

## KEYNOTER

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL ITEMS CONSERVATORS



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### October 22-23, 2010 - Ohio Chapter

Canton, Ohio, will host the annual fall meeting of the Ohio Chapter of the APIC again this year. Friday (9 - 5) & Saturday (9 - 2). Room hopping all day Thursday with a large auction Friday evening. Hotel reservations can be made directly with the McKinley Grand (877-454-5008). For table reservations or auction information contact Jack Dixey at DIXEYCITYLIMITS@YAHOO.COM or phone 419-610-9270.

### October 23, 2010 - Wisconsin APIC chapter

Madison Labor Temple, 1602 S. Park St. Madison WI. Noon-3. For further details, contact Pat Kehoe: 414-541-2538 or WIAPIC@YAHOO.COM

### November 4-5-6, 2010 - Mid-Atlantic Regional Langhorne, Pennsylvania

Sheraton Bucks County Hotel in Langhorne. (A week earlier than last year). Advanced table reservations from Ed Stahl (daytime M-F 908-630-5031 and evenings 973-241-5106), COLLECTORSTUFF@MSN.COM. All tables on a 1st-come, 1st-served basis. Contact hotel directly for rooms at 215-547-4100. Mention the APIC show for the convention room rate. To pre-consign auction items contact Auction Manager Harvey Goldberg (732-382-4652). e-mail HEG1@VERIZON.NET. If you would like to put out a display, contact Exhibits Chairman Ryan Coup 717-656-7855 e-mail WORLDOFRUL@AOL.COM.

### November 7, 2010 - Chicago Area Political Items Collectors

Noon - 3 pm in the Student Cafeteria of the Student Resource Center Building at College of DuPage, Fawell & Lambert Roads, Glen Ellyn, IL. Admission free. Contact Duane Ross at 630-892-8525.

### December 3-4, 2010 - East Tennessee Political Items Collectors

Knoxville, Tennessee. The probable date will be Saturday Dec. 4 from 8:00am to 3:00pm. Specifics /ndetails will be in the Political Bandwagon next month. Contact Sam Guffey 865-335-9020, HSTRYSTUFF@COMCAST.NET or Andy Simon, 865-984-7388 ANDREW\_SIMON@BELLSOUTH.NET.

### December 12, 2010 - NorCal Chapter of APIC

Sierra 2 Center, 2791 24th Street (4 blocks south of Broadway), in Sacramento, CA from 10 - 2. Dealer tables \$20 each additional table \$10. Admission \$4.00 (free for children and for students with I.D.). The show will exhibit items from members' collections of the 2010 California Governor's Campaign and 'My Favorite Items'. Free appraisals available for political memorabilia. Contact Adam Gottlieb 916-956-2030, e-mail GOTTLIEB007@HOTMAIL.COM

### Looking Ahead to 2011:

(Dates are still tentative)

**South Florida Show, West Palm Beach - Feb. 27-28-29**

**The Dixie Regional, Greensboro, NC - March 4-5**

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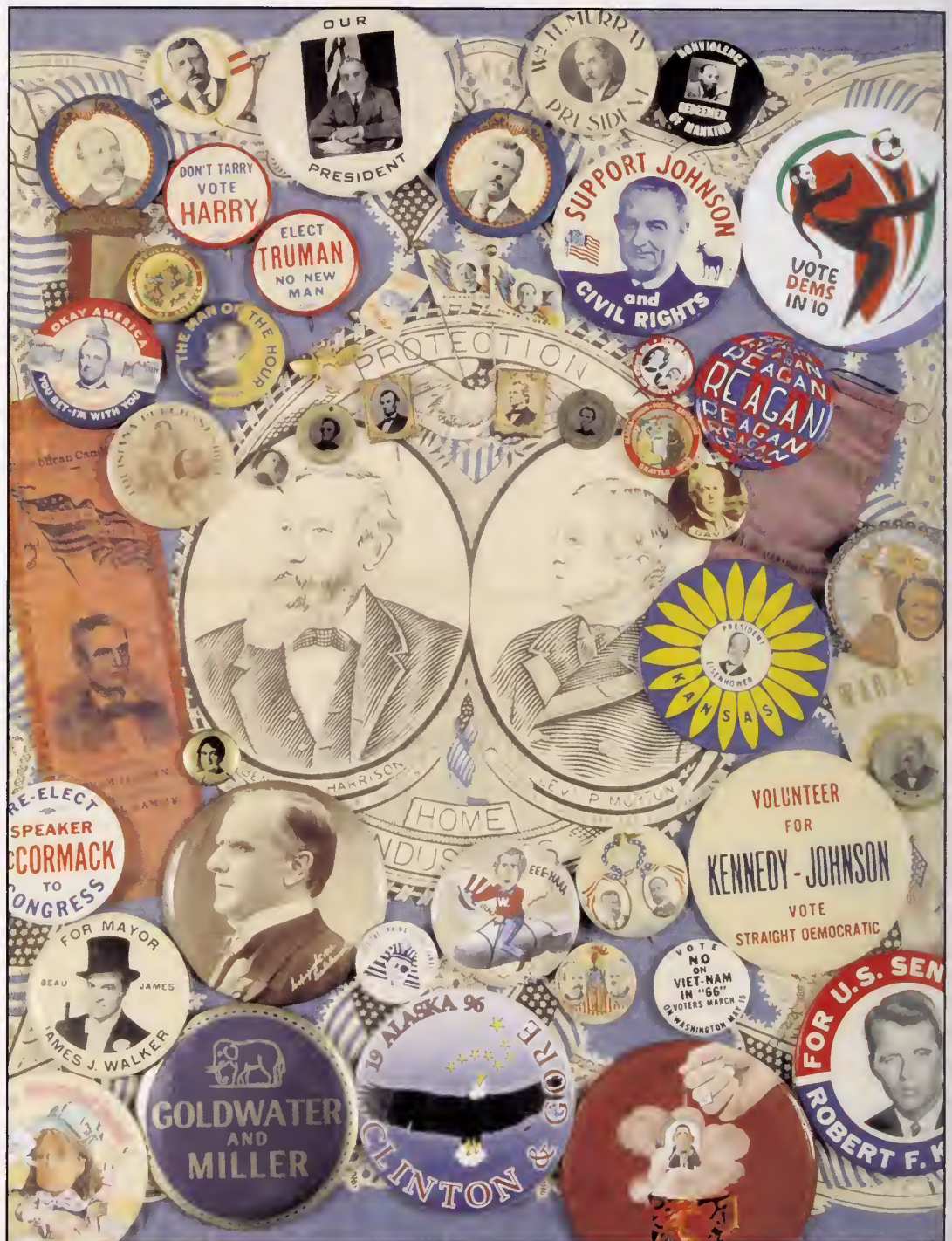


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## FROM THE APIC PRESIDENT

Dear fellow APIC members:

It is a great honor as President of the American Political Items Conservators to be able to offer the President's Message to such an important issue of the Keynoter that honors recipients of the Medal of Honor. The medal is bestowed on members of the United States armed forces who distinguish themselves "conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his or her life above and beyond the call of duty while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States." Those who have been awarded the highest military medal for gallantry this country has to offer are truly the finest that our country has to offer. Recipients are the first to state, however, that in time of war, all gave some and some gave all. I have been privileged to have met one Medal of Honor recipient and he told me that he, like so many other honorees, were just doing their jobs, were ordinary citizens who found themselves in extraordinary circumstances.

He told me that he saw many people do braver things than he and many of them did not come home. Those, he said are the real heroes and the ones we should honor everyday of our lives and thank them for our freedom. Each honoree in this issue was humble in most regards and was happy to return to their private lives after returning from combat. Yet, they knew that their nation needed them to continue to serve, be it in the state capitals or our Nation's capital in Washington, DC.

Some were successful; while others were easily defeated in their quest or rather to them their duty to serve. Robert Kennedy was fond of quoting Edith Hamilton when describing those who chose to go in harm's way: "Life for him was an adventure, perilous indeed, but men are not made for safe havens." That can be echoed in the life stories illustrated in this issue. Those who risked their success in the pursuit of elective office once again found themselves under the pressures and trials of conflict.

Win or lose, I am reminded of a quote from one of their fellow recipients, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt who said:

**"It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbles, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs, who comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; but who does actually strive to do the deeds; who knows great enthusiasms, the great devotions; who spends himself in a worthy cause; who at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement, and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who neither know victory nor defeat."**

This quote is truly reflective of the sort of individuals who were willing to sacrifice all for the freedoms we enjoy today in this glorious republic. With that, I once again would like to say "Thank You" for your service from a grateful nation.

*Chris Hearn*





## EXECUTIVE EDITOR'S MESSAGE

We are pleased to present this special issue of *The Keynoter*, dedicated to Medal of Honor recipients who went on to serve America in yet another capacity: that of a participant in the political arena.

Every generation has seen America send its military forces into harm's way. Many of these individuals exhibited unusual courage and determination. A few of these valiant warriors performed deeds so extraordinary that they were awarded our Nation's highest military gratitude, the Medal of Honor. Politics has frequently been compared to a war, and it has been said that the floors of the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate are like battlefields, but without the foxholes. Who better to consider for political office than people who have already proven their courage in stressful situations?

The family, friends and communities that these soldiers left behind also did their part to support the national effort. There was perhaps no better example of this than the Second World War. Patriotic fervor was evident in everyday life across the country. By displaying a small blue star flag (signifying a relative in the service) in their window, wearing a lapel pin reminding all who saw it to "Remember Pearl Harbor," a sweet-heart pin or a war worker's identification badge, Americans demonstrated that they were all "in it together."

