

75th Anniversary commemorative edition

REMEMBERING

A DAY of INFAMY

PEARL HARBOR



The attack itself,
minute by minute

The mood of a nation
plunged into war

REMEMBERING

A DAY of INFAMY

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THE ATTACK ITSELF

A minute-by-minute look at what happened in Hawaii Dec. 7, 1941.



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When the U.S. unleashed “shock and awe” against the regime of Saddam Hussein in 1993, the assault was broadcast live. Not so in 1941, when it took hours for news of the Pearl Harbor attack to reach American homes.

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World War II officially began in September 1939 when Germany invaded Poland, but the United States did not enter the war for more than two years. After Pearl Harbor, the U.S. sprang into action. What was life like before America entered the war?

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CHRISTMAS 1941

Coming just 18 days after the attack, this was a holiday unlike any other. For many Americans, it was the last time they would be together.

ONLINE

Visit our website to dive deeper into the history of Dec. 7, 1941. Look for ‘Pearl Harbor’ on your newspaper website’s homepage under Our Picks and you’ll find:

- More historic photos
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INTERMENT

World War II is often characterized as the great crusade against tyranny. That’s hard to reconcile with the treatment of Japanese-Americans living on the West Coast, more than 100,000 of whom were uprooted from their homes and sent to internment camps.



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NAMES OF THOSE KILLED

BLIPPAR

Throughout this section we are using an app called Blippar to direct you to online content via your smartphone.

1. Download the free app in the Apple App Store or Google Play, for Android phones and tablets.

2. When you see these icons near a story or photo, open the app and point your smart device’s camera at the page.

3. Blippar will bring up related digital content on your phone or tablet.

For example, open the Blippar app and hover your phone over the text of FDR’s Christmas Eve speech on Page 23. Audio of the speech should start playing on your device.



STEP ONE
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STEP TWO
FILL SCREEN
WITH IMAGE



STEP THREE
BLIPP IMAGE
INTO LIFE

THE ATTACK ITSELF

‘Sunday in Hell’ author details two hours on
Pearl Harbor that changed history

The U.S. Navy battleships USS West Virginia (sunk at left) and USS Tennessee shrouded in smoke after the Japanese air raid on Pearl Harbor.
WIKIPEDIA



Use the Blippar app to open a video of Bill McWilliams interviewing Pearl Harbor survivors.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2

The following is an excerpt from the book “Sunday in Hell: Pearl Harbor Minute by Minute” by Bill McWilliams. Copyright (c) 2011 by Bill McWilliams. Reprinted with the permission of Open Road Integrated Media, Inc.



On Thursday, 4 December, the U.S. Navy's guarded, highly classified radio receiving station in Cheltenham, Maryland, intercepted a Japanese overseas "News" broadcast from Station JAP (Tokyo) on 11980 kilocycles. The broadcast began at 8:30 a.m., corresponding to 1:30 a.m. in Hawaii, and 10:30 p.m., 5 December, in Tokyo. The broadcast was probably in Wabun, the Japanese equivalent of Morse Code, and was originally written in syllabic katakana characters, a vastly simpler and phonetic form of written Japanese. It was recorded in Cheltenham on a special typewriter, developed by the Navy, which typed the Roman-letter equivalents of the Japanese characters. The Winds Message broadcasts, which Japanese embassies all over the world had been alerted to listen to in a 19 November coded message, was forwarded to the Navy Department by TWX (teletype exchange) from the teletype-transmitter in the "Intercept" receiving room at Cheltenham to "WA91," the page-printer located beside the GY Watch Officer's desk in the Navy Department Communication Intelligence Unit under the command of Navy Captain Lawrence F. Safford.

The 4 December message was one of the last key intelligence intercepts the Navy was decoding and translating, in attempts to determine Japanese intentions and plans during their deteriorating diplomatic relations and negotiations with the United States. There was some delay and uncertainty in decoding and translating the message, which, as indicated in the Japanese government's 19 November message, would be contained in the Tokyo news broadcasts' weather reports. After considerable discussion of the 4 December intercept, senior Naval Intelligence officers concluded the message meant an imminent break in diplomatic relations with Great Britain, at least, and probably the United States – since the embassies had received instructions to destroy their codes. Code destruction and replacement was a routine procedure at regular, specified intervals throughout the year, but ominously, the most recent order to destroy codes didn't fit the normal pattern of Japanese behavior in managing their most secret codes.

But unknown to American intelligence another more ominous message had been sent to the combined fleet at 0730 hours on 2 December, Tokyo time, Monday, 1 December in Washington and Hawaii. Sent by Admiral Yamamoto's chief of Naval General Staff, Rear Admiral Matome Ugaki, it was to become one of the most famous messages in naval history. "Climb Mount Niitaka, 1208." It signaled that X-Day – the day to execute the Japanese war plan – was 0000 December 8, Japan time. Nagumo's task force received the information at 2000 hours, and at this hour was about 940 miles almost directly north of Midway, well beyond the arc of U.S. reconnaissance flights.



One of the 29 Japanese aircraft lost on Dec. 7, this 'Val' dive bomber trails flames from its right wing. THE NATIONAL WWII MUSEUM



U.S. Army Air Forces aircraft destroyed by Japanese raiders at Wheeler Air Field Dec. 7. WIKIPEDIA

Saturday evenings on Oahu were normally filled with relaxed revelry, sprinkled with "happy hours" in the local hotel lounges and bars, dinners at restaurants and clubs, dances, floor shows, quiet gatherings with families and friends, and walks on the beaches. On the military installations, in the officers' clubs, enlisted recreation centers, and other locations on bases and posts, similar activities occur.

Tracing its origins to the early 1900s, the Navy's School of Music opened in Washington, D.C. in 1935 and operated in conjunction with the U.S. Navy Band. Students enrolled in the school in this era were interviewed in advance, selected for attendance, graduated in complete ensembles, and transferred aboard ship.

At Pearl Harbor, a crowd gathered at the new Bloch Recreation Center the night of 6 December 1941 for "The Battle of the Bands," the last elimination round of a Pacific Fleet music tournament begun the previous 13 September and held every two weeks, with the final competition planned for 20 December. The Bloch Recreation Center was a place designed to give the enlisted man every kind of relaxation the Navy felt proper – music, boxing, bowling, billiards, and 3.2 beer. Called by some "The Battle of

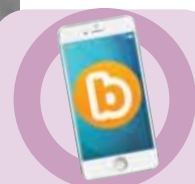
Music," "The Battle of the Bands" featured Navy bands primarily from "capital ships" home ported in Pearl Harbor and those attached to shore installations in Hawaii. Four bands were to compete in each round of the tournament with one winner per round selected to perform in the final competition rounds. The (USS) Arizona band won the first round in September, and several of its members attended this night, to listen to their future "competition" – tonight's winner.

Each band performed a swing number, a ballad and one specialty tune, then played for the jitterbug contest. Competing this final night of the elimination round, were only three bands. As the men stomped and cheered, bands from the battleships Pennsylvania (BB-38) and Tennessee, and the fleet support ship, Argonne (AG-31), fought it out to go to the finals. The Pennsylvania band won, everybody sang "God Bless America," and the evening wound up with dancing. When the crowd filed out at midnight, many argued that the best band of the tournament thus far was the Arizona's.

The threat of hostilities on Oahu seemed farfetched to all but a few.

Planes and a hangar burning at the Ford Island Naval Air Station's seaplane base, during or immediately after the air raid. The ruined wings of a PBV Catalina patrol plane are at left and in the center.

THE NATIONAL WWII MUSEUM



Use the Blippar app to open newsreel footage of the attack, played in movie theaters in December 1941.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2

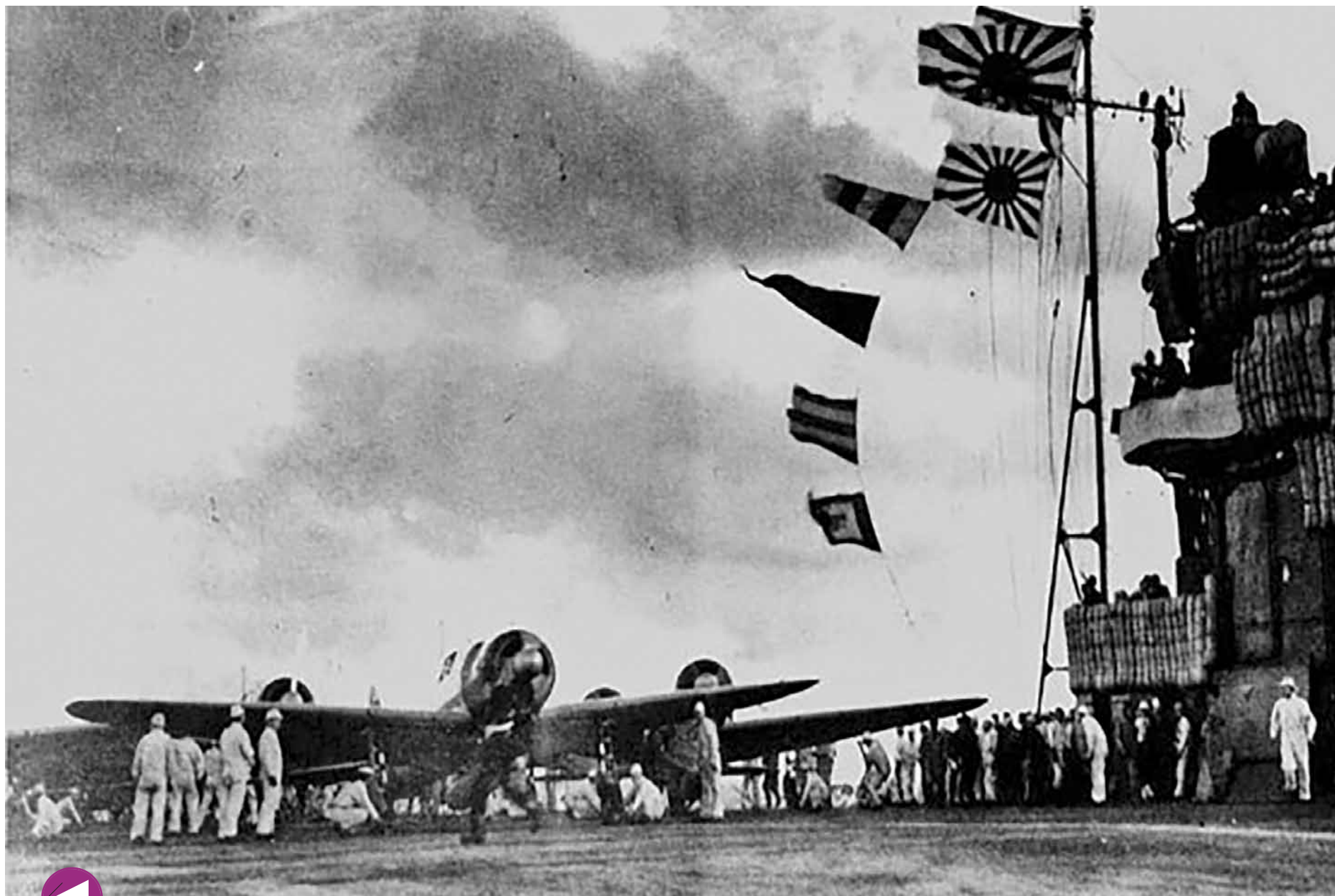
Gordon W. Prange, in "At Dawn We Slept," recorded the chain of events that followed the deployment of the Japanese Empires' midget submarines early the morning of 7 December: "A waning moon peeked through the broken overcast to glimmer on the waters off Pearl Harbor. About '1 3/4 miles south of entrance buoys,' the minesweepers Condor and Crossbill plied their mechanical brooms. At 0342 something in the darkness 'about fifty yards ahead off the port bow' attracted the attention of Ensign Russell G. McCloy, Condor's Officer of the Deck. He called to Quartermaster Second Class R.C. Uttrick and asked him what he thought. Uttrick peered through binoculars and said, "That's a periscope, sir, and there aren't supposed to be any subs in this area."

In just 90 minutes the Japanese had launched 350 aircraft toward their targets.

The Zeroes' (fast, highly maneuverable, heavily-armed fighters, also called Zekes) first, low-altitude strafing passes at Kaneohe were deadly, and the effects of the remaining 32 in the first wave would prove devastating everywhere that morning. Each carried two rapid-fire 20-mm canons, one in the leading edge of each wing, and two 7.7-mm machine guns mounted on the nose of the fighter, in the engine cowlings. To increase the amount of damage caused during their strafing runs, the Japanese loaded their ammunition in the following order: two armor piercing, one tracer; two armor piercing, one tracer; two armor piercing, one incendiary. With this loading the bullets would not only kill, but would shred thin metal, pierce light to moderately thick armor, gasoline and oil tanks, do fatal damage to vehicles, engines, aircraft and anti-aircraft guns – and start fires.

In the first eight minutes of the air assault on Oahu, the Zekes were commencing the near-total destruction of





The Japanese carrier Akagi prepares to launch airplanes in the second attack wave Dec. 7, 1941. PHOTOS COURTESY THE NATIONAL WWII MUSEUM

the Navy's long range patrol capability on the island. Follow-on attacks by Zekes and horizontal bombing Kates (equipped with torpedoes) and additional fighters in the second wave would bring more death and destruction to Kaneohe Naval Air Station.

Along the beach in Waimanalo to the southeast of Kaneohe, all was serene at Bellows Field until about dawn, when the acting first sergeant ran into the tent area to rouse the sleeping men, yelling that Kaneohe

had been 'blown all to hell.' Corporal McKinley thought he was crazy and just turned over in his bed. At 0810, someone called from Hickam Field and asked for a fire truck because they 'were in flames.' A return call disclosed ... they had been attacked, so the Bellows fire chief left for Hickam with the fire truck.

While the men of the 86th rushed to defend against the next onslaught, the three 44th fighter pilots were determined to get into the air as soon as possible. Squadron

maintenance men scrambled to disperse, fuel and arm their aircraft. Time was of the essence. In another half hour, the second wave's attack would bring much more than a single Zeke fighter strafing Bellows Field on one pass. Though none from the 86th died at Bellows Field that day, and only three were wounded on a field still under construction, two more of their number received wounds in the Japanese assault on Hickam Field - and two of the 44th's three pilots would die at Bellows,

with the other wounded in desperate, vain, raging attempts to get airborne and strike back at the now-declared enemy. The worst was in progress elsewhere, far worse. Between dawn, when the 86th's acting first sergeant told of Kaneohe's attack, 0810 hours, when the call for a fire truck came from Hickam, and 0830, when the Zeke roared through on a strafing pass, hell was visiting the island of Oahu. Wheeler Field, the home of the Hawaiian Air Force's air and fleet



A Japanese midget submarine after having been raised by the U.S. Navy at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard in December 1941.



Startled, at-first-uncertain and disbelieving men on the ground and aboard ships, all disciplined and trained to respond in a crisis, and fight, were momentarily puzzled. Then they saw bombs or torpedoes released, the white-hot blinking of machine guns and 20-mm canons, the flash of orange insignia - "meatballs" - on the underside of wings or the sides of fuselages, heard a few shouted warnings, the roar of low flying airplanes, and the violent explosions of bombs or torpedoes in the stunning few moments before reality struck home. In the normal preparations for Sunday morning breakfast, church services, a weekend of liberty, lowered crew manning, absence of warning, and low defense alert condition, disaster quickly flourished. While torpedoes, bombs,

cannon fire and machine gun bullets tore into the attackers' primary target, the Pacific Fleet, setting off thunderous explosions, starting numerous fires, and a huge, all-consuming inferno on the battleship Arizona, the men on Army Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps airfields suffered their own brand of hell. Before one hour and forty-five minutes passed, total Army Air Force casualties on Oahu climbed to 163 killed, 336 wounded, and 43 missing. Of these, Hickam Field's losses were 121 killed, 274 wounded, and 37 missing. Out of 231 Hawaiian Air Force aircraft, 64 were destroyed, 93 damaged and only 74 were left in repairable condition. Hangars at both Hickam and Wheeler were severely damaged. An aircraft repair station in Hickam's Hawaiian Air Depot was completely destroyed. 12 Kate torpedo-bombers charged low

across the water from the southeast and east, after passing at 50 feet altitude southeast of Hickam Field's hangar line, and past the south and north ends of Ford Island across the harbor from the west toward the main dock and ships in the north harbor, while other torpedo-bombers pressing in from the east and southeast unleashed devastating attacks on the battleships and other ships in the harbor. Val dive bombers, with a two-man crew of pilot and radioman/ gunner, and Kate horizontal bombers from the northeast and southwest almost simultaneously launched shattering dive-bomb and fighter attacks on aircraft and hangar facilities on Hickam Field, Ford Island, and nearby Marine Corps' Mooring Mast Field at Ewa - while to the northwest, Wheeler Field took staggering blows beginning moments following the assault on NAS Kaneohe Bay.

Wheeler Field, struck shortly before 0800, was home for the Hawaiian Air Force's entire pursuit (interceptor) force, which was the 14th Pursuit Wing, composed of the 15th and 18th Pursuit Groups. A successful attack on Wheeler would virtually assure air superiority. The Japanese took Wheeler Field completely by surprise, as they did every other installation on Oahu. No one on the ground sighted the oncoming Val dive bombers until they made their final turn for the attack. Aircraft and maintenance facilities along the flight line were the primary targets. Supply depots, barracks and people anywhere in the vicinity of these targets, were secondary but also received devastating blows. The Japanese pilots were too well trained to waste their bombs and ammunition on insignificant targets. One bomb did land in the front yard of a house, but it was the result of a miss rather than a deliberate attack on the housing area.

The multi-direction attacks by the bombers and fighters added

defense, the 14th Pursuit Wing, was the first Army Air Force field struck on Oahu. By 0900, when the second wave struck Bellows and completed their work on Kaneohe, the fierce Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and other military installations on the island had become a never-to-be-forgotten, bloody, American national disaster.





USS Nevada afire off the Ford Island seaplane base, with her bow pointed up-channel. The volume of fire and smoke is actually from USS Shaw, which is burning in the floating dry dock YFD-2 in the left background. WIKIPEDIA

confusion and chaos to the abject fear and terror of defenseless men scrambling for cover and weapons to defend themselves against an enemy bent on destruction of the field's mission capability. Observations and recollections of events differed widely among those on the receiving end of the destructive weapons tearing Wheeler Field apart. According to some, the first place hit was the gas storage dump on the southwest corner of the base, where all of Wheeler's flammables such as gas, turpentine, and lacquer were kept. Most witnesses, however, reported that the first bomb struck Hangar 1, where the base engineering shops were located. The tremendous blast blew out skylights, and clouds of smoke billowed upward, making it appear the entire hangar was lifted off its foundation. The explosion decimated the sheet metal, electrical, and paint shops in the front half of the hangar, but spared the machine and wood shops, and tool room, which were protected by a concrete-block, dividing wall. 20 The bomb that hit Hangar 3 had struck the hangar sheltering the central ammunition storage area,

where, because of the Hawaiian Department's Alert One status, the ammunition unloaded from aircraft, including rounds pulled from machine gun belts, had been stored. The hangar's exploding ammunition, going off like firecrackers in the flames, severely limited the ability to defend Wheeler Field against the continuing air attack.

Immediately behind the completed first wave of dive bombing attacks came the bombers, back again joining the fighters in follow-on, low level strafing attacks. The 72nd Pursuit Squadron tent area between Hangars 2 and 3 came under heavy attack.

The new P-40 fighter planes were being blown to bits, their burning parts scattering along the ramp in all directions,

setting other planes on fire. One P-40 fell in two pieces, its prop pointing almost straight up. A P-36 exploded, hurling flaming debris upon a nearby tent, setting it ablaze.

At times there were over 30 fighters and dive bombers attacking Wheeler from every direction, a tactic used on every target complex on Oahu. The well-planned and executed tactic was designed not only to destroy fighter opposition on the ground and ships in the harbor, but to confuse and overwhelm gunners who might try to mount an effective antiaircraft defense.

While aiming and firing in one direction at an airborne target, approaching fighter pilots pressing attacks at low altitude could see and cut down the defenders from another direction.

At the Marines' Mooring Mast Field, Ewa (pronounced Eva), on the southwest coastal

plain of Oahu, near Barbers Point, the first wave hit as the Japanese began their deadly assault on Ford Island and the ships in Pearl Harbor. At 0740, when Fuchida's air armada closed to within a few miles of Kahuku Point, the forty-three Zekes split away from the rest of the formation, swinging out north and west of Wheeler Field, the headquarters of the Hawaiian Air Force's 18th Pursuit Wing. Passing further south, at about 0745 the Soryu and Hiryu divisions executed a hard, diving turn to port and headed north toward Wheeler. Eleven Zekes from Shokaku and Zuikaku simultaneously left the formation and flew east, crossing over Oahu north of Pearl Harbor to attack NAS Kaneohe Bay. Eighteen Zekes from Akagi and Kaga headed toward what the Japanese called Babasu Pointo Hikojo (Barbers Point Airdrome) - Ewa Mooring Mast Field.

By the time alerts were shouted, torpedoes were in the water. No time to react and more Kates followed behind, coming at the largest, most exposed targets among the battleships: Oklahoma, West Virginia, Arizona, Nevada, and California.

By the time alerts were shouted, torpedoes were in the water. No time to react and more Kates followed behind, coming at the largest, most exposed targets among the battleships: Oklahoma, West Virginia, Arizona, Nevada, and California.



Surprise attack

On December 7, 1941, the Empire of Japan launched a surprise attack on the United States' Pacific Naval Fleet at Pearl Harbor. The U.S. lost 2,335 military personnel in the attack, as well as 68 civilians, and another 1,178 were wounded. The next day President Franklin Delano Roosevelt asked Congress for and received declaration of war against Japan. Three days later, Germany and Italy declared war on the U.S., marking the entry of the United States into World War II.



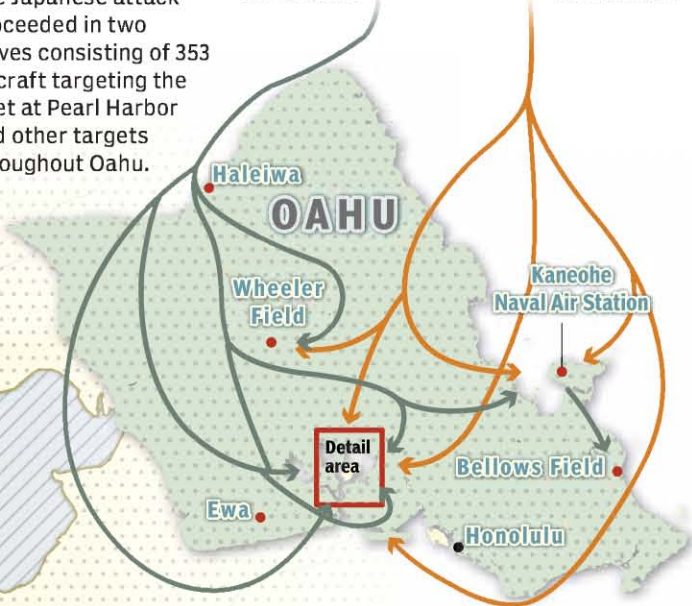
- Sunk
- Heavily damaged
- Moderately damaged
- Undamaged

TWO WAVES

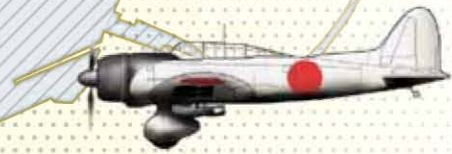
The Japanese attack proceeded in two waves consisting of 353 aircraft targeting the fleet at Pearl Harbor and other targets throughout Oahu.

