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RICK LAZIO

2d DISTRICT, NEW YORK

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September 8, 1997

Brig. Gen. Earl Simms
Adjutant General
United States Army
200 Stovall Street
Hoffman II Building
Alexandria, Virginia 22332-0400

Dear Brig. Gen. Simms:

I am writing to formally request that the Honorable Theodore Roosevelt be reconsidered as a candidate for the Medal of Honor for his actions during the Spanish American War.

Roosevelt was unfairly overlooked for the Medal of Honor despite gallant and heroic action during the battle for the Santiago Heights in Cuba. It is important that Roosevelt receive his due consideration for this, the highest military award. It is not only important to myself and more than a hundred other members of Congress, but also to my constituents, and countless people nationwide.

Enclosed please find a formal detailed argument containing the required narrative, argument, and supporting documents. I would greatly appreciate if you could see to it that the appropriate officials receive this information for consideration.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me.

With best regards,

Sincerely,



Rick Lazio

Representative in Congress

RL:kt

RECOMMENDATION FOR AWARD

For use of this form, see AR 600-8-22; the proponent agency is ODCSPER

For valor/heroism/wartime and all awards higher than MSM, refer to special instructions in Chapter 3, AR 600-8-22.

Adj. Gen. Earl Simms

2. FROM

U.S. Representative Rick Lazio

3. DATE

9-8-97

PART I - SOLDIER DATA

4. NAME

Theodore Roosevelt

5. RANK

Colonel

6. SSN

N/A

7. ORGANIZATION

1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry

8. PREVIOUS AWARDS

9. BRANCH OF SERVICE

U.S. Army

10. RECOMMENDED AWARD

Cong. Medal of Honor

11. PERIOD OF AWARD

a. FROM

b. TO

July 1, 1898

July 1, 1898

12. REASON FOR AWARD Bravery and Gallantry Above and Beyond C.O.D.

13. POSTHUMOUS

12a. INDICATE ACH, SVC, PCS, ETS OR RET

12b. INTERIM AWARD

YES

NO

IF YES, STATE AWARD GIVEN

YES ☒

NO ☐

PART II - RECOMMENDER DATA

14. NAME

U.S. Rep. Rick Lazio

15. ADDRESS

126 West Main Street

Babylon, N.Y. 11702

16. TITLE/POSITION

U.S. Representative

17. RANK

18. RELATIONSHIP TO Awardee

N/A

19. SIGNATURE

Rick Lazio

PART III - JUSTIFICATION AND CITATION DATA (Use specific bullet examples of meritorious acts or service)

20. ACHIEVEMENTS

ACHIEVEMENT #1

See Formal Argument Submitted

ACHIEVEMENT #2

ACHIEVEMENT #3

ACHIEVEMENT #4

21. PROPOSED CITATION

A Formal Argument for the Award of the
Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to:

President Theodore Roosevelt

for his uncommon and exceptional valor during the
Spanish-American War

Respectfully Submitted by:
United States Representative Rick Lazio
2nd Congressional District of New York

Application for the Medal of Honor for Theodore Roosevelt

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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 as President of the United States, but rather Lieutenant Colonel 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.¹ However, they quickly became more commonly known as the "Rough Riders."² 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.³ The Rough Riders were later sent to Tampa and on June 3, 1898 arrived to be joined with other calvary regiments to form a division under the command of Major General Joseph Wheeler.⁴ 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.⁵

On June 22, 1898, the Rough Riders landed in Cuba on the outskirts of Santiago after little resistance but a difficult voyage.⁶ 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

¹ NATHAN MILLER, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 272-273 (1992)

²*Id.* at 276

³ *Id.* at 277-279.

⁴ *Id.* at 282-283.

⁵*Id.* at 280-281, 283.

⁶*Id.* at 289-290.

secure a blockhouse.⁷ By June 30 the planning for the assault on Santiago began in earnest.⁸

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.⁹ 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.¹⁰ 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.¹¹

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.¹² 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.¹³

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.¹⁴ General Shafter, who was also ill, issued orders through his adjutant, Colonel McClernand for the army to get into position to attack

⁷*Id.* at 295-296.

⁸*Id.* at 298.

⁹*Id.* at 291, 298.

¹⁰*Id.*

¹¹*Id.* at 299.

¹²*Id.*

¹³*Id.* at 297, 299.

¹⁴*Id.* at 300.

the San Juan Heights as planned without waiting for El Caney to be captured.¹⁵ The force deployed as directed and quickly came under fire from the Spanish forces entrenched on the sloping hills overlooking them.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ 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.¹⁸

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.¹⁹ 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.²⁰ 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

¹⁵*Id.* at 300-301.

¹⁶*Id.* at 301.

¹⁷*Id.*

¹⁸*Id.* at 301-302. *See also* Exhibit 16, Roosevelt's post action report to Colonel Wood, his immediate superior at the time.

¹⁹*Id.* at 302. *See also* Exhibit 16.

²⁰*Id.* at 302-303. *See also* Exhibit 1, (Letter from Adjutant Keyes of the Rough Riders to Adjutant General, January 17, 1899. Roosevelt "marched his regiment out of a sunken road where he had been ordered earlier in the day...in doing so it was necessary to pass through a regular regiment who were lying at the foot of the hill awaiting orders.").

fire from the Spanish.²¹ After capturing Kettle Hill, Roosevelt turned his attention to San Juan Hill to the left.²² 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.²³ The Regiment then dug in and prepared for the siege of Santiago.²⁴

²¹ *Miller* at 304. *See also* Exhibit 2, (Letter from Captain Honze to the Adjutant General, December 17, 1898. "Colonel Roosevelt jumped through the fence and by his enthusiasm, his example and his courage succeeded in leading to the crest of the hill a line sufficiently strong to capture it.").

²² Exhibit 16.

²³ *Miller* at 304-305. *See also* Exhibit 3, (Letter from Major M.J. Jenkins to Adjutant General, December 28, 1898. "He was so near the entrenchments on the second hill, that he shot and killed with a revolver one of the enemy before they broke completely.").

²⁴ *Miller* at 305.

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 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.²⁵

The situation regarding Roosevelt is unclear. It is clear that the first application lacked specific details.²⁶ Roosevelt was then made to reapply in more detail. Several letters previously cited

²⁵U.S. Department of Defense, Assistant Secretary of Defense (FM&P), Manual of Military Decorations & Awards, July 1990: 2-1 through 2-2 as excerpted in a July 1996 Congressional Research Service Report for Congress authored by David Burelli.

²⁶See Exhibit 4.

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.²⁷ Roosevelt himself references such a bias in a letter to General Corbin, the Adjutant General at the time.²⁸ 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

²⁷See Exhibit 5. Exhibit 5 consists of several news reports including an article that appeared in the New York Times on January 7, 1899. *See Also: Miller* at 309.

²⁸Exhibit 14, Letter of December 7, 1898 to General H.C. Corbin from Theodore Roosevelt.

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 others 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.²⁹ 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

²⁹See Exhibit 6 page 613. Exhibit 6 is a listing of Medal of Honor recipients from the War with Spain. The list was obtained from the Headquarters of the Military Awards Branch via fax on June 26, 1997 and is so marked. It is clear that many Rough Riders and other volunteers exhibited gallantry, but only Mills received the award and he received it in 1902. Despite this apparent early bias, the United States has developed a tradition of volunteer service which is now the pride of the American People.

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.³⁰

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."³¹

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.

³⁰See Exhibit 7. Exhibit 7 is a copy of H.R. 3966, offered by Rep. McHale authorizing the Medal of Honor for Roosevelt. The same bill has been offered in 1997 as well. Following H.R. 3966 is a letter from the medals branch expressing reservations about the appropriateness of the bill and establishing the desire of the branch to reconsider the award based on a request by a Member of Congress.

³¹Exhibit 13, AR 600-8-22, 25 February 1996.

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. Calvary (Exhibit 2), M.J. Jenkins, Major, 1st U.S. Volunteer Calvary (Exhibit 3), Trooper W.J. McCann, Troop B, 1st. U.S. Volunteer Calvary (Exhibit 8), Captain C.J. Stevens, 2nd U.S. Calvary (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).

These documents should provide an adequate basis for awarding the Medal of Honor to Theodore Roosevelt. The descriptions are detailed and come from both enlisted personnel and the highest of officers. A close inspection will reveal that they are both consistent with each other and are based on first hand knowledge of Roosevelt's actions.

b. Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt's Deeds were both Gallant and Beyond the Call of Duty

Captain C.J. Stevens, then a 1st Lieutenant in the 9th Calvary, concisely describes Roosevelt's actions as he witnessed them. "I witnessed Colonel Roosevelt, 1st Volunteer Cavalry, U.S.A., mounted, leading his regiment in the charge on San Juan. By his gallantry and

strong personality he contributed most materially to the success of the charge of the Calvary Division up San Juan Hill. Colonel Roosevelt was among the very first to reach the crest of the hill and his dashing example, his absolute fearlessness and gallant leading rendered his conduct ✓ conspicuous and clearly distinguished above other men."³² His actions are further elaborated on by then Colonel Leonard Wood, "Colonel Roosevelt, accompanied by only four or five men, led a very desperate and extremely gallant charge on San Juan Hill, thereby setting a splendid example to the troops and encouraging them to pass over open country intervening between their position and the trenches of the enemy." Wood continues, " the example set a most inspiring one to the troops in that part of the line, and while it is perfectly true, that everybody finally went up the hill in good style, yet there is no doubt that the magnificent example set by Colonel Roosevelt had a very encouraging effect and had great weight in bringing up the troops behind him. During the assault, Colonel Roosevelt was the first to reach the trenches and killed one of the enemy with his own hand."³³

Clearly, the act of gallantry in this case is founded upon Roosevelt's leadership. What makes Roosevelt's actions so deserving of consideration is the context in which they occurred. The letter of Lawrence Keyes points out that on the initial assault on Kettle Hill, Roosevelt and the Rough Riders passed through a regular army regiment that appeared to be awaiting orders.³⁴ This action is confirmed by Major M.J. Jenkins, "Held in support, he brought his regiment, at exactly the right time, not only up to the line of regulars, but went through them and headed, on horseback, the charge on Kettle Hill; this being done on his own initiative. The Regulars as well

³²Exhibit 9.

³³Exhibit 11.

³⁴Exhibit 1.

as his own men following."³⁵ It is clear that many soldiers were in fact reluctant to make the charge despite the fact that they were already under heavy fire and taking casualties. Roosevelt's actions broke this hesitation and quite possibly saved many lives. Though men died in the assault, it appears that even more would have become casualties if they simply remained where they were. Instead, the advance led by Roosevelt removed the threat from Kettle Hill and provided a second avenue of attack on San Juan Hill. This served to relieve some pressure on those making the direct assault on San Juan Hill.³⁶

A further indicator of the severity of the situation at the position of the lines prior to the charge is implied by the twenty Medals of Honor given to Infantrymen for "assisting in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire." This is a testament to the danger of the situation facing the soldiers while they hesitated in their advance.³⁷

The gallantry and wisdom of Roosevelt's actions are further illuminated when taken in historical context. Since the charge was successful, one can only speculate as to what the consequences of inaction would have been. One particular historical example comes to mind and that is the Union assault on the heights of Fredericksburg during the Civil War. During that engagement, many Union Soldiers were killed without ever reaching the Confederate lines at the

³⁵Exhibit 3.

³⁶See Exhibit 2, letter from Captain Howze. Howze describes hesitation and the impediments to the advance up Kettle Hill (he refers to it as "the first hill" the second hill would be San Juan Hill). Roosevelt broke the hesitation and ultimately led a successful advance on Kettle Hill.

* ³⁷Exhibit 6 -The record of Medals of Honor during the Spanish American War. Most Army medals went for rescuing the wounded in one situation or another. Only a single medal went to a U.S. Volunteer - Captain Mills for encouraging those near him by his bravery and coolness after being shot through the head and entirely without sight. This medal was not issued until 1902. The balance of Medals generally went to sailors and Marines for bravery and coolness during various combat situations.

crest of the hill. While the magnitude of the force in the present case is less, the situation is strongly analogous. It is fair to assume that had Kettle Hill not been taken quickly, many would have died from the continuing barrage from the high ground. Furthermore, there is evidence to suggest that the Spanish positions were close to being reinforced which could only have heightened the carnage. This was prevented by Roosevelt's quick action, leadership, and his gallant example.

Roosevelt's deeds are best summarized by General Sumner, "Col. Roosevelt by his example and fearlessness inspired his men at both Kettle Hill and the ridge known as San Juan, he led his command in person."³⁸

✓
c. Roosevelt Acted with a Singular Disregard for His Own Welfare

Then Captain A.L. Mills was in a perfect position to witness Roosevelt's actions during the battle. He writes, "During this time, (the assault on Kettle Hill) while under the enemies artillery fire at El Poso and while on the march from El Poso by the San Juan ford to the point from which his regiment moved to the assault - about two miles, the greater part under fire - Colonel Roosevelt was conspicuous above any others I observed in his regiment in the zealous performance of duty, in total disregard of his personal danger and in his eagerness to meet the enemy."³⁹ Mills goes on to describe how Roosevelt, despite being grazed by shrapnel, continued his zealous leadership to the ultimate conclusion of the battle with total disregard to his own safety.

³⁸Exhibit 15, Letter from Major General Sumner to the Adjutant General, December 30, 1898.

³⁹Exhibit 12.

Captain Howze's account only augments that of Mills. "(T)he Colonel's life was placed in extreme jeopardy, owing to the conspicuous position he took in leading the line, and being the first to reach the crest of that hill, while under heavy fire of the enemy at close range."⁴⁰

Major Jenkins also recounts the danger involved and the conspicuousness of Roosevelt's actions. "He was so near the entrenchments on the second hill, that he shot and killed with a revolver one of the enemy before they broke completely." Jenkins then adds, "His unhesitating gallantry in taking the initiative against men armed with rapid fire guns certainly won him the highest consideration and admiration of all who witnessed his conduct throughout the day."⁴¹

W.J. McCann's letter further indicates the gravity of the risk to Roosevelt's own life. "Regarding the Colonel's action in the charge, I remember hearing his close friend, Colonel (now General) Leonard Wood give him a good-natured scolding on the next day for his disregard for his own safety; and in this respect I am confirmed by at least one newspaper correspondent who wrote in substance, as I recollect it, "I expect to see Roosevelt fall in the next battle if he takes the same chances."⁴²

⁴⁰Exhibit 2.

⁴¹Exhibit 3.

⁴²Exhibit 8.