World War II also fostered a social and economic seismic shift in American life. With men in the military services and factory jobs vacated, a new workforce was needed. A good portion of that need was filled by women of all ages, from teenagers to grandmothers, flooding into factories and mills from Bath, Maine to San Diego, California. Each of these female workers, whatever their actual job, became known generically as "Rosie the Riveter." Many people today can point to a "Rosie" among their family or friends. For our part, *The Keynoter* Advertising Director Mark Evans' mother and Illustrations Editor Germaine Broussard's grandmother were "Rosies" as you will see in our Rosie the Riveter article.

**Robet Fratkin**

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**ILLUSTRATIONS**--The editor wishes to thanks the following for providing illustrations for this issue: Barry Brokofsky, Eudoxie Broussard, Germaine Broussard, Fred Chittock, Bob and Jeanine Coup, Norm Eavenson, Mark Evans, Robert Fratkin, Chris Hearn, Brad Hunt, Natalie Kane, Carl Krasik, Pat Lenington Audrey Licatino, Michael McQuillen, Medal of Honor Museum, Charleston, Rick Moses, Barry Mushlin, Barry Nelson, Hal Ottoway, Dave Quintin, Roger Steckler, Phil Shimkin, Jim Weling.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Thank you very much for publishing my article, "An Introduction to Bryan Money," in the summer issue of The Keynoter. The illustrations were sharp and clear, and the colors were true to the actual pieces. The presentation was almost like seeing them in person. The editors also added some additional photos of items that were not in my collection, which gave the article more depth. The article, including the captions, was published with virtually no editing, and it was a pleasure to work with The Keynoter editors. I would urge any other APIC members who have an area of expertise or interest to write an article for our journal. You will enjoy the process.

Bill Jones

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American Political Items Conservators is the educational division of the American Political Items Collectors Inc., a 501(c)3 tax exempt organization. APIC seeks to encourage and support the study and preservation of original materials issuing from and relating to political campaigns of the United States of America and to bring its members fuller appreciation and deeper understanding of the candidates and issues that form our political heritage.

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# Theodore Roosevelt and the Medal of Honor: The Rest of the Story

By William N. Tilchin



Led by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the First United States Volunteer Calvary, "the Rough Riders," joined other US Army regiments in attacking entrenched and well-armed Spanish forces in Cuba on July 1, 1898. In *The Rough Riders*, his gripping account of the genuinely heroic performance of his regiment during the Spanish-American War, Roosevelt observed proudly from the vantage point of the immediate aftermath of that ferocious and decisive battle: "In less than sixty days the regiment had been raised, organized, armed, equipped, drilled, mounted, dismounted, kept for a fortnight on trans-

ports, and put through two victorious aggressive fights in very difficult country, the loss in killed and wounded amounting to a quarter of those engaged." Roosevelt had commanded his troops with remarkable energy, poise, and courage. Shrapnel had struck his wrist; a bullet had "nicked" his elbow; all around him men had been killed or seriously wounded. He would never cease to remember the day he helped drive the Spanish Army from the San Juan Heights as his "crowded hour," as "the great day of my life."

Theodore Roosevelt, the second of four children, was born in New York City on October 27, 1858, had six children of his own (one with his first wife, Alice, who passed away at a young age, and five with his second wife, Edith), and died at Sagamore Hill, his permanent home in Oyster Bay, New York, on January 6, 1919. During this sixty-year lifespan, Roosevelt wrote prolifically, producing over fifty volumes in a wide array of fields, most notably history, natural science, and political and social advocacy. One scholar, writing in 1980, has labeled Roosevelt "perhaps the outstanding generalist of his era." Prior to publishing *The Rough Riders* in 1899, Roosevelt had authored important works of history – most impressively *The Naval War of 1812* (1882) and a classic four-volume narrative study of the American frontier, *The Winning of the West* (1889-1896) – and three books centered on his own experiences during the mid-1880s as a rancher and hunter in the Dakota Badlands. Thus, *The Rough Riders*, both a revealing personal memoir and a compelling historical narrative, exhibits the talents of a seasoned historian-memoirist.

Roosevelt kept a pocket diary during his months as a military officer in 1898. His diary is replete with candid references to the War Department's (and President William McKinley's) "utter confusion," "blunders," "maladministration," "folly," and "mismanagement."





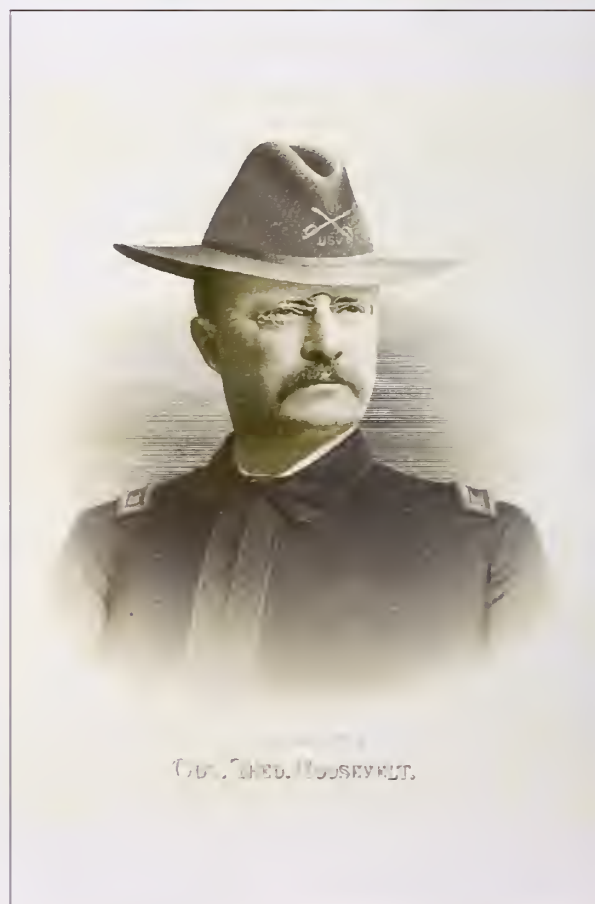
In *The Rough Riders*, Roosevelt was naturally more circumspect on this subject; nonetheless, he did address it pointedly, as when he referred to “a campaign in which the blunders that had been committed [by the War Department] had been retrieved only by the valor and splendid soldierly qualities of the officers and enlisted men.” More consequentially, in early August 1898 – with the Rough Riders and other US forces languishing in Cuba in extremely unhealthful conditions more than two weeks after the surrender of Santiago – Roosevelt took the lead in a common effort among the officers to induce a withdrawal order. He sent a letter of his own to Major-General William Shafter, the commander of the expedition, and joined other high-ranking officers in a circular letter to Shafter, who wholeheartedly supported their stance. Both of these carefully worded yet powerfully unambiguous letters were made public via the press, embarrassing authorities in Washington and prompting an order for the troops to return to the United States. Back home with his regiment, at Montauk on Long Island, Roosevelt -- by this time a national hero -- wrote a lengthy and frank report to Secretary of War Russell Alger about the Rough Riders’ wartime experiences.

As an ill-suited cabinet official who was subsequently compelled to resign due to incompetence, Alger apparently developed a grudge against Roosevelt. In recognition of Roosevelt’s leadership and bravery on July 1, the entire US chain of command in Cuba recommended the colonel for the Congressional Medal of Honor. This recommendation was rejected, and Roosevelt was denied the award. In *The Rough Riders*, Roosevelt characterized the Medal of Honor as “that most coveted of distinctions” – and he did indeed covet it.



Nearly a century later, in 1996, for reasons unrelated to the Roosevelt matter, Congress repealed the statute of limitations pertaining to military decorations. This action sparked a campaign to rectify, however belatedly, the injustice suffered by Roosevelt. Representatives Paul McHale, Rick Lazio, and Steve Buyer and Senator Kent Conrad played leading roles, securing the unanimous passage of favorable legislation of both houses of Congress in October 1998 and, in Conrad's case, meeting personally with President Bill Clinton to encourage a positive decision. Also directly engaged was the Theodore Roosevelt Association, represented most actively by Executive Director John Gable and, especially, Tweed Roosevelt, Theodore's great-grandson. A group of fifteen recognized authorities, including a number of prominent historians, weighed in with a jointly signed letter to President Clinton and the secretaries of defense and the army; it was time "to right a century-old wrong," they declared in conclusion. Finally, in response to an army panel's recommendation, as well as to the congressional bills and Conrad's personal representation, on January 16, 2001, Clinton – correcting, in his own words, "a significant historical error" – awarded the Medal of Honor to Roosevelt posthumously, presenting it to the Rough Rider's family in a ceremony in the Roosevelt Room of the White House. Over the next twenty months, Roosevelt's medal was displayed publicly at various sites across the United States. Then, on September 16, 2002, it was delivered by Tweed Roosevelt to President George W. Bush in another Roosevelt Room ceremony, thereby becoming a part of the permanent collection of the White House.

William N. Tilchin, a history professor at Boston University, is the editor of the Theodore Roosevelt Association Journal. (For information about joining the Theodore Roosevelt Association, please call 516-921-6319.) This article is reprinted, with minor revisions, from the first half of Dr. Tilchin's introduction to an edition of Theodore Roosevelt's *The Rough Riders* recently published as part of the Barnes & Noble Library of Essential Reading.







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# TR Junior



Theodore D. Roosevelt II, known as Jr., was born at Oyster Bay on September 13, 1887, the eldest son of President Theodore Roosevelt and his second wife Edith Roosevelt. Like his father he went to Groton and Harvard.

But unlike his father, who was naturally gifted intellectually and sailed through Harvard, studies did not come easy for Ted. He persisted however and graduated from Harvard University in 1908. After positions in the steel business and carpet business, he became the branch manager of an investment bank. He had a flair for business and amassed a considerable fortune in the years leading up to World War I and on into the 1920s. The income from his investments stood him in good stead to become

involved in politics after the War.

