I think it comes down to simple justice. The fact is that Theodore Roosevelt is one of our greatest Americans. His face appears on Mount Rushmore. He has been known as one of America's greatest Presidents. Before that, he was a Governor of the State of New York. He was a great conservationist and a reformer.

[Time: 23:40]

He was the architect of the modern Navy and in many ways help shape American foreign policy as we entered the global age. But it is for none of those reasons that Theodore Roosevelt deserves the Congressional Medal of Honor. It is for the facts that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER) has laid

out.

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On that day, on July 1 of 1898, when a volunteer Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt led his men up a hill, a strategic hill to secure that high ground which saved many American lives that day, and contrary to public belief, a popular belief the Rough Riders, who Lieutenant Colonel led, went forward that day without their horses as dismounted infantry and they faced an enemy much better positioned than the Spaniards in securing the high ground. They faced an enemy with munitions and with arms far superior to that which they had, including machine guns, which were only a few years later in World War I create such mass destruction; but even at that point in 1898, these guns were trained down on them.

Alongside Roosevelt and his Rough Riders advanced the 9th and 10th colored Cavalry Regiments, the famed Buffalo Soldiers of the Indian Wars. And I will say to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER), to all of those in the Chamber, the Spanish bullets respected neither race nor social rank. In the end the blood was American.

Up the steep hill, the Rough Riders climbed facing a withering fire from the trenches blow up the steep hill, climbed with men from the rear ranks taken the place of the fallen, up that steep hill they climbed led by their bespectacled, mustached leader, Colonel Roosevelt.

In the finest military tradition, Teddy Roosevelt led the way. Rather than pushing his men forward from behind, he pulled them forward from in front. By his own conspicuous courage, Roosevelt inspired his men to conquer their fear, to climb those heights against a hail of enemy lead.

In placing themselves in dire danger, Roosevelt animated his men to move towards the trenches that belched the venomous fire. By his leadership, by dint of his personal example, Roosevelt propelled his troops to capture the Spanish defenses. Of the 490 men who started to climb that hill that day, 89 were killed or wounded. One of those wounded was Colonel Roosevelt.

And I would say to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER), who has served our Nation in uniform and I have great respect and admiration for him because of that, there is no greater service than I think an American can render to put his life on the line and cause freedom in America's interests.

This is what Colonel Roosevelt did as a volunteer. He displayed extraordinary courage, and that was documented at the time by his superiors and his contemporaries. So this is not something where Congress is reaching back and recreating history. We have a strong historical record. There was a voluminous brief that was submitted by me 3 years ago with the assistance of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER). The fact is that there is plenty of evidence, plenty of evidence that suggests that Roosevelt was denied for political reason.

Now is a time to correct that record to see that justice is done and for President Clinton to give him his due, the Congressional Medal of Honor. We call upon the President to do that.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to include in the **RECORD** a part of that brief, if I can, which documents the historical record.

Congressman Rick Lazio submitted the following argument for the Award of the Congressional Medal of Honor for President Theodore Roosevelt on September 9, 1997

Theodore Roosevelt Deserves the Medal of Honor

INTRODUCTION

The 100th Anniversary of the Spanish-American War has raised public interest in this important segment of American History. The Spanish American War is for many a line of demarcation signifying

America's emergence as a world power. Inextricably entwined in this coming of age on the world stage is the history and efforts of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Roosevelt, as the leader of the First Volunteer Cavalry Regiment known more commonly as the Rough Riders, played a significant and heroic role in the victory in Cuba. This victory catapulted both Roosevelt and the United States onto the world stage and the eventual position of leadership we enjoy today.

The focus here is not on Theodore Roosevelt, leader of the Rough Riders and his gallant charges to secure the San Juan Heights. Theodore Roosevelt was unjustly overlooked for the Congressional Medal of Honor. His application, when taken in the context for awarding America's highest military honor at that time, warranted more serious consideration than it was given. Many attribute this oversight to political squabbles of the times as well as prejudice in favor of the regular army regiments. The Centennial of this historic effort is an appropriate time to correct this injustice.

NARRATIVE

Theodore Roosevelt's service in the Spanish American War began with an offer of a commission from Secretary of War Russell Alger as Lieutenant Colonel in a regiment commanded by Colonel Leonard Wood in April of 1898 after the United States declared war on Spain retroactive to April 21, 1898. The Regiment was designated the 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry. However, they quickly became more commonly known as the "Rough Riders." The regiment was made of volunteers from all walks of life and all classes of Americans. The outfit was considered to be unpolished and undisciplined. Much effort was required to reform the Rough Riders into a quality fighting unit. The Rough Riders were later sent to Tampa and on June 3, 1898 arrived to be joined with other Cavalry regiments to form a division under the command of Major General Joseph Wheeler. The division belonged to the 5th Corps, commanded by Major General William R. Shafter, a Medal of Honor recipient and veteran of the Civil War.