III. Roosevelt's Action Should be Judged Under the Standards used to Evaluate Other Spanish American War Recipients

Today, there are many more awards given out for valor and gallantry of different degrees. However, during the Spanish American War, there were fewer decorations of honor and the guidelines for their distribution were also different.

The bulk of the Medals of Honor awarded during the Spanish American War were awarded for three acts. Some were awarded for rescuing wounded soldiers in front of the line while under fire during the battle of July 1st.⁴³ Others were awarded for the bravery and coolness during the action to cut the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba while under heavy fire.⁴⁴ The third broad area of recognition is for coolness and bravery of action in maintaining naval combat efforts.⁴⁵

The lone standout is the award given to Albert L. Mills of the U.S. Volunteers for distinguished gallantry in encouraging those near him by his bravery and coolness after being wounded. Mills himself recognizes Roosevelt's similar merit in his letter to the Adjutant General recommending Roosevelt for the Medal of Honor. "In moving to the assault of San Juan Hill, Colonel Roosevelt was most conspicuously brave, gallant and indifferent to his own safety. He, in the open, led his regiment; no officer could have set a more striking example to his men or displayed greater intrepidity."⁴⁶

⁴³Exhibit 6.

⁴⁴Exhibit 6. *For Example: Baker, Benjamin F. Rank and Organization: Coxswain, U.S. Navy. Born: 12 March 1862, Dennisport, Mass. G.O. No.: 521, 7 July 1899. Citation: On board the U.S.S. Nashville during the cutting of the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Baker set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.*

⁴⁵Exhibit 6. A significant number received the award for their action during combat on June 2 during a naval battle in which the U.S.S. Merrimac was sunk.

⁴⁶Exhibit 12.

Historical perspective is a necessary factor in awarding the Medal of Honor to Roosevelt. Much has changed since the Spanish American War. The perfection and proliferation of automatic weapons, the tank, air power, and numerous other advances have lead to different perceptions of risk and threat. Strategy has also changed in many ways. However, even in a more recent conflict, action similar to Roosevelt's in significant ways was both necessary and meritorious.

Finnis McCleery was the Platoon Sergeant for Company A, 1st Battalion, 6th Infantry in May of 1968 in the Quang Tin Province of the Republic of Vietnam. His force was assigned to assault well entrenched North Vietnamese Army Regulars on Hill 352, 17 miles west of Tam Ky. McCleery led his men up the hill and across an open area to close with the enemy when his platoon and other friendly elements began taking heavy fire. Realizing the damage that could be inflicted if they halted their advance or waited, McCleery charged and captured an enemy bunker, his men then followed and he began assaulting the lateral bunkers threatening the other forces charging the hill. Finally, after a bloody battle, McCleery and the friendly force captured Hill 352.⁴⁷

McCleery faced machine gun fire, grenades, and rocket fire. Roosevelt did not face modern machine gun fire, grenades, or rockets. The Spanish did have artillery and Mauser rifles. On the other hand, McCleery also had automatic weapons and grenades as well as a well-armed platoon to back him up, Roosevelt had a revolver. Stripped down to the bare essentials and adjusted for technology, McCleery's charge was in the true spirit of Theodore Roosevelt.

Both men, realizing the danger of holding a position on the low ground under heavy, made a gallant charge and singlehandedly inspired their men despite an extreme risk to their own lives. The only thing that separates these two men is the technology of the time. Both acted with extreme bravery in the true spirit of United States Army. Both men took action at great risk to

⁴⁷Exhibit 17.

their own lives. Both men displayed gallantry above all else on the field. One man received the Medal of Honor and the other has yet to. It is time for Theodore Roosevelt to join Sergeant McCleery at the top of that hill.

IV. Conclusion

✓ The substantial and consistent evidence retrieved from the National Archives clearly establishes Theodore Roosevelt's gallantry, intrepidity, singular heroism, and lack of concern for his own life in his acts of July 1, 1898 in the effort to capture the heights near Santiago, Cuba.

Then Colonel Roosevelt's leadership by example, fearlessness, and gallantry were the key motivating force in the drive to capture Kettle Hill and open a second line of attack on San Juan Hill. His spirit and bravery inspired men to overcome their fears and meet risk head first in a charge against a well armed and well-positioned foe despite reluctance on the part of fellow officers. While the action was dangerous and led to many casualties, the ultimate swift resolution and capture of the heights ended endless pounding from artillery and in the long run probably served to save lives.

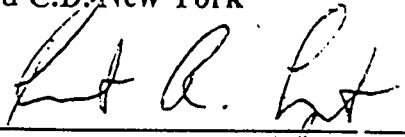
✓ The action was the cornerstone to the ultimate victory in the Spanish American War and a prelude to American Military Preeminence that we enjoy to this day. Theodore Roosevelt is truly deserving of the Medal of Honor.

Respectfully Submitted:



Rick A. Lazio
Member of Congress
2nd C.D., New York

9-8-97
Date



Kenneth R. Trepeta Esq.
District Counsel
Rep. Rick A. Lazio

9-8-97
Date

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON.
December 10, 1898.

Dear Governor,

Thanks for your note of December 7th.

One word as to the reported remark of the Secretary of War that "you were not entitled to a medal of honor." I am fully persuaded that the Secretary never made any such statement to any one. My relations with the Secretary have been intimate and your name has been frequently mentioned and there was never a suggestion from him that was not full of kindly regard and appreciation. What he probably did say was "the case as presented by General Wood would not, under the rules of the office, entitle you to this consideration", and you must agree that Wood's recommendation was lacking in the special features that warrant the issuance of medals to any one. As you have written him, I hope he will be able to set forth in detail just why it should be done. Should he do this, I undertake to say the Secretary will share with me the pleasure of bestowing this honor upon you.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Henry A. Corbin

Mailed DEC 10 1898

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,

Oyster Bay, Long Island.

EXHIBIT 5

Jeff Heatley
(516) 653-4699

COL. ROOSEVELT'S REWARD

Reported that Alger Will Deprive
Him of a Medal of Honor

THE "ROUND ROBIN" TO BLAME

Albany, Jan. 6.--Gov. Roosevelt this morning declined to discuss the report from Washington that the Schwan board, which is engaged in making recommendations for the distribution of medals of honor for heroism in the war with Spain, will refuse to award a medal to him. From a source whose authenticity cannot be doubted it is learned to-night, however, that the Governor is convinced that influences hostile to him are at work in Washington to prevent his receiving the recognition that would otherwise come to him, and that the failure to award him a medal of honor will be Secretary Alger's revenge for his part in the "round robin" performance at Santiago.

It may further be accepted as settled in advance that Gov. Roosevelt will not accept the Brevet Brigadier Generalship if the medal of honor is withheld.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.--Attention has been drawn recently to the work being done by the special army board charged with the recommendation of officers and men in the army for brevet rank and for rewards by medals of honor for gallant and heroic services. Such statements as have been made fail to disclose the actual state of the work and the methods which are being followed

Fax # 854-4977

August 21, 1997

Dear Judy,

Came across this article yesterday while looking for something else. Should check the report from Washington re: "will refuse to award a medal to him." Also, Schwan board records should be available somewhere.

It is interesting to note the problems noted that relate to the campaign in Cuba. This might explain why no Rough Rider received a medal of honor.

Roosevelt's performance certainly should merit the honor and, oddly, there are many eye-witness accounts in support. I had mentioned to you that Alger had telegraphed Roosevelt (on board the Transport Miami) apologizing (or expressing regret) for releasing to the press R's personal letter to him. Alger may well have been double-dealing. The Round Robin incident certainly crippled Alger's reputation. And, of course, R was the main culprit.

It should also be noted that R's "insubordination" probably antagonized some hard-line military officers. Since the committee was a "special army board," members would have been aware of Alger's dislike of Roosevelt and would, consequently, have been inclined to overlook R's performance on the battlefield.

Would you mind faxing this material to Congressman Lazio's office & to John Gable. I don't have a fax machine & costs add up.

Thanks,

M

C: DR. GABLE
DAM JANNELLO

Col. Roosevelt's Reward/2

in its prosecution, and in order to prevent a misconception in the public mind that might tend to belittle these tokens of the Nation's gratitude the board to-day made public the following statement:

"The board appointed to make recommendations for the awarding of brevets, medals, and certificates of merit in the Cuban, Puerto Rico, and Phillipine campaigns has met with considerable difficulty on account of the manner in which the reports were prepared.

"It must be remembered, especially in the campaign at Santiago, that a great deal of sickness prevailed in the army immediately subsequent to the battle, and the troops had to be landed without books, desks, or papers, so that it was almost impossible to get accurate reports in regard to the part performed by individuals of each organization in the campaign. The nature of the country and the manner in which the action was fought of course prevented any commanding officer from seeing a very large part of his regiment at one time.

"The board has been guided in its action entirely by the recommendations which have been laid before it, and the only tests applied have been those prescribed by law and orders. The statute regulating brevets specifies that the honor shall be conferred for 'distinguished conduct and public service in presence of the enemy.'

"The regulations require that in order that the Congressional medal of honor may be deserved service must have been performed in action of such conspicuous character as to clearly distinguish the man for gallantry and intrepidity above his comrades—service that involved extreme jeopardy of life or the performance of extraordinarily hazardous duty. Recommendations for the decoration will be judged by this standard of extraordinary merit, and incontestable proof of performance of the service will be exacted.

"Soldiers of the Union have ever displayed bravery in battle, else victories could not have been gained; but as courage and self-sacrifice are the characteristics of every true soldier, such a badge of distinction as the Congressional medal is not to be expected as the reward of conduct that does not clearly distinguish the soldier above other men whose bravery and gallantry have been proved in battle.

"Recommendations for medals on account of services rendered in the volunteer army during the late war, and in the regular army previous to Jan. 1, 1899, will, if practicable, be submitted by some person other than the proposed recipient, one who is practically familiar with all the facts and circumstances claimed as justifying the award, but the application may be made by the one claiming to have earned the decoration, in which case it will be in the form of a deposition, reciting a narrative description of the distinguished service performed. If official records are relied on as evidence proving the personal service, the reports of the action must be submitted or cited; but if these records are lacking, the testimony must embrace that of one or more witnesses who, under oath, describe specifically the act or acts they saw wherein the person recommended or applying clearly

Col. Roosevelt's Reward/3

distinguished himself above his fellows for most distinguished gallantry in action.

"It is hardly possible that all of the acts of bravery which should be rewarded are included in those before the board. It is possible that some of those reported may not be receiving as much as they deserve. On the other hand it may be that many who have received nothing may be just as deserving as those who have been recommended. It is believed, however, that the publication of the recommendations of this board by the War Department will result in bringing to light a large number of cases which have been heretofore overlooked by subordinate commanders.

"It should be remembered that when a company or regiment goes into battle it is difficult for those in authority to distinguish between men who are apparently equally brave. It is impossible for a board to make any distinctions except on recorded evidence. Where any officers or men are neglected, it is the fault of those whose duty it was to call attention to such cases. Of course where superiors were disabled by wounds or disease those under them suffer in consequence, but every effort is being made to bring all such cases to light. The board will not complete its work for some time, and no reports have yet been made in any cases."

NEW YORK TIMES, Saturday, January 7, 1899.

Young's Island, So. Ca.,

Dec. 29th, 1898.

To The Adjutant General, U.S.A.,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

Believing that information relating to superior conduct on the part of any of the higher officers who participated in the Spanish American War (and which information may not have been given) would be appreciated by the Department over which you preside, I have the honor to call your attention to the part borne by Col. Theodore Roosevelt of the late 1st U.S. Vol. Cav'y, in the battle of July 1st last. I do this not only because I think you ought to know, but because his regiment as a whole were very proud of his splendid actions that day and believe they call for the most coveted distinction of the American officer, the Medal of Honor. Held in support, he brought his regiment, at exactly the right time, not only up to the line of regulars, but went through them and headed, on horse back, the charge on Kettle Hill; this being done on his own initiative. The regulars as well as his own men following. He then headed the charge on the next hill both regulars and the 1st U.S. Vol. Cav'y following. He was so near the entrenchments on the second hill, that he shot and killed with a revolver one of the enemy before they broke completely. He then led the cavalry on the chain of hills overlooking Santiago, where he remained in charge of all the cavalry that was at the extreme front for the rest of that day and night. His unhesitating gallantry in taking the initiative against entrenchments lined by men armed with rapid fire guns certainly won him the highest consideration and admiration of all who witnessed his conduct throughout that day.

What I hear write I can bear witness to from personally having seen.

Very respectfully,

(signed) M.J. Jenkins,

Maj. late 1st U.S. Vol. Cav'y.

EXHIBIT 11

Headquarters Department of Santiago de Cuba.

Santiago de Cuba, December 30, 1898.

To the Adjutant General, U. S. Army.

Washington. D. C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to make the following statement relative to the conduct of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, late First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, during the assault upon San Juan Hill, July 1st. 1898.

I have already recommended this officer for a Medal of Honor, which, I understand has been denied him, upon the ground that my previous letter was too indefinite. I based my recommendation upon the fact that Colonel Roosevelt, accompanied only by four or five men, led a very desperate and extremely gallant charge on San Juan Hill, thereby setting a splendid example to the troops and encouraging them to pass over the open country intervening between their position and the trenches of the enemy. In leading this charge, he started off first, as he supposed, with quite a following of men, but soon discovered that he was alone. He then returned and gathered up a few men and led them to the charge as above stated. The charge itself was an extremely gallant one, and the example set a most inspiring one to the troops in that part of the line, and while it is perfectly true, that everybody finally went up the Hill in good style, yet there is no doubt that the magnificent example set by Colonel Roosevelt had a very encouraging effect and had great weight in bringing up the troops behind him. During the assault, Colonel Roosevelt was the first to reach the trenches in his part of the line and killed one of the enemy with his own hand.

I earnestly recommend that the medal be conferred upon Colonel Roosevelt, for I believe that he in every way deserves it, and that his services on the day in question were of great value and of a most distinguished character.

Very Respectfully,



Major General, U. S. V.
Commanding Department of Santiago de Cuba.

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION 2ND ARMY CORPS/
CAPT MACKENZIE, GA., DEC. 30TH, 1898.

Adjutant General,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:--

I have the honor to recommend Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, late Colonel 1st U.S. Vol. Cavalry, for a medal of honor, as a reward for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of San Juan Cuba on July 1st, 1898.

Col. Roosevelt by his example and fearlessness inspired his men both at Kettle Hill and the ridge known as San Juan, he led his command in person. I was an eye witness of Col. Roosevelt's action.

As Col. Roosevelt has left the service, a Brevet Commission is of no particular value in his case.