Ted, having a reserve commission in the Army, was called up shortly after World War I broke out. There, Ted distinguished himself, and received the Distinguished Service Cross for his action during the war. He was also one of the founders of the American Legion. After serving in World War I, he was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1919. In 1921, President Harding appointed Roosevelt Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

In 1924, he was the Republican nominee for Governor of New York. His opponent, incumbent governor Alfred E. Smith, defeated him by 105,000 votes. But in the simultaneous race for President, the Republican Calvin Coolidge won New York by over 850,000 votes. If Ted Roosevelt had won the governorship of New York in 1924, FDR's chances for the 1928 New York governorship and the 1932 presidency would have been less favorable.

In September 1929, President Herbert Hoover appointed Ted Governor of Puerto Rico. Hoover was impressed with his work in Puerto Rico and appointed him Governor-General of the Philippines in 1932. While Governor General, Ted Jr., complained during the 1932 presidential campaign of his cousin FDR, "Franklin is such poor stuff it seems improbable that he should be elected President." When Franklin won the election and Ted was asked just how he was related to FDR, he humorously described himself as "fifth cousin about to be removed." Ted's resignation as Governor-General of the Philippines after the election of FDR effectively ended his political career.

In 1940, he was promoted to colonel in the Army of the United States. He returned to active duty in April 1941 and was given command of the 26th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, the same group he fought with in World War I. Late in 1941, he was promoted to Brigadier General.

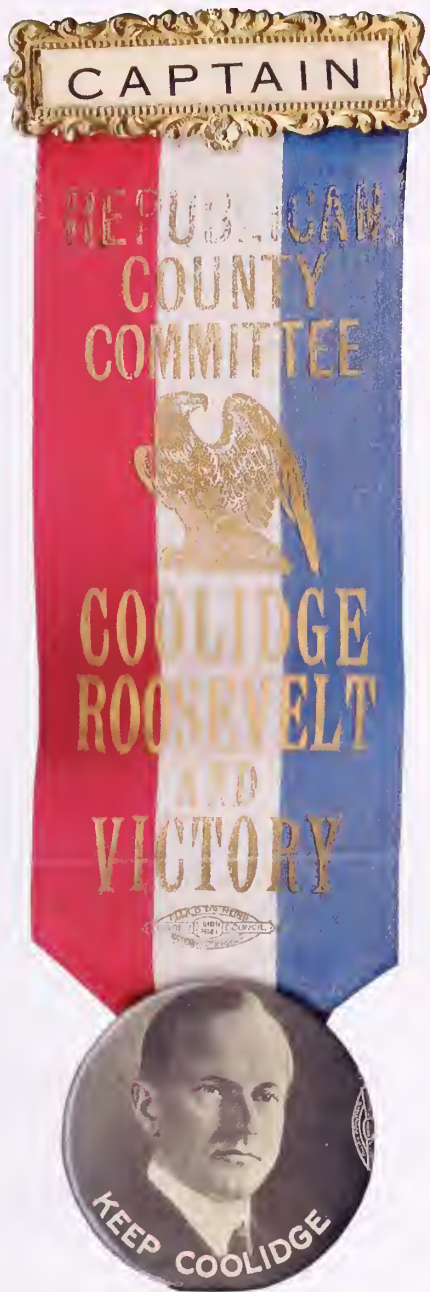
He would write his wife as he sailed for North Africa, using his father's language, that he had done his best and his fate was now "at the knees of the gods." There, he was known as a general who often visited the front lines. He had always preferred the heat of the battle to the comfort of the command post, and this attitude would culminate in his actions in France on D-Day. His service in 1942 and 1943 included leading the attack on Oran, being second-in-command for most of the North Africa campaign (for which he was cited for the Croix de Guerre by the military commander of French Africa, General Alphonse Juin), Sicily and Sardinia. In February 1944, Roosevelt was assigned to England to help lead the Normandy invasion.

Despite a heart condition and arthritis that forced him to use a cane, General Roosevelt was one of the first soldiers off his landing craft as he led the assault on Utah Beach, landing with the first wave of troops. He would be the only general on D-Day to land by sea with the first wave of troops.

He died in France less than a month later of a heart attack. At the time, General Eisenhower had already approved his promotion to Major General.

Roosevelt's actions on D-Day are portrayed in *The Longest Day*, a 1962 film in which he was played by actor Henry Fonda. The movie is based on the book of the same name, published in 1959 by Cornelius Ryan.





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# General Douglas MacArthur

*By Fay Crowe*

General of the Army Douglas MacArthur (January 26, 1880 – April 5, 1964) was an American general and field marshal of the Philippine Army. He was a Chief of Staff of the United States Army during the 1930s and played a prominent role in the Pacific theater during World War II. He received the Medal of Honor for his service in the Philippines Campaign. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., and Douglas MacArthur were the first father and son to each be awarded the medal. He was one of only five men ever to rise to the rank of General of the Army in the U.S. Army, and the only man ever to become a field marshal in the Philippine Army.

Douglas MacArthur was raised as a military brat in the American Old West. He attended the West Texas Military Academy, where he was valedictorian, and the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was First Captain and graduated top of the class of 1903. During the 1914 United States occupation of Veracruz he conducted a reconnaissance mission, for which he was nominated for the Medal of Honor. In 1917, he was promoted from Major to Colonel and became Chief of Staff of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division. In the fighting on the Western Front during World War I he rose to the rank of Brigadier General, was again nominated for a Medal of Honor, and was twice awarded the Distinguished Service Cross as well as the Silver Star seven times.

From 1919 to 1922, MacArthur served as Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. His next assignment was in the Philippines, where in 1924 he was instrumental in quelling the Philippine Scout Mutiny. In 1925, he became the Army's youngest Major General. He served on the court martial of Brigadier General Billy Mitchell and was President of the United States Olympic Committee during the 1928 Summer Olympics in Amsterdam. In 1930 he became Chief of Staff of the United States Army. As such, he was involved with the expulsion of the Bonus Army protesters from Washington, D.C., in 1932, and the establishment and organization of the Civilian Conservation Corps. He retired from the U.S. Army in 1937 to become Military Advisor to the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines.

MacArthur was recalled to active duty in 1941 as commander of U.S. Army Forces Far East. A series of disasters followed, starting with the destruction of his Air Force on December 8, 1941, and the invasion of the Philippines by the Japanese. MacArthur's forces were soon compelled to withdraw to Bataan, where they held out until May 1942. In March 1942, MacArthur, his family and his staff left Corregidor Island in PT boats, and escaped to Australia, where MacArthur became Supreme Commander, Southwest Pacific Area. For his defense of the Philippines, MacArthur was awarded the Medal of Honor. After more than two years of fighting in the Pacific, he fulfilled a promise to return to the Philippines. He officially accepted Japan's surrender on September 2, 1945, and oversaw the occupation of Japan from 1945 to 1951. As the effective ruler of Japan, he oversaw sweeping economic, political and social changes. He led the United Nations Command in the Korean War from 1950 to 1951.





On April 11, 1951, the President relieved General MacArthur, triggering a firestorm of protest over our strategy not only in Korea, but in the Cold War as a whole. MacArthur flew to Washington, DC, with his family via Hawaii. It was his and Jean's first visit to the continental United States since 1937, the visit during which they had been married; Arthur IV, now aged 13, had never been to the United States. As the last great general of World War II to come home, MacArthur received a hero's welcome. MacArthur made his last official appearance in a farewell address to the U.S. Congress. This address, "one of the most impressive and divisive oratorical performances of recent American times", was interrupted by fifty ovations.

MacArthur encountered massive public adulation, which aroused expectations that he would run for the presidency as a Republican in the 1952 election. However, a U.S. Senate Committee investigation of his removal, chaired by Democrat Richard Russell, largely vindicated the actions taken by President Truman, and contributed to a marked cooling of the public mood. Henry Luce, the publisher of Time Magazine and a staunch supporter of MacArthur, wanted to make MacArthur Time's Man of the Year for 1951, but was talked out of it by his editors.

MacArthur repeatedly stated he had no political aspirations. In the 1952 Republican presidential nomination contest, he was not a candidate and endorsed Senator Robert Taft of Ohio. Rumors were rife that Taft offered the vice presidential nomination to MacArthur. Taft did persuade MacArthur to be the keynote speaker at the 1952 Republican National Convention. The speech was not well received, and Taft lost the nomination to Eisenhower. MacArthur then became the presidential candidate of the Christian Nationalist Party, with Senator Jack Tenney for Vice President.


True to his word, the old soldier "faded away" from the public eye, living quietly in New York until his death in 1964.







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"Bullet" Pencil





# Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur, Jr.

*By Germaine Broussard*

Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur, Jr (June 2, 1845 – September 5, 1912), was a United States Army General. He became the military Governor-General of the American-occupied Philippines in 1900 but his term ended a year later due to clashes with the civilian governor, future President William Howard Taft. His son, Douglas MacArthur, was one of only five men ever to be promoted to the five-star rank of General of the Army. In addition to their both being promoted to the rank of general officer, Arthur MacArthur, Jr. and Douglas MacArthur also shared the distinction of having been the first father and son to each be awarded a Medal of Honor.

Born in Chicopee Falls, at the time a part of Springfield, Massachusetts, MacArthur was the father of the famed general Douglas MacArthur, as well as Arthur MacArthur III, a captain in the Navy who was awarded the Navy Cross in World War I. His own father, Arthur MacArthur, Sr., was the fourth governor of Wisconsin (for only four days) and a popular judge in Milwaukee.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was living in Wisconsin and immediately joined the 24th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry Regiment, seeing action at Chickamauga, Stones River, Chattanooga, the Atlanta Campaign and Franklin.