First wave:
183 aircraft

Second wave:
170 aircraft



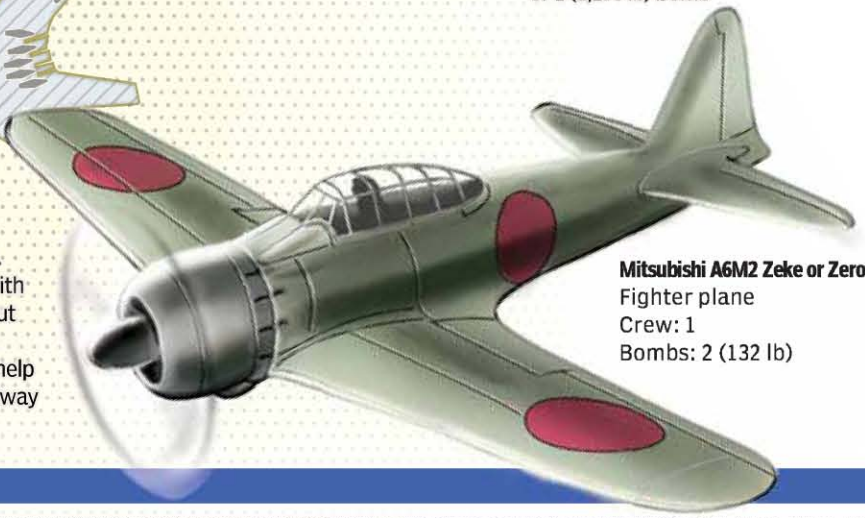
JAPANESE AIRCRAFT USED IN THE ATTACK



Aichi 3A2 Val Type 99
Dive bomber
Crew: 2
Bombs: 2 (132 lb), 1 (551 lb)



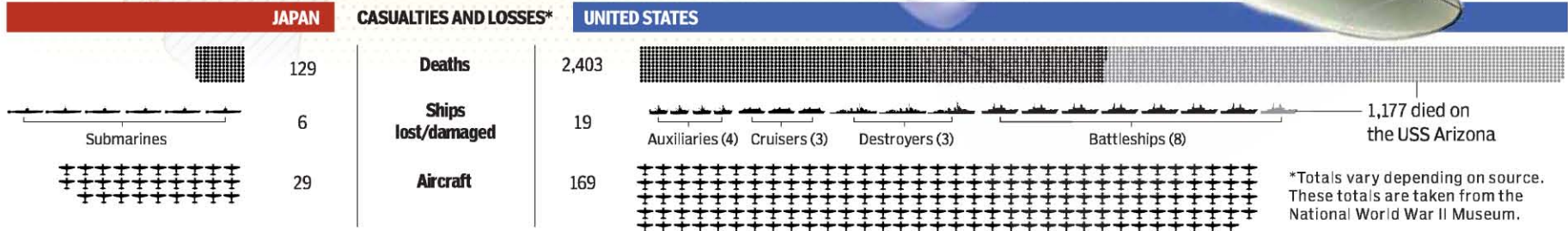
Nakajima B5N2 Kate Type 97
Torpedo bomber
Crew: 2 or 3
Bombs: 1 (18 inch) Torpedo or 1 (1,100 lb) bomb



Mitsubishi A6M2 Zeke or Zero
Fighter plane
Crew: 1
Bombs: 2 (132 lb)

NOT A TOTAL LOSS

The Japanese had hoped to decimate the U.S. fleet with the attack so it couldn't interfere with their advance through the Western Pacific, but three aircraft carriers were not in port at the time and were spared. Those carriers would help defeat the Japanese navy at the Battle of Midway six months later.



*Totals vary depending on source. These totals are taken from the National World War II Museum.

NEWS OF WAR

SOUND & FURY

By Brian Rosenwald
Special to GateHouse Media

When the unthinkable happened on Dec. 7, 1941, social media was more than 60 years in the future, phones existed solely for voice calls, and television was in its infancy. The government, not ordinary citizens, rang the alarm about the assault upon Pearl Harbor, and most Americans, many disbelieving, heard the news from radio, word of mouth and newspaper extras.

Americans glued themselves to their radios in the days following. The networks broadcast for 34 hours straight. On Dec. 8, a record of between 79 and 81 percent of Americans listened to President Roosevelt request that Congress declare war. The next night, a whopping 60 to 90 million Americans, the largest audience to date, heard him deliver a fireside chat on the predicament confronting the country.



War was all over the Dec. 10, 1941, front page of the Columbus Evening Dispatch.



Newspapers couldn't match radio's ability to provide instantaneous information and to 'transport' Americans to happenings around the globe.

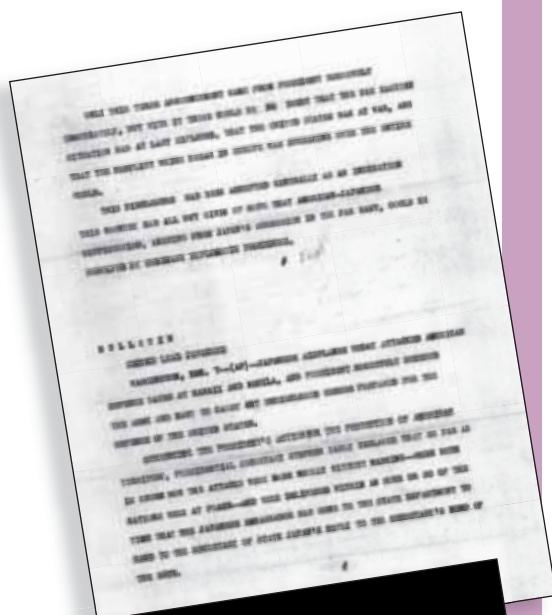
► Today we learn about breaking news instantaneously. One tweet becomes a torrent as we struggle to grasp the enormity of what we've read. Our phones buzz incessantly with news alerts and texts from friends and family. Within minutes we can watch nonstop coverage on a dozen television networks, not to mention digital platforms. We discover what happened in little blips, sometimes incorrect, as journalists rush to share what they know and average Joes contribute cellphone video and observations from the scene.

► Before social media, television dominated breaking news coverage. Most Americans beyond their teenage years remember witnessing the World Trade Center towers collapsing on that tragic morning in 2001. An older generation recalls the sight of CBS newsman Walter Cronkite, clearly grappling with his emotions, removing his spectacles and informing the nation of the death of President Kennedy.

► Yet for all that television seared those images into our minds, the medium only dominated breaking news for a relatively short time. Television didn't take off until the late 1940s and early 1950s. Television networks emerged in 1947 and 1948, and the number of television stations exploded in the early 1950s. As recently as 1948, only 0.4 percent of homes had televisions (by 1958 that number would climb to 83.2 percent).

► While television eventually usurped radio's primacy as America's broadcast news source, during the late 1930s and the early 1940s, it was radio that surpassed newspapers in covering breaking news. Newspapers couldn't match radio's ability to provide instantaneous information and to "transport" Americans to happenings around the globe.

► As tensions heightened in Europe in the late 1930s, path-breaking correspondents like CBS' Edward R. Murrow shared the sounds of war and familiarized Americans with the people and ideas propelling the conflict. Americans listened to speeches from Hitler, Mussolini, Chamberlain and other European leaders. Harnessing shortwave transmissions, an expanding stable of correspondents and stringers, and a burgeoning pool of commentators, radio tackled the biggest stories live as they unfolded.



The Associated Press sent the first flash, or news update, to its member media outlets at 2:22 p.m. Eastern Dec. 7, 1941 – about 90 minutes after the attack began. It read, “Washington – White House says Japs attack Pearl Harbor.” AP.ORG

► On that fateful Sunday, Japanese bombs started pelting Pearl Harbor shortly before 8 a.m. Hawaii Standard Time. By 8:04, KGMB in Honolulu jettisoned regular programming to air an announcement beckoning all military personnel to report immediately for duty. The station kept repeating this call, with competitor KMU soon joining in.

► At 1:47 p.m. Eastern, roughly a half hour after the barrage began, Navy Secretary Frank Knox alerted President Roosevelt. FDR reacted with disbelief. He called Press Secretary Stephen Early, still at home reading the Sunday papers in his bathrobe, and at 2:22 p.m. EST, Early phoned the three wire services with a bulletin notifying Americans of the incursion. At 2:36, still at home (some reporters actually beat Early to the White House), Early erroneously informed the wire services that the Japanese had bombarded Manila, Philippines, as well.

► The scheduled network radio programming that wintery afternoon included a New York Philharmonic concert on CBS, a Brooklyn Dodgers-New York Giants football game on Mutual Broadcasting System, and the “University of Chicago Roundtable” on NBC Red (RCA operated two networks, NBC Red and NBC Blue). Between 2:25 and 2:31 ET, all four networks interrupted programming to share what little information they had.

► Even though more than 80 percent of households had radios in 1941, many Americans weren’t tuned in that Sunday afternoon, and learned about the attack from neighbors, friends and relatives, who breathlessly queried whether they had heard the news — sometimes hours after the fact.

► The 27,102 attending the clash between the Washington Redskins and the Philadelphia Eagles at Griffith Stadium, for instance, only learned about Pearl Harbor because news trickled out from the press box. Between plays the stadium loudspeaker implored various dignitaries and newspapermen to report to duty immediately, but stadium and Redskins management refused to announce the news both for fear of igniting

hysteria and because they never broadcast non-sports news.

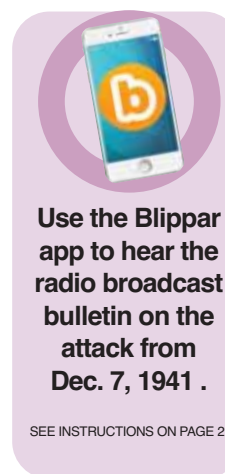
► Similarly, while radio listeners to the Giants-Dodgers game heard the news first, the 50,051 fans at the Polo Grounds remained clueless even as a buzz grew with each announcement summoning VIPs to a box-office telephone. Only after the cold drove New York Times scribe Harrison Salisbury and his wife from the stadium and to a friend’s flat for a drink did they discover the news. That night, in Austin, Texas, Luis Calderon heard newsboys’ calls of “extra, extra” and, wanting to know what they meant, learned that war had commenced when he stopped to buy a paper.

► The news stunned Americans; many instinctively assumed that it must be a hoax. A Los Angeles Times reporter dispatched to an Army post stopped in a diner to exchange bills for change to make phone calls. When he revealed the news to the diner’s patrons, they suspected a gag. Once on the Army post, the reporter again encountered incredulity and skepticism from soldiers who had yet to hear about the assault.

► On the beach in Santa Monica, volleyball players ignored a radio listener’s urgent cries until he brought his radio over and they heard the bulletin with their own ears. Mutual’s

initial dispatch prompted an irate call to the switchboard from a listener who protested another “stunt” like Orson Welles’ “War of the Worlds,” which had panicked her.

► Once convinced of its veracity, the news indelibly etched itself into Americans’ minds. Decades later their activities from that day remained vivid. A passerby informed future President George H.W. Bush, then a 17-year-old student at Phillips Andover Academy in Massachusetts, as he walked by Cochran Chapel with a friend. By day’s end, the infuriated Bush had resolved to join the fight as soon as possible. In a 2014 interview, George Allen, who flew B-52s during the war, recounted hearing the news in the car with his family. On their way home, Allen’s family picked up four servicemen on the side of the highway scurrying to return to their base.



► The radio networks launched virtually unprecedented coverage in the wake of the attack. Only the Munich crisis of 1938 and the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939 had provided even somewhat comparable occasions for radio journalists. As such, things that seem unimaginable to modern sensibilities occurred in the hours after the bombing.

► CBS immediately tapped their network of stringers and affiliates across the world, including in Honolulu and Manila, to provide news, insight and analysis. Yet, the network also persisted in airing its previously scheduled orchestra concert and evening entertainment programming, albeit with constant interruptions. Merely delaying or interrupting the day's commercial programming represented innovation and even gumption.

► The onset of war also meant strict censorship rapidly snapping into place. NBC broadcast live reports from a correspondent and eyewitnesses in the hours after the attack — though the military took over the shortwave circuit two minutes into the first report. Subsequently, however, information became scarce, parceled out by the White House only once it could be explicitly verified and posed no risk of providing aid or comfort to the enemy. Radio was no stranger to censorship — European war dispatches had to receive clearance from government censors. In fact, CBS raised its stringer in Manila 90 minutes after the attack on Pearl Harbor, but he got cut off the air, presumably by censors.

► In the days after Dec. 7, mystery shrouded the attack and its toll. Reporters felt severely hamstrung — a Dec. 11 United Press International news agency piece noted “censorship

permits a cautious description of the attack.” By happenstance, voluntary radio censorship prevented the public from immediately learning the grim details of the destruction wrought.

► CBS' Murrow and his wife had dinner plans with the Roosevelts the night of Dec. 7. After the attack, Eleanor Roosevelt insisted on keeping their plans, reasoning that they all had to eat regardless. FDR skipped the meal, but he met with Murrow after midnight, confiding the devastating toll taken by the attack. While Murrow puzzled over whether their conversation occurred on or off the record, he never recounted it for listeners. Two days later, in spite of promises to the press, Roosevelt withheld these details from his fireside chat to avoid providing the enemy with information.



Dec. 8 and 9, 1941, newspapers from coast to coast herald news of war in their evening editions and in extras.
WIKIPEDIA, STOCK-TON (CA) RECORD, COLUMBUS (OH) DISPATCH





Radio journalists pioneered elements of breaking news coverage ... that would shape how television, and later digital media, chronicled the most consequential stories in real time.

Americans also consulted newspapers for information — Chicagoans scarfed up “war extra” editions as quickly as trucks could unload them — but Pearl Harbor was radio’s moment. Radio journalists pioneered elements of breaking news coverage in the late 1930s and early 1940s that would shape how television, and later digital media, chronicled the most consequential stories in real time.

Radio’s coverage of the strike against Pearl Harbor suffered from the same maladies that plague modern breaking news coverage — misinformation, confusion, network personnel scrambling into place and analysts speculating about hazy facts. Nonetheless, it symbolized a quantum leap from past practices, and enabled Americans to learn more about the incursion and

world reaction more quickly and intimately than would have been possible before the radio age.

— Brian Rosenwald is a fellow at the Robert A. Fox Leadership Program at the University of Pennsylvania and an instructor at Penn. He also conducts research for the Slate podcast “Whistlestop” and a book companion to the podcast. His doctoral dissertation, “Mount Rushmore: The Rise of Talk Radio and Its Impact on Politics and Public Policy,” is becoming a book for Harvard University Press. He has also written for CNN.com, Politico, The Philadelphia Inquirer, The Baltimore Sun, The Daily Beast, and Time Magazine’s history blog, and contributed insight to pieces for media including The Wall Street Journal and BuzzFeed. He has appeared on radio and television programs including “The Michael Smerconish Program,” “Stand Up! with Pete Dominick,” “The Leslie Marshall Show” and “BackStory with the American History Guys.”

MOBILIZATION

THE ‘SLEEPING GIANT’ WAKES

The US responds to the reality of war

By Rob Citino
Special to GateHouse Media

“What a difference a day makes,
Twenty-four little hours ...”

Turn on a radio back in the 1940s and you might have heard the song “What a Difference a Day Makes.” It’s not the most memorable tune of the era, and its lyrics were never going to win a literary award (“It’s heaven when you ... find romance on your menu”).

Still, even the simplest song lyric can hit a listener hard. Americans hearing Bing Crosby sing “What a Difference a Day Makes” on his wartime Kraft Radio Hour might have grasped a deeper meaning. All of them had been through a recent, traumatic experience. If ever a single day had made a difference in their lives, it was Dec. 7, 1941. Pearl Harbor not only plunged the United States into war, but changed the country forever. It divided the life of every living American into a “before” and an “after,” and few of them would ever forget where they were when they heard the news.



The warning dispatch about Dec. 7’s air raid on Pearl Harbor.
WIKIPEDIA

The Japanese attack on Pearl was at first bewildering. Those who were there remember the shock: aircraft careening in, attacking, then banking away to reveal the big red circle on their wings, the mark of the Rising Sun. Sailors on ships in nearby waters got the chilling radiogram, labeled “urgent”: AIR RAID ON PEARL HARBOR X THIS IS NOT DRILL. Back at home, a lot of Americans didn’t even know where Pearl Harbor was, or what it was, for that matter. Remember, Hawaii wasn’t a state yet, not until 1959. Indeed, you read from time to time of a child who, on hearing that Japan had bombed Pearl Harbor, asked, “Who’s she?”

But things quickly clarified. Already that evening, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt – by now well into his unprecedented third term in office – was dictating a message to a joint session of Congress, a message he would deliver the next day. “Yesterday,” he wrote, “December 7, 1941, a date which will live in infamy, the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.” The President didn’t bother with a lot of details. He didn’t stop to explain to the American people that Pearl Harbor was an advanced American naval base in the Hawaiian Islands, or to lay out a blow-by-blow account of the Japanese attack.

No, this was big picture stuff. What was Pearl Harbor? It was “America.” And what had happened there? An attack, committed “suddenly and deliberately.” It was an act of “infamy,” he said, nothing less than a crime.

By the numbers

When the European war began in earnest on Sept. 1, 1939, with the German invasion of Poland, the U.S. Army had 190,000 soldiers, the 17th-largest force in the world (just behind the small nation of Romania). By 1945, it was 8.3 million.

Presidential production goals set in January 1942 were staggering. FDR might have deliberately set them at impossibly high target levels so that he could get the highest possible production:

1942: 60,000 aircraft

1943: 125,000 aircraft

Actual US aircraft production:

1939	2,141
1940	6,068
1941	19,433
1942	47,836
1943	85,898
1944	96,318
1945	46,001
Total:	303,695

Medium tank production (including the M4 Sherman, our signature wartime tank):

1940	6
1941	1,430
1942	15,720
1943	28,164
1944	15,489
1945	8,055
Total:	68,864

– Rob Citino

No one could read the popular or political mood like FDR. He asked Congress for a declaration of war, dated precisely to the moment of the Japanese attack. The U.S. hadn't started the war, FDR pointed out. Japan had. The Senate agreed unanimously – 82-0 in fact. The vote in the House of Representatives was all but unanimous, 388-1. Pacifist Jeanette Rankin of Montana voted no, just as she had voted against going to war with Germany in 1917.

And that quickly, America was at war. A single day before, any representative or Senator voting to send the country to war might have been tarred or feathered. War had been raging in Europe and Asia for years, Hitler's armies had Britain at bay and were gouging deep into Russia, and the Japanese warlords were waging a murderous war in China. Americans were all over the place in how to respond. Some, a small number, wanted to get in it directly, with troops; others, a larger group, were for getting it in indirectly, by supplying Britain with ships and weapons, for example. The largest number, however, were "isolationists." The best thing the U.S. could do, they felt, was to stay out of the war altogether. The country had already fought one world war, they noted, and had nothing to show for it. Protected by its God-given oceans on both sides, America could and should sit this one out.

The first bomb at Pearl exploded that notion, and ended the isolationist movement forever. Our enemies had proven that the ocean could be a highway, not a barrier, and had made it clear that even if Americans weren't interested in war, war was interested in them. The Japanese militarists thought that they were launching a surprise blow on a divided people who would never come together to form a common front. Instead, the attack on Pearl united the American people as never before. Virtually every citizen living in our sprawling, diverse republic shared the same desire: to show the Japanese that the "highway" ran in both directions. American public opinion, almost unanimously, came to a conclusion: This war could only end in one way – with U.S. forces sitting in Tokyo.

War against Japan (and soon Germany, as well) was by definition a global one, and fighting across the globe required a new kind of America. The U.S. was an industrial and financial giant, yes, but few would have described it as a great military power. Japanese Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto famously described America as a "sleeping giant," but perhaps "sleepy" is more like it. A large chunk of the population still lived on the farm, statistics for high school graduation were shockingly low by today's standards, and millions of Americans didn't even have basic modern amenities like electricity or running water.



Posters like these seized upon the horror of Dec. 7 to spur the country into action.
WIKIPEDIA



Use the Blippar app to see video of ads for war bonds using imagery from these posters.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2



The Great Depression had bit hard into the social fabric of the country, as well, ruining lives and shattering families. The U.S. military was puny, spending less on arms than minor European states like Romania. Most Americans liked it that way, in fact. No standing army, no constant skirmishes with our neighbors, a civil society dedicated to peaceful pursuits: That was America's self-image in 1941. Much of the world agreed. No less an authority than Reichsmarshal Heinrich Goering, the chief of the German air force, declared that Americans might be able to produce consumer gizmos like "refrigerators and razor blades," but certainly not an arsenal for modern war.

And now, suddenly, it was time for the giant to wake up, work out, and put on some muscle. With the country enraged over Pearl Harbor, few questioned the complete redesign of American society. Young men marched off in the hundreds of thousands, and soon the millions. A grand total of 15 million Americans eventually traded their civilian garb for the uniform, and this in a country with a total population of just 135 million (less than half its size of today). Millions of boys from Cleveland and Des Moines and Paducah journeyed to places they had never heard of before, shipping out to islands in the South Pacific like Guadalcanal or Saipan, or to bloody Kasserine Pass in North Africa. Some flew bomber missions over Germany or Japan, some hit the beach at Normandy, others crewed the gigantic new U.S. Navy ships roaming the seven seas. Millions worked with the supply troops abroad, making sure the bullets, bombs and bread got forward to the fighting troops. Hundreds of thousands of them died, and millions would be wounded or missing in action. Indeed, over 70,000 Americans from World War II are still listed as MIA.

The departure of most of the country's young men meant that other groups had to step in and man the factories. Check that: not "man." By war's end, over 19 million American women were in the workforce. Many had moved over from the traditional roles of "women's work" as domestic servants or waitresses into war plants, manning the lathes, drills and punch-presses that formed the backbone of modern war production. Alongside them were the millions of women who entered the workforce for the first time, leaving hearth and home to roll steel, bore out rifle barrels and screw fuses onto artillery shells. Rosie the Riveter was the new American icon: wearing blue coveralls, hair tied up in a scarf, bicep flexed. "We can do it!" was her slogan. Like the rest of post-Pearl Harbor America, Rosie had the eye of the tiger.

Pearl Harbor was a turning point for another group who had traditionally been outsiders: African Americans. Total war required the military and the economy to be firing on all cylinders, and that meant putting every possible American into either a uniform or a factory. Discrimination and racism, long tolerated, suddenly became a monkey wrench in the war effort. Moreover, how could democratic America condemn Germany and Japan for their racist policies while openly discriminating against its own at home? Many African Americans spoke openly of the "double victory" they were seeking: against the Axis abroad and against second-class citizenship in their own country.



The famous 'Rosie the Riveter' poster encouraging women to aid the war effort.
WIKIPEDIA



Pearl Harbor transformed the United States into one vast armed camp. Millions of soldiers, sailors and airmen fought at the front. Many more millions of workers at home – black, white, men, women – built the guns, tanks and aircraft needed for victory. Industry completely reinvented itself. Underwood Typewriter Company shifted over to producing M1 Carbine rifles; Kaiser Shipyards figured out how to build a transport vessel in a single week, the famous "Liberty Ship"; and Ford Motors kept pace at its sprawling Willow Run Plant in Ypsilanti, Michigan (dubbed "the Grand Canyon of the mechanized world"), by churning out a four-engine B-24 bomber every hour.

The global war unleashed on Dec. 7, 1941, demanded nothing less. Sure, other days have been critical to American history. The country wouldn't exist without July 4, 1776, and the grisly events of Sept. 11, 2001, still haunt our collective psyche. Neither of those days had the dramatic, long-lasting impact of Pearl Harbor, however. Those "twenty-four little hours" changed U.S. priorities permanently, set the country on the path to global power, and perhaps gave it a glimpse of itself as "a more perfect union" for all its citizens.

– Dr. Rob Citino is the Samuel Zemurray Stone senior historian at The National World War II Museum in New Orleans, Louisiana.