On June 22, 1898, the Rough Riders landed in Cuba on the outskirts of Santiago after little resistance but a difficult voyage. The unit soon moved out in the campaign to capture Santiago. Soon after beginning the campaign, the regiment encountered resistance from the Spanish Army. The regiment suffered several casualties including eight killed in a battle to secure a blockhouse. By June 30 the planning for the assault on Santiago began in earnest.

The battle was to begin with an assault on El Caney, a village on the outskirts of the San Juan Heights and in close proximity to the Camino Real, the principal route to Santiago. The assault would be made by the regular infantry under the command of Brigadier General H.W. Lawton and supported by an artillery barrage from a battery under the command of Captain Allyn K. Capron Sr. The rest of the army would take up positions in the jungle in front of the San Juan Heights. The plan was to capture El Caney and then directly assault the San Juan Heights.

It was at this time that Roosevelt was promoted to full colonel and given command of the Rough Riders. Several Officers had come down with fever. Colonel Wood was promoted to Brigadier General and given command of General Young's brigade leading to Roosevelt's promotion. By the end of the day, the Rough Riders were positioned near El Pozo, a hill flanking the Camino Real and about seven to eight miles from Santiago.

On the morning of July 1, 1898, the army began its attack on El Caney. The barrage was ineffectual and inspired return fire from the Spanish. Several men were killed and many others wounded, including a mild wound to Colonel Roosevelt. General Shafter, who was also ill, issued orders through his adjutant, Colonel McClelland for the army to get into position to attack the San Juan Heights as planned without waiting for El Caney to be captured. The force deployed as directed and quickly came under fire from the Spanish forces entrenched on the sloping hills overlooking them. The Rough Riders positioned themselves near the San Juan River at the foot of a hill that later became known as Kettle Hill because of the blockhouse and sugar refining kettle found there. The regiment and the other units it had moved to support quickly faced severe enemy artillery fire causing many to panic. Roosevelt walked up and down the line of Rough Riders to ensure that they were taking cover and receiving as much protection as

possible. The Rough Riders were taking heavy casualties as they waited for orders to engage the Spanish.

After many hours of waiting and taking heavy casualties, Roosevelt finally received the order to advance on Kettle Hill in support of the Regular Cavalry. The Rough Riders soon reached the Ninth Cavalry. The Ninth's senior officers were reluctant to advance so Roosevelt and the Rough Riders passed them. Many junior officers and enlisted men of the Ninth then followed Roosevelt and the Rough Riders up the hill. Roosevelt was at the forefront of the charge up the hill and through a barbed wire fence to the crest of the hill all while under constant fire from the Spanish. After capturing Kettle Hill, Roosevelt turned his attention to San Juan Hill to the left. After viewing the approaching infantry under heavy fire from San Juan Hill, Roosevelt began an assault on San Juan Hill from Kettle Hill. Initially, Roosevelt's Rough Riders did not hear the order, but later followed after some further urging from Roosevelt. In the charge, Roosevelt personally dispatched a Spaniard with a shot from his revolver. The Regiment then dug in and prepared for the siege of Santiago.

ARGUMENT FOR PRESENTING THE MEDAL OF HONOR TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT BASED ON THE FIRST-HAND ACCOUNTS OF HIS PEERS

I. The case of Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt warrants reconsideration by the Secretary

Under the Department of Defense Manual of Military Decorations and Awards, the case of Theodore Roosevelt clearly fits under either section 3a or 3b of the regulations regarding the medal of honor.

3a. The remaining bases for reconsideration are instances in which a Service Secretary or the Secretary of Defense determines that there is evidence of material

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error or impropriety in the original processing of or decision on a recommendation for award of the Medal of Honor.

3b. All other instances of reconsideration shall be limited to those in which the formal recommendation was submitted within statutory time limits, the recommendation was lost or inadvertently not acted upon, and when these facts are conclusively established by the respective Service Secretary or other official delegated appropriate authority.