Very respectfully,

(signed)

Samuel Sumner,

Maj. Gen. U.S.V.

ack 2/13
a
mm
sp

"Crescent Lodge",
NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

February 7th, 1899.

Mr. President;

I would most respectfully ask leave to submit to you the enclosed memorandum, in which I have endeavored to outline briefly what I consider two distinct and specific reasons why I think Col. Roosevelt should be considered seriously for the Medal of Honor for his participation in the late campaign in Cuba against the Spanish; either one of which, if fully appreciated, would, I submit secure him the Medal; to say nothing of the general remarks by which they are supplemented; although I apprehend that fuller and more definite particulars and evidence might be required to substantiate the same, which I can assure you can be readily obtained from the surviving members of his command. I beg leave in this connection to lay stress upon the fact that this communication represents the opinion of only one of his men in this matter, and I doubt not many officers and men of Col. Roosevelt's command could relate other acts of his which they would characterize as conspicuous acts of courage.

I believe you appreciate personally very much the Colonel's services in the late war and would doubtless like to see him receive the Medal, but perhaps no one of his men has thought to lay before you what they regard as positive and marked instances of unusual courage on his part, while you may have thought it of doubtful propriety to ask for the same, while Col. Roosevelt himself would, of course, never think of singing his own praises even for a Medal of Honor. Therefore, it occurred to me that you might be willing to

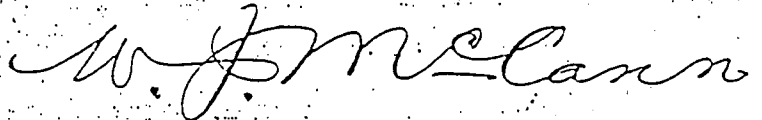
er what one of his enlisted men has to say.

Of course, I have not given Col. Roosevelt the faintest reason to expect that I would make any move in this direction, partly because I preferred not to risk his disapproval but mainly because I did not think I was called upon to do so and under no compulsion to ask anyone's permission to express my sentiments on this occasion. I simply think he went into that campaign to do not merely his bald duty, but his utmost, that he did enough to deserve the Medal, and I am sure his men would like to see him get it and would feel that the regiment was honored thereby.

I would in advance ask your gracious indulgence for any abruptness in my wording of this letter or the annexed memorandum, for I realize that possibly I have a little feeling in this matter, which may have crept into my words; but I trust, Mr. President, you will always consider me an admirer of your calm and able statesmanship in our late trouble with the Spaniard, and will permit me to subscribe myself,

with profoundest respect,

Your very obedient servant,



Late of B Troop, 1st. Vol. Cavalry.
(the Rough Riders)

MEMORANDUM as to eligibility of COL. ROOSEVELT, commanding 1st. Vol. Cav. (Rough Riders), to Medal of Honor, for conspicuous acts of bravery, in the Spanish-American war.

No. 1. It is well known that during the fight of July 3rd Col. Roosevelt hotly urged that his troops be allowed to charge, by rushes to the position on the ridge of hills the American soldiery finally took and held until the surrender of Santiago; the successful result of which charge is well known, while the loss in his regiment during that charge was comparatively small, owing to the rapidity of the attack, notwithstanding the Spanish at this point occupied a large blockhouse and trenches on the crest of the hill. It is matter of common knowledge in his regiment that he with a few men from B. troop of the Rough Riders were the first to reach that part of the ridge of hills occupied by his regiment; four of these members of B troop were killed outright at that time by one volley from the retiring Spaniards, namely, Sweatnam, Hall, Norton and Logue. This circumstance can be proved by many of Col. Roosevelt's men, and especially Sergeants Utting and Norton and privates Truman, Owens and other men of B troop, all of whom came from Southern Arizona.

Regarding the Colonel's action in this charge, I remember hearing his close friend Colonel (now General) Leonard Wood give him a good-natured scolding on the next day for his disregard for his own safety; and in this respect I am confirmed by at least one newspaper correspondent who wrote, in substance, as I recollect it, "I expect to see Roosevelt fall in the next battle if he takes the same chances".

What must a man do in a fight, anyhow, to win a medal of honor? Must he kill 27 Spaniards single-handed in a bunch, disable 63 at the same time, while he is 3 miles in advance of the first firing line, and continue fighting with fourteen bullets in him?

It is known that in a fight at pretty close quarters the Colonel killed one Spaniard, with his revolver.

What encouragement is there going to be to a commanding officer to show exceptional dash and courage in a charge, especially an uphill one and going against the enemy in breastworks, if it is to be taken as a matter of course and not regarded as "a conspicuous act or bravery"?

No .2. From the 4th of July until a few days after the bombardment of Santiago by the land forces on Sunday, July 10th, during which time our regiment occupied a position somewhere along the centre of the line, Col. Roosevelt was busy night and day improving and advancing the trenches occupied by his men and strengthening our position in various ways. We were then only a few hundred yards from the front row of Spanish trenches and could almost discern the features of the Spanish soldiers therein. A small ravine separated the two armies at this point, and it was decided to locate a sharpshooters' pit, with Colt's Rapid Fire Guns in it, on the very brow of the ravine on our side. To accomplish this we had to dig zig-zag trenches at

night to get out there. Very tall pines grew inside the Spanish lines as well as outside, from which trees the Spanish sharpshooters did great havoc during the fighting, and there was besides a constant expectation of a last desperate charge by the Spaniards to escape and join General Pando in our rear. This combination of circumstances kept our men under a constant strain, for the line was thin, and wore on them in time to such an extent that the squads digging the zig-zags were much inclined to retire to the main trenches ^(where they had left their arms) on any alarm, especially when the moon became bright. I was in the main trenches almost every night and helped dig some of these zig-zag trenches, and can testify that Col. Roosevelt's action in personally superintending most of the time the work referred to and running the gauntlet of the Spanish sharpshooters in the pines as well as of the Spanish soldiers in their trenches, every night out on the open ground, one or two hundred yards in advance of our main line of trenches, was, I think, doing considerably more than "his duty"; for the execution of the plan might with propriety have been left to his majors or other officers, I imagine, while he from time to time inspected the results accomplished. The point is, that his continual personal presence and fearless activity had a most assuring effect upon the men who were digging the trenches to the pit, and acted like a sedative on their overstrung nerves.

On paper this may not seem to amount to very much, and only one who was there can fully appreciate what it means, and I can say I admired this cold-blooded display of nerve more than anything Col. Roosevelt did, and I believe such acts often deserve more credit

than leading a charge in the excitement of a battle.

General Remarks.

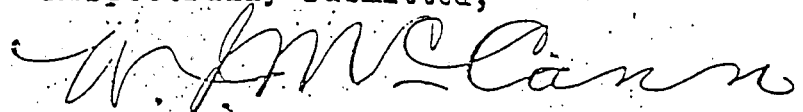
Another occasion when he possibly did a little more than his duty, and preferred to take the risk of straining his relations with some of the people at Washington, was his almost desperate appeal (weeks after the surrender) to have his men moved out of Cuba--to Porto Rico--anywhere rather than leave them where they were, sure to perish of yellow or typhoid fever if they remained. In my own troop almost every man of the handful that could remain at the front had severe attacks of malarial fever, which left them in such a debilitated condition that they could scarcely crawl about--unable to march 2 or 3 miles, even without anything on their backs; in this condition it was only a question of a very short time before yellow or typhoid fever would break out amongst them and decimate them, as the men were just ripe for it, with no strength to resist disease, a great scarcity of medicines, hospital protection, etc. etc.

Possibly, Col. Roosevelt would have done "his duty" had he followed some of the suggestions emanating from the War Department at that time in regard to this matter, without protest; but it was a case where he felt that his duty was to stand by his own men and make the War Department to understand the real and desperate plight of the American troops, with which state of affairs there was no real or apparent necessity to contend and every reason to avoid. His

action in this respect clinched his men's admiration for him and convinced them he was not out there for his own benefit alone. I would add that at this time, when his men were getting weaker every day on the un nourishing combination of hardtack, salt pork and black coffee upon which they had been feeding for some time previously, he went into Santiago and by "hustling" and spending several hundred dollars of his own money he brought back, from private sources, something like 600 pounds of rice, a like amount of oatmeal, potatoes, and a large quantity of prunes, tomatoes in cans, sugar, etc., which the men appreciated most highly.

I would further add, that the fact that Col. Roosevelt's well-known energy and pugnacity attracted many of the ablest men of Far West--men who had lived amidst the dangers of frontier life for years, were good shots, and spoiling for a fight. They expected Roosevelt to be what they call a "hot number", and their verdict was unanimous that "Teddy was all right". This meeting fully the demands of such men I suggest is worthy of some consideration as supporting my two statements of what I would regard instances of noteworthy courageous action.

Respectfully submitted,



Late Troop B, 1st. Vol. Cavalry,
("Rough Riders")

New Brighton,
Staten Island, N.Y.
"The Crescent"

Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 4th, 1899.

The Adjutant General, U.S. Army,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to recommend that a "Congressional Medal of Honor" be given to Theodore Roosevelt, (late Colonel 1st, Volunteer Cavalry) for distinguished conduct and conspicuous bravery in command of his regiment in the charge on San Juan Hill, Cuba, July 1st, 1898.

In compliance with G.O. 135, A.G.O. 1898, I enclose my certificate showing my personal knowledge of Col. Roosevelt's conduct.

Very respectfully,

(signed)

C. J. Stevens,

Capt., 2nd Cav'y.

I hereby certify that on July 1st, 1898, at the battle of San Juan, Cuba, I witnessed Colonel (then Lieut-Col.) Roosevelt, 1st Volunteer Cavalry, U.S.A., mounted, leading his regiment in the charge on San Juan. By his gallantry and strong personality he contributed most materially to the success of the charge of the Cavalry Division up San Juan Hill.

Colonel Roosevelt was among the very first to reach the crest of the hill and his dashing example, his absolute fearlessness and gallant leading rendered his conduct conspicuous and clearly distinguished above other men.

C. J. Stevens,

Capt., 2nd Cav'y.

(late 1st Lieut. 9th Cav'y.)

Headquarters U. S. Military Academy,

West Point N. Y., April 5, 1899.

Lieut. Colonel W. H. Carter,
Asst. Adjutant General, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In compliance with the request, contained in your letter of the 30th ultimo, of the Board convened to consider the awarding of brevets, medals of honor, &c., for the Santiago Campaign, that I state any facts, within my knowledge as Adjutant General of the Brigade in which Colonel Theodore Roosevelt served, to aid the Board in determining, in connection with Colonel Roosevelt's application for a medal of honor, whether his conduct at Santiago was such as to distinguish him above others, I have the honor to submit the following:-

My duties on July 1, 1898, brought me in constant observation of and contact with Colonel Roosevelt from early morning until shortly before the climax of the assault of the Cavalry Division on the San Juan Hill - the so-called Kettle Hill. During this time, while under the enemy's artillery fire at El Poso and while on the march from El Poso by the San Juan ford to the point from which his regiment moved to the assault - about two miles, the greater part under fire - Colonel Roosevelt was conspicuous above any others I observed in his regiment in the zealous performance of duty, in total disregard of his personal danger and in his eagerness to meet the enemy. At El Poso, when the enemy opened on that place with artillery

Headquarters U. S. Military Academy,

West Point, N. Y.

fire, a shrapnel bullet grazed and bruised one of Colonel Roosevelt's wrists. The incident did not lessen his hazardous exposure, but he continued so exposed until he had placed his command under cover. In moving to the assault of San Juan Hill, Colonel Roosevelt was most conspicuously brave, gallant and indifferent to his own safety. He, in the open, led his regiment; no officer could have set a more striking example to his men or displayed greater intrepidity.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. Mills

Colonel, U. S. Army,

Superintendent.

Fort Sam Houston

San Antonio Tex.

Adjutant General U. S. A.

Washington

D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to certify that I accompanied Colonel Theodore Roosevelt during the engagements of our troops with the Spaniards at Las Huasimas and at San Juan Hill.

At San Juan Hill July 1st 1898 Colonel Roosevelt (ret'd) marched his Regiment out of a sunken road, where he had been ordered earlier in the day towards the Hill - in doing so it was necessary to pass through a regular Regiment who were lying at the foot of the Hill awaiting orders. Arriving there Colonel Roosevelt, upon his own initiative,

ordered and led the charge up
the hill - He there collected as
quickly as possible as many
men as he could irrespective
of regiments and led and won
the final charge.

During the night
attacks of July 3rd Colonel Roosevelt
showed conspicuous bravery in work
up and down the line of
trenches. Commanding and cautious -
giving his men a most gallant
lead and in great peril of his life.

Very Respectfully
Yours Obedt. Servant
Maxwell Dyer
Lieut. Col. and Adjutant
1st U.S. Vol. Cavalry

Maxwell Dyer
Lieut. Col. and Adjutant
1st U.S. Vol. Cavalry

EXHIBIT 6

WAR WITH SPAIN

"The stout heart" is also a warm and kind one; affection dwells with danger, all the holier and lovelier for such stern environment."

Thomas Carlyle (1832)

BAKER, BENJAMIN F.

Rank and organization: Coxswain, U.S. Navy. Born: 12 March 1862, Dennisport, Mass. G.O. No.: 521, 7 July 1899. Citation: On board the U.S.S. Nashville during the cutting of the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Baker set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

*BAKER, EDWARD L., JR.

Rank and organization: Sergeant Major, 10th U.S. Cavalry. Place and date: At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898. Entered service at: ———. Birth: Laramie County, Wyo. Date of issue: 3 July 1902. Citation: Left cover and, under fire, rescued a wounded comrade from drowning. W

BARRROW, DAVID D.

Rank and organization: Seaman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 22 October 1877, Reelsboro, N.C. *Entered service at:* Norfolk, Va. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the cutting of the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Barrow set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

BELL, DENNIS

* *Rank and organization:* Private, Troop H, 10th U.S. Cavalry. *Place and date:* At Tayabacoa, Cuba, 30 June 1898. *Entered service at:* Washington, D.C. *Birth:* Washington, D.C. *Date of issue:* 23 June 1899. *Citation:* Voluntarily went ashore in the face of the enemy and aided in the rescue of his wounded comrades; this after several previous attempts at rescue had been frustrated.

BENNETT, JAMES H.

Rank and organization: Chief Boatswain's Mate, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 11 August 1877, New York, N.Y. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the cutting of the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Bennett set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

* BERG, GEORGE

Rank and organization: Private, Company C, 17th U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* ——. *Birth:* Wayne County, Ill. *Date of issue:* Unknown. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and while under heavy fire of the enemy.