ISOLATIONISM

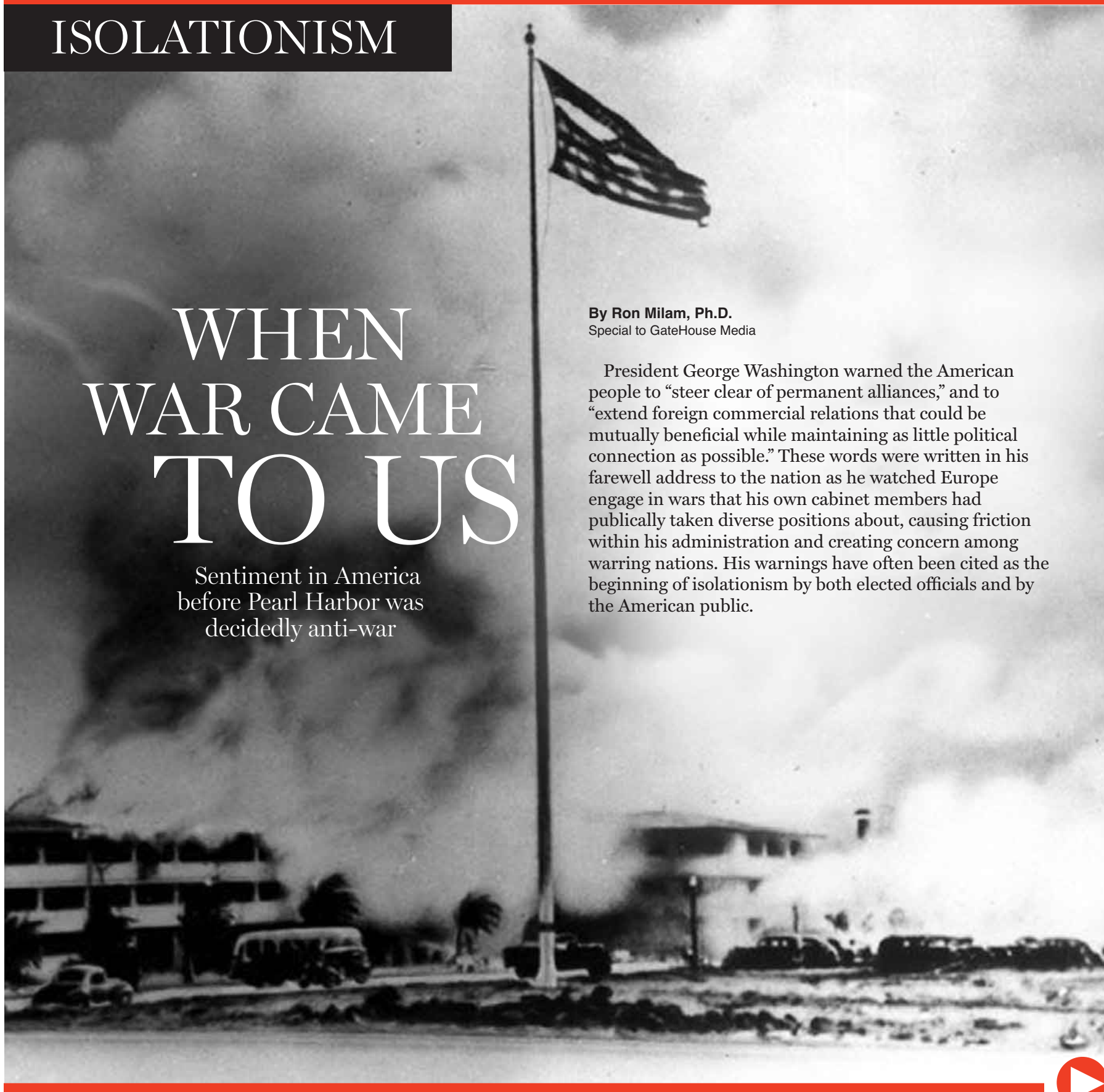
WHEN WAR CAME TO US

Sentiment in America
before Pearl Harbor was
decidedly anti-war

By Ron Milam, Ph.D.

Special to GateHouse Media

President George Washington warned the American people to “steer clear of permanent alliances,” and to “extend foreign commercial relations that could be mutually beneficial while maintaining as little political connection as possible.” These words were written in his farewell address to the nation as he watched Europe engage in wars that his own cabinet members had publically taken diverse positions about, causing friction within his administration and creating concern among warring nations. His warnings have often been cited as the beginning of isolationism by both elected officials and by the American public.





Fast-forward over 100 years, and Americans were still heeding Washington's words as Europe continued to fight "small" wars over ideology and geography. President Woodrow Wilson kept America out of World War I for three years because he did not want to send American boys to fight what he considered to be a European war. When he reversed his position in April 1917 by asking Congress to declare war to make the world "safe for democracy," his decision was criticized by many peace organizations and industrial leaders such as Henry Ford.

And while American soldiers did affect the outcome of the war in France and Britain's favor, the American people were not supportive of the decision, particularly when watching American boys return home with terrible wounds and lung damage from battlefield exposure to poison gas. Isolationism set in as polls indicated most Americans believed fighting "the war to end all wars" was a mistake, and some even believed that "merchants of death" had wanted American involvement in the war so that they could profit from selling war materials.

Presidents Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge sought to decrease the likelihood of another "great war" by negotiating limits to the size of naval armaments at the 1921-22 Washington Naval Conference. If the world's powers – America, Britain, Japan, France, and Italy – could restrict their post-war construction of battleships to an agreed upon tonnage and gun size, perhaps the reduction in ship size would lead to less belligerence on the seas. Virtually all parties broke the treaty by 1935 as hostilities began in Asia with Japan's invasion of China.

While most historians mark the beginning of World War II as 1939 when Germany invaded Poland, Japan had already conquered the Chinese province of Manchuria in 1931, and began to invade other provinces in 1937 when both Shanghai and Nanking were attacked. President Franklin Roosevelt wrote critical letters addressing this aggression, particularly when the American river gunboat the USS Panay was sunk by Japanese aircraft while attempting to rescue survivors of Nanking.

But the American people were not supportive of going to war with Japan, even though military planners had anticipated such a conflict by designing War Plan Orange as early as 1924. With the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 still in effect, it is unlikely that Americans would have supported further involvement in the Sino-



President Roosevelt signs the Lend-Lease bill to give aid to Britain and China in 1941. WIKIPEDIA

Japanese War. Furthermore, with the American economy having been severely affected by the Depression and unemployed citizens standing in bread lines, events in Asia were not at the top of their priority list. They were, however, paying some attention to the rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany.

With the memory of World War I still fresh, there was not a movement toward involvement as long as America itself was not being attacked.

As President Roosevelt launched his New Deal to improve the living conditions of the American people, many congressional leaders became concerned about the various conflicts erupting around the world. In 1935, Italy conquered Ethiopia and proclaimed fascism as the new form of government most likely to succeed in Europe. With Benito Mussolini allying with Hitler, there was a growing concern by the president that America would have to take a more aggressive approach to world affairs.

However, the isolationist movement began to influence members of Congress, who believed that the best course of action to avoid wars was to pass neutrality acts that would have the effect of limiting America's role in

For more information

Sources used in this work include:

- Saul K. Padover, "The Washington Papers: Basic Selections From the Public and Private Writings of George Washington," (New York: Easton Press, 1989).

- George C. Herring, "From Colony to Superpower: U.S. Foreign Relations Since 1776," (New York: Oxford University Press, 2008)

- David M. Kennedy, "Freedom From Fear: The American People in Depression and War," (New York: Oxford Press, 1999)

what was perceived to be regional conflicts. Since the president needed many of these isolationists to support his domestic policies, such as the enactment of the Social Security Act and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, he allowed a series of neutrality acts to be passed. While there were many internationalists who believed America had a role to play in these disputes, they were outnumbered by a wide array of conservatives, industrialists and peace activists who believed that American intervention would lead to participation in what could eventually become a new world war.

In 1938, Hitler negotiated an agreement with European leaders to allow Germany to annex the Sudetenland areas of Czechoslovakia. President Roosevelt supported British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's acceptance of the Munich Agreement, even though there were cabinet members who predicted Hitler's long-range plan to be much more expansive. When Germany then occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia, then Poland, then France, and began the bombing of Britain, America had to at least become concerned about a Second World War.

But isolationists were still successful in keeping America out of both Asian and European conflicts. An America First Committee movement began across the country in 1940, led by businessmen, leftists and celebrities such as Charles Lindberg. While there was also a group of internationalists that formed the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies in 1940, the isolationists were successful in keeping America out of what was now becoming World War II.

President Roosevelt ran for a third term in 1940, and even though he was actively working with Britain to help them in their lone action against Nazism and fascism, his campaign rhetoric was still supporting the isolationists: "I have said this before but I shall say it again and again. Your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign wars." The new British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, knew that only America could stop Hitler's movement toward European domination, and he appealed to the president in a very personal way. Recognizing America's vast industrial machine, Churchill asked for help that would not require American boys to fight a foreign war, but allow America to support Britain through rebuilding its naval armaments.

President Roosevelt sent a bill to Congress that gave him the

authority to "sell, transfer, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of any war material to any nation whose defense was deemed vital to the defense of the United States." And to assure the isolationists that this was truly a patriotic gesture, the bill was designated as HRI776.

British ships were towed to American shipyards to be repaired before re-entering service, and American vessels were "loaned" to England with commitments to return them to the United States after the war. The "lend-lease" program aided Britain's war effort and minimally satisfied both the isolationists and the internationalists.

But President Roosevelt knew that Japan needed oil and war material in the Pacific to continue its goal of Southeast Asian dominance. Only the United States could stop Japan's conquest of the British Commonwealth possessions of Singapore and Hong Kong, Malaya and other islands, as well as the Philippines, French Indochina and China. The United States Navy's Pacific Fleet stood in the way of Japan's aggression, particularly since it had recently been relocated from San Diego, California, to the Hawaiian Island of Oahu.

On Dec. 7, 1941, the Japanese attack on the fleet at Pearl Harbor would be an event that would finally bring the interests of both the internationalists and the isolationists together. America would declare war on Japan the next day, and Germany and Italy would declare war on the United States. With this attack, the attitudes and theories about economics, morality and politics were replaced by

concern for the defense of the homeland.

– Ron Milam, Ph.D., is an associate professor of history, a Fulbright Scholar to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the faculty advisor to the Veteran's Association at Texas Tech University in Lubbock. He serves on the Content Advisory Committee tasked with writing the history of the Vietnam War for the new Education Center at The Wall in Washington, D.C., and is a combat veteran of the Vietnam War. Milam is the author of "Not a Gentleman's War: an Inside View of Junior Officers in the Vietnam War" and is working on two book projects: "The Siege of Phu Nhon: Montagnards and Americans as Allies in Battle" and "Cambodia and Kent State: Killing in the Jungle and on the College Campuses."



Water-cooled machine guns just arrived from the U.S. under Lend-Lease are checked at an ordnance depot in England. WIKIPEDIA

CHRISTMAS 1941



‘A UNITED PEOPLE, GIRDDED FOR BATTLE’

War casts a pall over Christmas 1941

By Stanley Weintraub
Special to GateHouse Media

Coming just 18 days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Christmas 1941 was a holiday unlike any other. For many Americans, it was the last time they would be together. In Stanley Weintraub's "Pearl Harbor Christmas: A World at War, December 1941," he describes the mood of the nation at the time, and President Roosevelt's determination to keep to tradition.

After much politics-as-usual debate about the appropriate age for draft registration, Congress on Dec. 19, 1941, had timidly settled on 20 for induction and 18 for registration. On both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the services had hurriedly set anti-aircraft guns on the roofs of buildings and alongside docks. Some weapons were obsolete, others wooden fakes, there to instill spurious confidence. Sentries, often bearing 1918-vintage rifles, were posted at railway stations and armaments factories. Although the only interloper likely over the American skies at Christmas was likely to be Santa Claus with his sleigh and reindeer, a 24-hour sky watch in the Northeast was ordered for the holidays by Brigadier General John C. MacDonnell, air-raid warning chief for 43,000 volunteer civilian observers. "Experience in war," he declared, "has taught that advantage is taken of relaxation in vigilance to strike when and where the blow is least expected." Lights remained on almost everywhere.

The hit book for Christmas giving, at a hefty \$2.50, was Edna Ferber's Reconstruction-era romance "Saratoga Trunk." For the same price, war turned up distantly yet bombastically in a two-disc set of Tchaikovsky's "1812 Overture," performed by Artur Rodzinski and the Cleveland Orchestra.

would play Oregon State.

On war maps in the press, limited to much less than the actual facts, a dismal Christmas loomed, but it did not appear that way in shop windows across America. Enhanced by holiday lights, the street lamps and store fronts glittered, and a plethora of merchandise long vanished from high streets in Britain awaited shoppers now

Anxiety on the Pacific coast about Japanese air raids, however absurd, had already panicked San Francisco, thanks to the paranoia of Fourth Army commander Lieutenant General John DeWitt at Fort Ord. Every Japanese fisherman and vegetable farmer along the coast was suspected of covertly warning nonexistent enemy aircraft, and the hysteria resulted in the relocation of the New Year's Day Rose Bowl extravaganza from California to somnolent Durham, North Carolina, where Duke University



President Roosevelt addresses the crowd at the Christmas tree lighting ceremony from the White House South Portico on Dec. 24, 1941. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill can be seen on the right. PHOTOS VIA WIKIPEDIA

benefiting from jobs created by proliferating war contracts and a burgeoning army and navy. Christmas trees were plentiful, seldom priced at more than a dollar or two, and in the traditional holiday spectacle at Radio City Music Hall in New York, the star-spangled Rockettes, in mechanical unison, high-stepped away any war gloom. In newspapers across the nation the Japanese were thwarted in the "Terry and the Pirates" comic strip, and in film Gary Cooper as Sergeant York was defeating the Germans single-handedly in the earlier world war.

The hit book for Christmas giving, at a hefty \$2.50, was Edna Ferber's Reconstruction-era romance "Saratoga Trunk." For the same price, war turned up distantly yet bombastically in a two-disc set of Tchaikovsky's "1812 Overture," performed by Artur Rodzinski and the Cleveland Orchestra. In New York gift crates of oranges and grapefruit from Florida were \$2.79 at Bloomingdale's. A new Ford or Chevrolet, both soon to be unobtainable, cost \$900. Hattie Carnegie's designer dresses began at \$15. The upscale Rogers Peet menswear store offered suits and topcoats from a steep \$38. (At recruiting

stations nationwide, the army was offering smart khaki garb at no cost whatever to enlistees.) Henri Bendel featured silk stockings at \$1.25 a pair; stockings in the current wonder weave, nylon, sold for \$1.65. By the following Christmas nylons would be almost unobtainable. The fabric would be the stuff of parachutes.

Among the long-prepared Christmas toy glut, shops across America advertised a remote-control bombing plane at \$1.98, which ran along a suspended wire to attack a battleship. The Japanese high seas Kido Butai had not needed suspended wires at Pearl Harbor, nor in the Philippines, Malaya, or Hong Kong. The Royal Navy's principal warships on the Pacific Rim were at the bottom of the Gulf of Siam, and the depleted Pacific Fleet, with seven battleships sunk or disabled at their anchorages, had only two destroyers available to patrol the long coastline between Vancouver and San Diego. As British Prime Minister Winston Churchill would put it, "Over all this vast expanse of waters Japan was supreme, and we everywhere [were] weak and naked."



For security in wartime the Secret Service proposed to have the formidable national Christmas tree erected in Lafayette Park, a seven-acre expanse across Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House, as the event Dec. 24, 1941, would draw thousands of unidentifiable persons. The President insisted that tradition required the White House lawn. Within the patrolled iron-picket fence around the White House grounds, only those specifically invited would get close to the participants on the South Portico.

At the lighting ceremonies in 1940, realizing that war was approaching from somewhere, and perhaps soon, the President had told the crowd that it was welcome to return in 1941 'if we are all still here.' Many were back.

Even so, guards warned, "No cameras, no packages." A tent outside the two gates had been set up as a package checking station, but some visitors refused to give up their places in line at the 4 o'clock opening and dropped their Christmas bundles at the fence, hoping they would find them again afterward. The uninvited could watch from beyond — and under a crescent moon thousands were already gathering in the early winter twilight.

Was a brilliantly lit hazard being created at odds with unenforced wartime brownouts? The White House was assured that no enemy could penetrate Washington airspace. Also, Christmas Eve traditions were exempted in the interest of national confidence. Despite restrictions involving landmarks, the red aircraft-warning light 550 feet atop the Washington Monument remained aglow and could be seen from the White House lawn. At the lighting ceremonies in 1940, realizing that war was approaching



The Christmas meal menu for remaining personnel at Pearl Harbor, 1941. WIKIPEDIA

from somewhere, and perhaps soon, the President had told the crowd that it was welcome to return in 1941 "if we are all still here." Many were back.

Christmas Eve 1941 was the only public occasion when Roosevelt and Churchill spoke from the same platform. As they gathered with guests and the White House staff in the East Room an hour before the ceremonies at 5, the Marine Band on the South Lawn struck up holiday music, beginning with "Joy to the World," accompanied by choirs from nearby churches. Outranking the Prime Minister in the party were stately, beautiful Crown Princess Marthe of occupied Norway and her princely husband, the future King Olav V. Marthe, whom FDR adored, was one of the rare women he kissed whenever they met. With her children, she had been offered a temporary White House

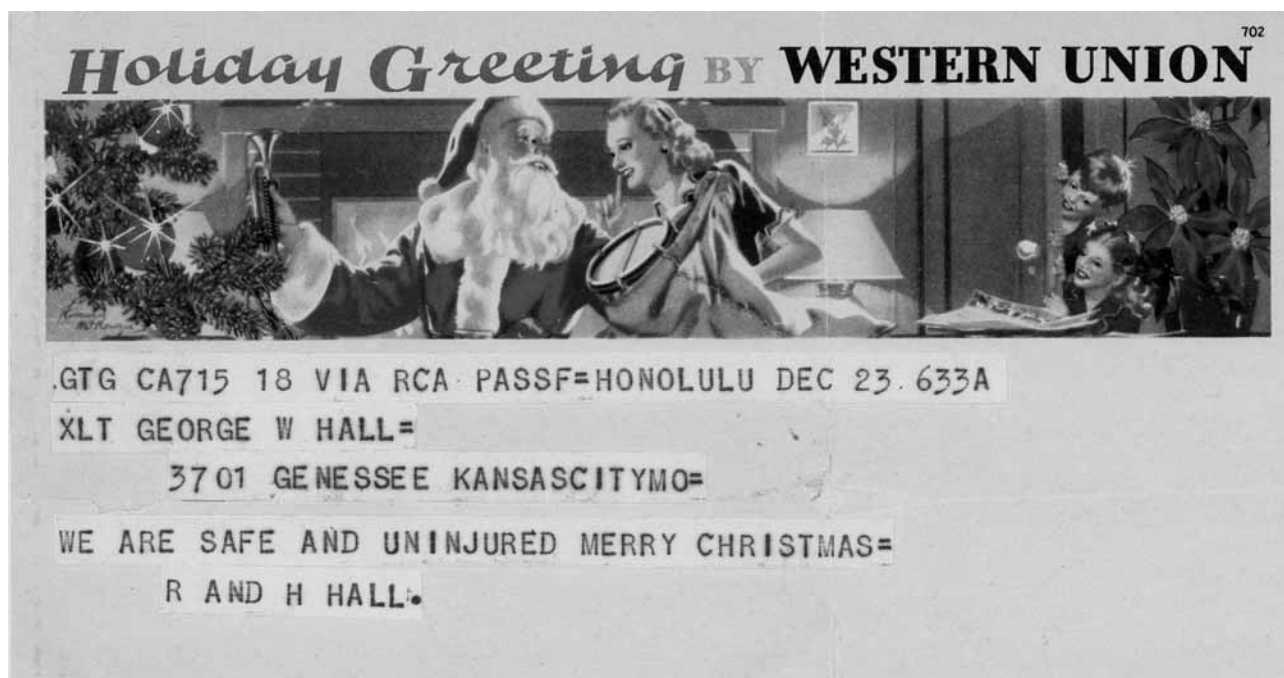
residence after fleeing Norway, until she could find an American home, which she did nearby in Maryland. In what seemed like a royal gesture, each White House employee was presented with a signed photograph of Franklin and Eleanor.

When the sunset gun at Fort Myer, across the Potomac, boomed, the band began "Hail to the Chief," and the President, on the arm of an aide, was escorted slowly out to the south balcony with Mrs. Roosevelt and the Prime Minister. Following them, the White House party, many shivering in the chill evening, watched as FDR pressed a button lighting the big evergreen at the lower slope of the lawn. The crowd applauded, their eyes especially on Churchill. Then the Rev. Joseph Corrigan, rector of Catholic University in northeast Washington, delivered a brief invocation tailored to the times. "Hear a united people, girded for battle" he began, looking up, "dedicate themselves to the peace of Christmas." He confessed "strangeness" in such a contradiction in words, yet "All the material resources with which Thou has

blessed our native land, we consecrate to the dread tasks of war." It was what Churchill wanted to hear and the reason he had come.

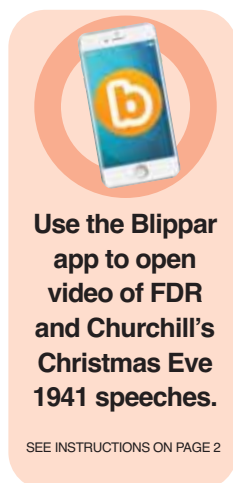
Radio carried their voices across the country and abroad. As the Christmas lights glowed, Roosevelt spoke directly to the event. "It is in the spirit of peace and good will, and with particular thoughtfulness of those, our sons and brothers, who serve in our armed forces on land and sea, near and far — those who serve and endure for us — that we light our Christmas candles now across this continent from one coast to the other on this Christmas evening."

Now, he added, "my associate, my old and good friend" wanted to speak to Washingtonians and to the world. No one in hearing distance had any doubt as to who that was, especially once his rolling,



This telegram was sent by Richard and Harold Hall to their parents wishing them a Merry Christmas following the attack on Pearl Harbor. FLICKR/USMC Archives

'Let the children have their night of fun and laughter. Let the gifts of Father Christmas delight their play. Let us grown-ups share to the full in their unstinted pleasures before we turn again to the stern task and the formidable years that lie before us ...'



almost antique, voice echoed across the lights and shadows. "This is a strange Christmas eve," Churchill began:

Almost the whole world is locked in deadly struggle, and with the most terrible weapons which science can devise, the nations advance upon each other. Ill would it be for us this Christmastide if we were not sure that no

greed for the land or wealth of any other people, no vulgar ambition, no morbid lust for material gain at the expense of others has led us to the field. Here, in the midst of war, raging and soaring over all the lands and seas, creeping nearer to our hearts and our homes, here, amid the tumult, we have tonight the peace of the spirit in each cottage home and in each generous heart. There, we may cast aside for this night at least the cares and dangers which beset us, and make for our

children an evening of happiness in a world of storm. Here, then, for one night only, each home throughout the English-speaking world should be a brightly lighted island of happiness and peace.

While far from his own hearth and family, he continued, "Yet I cannot truthfully say that I feel far from home." He referred to his kinship with his audiences, listening rapt on the White House lawn, and nationwide:

Whether it be ties of blood on my mother's side, or the friendships I have developed here over many years of active life, or the commanding sentiment of comradeship in the common cause of great peoples who speak the same language, who kneel at the same altars, and, to a very large extent, pursue the same ideals, I cannot feel myself a stranger here at the centre and at the summit of the United States. I feel a sense of unity and fraternal association which, added to the kindness of your welcome, convinces me that I have a right to sit at your fireside and share your Christmas

joys.

It was, he conceded, "a strange Christmas eve," with war "raging and roaring over all the lands and seas, creeping nearer to our hearts and homes." Nevertheless, the PM concluded, using the English equivalent for Santa,

Let the children have their night of fun and laughter. Let the gifts of Father Christmas delight their play. Let us grown-ups share to the full in their unstinted pleasures before we turn again to the stern task and the formidable years that lie before us, resolved that by our sacrifice and daring, these same children shall not be robbed of their inheritance or denied their right to live in a free and decent world.

And so, in God's mercy, a happy Christmas to you all.

– Adapted excerpt from "Pearl Harbor Christmas: A World at War, December 1941" by Stanley Weintraub. Copyright © 2011. Available from Da Capo Press, an imprint of Perseus Books, LLC, a subsidiary of Hachette Book Group, Inc.



By John Sucich
More Content Now

What kind of a country was the United States in 1941? The year stands out for more than just the attack on Pearl Harbor. In the baseball world 1941 saw two feats accomplished that have yet to be matched: Joe DiMaggio hit in a record 56 straight games, and Ted Williams became the last major leaguer to hit .400 or better, with a .406 batting average for the season.

The early 1940s left a cultural mark in other ways, too. Here's some more about what it was like to live at the time Pearl Harbor was attacked:

Work

By the end of the 1930s President Roosevelt's New Deal had come to an end, as Congress grew resistant to introducing more new programs. But programs like the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA), coupled with the war boom to come after Dec. 7, 1941, succeeded in bringing the country out of the Great Depression.

- In 1940 the workforce was about 53 million people, with about 5 million people unemployed. When the United States entered the war the problem quickly shifted to there not being enough workers. The working week was lengthened, 14- to 17-year-olds were allowed to work, and more women were employed as a result.

- The majority belief before the United States entered World War II was that a woman who worked when her husband also had a job was taking a job from another man. There was support for laws that would prohibit women from working if her husband made more than \$1,600 in a year. That all changed after 1941, when women were asked to help with the war effort.

- Many of the jobs that became available in the early 1940s were to support the war, including building weaponry, aircraft and other vehicles. A worker with the TVA made about 50 cents an hour, or \$20 a week, while public school teachers, miners and manufacturers made approximately \$30 a week (or about \$1,500 in a year). Doctors and lawyers made an average salary of \$5,000 a year. The highest paid ballplayer was Hank Greenberg of the Detroit Tigers, at \$55,000 a year, while Gary Cooper was the highest-paid movie star at about \$500,000 in salary.