The situation regarding Roosevelt is unclear. It is clear that the first application lacked specific details. Roosevelt was then made to reapply in more detail. Several letters previously cited attest to his acts on the field on July 1, 1898.

a. The Secretary of War's personal bias against Roosevelt prevented Roosevelt from receiving the medal

It is clear that Roosevelt was not awarded the medal. Most sources attribute the failure to award the medal to a political rift between Roosevelt and Secretary of War Russell Alger. The rift developed after Roosevelt and other officers signed what has become known as the "round robin letter." The letter was an effort to convince the President and Secretary Alger to bring the soldiers in Cuba back to the United States. Many soldiers were suffering from Yellow Fever while in Cuba and it was felt by the command that they would fare better in the United States and away from the conditions that promote Yellow Fever in Cuba. Roosevelt's concern for his men throughout the conflict should have only counted toward his gallantry and his leadership. However, newspaper reports from January of 1899 clearly indicate that even at the time, many believed that the letter, which was considered embarrassing to Alger, was to blame for Roosevelt's failure to receive the medal. Roosevelt himself references such a bias in a letter to General Corbin, the Adjutant General at the time. A personal bias against Roosevelt would constitute an impropriety under the rules for reconsideration. Therefore, the Secretary has the authority to reconsider Roosevelt on this basis.

b. A bias against the volunteer regiments may have prevented Roosevelt and others from receiving the Medal of Honor

A second suspected reason for not awarding the medal to Roosevelt is an inherent bias against the volunteers in this war. Only Captain Albert Mills, Assistant Adjutant General U.S. Volunteers, received a Medal of Honor and it was not given to him until well after most of the other that received medals for their actions in the Spanish American War. Mills received the award for distinguished gallantry and bravery for encouraging those near him even though he had been severely wounded. While there is no direct evidence of bias, an inference may be drawn by the empirical data derived from the document. If such an inference is drawn, this would constitute an impropriety under the rules for reconsideration. The Secretary would clearly have the authority to reconsider Roosevelt for the Medal of Honor.

c. The lack of a report on Roosevelt's denial or other documents relating to the denial constitutes "material error" or "an inadvertent loss or failure to act upon" warranting reconsideration by the Secretary

The inability to recover records of the actual consideration of Roosevelt for the Medal of Honor warrants reconsideration at this time. Many documents attesting to Roosevelt's merit have been recovered. Diligent efforts on the part of many, including the Congressional Liaison Office, have failed to produce records of Roosevelt's consideration. The absence of such records and any explanation other than some bias against Roosevelt dictate that this case be reviewed and reconsidered at this time. The interests of justice have compelled nearly 160 members of Congress to sponsor a bill specific to this case. The bill has been held up due to the analysis by the awards branch that a formal request for reconsideration is most appropriate prior to the submission of a bill by the House of Representatives. The interests of justice should also provide the impetus for an official review by the Secretary. This request is in fact submitted in an effort to comply with the reasonable request of the Department.

II. Standard for awarding the Medal of Honor

* "The Medal of Honor is awarded by the President in the name of Congress to a person who, while a member of the Army, distinguishes himself or herself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his or her life above and beyond the call of duty while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States; while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force" Furthermore, "The deed performed must have been one of personal bravery or self-sacrifice so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the individual above his comrades and must have involved risk of life."

It is self-evident and uncontestable that Theodore Roosevelt was engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States. Therefore, the remainder of this argument will focus on the first hand evidence as preserved in the National Archives, the conspicuous and gallant nature of the act, and the risk to Roosevelt's life.

a. Then Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's acts were witnessed and attested to by many

Source material regarding this matter can be found in the United States Archives. Copies of original materials are attached to this document as exhibits for the convenience of the Department. The required letters attesting to the deed are also part of the exhibits. The number of letters exceed the two required personal accounts.

Included among the exhibits are letters from Maxwell Keyes, 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant U.S. Volunteers (Exhibit 1), Robert Howze, 1st Lieutenant, 6th U.S. Cavalry (Exhibit 2), M.J. Jenkins, Major, 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry (Exhibit 3), Trooper W.J. McCann, Troop B, 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry (Exhibit 8), Captain C.J. Stevens, 2nd U.S. Cavalry (Exhibit 9), Colonel Leonard Wood, Major General Joseph Wheeler, and Major General William Shafter, U.S. Volunteers (Exhibit 10), Major General Leonard Wood, U.S. Volunteers (Exhibit 11) and Colonel A.L. Mills, Brigade Adjutant General and later Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point (Exhibit 12).

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Listing of 21 articles containing your phrase **exactly as entered**.