At the Battle of Missionary Ridge on November 25, 1863 during the Chattanooga Campaign, the 18-year-old MacArthur inspired his regiment by seizing and planting the regimental flag on the crest of Missionary Ridge at a particularly critical moment, shouting "On Wisconsin." For these actions, he was recommended for the Medal of Honor. He was brevetted colonel in the Union Army the following year. His soldiers loved him so much that he became nationally recognized as "The Boy Colonel". 27 years later, MacArthur was finally awarded the Medal of Honor for his acts of valor during the Battle of Missionary Ridge.

Military awards and decorations include the Civil War Campaign Medal, Indian Campaign Medal, Spanish Campaign Medal, Philippine Campaign Medal, and the Medal of Honor. Fort MacArthur, which protected the San Pedro, California harbor from 1914 until 1974, was named after General Arthur MacArthur.

Just over four decades later, his son, Douglas MacArthur, would also gain fame for leading U.S. forces to victory in the Philippines. Arthur MacArthur, Jr. and Douglas MacArthur were the first father and son ever to each be awarded a Medal of Honor.



***"No man is entitled to the blessings of freedom unless he be vigilant in its preservation"***

***- Douglas MacArthur***

# Daniel Edgar Sickles

By Peg Eastman

General Daniel Edgar Sickles, a native New Yorker, studied law and later became associated with the notorious Tammany Hall Democratic political machine. He held political positions early in his career but resigned when President Franklin Pierce appointed him secretary to the U.S. legation in London. After his return to America in 1855, he was a member of the New York Senate and was elected the Democratic representative in the 35th and 36th United States Congresses.

Throughout his highly controversial career, he was involved in numerous scandals. He was censured by the New York State Assembly for escorting Fanny White, a known prostitute, into its chambers. He reportedly left his pregnant wife at home and took White to England, presenting her to the queen using the surname of a New York political opponent.

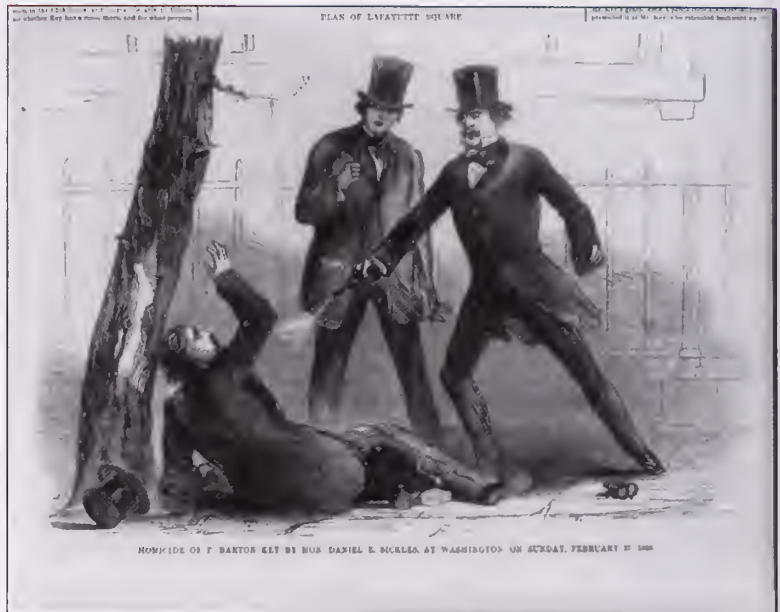
In 1859 the congressman shot and killed his wife's lover, district attorney of Washington, D.C., Philip Barton Key, son of the composer of the *Star Spangled Banner* Francis Scott Key, in Lafayette Park just across the street from both Sickles' home and the White

House. Sickles was charged with murder and secured several leading politicians as his defense attorneys. While jailed, Washington society turned out en masse to comfort him. He had so many visitors that he was granted the use of the head jailer's apartment to receive them. He was acquitted by claiming temporary insanity brought on by his wife's infidelity. This was the first time such a defense had been used. Afterwards, Sickles publicly forgave his wife and withdrew briefly from public life; he did not resign from Congress. The public was more outraged that he would reconcile with a wife whom he had branded a harlot and adulteress than by his unorthodox acquittal.

Desiring to repair his tarnished public image, at the outbreak of the Civil War Sickles was active in raising Union volunteers in New York State. He was appointed colonel of one of the four regiments he organized; however, his promotion to brigadier general of volunteers was so controversial that Congress refused to confirm his commission in March 1862. Politically well connected, he lobbied in Washington and reclaimed his rank and command of the Excelsior Brigade in May, just in time to fight in the Peninsula campaign. He was promoted to major general before the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Sickles was close friends with Major General Joseph Hooker. Both men were known as political climbers and hard-drinking ladies' men. Contemporary accounts complained that Hooker, Sickles, and Daniel Butterfield had converted Union Army headquarters into a combination of a bar and a bordello.

Sickles's military career ended on July 2 at the Battle of Gettysburg when he disobeyed orders and placed his troops in Peach Orchard instead of an assigned sector on Cemetery Ridge. General Mead confronted the insubordinate general, and, as his command was beginning its withdrawal, Sickles was struck in the leg by a cannon ball. While being carried by stretcher to an aid station, he attempted to raise his men's morale by grinning and puffing on a cigar. The leg was amputated within the hour and he insisted on being transported immediately back to Washington. He arrived on July 4 and initiated a public relations campaign to ensure that his version of the battle prevailed. Sickles was not court-martialed for insubordination because of his injury. With powerful political connections, Sickles was able to run a vicious campaign against General Meade's character after the Civil War.



**Homicide of P. Barton Key By Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, at Washington, on Sunday, February 27, 1859**



Sickles claimed that he deserved credit for winning the battle at Gettysburg, and historians have debated the impact of his actions ever since because of his injury. With powerful political connections, Sickles was able to run a vicious campaign against General Meade's character after the Civil War. Sickles claimed that he deserved credit for winning the battle at Gettysburg, and historians have debated the impact of his actions ever since.

Because Sickles knew of the directive to collect "specimens of morbid anatomy ... together with projectiles and foreign bodies removed" to the newly founded Army Medical Museum (National Museum of Health and Medicine), he had the bones from his leg preserved and placed in a small coffin-shaped box which he presented to the museum with an accompanying visiting card signed, "With the compliments of Major General D.E.S."

From 1865 to 1867, Sickles commanded the Department of South Carolina during Union occupation of that state just after the war ended. He went on to serve as Minister to Spain, where he furthered his reputation as a ladies' man and allegedly had an affair with Queen Isabella II. After he returned to New York, Sickles served as sheriff, president of the New York State Board of Civil Service Commissioners (1888-1889), and in the 53rd Congress (1893-1895).

For most of his postwar life, he was the chairman of the New York State Monuments Commission, sponsoring legislation to form the Gettysburg National Military Park, buy up private lands, and erect monuments. He procured the original fencing used on East Cemetery Hill to denote its borders. (This fencing came from Lafayette Park, site of the infamous Key shooting). Principal senior Union generals who fought at Gettysburg have been memorialized with statues; Sickles was the conspicuous exception. Originally, there had been a memorial commissioned to include a bust of Sickles at the monument to the New York Excelsior Brigade. It was rumored that money appropriated for the bust was stolen by Sickles himself; Sickles was forced out of the Commission because of the financial scandal.

Sickles campaigned for thirty-four years before a Congress of another generation awarded him the Medal of Honor. He died in 1914 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

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# Leonard Wood

By Chris Hearn

Born in Winchester, New Hampshire, he attended Pierce Academy in Middleborough, Massachusetts, and Harvard Medical School, earning an M.D. degree in 1884 as an intern at Boston City Hospital.

He took a position as an Army contract physician in 1885, and was stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Wood participated in the last campaign against Geronimo in 1886, and was awarded the Medal of Honor, in 1898, for carrying dispatches 100 miles through hostile territory and for commanding an infantry detachment whose officers had been lost.



*Photo of the staff of the 1st US Volunteer Cavalry Regiment. Front row, l-r, MajGen Wheeler, Col Leonard Wood, LtCol Theodore Roosevelt. This photo was taken at the American embarkation camp at Tampa, Florida, just before the voyage to Santiago de Cuba*

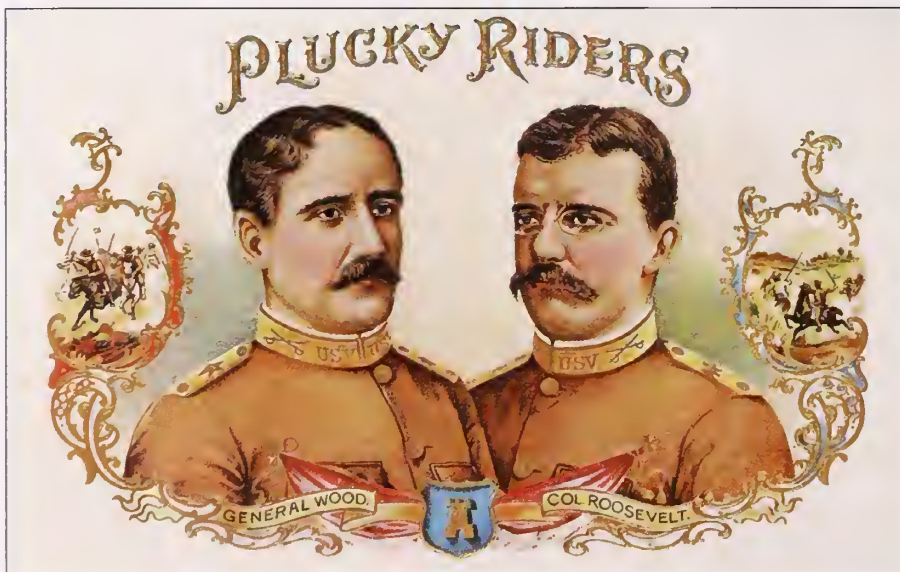


While stationed at Fort McPherson in Atlanta, Georgia in 1893, Wood enrolled in graduate school at Georgia Tech, then known as the Georgia School of

Technology, and became the school's first football coach and, as a player, its team captain. Wood led the team to its first ever football victory, 28 to 6, over the University of Georgia.