Religion

- Religion was a factor in the lives of many Americans in the 1930s and 1940s, but it wasn't always in an active role.

- Christians were the majority, with the Roman Catholic Church its largest denomination. There was a significant Jewish population in New York City.

- Many families had religious artifacts and observed religious practices such as no meat on Fridays, but not everyone attended religious services.

Transportation

- The decade of the 1940s was the dawning of the automobile age. Travel across the country in a car was difficult, though – many major highways were a decade away, at least. But for many middle class families a car was becoming more common.

- For wider travel people still relied on the



railroad. Airplane travel was new and expensive, and the railroads were what Americans were used to. A one-way trip on the train from Chicago to Los Angeles could take less than 40 hours.

Movies

During the 1940s, with the United States fully immersed in World War II, movies were very much centered on war. But the time period sometimes called "the golden age of film" also saw some all-time classics released:

- "Citizen Kane" (1941)
- "The Philadelphia Story" (1941)
- After the release of its first feature-length animated film, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" (1937), Disney also released "Pinocchio" (1940), "Fantasia" (1940), "Dumbo" (1941) and "Bambi" (1942).
- "The Wizard of Oz" and "Gone With The

Wind" were both released in 1939, the latter of which starred Clark Gable. Gable was married to Carole Lombard in 1939, forming an original Hollywood "it" couple before Lombard died in a plane crash in early 1942 after a trip promoting war bonds.

Music

Some of the most popular movies produced some of the most popular songs of the time, like "When You Wish Upon A Star" from "Pinocchio" and "Somewhere Over The Rainbow" from "The Wizard of Oz," but people were listening to many kinds of music on the radio:

- Jazz from the likes of Glenn Miller and Duke Ellington.

- Classical music performances were broadcast across the country.

- Singing stars such as Bing Crosby, the Andrews Sisters and Frank Sinatra thrilled audiences, and the jukebox reached peak popularity, with dancing to big band music one of the most popular activities of the day.

Radio shows

The radio wasn't just for music. Families gathered around to listen to serials, comedies, FDR's "fireside chats" and, especially after the Pearl Harbor attack, reports from the war. Some of the more popular radio shows of the time were:

- "The Shadow"
- "The Guiding Light"
- "Ma Perkins"
- "Superman"
- "The Lone Ranger"

Toys

The 1940s saw the creation of some of the most popular toys in history, including the Slinky and Silly Putty, both of which were accidental discoveries made during the war effort. Before they came along, though, kids were playing with:

- Dolls and doll houses
- Toy guns
- Tiddlywinks
- Mainstays like electrically powered model trains

– Information for this article was gathered from "Daily Life In The United States 1920-1940" by David E. Kyvig, "America 1941" by Ross Gregory and "A Cultural History of the United States: The 1940s" by Michael V. Uschan

Tom Kobayashi, photographed
at the Manzanar Relocation
Center, California, 1943

INTERNMMENT

DARK CHAPTER

One of Pearl Harbor's most immediate after effects was
the internment of Japanese Americans in the US

By **Melissa Erickson**
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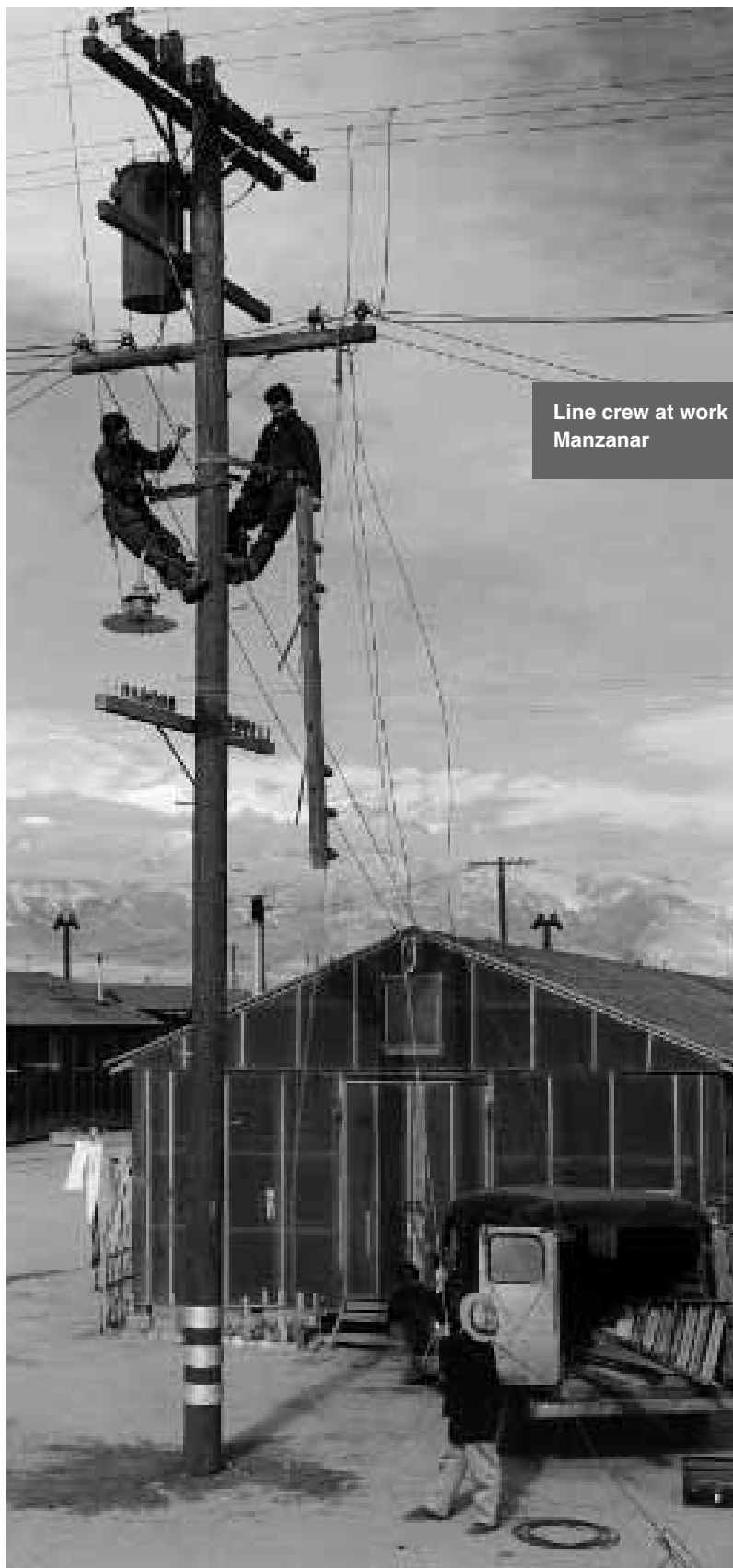
The internment of Japanese Americans after Pearl Harbor is a dark chapter in American history, but one that we can learn from as the country again struggles with religious and ethnic tensions. "Remember and learn," said George Takei, the actor best known as Mr. Sulu from the original "Star Trek" who spent four years as an internee with his family.

Earlier this year, politicians called for bans on Muslims or Syrians from entering the U.S., placing the security of the nation over the rights of individuals who are targeted simply because of the way they look, said historian Franklin Odo, founding director of the Smithsonian Institution's Asian Pacific American Program and former acting chief of the Asian division at the Library of

Congress. Citing the post-Pearl Harbor internment of American citizens, politicians said things like, "If we need to lock them up, we've done it before," and "If the government did this in the past, it must have been a good idea," Odo said.

"Politicians are particularly adept at gauging and exploiting the fears of the populace, and so it is in some ways no surprise that we are seeing the ugly specter of racial and religious profiling arise again," Takei said. "There are striking similarities because, frankly, the same fears are as easily stoked today as in World War II. Human nature does not change so quickly. The important thing to understand today is not that these similarities exist, but rather that we as a people learn from our history. Our people's democracy can do great things but, at the same time, fallible humans can make disastrous mistakes."





Line crew at work in
Manzanar

Understanding how the United States worked itself into a panic that led to sequestering Japanese and Americans born to Japanese immigrants after the bombing of Pearl Harbor requires a long look back at America's history of anti-Asian racism, Odo said.

More than a century before World War II, Chinese people came to America to work in the gold fields and to build railroads. Welcomed as a source of labor, the country stopped short of letting them become citizens. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was the first time in American history that an ethnic or racial group was restricted from immigrating in an effort to maintain the country's white racial purity.

"That racism carried over to the Japanese," the next group of Asians to make their way to America, Odo said. Asians were seen as "so foreign, so other, that they could not assimilate," Odo said.

America needed cheap labor and the Japanese provided that, especially in the Hawaiian islands where they were recruited to work on the sugar plantations. By 1900, most of the workforce on the plantations was Japanese, Odo said.

By Dec. 7, 1941, Japanese accounted for close to 40 percent of the total population of the Hawaiian islands, Odo said.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt is warmly remembered today, but "he was a racist," Odo said. "We know from his writings. He had friends in Japan, and that was where he thought Japanese-Americans should go — back to Japan," Odo said.

Before social media and television, our idea of what kind of people the Japanese were came from newspapers, magazines, the radio and dime novels where they were depicted as "evil and cruel," Odo said.

"The press was flagrantly anti-Japanese and actively stirred up anti-Japanese sentiment by waving the threat of a Yellow Peril," the sentiment that Asians were a physical and economic threat to the West, said Rotner Sakamoto.

As a nation, Japan had been building up as a military power in the Pacific. Japan defeated China in the First Sino-Japanese War in 1895 and Russia in the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, Odo said.

"When Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 and the Sino-Japanese War erupted in 1937, anti-Japanese emotions flared further. Japanese aggression abroad was perceived as ominous at home. By the time Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, the soil had been tilled for an extreme reaction towards ethnic Japanese in the United States," said Rotner Sakamoto.

"Before World War II there was more than 40 years of thinking Japan is rising in power. The Japanese were seen as inferior but the country could be a possible military rival in the Pacific. The thought was that Japan could never launch a successful attack on America," Odo said.

Needless to say, the surprise military strike that devastated the naval base at Pearl Harbor changed people's minds.

"The Pearl Harbor attack was successful, and it was a big shock and a major blow to America's sense of security," Odo said.

The following day, the United States declared war on Japan and joined World War II.

“The philosopher George Santayana wrote, ‘Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.’ I don’t believe that history repeats itself, but there are discernible patterns that emerge over time. If we perceive and comprehend them, we have an opportunity to sidestep tragic and deplorable mistakes. Learning about a dark chapter of our nation’s past should not bring despair, but rather clarity and light.”

– Pamela Rotner Sakamoto, author of “Midnight in Broad Daylight: A Japanese American Family Caught Between Two Worlds,” the true story of a family that found itself on opposite sides during World War II

It was hard, almost impossible, for people to believe Japan could have carried out the attack, Odo said.

“There must have been a ‘fifth column,’ Japanese immigrants who told the planes where to go, spies who created an unfair playing field,” he said.

This profound suspicion led to a hysteria, especially on the West Coast, and cries for the Japanese to be locked up. The stigma was stoked by inflammatory news stories, pressure groups and even the United States government, Odo said.

“After the fact, it became known that there were many nefarious forces urging internment of Japanese-Americans. Some were driven by political ambition — something that today holds particular currency,” Takei said.

Earl Warren, who would later become governor of California and chief justice of the Supreme Court, was then an up-and-coming politician and the attorney general of California.

Warren “saw that the ‘lock up the Japanese’ movement was raging in California. He knew better but he decided to seize the leadership of this movement. He built his platform on anti-Japanese hysteria and made the statement that the fact that no acts of espionage or sabotage had been committed by Japanese Americans was ominous because the ‘Japanese are inscrutable.’ He said that it would be ‘prudent’ to lock up the Japanese before they did anything. We were damned either way,” Takei said. “I like to believe that, later in life, Chief Justice Warren regretted what he had done to all of us, and spent his tenure on the Supreme Court repenting for the sins of his early political career.”

People thought that Japanese immigrants and Americans born to Japanese immigrants (called “Nisei”) had aided the Japanese military and would do it again.



Use the Blippar app to see the full Ansel Adams collection via the Library of Congress.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2

About these photos

In 1943, Ansel Adams, America’s most well-known photographer, documented the Manzanar War Relocation Center in California and the Japanese-Americans interned there during World War II. When offering the collection to the Library of Congress in 1965, Adams said in a letter, “The purpose of my work was to show how these people, suffering under a great injustice, and loss of property, businesses and professions, had overcome the sense of defeat and despair [sic] by building for themselves a vital community in an arid (but magnificent) environment....All in all, I think this Manzanar Collection is an important historical document, and I trust it can be put to good use.”



Mess line, noon

“Since they couldn’t tell the good from the bad, who is loyal to America and who is loyal to Japan, they had to lock them all up.”

– historian Franklin Odo



On Feb. 19, 1942, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which called for the internment of all Japanese Americans from the West Coast with the exclusion of Hawaii.

"It's baffling" that Japanese Americans living in Hawaii "where the attack happened and America was most vulnerable" were excluded, said Odo, who was 2 years old at the time and living in Honolulu. "If I had lived in California or Oregon, I would have had to go," he said. Japanese Americans were such a large part of the workforce in Hawaii "it became impossible to lock them up," Odo said.

"Order 9066 was posted on telephone poles with instructions to take only what you can carry and report when notified to a location to be taken away," said Mary Murakami of Bethesda, Maryland, who was born in Los Angeles and was living with her family in San Francisco's Japantown in 1942. Murakami spent her junior high and high school years interned.

While the Japanese were reporting to be interned, government-ordered curfews were set up.

"My father and sister could not go to work. My brother could not attend high school and myself no junior high school. My family sold everything," Murakami said.

It was a time of great fear. There were rumors that children would be taken away from parents.

"My parents shared our family history with us and had a family picture taken just in case," Murakami said.

The internment shared shocking similarities with what was happening all over Europe.

"The strongest memory I have is of the day armed soldiers marched up our driveway, carrying rifles with bayonets and pounded upon our door, ordering us out. I remember my mother's tears as we were forced to leave our home, with only what we could carry with us," Takei said. "My siblings and I were all Americans, born and raised in Los Angeles. My mother was born in Sacramento and my father was a San Franciscan, yet we were being sent from our home for the crime

Loading bus,
leaving Manzanar
for relocation



of looking like the people who had bombed Pearl Harbor."

Things happened fast and "120,000 people are a lot to put away," Odo said. The first temporary camps were set up in large open spaces such as fairgrounds, race tracks and stadiums.

"For weeks we had to live in a horse stable at the local racetrack while the camps were still under construction. My parents tried valiantly to shield us from the horror of what was happening, and for that they are my heroes," Takei said. "I think often of my father, who felt the greatest anguish and pain of that imprisonment as the unspoken protector of our family. He felt so powerless to help what was happening to his family, to all he had worked so hard for throughout his life. It was truly a devastating blow."

Murakami's family reported to the Tanforan Race Track near San Francisco where a "lucky family had a room in temporary barracks in inner track, while others lived in horse stalls. There was no schooling for the children and the food was terrible," she said.

When a permanent camp was ready in October 1942 her family was taken in old train cars with shades drawn to Topaz Permanent Camp in Topaz, Utah.

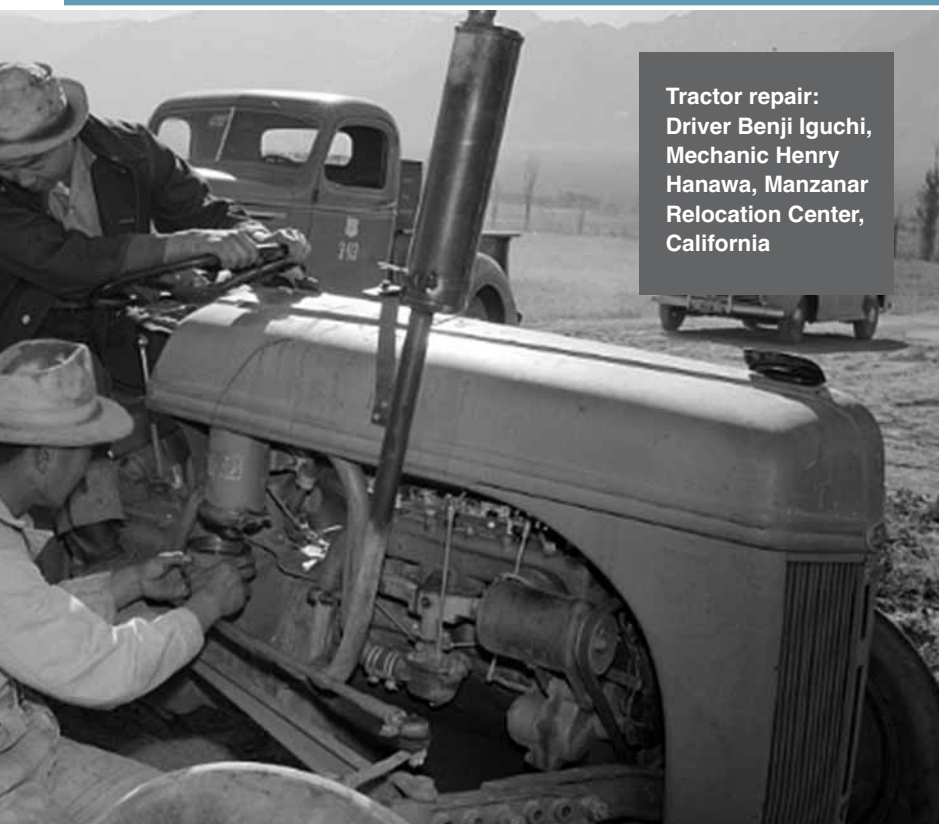
"We lived in black-tarred barracks surrounded by barbed wires and guard towers. It was a hard life for three years for everyone, especially our parents. Our family lost everything. There were very basic schools, food and accommodations," Murakami said.



Lawsuits were filed beginning in 1942 first against the race-based curfews and later against the internment, but the courts ruled that the denial of civil rights based on race and national origin were legal, Odo said.

Plaintiff Mitsuye Endo was chosen as "the perfect person" to challenge Executive Order 9066 because she was an Americanized, assimilated Nisei who spoke only English and no Japanese and had a brother in the United States Army, Odo said. On Dec. 18, 1944, the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously ruled that the government could not continue to detain a citizen who was "concededly loyal" to the United States.

Japanese Americans could begin returning to the West Coast, but "they had nowhere to go. They had lost their homes,



Tractor repair:
Driver Benji Iguchi,
Mechanic Henry
Hanawa, Manzanar
Relocation Center,
California



Mary Murakami
(center), with her
ESL students in
Washington, D.C.
PHOTO COURTESY
MARY MURAKAMI

their farms. Many were terrified to leave the camps. They faced racial discrimination. They couldn't find jobs," Odo said.

"When the war ended, the gates of the camps were opened wide. Just like that. We were left impoverished. Each internee was handed nothing more than a one-way ticket to wherever in the U.S. they wanted to go and \$25 — to rebuild a life with only that," Takei said.

While Japan certainly had spies in the United States, "there was zero proof" that any of the people interned had committed treason, Odo said. Not a single act of espionage was ever found to have been committed.

"Yes, internment was politically motivated, definitely. There were no spies among us. Seventy-five percent of us were

born in the United States," Murakami said.

After a long campaign, in 1988 President Ronald Reagan offered an official apology and \$20,000 in redress to the internees who were still living. "But by then many who had suffered the most had already passed away," Takei said.

"About half of them, 60,000 were still alive," Odo said.

"So much time had passed. The money did not help us because we were established middle class so we donated the bulk of it to the start of the Japanese American Memorial in Washington D.C. to Patriotism, which is located a few blocks from the Capitol. The letter was uplifting to know that only in a democracy can we receive that letter," Murakami said.

"The internment camps around the country were all located in places no one else would ever choose to live: the wastelands of Wyoming, the searing deserts of Arizona and, where we'd been sent, the fetid swamplands of Arkansas. We went from a comfortable middle class home in Los Angeles to a single, tar-paper-lined barrack in Arkansas, with no running water and no privacy at all. We ate in a mess hall and were fed horrific fare, including things like cow brains, which no child in America was accustomed to eating."

— actor and activist George Takei

Internment story in theaters Dec. 13

George Takei's musical "Allegiance" will screen in theaters nationwide for one night only on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 7:30 local time.

Inspired by Takei's true-life experiences, "Allegiance" is the story of Sam Kimura (Takei), transported back nearly six decades to when his younger self (Telly Leung, "Glee") and his sister Kei (Tony Award-winner Lea Salonga) fought to stay connected to their heritage, their family and themselves after Japanese Americans were imprisoned during World War II. It's a multigenerational tale with two love stories.

In the demeaning conditions of internment during World War II, Takei said he and his family made do to the best of their ability.

"We persevered. Somehow, through all that horror, we survived, we thrived and we held together. There was a Japanese word we all lived by, 'Gaman,' which means 'to endure, with dignity and fortitude,'" said Takei.

"I am among the last survivors of the internment, and it has been my life's mission to ensure that we never forget and never repeat the mistakes of the past," said Takei.

The screening begins with an introduction from Takei and special behind-the-scenes footage and interviews. Tickets can be purchased at FathomEvents.com or at participating theater box offices.

— By Melissa Erickson



Standing on the step at the entrance of a dwelling are Louise Tami Nakamura, holding the hand of Mrs. Naguchi, and Joyce Yuki Nakamura

The 442nd: FIGHTING FOR THEIR FREEDOM



By Melissa Erickson
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While many of their families were interned during World War II, thousands of Japanese-American men proved their loyalty to the United States by serving in combat, most famously as part of the 442nd Regiment of the U.S. Army. The 442nd is the most decorated unit for its size and length of service in the history of American warfare.

As part of the 442nd, “the 100th Infantry Battalion was a segregated Nisei (Americans born of Japanese immigrant parents) unit which preceded the 442nd to the Italian front,” said Terry Shima of Gaithersburg,

Maryland. Born in Hawaii, Shima was drafted into the U.S. Army on Oct. 12, 1944, as a replacement for the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. He arrived in Italy on VE Day, May 8, 1945, and joined the 442nd at the Garda Airport in northern Italy assigned to its public relations office.

“What people should know about the 442nd and the men who served in the Military Intelligence Service is that they served to help win the war and to prove their loyalty — the only ethnic group that fought in World War II for this reason,” Shima said. “Many of these men volunteered while they were confined to internment camps.”



From aliens to heroes

About 14,000 men served in the 442nd unit and its 100th battalion, earning 9,486 Purple Hearts and 21 Medals of Honor. The Nisei unit fought in Italy, France and Germany. Their motto was “Go For Broke,” which is Hawaiian Pidgin English and means “risk your total holdings, throw in your total resources, total commitment in one roll of the dice,” Shima said. “The Nisei had something to prove, their loyalty. They were willing to risk everything, their lives, to achieve their goal.”

“When World War II broke out, the draft classification of Japanese Americans was changed from 1-A (eligible for military duty) to 4-C (alien, unfit for military duty). We were offended and insulted that our government viewed us as alien, which was tantamount to being disowned by our government. We were taught that defending your nation in time of war is the responsibility of every citizen. Nisei, individually and in groups, petitioned the government to allow them to

serve in combat to prove their loyalty,” said Shima, whose brother served in the 100 Battalion.

In response to these petitions and for other reasons, Washington waived the ban on enlistments and issued the call for volunteers for the 442nd unit.

“When the 442nd completed training and arrived in Italy in June 1944, the 100th had been there for

nine months fighting up the boot of Italy. The 100th sustained such huge casualties that the press labeled them the ‘Purple Heart Battalion.’ The 100th merged into the 442nd becoming, in effect, the 1st Battalion of the 442nd. They were allowed to keep the 100th unit designation in recognition of their combat performance,” Shima said.

Creating leaders

The late U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye is perhaps the most well-known of the 442nd and was a WWII Medal of Honor recipient. Inouye served from 2010 to 2012 as president pro tempore of the Senate, a position that put him third in line for the presidency. “Only 70 years ago this same Nisei was assigned draft classification 4-C, alien, unfit for military duty,” Shima said.

The effect of the Nisei performance in World War II was significant for future generations of Americans, Shima said: “I believe the combat performance record of the 442nd and the combat performance record of the Tuskegee Airmen, to whom Truman used almost the same words (you fought the enemy abroad and prejudice at home) helped create the climate for post-World War II reforms beginning with the desegregation of the armed forces. These reforms leveled the playing field for minorities to compete for any job and rank.”



Terry Shima



Pictures, letters and mementoes on top of a phonograph in the Yonemitsu home, Manzanar Relocation Center. While many of their families were interned during World War II, thousands of Japanese-American men proved their loyalty to the United States by serving in combat.