1. AUTHORIZING AWARD OF CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT (House of Representatives - October 08, 1998)
 2. AWARDING THE MEDAL OF HONOR POSTHUMOUSLY TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT (Senate - October 21, 1998)
 3. ANNOUNCEMENT OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1998 (House of Representatives - October 07, 1998)
 4. AUTHORIZING AWARD OF CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT -- HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY (Extension of Remarks - October 11, 1998)
 5. ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT (House of Representatives - November 12, 1998)
 6. ADDITIONAL SPONSORS (House of Representatives - October 07, 1998)
 7. ADDITIONAL SPONSORS (House of Representatives - July 28, 1997)
 8. BILLS, JOINT RESOLUTION AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT (House of Representatives - November 12, 1998)
 9. ADDITIONAL SPONSORS (House of Representatives - October 29, 1997)
 10. MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE (House of Representatives - October 21, 1998)
 11. ADDITIONAL SPONSORS (House of Representatives - April 30, 1998)
 12. ADDITIONAL SPONSORS (House of Representatives - February 03, 1998)
 13. MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE (Senate - October 09, 1998)
 14. MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED SUBSEQUENT TO SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT (Senate - November 12, 1998)
 15. PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS (House of Representatives - July 25, 1997)
 16. AUTHORIZING AWARD OF CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT (House of Representatives - October 08, 1998)
 17. ADDITIONAL SPONSORS (House of Representatives - November 07, 1997)
 18. ADDITIONAL SPONSORS (House of Representatives - September 03, 1997)
 19. Daily Digest - Wednesday, October 21, 1998
 20. Daily Digest - Thursday, October 8, 1998
 21. Daily Digest - Wednesday, October 7, 1998
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Bill Summary & Status for the 105th Congress**Item 10 of 24****PREVIOUS | NEXT****PREVIOUS:ALL | NEXT:ALL****NEW SEARCH | HOME | HELP****H.R.2263**

Public Law: 105-371 (11/12/98)

SPONSOR: Rep McHale (introduced 07/25/97)Jump to: [Titles](#), [Status](#), [Committees](#), [Amendments](#), [Cosponsors](#), [Summary](#)**TITLE(S):**• **OFFICIAL TITLE AS INTRODUCED:**

A bill to authorize and request the President to award the congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to Theodore **Roosevelt** for his gallant and heroic actions in the attack on San Juan Heights, Cuba, during the Spanish-American War.

STATUS: Floor Actions

11/12/98 Public Law 105-371

11/02/98 Measure presented to President (11/12/98 CR H11708)

11/02/98 Enrolled Measure signed in Senate (11/12/98 CR S12984)

11/02/98 Enrolled Measure signed in House (11/12/98 CR H11707)

10/21/98 Measure passed Senate (CR S12918)

10/21/98 Measure considered in Senate (CR S12916-12918)

10/21/98 Measure called up by unanimous consent in Senate (CR S12916)

10/08/98 Measure passed House (CR H10149)

10/08/98 Measure considered in House (CR H10121-10126, H10149)

10/08/98 Measure called up under motion to suspend rules and pass in House (CR H10121)

STATUS: Detailed Legislative Status**House Actions****Jul 25, 97:**

Referred to the House Committee on National Security.

Aug 28, 97:

Referred to the Subcommittee on Military Personnel.

Sep 28, 98:

Subcommittee Hearings Held.

Oct 8, 98:

Called up by House under suspension of the rules.

Considered by House as unfinished business.

Passed House by voice vote.

Senate Actions**Oct 9, 98:**

Received in the Senate, read twice.

Oct 21, 98:

Passed Senate without amendment by Unanimous Consent.

Message on Senate action sent to the House.

Executive Actions

Oct 21, 98:

Cleared for White House.

Nov 2, 98:

Presented to President.

Nov 12, 98:

Became Public Law No: 105-371.

Signed by President.

STATUS: Congressional Record Page References

10/08/98 Full text of Measure as passed House printed (CR H10121)

COMMITTEE(S):

- COMMITTEE(S) OF REFERRAL:
House National Security
- SUBCOMMITTEE(S):
Hsc Military Personnel

AMENDMENT(S):

NONE

COSPONSORS(162):

<u>Rep Cunningham</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Gibbons</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep King</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Brown, C.</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Boehlert</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Skelton</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Davis, T.</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Horn</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep McInnis</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Pomeroy</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Sisisky</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Weldon, C.</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Watts</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Taylor, G.</u> - 07/25/97
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<u>Rep Buyer</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Clayton</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Frost</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Holden</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Weller</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Weldon, D.</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Talent</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Emerson</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Kelly</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Dooley</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Burton</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Quinn</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Klink</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Skeen</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Fox</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Schaffer</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Ackerman</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Poshard</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep McDade</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Smith, Adam</u> - 07/25/97

<u>Rep Hinchey</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Olver</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Hall, R.</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Maloney, C.</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Gilman</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Hefner</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Goode</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Borski</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Abercrombie</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Reyes</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Gilchrest</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Jones</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Kennedy, P.</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Chenoweth</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Clyburn</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Blagojevich</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Blunt</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Wamp</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Baldacci</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Cramer</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Ney</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Farr</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Harman</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Goss</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Bass</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Sandlin</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Weygand</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Turner</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Foley</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Pastor</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Coble</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Calvert</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Istook</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Bateman</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Neumann</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep McIntyre</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Walsh</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Goodling</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Fattah</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Petri</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep McNulty</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Thurman</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Condit</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Murtha</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Lipinski</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep McKeon</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Hinojosa</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Bono, Sonny</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Ensign</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Ortiz</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Rahall</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Spence</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Sherman</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Rohrabacher</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Klug</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Young, C.</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Franks, B.</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Livingston</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Wise</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Allen</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Bachus</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Hyde</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Johnson, S.</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Fawell</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Hamilton</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Schumer</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Stupak</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Rodriguez</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Kanjorski</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Peterson, C.</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Largent</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Barcia</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Slaughter</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Canady</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Deal</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Barrett, T.</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Baesler</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Bonior</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Coyne</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep DeLauro</u> - 07/25/97
<u>Rep Deutsch</u> - 07/25/97	<u>Rep Doyle</u> - 07/25/97