BEYER, ALBERT

Rank and organization: Coxswain, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 13 June 1859, Hanover, Germany. *Entered service at:* Boston, Mass. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the cutting of the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Beyer set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

BLUME, ROBERT

Rank and organization: Seaman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 19 November 1868, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Accredited to:* New Jersey. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the cutting of the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Blume set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

BRADY, GEORGE F.

Rank and organization: Chief Gunner's Mate, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 7 September 1867, Ireland. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 497, 3 September 1899. *Citation:* On board the torpedo boat *Winslow* during

the actions at Cardenas, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Conspicuously gallant during this period, Brady, by his energy in assisting to sustain fire, his efforts to repair the steering gear and his promptness in maintaining watertight integrity, was largely instrumental in saving the vessel.

BRIGHT, GEORGE WASHINGTON

Rank and organization: Coal Passer, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 27 December 1874, Norfolk, Va. *Accredited to:* Virginia. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the cutting of the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Bright set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

* BROOKIN, OSCAR

Rank and organization: Private, Company C, 17th U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Green County, Ohio. *Birth:* Byron, Wis. *Date of issue:* 21 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

* BUZZARD, ULYSSES G.

Rank and organization: Corporal, Company C, 17th U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* ——. *Birth:* Armstrong, Pa. *Date of issue:* 24 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

CAMPBELL, DANIEL

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 26 October 1874, Prince Edward Island, Canada. *Accredited to:* Massachusetts. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the cutting of the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Campbell set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

* CANTRELL, CHARLES P.

Rank and organization: Private, Company F, 10th U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Nashville, Tenn. *Born:* 13 February 1874, Smithville, Tenn. *Date of issue:* 22 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

CARTER, JOSEPH E.

Rank and organization: Blacksmith, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 15 August 1875, Manchester, England. *Accredited to:* North Dakota. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Carter set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

ANAUGH, THOMAS

Rank and organization: Fireman First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 10 May 1869, Ireland. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 503, 12 December 1898. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Potomac* during the passage of that vessel from Cat Island to Nassau, 14 November 1898. Volunteering to enter the fireroom which was filled with steam, Cavanaugh, after repeated attempts, succeeded in reaching the auxiliary valve and opening it, thereby relieving the vessel from further danger.

CHADWICK, LEONARD

Rank and organization: Apprentice First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 24 November 1878, Middletown, Del. *Accredited to:* Delaware. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Chadwick set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this period.

CHARETTE, GEORGE

Rank and organization: Gunner's Mate First Class, U.S. Navy. *Entered service at:* Lowell, Mass. *Born:* 6 June 1867, Lowell, Mass. *G.O. No.:* 529, 2 November 1899. *Citation:* In connection with the sinking of the U.S.S. *Merrimac* at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, 2 June 1898. Despite heavy fire from the Spanish batteries, Charette displayed extraordinary heroism throughout this operation.

CHURCH, JAMES ROBB

Rank and organization: Assistant Surgeon, 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry. *Place and date:* At Las Guasimas, Cuba, 24 June 1898. *Entered service at:* Washington, D.C. *Birth:* Chicago, Ill. *Date of issue:* 10 January 1906. *Citation:* In addition to performing gallantly the duties pertaining to his position, voluntarily and unaided carried several seriously wounded men from the firing line to a secure position in the rear, in each instance being subjected to a very heavy fire and great exposure and danger.

CLAUSEN, CLAUS KRISTIAN

Rank and organization: Coxswain, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 9 December 1869, Denmark. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 529, 2 November 1899. *Citation:* In connection with the sinking of the U.S.S. *Merrimac* at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, 2 June 1898. Despite heavy fire from the Spanish batteries, Clausen displayed extraordinary heroism throughout this operation.

COONEY, THOMAS C.

Rank and organization: Chief Machinist, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 18 July 1853, Westport, Nova Scotia. *Accredited to:* New Jersey. *G.O. No.:* 497, 3 September 1898. *Citation:* On board the U.S. Torpedo Boat *Winslow* during the action at Cardenas, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Following the piercing of the boiler by an enemy shell, Cooney, by his gallantry and promptness in extinguishing the resulting flames, saved the boiler tubes from burning out.

CROUSE, WILLIAM ADOLPHUS

Rank and organization: Watertender, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 22 October 1866, Tannettsburg, Pa. *Accredited to:* Pennsylvania. *G.O. No.:* 502, 14 December 1898. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Concord* off Cavite, Manila Bay, P.I., 21 May 1898. Following the blowing out of a lower manhole plate joint on boiler B of that vessel, Crouse hauled the fires in the hot, vapor-filled atmosphere which necessitated the playing of water into the fireroom from a hose.

CUMMINS, ANDREW J.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, Company F, 10th U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* ——. *Birth:* Alexandria, Ind. *Date of issue:* 22 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire of the enemy.

DAVIS, JOHN

Rank and organization: Gunner's Mate Third Class, U.S. Navy. *Place and date:* On board U.S.S. *Marblehead* at Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. *Entered service at:* New York, N.Y. *Born:* 28 October 1878, Germany. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead*, during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Davis set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

DEIGNAN, OSBORN

Rank and organization: Coxswain, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 24 February 1873, Sheart, Iowa. *Accredited to:* Iowa. *G.O. No.:* 529, 2 November 1899. *Citation:* In connection with the sinking of the U.S.S. *Merrimac* at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, 2 June 1898. Despite heavy fire from the Spanish batteries, Deignan displayed extraordinary heroism throughout this operation.

DE SWAN, JOHN F.

Rank and organization: Private, Company H, 21st U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Philadelphia, Pa. *Birth:* Philadelphia, Pa. *Date of issue:* 22 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

DOHERTY, THOMAS M.

Rank and organization: Corporal, Company H, 21st U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Newcastle, Maine. *Birth:* Ireland. *Date of issue:* 22 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and while under heavy fire from the enemy.

DORAN, JOHN J.

Rank and organization: Boatswain's Mate Second Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* Massachusetts. *Accredited to:* Massachusetts. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7

July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Doran set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

DURNEY, AUSTIN J.

Rank and organization: Blacksmith, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 26 November 1867, Philadelphia, Pa. *Entered service at:* Woodland, Mo. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Durney set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

EGLIT, JOHN

Rank and organization: Seaman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 17 October 1874, Finland. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Eglit set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

EHLE, JOHN WALTER

Rank and organization: Fireman First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 11 May 1873, Kearney, Nebr. *Accredited to:* Nebraska. *G.O. No.:* 502 14 December 1898. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Concord* off Cavite, Manila Bay, Philippine Islands, 21 May 1898. Following the blowing out of a lower manhole plate joint on boiler B of that vessel, Ehle assisted in hauling the fires in the hot, vapor-filled atmosphere which necessitated the playing of water into the fireroom from a hose.

ERICKSON, NICK

Rank and organization: Coxswain, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 18 July 1870, Finland. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Erickson set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

FIELD, OSCAR WADSWORTH

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 6 October 1873, Jersey City, N.J. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Field set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

FITZGERALD, JOHN

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 17 March 1873, Limerick, Ireland. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 92, 8 December 1910. *Citation:* For heroism and gallantry in action at Cuzco, Cuba, 14 June 1898.

FOSS, HERBERT LOUIS

Rank and organization: Seaman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 12 October 1871, Belfast, Maine. *Accredited to:* Maine. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Foss set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

FOURNIA, FRANK O.

Rank and organization: Private, Company H, 21st U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Plattsburg, N.Y. *Birth:* Rome, N.Y. *Date of issue:* 22 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and while under heavy fire of the enemy.

FRANKLIN, JOSEPH JOHN

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 18 June 1870, Buffalo, N.Y. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Franklin set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

GAUGHAN, PHILIP

Rank and organization: Sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 17 March 1865, Belmullet, Ireland. *Accredited to:* Pennsylvania. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Gaughan set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

GIBBONS, MICHAEL

Rank and organization: Oiler, U.S. Navy. *Born:* Ireland. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Gibbons set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

GILL, FREEMAN

Rank and organization: Gunner's Mate First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 5 September 1851, Boston, Mass. *Accredited to:* Massachusetts. *G.O. No.:* 55, 19 July 1901. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Gill set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

GRAVES, THOMAS J.

Rank and organization: Private, Company C, 17th U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Millville, Ind. *Birth:* Milton, Ind. *Date of issue:* 22 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

MARDAWAY, BENJAMIN F.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, 17th U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* ——. *Birth:* Benleyville, Ky. *Date of issue:* 21 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

HART, WILLIAM

Rank and organization: Machinist First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 9 June 1866, Massachusetts. *Accredited to:* Massachusetts. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Hart set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

HEARD, JOHN W.

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, 3d U.S. Cavalry. *Place and date:* At Mouth of Manimani River, west of Bahia Honda, Cuba, 23 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Mississippi. *Birth:* Mississippi. *Date of issue:* 21 June 1899. *Citation:* After 2 men had been shot down by Spaniards while transmitting orders to the engine-room on the *Wanderer*, the ship having become disabled, this officer took the position held by them and personally transmitted the orders, remaining at his post until the ship was out of danger.

HENDRICKSON, HENRY

Rank and organization: Seaman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 12 March 1862, Germany. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Hendrickson displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

HILL, FRANK

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 13 August 1864, Hartford, Conn. *Accredited to:* Connecticut. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Hill displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

HOBAN, THOMAS

Rank and organization: Coxswain, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 11 September 1872, New York, N.Y. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Hoban displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

HOBSON, RICHMOND PEARSON

Rank and organization: Lieutenant, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 17 August 1870, Greensboro, Ala. *Accredited to:* New York. (Medal presented by President, 29 April 1933.) *Citation:* In connection with the sinking of the U.S.S. *Merrimac* at the entrance to the fortified harbor of Santiago de Cuba, 3 June 1898. Despite persistent fire from the enemy fleet and fortifications on shore, Lt. Hobson distinguished himself by extraordinary courage and carried out this operation at the risk of his own personal safety.

HULL, JAMES, L.

Rank and organization: Fireman First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 27 November 1873, Patoka, Ill. *Accredited to:* Illinois. *G.O. No.:* 502, 14 December 1898. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Concord* off Cavite, Manila Bay, Philippine Islands, 21 May 1898. Following the blowing out of a lower manhole plate joint on boiler B of that vessel, Hull assisted in hauling the fires in the hot, vapor-filled atmosphere, which necessitated the playing of water into the fireroom from a hose.

ITRICH, FRANZ ANTON

Rank and organization: Chief Carpenter's Mate, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 26 November 1853, Gross Katz, Germany. *Accredited to:* California. *G.O. No.:* 13, 5 December 1900. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Petrel*, Manila, Philippine Islands, 1 May 1898. Serving in the presence of the enemy, Itrich displayed heroism during the action.

JARDINE, ALEXANDER

Rank and organization: Fireman First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 19 March 1873, Inverness, Scotland. *Accredited to:* Ohio. *G.O. No.:* 503, 13 December 1898. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Potomac* during the passage of that vessel from Cat Island to Nassau, 14 November 1898. Volunteering to enter the fireroom which was filled with steam, Jardine, after repeated attempts, succeeded in reaching the auxiliary valve and opening it, thereby relieving the vessel from further danger.

JOHANSON, JOHN P.

Rank and organization: Seaman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 22 January 1865, Sweden. *Accredited to:* Maryland. *G.O. No.:* 529, 21 November 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Johanson set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

JOHANSSON, JOHAN J.

Rank and organization: Ordinary Seaman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 12 May 1870, Sweden. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the

heavy fire of the enemy, Johansson set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

JOHNSON, HANS

Rank and organization: Chief Machinist, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 3 January 1865, Sandnes, Norway. *Accredited to:* Pennsylvania. *G.O. No.:* 497, 3 September 1898. *Citation:* On board the torpedo boat *Winslow* during the action at Cardenas, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Showing great presence of mind, Johnson turned off the steam from the engine which had been wrecked by a shell bursting in the cylinder.

JOHNSON, PETER

Rank and organization: Fireman First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 29 December 1857, Sumerland, England. *Accredited to:* Pennsylvania. *G.O. No.:* 167, 27 August 1904. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Vixen* on the night of 28 May 1898. Following the explosion of the lower front manhole gasket of boiler A of the vessel, Johnson displayed great coolness and self-possession in entering the fire room.

KEARNEY, MICHAEL

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 4 October 1874, Newmarket, Ireland. *Accredited to:* Massachusetts. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Kearney set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

KEEFER, PHILIP B.

Rank and organization: Coppersmith, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 4 September 1875, Washington, D.C. *Accredited to:* District of Columbia. *G.O. No.:* 501, 14 December 1898. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Iowa* off Santiago de Cuba, 20 July 1898. Following the blow-out of a manhole gasket of that vessel which caused the fire room to be filled with live steam and the floor plates to be covered with boiling water, Keefer showed courageous and zealous conduct in hauling fires from 2 furnaces of boiler B.

KELLER, WILLIAM

Rank and organization: Private, Company F, 10th U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At Santiago de Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Buffalo, N.Y. *Birth:* Buffalo, N.Y. *Date of issue:* 22 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire of the enemy.

KELLY, FRANCIS

Rank and organization: Watertender, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 28 March 1879, Boston, Mass. *Accredited to:* Massachusetts. *G.O. No.:* 529, 2 November 1899. *Citation:* In connection with the sinking of the U.S.S. *Merrimac* at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, 2 June 1898. Despite heavy fire from the Spanish batteries, Kelly displayed extraordinary heroism throughout this operation.

KELLY, THOMAS

Rank and organization: Private, Company H, 21st U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At Santiago de Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* New York, N.Y. *Birth:* Ireland. *Date of issue:* 22 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and while under heavy fire from the enemy.

KRAMER, FRANZ

Rank and organization: Seaman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 20 January 1865, Germany. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Kramer set an example of extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

KRAUSE, ERNEST

Rank and organization: Coxswain, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 3 July 1866, Germany. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Krause displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

KUCHNEISTER, HERMANN WILLIAM

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* Hamburg, Germany. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Kuchmeister displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

LEE, FITZ

Rank and organization: Private, Troop M, 10th U.S. Cavalry. *Place and date:* At Tayabacoa, Cuba, 30 June 1898. *Entered service at:* Dinwiddie County, Va. *Birth:* Dinwiddie County, Va. *Date of issue:* 23 June 1899. *Citation:* Voluntarily went ashore in the face of the enemy and aided in the rescue of his wounded comrades; this after several previous attempts had been frustrated.