Wood was personal physician to Presidents Grover Cleveland and William McKinley through 1898. It was during this period he developed a friendship with Theodore Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Wood, with Roosevelt, organized the 1st Volunteer Cavalry regiment, popularly known as the Rough Riders.

Wood commanded the regiment in a successful engagement known as the Battle of Las Guasimas. When brigade commander, Samuel B. M. Young became ill, Wood received a field promotion to brigadier general of volunteers and assumed command of the 2nd Brigade, Cavalry Division, V Corps (which included the Rough Riders) and led the brigade to a famous victory at Kettle Hill and San Juan Heights.



*Cigar label*





After San Juan, Wood led the 2nd Cavalry Brigade for the rest of the war; he stayed in Cuba after the war and was appointed the Military Governor of Santiago in 1898, and of Cuba from 1899–1902. In that capacity, he relied on his medical experience to institute improvements to the medical and sanitary conditions in Cuba. He also ordered the incarceration of Dr. Manuel M. Coronado, director of *La Discusión* newspaper and Jesus Castellanos, caricaturist of the newspaper because Jesus Castellanos drew a cartoon that was published on April 12, 1901, in the Cuban paper *La Discusión*. The cartoon showed "The Cuban People" represented by a crucified Jesus Christ between two thieves, General Wood and American President William McKinley. Cuban public opinion was depicted by Mary Magdalene on her knees crying at the foot of the cross and Senator Platt, depicted as a Roman soldier, is holding a spear that says "The Platt Amendment" on it. Governor Wood, who saw in Castellanos's drawing an unfriendly gesture toward the United States, had both men arrested for criminal libel and held in the Vivac prison of Havana, and the offices of *La Discusión* newspaper were sealed (Wood was persuaded to release them on the following day). He was promoted to brigadier general of regulars shortly before moving to his next assignment.

In 1902, he proceeded to the Philippines, where he served in the capacity of commander of the Philippines Division and later as commander of the Department of the East. He was promoted to major general in 1903, and served as governor of Moro province from 1903–1906. During this period, he was in charge of several bloody campaigns against Muslim Moro natives, including personally leading the Moro Crater massacre in 1906. He called for the extermination of all Filipino Muslims since, according to him, they were irretrievably fanatical.

Wood had known Theodore Roosevelt well before the Spanish-American War. Wood was named Army Chief of Staff in

1910 by President Taft, whom he had met while both were in the

Philippines; he remains the only medical officer to have ever held that position. As Chief of Staff, Wood implemented several programs,

among which were the forerunner of the Reserve Officer

Training Corps (ROTC) program, and the Preparedness

Movement, a campaign for universal military training and

wartime conscription. The Preparedness Movement

plan was scrapped in favor of the Selective Service

System, shortly before World War I. He developed

the Mobile Army, thus laying the groundwork for

American success in World War I. He created the

General Staff Corps.

In 1914, Wood was replaced as Chief of Staff by

William Wotherspoon. Wood was a strong advocate

of preparedness, which alienated him from President

Wilson. With the US entry into World War I, Wood

was recommended by Republicans, in particular Henry

Cabot Lodge, to be the U.S. field commander; however,

War Secretary Newton Baker instead appointed John J.

Pershing, amid much controversy. During the war, Wood was,

instead, put in charge of the training of the 10th and 89th Infantry

Divisions, both at Camp Funston. In 1915, he published *The Military*

*Obligation of Citizenship*, and in 1916 *Our Military History*.



Record label

Wood was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in the election of 1920. He was urged into running by the family and supporters of his old friend Theodore Roosevelt, who had himself been considering another campaign before his illness and death in 1919. He won the New Hampshire primary that year, but lost at the convention. Among the reasons why he did not become the candidate were rivals for the nomination, his obvious political inexperience, and the strong support he gave for the anti-Communist strategy of Democratic Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer to defeat radical subversion. After the major candidates deadlocked, the nomination went to Warren G. Harding.

He retired from the Army in 1921, and was made Governor General of the Philippines, in which capacity he served from 1921 to 1927. He was noted for his harsh, unpopular policies.

Wood died in Boston, Massachusetts after undergoing surgery for a recurrent brain tumor. He had initially been diagnosed in 1910 with a benign meningioma brought on by exposure to experimental weapons refuse. This was resected by Harvey Cushing at that time, and Wood made a full recovery until the tumor later recurred. The successful removal of Wood's brain tumor represented an important milestone, indicating to the public the advances that had been made in the nascent field of neurosurgery, and extending Wood's life by almost two decades.

He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. His brain is held at the Yale University School of Medicine as part of an historic collection of Harvey Cushing's patients' preserved brains.



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# Richmond P. Hobson



Richmond Hobson was born at Magnolia Grove in Greensboro in Hale County in the western Black Belt of Alabama. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1889. He was ostracized by his fellow midshipmen for his total abstinence from alcohol and tobacco. He maintained a superb academic record graduating first in his class and became the highest ranking midshipman: Cadet Battalion Commander (today's Brigade Commander).[1] After duty in Chicago, he underwent additional training and was appointed Assistant Naval Constructor in 1891. Hobson then served at various Navy Yards and facilities, including a tour of duty as instructor at the Naval Academy.

In the early days of Spanish-American War, he was with Admiral William T. Sampson in New York, and arrived off Santiago June 1, 1898. In order to bottle up the Spanish squadron of Admiral Pascual Cervera y Topete, Hobson took temporary command of collier Merrimac, which he would attempt to sink as an obstruction in the channel. The attempt was made early June 3, under heavy Spanish fire, which disabled the steering gear of the collier. Hobson did sink the Merrimac, but was unable to place her in the shallowest part of the channel. With his intrepid crew of six, he was picked up by Admiral

Cervera himself, and treated quite chivalrously for his gallant expedition.

Hobson became a hero of the American press while he was a prisoner of war in Cuba. His portrait appeared in hundreds of newspapers with embellished stories of his bravery in volunteering for what was perceived as a suicide mission. A fund was raised to aid his parents in avoiding foreclosure of their mortgage. When Hobson was released during a prisoner exchange on 6 July 1898, hundreds of American troops snapped to attention, then burst into cheers as he passed. He was deluged with speaking invitations when he returned to the United States. After dining with President William McKinley, Hobson traveled west by train en route to San Francisco and the Philippines. Crowds greeted his train at many stations, and his enthusiasm for kissing admiring young women made him a sex symbol of the Victorian age.

Hobson was advanced ten numbers in grade after the war and later, in 1933, awarded the Medal of Honor for his heroic attempt to block the channel. After the Spanish-American War he worked on the repairing and refitting of captured Spanish cruisers at Cavite and at various shore stations of the Navy.

Hobson was the author of a book about the events surrounding the sinking of collier Merrimac in which he participated as the leader of a volunteer squad.

After resigning from active duty in 1903, Hobson remained a staunch supporter of the Navy and during his subsequent career as a Democratic U.S. Representative from Alabama, 1905–1915, was a firm advocate of naval expansion. He was denied renomination in the 1914 Democratic primary. In 1934, by special act of the United States Congress, he was advanced to Naval Constructor with a rank of Rear Admiral, and placed on the retired list. Rear Admiral Hobson died March 16, 1937 in New York City. He is interred in Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia.



# Smedley Darlington Butler

*By Peg Eastman*



Smedley Darlington Butler was a Major General in the US Marine Corps, and at the time of his death was the most decorated Marine in US history. During his 34 year career as a Marine, he participated in military actions in the Phillipines, China, in Central America during the Banana Wars, the Caribbean and during World War I, he served in France. By the end of his career he had received 15 medals, five of which were for heroism. He is one of 19 people to receive the Medal of Honor twice. One for the capture of Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1914. The other for the capture of Ft. Riviere, Haiti, 1917. MG Butler is one of three Marines to be awarded the Marine Corps Brevet and the Medal of Honor, and the only person to be awarded the Brevet Medal and two Medals of Honor.

Smedley Butler was born July 30, 1881 in West Chester, Pennsylvania, the eldest of three sons. His parents Thomas Stalker Butler and Maud (Darlington) Butler were descended from local Quaker families. His father was a lawyer, a judge and for 31 years, a Congressman and chair of the House Naval Affairs Committee during the Harding and Coolidge administrations.

Butler lied about his age to receive a direct commission as a Marine second lieutenant, during the anti-Spanish war fever of 1898. He trained at the Marine Barracks in Washington, DC. He earned the Brevet Medal during the Boxer Rebellion in China, saw action in Central America, and in France during World

War I was promoted to Major General. For his exemplary service during World War I he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of both the United States Army and Navy and the French Order of the Black Star.

At the urging of Butler's father, in 1924, the newly elected mayor of Philadelphia W. Freeland Kendrick asked him to leave the Marines to become the Director of Public Safety, the official in charge of running the city's police and fire departments. Philadelphia's municipal government was notoriously corrupt and Butler initially refused. Kendrick asked President Calvin Coolidge to intervene. Coolidge contacted Butler and authorized him to take the necessary leave from the Corps. At the request of the President, Butler served in the post from January 1924 until December 1925.