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Rep Clement - 07/25/97	Rep Wicker - 07/25/97
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Rep Packard - 07/25/97	Rep Stenholm - 07/28/97
Rep Barr - 09/03/97	Rep Sanders - 09/03/97
Rep Barrett, B. - 09/03/97	Rep Rogan - 09/03/97
Rep Hansen - 09/03/97	Rep Manzullo - 09/03/97
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Rep Frelinghuysen - 04/30/98	Rep McHugh - 10/07/98

SUMMARY AS OF:

(AS INTRODUCED)

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Authorizes the President to award the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to Theodore Roosevelt [Top](#) for his actions in the attack of San Juan Heights, Cuba, during the Spanish-American War on July 1, 1898.

MEDAL OF HONOR BREAKDOWN (By War and Service as of 13 May 1997)

Action	Total	Army	Navy	Marine	Air Force	Coast Guard	Posthumous
Civil War	1,520	1,195	308	17	0	0	25
Indian Wars 1861-1898	428	428	0	0	0	0	6
Korea 1871	15	0	9	6	0	0	0
Spanish American War	109	30	64	15	0	0	0
Philippines Samoa	91	70	12	9	0	0	1
Boxer Rebellion	59	4	22	33	0	0	1
Vera Cruz 1914	55	0	46	9	0	0	0
Haiti 1915	6	0	0	6	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Haiti 1919-1920	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Nicaragua 1927-1933	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Peacetime 1865-1870	12	0	12	0	0	0	0
Peacetime 1871-1898	103	0	101	2	0	0	0
Peacetime 1899-1911	51	1	48	2	0	0	0
Peacetime 1915-1916	8	0	8	0	0	0	1
Peacetime 1920-1940	18	2	15	1	0	0	4
World War I	124	96	21	7	0	0	32
World War II	440	301	57	81	0	1	250
Korean War	131	78	7	42	4	0	93
Vietnam War	239	155	15	57	12	0	150
Somalia 1993	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown Soldiers	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total	3,427	2,362	745	294	16	1	574

These totals reflect the total number of Medals of Honor awarded. Nineteen (19) men received a second award: fourteen of these men received two separate Medals for two separate actions; five received both the Navy and the Army Medals of Honor for the same action. The total number of Medal of Honor recipients is 3,408.

Total Medals of Honor awarded: 3,427

Total number of Medal of Honor recipients: 3,408

Total number of double recipients: 19

Total number of enlisted personnel: 2,553

As of 13 May 1997, there are 169 living Medal of Honor recipients.

Source: Congressional Medal of Honor Society, 40
Patriots Point Rd, Mt Pleasant SC 29464

H. R. 2263

One Hundred Fifth Congress
of the
United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday,
the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight*

An Act

To authorize and request the President to award the congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to Theodore Roosevelt for his gallant and heroic actions in the attack on San Juan Heights, Cuba, during the Spanish-American War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to award the congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to Theodore Roosevelt, of the State of New York, for his actions in the attack of San Juan Heights, Cuba, during the Spanish-American War on July 1, 1898. Such an award may be made without regard to the provisions of section 3744 of title 10, United States Code, and may be made in accordance with award criteria applicable at the time of the actions referred to in the first sentence.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

President William J. Clinton
Medal of Honor
January 16, 2001

We are here today to award the Medal of Honor to Teddy Roosevelt and _____ -- proving once again that when we get the right information, and enough time, we nearly always get it right.

The medal of honor is the highest honor in our power to give – the only medal worn around the neck rather than pinned to the uniform. The purple heart was instituted at the time of George Washington for wounds suffered in battle. But for nearly a hundred years, no medals were added. It was thought a medal was too much like a title from Europe, and that fighting was simply to do one's duty, and there should be no award for doing one's duty. So when this award was instituted, it was agreed it would be given for valor above and beyond the call of duty. Indeed, to give you some sense of this honor, for all the gallantry of our forces in World War II – one in every 35,000 was awarded the Medal of Honor.