LEVERY, WILLIAM

Rank and organization: Apprentice First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 3 June 1879, Pennsylvania. *Accredited to:* Pennsylvania. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Levery displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

MACNEAL, HARRY LEWIS

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 22 March 1875, Philadelphia, Pa. *Accredited to:* Pennsylvania. *G.O. No.:* 526, 9 August 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Brooklyn* during action at

the Battle of Santiago de Cuba, 3 July 1898. Braving the fire of the enemy, MacNeal displayed gallantry throughout this action.

MAGER, GEORGE FREDERICK

Rank and organization: Apprentice First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 23 February 1875, Phillipsburg, N.J. *Accredited to:* New Jersey. *G.O. No.:* 529, 2 November 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Mager displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

MAHONEY, GEORGE

Rank and organization: Fireman First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 15 January 1865, Worcester, Mass. *Accredited to:* Pennsylvania. *G.O. No.:* 167, 27 August 1904. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Vixen* on the night of 28 May 1898. Following the explosion of the lower front manhole gasket of boiler A of that vessel, Mahoney displayed great coolness and self-possession in entering the fireroom.

MAXWELL, JOHN

Rank and organization: Fireman Second Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 21 June 1841, Ireland. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Maxwell displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

MEREDITH, JAMES

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Marine Corps. (Name changed to Patrick F. Ford, Jr.) *Born:* 11 April 1872, Omaha, Nebr. *Accredited to:* Virginia. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Meredith displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

MEYER, WILLIAM

Rank and organization: Carpenter's Mate Third Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 22 June 1863, Germany. *Accredited to:* Illinois. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Meyer displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness through this action.

MILLER, HARRY HERBERT

Rank and organization: Seaman, U.S. Navy. *Place and date:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville*, Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. *Entered service at:* Massachusetts. *Born:* 4 May 1879, Noel Shore, Hants County, Nova Scotia. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville*, during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy,

Miller displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

MILLER, WILLARD

Rank and organization: Seaman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 5 June 1877, Noel Shore, Hants County, Nova Scotia. *Accredited to:* Massachusetts. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Miller displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

MILLS, ALBERT L.

Rank and organization: Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, U.S. Volunteers. *Place and date:* Near Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* New York, N.Y. *Birth:* New York, N.Y. *Date of issue:* 9 July 1902. *Citation:* Distinguished gallantry in encouraging those near him by his bravery and coolness after being shot through the head and entirely without sight.

MONTAGUE, DANIEL

Rank and organization: Chief Master-at-Arms, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 22 October 1867, Wicklow, Ireland. *G.O. No.:* 529, 2 November 1899. *Citation:* In connection with the sinking of the U.S.S. *Merrimac* at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, 2 June 1898. Despite heavy fire from the Spanish batteries, Montague displayed extraordinary heroism throughout this operation.

MORIN, WILLIAM H.

Rank and organization: Boatswain's Mate Second Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 23 May 1869, England. *G.O. No.:* 500, 14 December 1898. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* at the approaches to Caimanera, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, 26 and 27 July 1898. Displaying heroism, Morin took part in the perilous work of sweeping for and disabling 27 contact mines during this period.

MULLER, FREDERICK

Rank and organization: Mate, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 29 March 1861, Copenhagen, Denmark. *Accredited to:* Massachusetts. *G.O. No.:* 45, 30 April 1901. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Wompatuck*, Manzanillo, Cuba, 30 June 1898. Serving under the fire of the enemy, Muller displayed heroism and gallantry during this period.

MURPHY, JOHN EDWARD

Rank and organization: Coxswain, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 1869, Ireland. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 529, 2 November 1899. *Citation:* In connection with the sinking of the U.S.S. *Merrimac* at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, 2 June 1898. Despite heavy fire from the Spanish shore batteries, Murphy displayed extraordinary heroism throughout this operation.

NASH, JAMES J.

Rank and organization: Private, Company F, 10th U.S. Infantry.
Place and date: At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Louisville, Ky. *Birth:* Louisville, Ky. *Date of issue:* 22 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

* NEE, GEORGE H.

Rank and organization: Private, Company H, 21st U.S. Infantry.
Place and date: At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Boston, Mass. *Birth:* Boston, Mass. *Date of issue:* 22 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

NELSON, LAURITZ

Rank and organization: Sailmaker's Mate, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 26 March 1860, Norway. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Nelson displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

OAKLEY, WILLIAM

Rank and organization: Gunner's Mate Second Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 8 August 1860, Colchester, England. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Oakley displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this period.

OLSEN, ANTON

Rank and organization: Ordinary Seaman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 26 April 1867, Norway. *Accredited to:* Massachusetts. *G.O. No.:* 529, 2 November 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Olsen displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this period.

PARKER, POMEROY

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 17 March 1874, Gates County, N.C. *Accredited to:* North Carolina. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Parker displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

PENN, ROBERT

Rank and organization: Fireman First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 10 October 1872, City Point, Va. *Accredited to:* Virginia. *G.O. No.:* 501, 14 December 1898. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Iowa* off Santiago de Cuba, 20 July 1898. Performing his duty at the risk of serious scalding at the time of the blowing out of the manhole gasket on board the ves-

sel, Penn hauled the fire while standing on a board thrown across a coal bucket 1 foot above the boiling water which was still blowing from the boiler.

* PFISTERER, HERMAN

Rank and organization: Musician, Company H, 21st U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* New York, N.Y. *Birth:* Brooklyn, N.Y. *Date of issue:* 22 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE F.

Rank and organization: Machinist First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 9 March 1864, Boston, Mass. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 529, 2 November 1899. *Citation:* In connection with the sinking of the U.S.S. *Merrimac* at the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, 2 June 1898. Despite heavy fire from the Spanish shore batteries, Phillips displayed extraordinary heroism throughout this operation.

* POLOND, ALFRED

Rank and organization: Private, Company F, 10th U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Lapeer, Mich. *Birth:* Lapeer, Mich. *Date of issue:* 22 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and while under heavy fire of the enemy.

QUICK, JOHN HENRY

Rank and organization: Sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 20 June 1870, Charleston, W. Va. *Accredited to:* Pennsylvania. *G.O. No.:* 504, 13 December 1898. *Other Navy award:* Navy Cross. *Citation:* In action during the battle of Cuzco, Cuba, 14 June 1898. Distinguishing himself during this action, Quick signaled the U.S.S. *Dolphin* on 3 different occasions while exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy.

* QUINN, ALEXANDER M.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, Company A, 13th U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At Santiago, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Philadelphia, Pa. *Birth:* Passaic, N.J. *Date of issue:* 22 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

* RESSLER, NORMAN W.

Rank and organization: Corporal, Company D, 17th U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Dalmatia, Pa. *Birth:* Dalmatia, Pa. *Date of issue:* 21 August 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire of the enemy.

RILEY, JOHN PHILLIP

Rank and organization: Landsman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 22 January 1877, Allentown, Pa. *Accredited to:* Massachusetts. *G.O. No.:* 521, July

1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Riley displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

* ROBERTS, CHARLES D.

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, 17th U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. *Birth:* Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. *Date of issue:* 21 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines under heavy fire of the enemy.

RUSSELL, HENRY P.

Rank and organization: Landsman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 10 June 1878, Quebec, Canada. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Russell displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

SCOTT, JOSEPH FRANCIS

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 4 June 1864, Boston, Mass. *Accredited to:* Massachusetts. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Scott displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

* SHEPHERD, WARREN J.

Rank and organization: Corporal, Company D, 17th U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Westover, Pa. *Birth:* Cherry Tree, Pa. *Date of issue:* 21 August 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines under heavy fire from the enemy.

SPICER, WILLIAM

Rank and organization: Gunner's Mate First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 28 May 1864, England. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 500, 14 December 1898. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* at the approaches to Caimanera, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, 26 and 27 July 1898. Displaying heroism, Spicer took part in the perilous work of sweeping for and disabling 27 contact mines during this period.

SULLIVAN, EDWARD

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 16 May 1870, Cork, Ireland. *Accredited to:* Massachusetts. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Sullivan displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

SUNDQUIST, AXEL

Rank and organization: Chief Carpenter's Mate, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 26 May 1867, Furland, Russia. *Accredited to:* Pennsylvania. *G.O. No.:* 500, 19 December 1898. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* at the approaches to Caimanera, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, 26 and 27 July 1898. Displaying heroism, Sundquist took part in the perilous work of sweeping for and disabling 27 contact mines during this period.

SUNDQUIST, GUSTAV A.

Rank and organization: Ordinary Seaman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 4 June 1879, Sweden. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 529, 2 November 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Sundquist displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

* THOMPSON, WILLIAM H.

Rank and organization: Private, Troop G, 10th U.S. Cavalry. *Place and date:* At Taynabacoa, Cuba, 30 June 1898. *Entered service at:* Paterson, N.J. *Birth:* Paterson, N.J. *Date of issue:* 23 June 1899. *Citation:* Voluntarily went ashore in the face of the enemy and aided in the rescue of his wounded comrades; this after several previous attempts at rescue had been frustrated.

TRIPLETT, SAMUEL

Rank and organization: Ordinary Seaman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 18 December 1869, Chenokee, Kans. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 500, 14 December 1898. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* at the approaches to Caimanera, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, 26 and 27 July 1898. Displaying heroism, Triplett took part in the perilous work of sweeping for and disabling 27 contact mines during this period.

VADAS, ALBERT

Rank and organization: Seaman, U.S. Navy. (Named changed to Vadas, Albert.) *Born:* 26 March 1876, Austria-Hungary. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Vadas displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this period.

VAN ETEN, HUDSON

Rank and organization: Seaman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 17 May 1874, Port Jervis, N.J. *Accredited to:* New Jersey. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Van Eten displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this period.

VOLZ, ROBERT

Rank and organization: Seaman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 31 January 1875, San Francisco, Calif. *Accredited to:* Virginia. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July

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AMERICA'S MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Nashville* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Volz displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this period.

WANTON, GEORGE H. (First black man to receive Medal of Honor)

Rank and organization: Private, Troop M, 10th U.S. Cavalry. *Place and date:* At Tayabacoa, Cuba, 30 June 1898. *Entered service at:* Paterson, N.J. *Birth:* Paterson, N.J. *Date of issue:* 23 June 1899. *Citation:* Voluntarily went ashore in the face of the enemy and aided in the rescue of his wounded comrades; this after several previous attempts at rescue had been frustrated.

WELBORN, IRA C.

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, 9th U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At Santiago, Cuba, 2 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Mico, Miss. *Birth:* Mico, Miss. *Date of issue:* 21 June 1899. *Citation:* Voluntarily left shelter and went, under fire, to the aid of a private of his company who was wounded.

WENDE, BRUNO

Rank and organization: Private, Company C, 17th U.S. Infantry. *Place and date:* At El Caney, Cuba, 1 July 1898. *Entered service at:* Canton, Ohio. *Birth:* Germany. *Date of issue:* 22 June 1899. *Citation:* Gallantly assisted in the rescue of the wounded from in front of the lines and under heavy fire from the enemy.

WEST, WALTER SCOTT

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Marine Corps. *Born:* 13 March 1872, Bradford, N.H. *Accredited to:* New Hampshire. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, West displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

WILKE, JULIUS A. R.

Rank and organization: Boatswain's Mate First Class, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 14 November 1860, Germany. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Wilke displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

WILLIAMS, FRANK

Rank and organization: Seaman, U.S. Navy. *Born:* 19 October 1872, Germany. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* 521, 7 July 1899. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Williams displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this period.

INTER

AHERN, WILLIAM

Rank and organization: Water. *Accredited to:* New York. *G.O. No.:* On board the U.S.S. *Puritan* at crown sheets of boiler E of the cloths to protect his face and crawled over the tops of the boiler disconnecting boiler E and removed boilers.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM

Rank and organization: Coxswain. *Accredited to:* New York. *Citation:* June 1878. Acting courageously. H. Moffatt, first class boy.

ATKINS, DANIEL

Rank and organization: Ship. *Born:* 1867, Brunswick, Va. *Accredited to:* 1898. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead* during the operation of cutting the cable leading from Cienfuegos, Cuba, 11 May 1898. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Atkins displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

AUER, JOHN F.

Rank and organization: Ordnance. *Born:* 1866, New York. *Accredited to:* the U.S.S. *Lancaster*, Marseille. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Lancaster*, Marseille, overboard, Auer rescued from the sea from a stone pier at

BARRETT, EDWARD

Rank and organization: Seaman. *Born:* 1855, Philadelphia, Pa. *Accredited to:* October 1884. *Citation:* On board the U.S.S. *Marblehead*, Peru, 14 September 1881. Facing the heavy fire of the enemy, Barrett courageously displayed extraordinary bravery and coolness throughout this action.

BELPITT, W. H.

Rank and organization: Captain. *Born:* 1859, Sydney, Australia. (Left)

104TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3966

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.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 2, 1996

Mr. McHALE (for himself, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. BLUTE, Mr. KING, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BAESLER, Mr. BAKER of California, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BOBSKI, Mr. BREWSTER, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BUYER, Mr. CARDEN, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. COYNE, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DELAUNO, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. EHEPICH, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. FATTAE, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. FROST, Mr. PETE GEREN of Texas, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. HORN, Mr. HUNTER, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JONES, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KLINE, Mr. KLUG, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. LONGLEY, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. McINNIS, Mr. McKEON, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MORAN, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. MERRAN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PARKER, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. PICRETT, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. QUINN, Mr. REED, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. ROSE, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. STUMP, Mr. TALENT, Mr. TANNER, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. TEJEDA, Mr. TORKILDSSEN, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WICKER, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WISE, and Mr. ZEDLER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on National Security

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.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the President is authorized and requested to award
4 the congressional Medal of Honor posthumously to Theo-
5 dore Roosevelt, of the State of New York, for his actions
6 in the attack of San Juan Heights, Cuba, during the
7 Spanish-American War on July 1, 1898. Such an award
8 may be made without regard to the provisions of section
9 3744 of title 10, United States Code, and may be made
10 in accordance with award criteria applicable at the time
11 of the actions referred to in the first sentence.

○

Honorable Floyd D. Spence
Chairman, Committee on National Security
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Defense on H.R.3966, 104th Congress, a bill titled "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."

The Department of the Army has been assigned responsibility for expressing the view of the Department of Defense on this bill.

H.R.3966 would permit the President to posthumously award the Medal of Honor to Theodore Roosevelt without regard to the provisions of the time constraints in section 3744, title 10, United States Code. Section 3744 requires that the Department of the Army records show a person is entitled to the award and that the medal be awarded within three years of the act of valor.

The Department of the Army on behalf of the Department of Defense is opposed to H.R.3966.