JAPANESE AMERICANS IN THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

Much less celebrated than the Japanese-American combat soldiers of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, those who served in the Military Intelligence Service were no less critical to winning the war.

In November 1941 as the potential for armed conflict grew between Japan and the United States, the U.S. Army recruited a select group of thousands of Japanese Americans who could speak the language of the enemy, said historian Franklin Odo, founding director of the Smithsonian Institution's Asian Pacific American Program and former acting chief of the Asian division at the Library of Congress. They were trained at the Presidio in San Francisco and in camps in Minnesota.

During the war against Japan, soldier-linguists of the Military Intelligence Service served in every battle and campaign. They were able to translate captured documents to show troop movements, monitor enemy transmissions and interrogate prisoners of war, Odo said. They also served as cultural ambassadors who were able to convince Japanese troops to surrender or give up prisoners of war, he said.

“They were really valuable because the Japanese didn’t encode their messages, believing that

Americans couldn’t figure out the complex Japanese language,” Odo said.

During the war their work was a closely guarded secret and continued to be classified for decades afterward, keeping them out of history’s spotlight, Odo said.

Their job was extremely dangerous, often serving on the front lines where they needed to avoid friendly fire by Americans who had trouble distinguishing them from Japanese troops. If captured by Japanese troops they faced execution as traitors.

One of their greatest contributions was decoding the intelligence that led to the death of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the strategist and architect of the attack on Pearl Harbor, Odo said. After code breakers identified his flight plans, American Army fliers were able to shoot his plane out of the sky in April 1943. After Yamamoto’s death, the Japanese never won another naval battle.

By September 1945, they had translated 18,000 captured enemy documents, printed 16,000 propaganda leaflets and interrogated more than 10,000 Japanese prisoners of war.

After the war, Military Intelligence Service members played crucial roles in the occupation of Japan and as interpreters in war crimes trials.

— By Melissa Erickson

LESSONS LEARNED



The U.S. Navy battleship USS California sinks alongside Ford Island at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Dec. 7, 1941. WIKIPEDIA

COULD IT HAPPEN AGAIN?

What would a modern Pearl Harbor look like?

By **Deena C. Bouknight**
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Around 8 a.m. in Hawaii Dec. 7, 1941 – a seemingly normal Sunday morning of rest and worship – all hell broke loose when hundreds of Japanese fighter planes unloaded an arsenal on U.S. Naval Station Pearl Harbor and Hickam Army Airfield. It was the date, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt would prophesy, that would “live in infamy.”

Even though this generation experienced a greater attack on American soil in terms of casualties – 9/11’s 2,996 to Pearl Harbor’s 2,403 – what happened that infamous December day continues to be a topic of discussion and analysis.

Although both the attacks on Pearl Harbor and on the World Trade Center and Pentagon were deemed “surprises,” experts studying hindsight point to the writing on the wall. Relations with the Japanese were a powder keg since they had been ostracized during negotiations for the Treaty of Versailles after World War I. The Asian country was odd man out in a room full of Europeans. In a 2015 World News Trust article titled “What Can Pearl Harbor Teach Us about 9/11 and Other ‘Surprises,’” New York writer Michael Zezima points out that “Pearl Harbor was roughly two decades in the making.”

Following on the heels of the Versailles snub was the

U.S. Supreme Court ruling that Japanese immigrants were ineligible for citizenship; they were not allowed to own property, and finally they essentially would not be allowed to immigrate to the U.S. – period – due to the Exclusion Act in 1924. More followed to bristle the Japanese prior to 1941.

Yet, as we remember and memorialize what happened at Pearl Harbor 75 years ago with museum tours and ceremonies, can we prepare for and ultimately avoid another large-scale attack on our homeland?

Sebastian Gorka, Ph.D., professor, author and vice president for national security support at the Institute of World Politics, Washington, D.C., wrote in September for Military Review an article titled “How America Will be Attacked.” In it he explains both irregular and unconventional warfare, and how adversaries are thinking differently – and so should we. He ends his lengthy article with this statement: “The sooner our strategists and policymakers recognize and acknowledge this, the better able they will be to develop relevant counters and hone our own indirect and non-kinetic modes of attack to better secure our republic and all Americans in what has become a decidedly unstable and ever more dangerous world.”

This is what three other experts had to say:

Q: What lessons did we learn from the Pearl Harbor attack that can be applied to U.S. national security today?

Eric Davis, pilot, special agent and SWAT for the FBI: Expect the unexpected. Don't put all of your eggs in one basket. Train religiously.

David Hodge, retired Navy and current community relations manager, Public Affairs for Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii: Preparedness; don't let your guard down. Spend all the time training.

Pat Jones, Garrison Public Affairs Officer, Fort Jackson, South Carolina: Every major incident that has happened we've learned from. We make adjustments ... we adapt. But the first thing we did learn is that we did not have an army large enough to defend ourselves. After Pearl Harbor there was a huge surge in resources. And now look at everything that has transpired regarding security.

Q: What would an attack by a foreign military force look like today?

Davis: In my opinion, an attack by a foreign military would most likely be in the form of a low-intensity insurgency operation. Our military is designed to fight and win large-scale conflicts. We are extremely effective at destroying materials and infrastructure of a country. However, if the conflict were to take place on American soil, many of our most advanced weapons platforms would be hamstrung. A low-intensity insurgency operation would bring the fighting to our cities, neighborhoods and schools. In this scenario, it becomes very difficult to differentiate enemy soldiers from civilians. This uncertainty, coupled with efforts to limit collateral damage, would act as a force multiplier for the

enemy. It would take great political will to fight this type of operation in an effective manner.


Jones: We cannot know, but every time there is an incident we have had to step up security. At Fort Jackson, there is 100 percent security at the gate now. If you are not an ID cardholder, there is a vetting process. This is a result of terrorist attacks. Changes in even getting onto the base are a result of 9/11. Security just needs to get tighter and tighter ... Pearl Harbor was the first to teach us that.

Q: What are the most significant threats to the security of our nation?

Davis: Radical Islamic terrorists who are citizens; degradation of pride in country, history, traditions; and loss of respect for the rule of law.


Hodge: We need to never give up on working to establish peaceful relationships; we have learned much from our former enemies, the Japanese, and they have become important partners. We also need to always be trained and prepared for anything so that we are always ready to protect America in the future. And, to maintain morale ... letting nothing take the wind out of our sails. America came back stronger after Pearl Harbor; we need to always remember that.

Jones: One is cyber-related. We have to focus on cybersecurity. Also, not being prepared and trained. Fort Jackson is the largest training installation in the Army; our primary purpose is training. We train 54 percent of the force. A full battalion can graduate as many as 1,200 soldiers, and there is a population on the base of about 10,000 soldiers. Things are a lot different than they were pre-WWII. But we can always make sure we are trained and prepared.



In my opinion, an attack by a foreign military would most likely be in the form of a low-intensity insurgency operation. Our military is designed to fight and win large-scale conflicts.

Eric Davis, pilot, special agent and SWAT for the FBI



The USS Shaw explodes during the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941. WIKIPEDIA

HISTORY

WHERE TO LEARN MORE

By John Sucich
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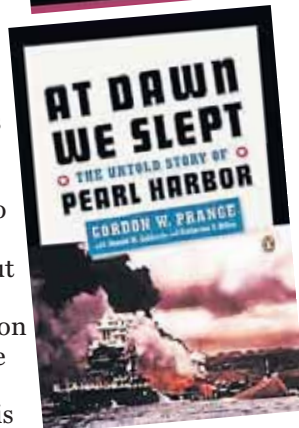
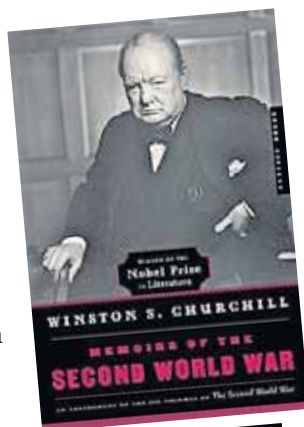
If all of the attention surrounding the 75th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor makes you want some more information, here are a few suggestions to further your knowledge:

books

• **“Winston Churchill’s Memoirs of the Second World War,”** from 1959, offers a unique perspective on the attack at Pearl Harbor and the days that followed. The chapters “Pearl Harbour!” and “A Voyage Amid World War” give the English Prime Minister’s experience when he received news of the attack and then almost immediately traveled to Washington to address the U.S. Congress. The boat trip to America, Churchill’s time with FDR and stay at the White House – including Christmas 1941 – make for an interesting read about what was happening thousands of miles away from Pearl Harbor.

• Considered by many to be one of the more objective accounts of the attack, **“At Dawn We Slept: The Untold Story of Pearl Harbor”** features thorough research gathered over more than 30 years by author Gordon W. Prange. The book was one of the first accounts of the Pearl Harbor attack to tell the story from the Japanese point of view as much as the American side. The book also has a sequel, **“Pearl Harbor: The Verdict of History,”** which features more of Prange’s work put together posthumously by Donald Goldstein and Katherine Dillon, with a focus more on the reaction to the attacks as well as how the attack could have happened.

• A wider view of the meaning of Pearl Harbor is offered in **“A Date Which Will Live: Pearl Harbor In American Memory,”** by Emily S. Rosenberg. In the book, Rosenberg examines how Americans remember or think about the national tragedy. The book, which came out in 2003, also includes the author’s thoughts on how Americans will likely remember Sept. 11, 2001, in a way similar to how the attack on Pearl Harbor has been remembered.



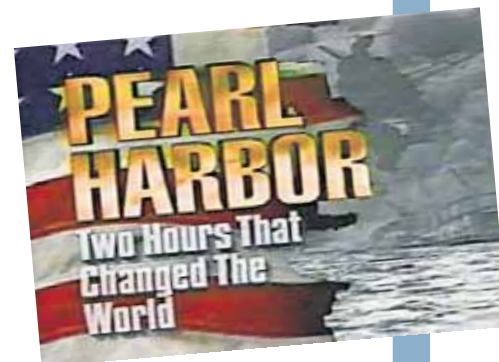
movies

• **“Tora! Tora! Tora!”** is considered by many to be the definitive movie about the attack on Pearl Harbor. The 1970 release was not favorably reviewed at the time, but its mostly accurate portrayal of the events surrounding and including the attack have resonated with viewers and helped educate them about Pearl Harbor.

• On the 50th anniversary of the attacks, ABC News collaborated with a Japanese television station to produce **“Pearl Harbor: Two Hours That Changed The World.”** The documentary, narrated by David Brinkley, includes first-hand accounts of the attack from both sides, as well as archived photographs from Japan and the United States.

• If you’re looking for a fictional tale tangentially related to the attack, 1953’s **“From Here To Eternity”** is set in Hawaii in the days leading up to the attack on Pearl Harbor. The movie, which includes stars Burt Lancaster, Deborah Kerr, Donna Reed and Frank Sinatra, won eight Academy Awards, including Best Picture.

AMAZON.COM/YOUTUBE



Pearl Harbor Visitor Center

• The Pearl Harbor Visitor Center in Aiea, Hawaii, includes four historic sites: the **USS Arizona Memorial**, the **USS Bowfin Submarine Park**, the **Battleship Missouri Memorial** and the **Pacific Aviation Museum**.

• The Visitor Center is home to two museums: the **Road To War Museum**, which details the events leading up to Dec. 7, 1941, and the **Attack Museum**, which covers the morning of the attack through the end of the war. There is also information in between the museums about the history of Pearl Harbor itself.

• The center, which neighbors Honolulu International Airport, is open from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. seven days a week, but the various sites have different hours and ticketing options. Visit www.pearlharborhistoricsites.org/plan-your-visit for more information.

PHOTOS: PACIFIC HISTORIC PARKS.ORG



Museum of World War II Boston

• A hidden gem located 20 miles west of Boston in Natick, Massachusetts, the Museum of World War II touts the world's most comprehensive collection of documents and artifacts related to World War II.

• For the 75th anniversary of Pearl Harbor the museum features an exhibit called "**The 75th Anniversary of Pearl Harbor: Why We Still Remember**," featuring more than 100 artifacts. The exhibit includes the first telegram announcing the attack, the formal declaration of war by Japan on the United States, and pieces of Japanese planes shot down over Pearl Harbor.

• The Museum of World War II hosts scheduled visits Tuesdays through Saturdays, with information about how to set up a tour available at <http://museumofworldwar2.org/visit.html>.



PHOTO: MUSEUMOFWORLDWAR2.ORG

The National WWII Museum New Orleans

• Congress designated this – founded as the D-Day Museum in 2000 – the **official WWII museum of the United States** in 2003.

• The museum's website features an impressive array of digital collections on Pearl Harbor, including oral and video histories and historic photo galleries. Go to ww2online.org and search for Pearl Harbor.

• Opening in June 2017, the "**Arsenal of Democracy**"

exhibit will tell the story of the road to World War II and the Home Front, drawing on personal narratives and evocative artifacts to highlight facets of WWII-era

American life

through an experiential narrative. Visitors will experience history as it unfolds through nine immersive galleries, including *America Besieged*, featuring a wraparound screen to convey the shock and impact of the attack on Pearl Harbor, and *War Affects Every Home*, a reconstructed 1940s home interior goes inside the setting where average Americans grew victory gardens, collected for scrap drives and gathered around the radio to learn of the war's progress.

• Find out more about exhibits and tours at <http://www.nationalww2museum.org/visit/index.html>



PHOTO: NATIONALWW2MUSEUM.ORG

USS Arizona Memorial



• The USS Arizona was one of the battleships sunk in the attack on Pearl Harbor. The memorial (also known as **World War II Valor in the Pacific National Monument**) was built above the sunken ship, which remains in the water. It honors the memory of those who died in the attack.

• Visiting the memorial is free, but you need a timed ticket for the roughly 1 hour, 15 minute program, which includes a video and boat ride to and from the memorial.

PEARL HARBOR TRIVIA

DID YOU KNOW?

By John Sucich
More Content Now

As a major event in world history, the attack on Pearl Harbor is steeped in all kinds of trivia. You can spend years dissecting the who, what, where, when and why of the morning of Dec. 7, 1941 – not to mention the time leading up to that date and the results after. How well do you know some of that information? Here are 15 questions to test your Pearl Harbor knowledge:

A Japanese midget submarine after having been raised by the U.S. Navy at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard in December 1941. WIKIPEDIA



1 The name Pearl Harbor was given to the area by native Hawaiians due to the prominence of pearl-producing oysters. The Hawaiian name was "Wai Momi", which translates to what?
Wai Momi means pearl waters

2 Who was the commander of the Japanese fleet that attacked Pearl Harbor?
Vice Admiral Chuichi Nagumo's fleet departed Japan in late November and observed strict radio silence in order to keep the attack a surprise.

3 Three aircraft carriers of the U.S. Pacific Fleet were absent at the time of the attack. What were the names of those ships?
The USS Enterprise, USS Lexington, and USS Saratoga were all away from Pearl Harbor at the time of the attack.

4 When the attacks took place, professional football games were taking place in what three American cities?
Chicago, New York, and Washington, D.C., were all hosting NFL games. The Chicago Cardinals defeated the Chicago Bears that day, the New York Giants lost to the Brooklyn Dodgers, and Washington defeated the Philadelphia Eagles.



Use the Blippar app to open an interactive version of this quiz online.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2

5 Who was President Roosevelt's press secretary when he delivered his famous speech asking Congress for a declaration of war against Japan, including the famous quote "a date which will live in infamy," on Dec. 8, 1941?
Stephen Early, who knew FDR for more than 30 years and helped create the president's "Fireside Chats".

6

Pearl Harbor became the permanent home of the U.S. Pacific Fleet in 1940, in an attempt to intimidate Japan, which was increasing its presence in the Pacific. Where was the Pacific Fleet based before Pearl Harbor?

The Pacific Fleet was based on the west coasts of California and Washington, in places like San Diego, Long Beach, San Francisco, and Bremerton.

7

The United States Senate voted 82 to 0 for the declaration of war, and the House of Representatives voted 388 to 1. Who did the lone dissenting vote belong to? **Jeannette Rankin (R – Montana), a devoted pacifist, also voted against World War I in 1917.**

8

It was December 8th, the day after Pearl Harbor, when the United States declared war against Japan. When did the country declare war against Germany and Italy? **Dec. 11, 1941, hours after the Axis nations both declared war against the United States.**

The wrecked destroyers USS Downes and USS Cassin in Drydock One at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, soon after the end of the Japanese air attack. Cassin has capsized against Downes. USS Pennsylvania is astern, occupying the rest of the drydock. The smoke is from the sunken and burning USS Arizona, out of view behind Pennsylvania.

WIKIPEDIA

9

9) Who was made commander of the Pacific Fleet following the attack on Pearl Harbor?

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz was elevated to the position before the end of December 1941.

10

How many Navy men received the Medal of Honor for their heroic actions during the attack on Pearl Harbor? **15 men were awarded the medal, the nation's highest award for valor.**



11

Which of the following was NOT a ship attacked at Pearl Harbor?: a) Oklahoma b) Nevada c) Kansas d) California
c) Kansas was not a ship attacked at Pearl Harbor. The other three were all battleships sunk in the attack.

12

Which military leaders in Hawaii were relieved of their command after the attack?
Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Lieutenant General Walter C. Short.

13

Which Supreme Court justice led the initial investigation into the attack on Pearl Harbor?
Owen Roberts

Photograph taken from a Japanese plane during the torpedo attack on ships moored on both sides of Ford Island shortly after the beginning of the Pearl Harbor attack. View looks about east, with the supply depot, submarine base and fuel tank farm in the right center distance.

WIKIPEDIA

14

How many Japanese aircraft carriers were in the fleet that attacked Pearl Harbor?
The Japanese planes launched from six aircraft carriers that came to a stop about 200 miles north of Pearl Harbor.

15

Japan suffered relatively few casualties. How many Japanese planes were destroyed during the attack on Pearl Harbor?
29



THOSE KILLED IN THE ATTACK

Here we list the names of all 2,403 soldiers and civilians (listed with their age) killed in the Dec. 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor. They are listed alphabetically, categorized by their location. *Source: PearlHarbor.org*

• Ford Island Naval Air Station

CROFT, Theodore (Ted) Wheeler

• Kaneohe Naval Air Station

BROWN, Walter Scott
BUCKLEY, John Daniel
DOSICK, Stanley Daniel
FORMOE, Clarence Melvin
FOSS, Rodney Shelton
FOX, Lee Jr.
GRIFFIN, Daniel Thornburg
HOOKANO, Kamiko, age 35
INGRAM, George Washington
LAWRENCE, Charles
LEE, Isaac William, age 21
MANNING, Milburn Alex
NEWMAN, Laxton Gail
OTTERSTETTER, Carl William
PORTERFIELD, Robert Kirk
ROBINSON, James Henry
SMARTT, Joseph Gillespie
UHLMANN, Robert W.
WATSON, Raphael August
WEAVER, Luther Dayton

• Midway Island Naval Air Station

CANNON, George H.
KRAKER, Donald J.
MORRELL, Elmer R.
TUTTLE, Ralph E.

• Naval Mobile Hospital Number 2

THUMAN, John Henry

• Pearl Harbor Naval Hospital

RUSSETT, Arthur William

• USS Arizona

AARON, Hubert Charles Titus
ABERCROMBIE, Samuel Adolphus
ADAMS, Robert Franklin
ADKISON, James Dillion
AGUIRRE, Reyner Aceves
AGUON, Gregorio San N.
AHERN, Richard James
ALBEROVSKY, Francis Severin
ALBRIGHT, Galen Winston
ALEXANDER, Elvis Author
ALLEN, Robert Lee
ALLEN, William Clayborn
ALLEN, William Lewis
ALLEY, Jay Edgar
ALLISON, Andrew K.
ALLISON, J. T.
ALTEN, Ernest Mathew
AMON, Frederick Purdy
AMUNDSON, Leo DeVere
ANDERSON, Charles Titus
ANDERSON, Delbert Jake
ANDERSON, Donald William
ANDERSON, Harry
ANDERSON, Howard Taisey

ANDERSON, Irwin Corinthis
ANDERSON, James Pickins Jr.
ANDERSON, Lawrence Donald
ANDERSON, Robert Adair
ANDREWS, Brainerd Wells
ANGLE, Earnest Hersea
ANTHONY, Glenn Samuel
APLIN, James Raymond
APPLE, Robert William
APREA, Frank Anthony
ARLEDGE, Eston
ARNAUD, Achilles
ARNEBERG, William Robert
ARNOLD, Claude Duran Jr.
ARNOLD, Thell
ARRANT, John Anderson
ARVIDSON, Carl Harry
ASHMORE, Wilburn James
ATCHISON, John Calvin
ATKINS, Gerald Arthur
AUSTIN, Laverne Alfred
AUTRY, Eligah T. Jr.
AVES, Willard Charles
AYDELL, Miller Xavier
AYERS, Dee Cumpie

BADILLA, Manuel Domico
BAILEY, George Richmond
BAIRD, Billy Bryon
BAJORIMS, Joseph
BAKER, Robert Dewey
BALL, William V.
BANDY, Wayne Lynn (Buck)
BANGERT, John Henry
BARAGA, Joseph
BARDON, Charles Thomas
BARKER, Loren Joe
BARNER, Walter Ray
BARNES, Charles Edward
BARNES, Delmar Hayes
BARNETT, William Therman
BARTLETT, David William
BARTLETT, Paul Clement
BATES, Edward Munroe Jr.
BATES, Robert Alvin
BATOR, Edward
BAUER, Harold Walter
BEATON, Freddie
BEAUMONT, James Ammon
BECK, George Richard
BECKER, Marvin Otto
BECKER, Wesley Paulson
BEDFORD, Purdy Renaker
BEERMAN, Henry Carl
BEGGS, Harold Eugene
BELL, Hershel Homer
BELL, Richard Leroy
BELLAMY, James Curtis
BELT, Everett Ray Jr.
BENFORD, Sam Austin
BENNETT, William Edmond Jr.
BENSON, James Thomas
BERGIN, Roger Joseph
BERKANSKI, Albert Charles
BERNARD, Frank Peter
BERRY, Gordon Eugene
BERRY, James Winford
BERSCH, Arthur Anthony
BERTIE, George Allan Jr.
BIBBY, Charles Henry

BICKEL, Kenneth Robert
BICKNELL, Dale Deen
BIRCHER, Frederick Robert
BIRDELL, Rayon Delois
BIRGE, George Albert
BISHOP, Grover Barron
BISHOP, Millard Charles
BISHOP, Wesley Homer Jr.
BLACK, James Theron
BLAIS, Albert Edward
BLAKE, James Monroe
BLANCHARD, Albert Richard
BLANKENSHIP, Theron A.
BLANTON, Atticus Lee
BLIEFFERT, Richmond Frederick
BLOCK, Ivan Lee
BLOUNT, Wayman Boney
BOGGESE, Roy Eugene
BOHLENDER, Sam
BOLLING, Gerald Revese
BOLLING, Walter Karr
BOND, Burnis Leroy
BONEBRAKE, Buford Earl
BONFIGLIO, William John
BOOTH, Robert Sinclair Jr.
BOOZE, Asbury Legare
BORGER, Richard
BOROVICH, Joseph John
BORUSKY, Edwin Charles
BOSLEY, Kenneth Leroy
BOVIAL, Walter Robert
BOWMAN, Howard Alton
BOYD, Charles Andrew
BOYDSTUN, Don Jasper
BOYDSTUN, R. L.
BRABZSON, Oran Merrill (Buttercup)
BRADLEY, Bruce Dean
BRADY, Kenneth Gay
BRICKLEY, Eugene
BRIDGES, James Leon
BRIDGES, Paul Hyatt
BRIDIE, Robert Maurice
BRIGNOLE, Erminio Joseph
BRITTAN, Charles Edward
BROADHEAD, Johnnie Cecil
BROCK, Walter Pershing
BROMLEY, George Edward
BROMLEY, Jimmie
BROOKS, Robert Neal
BROOME, Loy Raymond
BROONER, Allen Ottis
BROPHY, Myron Alonzo
BROWN, Charles Martin
BROWN, Elwyn Leroy
BROWN, Frank George
BROWN, Richard Corbett
BROWN, William Howard
BROWNE, Harry Lamont
BROWNING, Tilmon David
BRUNE, James William
BRYAN, Leland Howard
BRYANT, Lloyd Glenn
BUCKLEY, Jack C.
BUDD, Robert Emile
BUHR, Clarence Edward
BURDEN, Ralph Leon
BURDETTE, Ralph Warren
BURKE, Frank Edmond Jr.
BURNETT, Charlie Leroy