Those we honor today put themselves at risk, on their own initiative, often against orders, to _____ give these medals to honor our heroes,

Teddy Roosevelt

~~but also for ourselves – because of how it inspires us to tell and retell your stories.~~

~~109 were given in that war. 22 were given for action that day. 8 from El Caney.~~

~~Took the hill, withstood the siege, and the war ended two weeks later.~~

~~turned the course of the battle. winning the hill allowed US artillery to begin shelling the enemy fleet, which was then force into the battle of Santiago Bay.~~

Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines under heavy fire from the enemy.

The medal of honor. the highest honor in our power to give. The only medal worn around the neck rather than pinned to the uniform. The purple heart was instituted at the time of George Washington for wounds suffered in battle. But for nearly a hundred years, no medals were added. It was thought a medal was too much like a title from Europe; and that fighting was simply to do one's duty, and there should be no award for doing one's duty. So it was settled that this award, this Medal of Honor be given for going above and beyond the call of duty. Indeed, to give you some sense of this honor, not even one in 35,000 service members who served during ww 2 have been awarded the Medal of Honor.

Those we honor today – as you will shortly hear – put themselves at risk, one their own initiative, often against orders, to take out big guns, to draw fire to pinpoint the enemy or to protect their own men, or to give aid to wounded soldiers. We give these medals to honor our heroes, but also for ourselves – because of how it inspires us to tell and retell your stories.

In a well-known line from the book of Isaiah, the prophet says: "I heard the voice of the Lord saying: "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? And I said. Here am I. Send me."

In a few minutes, I will ask the Commander to read individual citations, detailing the extraordinary bravery of each one of the twenty-two Asian American soldiers -- some with us, some not -- whom we recognize today with the highest military honor we can bestow: the Medal of Honor. These soldiers risked their lives, above and beyond the call of duty, to fight tyranny and defend America in World War II. But they did more than defend America; they helped define America at its best, though they had seen America at its worst. *

The review found, indeed, that some extraordinarily brave soldiers never did receive the honors they so clearly had earned. So today, America awards twenty-two soldiers the Medal of Honor -- soldiers who risked their lives, on their own initiative, sometimes against orders, to take out machine guns, to give aid to wounded soldiers, to draw fire, to pinpoint the enemy, to protect their own men. People who can agree on nothing else all fall silent before that kind of courage.

These American soldiers made an impact that soars beyond the bounds of any one battle ... they left a lasting imprint on the very meaning of America. They deserve -- at the very least -- the very most we can bestow: the Medal of Honor. Commander, please read the citations.

point: putting oneself at risk, on one's own initiative, sometimes against orders, to take out big guns, or give aid to fallen soldiers. Or drawing fire in one's own direction to enhance the safety of others. determining the location of enemy guns by exposing oneself to draw their fire.

(so many reasons to win medal of honor; he covered them all (look above)).

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* (Opinions are mixed about why it wasn't done. Opinion is unanimous that it should be done.

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"They were denied their nation's highest honor, but their deeds could not be denied."

* defy fear and fatigue.

correct a historical oversight.

July 1, 1898. volunteer.

* (some say he didn't get it because they didn't give it to volunteers.

Others say because he circulated a public letter calling for American soldiers to be brought back from Cuba

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22 officers and soldiers were awarded the medal of honor that day. 21 for exposing themselves to enemy fire. (if that's the standard, he exceeded it).

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I knew exactly how to proceed. Now that's leadership - knowing exactly how to proceed - or saying you do.

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The first formal system for rewarding acts of individual gallantry by the nation's fighting men was established by General George Washington on August 7, 1782. Designed to recognize "any singularly meritorious action," the award consisted of a purple cloth heart. Records show that only three persons received the ward: Sergeant Elijah Churchill, Sergeant William Brown, and Sergeant Daniel Bissel Jr.

The Badge of Military Merit, as it was called, fell into oblivion until 1932, when General Douglas MacArthur, then Army Chief of Staff, pressed for its revival. Officially reinstituted on February 22, 1932, the now familiar Purple Heart was at first an Army award, given to those who had been wounded in World War I or who possessed a Meritorious Service Citation Certificate. In 1943, the order was amended to include personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Coverage was eventually extended to include all services and "any civilian national" wounded while serving with the Armed Forces.

Although the Badge of Military Merit fell into disuse after the Revolutionary War, the idea of a decoration for individual gallantry remained through the early 1800s. In 1847, after the outbreak of the Mexican-American War, a "certificate of merit" was established for any soldier who distinguished himself in action. No medal went with the honor. After the Mexican-American War, the award was discontinued, which meant there was no military award with which to recognize the nation's fighting men.

Early in the Civil War, a medal for individual valor was proposed to General-in-Chief of the Army Winfield Scott. But Scott felt medals smacked of European affectation and killed the idea.