He implemented programs to improve city safety and security. He established policies and guidelines of administration, and developed a Philadelphia police uniform that resembled that of the Marine Corps. Other changes included military-style checkpoints into the city, bandit chasing squads armed with sawed-off shotguns, and armored police cars. The press began reporting on the good and the bad aspects of Butler's personal war on crime. The reports praised the new uniforms, the new programs and the reductions in crime but they also reflected the public's negative opinion of their new Public Safety director. Many felt that he was being too aggressive in his tactics and resented the reductions in their civil rights, such as the stopping of citizens at the city checkpoints. Butler frequently swore in his radio addresses, causing many citizens to suggest his behavior, particularly his language, was inappropriate for someone of his rank and stature. Some even suggested Butler acted like a military dictator, even claiming that he inappropriately used active-duty Marines in some of his raids. Major R. A. Haynes, the federal Prohibition commissioner, visited the city in 1924, six months after Butler was appointed. He announced that "great progress" had been made in the city and attributed that success to Butler.

Eventually Butler's leadership style and the directness of actions undermined his support within the community. His departure seemed imminent. Mayor Kendrick reported to the press, "I had the guts to bring General Butler to Philadelphia and I have the guts to fire him." Feeling that his duties in Philadelphia were coming to an end, Butler contacted General Lejeune to prepare for his return to the Marine Corps. Not all of the city felt he was doing a bad job though and when the news started to break that he would be leaving, people began to gather at the Academy of Music. A group of 4,000 supporters assembled and



negotiated a truce between him and the mayor to keep him in Philadelphia for a while longer, and the President authorized a one year extension for him.

His second year focused on executing arrest warrants, cracking down on crooked police and enforcing prohibition. On January 1, 1926, his leave from the Marine Corps ended and the President declined a request for a third extension. Butler received orders to report to San Diego and he prepared his family and his belongings for the new assignment. In light of his pending departure, Butler began to defy the Mayor and other key city officials. On the eve of his departure, he had an article printed in the paper stating his intention to stay and "finish the job". The mayor was surprised and furious when he read the press release the next morning and demanded his resignation. After almost two years in office, Butler resigned under pressure, stating later that "cleaning up Philadelphia was worse than any battle I was ever in."

From 1927 to 1929, Butler was commander of the Marine Expeditionary Force in China and, while there, cleverly parlayed his influence among various generals and warlords to the protection of U.S. interests, ultimately winning the public acclaim of contending Chinese leaders. When Butler returned to the United States in 1929 he was promoted to major general, becoming, at age 48, the youngest major general of the Marine Corps. He directed the Quantico camp's growth until it became the "show-place" of the Corps. Butler won national attention by taking thousands of his men on long field marches, many of which he led from the front, to Gettysburg and other Civil War battle sites, where they conducted large-scale re-enactments before crowds of distinguished spectators.

In 1931, he publicly recounted gossip about Benito Mussolini in which the dictator allegedly struck a child with his automobile in a hit-and-run accident. The Italian government protested and President Hoover, who strongly disliked Butler, forced Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams III to court-martial him. Butler became the first general officer to be placed under arrest since the Civil War. He apologized to Secretary Adams and the court martial was canceled with only a reprimand.

In the old Marine tradition, when a Commandant retired or died, it was customary for the senior Marine Corps general to assume the position of Commandant while a new one was chosen. However, when Marine Corps commandant Major General Wendell C. Neville died July 8, 1930, Butler, at that time the senior major general in the Corps, was not appointed. Although he had significant support from many inside and outside the Corps, including John Lejeune and Josephus Daniels, two other Marine Corps generals were seriously considered for the post, Ben H. Fuller and John H. Russell. General Lejeune and others petitioned President Hoover, garnered support in the Senate and flooded then-Secretary of the Navy Charles Adams's desk with more than 2,500 letters of support. With the recent death of his influential father, however, Butler had lost much of his protection from his civilian superiors. The outspokenness that characterized his run-ins with the Mayor of Philadelphia, the "unreliability" mentioned by his superiors when opposing a posting to the Western Front, and his comments about Benito Mussolini resurfaced. Going against Marine Corps tradition, the position of Commandant went to Major General Ben H. Fuller and, at his own request, Butler retired from active duty on October 1, 1931.

To earn extra income he became a lecturer throughout the 1930's. He announced his candidacy for the U.S. Senate in the Republican primary in Pennsylvania in March 1932 as a proponent of the prohibition, known as a "dry". He allied with Gifford Pinchot, but they were defeated by Senator James J. Davis.

During his Senate campaign, Butler spoke out forcefully about the veteran's bonus. Veterans of World War I, many of whom had been out of work since the beginning of the Great Depression, sought immediate cash payment of Service Certificates granted to them eight years earlier via the Adjusted Service Certificate Law of 1924. Each Service Certificate, issued to a qualified veteran soldier, bore a face value equal to the soldier's promised payment, plus compound interest. The problem was that the certificates (like bonds), matured 20 years from the date of original issuance, thus, under extant law, the Service Certificates could not be redeemed until 1945. In June 1932, approximately 43,000 marchers—17,000 of which were World War I veterans, their families, and affiliated groups, who protested in Washington, D.C., in spring and summer of 1932. The Bonus Expeditionary Force, also known as the "Bonus Army", marched on Washington to advocate the passage of the "soldier's bonus" for service during World War I. After Congress adjourned, bonus marchers remained in the city and became unruly. On July 28, 1932, two bonus marchers were shot by police, causing the entire mob to become hostile and riotous. The FBI, then known as the United States Bureau of Investigation, checked its fingerprint records to obtain the police records of individuals who had been arrested during the riots or who had participated in the bonus march. The veterans made camp in the Anacostia flats while they awaited the congressional decision on whether or not to pay the bonus.



The motion, known as the Patnum bill, was decisively defeated, but the veterans stayed in their camp. Butler arrived with his young son Thomas, in mid July the day before the official eviction by the Hoover administration. He walked through the camp and spoke to the veterans he told them that they were fine soldiers and they had a right to lobby Congress just as much as any corporation. He and his son spent the night and ate with the men, and in the morning Butler gave a speech to the camping veterans. He instructed them to keep their sense of humor and cautioned them not to do anything that would cost public sympathy. On July 28, army cavalry units led by General Douglas MacArthur dispersed the Bonus Army by riding through it and using gas. During the conflict several veterans were killed or injured and Butler declared himself a "Hoover-for-Ex-President-Republican".

He became widely-known for his outspoken lectures against war profiteering, U.S. military adventurism and what he viewed as nascent fascism in the United States. In addition to his speeches to pacifist groups, from 1935 to 1937 he served as a spokesman for the American League Against War and Fascism. In 1935 he wrote the exposé *War Is a Racket*, a condemnation of the profit motive behind warfare.

In early 1934, Butler alleged the existence of a political conspiracy of Wall Street interests to overthrow President Roosevelt, a series of allegations that came to be known in the media as the Business Plot. The House of Representatives authorized investigations into his allegations by a special committee headed by John W. McCormack of Massachusetts and Samuel Dickstein of New York.

In November 1934, Butler told the committee that a group of businessmen, claiming to be backed by a private army of 500,000 ex-

soldiers and others, intended to establish a fascist dictatorship. Butler had been asked to lead it, he said, by Gerald P. MacGuire, a bond salesman with Grayson M-P Murphy & Co. The New York Times reported that Butler had told friends that General Hugh S. Johnson, a former official with the National Recovery Administration, was to be installed as dictator. Butler said MacGuire had told him the attempted coup was backed by three million dollars, and that the 500,000 men were probably to be assembled in Washington, D.C. the following year. All the parties alleged to be involved, including Johnson, said there was no truth in the story, calling it a joke and a fantasy.

In its report, the committee stated that it was unable to confirm Butler's statements other than the proposal from MacGuire, which it considered more or less confirmed by MacGuire's European reports. No prosecutions or further investigations followed, and historians have questioned whether or not a coup was actually close to execution, although most agree that some sort of "wild scheme" was contemplated and discussed. The news media initially dismissed the plot, with a New York Times editorial characterizing it as a "gigantic hoax". When the committee's final report was released, the Times said the committee "purported to report that a two-month investigation had convinced it that General Butler's story of a Fascist march on Washington was alarmingly true" and "... also alleged that definite proof had been found that the much publicized Fascist march on Washington, which was to have been led by Major. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, retired, according to testimony at a hearing, was actually contemplated".

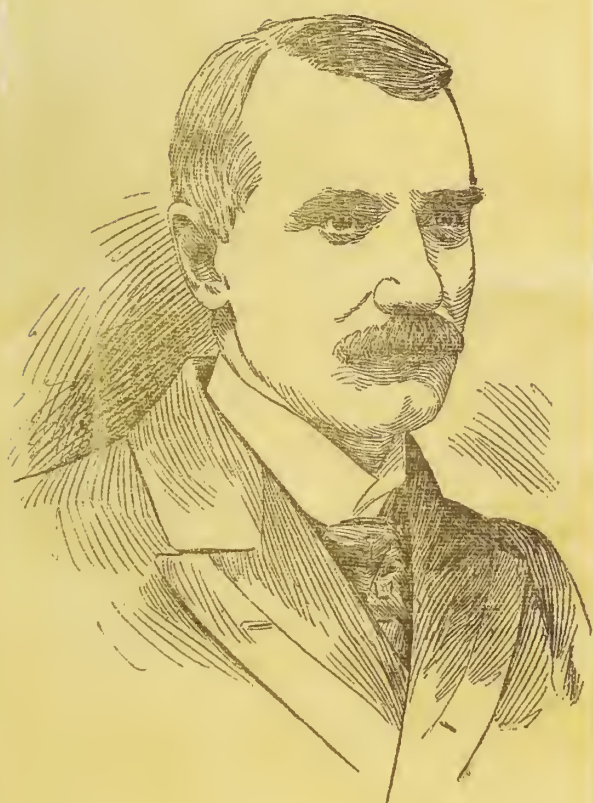
The McCormack-Dickstein Committee confirmed some of Butler's accusations in its final report. "In the last few weeks of the committee's official life it received evidence showing that certain persons had made an attempt to establish a fascist organization in this country...There is no question that these attempts were discussed, were planned, and might have been placed in execution when and if the financial backers deemed it expedient."