BURNS, John Edward
BUSICK, Dewey Olney
BUTCHER, David Adrian
BUTLER, John Dabney
BYRD, Charles Dewitt

CABAY, Louis Clarence
CADE, Richard Esh
CALDWELL, Charles Jr.
CALLAGHAN, James Thomas
CAMDEN, Raymond Edward
CAMP, William Fielden
CAMPBELL, Burdette Charles
CAPLINGER, Donald William
CAREY, Francis Lloyd
CARLISLE, Robert Wayne
CARLSON, Harry Ludwig
CARMACK, Harold Milton
CARPENTER, Robert Nelson
CARROLL, Robert Lewis
CARTER, Burton Lowell
CARTER, Paxton Turner
CASEY, James Warren
CASILAN, Epifanio Miranda
CASKEY, Clarence Merton
CASTLEBERRY, Claude W. Jr.
CATSOS, George
CHACE, Raymond Vincent
CHADWICK, Charles Bruce
CHADWICK, Harold
CHANDLER, Donald Ross
CHAPMAN, Naaman N.
CHARLTON, Charles Nicholas
CHERNUCHA, Harry Gregory
CHESTER, Edward
CHRISTENSEN, Elmer Emil
CHRISTENSEN, Lloyd Raymond
CHRISTIANSEN, Edward Lee (Sonny)
CIHLAR, Lawrence John
CLARK, George Francis
CLARK, John Crawford Todd
CLARK, Malcolm
CLARK, Robert William Jr.
CLARKE, Robert Eugene
CLASH, Donald
CLAYTON, Robert Roland
CLEMMENS, Claude Albert
CLIFT, Ray Emerson
CLOUES, Edward Blanchard
CLOUGH, Edward Hay
COBB, Ballard Burgher
COBURN, Walter Overton
COCKRUM, Kenneth Earl
COFFIN, Robert
COFFMAN, Marshall Herman
COLE, Charles Warren
COLE, David Lester
COLLEGROVE, Willett S. Jr.
COLLIER, John
COLLIER, Linald Long Jr.
COLLINS, Austin
COLLINS, Billy Murl
CONLIN, Bernard Eugene
CONLIN, James Leo
CONNELLY, Richard Earl
CONRAD, Homer Milton Jr.
CONRAD, Robert Frank
CONRAD, Walter Ralph

COOPER, Clarence Eugene
COOPER, Kenneth Erven
CORCORAN, Gerard John
COREY, Ernest Eugene
CORNELIUS, P. W.
CORNING, Russell Dale
COULTER, Arthur Lee
COWAN, William
COWDEN, Joel Beman
COX, Gerald Blinton (Jerry)
COX, William Milford
CRAFT, Harley Wade
CRAWLEY, Wallace Dewight
CREMEENS, Louis Edward
CRISCUOLO, Michael
CRISWELL, Wilfred John
CROWE, Cecil Thomas
CROWLEY, Thomas Ewing
CURRY, William Joseph
CURTIS, Lloyd B.
CURTIS, Lyle Carl
CYBULSKI, Harold Bernard
CZARNECKI, Stanley
CZEKAJSKI, Theophil

DAHLHEIMER, Richard Norbert
DANIEL, Lloyd Naxton
DANIK, Andrew Joseph
DARCH, Phillip Zane
DAUGHERTY, Paul Eugene
DAVIS, John Quitman
DAVIS, Milton Henry
DAVIS, Murle Melvin
DAVIS, Myrle Clarence
DAVIS, Thomas Ray
DAVIS, Virgil Denton
DAVIS, Walter Mindred
DAWSON, James Berkley
DAY, William John
DE ARMOUN, Donald Edwin
DE CASTRO, Vicente
DEAN, Lyle Bernard
DELONG, Frederick Eugene
DERITIS, Russell Edwin
DEWITT, John James
DIAL, John Buchanan
DICK, Ralph R.
DINE, John George
DINEEN, Robert Joseph
DOBEY, Milton Paul Jr.
DOHERTY, George Walter
DOHERTY, John Albert
DONOHUE, Ned Burton
DORNY, John Monroe
DOUGHERTY, Ralph Mc Cleam
DOYLE, Wand B.
DREESBACH, Herbert Allen
DRIVER, Bill Lester
DUCREST, Louis Felix
DUKE, Robert Edward
DULLUM, Jerald Fraser
DUNAWAY, Kenneth Leroy
DUNHAM, Elmer Marvin
DUNNAM, Robert Wesley
DUPREE, Arthur Joseph
DURHAM, William Teasdale
DURIO, Russell
DUVEENE, John
DVORAK, Alvin Albert

EATON, Emory Lowell
EBEL, Walter Charles
EBERHART, Vincent Henry
ECHOLS, Charles Louis Jr.
ECHTERNKAMP, Henry Clarence
EDMUNDS, Bruce Roosevelt
EERNISSE, William Frederick
EGNEW, Robert Ross
EHLERT, Casper
EHRLMANTRAUT, Frank Jr.
ELLIS, Francis Arnold Jr.
ELLIS, Richard Everett
ELLIS, Wilbur Danner
ELWELL, Royal
EMBREY, Bill Eugene
EMERY, Jack Marvin
EMERY, John Marvin
EMERY, Wesley Vernon
ENGER, Stanley Gordon
ERICKSON, Robert
ERSKINE, Robert Charles
ERWIN, Stanley Joe
ERWIN, Walton Alward
ESTEP, Carl James
ESTES, Carl Edwen
ESTES, Forrest Jesse
ETCHASON, Leslie Edgar
EULBERG, Richard Henry
EVANS, David Delton
EVANS, Evan Frederick
EVANS, Mickey Edward
EVANS, Paul Anthony
EVANS, William Orville
EWELL, Alfred Adam
EYED, George

FALLIS, Alvin E.
FANSLER, Edgar Arthur
FARMER, John Wilson
FEGURGUR, Nicolas San Nicolas
FESS, John Junior
FIELDS, Bernard
FIELDS, Reliford
FIFE, Ralph Elmer
FILKINS, George Arthur
FINCHER, Allen Brady
FINCHER, Dexter Wilson
FINLEY, Woodrow Wilson
FIRTH, Henry Amis
FIRZGERALD, Kent Blake
FISCHER, Leslie Henry
FISHER, Delbert Ray
FISHER, James Anderson
FISHER, Robert Ray
FISK, Charles Porter III
FITCH, Simon
FITZSIMMONS, Eugene James
FLANNERY, James Lowell
FLEETWOOD, Donald Eugene
FLOEGE, Frank Norman
FLORY, Max Edward
FONES, George Everett
FORD, Jack C.
FORD, William Walker
FOREMAN, Elmer Lee
FORTENBERRY, Alvie Charles
FOWLER, George Parten
FOX, Daniel Russell
FRANK, Leroy George

FREDERICK, Charles Donald
FREE, Thomas Augusta
FREE, William Thomas
FRENCH, John Edmund
FRIZZELL, Robert Niven
FULTON, Robert Wilson
FUNK, Frank Francis
FUNK, Lawrence Henry

GAGER, Roy Arthur
GARGARO, Ernest Russell
GARLINGTON, Raymond Wesley
GARRETT, Orville Wilmer
GARTIN, Gerald Ernest
GAUDETTE, William Frank
GAULTNEY, Ralph Martin
GAZECKI, Philip Robert
GEBHARDT, Kenneth Edward
GEER, Kenneth Floyd
GEISE, Marvin Frederick
GEMIENHARDT, Samuel Henry Jr.
GHOLSTON, Roscoe
GIBSON, Billy Edwin
GIESEN, Karl Anthony
GILL, Richard Eugene
GIOVENAZZO, Michael James
GIVENS, Harold Reuben
GOBBIN, Angelo
GOFF, Wiley Coy
GOMEZ, Edward Jr.
GOOD, Leland
GOODWIN, William Arthur
GORDON, Peter Charles Jr.
GOSSELIN, Edward Webb
GOSSELIN, Joseph Adjutor
GOULD, Harry Lee
GOVE, Rupert Clair
GRANGER, Raymond Edward
GRANT, Lawrence Everett
GRAY, Albert James
GRAY, Lawrence Moore
GRAY, William James Jr.
GREEN, Glen Hubert
GREENFIELD, Carroll Gale
GRIFFIN, Lawrence J.
GRIFFIN, Reese Olin
GRIFFITHS, Robert Alfred
GRISSINGER, Robert Beryle
GROSNIKLE, Warren Wilbert
GROSS, Milton Henry
GRUNDSTROM, Richard Gunner
GURLEY, Jesse Herbert

HAAS, Curtis Junior (Curt)
HADEN, Samuel William
HAFFNER, Floyd Bates
HAINES, Robert Wesley
HALL, John Rudolph
HALLORAN, William Ignatius
HAMEL, Don Edgar
HAMILTON, Clarence James
HAMILTON, Edwin Carrell
HAMILTON, William Holman
HAMMERUD, George Winston
HAMPTON, J D
HAMPTON, Ted W Jr.
HAMPTON, Walter Lewis
HANNA, David Darling
HANSEN, Carlyle B.



HANSEN, Harvey Ralph
HANZEL, Edward Joseph
HARDIN, Charles Eugene
HARGRAVES, Kenneth William
HARMON, William D.
HARRINGTON, Keith Homer
HARRIS, George Ellsworth
HARRIS, Hiram Dennis
HARRIS, James William
HARRIS, Noble Burnice
HARRIS, Peter John
HARTLEY, Alvin
HARTSOE, Max June
HARTSON, Lonnie Moss
HASL, James Thomas
HAVERFIELD, James Wallace
HAVINS, Harvey Linfile
HAWKINS, Russell Dean
HAYES, John Doran
HAYES, Kenneth Merle
HAYNES, Curtis James
HAYS, William Henry
HAZDOVAC, Jack Claudius
HEAD, Frank Bernard
HEATER, Verrell Roy
HEATH, Alfred Grant
HEBEL, Robert Lee
HECKENDORN, Warren Guy
HEDGER, Jess Laxton
HEDRICK, Paul Henry
HEELY, Leo Shinn
HEIDT, Edward Joseph
HEIDT, Wesley John
HELM, Merritt Cameron
HENDERSON, William Walter
HENDRICKSEN, Frank
HERRICK, Paul Edward
HERRING, James Junior
HERRIOTT, Robert Asher Jr.
HESS, Darrel Miller
HESSDORFER, Anthony Joseph
HIBBARD, Robert Arnold
HICKMAN, Arthur Lee
HICKS, Elmer Orville
HICKS, Ralph Deuard
HILL, Bartley Talar
HILTON, Wilson Woodrow
HINDMAN, Frank Weaver
HODGES, Garris Vada
HOELSCHER, Lester John
HOLLAND, Claude Herbert Jr.
HOLLENBACH, Paul Zepp
HOLLIS, Ralph
HOLLOWELL, George Sanford
HOLMES, Lowell D.
HOLZWORTH, Walter
HOMER, Henry Vernon
HOPE, Harold W.
HOPKINS, Homer David
HORN, Melvin Freeland
HORRELL, Harvey Howard
HORROCKS, James William
HOSLER, John Emmet
HOUSE, Clem Raymond
HOUSEL, John James
HOWARD, Elmo
HOWARD, Rolan George
HOWE, Darrell Robert
HOWELL, Leroy
HUBBARD, Haywood Jr.
HUDNALL, Robert Chilton
HUFF, Robert Glenn
HUFFMAN, Clyde Franklin
HUGHES, Bernard Thomas (Bee)
HUGHES, Lewis Burton Jr.
HUGHES, Marvin Austin

HUGHEY, James Clynton
HUIE, Doyle Conley
HULTMAN, Donald Standly
HUNTER, Robert Fredrick
HUNTINGTON, Henry Louis
HURD, Willard Hardy
HURLEY, Wendell Ray
HUVAL, Ivan Joseph
HUX, Leslie Creade
HUYS, Arthur Albert
HYDE, William Hughes

IAK, Joseph Claude
IBBTSON, Howard Burt
INGALLS, Richard Fitch
INGALLS, Theodore A
INGRAHAM, David Archie
ISHAM, Orville Adalbert
ISOM, Luther James
IVERSEN, Earl Henry
IVERSEN, Norman Kenneth
IVEY, Charles Andrew Jr.

JACKSON, David Paul Jr.
JACKSON, Robert Woods
JAMES, John Burditt
JANTE, Edwin Earl
JANZ, Clifford Thurston
JASTRZEMSKI, Edwin Charles
JEANS, Victor Lawrence
JEFFRIES, Keith
JENKINS, Robert Henry Dawson
JENSEN, Keith Marlow
JERRISON, Donald D.
JOHANN, Paul Frederick
JOHNSON, David Andrew Jr.
JOHNSON, Edmund Russell
JOHNSON, John Russell
JOHNSON, Samuel Earle
JOHNSON, Sterling Conrad
JOLLEY, Berry Stanley
JONES, Daniel Pugh
JONES, Edmon Ethmer
JONES, Floyd Baxter
JONES, Harry Cecil
JONES, Henry Jr.
JONES, Homer Lloyd
JONES, Hugh Junior
JONES, Leland
JONES, Quincy Eugene
JONES, Thomas Raymond
JONES, Warren Allen
JONES, Willard Worth
JONES, Woodrow Wilson
JOYCE, Calvin Wilbur
JUDD, Albert John

KAGARICE, Harold Lee
KAISER, Robert Oscar
KALINOWSKI, Henry
KATT, Eugene Louis
KEEN, Billy Mack
KELLER, Paul Daniel
KELLEY, James Dennis
KELLOGG, Wilbur Leroy
KELLY, Robert Lee
KENISTON, Donald Lee
KENISTON, Kenneth Howard
KENNARD, Kenneth Frank
KENNINGTON, Charles Cecil
KENNINGTON, Milton Homer
KENT, Texas Thomas Jr.
KIDD, Isaac Campbell
KIEHN, Ronald William
KIESELBACH, Charles Ermin
KING, Gordon Blane

KING, Leander Cleaveland
KING, Lewis Meyer
KING, Robert Nicholas Jr.
KINNEY, Frederick William
KINNEY, Gilbert Livingston
KIRCHHOFF, Wilbur Albert
KIRKPATRICK, Thomas Larcy
KLANN, Edward
KLINE, Robert Edwin
KLOPP, Francis Lawrence
KNIGHT, Robert Wagner
KNUBEL, William Jr.
KOCH, Walter Ernest
KOENEKAMP, Clarence D.
KOEPEE, Herman Oliver
KOLAJAJACK, Brosig
KONNICK, Albert Joseph
KOSEC, John Anthony
KOVAR, Robert
KRAHN, James Albert
KRAMB, James Henry
KRAMB, John David
KRAMER, Robert Rudolph
KRAUSE, Fred Joseph
KRISSMAN, Max Sam
KRUGER, Richard Warren
KRUPPA, Adolph Louis
KUKUK, Howard Helgi
KULA, Stanley
KUSIE, Donald Joseph

LA FRANCEA, William Richard
LA MAR, Ralph B
LA SALLE, Willard Dale
LADERACH, Robert Paul
LAKE, John Ervin Jr.
LAKIN, Donald Lapier
LAKIN, Joseph Jordan
LAMB, George Samuel
LANDMAN, Henry
LANDRY, James Joseph Jr.
LANE, Edward Wallace
LANE, Mancel Curtis
LANGE, Richard Charles
LANGENWALTER, Orville J.
LANOUEETTE, Henry John
LARSON, Leonard Carl
LATTIN, Bleecker
LEE, Carroll Volney Jr.
LEE, Henry Lloyd
LEEDY, David Alonzo
LEGGETT, John Goldie
LEGROS, Joseph McNeil
LEIGH, Malcolm Hedrick
LEIGHT, James Webster
LEOPOLD, Robert Lawrence
LESMEISTER, Steve Louie
LEVAR, Frank
LEWIS, Wayne Alman
LEWISON, Neil Stanley
LIGHTFOOT, Worth Ross
LINBO, Gordon Ellsworth
LINCOLN, John William
LINDSAY, James E.
LINDSAY, James Mitchell
LINTON, George Edward
LIPKE, Clarence William
LIPPLE, John Anthony
LISENBY, Daniel Edward
LIVERS, Raymond Edward
LIVERS, Wayne Nicholas
LOCK, Douglas A.
LOHMAN, Earl Wynne
LOMAX, Frank Stuart
LOMIBAO, Marciano
LONG, Benjamin Franklin

LOUNSBURY, Thomas William
LOUSTANAU, Charles Bernard
LOVELAND, Frank Crook
LOVSHIN, William Joseph
LUCEY, Neil Jermiah
LUNA, James Edward
LUZIER, Ernest Burton
LYNCH, Emmett Isaac (Rusty)
LYNCH, James Robert Jr.
LYNCH, William Joseph Jr.

MADDOX, Raymond Dudley
MADRID, Arthur John
MAFNAS, Francisco Reyes
MAGEE, Gerald James
MALECKI, Frank Edward
MALINOWSKI, John Stanley
MALSON, Harry Lynn
MANION, Edward Paul
MANLOVE, Arthur Cleon
MANN, William Edward
MANNING, Leroy
MANSKE, Robert Francis
MARINICH, Steve Matt
MARIS, Elwood Henry
MARLING, Joseph Henry
MARLOW, Urban Herschel
MARSH, Benjamin Raymond Jr.
MARSH, William Arthur
MARSHALL, Thomas Donald
MARTIN, Hugh Lee
MARTIN, James Albert
MARTIN, James Orwell
MARTIN, Luster Lee
MASON, Byron Dalley
MASTEL, Clyde Harold
MASTERS, Dayton Monroe
MASTERSON, Cleburne E. Carl
MATHEIN, Harold Richard
MATHISON, Charles Harris
MATNEY, Vernon Merferd
MATTOX, James Durant
MAY, Louis Eugene
MAYBEE, George Frederick
MAYFIELD, Lester Ellsworth
MAYO, Rex Haywood
McCARRENS, James Francis
McCARY, William Moore (Swede)
McCLAFFERTY, John Charles
McCLUNG, Harvey Manford
McFADDIN, Lawrence James
McGLASSON, Joe Otis
McGRADY, Samme Willie Genes
McGUIRE, Francis Raymond
McHUGHES, John Breckenridge
McINTOSH, Harry George
McKINNIE, Russell
McKOSKY, Michael Martin
McPHERSON, John Blair
MEANS, Louis
MEARES, John Morgan
MELSEN, George
MENEFE, James Austin
MENO, Vicente Gogue
MENZENSKI, Stanley Paul
MERRILL, Howard Deal
MILES, Oscar Wright
MILLER, Chester John
MILLER, Doyle Allen
MILLER, Forrest Newton
MILLER, George Stanley
MILLER, Jessie Zimmer
MILLER, John David
MILLER, William Oscar
MILLIGAN, Weldon Hawvey
MIMS, Robert Lang

MINEAR, Richard J. Jr.
MLINAR, Joseph
MOLPUS, Richard Preston
MONROE, Donald
MONTGOMERY, Robert E.
MOODY, Robert Edward
MOORE, Douglas Carlton
MOORE, Fred Kenneth
MOORE, James Carlton
MOORHOUSE, William Starks (Killer)
MOORMAN, Russell Lee
MORGAN, Wayne
MORGAREIDGE, James Orries
MORLEY, Eugene Elvis
MORRIS, Owen Newton
MORRISON, Earl Leroy
MORSE, Edward Charles
MORSE, Francis Jerome
MORSE, George Robert
MORSE, Norman Roi
MOSS, Tommy Lee
MOSTEK, Francis Clayton
MOULTON, Gordon Eddy
MUNCY, Claude
MURDOCK, Charles Luther
MURDOCK, Melvin Elijah
MURPHY, James Joseph
MURPHY, James Palmer
MURPHY, Jessie Huell
MURPHY, Thomas J. Jr.
MYERS, James Gernie

NAASZ, Erwin H.
NADEL, Alexander Joseph
NATIONS, James Garland
NAYLOR, J D
NEAL, Tom Dick
NECESSARY, Charles Raymond
NEIPP, Paul
NELSON, Harl Coplin
NELSON, Henry Clarence
NELSON, Lawrence Adolphus
NELSON, Richard Eugene
NICHOLS, Alfred Rose
NICHOLS, Bethel Allan
NICHOLS, Clifford Leroy
NICHOLS, Louis Duffie
NICHOLSON, Glen Eldon
NICHOLSON, hancel Grant
NIDES, Thomas James
NIELSEN, Floyd Theadore
NOLATUBBY, Henry Ellis
NOONAN, Robert Harold
NOWOSACKI, Theodore Lucian
NUSSER, Raymond Alfred
NYE, Frank Erskine

O'BRIEN, Joseph Bernard
O'BRYAN, George David
O'BRYAN, Joseph Benjamin
OCHOSKI, Henry Francis
OFF, Virgil Simon
OGLE, Victor Willard
OGLESBY, Lonnie Harris
OLIVER, Raymond Brown
OLSEN, Edward Kern
OLSON, Glen Martin
O'NEALL, Rex Eugene
O'NEILL, William Thomas Jr.
ORR, Dwight Jerome
ORZECZ, Stanislaus Joseph
OSBORNE, Mervin Eugene
OSTRANDER, Leland Grimstead
OTT, Peter Dean
OWEN, Fredrick Halden

OWENS, Richard Allen
OWSLEY, Thomas Lea

PACE, Amos Paul
PARKES, Harry Edward
PAROLI, Peter John
PATTERSON, Clarence Rankin
PATTERSON, Harold Lemuel
PATTERSON, Richard Jr.
PAULMAND, Hilery
PAVINI, Bruno
PAWLOWSKI, Raymond Paul
PEARCE, Alonzo Jr.
PEARSON, Norman Cecil
PEARSON, Robert Stanley
PEAVEY, William Howard
PECKHAM, Howard William
PEDROTTI, Francis James
PEERY, Max Valdyne
PELESCHAK, Michael
PELTIER, John Arthur
PENTON, Howard Lee
PERKINS, George Ernest
PETERSON, Albert H. Jr.
PETERSON, Elroy Vernon
PETERSON, Hardy Wilbur
PETERSON, Roscoe Earl
PETTIT, Charles Ross
PETYAK, John Joseph
PHELPS, George Edward
PHILBIN, James Richard
PIASECKI, Alexander Louis
PIKE, Harvey Lee
PIKE, Lewis Jackson
PINKHAM, Albert Wesley
PITCHER, Walter Giles
POOL, Elmer Leo
POOLE, Ralph Ernest
POST, Darrell Albert
POVESKO, George
POWELL, Jack Speed
POWELL, Thomas George
POWER, Abner Franklin
PRESSON, Wayne Harold
PRICE, Arland Earl
PRITCHETT, Robert Leo Jr.
PUCKETT, Edwin Lester
PUGH, John Jr.
PUTNAM, Avis Boyd
PUZIO, Edward

QUARTO, Mike Joseph
QUINATA, Jose Sanchez

RADFORD, Neal Jason (Brick)
RASMUSSEN, Arthur Severin
RASMUSSON, George Vernon
RATKOVICH, William
RAWHOUSER, Glen Donald
RAWSON, Clyde Jackson
RAY, Harry Joseph
REAVES, Casbie
RECTOR, Clay Cooper
REECE, John Jeffris
REED, James Buchanan Jr.
REED, Ray Ellison
REGISTER, Paul James
REINHOLD, Rudolph Herbert
RESTIVO, Jack Martin
REYNOLDS, Earl Arthur
REYNOLDS, Jack Franklyn
RHODES, Birk Richard
RHODES, Mark Alexander
RICE, William Albert
RICH, Claude Edward
RICHAR, Raymond Lyle

RICHARDSON, Warren John
RICHISON, Fred Louis
RICHTER, Albert Wallace
RICO, Guadalupe Augustine
RIDDEL, Eugene Edward
RIGANTI, Fred
RIGGINS, Gerald Herald
RIVERA, Francisco Unpingoo
ROBERTS, Dwight Fisk
ROBERTS, Kenneth Franklin
ROBERTS, McClellan Taylor
ROBERTS, Walter Scott Jr.
ROBERTS, Wilburn Carle
ROBERTS, William Francis
ROBERTSON, Edgar Jr.
ROBERTSON, James Milton
ROBINSON, Harold Thomas
ROBINSON, James William
ROBINSON, John James
ROBINSON, Robert Warren
ROBY, Raymond Arthur
RODGERS, John Dayton
ROEHM, Harry Turner
ROEHS, Thomas Sprugeon
ROMANO, Simon
ROMBALSKI, Donald Roger
ROMERO, Vladimir M.
ROOT, Melvin Lenord
ROSE, Chester Clay
ROSENBERY, Orval Robert
ROSS, Deane Lundy
ROSS, William Fraser
ROWE, Eugene Joseph
ROWELL, Frank Malcom
ROYALS, William Nicholas
ROYER, Howard Dale
ROZAR, John Frank
ROZMUS, Joseph Stanley
RUDDOCK, Cecil Roy
RUGGERIO, William
RUNCKEL, Robert Gleason
RUNIAK, Nicholas
RUSH, Richard Perry
RUSHER, Orville Lester
RUSKEY, Joseph John
RUTKOWSKI, John Peter
RUTTAN, Dale Andrew