The medal found support in the Navy, however, where it was felt recognition of courage in strife was needed. Public Resolution 82, containing a provision for a Navy medal of valor, was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on December 21, 1861. The medal was "to be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and Marines as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry and other seamanlike qualities during the present war."

Shortly after this, a resolution similar in wording was introduced on behalf of the Army. Signed into law July 12, 1862, the measure provided for awarding a medal of honor "to such noncommissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldierlike qualities, during the present insurrection."

Although it was created for the Civil War, Congress made the Medal of Honor a permanent decoration in 1863.

Almost 3,400 men and one woman have received the award for heroic actions in the nation's battles since that time.

* Quoted from "Armed Forces Decorations and Awards," a publication of the American Forces Information Service. Copies of the pamphlet are available upon request (in print format only), via the "DefenseLINK Comment/Question Form" in the "Questions" section.

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The Battle of San Juan Hill

Title: The Battle of San Juan Hill

Author: Theodore Roosevelt

Date: 1898

Source: America, Vol.10, pp.130-133

A few days before the Rough Riders made their famous charge up San Juan Hill, as Roosevelt relates in his "Autobiography," from which this account is taken, by permission of the MacMillan Company, he was made a full colonel of volunteers because of his gallantry at Las Guasimas. At both Las Guasimas and San Juan the Rough Riders, then commanded by Wood and Roosevelt, fought on foot, the horses of the regiment not having been transported to Cuba. As a result of these two engagements Colonel Wood was made a brigadier-general.

Colonel Roosevelt characteristically states here that he "had not enjoyed the Guasimas fight at all," probably because "only eight of the rough riders were killed and thirty-four wounded" out of the American loss of 1614 killed and wounded in the Santiago campaign. It ended July 15, 1898, with the capitulation of Santiago.

I HAD not enjoyed the Guasimas fight at all, because I had been so uncertain as to what I ought to do. But the San Juan fight was entirely different. The Spaniards had a hard position to attack, it is true, but we could see them, and I knew exactly how to proceed. I kept on horseback, merely because I found it difficult to convey orders along the line, as the men were lying down; and it is always hard to get men to start when they cannot see whether their comrades are also going. So I rode up and down the lines, keeping them straightened out, and gradually worked through line after line until I found myself at the head of the regiment. By the time I had reached the lines of the regulars of the first brigade I had come to the conclusion that it was silly to stay in the valley firing at the hills, because that was really where we were most exposed, and that the thing to do was to try to rush the intrenchments. Where I struck the regulars there was no one of superior rank to mine, and after asking why they did not charge, and being answered that they had no orders, I said I would give the order. There was naturally a little reluctance shown by the elderly officer in command to accept my order, so I said, "Then let my men through, sir," and I marched through followed by my grinning men. The younger officers and the enlisted men of the regulars jumped up and joined us. I waved my hat, and we went up the hill with a rush. Having taken it, we looked across at the Spaniards in the trenches under the San Juan blockhouse to our left, which Hawkins's brigade was assaulting. I ordered our men to open fire on the Spaniards in the trenches.

-leadership

Memory plays funny tricks in such a fight, where things happen quickly, and all kinds of mental images succeed one another in a detached kind of way, while the work goes on. As I gave the order in question there slipped through my mind Mahan's account of Nelson's orders that each ship as it sailed forward, if it saw another ship engaged with an enemy's ship, should rake the latter as it passed. When Hawkins's soldiers captured the blockhouse, I, very much elated, ordered a charge on my own hook to a line of hills still farther on. Hardly anybody heard this order, however; only four men started with me, three of whom were shot. I gave one of them, who was only wounded, my canteen of water, and ran back, much irritated that I had not been followed—which was quite unjustifiable, because I found that nobody had heard my orders. General Sumner had come up by this time, and I asked his permission to lead the charge. He ordered me to do so, and this time away we went, and stormed the Spanish intrenchments.

There was some close fighting, and we took a few prisoners. We also captured the Spanish provisions, and ate them that night with great relish.... Lieutenant Howze, of the regulars, an aide of General Sumner's, brought me an order to halt where I was; he could not make up his mind to return until he had spent an hour or two with us under fire. The Spaniards attempted a counter-attack in the middle of the afternoon, but were driven back without effort, our men laughing and cheering as they rose to fire, because hitherto they had been assaulting breastworks or lying still under artillery fire, and they were glad to get a chance to shoot at the Spaniards in the open. We lay on our arms that night and as we were drenched with sweat, and had no blankets save a few we took from the dead Spaniards, we found even the tropic night chilly before morning came.

During the afternoon's fighting, while I was the highest officer at our immediate part of the front, Captains Boughton and Morton of the regular cavalry,.... came along the firing line to tell me that they had heard a rumor that we might fall back, and that they wished to record their emphatic protest against any such course. I did not believe that there was any truth in the rumor, for the Spaniards were utterly incapable of any effective counter-attack.... In my part of the line the advance was halted only because we received orders not to move forward, but to stay on the crest of the captured hill and hold it.