Smedley Butler served his country for 34 years, yet he spoke against American armed intervention into the affairs of sovereign nations. Throughout his life, Butler demonstrated that true patriotism does not mean blind allegiance to government policies with which one does not agree. This was a Marine who cared about his men, and he is remembered in history as a leader who wasn't afraid to demand from the powers to be, on their behalf. His unwavering determination for the sake of Marines didn't keep him from making rank, and he is thus one of the few military officers who managed to navigate the line and receive praise by those below him and those above him as a brilliant and brave officer of Marines.

He died of cancer at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, June 21, 1940 and is buried at Oaklands Cemetery in his birthplace.



Our Next Congressman



THOMAS S. BUTLER.

Thomas S. Butler, Republican, father of General Butler,  
Member of Congress 1897-1928.



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FOR  
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Matchbox

# William J. “Wild Bill” Donovan

By Chris Hearn

*Oh, Wild Bill Donovan, There's Magic in the Name! For 'twas Wild Bill Donovan who Fought his Way to Fame. In the Trenches of the Argonne, at the Crossing of the Ourq, And He'll Fight His way to Victory As... GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK!*

- 1932 Governor Campaign Poster

Bill Donovan was born on New Year's Day, 1883, an Irishman, a Catholic, a New Yorker from Buffalo, and a Republican. Raised in Buffalo's predominantly Irish First Ward, the oldest of nine children, he first flirted with the priesthood before a priest told him his calling was in the law. He graduated from Columbia University in 1905, where he had quarterbacked the football team but did not distinguish himself as a student. He received his law degree from Columbia in 1907, along with fellow student Franklin D. Roosevelt, and then returned to Buffalo to set up practice. He was also drawn to public service in the military, first joining the New York State National Guard as a private in 1911, quickly rising in the ranks to Sergeant and then being elected Captain of Troop I, First Calvary in the NY National Guard in 1912. He was then mustered into federal Service and deployed to the Mexican Border under the command of General Pershing until mustered out on March 15, 1917 in Buffalo.

While on the Mexican Border, he acquired the soubriquet of “Wild Bill” reportedly when his men collapsing from an exhausting 10 mile hike, heard him taunt them with “Look at me, I'm not even panting!” From the ranks someone yelled, “We ain't as wild as you Bill!” and the name stuck.

When the US entered World War I, he was assigned to the “Fighting 69th” Regiment of the 42nd Division, the “Rainbow Division.” Commanding his first Battalion, Major Donovan entered the front lines in February 1918, serving in the Champagne Marne Offensive, Aisne Marne Offensive, Meuse Argonne

Offensive until severely wounded on October 15, 1918. He also had been wounded on July 29, 1918. He became the most decorated member of the Division through his leadership and courage, and earning the jealous dislike of the Division Commander, Gen. Douglas MacArthur. By war's end Colonel Donovan's conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty earned him the Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, and Medal of Honor and command of the entire Regiment. In 1957, he became the first American to receive our nation's four highest medals when he was awarded the National Security Medal.





At war's end he returned to Buffalo and resumed his law practice. His new found notoriety was brought to the attention of the New York State Republican Party and in 1922 accepted their nomination for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket headed by standing Governor Nathan Miller. However, the ticket was defeated by Al Smith and George Lunn 1,397,657 to 1,011,725.

In 1924, Donovan moved to Washington, DC to serve as Assistant Attorney General, where he ran the Criminal Division. J. Edgar Hoover served under his division. In 1928, he served as acting Attorney General and he expected to fill the position when his old friend Herbert Hoover, took office in 1929. However, it was not to be, and Bill Donovan's greatest disappointment came when Hoover dismissed him with a simple reference to Donovan being a "Catholic."

Back in New York, there was a Draft Donovan for Governor movement growing with the blessing of Donovan's old friend, Father Duffy. Upon Donovan's return from a European trip in 1932, Donovan was greeted by Father Duffy and a petition signed by 10,000 citizens of New York. Donovan would be nominated when the Republicans met in Buffalo, New York at their state convention. Donovan said he would enjoy the nomination for two reasons – to tell the Buffalo machine what he thought of them, and to show Hoover he did not need him. Nominated on August 16,

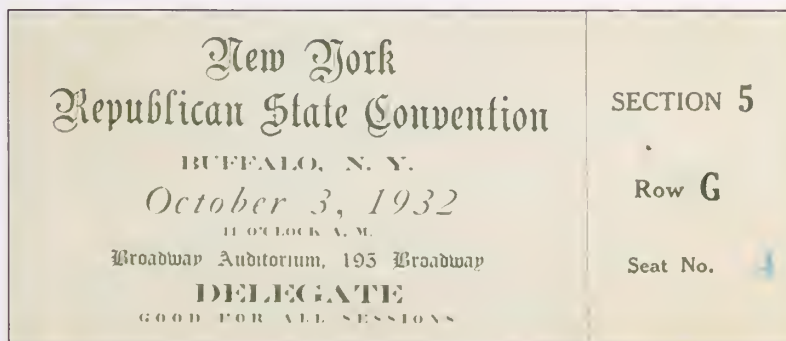
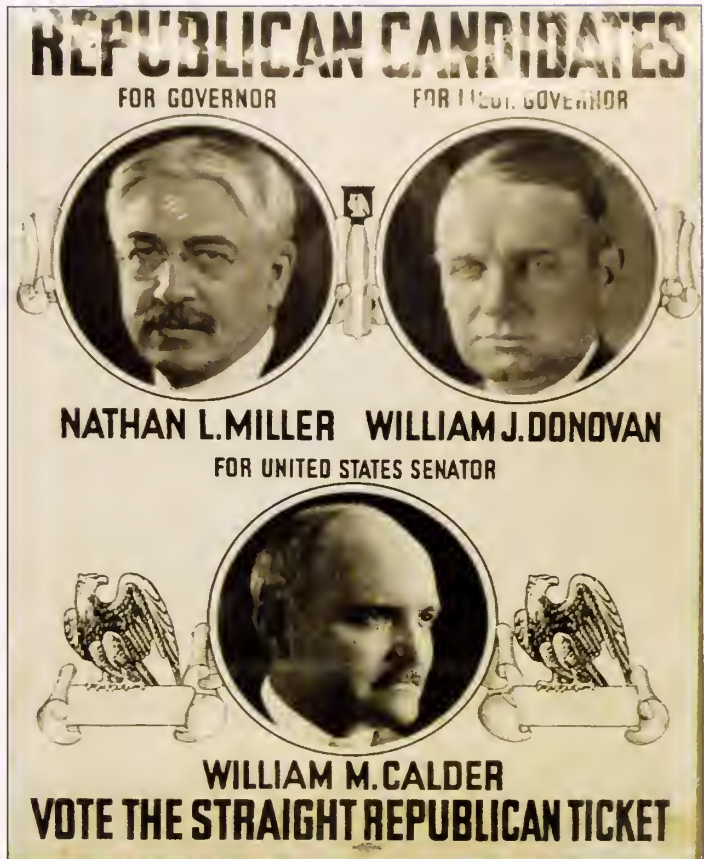
1932, Donovan chose Assistant

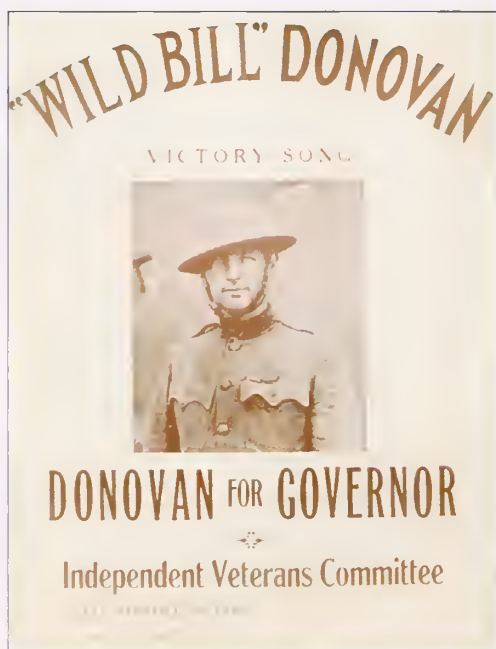
Secretary of War, F. Trubee Davison as his running mate. Davison had made a name for himself during World War I by raising a Squadron of flyers who were all millionaires to fight in France.

Donovan quickly went against his own party's platform by saying he favored repeal of Prohibition. His political highpoint came when he marched through the streets of Buffalo in an old-fashioned political parade, behind men carrying red flares. But the campaign was not all high points. He was depicted as a renegade Catholic and even his war-time nickname "Wild Bill" was used against him to "prove" he was erratic and

unfit to handle the responsibilities of governor.

Strikingly, Donovan's campaign leaflets pledged a New Deal in Albany several months before Franklin Roosevelt struck upon the concept of a New Deal in Washington. Roosevelt later stated that "If Bill Donovan had been a Democrat, he'd be in my place today," and that he would be the "first Irish Catholic President of the United States."