Section 526 of the Fiscal Year 1996 National Defense Authorization Action (FY96 NDAA), signed into law February 10, 1996, sets forth procedures for consideration of proposals for decorations not previously submitted in a timely fashion. This law stipulates that, upon request of a Member of Congress, the Secretary concerned shall review a proposal for the award or presentation of a decoration (or the upgrading of a decoration) either for an individual or a unit, that is not otherwise authorized to be presented or awarded due to limitations established by law or policy for timely submission of a recommendation for such award or presentation. Based upon such review, the Secretary shall make a determination as to the merits of approving the award or presentation of the decoration and the other determinations necessary to comply with the statute.

Upon making a determination as to the merits of approving the award or presentation of the decoration, the Secretary concerned shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on National Security of the House of Representatives and to the requesting member of Congress notice in writing as to the decision of the Secretary and a statement of

the reasons for the decision. According to the NDAA, it would be at this time that the Service would request personal relief for cases which then require legislation.

A request to consider award of the Medal of Honor to Theodore Roosevelt has not been referred by a Member of Congress to the Department of the Army for merit review under the provisions set forth in this new law. Therefore, the proposed bill awarding the Medal of Honor to Theodore Roosevelt is premature. Upon referral of this request to the Department of the Army, a merit review process will be conducted and a determination will be made as to the merits of approving the award, or any other determination necessary to comply with the provisions of the statute.

The enactment of the bill will cause no apparent increase in the budgetary requirements of the Department of Defense.

This report has been coordinated within the Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that from the standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the Committee.

Sincerely,

R. & P. 502,474.

Case of

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

Late Lieutenant Colonel 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry.

-to Co-

APPLICATION FOR A MEDAL OF HONOR.

In a letter dated July 6, 1898, forwarded through the regular military channels, Colonel Leonard Wood, 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry, commanding the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, recommends the award of a medal of honor to this officer for distinguished gallantry in action at Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898. A copy of Colonel Wood's letter, including indorsements thereon is as follows:

"Hdqs. 2nd Cavalry Brigade,
"Trenches in front of Santiago de Cuba, Cuba,
"July 6, 1898.

"To the
"Adjutant General,
"U. S. Army,
"Washington, D. C.
"(Through Military Channels).

"Sir:
"I have the honor to recommend Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, 1st U. S. Vol. Cavalry, for a medal of honor, for distinguished gallantry in leading a charge on one of the entrenched hills to the east of the Spanish position, in the suburbs of Santiago de Cuba, July 1st, 1898.

"Very respectfully,
"Leonard Wood,
"Colonel 1st U. S. Vol. Cavalry,
"Commanding 2nd Cav. Brigade."

(1st indorsement.)

"Headquarters Cavalry Division,
"Before Santiago de Cuba, July 9, 1898.

"Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General, 5th Army Corps, for recommendation.

"Jos. Wheeler,
"Major General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding."

(2nd indorsement.)

"Headquarters 5th Army Corps,
"Camp near Santiago, Cuba, July 9, 1898.

"Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, approved.

"Wm. R. Shafter,
"Major General, U.S. Vols., Commanding."

established criteria for some decorations authorizes awards to personnel in other categories. The following additional instructions apply:

a. *Reserve Components.* The Secretary of the Army may award specific decorations to members of the Reserve Components of the Army not in active Federal service. This would be to recognize exceptionally meritorious service or singular acts of heroism or achievement directly related to performance of duty as a member of such Reserve Components. The Secretary may also at his or her discretion award an appropriate decoration during occasional periods of active military service. To qualify, these acts, achievements, or services must not be related directly to membership in the Reserve Component. They must clearly be of significant benefit to the mission accomplishment of the Army.

b. *U.S. civilians.* Specific decorations may be awarded to U.S. citizen civilian personnel who are determined to be "serving with" the U.S. Army in a combat zone. The Purple Heart, subject to the criteria in paragraph 2-8, can be awarded by the Secretary of the Army to civilians wounded or killed in international terrorists incidents.

c. *Foreign military personnel.* Specific decorations may be awarded to foreign personnel for acts or services deemed to be beneficial to the U.S. Government. (See AR 672-7(C).)

d. *Deceased personnel.* Awards of medals may be made following the death of the person being honored.

3-4. Peacetime award approval authority

a. Awards for peacetime service are made by the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Army. When peacetime criteria apply, authority to award decorations is automatically delegated as shown in table 3-2 at the end of this chapter.

b. Approval authorities must be in command or serving as head of a principal HQDA agency. This authority may not be delegated to subordinate officials (that is, executive officer, chief of staff, deputy commander, and so forth). In instances where the incumbent commander is not available to act on recommendations (hospitalization, extended temporary duty or leave) the acting commander, regardless of grade, may take final action provided an formal official assumption of command has taken place. In such cases the acting commander will sign documents using the title "Acting Commander."

c. The delegation of military award approval authority to certain senior civilian leaders is governed by memorandum from the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army.

d. Commanders having authority to approve an award may delegate disapproval authority to their immediate subordinate commanders, provided those subordinate commanders have authority to approve the next lower award. This delegation must be in writing and should be accomplished with each change of command. Commanders reporting directly to HQ, PERSCOM and officials reporting directly to a principal HQDA agency are delegated disapproval authority for current recommendations for award of the Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldier's Medal, and Air Medal. Such commanders and HQDA officials may also disapprove service and other achievement award recommendations, provided they have authority to approve the next lower award. This disapproval authority includes awards for non-Army personnel.

e. The authority to disapprove a recommendation to award a general officer the Distinguished Service Medal rests solely with the Chief of Staff, Army and the Vice Chief of Staff, Army. This does not preclude a commander or head of principal Army agency from recommending disapproval of the Distinguished Service Medal for a general officer.

f. Award approval authority applies equally to Army element commanders in joint, unified and combined commands in accordance with the grade of the Army element commander and applies only within the headquarters concerned for approval of Army awards to Army personnel assigned to that headquarters. If an individual is recommended for an award higher than the Army element commander may approve, the recommendation will be processed through joint command channels to the Commander, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PDA, 200 Stovall Street, Alexandria, VA

22332-0471, or to an intermediate joint headquarters in which the senior U.S. commander is a U.S. Army general officer with the requisite approval authority, for final action. In those cases where the Army element commander is not the senior United States commander in the headquarters, concurrence of that senior commander, regardless of branch of Armed Forces, will be obtained prior to approval of the award. Army awards approval authority does not apply within the Office of Secretary of Defense (OSD) or the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (OJCS) but does include Defense OJCS Activities. Where an Army element commander has not been formally designated, the senior Army general officer within the headquarters will exercise awards approval authority commensurate with his or her grade.

g. Major Army commanders and CONUS armies, with awards approval authority, are authorized to award applicable decorations to unit and nonunit Reserve Component personnel under their command in accordance with the authorized grade of the commanders concerned. For attached Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) or nonunit Reserve personnel attached to U.S. Army Reserve or active Army units for active duty for training (ADT), active duty for special work (ADSW), inactive duty training (IDT), or in Active Guard Reserve (AGR) status, whose records are maintained by ARPERCEN, the unit of attachment will obtain concurrence from Commander, ARPERCEN, ATTN: DARP-MSR-1, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200, and any previous awards, proper oak leaf cluster, period of award, derogatory information, flagging action and or other applicable information from personnel files. A copy of the permanent order granting the award will be provided the Commander, ARPERCEN, ATTN: DARP-RSR, for inclusion in the individual's OMPF.

h. State adjutants general and commanders of Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve commands may award applicable decorations to personnel under their command, including active component and full time AGR personnel performing full time duty under their command.

3-5. Wartime conditions award approval authority

a. The Medal of Honor is awarded only by the President. Other decorations are awarded by the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Army. When wartime conditions erupt, authority to further delegate decorations approval authority will be requested from the Secretary of the Army. Initial delegation will be requested consistent with the award approval authority outlined in table 3-3, at the end of this chapter. Initial delegation authority is not absolute, but is provided for contingency planning purposes only. Delegation of awards approval authority will be reviewed at 30 day intervals after combat commences to determine if further delegation would be expedient and justified.

b. Chapter 12 contains additional mobilization instructions.

Section II

Authority and Criteria—U.S. Army Individual Decorations

3-6. Medal of Honor

a. The Medal of Honor, section 3741, title 10, United States Code (10 USC 3741), was established by Joint Resolution of Congress, 12 July 1862 (amended by acts 9 July 1918 and 25 July 1963).

b. 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; or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party. 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. Incontestable proof of the performance of the service will be exacted and each recommendation for the award

of this decoration will be considered on the standard of extraordinary merit.

3-7. Distinguished Service Cross

a. The Distinguished Service Cross, section 3742, title 10, United States Code (10 USC 3742), was established by Act of Congress 9 July 1918 (amended by act of 25 July 1963).

b. The Distinguished Service Cross is awarded to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguished himself or herself by extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of a Medal of Honor; while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States; while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing or foreign force; or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing Armed Force in which the United States is not a belligerent party. The act or acts of heroism must have been so notable and have involved risk of life so extraordinary as to set the individual apart from his or her comrades.

3-8. Distinguished Service Medal

a. The Distinguished Service Medal, section 3743, title 10, United States Code (10 USC 3743), was established by Act of Congress 9 July 1918.

b. The Distinguished Service Medal is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Army, has distinguished himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility. The performance must be such as to merit recognition for service which is clearly exceptional. Exceptional performance of normal duty will not alone justify an award of this decoration.

c. For service not related to actual war, the term "duty of great responsibility" applies to a narrower range of positions than in time of war and requires evidence of conspicuously significant achievement. However, justification of the award may accrue by virtue of exceptionally meritorious service in a succession of high positions of great importance.

d. Awards may be made to persons other than members of the Armed Forces of the United States for wartime services only, and then only under exceptional circumstances with the express approval of the President in each case.

3-9. Silver Star

a. The Silver Star, section 3746, title 10, United States Code (10 USC 3746), was established by Act of Congress 9 July 1918 (amended by act of 25 July 1963).

b. The Silver Star is awarded to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Army, is cited for gallantry in action against an enemy of the United States while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force, or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party. The required gallantry, while of a lesser degree than that required for the Distinguished Service Cross, must nevertheless have been performed with marked distinction.

c. It is awarded upon letter application to Commander, PERSCOM, ATTN: TAPC-PDA, Alexandria, VA 22332-0471, to those individuals who, while serving in any capacity with the U.S. Army, received a citation for gallantry in action in World War I published in orders issued by a headquarters commanded by a general officer.

3-10. Legion of Merit

a. The Legion of Merit, section 1121, title 10, United States Code (10 USC 1121), was established by Act of Congress 20 July 1942.

b. The Legion of Merit is awarded to any member of the Armed Forces of the United States or a friendly foreign nation who has distinguished himself or herself by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services and achievements.

c. Criteria for members of the Armed Forces of the United States are as follows:

(1) The performance must have been such as to merit recognition of key individuals for service rendered in a clearly exceptional manner. Performance of duties normal to the grade, branch, specialty, or assignment, and experience of an individual is not an adequate basis for this award.

(2) For service not related to actual war, the term "key individuals" applies to a narrower range of positions than in time of war and requires evidence of significant achievement. In peacetime, service should be in the nature of a special requirement or of an extremely difficult duty performed in an unprecedented and clearly exceptional manner. However, justification of the award may accrue by virtue of exceptionally meritorious service in a succession of important positions.

(3) Award will be made without reference to degree.

d. Criteria for member of Armed Forces of foreign nations is in AR 672-7(C).

3-11. Distinguished Flying Cross

a. The Distinguished Flying Cross, section 3749, title 10, United States Code (10 USC 3749), was established by Act of Congress 2 July 1926.

b. The Distinguished Flying Cross is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States, distinguished himself or herself by heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight. The performance of the act of heroism must be evidenced by voluntary action above and beyond the call of duty. The extraordinary achievement must have resulted in an accomplishment so exceptional and outstanding as to clearly set the individual apart from his or her comrades or from other persons in similar circumstances. Awards will be made only to recognize single acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement and will not be made in recognition of sustained operational activities against an armed enemy.

3-12. Soldier's Medal

a. The Soldier's Medal, section 3750, title 10, United States Code (10 USC 3750) was established by Act of Congress 2 July 1926.

b. The Soldier's Medal is awarded to any person of the Armed Forces of the United States or of a friendly foreign nation who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States, distinguished himself or herself by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy. The same degree of heroism is required as for the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross. The performance must have involved personal hazard or danger and the voluntary risk of life under conditions not involving conflict with an armed enemy. Awards will not be made solely on the basis of having saved a life.

3-13. Bronze Star Medal

a. The Bronze Star Medal was established by Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (superseded by Executive Order 11046, 24 August 1962).

b. The Bronze Star Medal is awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity in or with the Army of the United States after 6 December 1941, distinguished himself or herself by heroic or meritorious achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight, in connection with military operations against an armed enemy; or while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

c. Awards may be made for acts of heroism, performed under circumstances described above, which are of lesser degree than required for the award of the Silver Star.

d. The Bronze Star Medal may be awarded for meritorious achievement or meritorious service according to the following:

(1) Awards may be made to recognize single acts of merit or meritorious service. The lesser degree than that required for the award of the Legion of Merit must nevertheless have been meritorious and accomplished with distinction.

(2) Award may be made by letter application to Commander, ARPERCEN, ATTN: DARP-VSE-A, 9700 Page Boulevard, St.



Benjamin B. Chittell, Jr. Chairman
 William M. Barnes, Jr. Vice-Chairman
 Edwin L. McElphin, Treasurer
 Paulsen L. Fox, Secretary

Republican State Committee

Fifth Avenue Hotel,

New York, Dec. 7th, 1898

My dear General Corbin:-

I have just received your letter. Permit me to thank you for it very heartily; and, my dear General, let me also say I appreciate the uniform courtesy with which you have behaved to me. Do you recollect how you and I and Wagner went all over the whole military situation as early as last January?

I was a good deal surprised and chagrined to hear that Secretary Alger had said I was not entitled to the medal of honor. I have written to General Wood to get him to put more at length why he recommended the Medal of Honor for me. I don't want it if I am not entitled to it, but it is an honor that I very keenly desire if I am entitled to it.

Faithfully yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

Gen. H. C. Corbin,

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

returned to their respective owners, and have vouchers prepared for your approval for the charge for the use of the horses; and in accordance with these instructions I returned the horses through the alcade to their owners, there being no charge.

On your arrival at Yauco I made a verbal report to you, having previously advised you of the return of the expedition through Lieutenant Rothenbach, of your staff, and in accordance with your orders dismissed the command, Lieutenant Phillips and his men returning to the regular battalion, and Lieutenant Gould and his men to General Garretson's brigade.