We are always told that three-o'clock-in-the-morning courage is the most desirable kind. Well, my men and the regulars of the cavalry had just that brand of courage. At about three o'clock in the morning after the first fight, shooting began in our front and there was an alarm of a Spanish advance. I was never more pleased than to see the way in which the hungry, tired, shabby men all jumped up and ran forward to the hill-crest, so as to be ready for the attack; which, however, did not come. As soon as the sun rose the Spaniards again opened upon us with artillery....

Next day the fight turned into a siege; there were some stirring incidents; but for the most part it was trench work. A fortnight later Santiago surrendered.

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[Turn to Previous Page](#)[Turn to Next Page](#)**San Juan Hill, battle of**

San Juan Hill, battle of (Cuba) On 1 July 1898, Major General Jacob Kent's 10,000 troops drove General Arsenio Lenares Pomba's 1,200 Spaniards from the ridges above Santiago. Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt became a national hero for leading his Rough Riders up Kettle Hill. US losses: 124 killed, 817 wounded. Spanish losses: 358 killed, wounded. Combined with the Spanish loss of El Caney, victory allowed US artillery to begin shelling the enemy fleet, which was then forced into the battle of Santiago Bay.

Source: Thomas L. Purvis, A Dictionary of American History (Cambridge, Mass.: Blackwell Reference, 1995).

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Rough Riders

Rough Riders On 22 April 1898, Congress authorized enlistment of the First US Volunteer Cavalry Regiment for the Spanish-American War. Colonel Leonard Wood and his subordinate, Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, recruited mostly westerners, whose horsemanship earned the nickname "Rough Riders." The regiment won widespread publicity for capturing Kettle Hill during the battle of San Juan Hill, in which it lost 86 killed and wounded. The 568 Rough Riders who landed in Cuba sustained the army's highest casualty rate: 37 percent killed or wounded. The unit served 133 days before its demobilization at the end of the war.

Source: Thomas L. Purvis, A Dictionary of American History (Cambridge, Mass.: Blackwell Reference, 1995).

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Spanish-American War

Spanish-American War Americans became increasingly hostile to Spain because of the inhumane measures it used to fight Cuban rebels after 1895. When the USS Maine exploded at Havana in March 1898, public opinion held Spain responsible and demanded US aid for the rebels. On 20 April, Congress threatened hostilities unless Cuba received independence, which Spain refused, and on 22 April the US put Cuban ports under blockade. On 24 April, Spain declared war on the US, which reciprocated the next day.

Spain, with 18,000,000 people, had 155,302 regular troops in Cuba, plus 41,518 Cuban loyalists, while the organized Cuban rebels numbered just 15,000. The US, with a population of 70,000,000, expanded its regular army from 30,000 to 209,714 by June, including many National Guard units. The US Navy had 69 warships, and bought 67 additional ships within 90 days, compared to Spain's 49.

Commodore George Dewey's squadron fought the war's first battle on 1 May, when he destroyed Spain's Philippine squadron at Manila Bay. Blockaded by Dewey and besieged by Philippine rebels, Manila's garrison surrendered on 13 August. US occupation produced the Philippine Insurrection.

US forces under Major General William Shafter landed unopposed in Cuba on 22 June. Shafter's victories at El Caney and San Juan Hill trapped Spanish forces in Santiago, where Spain's Cuban squadron lay bottled up by the US Navy until it was annihilated in the battle of Santiago Bay on 3 July. On 17 July, 24,000 enemy troops at Santiago surrendered to Shafter. On 25 July, Major General Nelson Miles invaded Puerto Rico, which fell with little resistance.

From 21 April to 13 August 1898, the war effort mobilized 306,760 persons, including 280,564 soldiers, 22,875 sailors, and 3,321 marines. The military sustained 4,108 casualties from 1 May to 31 August: 385 battle deaths (369 soldiers, 10 sailors, 6 marines), 2,061 non-combat deaths (soldiers only), 1,662 battle wounds (1,594 soldiers, 47 sailors, 21 marines). The war cost about \$400,000,000.

Soon after the fall of Santiago, Spain requested an armistice, which was signed on 12 August. By a peace treaty signed at Paris on 10 December (ratified by Congress on 6 February 1899), Spain granted Cuban independence, ceded Puerto Rico and Guam to the US, and gave the US title to the Philippines for \$20,000,000. The war reduced Spain to a second-class power; it created an overseas US empire, but otherwise marked the end of major US territorial expansion.

Source: Thomas L. Purvis, *A Dictionary of American History* (Cambridge, Mass.: Blackwell Reference, 1995).

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