SAMPSON, Sherley Rolland
SANDALL, Merrill Deith
SANDERS, Eugene Thomas
SANDERSON, James Harvey (Sandy)
SANFORD, Thomas Steger
SANTOS, Filomeno
SATHER, William Ford
SAVAGE, Walter Samuel Jr.
SAVIN, Tom
SAVINSKI, Michael
SCHDOWSKI, Joseph
SCHEUERLEIN, George Albert
SCHILLER, Ernest
SCHLUND, Elmer Pershing
SCHMIDT Vernon Joseph
SCHNEIDER, William Jacob
SCHFRANK, Harold Arthur
SCHROEDER, Henry
SCHUMAN, Herman Lincoln
SCHURR, John
SCILLEY, Harold Hugh
SCOTT, A. J.
SCOTT, Crawford Edward
SCOTT, George Harrison
SCRUGGS, Jack Leo (Scrooge)
SEAMAN, Russell Otto



SEELEY, William Eugene
SEVIER, Charles Clifton
SHANNON, William Alfred
SHARBAUGH, Harry Robert
SHARON, Lewis Purdie
SHAW, Clyde Donald
SHAW, Robert K.
SHEFFER, George Robert
SHERRILL, Warren Joseph
SHERVEN, Richard Stanton
SHIFFMAN, Harold Ely
SHILEY, Paul Eugene
SHIMER, Melvin Irvin
SHIVE, Gordon Eshom
SHIVE, Malcolm Holman
SHIVELY, Benjamin Franklin
SHORES, Irland Jr.
SHUGART, Marvin John
SIBLEY, Delmar Dale
SIDDER, Russell Lewis
SIDELL, John Henry
SILVEY, Jesse
SIMENSEN, Carleton Elliott
SIMON, Walter Hamilton
SIMPSON, Albert Eugene
SKEEN, Harvey Leroy
SKILES, Charley Jackson Jr.
SKILES, Eugene
SLETTTO, Earl Clifton
SMALLEY, Jack G.
SMART, George David
SMESTAD, Halge Hojem
SMITH, Albert Joseph
SMITH, Earl Jr.
SMITH, Earl Walter
SMITH, Edward
SMITH, Harry
SMITH, John A.
SMITH, John Edward
SMITH, Luther Kent
SMITH, Mack Lawrence
SMITH, Marvin Ray
SMITH, Orville Stanley
SMITH, Walter Tharnel
SNIFF, Jack Bertrand
SOENS, Harold Mathias
SOOTER, James Fredrick
SORENSEN, Holger Earl
SOUTH, Charles Braxton
SPENCE, Merle Joe
SPOTZ, Maurice Edwin
SPREEMAN, Robert Lawrence
SPRINGER, Charles Harold
STALLINGS, Kermit Braxton
STARKOVICH, Charles
STARKOVICH, Joseph Jr.
STAUDT, Alfred Parker
STEFFAN, Joseph Philip
STEIGLEDER, Lester Leroy
STEINHOFF, Lloyd Delroy
STEPHENS, Woodrow Wilson
STEPHENSON, Hugh Donald
STEVENS, Jack Hazelip
STEVENS, Theodore R.
STEVENSON, Frank Jake
STEWART, Thomas Lester
STILLINGS, Gerald Fay
STOCKMAN, Harold William
STOCKTON, Louis Alton
STODDARD, William Edison
STOPYRA, Julian John
STORM, Laun Lee
STOVALL, Richard Patt
STRANGE, Charles Orval
STRATTON, John Raymond
SUGGS, William Alfred

SULSER, Frederick Franklin
SUMMERS, Glen Allen
SUMMERS, Harold Edgar
SUMNER, Oren
SUTTON, Clyde Westly
SUTTON, George Woodrow
SWIONTEK, Stanley Stephen
SWISHER, Charles Elijah
SYMONETTE, Henry
SZABO, Theodore Stephen

TAMBOLLEO, Victor Charles
TANNER, Russell Allen
TAPIE, Edward Casamiro
TAPP, Lambert Ray
TARG, John
TAYLOR, Aaron Gust
TAYLOR, Charles Benton
TAYLOR, Harry Theodore
TAYLOR, Robert Denzil
TEELING, Charles Madison
TEER, Allen Ray
TENNEL, Raymond Clifford
TERRELL, John Raymond
THEILLER, Rudolph
THOMAS, Houston O'Neal
THOMAS, Randall James
THOMAS, Stanley Horace
THOMAS, Vincent Duron
THOMPSON, Charles Leroy
THOMPSON, Irven Edgar
THOMPSON, Robert Gary
THORMAN, John Christopher
THORNTON, George Hayward
TINER, Robert Reaves
TISDALE, William Esley
TRIPLETT, Thomas Edgar
TROVATO, Tom
TUCKER, Raymond Edward
TUNTLAND, Earl Eugene
TURNIPSEED, John Morgan
TUSSEY, Lloyd Harold
TYSON, Robert

UHRENHOLDT, Andrew Curtis

VALENTE, Richard Dominic
VAN ATTA, Garland Wade
VAN HORN, James Randolph
VAN VALKENBURGH, Franklin
VARCHOL, Brinley
VAUGHAN, William Frank
VEEDER, Gordon Elliott
VELIA, Galen Steve
VIEIRA, Alvaro Everett
VOJTA, Walter Arnold
VOSTI, Anthony August

WAGNER, Mearl James
WAINWRIGHT, Silas Alonzo
WAIT, Wayland Lemoyne
WALKER, Bill
WALLACE, Houston Oliver
WALLACE, James Frank
WALLACE, Ralph Leroy
WALLENSTIEN, Richard Henry
WALTERS, Clarence Arthur
WALTERS, William Spurgeon Jr.
WALTHER, Edward Alfred
WALTON, Alva Dowding
WARD, Albert Lewis
WARD, William E.
WATKINS, Lenvil Leo
WATSON, William Lafayette
WATTS, Sherman Maurice

WATTS, Victor Ed
WEAVER, Richard Walter
WEBB, Carl Edward
WEBSTER, Harold Dwayne
WEEDEN, Carl Alfred
WEIDELL, William Peter
WEIER, Bernard Arthur
WELLER, Ludwig Fredrick
WELLS, Floyd Arthur
WELLS, Harvey Anthony
WELLS, Raymond Virgil Jr.
WELLS, William Bennett
WEST, Broadus Franklin
WEST, Webster Paul
WESTCOTT, William Percy Jr.
WESTERFIELD, Ivan Ayers
WESTIN, Donald Vern
WESTLUND, Fred Edwin
WHISLER, Gilbert Henry
WHITAKER, John William Jr.
WHITCOMB, Cecil Eugene
WHITE, Charles William (Whitey)
WHITE, James Clifton
WHITE, Vernon Russell
WHITE, Volmer Dowin
WHITEHEAD, Ulmont Irving Jr.
WHITLOCK, Paul Morgan
WHITSON, Ernest Hubert Jr. (Ernie)
WHITT, William Byron
WHITTEMORE, Andrew Tiny
WICK, Everett Morris
WICKLUND, John Joseph
WILCOX, Arnold Alfred
WILL, Joseph William
WILLETTE, Laddie James
WILLIAMS, Adrian Delton
WILLIAMS, Clyde Richard
WILLIAMS, George Washington
WILLIAMS, Jack Herman
WILLIAMS, Laurence A
WILLIAMSON, Randolph Jr.
WILLIAMSON, William Dean
WILLIS, Robert Kenneth Jr.
WILSON, Bernard Martin
WILSON, Comer A.
WILSON, Hurschel Woodrow
WILSON, John James
WILSON, Neil Matawery
WILSON, Ray Milo
WIMBERLY, Paul Edwin
WINDISH, Robert James
WINDLE, Robert England
WINTER, Edward
WITTENBERG, Russell Duane
WOJTKIEWICZ, Frank Peter
WOLF, George Alexanderson Jr.
WOOD, Harold Baker
WOOD, Horace Van
WOOD, Roy Eugene
WOODS, Vernon Wesley
WOODS, William Anthony
WOODWARD, Ardenne Allen
WOODY, Harlan Fred
WOOLF, Norman Bragg
WRIGHT, Edward Henry
WYCKOFF, Robert Leroy

YATES, Elmer Elias
YEATS, Charles Jr.
YOMINE, Frank Peter
YOUNG, Eric Reed
YOUNG, Glendale Rex
YOUNG, Jay Wesley
YOUNG, Vivan Louis

ZEILER, John Virgel
ZIEMBRICKE, Steve A.
ZIMMERMAN, Fred
ZIMMERMAN, Lloyd McDonald
ZWARUN, Jr. Michael

• USS California

ADKINS, Howard Lucas
ALLEN, Moses Anderson
ALLEN, Thomas Benton

BAILEY, Wilbur Houston
BAKER, Glen
BALL, James William
BANDEMER, Harold William
BAZETTI, Michael Louis
BEAL, Albert Quentin
BECKWITH, Thomas Stewart
BLANKENSHIP, Henry Wilbur
BLOUNT, John Andrew Jr.
BOWDEN, Edward Daniel
BOWERS, Robert K.
BREWSTER, Robert Leroy
BUSH, Samuel Jackson
BUTLER, James Warren

CARPENTER, Elmer Lemuel
CARTER, Lloyd George
CLARK, Cullen Benjamin
COLE, Francis Eugene
COOPER, Kenneth James
CURTIS, Herbert S. Jr.
CUTRER, Lloyd Henry

DAVIS, Edward Hope
DEETZ, John Wesley
DOMPIER, Marshall Leonard
DOUGLAS, Norman W.
DUGGER, Guy
DUKES, Billie Joe
DURNING, Thomas Roy Jr.

ERNEST, Robert William

FARLEY, Alfred Jack
FERGUSON, Marvin Lee Jr.

GALASZEWSKI, Stanley C.
GARCIA, Robert Stillman
GARY, Thomas Jones
GILBERT, George H.
GILBERT, Tom

HANSON, Helmer Ansel
HENDERSON, Gilbert Allen
HILDEBRAND, John A. Jr.
HILLMAN, Merle Chester J.
HOLLEY, Paul Elston

JACOBS, Richard Fredrick
JEFFREY, Ira W.
JOHNSON, Melvin Grant
JONES, Edward Watkin
JONES, Ernest
JONES, Herbert C.

KAUFMAN, Harry
KEENER, Arlie Glen
KRAMER, Harry Wellington

LANCASTER, John Thomas
LARSEN, Donald C. V.
LEE, Roy Elmer Jr.
LEWIS, John Earl

LONDON, James Edward
MANGES, Howard Ellis
MARTIN, John Winter
McGRAW, George V.
McMEANS, Clyde Clifton
McMURTREY, Aaron L.
MILNER, James William
MINTER, James Dewey
MIRELLO, Bernard Joseph
MONTGOMERY, William A.

NELSON, Marlyn Wayne
NEWTON, Wayne Edward

PARKER, June Winton
PAYNE, Kenneth Morris
PENDARVIS, George E.
PITTS, Lewis William Jr.
PRZYBYSZ, Alexsander J.
PULLEN, Roy Alfred

RACISZ, Edward Stanley
REEVES, Thomas J.
RICHEY, Joseph L.
RIPLEY, Edwin Herbert
ROBERTS, Earl Reed
ROSENTHAL, Alfred Aaron
ROSS, Joe Boyce
ROYSE, Frank Willard

SAFFELL, Morris Franklin
SCOTT, Robert Raymond
SEARLE, Erwin Leroy
SHELLY, Russell K. Jr.
SHOOK, Shelby Charles
SIMMONS, Frank Leroy
SIMMONS, Tceolylar
SMITH, Lloyd George
STAFFORD, Gordon William
STAPLER, Leo
SWEANY, Charles E.
SZURGOT, Edward Frank

TREANOR, Frank P.
TURK, Pete

ULRICH, George Vernon

VINING, George Eugene

WALKER, David
WALLEN, Earl Delbert
WIANT, Thomas Solomon
WILSON, Milton Sloss
WODARSKI, Steven Joseph
WYDILA, John Charles

• USS Chew

AGOLA, Mathew Joe
WISE, Clarence Alvin

• USS Curtiss

CARO, Joseph I.
DUKE, Lee Herwin
EDMONDS, Clifton Earle
FRAZIER, John William
GANAS, Nickolas Steve
GUY, George Horner
HARTLEY, Kenneth Jay
HAVEN, Edward Stanley Jr.
HAWKINS, Anthony Jr.
HEMBREE, Thomas
KING, Andrew
LOWE, Robert S.

MASSEY, James Edward
MASTROTOTARO, Maurice
MILBOURNE, Jesse Keith
ORWICK, Dean Baker
POWELL, William J.
RICE, Wilson Albert
ROSENAU, Howard Arthur
SCHLECT, Benjamin
SPERLING, Joseph

• USS Dobbin

BAKER, J. W.
CARTER, Howard Frederick
GROSS, Roy Arthur
MARZE, Andrew Michael

• USS Downes

BAILEY, James Edward
BROWN, Benjamin Lee
CLAPP, Marvin John
COLLINS, Thomas W.
DALY, Edward Carlyle
HITRIK, Albert Joseph
JONES, George Edwin
MARSHALL, John Andrew
PUMMILL, Nolan Eugene
SILVA, William Howard
STRICKLAND, Perry William
VINSON, James

• USS Enterprise

ALLEN, Eric Jr.
COHN, Mitchell
DUCOLON, Fred John
GONZALES, Manuel
HEBEL, Francis F.
KOZELEK, Leonard Joseph
MENGENS, Herbert Hugo
MILLER, William Cicero
PIERCE, Sidney
VOGT, John H. L. Jr.
WILLIS, Walter M.

• USS Helena

ALBANESE, Salvatore J.
ALDRIDGE, Thomas Elwood
ARNESON, Robert Arne
BEARDSLEY, Loren Leigh
BODECKER, Regis James
CARTER, William John
CISCO, Luther Elvin
DAVIS, Allen Arthur
DICKENS, Ernest Boggio
DOBBINS, Richard Henry
EDLING, Robert Norris
ERBES, Leland Earl
FLANNERY, Robert Joseph
FUZI, Eugene Dash
GARDNER, Arthur Joseph
GREENWALD, Robert Donald
HINES, Arvel Clay
JOHNSON, Donald Walter
JOHNSON, George Edward
KUZEE, Ernest George
LOVE, Carl Robert
MAYO, Marvin William
MINIX, Orville Ray
MORINCELLI, Edo
NAFF, Hugh Kenneth
PENSYL, John Campbell
POWERS, Joe O'Neil
THOMPSON, Ralph William

UHLIG, Edward Bruno
URBAN, John Joseph
VASSAR, Benjamin Frank
VENABLE, Hoge Cralle Jr.
WOHL, Oswald Carl
YUGOVICH, Michael Charles

• USS Maryland

BRIER, Claire Raymond
CROW, Howard Daniel
GINN, James Blackburn
MCCUTCHEON, Warren Harrell

• USS Nevada

ANDERSON, Arnold Leo
AQUINO, Zoilo
BINGHAM, James Robert
BLEDSE, Herman
BRIGGS, Lyle Lee
BRITTON, Thomas Alonzo
CHRISTOPHER, Harold Jensen
COOK, Joseph William
CORBIN, Leon John
COTNER, Leo Paul
DAVIS, Frederick Curtis
DUKES, Lonnie William
ECHOLS, Edward Wesley
EDWARDS, Harry Lee
FADDIS, George Leon
FUGATE, Kay Ivan
GANTNER, Samuel Merritt
GILES, Thomas Robert
GOETSCH, Herman August
GULLACHSON, Arthur K.
HALLMARK, Johnnie W.
HARKER, Charles Ward
HEATH, Francis Colston
HEIM, Gerald Leroy
HILL, Edwin Joseph
HUBNER, Edgar E.
IRISH, Robert Clement
JOHNSON, Flavous B.M.
KING, Orvell Vaniel Jr.
LAMONS, Kenneth Taft
LIPE, Wilbur Thomas
LUNSFORD, Jack Leon
LUNTTA, John Kallervo
MAFNAS, Andres Franquez
MARTIN, Dale Lewis
MAYFIELD, Frazier
McGHEE, Lester Fred
McGUICKIN, Edward L.
MORRISSEY, Edward Francis
NEUENDORF, William F. Jr.
NORVELLE, Alwyn Berry
PATTERSON, Elmer Marvin
PECK, Eugene Edward
ROBISON, Mark Clifton
RONNING, Emil Oliver
RUSHFORD, Harvey George
SCHWARTING, Herbert C.
SHAUM, Donald Robert
SMITH, Keith Vodden
SOLAR, Adolfo
SPEAR, Herman Alder
SPENCER, Delbert James
STEMBROSKY, George Joseph
STRICKLAND, Charles E.
THUNHORST, Lee Vernon
TRUJILLO, Richard Ignacio
WALTON, Ivan Irwin



• USS Oklahoma

ADKINS, Marvin Birch
ALDRIDGE, Willard Henry
ALEXANDER, Hugh R.
ALLEN, Stanley W.
ALLISON, Hal Jake
ARICKX, Leon
ARMSTRONG, Kenneth Berton
ARTHURHOLZ, Marley Richard
ARTLEY, Daryle Edward
AULD, John Cuthbert
AUSTIN, John Arnold

BACKMAN, Walter Howard
BAILEY, Gerald John
BAILEY, Robert Edward
BALLANCE, Wilbur Frank
BANKS, Layton Thomas
BARBER, Leroy Kenneth
BARBER, Malcolm John
BARBER, Randolph Harold
BARNCORD, Cecil Everett
BARRETT, Wilbur Clayton
BATES, Harold Eugene
BATTLES, Ralph Curtis
BAUM, Earl Paul
BEAN, Howard Warren
BELT, Walter Sidney Jr.
BENNETT, Robert James
BLACK, Waldean
BLACKBURN, Harding
Coolidge
BLANCHARD, William Eugene
BLAYLOCK, Clarence Arvis
BLITZ, Leo
BLITZ, Rudolph
BOCK, John George Jr.
BOEMER, Paul Louis
BOOE, James Brazier
BORING, James Bryce
BOUDREAUX, Ralph McHenry
BOXRUCKER, Lawrence Anton
BOYNTON, Raymond Devere
BRADLEY, Carl Merrill
BRANDT, Oris Vermelle
BREEDLOVE, Jack Asbury
BREWER, Randall Walter
BROOKS, William
BROWN, Wesley James
BRUESEWITZ, William G.
BUCHANAN, James Rufus
BURCH, Earl George
BURGER, Oliver Kenneth
BURK, Millard Jr.
BUTTS, Rodger Cornelius

CALLAHAN, Archie Jr.
CAMERY, Raymond Ralph
CAMPBELL, William Vane
CARGILE, Murry Randolph
CARNEY, Harold Francis
CARROLL, Joseph William
CASINGER, Edward Eugene
CASOLA, Biacio
CASTO, Charles Ray
CASTO, Richard Eugene
CHESHIRE, James Thomas
CHESS, Patrick Lloyd
CLARK, David Jr.
CLAYTON, Gerald Lee
CLEMENT, Hubert Paul
CLIFFORD, Floyd Francis
COKE, George Anderson
COLLIER, Walter Leon
COLLINS, James Earl
CONNOLLY, John Gaynor

CONNOLLY, Keefe Richard
CONWAY, Edward Leroy
COOK, Grant Clark Jr.
CORN, Robert Livingston
CORZATT, Beoin Hume
CRAIG, John William
CREMEAN, Alva J.
CRIM, Warren Harding
CROWDER, Samuel Warwick
CURRY, William McKnight
CYRIACK, Glenn Gerald

DARBY, Marshall Eugene Jr.
DAVENPORT, James Watson Jr.
DAY, Francis Daniel
DELLES, Leslie Phillip
DERRINGTON, Ralph Alva
DICK, Francis Edward
DILL, Leaman Robert
DOERNENBURG, Kenneth E.
DONALD, John Malcolm
DORR, Carl David
DOYLE, Bernard Vincent
DREFAHL, Elmer Edwin
DRWALL, Stanislaw Frank
DUSSET, Cyril Isaac
DYER, Buford Harvey

EAKES, Wallace Eldred
EBERHARDT, Eugene Keller
EDMONSTON, David Bell
ELLIS, Earl Maurice
ELLISON, Bruce Harry
ELLSBERRY, Julius
ENGLAND, John Charles

FARFAN, Ignacio Camacho
FARMER, Luther James
FECHO, Lawrence Herman
FERGUSON, Charlton Hanna
FIELDS, Robert Auswell
FINNEGAN, William Michael
FLAHERTY, Francis Charles
FLANAGAN, James Monroe
FLORESE, Felicismo
FOLEY, Walter Charles
FOOTE, George Perry
FORD, George Calvin
FRENCH, Joy Carol
FURR, Tedd McKinley

GALAJDIK, Michael
GARA, Martin Anthony
GARCIA, Jesus Francisco
GARRIS, Eugene
GAVER, Henry Hamilton Jr.
GEBSER, Paul Heino
GELLER, Leonard Richard
GEORGE, George Themisto-
cles
GIBSON, George Harvey
GIESA, George Edward
GIFFORD, Quentin John
GILBERT, George
GILLETTE, Warren Clayton
GILLIARD, Benjamin Edward
GLENN, Arthur
GOGGIN, Daryl Henry
GOLDWATER, Jack Reginald
GOMEZ, Charles Clay Jr.
GOOCH, George Merton
GOODWIN, Clifford George
GOODWIN, Robert
GORDON, Duff
GOWEY, Claude Oliver
GRAHAM, Wesley Ernest
GRANDPRE, Arthur M.

GRIFFITH, Thomas Edward
GROSS, Edgar David
GROW, Vernon Neslie
GUISINGER, Daniel L. Jr.
GURGANUS, William Ike
GUSIE, William Fred

HALL, Hubert Preston
HALL, Ted
HALTERMAN, Robert Emile
HAM, Harold William
HAMLIN, Dale Reuben
HANN, Eugene Paul
HANNON, Francis Leon
HANSON, George
HARR, Robert Joseph
HARRIS, Charles Houston
HARRIS, Daniel Fletcher
HARRIS, Louis Edward Jr.
HAYDEN, Albert Eugene
HEAD, Harold Lloyd
HEADINGTON, Robert Wayne
HELLSTERN, William Francis
HELTON, Floyd Dee
HENRICHSEN, Jimmie Lee
HENRY, Otis Wellington
HENSON, William Ed Jr.
HERBER, Harvey Christopher
HERBERT, George
HESLER, Austin Henry
HISKETT, Denis Hubert
HITTORFF, Joseph Parker Jr.
HOAG, Frank Samuel Jr.
HOARD, Herbert John
HOFFMAN, Joseph Warren
HOLM, Kenneth Laurence
HOLMES, Harry Randolph
HOLMES, Robert Kimball
HOLZHAUER, James William
HOPKINS, Edwin Chester
HORD, Chester George
HRYNIEWICZ, Frank A.
HUDSON, Charles Eugene
HULTGREN, Lorentz Emanuel
HUNTER, Robert Melvin

IVERSON, Claydon Ignatius C.

JACKSON, Willie
JACOBSON, Herbert Barney
JAMES, Challis Rudolph
JARDING, George William
JAYNE, Kenneth Lyle
JENSEN, Theodore Que
JENSON, Jesse Bennett
JOHANNES, Charles Homer
JOHNSON, Billy James
JOHNSON, Edward Dale
JOHNSON, Joseph Morris
JOHNSTON, Jim Hal
JONES, Charles Alan
JONES, Fred M.
JONES, Jerry
JORDAN, Julian Bethune
JORDAN, Wesley Vernie
JURASHEN, Thomas Valentine

KANE, Albert Utley
KARLI, John Albert
KEATON, Vernon Paul
KEFFER, Howard Verne
KEIL, Ralph Henry
KELLER, Donald Garrett
KELLEY, Joe Marion
KEMPFF, Warren Joseph
KENINGER, Leo Thomas
KENNEDY, William Henry
KERESTES, Elmer Tom

KESLER, David Leland
KLASING, William August
KNIPP, Verne Francis
KVALNES, Hans C.
KVIDERA, William Lester
KYSER, D. T.