Very respectfully,

WEEB C. HAYES,

Major First Ohio Cavalry, Commanding Expedition.

[First Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL DIVISION,

Ponce, Porto Rico, August 4, 1898.

Respectfully forwarded to adjutant-general, headquarters of the army in the field.

Major Hayes, by his energy and intelligent conception and execution of my orders is entitled to much credit. He is a zealous and intelligent officer, and one to be depended upon for an emergency. His summers spent on the plains have given him a cavalryman's practical education.

GUY V. HENRY,

Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, Commanding.

TRENCHES OUTSIDE SANTIAGO, July 4, 1898.

Col. LEONARD WOOD,

Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

SIR: On July 1 the regiment, with myself in command, was moved out by your orders directly following the first brigade. Before leaving the camping ground several of our men were wounded by shrapnel. After crossing the river at the ford we were moved along and up its right bank under fire, and were held in reserve at a sunken road. Here we lost a good many men, including Captain O'Neil, killed, and Lieutenant Haskell, wounded. We then received your order to advance and support the regular cavalry in the attack on the intrenchments and blockhouses on the hills to the left. The regiment was deployed on both sides of the road, and moved forward until we came to the rear-most lines of the regulars. We continued to move forward until I ordered a charge, and the men rushed the blockhouse and rifle pits on the hill to the right of our advance. They did the work in fine shape, though suffering severely. The guidons of Troops E and G were first planted on the summit, though the first men up were some A and B troopers, who were with me.

We then opened fire on the intrenchments on a hill to our left which some of the other regiments were assailing and which they carried a few minutes later. Meanwhile we were under a heavy rifle fire from the intrenchments along the hills to our front, from whence they also shelled us with a piece of field artillery until some of our marksmen silenced it. When the men got their wind we charged again and carried the second line of intrenchments with a rush. Swinging to the left, we then drove the Spaniards over the brow of the chain of hills fronting Santiago. By this time the regiments were much mixed, and we were under a very heavy fire, both of shrapnel and from rifles from the batteries, intrenchments, and forts immediately in front of the city. On the extreme front I now found myself in command with fragments of the six cavalry regiments of the two brigades under me. The Spaniards made one or two efforts to retake the line, but were promptly driven back.

Both General Sumner and you sent me word to hold the line at all hazards, and that night we dug a line of intrenchments across our front, using the captured Spaniards' intrenching tools. We had nothing to eat except what we captured from the Spaniards; but their dinners had fortunately been cooked, and we ate them with relish, having been fighting all day. We had no blankets and coats, and lay by the trenches all night. The Spaniards attacked us once in the night, and at dawn they opened a heavy artillery and rifle fire. Very great assistance was rendered us by Lieutenant Parker's Gatling battery at critical moments; he fought his guns at the extreme front of the firing line in a way that repeatedly called forth the cheers of my men. One of the Spanish batteries which was used against us was directly in front of the hospital so that the red cross flag flew over

the battery, saving it from our fire for a considerable period. The Spanish Manner bullets made clean wounds; but they also used a copper-jacketed or brass-jacketed bullet which exploded, making very bad wounds indeed.

Since then we have continued to hold the ground; the food has been short; and until to-day we could not get our blankets, coats, or shelter tents, while the men lay all day under the fire from the Spanish batteries, intrenchments, and guerrillas in trees, and worked all night in the trenches, never even taking off their shoes. But they are in excellent spirits, and ready and anxious to carry out my orders they receive. At the end of the first day the eight troops were commanded, two by captains, three by first lieutenants, two by second lieutenants, and one by the sergeant whom you made acting lieutenant.

We went into the fight about 400 strong; 86 were killed or wounded, and there are about half a dozen missing. The great heat prostrated nearly 40 men, some of them among the best in the regiment. Besides Captain O'Neil and Lieutenant Haskell, Lieutenants Leahy, Devereux, and Carr were wounded. All behaved with great gallantry. As for Captain O'Neil, his loss is one of the severest that could have befallen the regiment. He was a man of cool head, great executive capacity, and literally dauntless courage.

The guerrillas in trees not only fired at our troops, but seemed to devote themselves especially to shooting at the surgeons, the hospital assistants with red cross bandages on their arms, the wounded who were being carried in litters, and the burying parties. Many of these guerrillas were dressed in green uniforms. We sent out a detail of sharpshooters among those in our rear, along the line where they had been shooting the wounded, and killed 13.

To attempt to give a list of the men who showed signal valor would necessitate sending in an almost complete roster of the regiment. Many of the cases which I mention stand merely as examples of the rest, not as exceptions. Captain Jenkins acted as major, and showed such conspicuous gallantry and efficiency that I earnestly hope he may be promoted to major as soon as a vacancy occurs. Captains Lowellen, Muller, and Luna led their troops throughout the charges, handling them admirably. At the end of the battle Lieutenants Kane, Greenwood, and Goodrich were in charge of their troops, immediately under my eye, and I wish particularly to commend their conduct throughout. Lieutenant Franz, who commanded his troop, also did well.

Corporals Walker and Fortesque and Trooper McKinley, of Troop E; Corporal Rhoads, of Troop D; Troopers Allerton, Winter, MacGregor, and Ray Clark, of Troop F; Troopers Bugbee, Jackson, and Waller, of Troop A; Trumpeter Macdonald, of Troop L; Sergeant Hughes, of Troop E, and Trooper Geiven, of Troop G, all continued to fight after being wounded, some very severely. Most of them fought until the end of the day.

Trooper Oliver B. Norton, of B, who, with his brother, was by my side throughout the charging, was killed while fighting with marked gallantry. Sergeant Ferguson, Corporal Lee, and Troopers Bell and Carroll, of Troop K; Sergeant Dame, of Troop E; Troopers Goodwin, Campbell, and Dudley Dean, and Trumpeter Foster, of B, and Troopers Greenwald and Bardas, of A, are all worthy of special mention for coolness and gallantry. They merit promotion when the opportunity comes. But the most conspicuous gallantry was shown by Trooper Rowland. He was wounded in the side in our first fight, but kept in the firing line. He was sent to the hospital next day, but left it and marched out to us, overtaking us, and fought all through this battle with such indifference to danger that I was forced again and again to rate and threaten him for running needless risk.

Great gallantry was also shown by four troopers whom I can not identify, and by Trooper Winslow Clark, of G. It was after we had taken the first hill—I had called out to rush the second, and, having by that time lost my horse, climbed a wire fence and started toward it. After going a couple of hundred yards, under a heavy fire, I found that no one else had come; as I discovered later, it was simply because in the confusion, with men shooting and being shot, they had not noticed me start. I told the five men to wait a moment, as it might be misunderstood if we all ran back, while I ran back and started the regiment; and as soon as I did so the regiment came with a rush. But meanwhile the five men coolly lay down in the open, returning the fire from the trenches. It is to be wondered at that only Clark was seriously wounded, and he called out as we paused again to lay his canteen where he could reach it, but to continue the charge and leave him where he was. All the wounded had to be left until after the fight, for we could spare no men from the firing line.

Very respectfully,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

Lieutenant-Colonel First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

EXHIBIT 17

Rank and organization: Corporal, U.S. Marine Corps, Company D, 1st Battalion, 4th Marines, 3d Marine Division (Rein), FMF. place and date: Cam Lo District, Quang Tri province, Republic of Vietnam, 2 February 1968. Entered service at: Los Angeles, Calif. Born: 9 January 1948, Glendale, Calif. Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving as a fire team leader with Company D. The Cam Lo District Headquarters came under extremely heavy rocket, artillery, mortar, and recoilless rifle fire from a numerically superior enemy force, destroying a portion of the defensive perimeter. Cpl. Maxam, observing the enemy massing for an assault into the compound across the remaining defensive wire, instructed his assistant fire team leader to take charge of the fire team, and unhesitatingly proceeded to the weakened section of the perimeter. Completely exposed to the concentrated enemy fire, he sustained multiple fragmentation wounds from exploding grenades as he ran to an abandoned machinegun position. Reaching the emplacement, he grasped the machinegun and commenced to deliver effective fire on the advancing enemy. As the enemy directed maximum firepower against the determined marine, Cpl. Maxam's position received a direct hit from a rocket propelled grenade, knocking him backwards and inflicting severe fragmentation wounds to his face and right eye. Although momentarily stunned and in intense pain, Cpl. Maxam courageously resumed his firing position and subsequently was struck again by small-arms fire. With resolute determination, he gallantly continued to deliver intense machinegun fire, causing the enemy to retreat through the defensive wire to positions of cover. In a desperate attempt to silence his weapon, the North Vietnamese threw hand grenades and directed recoilless rifle fire against him inflicting 2 additional wounds. Too weak to reload his machinegun, Cpl. Maxam fell to a prone position and valiantly continued to deliver effective fire with his rifle. After 1 1/2 hours, during which he was hit repeatedly by fragments from exploding grenades and concentrated small-arms fire, he succumbed to his wounds, having successfully defended nearly half of the perimeter single-handedly. Cpl. Maxam's aggressive fighting spirit, inspiring valor and selfless devotion to duty reflected great credit upon himself and the Marine Corps and upheld the highest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.

McCLEERY, FINNIS D.

Rank and organization: platoon Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company A, 1st Battalion, 6th U.S. Infantry. place and date: Quang Tin province, Republic of Vietnam, 14 May 1968. Entered service at: San Angelo, Tex. Born: 25 December 1927, Stephenville, Tex. Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. p/Sgt. McCleery, U.S. Army, distinguished himself while serving as platoon leader of the 1st platoon of Company A. A combined force was assigned the mission of assaulting a reinforced company of North Vietnamese Army regulars, well entrenched on Hill 352, 17 miles west of Tam Ky. As p/Sgt. McCleery led his men up the hill and across an open area to close with the enemy, his platoon and other friendly elements were pinned down by tremendously heavy fire coming from the fortified enemy positions. Realizing the severe damage that the enemy could inflict on the combined force in the event that their attack was completely halted, p/Sgt. McCleery rose from his sheltered position and began a 1-man assault on the bunker complex. With extraordinary courage, he moved across 60 meters of open ground as bullets struck all around him and rockets and grenades literally exploded at his feet. As he came within 30 meters of the key enemy bunker, p/Sgt. McCleery began firing furiously from the hip and throwing hand grenades. At this point in his assault, he was painfully wounded by shrapnel, but, with complete disregard for his wound, he continued his advance on the key bunker and killed all of its occupants. Having successfully and single-handedly breached the enemy perimeter, he climbed to the top of the bunker he had just captured and, in full view of the enemy, shouted encouragement to his men to follow his assault. As the friendly forces moved forward, p/Sgt. McCleery began a lateral assault on the enemy bunker line. He continued to expose himself to the intense enemy fire as he moved from bunker to bunker, destroying each in turn. He was wounded a second time by shrapnel as he destroyed and routed the enemy from the hill. p/Sgt. McCleery is personally credited with eliminating several key enemy positions and inspiring the assault that resulted in gaining control of Hill 352. His extraordinary heroism at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty, was in keeping with the highest standards of the military service, and reflects great credit on him, the Americal Division, and the U.S. Army.

* DONALD, PHILL G.

RECONSTRUCTION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

R. & P. 528.474.

September 17, 1898.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt

Oyster Bay, Long Island,
New York.

My dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of recent date relative to an application for the award of a medal of honor to you, I beg to say that such an application, made by Colonel Leonard Wood, 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, and recommended by Generals Wheeler and Shafter, is on file in the Department. Owing to the pressure of current work the Department is unable to give consideration to cases of this class at the present time, but the application made in your behalf will receive careful attention as soon as it is found practicable to take up these cases.

Very respectfully,

Acting Secretary of War

N. & P. 578.474.

September 17, 1890.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

Oyster Bay, Long Island,

New York.

My dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of recent date relative to an application for the award of a medal of honor to you, I beg to say that such an application, made by Colonel Leonard Wood, 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, and recommended by Generals Wheeler and Shafter, is on file in the Department. Owing to the pressure of current work the Department is unable to give consideration to cases of this class at the present time, but the application made in your behalf will receive careful attention as soon as it is found practicable to take up these cases.

Very respectfully,

A. C. R. Secretary of War.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. letter	Address (Partial) (1 page)	06/28/1996	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Speechwriting (Thomas Rosshirt)
OA/Box Number: 4021

FOLDER TITLE:

Roosevelt Medal of Honor [binder] [5]

2008-0703-F

jm190

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

June 28, 1996

Senator Mike Dewine
234 N. Summit Street
Toledo, Ohio 43624

Dear Senator Dewine,

July 1, 1998 will be the one hundredth anniversary of fellow republican Theodore Roosevelt's famous charge up first Kettle Hill then San Juan Hill. On that date in 1898, Roosevelt, on horseback, led his force of Rough Riders (on foot) over open ground, uphill, against the entrenched Spanish. Correspondent Richard Davis for the *Herald* wrote "No one who saw Roosevelt take that ride expected he would finish it alive." The Rough Riders lost eighty-nine men, a larger proportion than any other unit involved in the battle. "I would rather have led that charge . . . than served three terms in the U.S. Senate." For his gallantry, he was recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor, our nations highest military honor, by his brigade, division, and corps commanders.

"Colonel Roosevelt . . . led a very desperate and extremely gallant charge on San Juan Hill, thereby setting a splendid example to the troops and encouraging them to pass over the open country intervening between their position and the trenches of the enemy. In leading this charge, he started off first, as he supposed, with quite a following of men, but soon discovered that he was alone. He then returned and gathered up a few men and led them to the charge . . . An extremely gallant one, and the example set a most inspiring one to the troops in that part of the line [and] had a very encouraging effect and had great weight in bringing up the troops behind him."

Major General Leonard Wood

On about July 30 of that same year, the commanding general of the American forces in Cuba called a meeting of his officers. The Spanish had surrendered, and the American army was suffering horribly from both yellow fever and malaria. All agreed at the meeting that the health situation was critical and that the War Departments apparent refusal to move the Army was reprehensible. Something had to be done and done quickly. They decided that someone should write a formal letter to the War Department, with the realization that the letter was sure to anger both President McKinley and Secretary Alger and ruin the career of the author.

Roosevelt wrote a "round robin" and followed it up with a longer letter signed only by himself.

"This army must be moved at once, or perish. As the army can be safely moved now, the persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives"

The letters succeeded on both counts. The army was moved back to the States and Roosevelt was denied the Medal of Honor. Both McKinley and Alger were outraged at the audacity of Roosevelt. It is generally agreed now that this was the reason he was not awarded the Medal of Honor. It was according to his wife "one of the bitterest disappointments of his life."