LARSEN, Elliott Deen
LAURIE, Johnnie Cornelius
LAWRENCE, Elmer Patterson
LAWSON, Willard Irvin
LEHMAN, Gerald George
LEHMAN, Myron Kenneth
LESCAULT, Lionel W.
LINDSEY, Harold William
LINDSLEY, John Herbert
LIVINGSTON, Alfred Eugene
LOCKWOOD, Clarence M.
LOEBACH, Adolph John
LUKE, Vernon Thomas

MABINE, Octavius
MAGERS, Howard Scott
MALEK, Michael
MALFANTE, Algeo Victor
MANNING, Walter Benjamin
MASON, Henri Clay
MAULE, Joseph Keith
McCABE, Edwin Bonner
McCLOUD, Donald Robert
McDONALD, James Oliver
McKEENAN, Bert Eugene
McKISSACK, Hale
McLAUGHLIN, Lloyd Elden
MELTON, Earl Rudolph
MELTON, Herbert Franklin
MIDDLESWART, John Franklin
MILES, Archie Theodore
MITCHELL, Wallace Gregory
MONTGOMERY, Charles An-
drew
MULICK, John Mark
MYERS, Ray Harrison

NAEGLE, George Eugene
NAIL, Elmer Denton
NASH, Paul Andrews
NEHER, Don Ocle
NEUENSCHWANDER, Arthur C.
NEVILL, Sam Douglas
NEWTON, Wilbur Francis
NICHOLS, Carl
NICHOLS, Harry Ernest
NICOLES, Frank Edward
NIELSEN, Arnold Madsen
NIGG, Laverne Alious
NIGHTINGALE, Joe Raymond
NIX, Charles Edward

OGLE, Charles Ralph
O'GRADY, Camillus M.
OLSEN, Eli
OUTLAND, Jarvis Godwin
OVERLEY, Lawrence Jack
OWSLEY, Alphard Stanley

PACE, Millard Clarence
PALIDES, James Jr.
PALMER, Calvin Harry
PALMER, Wilferd Dewey
PARADIS, George Lawrence
PARKER, Isaac
PEAK, Robert Hopkins
PEARCE, Dale Ferrell
PENNINGTON, Raymond
PENTICO, Walter Ray
PEPE, Stephen

PERDUE, Charles Fred
PETWAY, Wiley James
PHILLIPS, Milo Elah
PHIPPS, James Norman
PIRTLE, Gerald Homer
PISKURAN, Rudolph Victor
POINDEXTER, Herbert J. Jr.
PREWITT, Brady Oliver
PRIBBLE, Robert Lamb
PRICE, George Franklin
PRIDE, Lewis Bailey Jr.
PUE, Jasper Langley Jr.

RAIMOND, Paul Smith
RAY, Eldon Casper
REAGAN, Dan Edward
REGAN, Leo Basil
RICE, Irvin Franklin
RICH, Porter Leigh
RIDENOUR, Clyde Jr.
RILEY, David Joseph
ROACH, Russell Clyde
ROBERTSON, Joseph Morris
ROESCH, Harold William
ROGERS, Walter Boone
ROUSE, Joseph Carel
RUSE, Charles Lee
RYAN, Edmund Thomas

SADLOWSKI, Roman Walter
SAMPSON, Kenneth Harlan
SANDERS, Dean Stanley
SAUNDERS, Charles Louis
SAVAGE, Lyal Jackson
SAVIDGE, John Edwin
SAYLOR, Paul Edd
SCHLEITER, Walter Fay
SCHMIDT, Herman
SCHMITT, Aloysius Herman
SCHMITZ, Andrew James
SCHOONOVER, John Harry
SCOTT, Bernard Oliver
SEATON, Chester Ernest
SEDERSTROM, Verdi Delmore
SELLON, William Lawrence
SEVERINSON, Everett Iven
SHAFFER, William Kenneth
SHANAHAN, William James Jr.
SHELDEN, Edward Judson
SILVA, William Garfield
SKAGGS, Eugene Mitchell
SKILES, Garold Leroy
SLAPIKAS, Edward Frank
SMITH, Leonard Ferdnay
SMITH, Merle Andrew
SMITH, Roland Hampton
SOLLIE, Walter Henry
SOLOMON, James Cleve
SPANGLER, Maurice Verdon
STAPLETON, Kirby Roy
STEELY, Ulis Claude
STEIN, Walter Claude
STEINER, Samuel Cyrus
STERNs, Charles M. Jr.
STEWART, Everett R.
STOCKDALE, Louis S.
STOTT, Donald Alfred
STOUT, Robert Thomas
STOUTEN, James
SURREATT, Milton Reece
SWANSON, Charles Harold

TALBERT, Edward Everette
TANNER, Rangner F. Jr.
TAYLOR, Charles Robert
TEMPLE, Monroe
TEMPLES, Houston
TERHUNE, Benjamin C.

THINNES, Arthur Ray
THOMPSON, Charles William
THOMPSON, Clarence
THOMPSON, George Allen
THOMPSON, Irvin A. R.
THOMPSON, William Manley
THOMSON, Richard Joseph
THORNTON, Cecil Howard
THROMBLEY, Robert Leroy
TIDBALL, David Franklin
TIMM, Lloyd Rudolph
TINDALL, Lewis Frank
TINI, Dante Sylvester
TIPTON, Henry Glenn
TITTERINGTON, Everett Cecil
TODD, Neal Kenneth
TORTI, Natale Ignatius
TRANBARGER, Orval Austin
TRAPP, Harold Frank
TRAPP, William Herman
TREADWAY, Shelby
TUCKER, William David
TUMLINSON, Victor Pat
TURNER, Billy
TUSHLA, Louis James

UFFORD, Russell Orville

VALLEY, Lowell Earl

WADE, Durrell
WAGONER, Lewis Lowell
WALKER, Harry Earnest
WALKOWIAK, Robert N.
WALPOLE, Eugene Anderson
WALTERS, Charles Edward
WARD, James Richard
WASIELEWSKI, Edward
WATSON, Richard Leon
WEBB, James Cecil
WELCH, William Edward
WELLS, Alfred Floyd
WEST, Ernest Ray
WHEELER, John Dennis
WHITE, Claude
WHITE, Jack Dewey
WHITSON, Alton Walter
WICKER, Eugene Woodrow
WIEGAND, Lloyd Paul
WILCOX, George James Jr.
WILLIAMS, Albert Luther
WILLIAMS, James Clifford
WILLIAMS, Wilbur Slade
WIMMER, Bernard Ramon
WINDLE, Everett Gordon
WINFIELD, Starring B.
WISE, Rex Elwood
WOOD, Frank
WOODS, Lawrence Eldon
WOODS, Winfred Oral
WORKMAN, Creighton Hale
WORTHAM, John Layman
WRIGHT, Paul Raymond
WYMAN, Eldon P.

YOUNG, Martin Daymond
YOUNG, Robert Verdun
YURKO, Joseph John

ZVANSKY, Thomas

• USS Pennsylvania

ARNOTT, Robert Everett
BAKER, Henry Ernest Jr.
BARRON, Thomas Noble
BRAGA, Charles Jr.
BREKKEN, Evan Benhart

BROWNE, Frederick Arthur
COMSTOCK, Harold Kenneth
CRAIG, James Edwin
HAASE, Clarence Frederick
McINTOSH, Dencil Jeoffrey
MUHOFSKI, Morris Alexander
NATIONS, Morris Edward
OWENS, James Patrick
PACE, Joseph Wilson
PORTILLO, Damian Maraya
RALL, Richard Redner
RICE, William Hurst
SLIFER, Martin Rueben
STEWART, Floyd "D"
TOBIN, Patrick Phillip
VANDERPOOL, Payton L. Jr.
VINCENT, Jesse Charles Jr.
WADE, George Hollive Jr.
WATSON, Claude Bridger Jr.

• USS Pruitt

KEITH, George Richard

• USS Shaw

ANNUNZIATO, Frank John
BILYI, Anthony
BOLEN, Albert James
CARROLL, Guy Wayne
EGBERT, Leon
FUGATE, Fred
GAUDRAULT, Joseph L.B.
GOSNELL, Paul Gustavus
JONES, Rodney Wallace
MCALLEN, John Scott
McQUADE, Robert Cameron
MOORE, Clyde Carson
PARKS, Chester Lloyd
PENUEL, George Ames Jr.
PETZ, Robert Albert
PLATTSCHORRE, Daniel P.
QUIRK, Edward Joseph
RAINBOLT, John Thomas
RESSELL, Benjamin Nelson
SPAETH, Johnnie Herbert
STIEF, Frank William Jr.
TAYLOR, Palmer Lee
WESTBROOK, James Ross
WILLIAMS, Clyde

• USS Sicard

HICKOK, Warren Paul

• USS Tennessee

ADAMS, Jesse Leroy
HUDGELL, Alfred William
MILLER, J.B. Delane
ROE, Eugene Oscar
SMITH, Gerald Owen

• USS Tracy

BIRD, John Arthur
PENCE, John Wallace
ZACEK, Laddie John

• USS Utah

ARBUCKLE, William Delanno
BARTA, Joseph
BIELKA, Rudolph Paul
BIGHAM, Virgil Cornelius
BLACK, John Edward
BLACKBURN, John Thomas



BROWN, Pallas Franklin
BRUNNER, William Frank
BUGARIN, Feliciano Todias
CHESTNUTT, George V. Jr.
CLIPPARD, Lloyd Dale
CONNER, Joseph Ucline
CRAIN, John Reeves
CROSSETT, David Lloyd
DAVIS, Billy Rex
DENNIS, Leroy
DIECKHOFF, Douglas R.
DOSSER, William Hugh
EIDSVIG, Vernon Jerome
GANDRE, Melvyn Amour
GIFT, Kenneth Mace
GREGOIRE, Charles Norman
HARVESON, Herold Aloysius
HILL, Clifford Dale
HOUDE, Emery Lyle
JACKSON, David William
JONES, Leroy Henry
JUEDES, William Arthur
KAELIN, John Louis
KAMPMAYER, Eric T.
KARABON, Joseph Nicholas
KENT, William Harrison
LA RUE, George Willard
LITTLE, John Grubbs III
LYNCH, Kenneth Lee
MARSHALL, William Earl Jr.
MARTINEZ, Donald Machado
MICHAEL, Charles O.
MILLER, Marvin Eugene
NORMAN, Donald Charles
NORMAN, Orris Nate
ODGAARD, Edwin Nelson
PARKER, Elmer Anthony
PERRY, Forrest Hubert
PHILLIPS, James William
PONDER, Walter Howard
REED, Frank Edward
SCOTT, Ralph Edward
SHOUSE, Henson Taylor
SMITH, George Randolph
SMITH, Robert Daniel
SOUSLEY, Joseph B.
STRINZ, Gerald Victor
TOMICH, Peter
ULRICH, Elmer Herbert
VILLA, Michael William
WETRICH, Vernard Oren
WHITE, Glen Albert

• USS Vestal

ARNEBERG, Harold Raymond
DUANE, William
JACKSON, Lowell Bruce
JONES, Charles William
KERRIGAN, Raymond Joseph
LONG, Guy Edward
REID, William Henry

• USS West Virginia

ASHBY, Welborn Lee
BARGERHUFF, Benjamin E. Jr.
BARNETT, William Leroy
BARTEK, Frank Joseph Jr.
BENNION, Mervyn Sharp
BOOTON, Charlie Vinton
BOYER, Fred Hunter
BRANHAM, George Ohara
BROOKS, Ennis Edgar
BROWN, Charles Darling
BROWN, Riley Mirville
BURGESS, John Edwin Jr.
CAMPBELL, William Clarence

CHRISTIAN, William Garnett
COSTILL, Harold Kendall
COSTIN, Louis Albert
COTTIER, Charles Edwin
CROMWELL, Howard Don
DOWNING, Eugene Victor
DRUM, Donald Landford
DUNN, George S. Jr.
DURKEE, Edward Norman
DURR, Clement Edward
DYE, Tommy
EDWARDS, Roland Wayne
ENDICOTT, Ronald Burdette
ENGLAND, Richard Boyd
EVANS, Woodrow Wilson
FLORES, Jose San Nicolas
FOTH, Jack
FOX, Gilbert Roy
FRYE, Neil Daniel
GABRIELE, Angelo Michael
GARCIA, Claude Ralph
GONZALES, Bibian Bernard
GOODWIN, Myron Eugene
GOULD, Arthur
HALVORSEN, Harry John
HARRISS, Hugh Braddock
HEAVIN, Hadley Irvin
HILT, Fred Albert
HODGES, Howard David
HOOD, Joseph Earnest
HORTON, William David
HUDSON, Ira Duane
JACKSON, William Clarence
JOHNSON, Carl Spencer
KELLEY, Sanford V. Jr.
KLEIST, Chester Fredrick
KNIGHT, Milton Jewel Jr.
KUBINEC, William Paul
LACROSSE, Henry E. Jr.
LEARY, Thomas Francis
LEMIRE, Joseph Sam L.
LISH, Eugene Victor
LUKER, Royle Bradford
LYNCH, Donald William
LYON, Arnold Eugene
MANN, Charles Willis
MATA, Jesus Manalaisy
MATHISON, Donald Joseph
McBEE, Luther Kirk
McCLELLAND, Thomas Alfred
McCOLLOM, Lawrence Jennings
McCOMAS, Clarence William
McKEE, Quentin Guy
MEGLIS, John Anthony
MELTON, John Russell
MENDIOLA, Enrique Castro
MISTER, Joe Eddie
MONTGOMERY, Wallace Alford
MORRIS, William Francis
MRACE, Albin John
MYERS, Clair Clifton
NERMOE, Earl Tilman
NEWTON, Paul Eugene
NOCE, Emile Salvatore
O'CONNOR, Maurice Michael
OLDS, Clifford Nathan
OWSLEY, Arnold Jacob
PACIGA, Walter Joseph
PAOLUCCI, James Alfred
PINKO, Andrew Anthony
PITCHER, Jack Arthur
POWERS, Roy Wallace
REID, George Beard
RENNER, Albert
RICHTER, Leonard Claiver
ROSE, Ernest Claude
SAHL, Glenn Dawain

SAULSBURY, Theodore Hilliard
SCHUON, Richard Martin Jr.
SCOTT, George William
SMITH, Gordon Ellsworth
SPEICHER, Ernest Edward
STERLING, Otis Delaney
TABER, George Edward
TIBBS, Ernie Ewart
TIPSWORD, Keith Warren
VANDER GOORE, Albert Peter
VOGELGESANG, Joseph Jr.
WAGNER, Thomas George
WALTERS, Bethel Elbert
WILBUR, Harold
WILSON, Clyde Richard
ZOBECK, Lester Frank

• Ewa Marine Corps Air Station

LAWRENCE, Edward Stephen
LUTSCHAN, William Edward, Jr.
MICHELETTO, Carlo Anthony
ODA, Yaeko Lillian, age 6
TACDERAN, Francisco, age 34
TURNER, William George

• Bellows Field

CHRISTIENSEN, Hans C.
WHITEMAN, George Allison

• Hickam Field

AKINA, August, age 37
ALOIS, Ralph
ANDERSON, Garland C.
ANDERSON, Manfred Carl
ANDERSON, William T.
LEARY, Jerry Mike
AVERY, Robert L.

BAKER, George W.
BAYS, Donald E.
BEASLEY, Leland V.
BENNETT, Gordon R. Jr.
BILLS, Matthew T.
BLAKLEY, William Thomas
BOLAN, George P.
BONNIE, Felix
BORGELT, Harold W.
BOSWELL, Frank G.
BOYLE, Arthur F.
BRANDT, Billy O.
BROOKS, B.J. Jr.
BROWER, Rennie V. Jr.
BROWN, Robert S.
BROWNEE, William John
BRUBAKER, Brooks J.
BRUMMWELL, Malcolm J.
BURLISON, Weldon C.
BUSH, Joseph

CAMPIGLIA, Francis Edward
CARLSON, Lawrence Robert
CARREIRA, John
CASHMAN, Edward J.
CHAGNON, Joseph J.
CHAPMAN, Donal V.
CHURCH, Leroy R.
CLARK, Monroe M.
CLENDENNING, Lee I.
CONANT, Clarence Albert
COOPER, Frank Bernard
COSTER, Richard Lee
COUHIG, John H.
COYNE, William Jr.
CRUTHIRDS, John E.

DASENBROCK, Louis H.
DAVENPORT, Ernest J.
DE POLIS, Frank J.
DEFENBAUGH, Russell C.
DENSION, Eugene B.
DICKERSON, Richard A.
DOWNS, Jack A.
DUFF, Robert C. Jr.
DYER, Daniel A. Jr.

EDWARDS, Lyle O.
EICHELBARGER, Paul R.
ELDRED, Philip Ward, age 36
ELLIOTT, Byron G.
ELYARD, Harold C.

FAIRCHILD, Malcolm W.
FAIRCHILD, Willard E.
FELDMAN, Jack H.
FELLMAN, Paul V.
FERRIS, Homer E.
FIANDER, Stuart H.
FIELD, Arnold E.
FINNEY, Patrick L.
FOX, Jack W.

GAGNE, Leo E. A.
GALLAGHER, Russell E.
GARRETT, Robert R.
GLEASON, James J.
GOODING, Robert Henry
GOSSARD, James E. Jr.
GREENE, John Sherman
GUMMERSON, Elwood R.
GUTTMANN, Joseph Herman

HARTFORD, Carlton H.
HASENFUSS, William E. Jr.
HASTY, Ardrey Vernon
HAUGHEY, John Thomas
HAYS, Alfred
HISLOP, William
HOOD, Earl A.
HORAN, John J.
HORNER, James Albert
HOWARD, George F.
HOYT, Clarence E.
HRUSECKY, Charles Lewis
HUGESH, Edward Rhys
HUMPHREY, Henry J.

JACOBSON, Dave
JEDRYSIK, Joseph
JENCUIS, Joseph Herbert
JOHNSON, Carl Andreas
JOHNSON, James Rodman
JOHNSON, Olaf A.
JOHNSON, Robert Henry
JOYNER, Theodore K.

KECHNER, Vincent John
KELLEY, Robert R.
KIMMEY, Robert Doyle
KINDER, Andrew J.
KING, Marion E. Jr.
KLEIN, Otto C.
KLUBERTANZ, Roderick Otto
KOHL, John J.

LANGO, Frank J.
LEPPER, Edmond Brayton
LEVINE, Sherman
LEWIS, James I.
LIBOLT, Lester H.
LIVINGSTON, Richard E.
LORD, Harry W. Jr.
LUSK, Howard N.

LYONS, Lawrence P. Jr.

MACY, Thomas Samuel, age 59
MALATAK, Joseph
MANN, John H.
MARKLEY, Robert Harold
MARTIN, George M. Jr.
MARTIN, Herbert Benjamin
MARTIN, Wallace R.
MATTOX, Harell K.
McABEE, William E.
McCLINTOCK, James Jacob
MEAGHER, Donald F.
McLEOD, Stanley A.
MEADOWS, Durward A.
McLAUGHLIN, Herbert E.
MERITHEW, William W.
MESSAM, Horace Arthur
MEYERS, Victor L.
MITCHELL, Edwin N.
MOORHEAD, Lionel Jay
MORAN, George A.
MORRIS, Emmett Edloe
MOSER, Joseph G.
MOSLENER, Louis Gustav Jr.

NEEDHAM, La Verne J.
NELLES, Joseph F.
NORTHWAY, William M.

OFFUTT, William H.
ORR, Willard C.

PANG, Harry Tuck Lee, age 30
PENNY, Russell M.
PERRY, Hal H. Jr.
PHILIPSKY, Thomas F.
PIETZSCH, Jay E.
POSEY, Frank S. E.
POWELL, Raymond E.
POWLOSKI, Daniel J.
PRICE, George

RAE, Allen G.
REUSS, Herman C.
RHODES, William T.
RICHEY, Robert M.
ROGNESS, Halvor E.

SCHICK, William Rhinehart
SCHLEIFER, Louis
SHIELDS, William F.
SMITH, George J.
SMITH, Harry E.
SMITH, Ralph Stanley
SOUTH, Elmer W.
SPARKS, John B.
ST GERMAIN, Maurice J.
STAPLES, Merton Ira
STATON, Paul L.
STOCKWELL, Carey K.
STRICKLAND, James E. Jr.
SURRELLS, Leo H.
SYLVESTER, William Grover
SZEMATOWICZ, Jerome J.

TAFOYA, Antonio S.
TENNISON, Anderson G.
TIBBETS, Hermann K. Jr.
TIMMERMAN, William Frederick
TOPALIAN, James N.
TUCKERMAN, George William

VANDERELLI, Martin
VERNICK, Edward Frank
WALKER, Ernest M. Jr.
WARDIGO, Walter H.

WEGRZYN, Felix S.
WESTBROOK, Robert H. Jr.
WOOD, Earl A.
WOODWORTH, Lawton Jay
WRIGHT, Thomas Monroe

YOUNG, Virgil Jarrett

ZACZKIEWICZ, Marion Herbert
ZAPPALA, Joseph S.
ZUCKOFF, Walter D.
ZUSCHLAG, Walter J.

• Wheeler Field

ALLEN, Robert G.
BARKSDALE, James M.
BURNS, Edward J.
BUSS, Robert P.
BYRD, Theodore F.
CASHEN, Malachy J.
CEBERT, Dean W.
CHAMBERS, Eugene L.
CREECH, William C.
DAINS, John L.
DERTHICK, James H.
EVERETT, James
FREE, Paul B.
GANNAM, George K.
GOOD, Joseph E.
GOUDY, Allen E. W.
GUTHRIE, James E.
HERBERT, Joseph C.
HORAN, Vincent M.
HULL, Robert L.
LESLIE, George G.
MANLEY, William H.
MITCHELL, John G.
PLANT, Donald D.
PRICE, John A.
ROBBINS, Anson E.
SCHMERSAHL, George R.
SCHOTT, Robert L.
SHATTUCK, Robert R.
SHERMAN, Robert O.
STACEY, Morris E.
STERLING, Gordon H. Jr.
VIDOLOFF, Russell P.
WALCZYNSKI, Andrew A.
WALKER, Lumus E.

• Camp Malakole

BLACKWELL, Henry C.
BROWN, Clyde C.
RASMUSSEN, Warren D.

• Fort Barrett (in Kapolei)

MEDLEN, Joseph Alford

• Fort Kamehameha

BRYANT, Claude L.
BUBB, Eugene R.
DA TORRE, Oreste
DUQUETTE, Donat George Jr.
SULLIVAN, Edward Francis

• Fort Shafter

FAVREAU, Arthur Armond
ZISKIND, Samuel J.

• Schofield Barracks

FADON, Paul J.

FRENCH, Walter R.
KUJAWA, Conrad
LEWIS, Theodore J.
MIGITA, Torao

• Honolulu

ADAMS, John Kalauwae, age 18
ADAMS, Joseph Kanehoa, age 50
ARAKAKI, Nancy Masako, age 8
CHONG, Patrick Kahamokupuni, age 30
FAUFATA, Matilda Kaliko, age 12
GONSALVES, Emma
HARADA, Ai, age 54
HATATE, Kisa, age 41
HIGA, Fred Masayoshi, age 21
HIRASAKI, Jackie Yoneto, age 8
HIRASAKI, Jitsuo, age 48
HIRASAKI, Robert Yoshito, age 3
HIRASAKI, Shirley Kinue, age 2
INAMINE, Paul S., age 19
IZUMI, Robert Seiko, age 25
KAHOOKELE, David, age 23
KONDO, Edward Koichi, age 19
LOPES, Peter Souza, age 33
MANGANELLI, George Jay, age 14
McCABE, Sr., Joseph, age 43
NAGAMINE, Masayoshi, age 27
OHASHI, Frank, age 29
OHTA, Hayako, age 19
OHTA, Janet Yumiko, age 3 months
OHTA, Kiyoko, age 21
ORNELLAS, Barbara June, age 8
ORNELLAS, Gertrude, age 16
TAKEFUJI (aka Koba), James Takao, age 20
TOKUSATO, Yoshio, age 19
TYCE, Robert H., age 38
UYENO, Hisao, age 20
WHITE, Alice (Mrs. Millard D.), age 42
WILSON, Eunice

• Pearl City

FOSTER, Rowena Kamo-haulani, age 3

• Pearl Harbor

LOO, Tai Chung, age 19

• Red Hill

LA VERNE, Daniel

• Wahiawa

KIM, Soon Chip, age 66
SOMA, Richard Masaru, age 22

• Waipahu

KIMURA, Tomaso, age 19

• Wake Island

JACOBS, Richard William



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