I will now get to the point of my letter. I believe that Roosevelt deserved the Medal and did not get it because of political reasons. I feel that you have it within your power to reopen the case and have the medal awarded post humorously. This would not only right a great wrong, but would be a victory for not only republicans but all Americans. I urge you to use your influence to get this done.

Sincerely yours,

Captain Jeffrey S. Hennessy



Theodore Roosevelt Association

Box 719, Oyster Bay, New York 11771

Phone: 516-921-6319

FAX: 516-921-6481

October 7, 1996

Dear Captain Hennessy,

Thank you for sending us a copy of your fine letter to Senator Dewine. It would be appropriate to the centennial of the Spanish-American War to rectify the injustice of 1898, wouldn't it!

Best wishes from Oyster Bay.

John A. Stabile
Executive Director

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002. letter	Address (Partial) (1 page)	04/20/1997	P6/b(6)
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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P6(b)(6)

[002]

April 20, 1997

Senator Mike Dewine
234 N. Summit Street
Toledo, Ohio 43624

Dear Senator Dewine,

I wrote you in June of last year and again in October, but have not received a reply. This will be my third and last letter. If you are not interested, I would at least expect the courtesy of a reply from your office. If I do not hear from you soon, I will try someone else.

Sincerely yours,

Captain Jeffrey S. Hennessy

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. letter	Address (Partial) (1 page)	06/05/1997	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Speechwriting (Thomas Rosshirt)
OA/Box Number: 4021

FOLDER TITLE:

Roosevelt Medal of Honor [binder] [5]

2008-0703-F

jm190

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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1000
EST
P6(b)(6) [003]
June 5, 1997

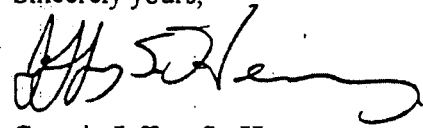
President William Jefferson Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20012

Dear President Clinton,

I recently read that you admired Theodore Roosevelt. As you probably know, Roosevelt was nominated for the Congressional Medal of Honor for his actions in the Spanish American War. For political reasons (see attached) he was denied this justly deserved award. I would like to rectify this disgrace if possible.

I have written Senator Mike Dewine three times concerning this issue and have not had the courtesy of a reply. Perhaps you could help.

Sincerely yours,



Captain Jeffrey S. Hennessy

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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National Security Council
Speechwriting (Thomas Rosshirt)
OA/Box Number: 4021

FOLDER TITLE:

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2008-0703-F
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DOD

APR 10 1997

MAY 7 1997

Philip E. Schoenberg, Chair
TR Medal Committee

[REDACTED]
P6(b)(6)

[204]

March 19, 1997

Mr. Bill Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC

134

Dear Honorable Mr. Clinton:

You have stated that you admire Theodore Roosevelt. I hope you can help to correct an injustice done to your distinguished predecessor of the oval office. Following the reading of a book by H. Paul Jeffers on Theodore Roosevelt's heroic actions during the Spanish-American War, I wanted get him the medal of honor. Two generals recommended him for the honor. The Secretary of War denied the final recommendation because he had dared to criticize the military.

Since then, I have succeeded in getting the Association of Teachers of Social Studies to endorse my proposal: "Be it resolved that Theodore Roosevelt deserves the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroic actions performed during the Spanish-American War. A committee to be chaired by Philip E. Schoenberg and co-chaired by John Witkowski will head a committee to correct this injustice."

I would appreciate if it were possible for you to endorse the proposal to give TR a Congressional Medal of Honor. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Ph ES

Philip E. Schoenberg

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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005. letter	Address (Partial) (2 pages)	08/05/1997	P6/b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Speechwriting (Thomas Rosshirt)
OA/Box Number: 4021

FOLDER TITLE:

Roosevelt Medal of Honor [binder] [5]

2008-0703-F

jm190

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AUG -7

FROM:
DONALD L. SKINNER

P6(b)(6)

[005]

August 5, 1997

(DAD) RLP

President Bill Clinton
President Of The United States Of America
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue , NW
Washington DC 20500

WFS
CSA

Dear President Clinton ,

I am writing this letter to recommend that you posthumously award the Congressional Medal Of Honor to our 26th President Theodore Roosevelt for his gallant display of heroic military actions at the battle of San Juan and Kettle Hills during the Spanish-American War on the date vicinity of July 1898 .

The Congressional Medal Of Honor (CMH) is the highest military award for heroism . It can be issued posthumously and a great many years after the incident for which it was earned . I want to clearly emphasize that the passage of time has no bearing regarding eligibility for this medal as evidenced by your recent issuance of the Congressional Medal Of Honor to several World War Two veterans .

As Lt. Colonel in charge of the famous "Rough Riders" , Teddy Roosevelt has long been famous for his outstanding courage and conspicuous leadership at the battle of San Juan Hill . The American forces were very brave that day and Lt. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was most outstanding because he was riding horseback in a leadership role and thus exposing himself to greater danger than his subordinate afoot infantry as he led and engineered the charge . It is crucial to realize that Lt. Colonel Roosevelt allowed himself to be positioned and hence exposed to a greater degree of danger than others under his command by elevating himself above all others on horseback ---- This factor of being astride a horse made him a more tempting target and distinguishes Teddy Roosevelt for the CMH .

I believe that his not previously receiving the Congressional Medal Of Honor was an oversight . This oversight can be rectified immediately by the swiftness of a "Presidential Executive Order" which awards the Congressional Medal Of Honor .

(continued on another page-----more)

DOT

PAGE TWO
AUGUST 5, 1997
PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Television network "TNT" recently broadcasted a movie made in 1997 entitled "Rough Riders" which centered around Lt. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his bravery in the Spanish-American War . I highly recommend seeing this excellent movie to further learn of Teddy Roosevelt's wartime heroism .

No U.S. President has ever received the Congressional Medal Of Honor (CMH) . President Theodore Roosevelt would be the first and only President should you award the CMH to him .

If President Theodore Roosevelt were to be awarded the CMH , I believe that the glory would overflow onto the image and profile of the Presidential Office where all other Presidents would also be favorably affected by virtue of being in and a member of " The Presidential Club" That very special and exclusive "League Of Presidents".....You , President Clinton , would certainly be credited for the kindness , altruism and benevolence of remembering the gallantry of Theodore Roosevelt This medal could be presented in an elaborate ceremony It would be a sensational day for your presidency with its exciting publicity It would be a day to bask in the glow of honor bestowed Its protocol would be a ritual permeated with and blessed by sacred honor

There is no doubt nor controversy as to the gallant degree of heroism that was magnificently exhibited by Lt. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt ----Teddy Roosevelt is synonymous with courage "above and beyond the call of duty " He definitely deserves the CMH and this is entirely substantiated by the merits of his deeds Therefore , it is my pleasure to nominate Lt. Colonel and 26th U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt for the posthumous awarding of the Congressional Medal Of Honor .

Next year marks the 100th year anniversary of the Battle Of San Juan Hill . I hope that this medal is awarded by anniversary date .

I thank you very much for your consideration and trust that The White House staff will proceed with due process of this letter .

With kind regards ,

Very truly yours ,

Donald L. Skinner
DONALD L. SKINNER

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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006. letter	Address (Partial) (1 page)	09/06/1997	P6/b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Speechwriting (Thomas Rosshirt)
OA/Box Number: 4021

FOLDER TITLE:

Roosevelt Medal of Honor [binder] [5]

2008-0703-F

jm190

RESTRICTION CODES

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8 SEPT 97

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM J CLINTON, PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, DC 20500

RE: MEDAL OF HONOR FOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT

DEAR MR PRESIDENT:

As a lifelong admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, I would like you to consider the possibility of a Medal of Honor for him arising from his gallant actions at the battle of San Juan Hill.

According to the 4 September 1997 issue of the Oyster Bay Enterprise-Pilot, the Medal of Honor may have been withheld immediately following the battle because of politics arising from Theodore Roosevelt's concern for his men's perhaps unnecessary exposure to tropical diseases.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

Craig M. Garretson
Craig M. Garretson



[006]

97-55740

ME
9-23

AGLIAS - DM

15 Sept. 1997

Bill Clinton

President of U.S.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to you
to encourage you to consider
awarding ~~the Congressional~~
~~Metal of Honor~~ to our
26th President, Teddy
Roosevelt.

Years have gone by, but
he still remains a great
American Hero.

With his love of our
country and the many
obstacles he had to cross in
his life time for the people,
and achieving the wonderful

975059700

goals he set for himself,
and still remained a
wonderful husband, father,
friend and President of
the United States.

Thank you for reading
my letter. I know he
was a Republican and you
and I are Democrats,
however he was one fine
"damned Cowboy",
U. S. President.

Sincerely

Dottie White

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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007. letter	Address (Partial) (1 page)	09/16/1997	P6/b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Speechwriting (Thomas Rosshirt)
OA/Box Number: 4021

FOLDER TITLE:

Roosevelt Medal of Honor [binder] [5]

2008-0703-F
jm190

RESTRICTION CODES

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[Connection Information]

16 Sep 97

CLIENT: ligea.sc.intel.com[143.183.152.11]
BROWSER: Mozilla/3.01 (Win95; I)
URL: http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/Mail/html/Mail_President.html

[Sender Information]

PERSONAL-NAME: James W. McCall
EMAIL-ADDRESS: jasmccall@aol.com
ORGANIZATION: Theodore Roosevelt Association
RELATIONSHIP: none
STREET-ADDRESS: [REDACTED] [007]
CITY: [REDACTED]
STATE-PROVINCE: [REDACTED]
ZIP-CODE: [REDACTED]
COUNTRY: USA

up
Dept. of Army

[Message Information]

PURPOSE: Offer neutral commentary, advice, or a suggestion
TOPIC: Defense
AFFILIATION: Private Citizen
SUBJECT: Congressional Medal of Honor for Theodore Roosevelt

[Message]

I have read that the Secretary of Defense and your are considering awarding the Congressional Medal of Honor to Theodore Roosevelt. I would urge that you do this. I have come to be a strong admirer of his career, and I believe what he did at the Battle of San Juan Hill was extremely brave, as well as decisive in an important U.S. victory. He made a huge

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difference, and if politics of the times prevented it from happening, I think it should be righted now.

I believe he should be awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, and I would strongly urge that you do this.

Jim McCall

OCT 15 1997



CANISIUS COLLEGE

2001 MAIN STREET • BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14208-1098

September 19, 1997

William Jefferson Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

MR
Medal of
Honor

Dear Mr. President:

I have recently learned that the Theodore Roosevelt Association of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, has launched a campaign to award the Medal of Honor to this greatest of American Presidents for his heroic exploits during the Spanish-American War, specifically for the charges he led against the entrenched enemy occupying Kettle and San Juan Hill. I heartily support this most appropriate endeavor.

As an historian of thirty-eight years of experience, teaching American History that is, I know that his would right a terrible injustice which has endured throughout all of these decades. Then Colonel Roosevelt was victimized by jealous U.S. Army regulars and an incompetent Secretary of War. As the author of a book about Roosevelt, I have personally investigated this matter, only to learn that certain important papers have just "disappeared" over the years. However, you, Mr. President, can correct this grave historical injustice, and I urge you to do so now.

Thank you for your support in this most important endeavor.

Sincerely,

J. David Valaik, Ph.D.
Professor of History

97510194



CANISIUS COLLEGE

2001 MAIN STREET • BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14208-1098

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1997 OCT -1 PM 3:32

September 19, 1997

The Hon. William S. Cohen
Secretary of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20350

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have recently learned that the Theodore Roosevelt Association of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, has launched a campaign to award the Medal of Honor to this greatest of American Presidents for his heroic exploits during the Spanish-American War, specifically for the charges he led against the entrenched enemy occupying Kettle and San Juan Hill. I heartily support this most appropriate endeavor.

As an historian of thirty-eight years of experience, teaching American History that is, I know that his would right a terrible injustice which has endured throughout all of these decades. Then Colonel Roosevelt was victimized by jealous U.S. Army regulars and an incompetent Secretary of War. As the author of a book about Roosevelt, I have personally investigated this matter, only to learn that certain important papers have just "disappeared" over the years. However, you, Mr. Secretary, can correct this grave historical injustice, and I urge you to do so now.

Thank you for your support in this most important endeavor.

Sincerely,

J. David Valaik, Ph.D.
Professor of History

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008. letter	Address (Partial); Phone No. (Partial) (1 page)	09/19/1997	P6/b(6)
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COLLECTION:

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National Security Council
Speechwriting (Thomas Rosshirt)
OA/Box Number: 4021

FOLDER TITLE:

Roosevelt Medal of Honor [binder] [5]

2008-0703-F
jm190

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ccc
BOB

DEC 15 1997

September 19, 1997

President William J. Clinton
THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, D.C. 20500

Mr. President:

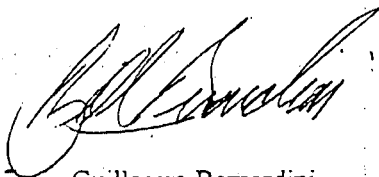
Ref: Theodore Roosevelt deserves his Medal of Honor.

Ninety-nine years ago this past summer, an arrogant government bureaucrat made a capricious and vile decision that needs to be corrected. The secretary of the US War Department, prevented Theodore Roosevelt's heroic and gallant actions while fighting against enemy troops in CUBA during the Spanish-American war, not to be awarded his rightfully earned Medal of Honor.

In volunteering to the US Army and going to CUBA to fight for the poor oppressed peoples of that country, at the risk of his own life, Theodore Roosevelt was, is and will be forever, one of the finest examples of what American values truly are. It is shameful that envy and the pursuit of personal political gain denied T. R., a well deserved public recognition by stealing from him the Medal of Honor.

July of 1998, less than a year from now, will mark the Centenary of Theodore Roosevelt and his US Army regiment — The Rough Riders and the battle for San Juan Hill. The Theodore Roosevelt Association, based in Oyster Bay, N.Y., has activities planned to commemorate the occasion. Mr. President, awarding Theodore Roosevelt the Medal of Honor during these activities, is the right thing to do. I urge you to do your part so this is done. Thank you for your attention.

Yours:



Guillermo Bernardini

GJBAT4600C
WORDPROW95
A:\GOVT\WHITEHOUSE\LWP(97)

G. "Bill" Bernardini

P6(b)(6)
Two Fax numbers: 954-437-6765 or 404-685-4098

E-MAIL: BBA@IBM.NET

[008]