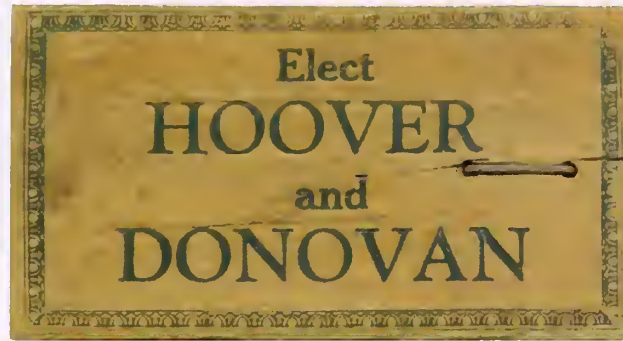
1932 was not a Republican year and Bill Donovan was soundly defeated by the Democratic Nominee Herbert Lehman 2,659,597 to 1,812,002. Yet, history was not yet ready for Donovan to return to the private sector. In the late 1930's Donovan realized the coming war in Europe would surely involve the US; soon President

Roosevelt appointed him as a special envoy to Europe. Later, Roosevelt appointed him Coordinator of Information, then Director of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the military precursor of the Central Intelligence Agency, where he rose to the rank of Major General and commanded thousands of service personnel.

Ironically, with the death of President Roosevelt the new President Harry Truman did not like the idea that the OSS operated without his knowledge as Vice President. One of the first official acts as President Truman ordered the OSS disbanded. Truman would later realize how important such an organization is to the security of the nation.

With the disbanding of OSS, Donovan returned to private life. He briefly sought the Republican nomination for US Senator from New York in 1948, but he did not receive the party nomination. Under President Eisenhower, he would one last time enter government service and was named Ambassador to Thailand from 1953-54. He died on February 8, 1959 at the age of 76 and is buried at Arlington Cemetery.

Donovan stated during the 1932 campaign that "I know better than anyone else that I was an ordinary guy with a couple of lucky breaks," but he was also something more. He was a person always ready to serve his country no matter where or in what capacity. Whether it was Siberia, France or Washington, he was always willing to repay the country which gave him those "lucky breaks."



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# Joseph Jacob Foss

By Peg Eastman

Born in 1915 on the wind-swept prairies of South Dakota, Joseph Jacob Foss grew up in a rural farmhouse that had no electricity. Like millions of others, the eleven-year old youngster was inspired when he saw Charles Lindbergh at the Sioux Falls airport with the *Spirit of St. Louis*. By the time he was fifteen he and his father had been up in an airplane with a barnstormer who took great delight in seeing if he could make the youngster sick with his biplane's aerobatics. Loving the "rush," Joe began to save up to get his own pilot's license.

When his father died in 1933, Foss took over running the family farm, but dust storms destroyed the crops and the livestock. He worked at a service station to pay for flight lessons and attending the University of South Dakota. Equipped with a pilot certificate and a degree in Business Administration, in 1940 he enlisted in the Marine Reserves program so that he could join the Naval Aviation Cadet program.

At age twenty-six, Foss was considered too old for combat and served as an instructor in Pensacola and later became a Naval photographer in San Diego. Eager for combat, he was eventually transferred to the South Pacific and spent several weeks flying photo reconnaissance missions before he was made executive officer of Marine Fighting Squadron VMF-115, just in time for the battle of Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands. In early October 1942 Japanese ships began shelling American positions on the island while their air force was making bombing raids on Henderson Field.

As squadron commander, Foss led daily combat missions of eight Wildcats that became known as *Foss's Flying Circus*. Foss shot a Japanese Zero in his first combat on October 13. During the battle, Foss's plane was hit and with three Zeros chasing, he barely missed a grove of palm trees as he landed full speed with no flaps and a dead engine. He was shot down three additional times during the five-week battle. On one occasion, his damaged plane went down a hundred yards off the beach of Malita Island during a driving rainstorm; his life raft started being carried out to sea by the tide. When he saw dorsal fins, he emptied a package of shark repellent into the water and was saved only because a native islander told missionaries about his plane's downing. They rescued him in an outrigger canoe just as the light was beginning to fade. He was brought back to Guadalcanal some days later.

By January 1943, the *Flying Circus* had shot down 280 enemy aircraft, including 26 credited to Foss. (This equaled Eddie Rickenbacker's World War I record. There is still controversy about whether or not Foss or Gregory "Pappy" Boyington had more victories in World War II.)

On his last mission his flight and four P-38s intercepted over 60 enemy planes. Outnumbered, he ordered his command to stay high and circle. This maneuver made them look like a decoy to the Japanese. Soon U.S. fighters appeared and the Japanese fled. Although he didn't fire a shot, this was one of Foss' most satisfying missions.

Considered an "ace of aces," Foss was ordered stateside and gave pep talks, made factory tours and War Bond tours. He was awarded the Medal of Honor by President Roosevelt at a White House ceremony in May. A photographer snapped his picture as he left the Oval Office; it appeared on the cover of *Life* magazine a week later. Foss then served as a Marine Corps training advisor in Santa Barbara. In 1944 he became commander of VMF-115 and returned to the South Pacific where he finally met Charles Lindbergh.







After the war, Hollywood producers wanted to film a story of his life starring John Wayne. Foss killed the project when the producers insisted upon adding a fictitious love story. He returned to South Dakota and capitalized on his name recognition, opening a charter flying service and flight instruction school. He helped organize the South Dakota Air National Guard. During the Korean War, Foss was called to active duty and served as Director of Operations and Training for the Central Air Force Command.

Foss, a Republican, was elected two terms in the South Dakota legislature and was elected that state's governor in 1955. While governor, he accompanied NBC newscaster and author Tom Brokaw, then a high school student, to New York for a joint appearance on a television game show. Brokaw later prominently featured Foss in his book about World War II veterans. In 1958 Foss was defeated by Democrat George Stanley McGovern for a seat in the U. S. House of Representatives.

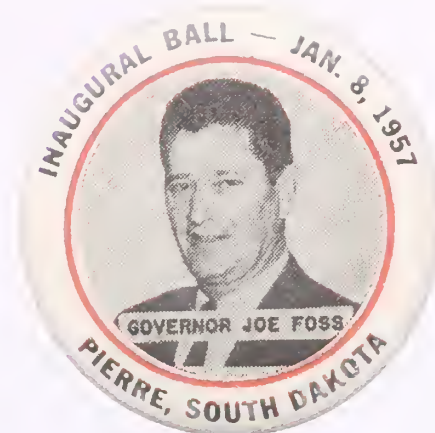


After his election loss, Foss became first commissioner of the new American Football League and oversaw its emergence into modern professional football; he stepped aside in 1966 just before the NFL merged with the AFL. Foss hosted *The American Sportsman* from 1964 to 1967 and *The Outdoorsman: Joe Foss* from 1967 to 1974. He served as President of the National Rifle Association from 1988 to 1990, and appeared on the cover of *Time Magazine* wearing a Stetson hat and holding a revolver. His charities included Easter Seals, Campus Crusade for Christ, and an Arizona program for disadvantaged youths.



In his eighties, Foss still made the news. In 2002, while on his way to give a speech at the Military Academy at West Point, Foss was stopped at the Phoenix International Airport because he was carrying his Medal of Honor, along with a clearly marked dummy bullet keychain and a small knife with a Medal of Honor insignia. The delay and lack of recognition of the award, together with his age, were used as an example of alleged abuse of passengers by airport security personnel. The story attained urban-legend status, but was held true by snopes.com.

Joe Foss died on New Year's Day 2003 and was buried with full military honors at Arlington National Cemetery.



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# Nathan G. Gordon

*By Peg Eastman*

Born in central Arkansas, Nathan Green Gordon was the son of a distinguished trial attorney. He attended a military academy in Columbia, Tennessee, graduated from Arkansas Polytechnic College, and earned a Juris Doctor degree from the University of Arkansas. He practiced law for two years in his hometown of Morrilton before he decided to join the Navy in May 1941.

After qualifying as a naval aviator in February 1942, he served in a squadron in Norfolk, Virginia, then flew night missions in the Caribbean to protect allied convoys and search for German U-boats. Later he was sent to Hawaii, Midway and Perth, Australia, before being ordered to the Pacific in Milne Bay, New Guinea, as part of Patrol Squadron 34. This patrol and rescue squadron was nicknamed the Black Cats. Their cumbersome Catalina planes, fitted with two 1,000 pound and two 500 pound bombs, had a cruising speed of 110 knots, no faster than a modern automobile. They were painted black and featured a cat's face with its jaws chomping down on an enemy cargo ship. On top of the cat's head was a set of radio headphones and a ball cap.

Gordon flew bombing and torpedo missions against Japanese merchant shipping in the Bismarck Sea. By February 1944 he was a lieutenant, junior grade, in command of a Catalina, which he nicknamed Arkansas Traveler. During three months of raids, the Cats sank 110,000 tons of enemy shipping.

Rescue operations called for the Cats to fly near target areas during air strikes and pick up downed crewmen. On February fifteenth, the Fifth U. S. Air Force bombers attacked the strongly defended Japanese air-field at Kavieng, New Ireland, of strategic importance because it was a stepping-stone to the Admiralty Islands. The mission consisted of four squadrons of A-20 Havocs that attacked shipping in the harbor and seven squadrons of B-25s that bombed harbor facilities. In the day-long battle, enemy anti-aircraft fire shot down eight of the low-level strafers. When they could, the pilots went down in Kavieng Harbor to avoid crashing in enemy territory. Then the PBYs went to their rescue.

Gordon's PBY was on air alert escorted by four P-47 Thunderbolts. Gordon made four separate landings and takeoffs in driving rain and under heavy Japanese fire in what was called one of the "most striking rescues of the war."

In the first landing, endangered by fifteen-foot swells, he searched for the crew of a downed B-25. His plane hit the rough seas with such force that it popped rivets, developed several cracks and took on water from multiple burst seams. Unable to find any survivors, he took off and was directed to pick up six men from another B-25. Floating in a life raft, several of them were badly injured. While his crew tried to plug leaks, Gordon taxied toward the men and was forced to cut the engines to effect the rescue. Positioning the plane for takeoff by forcing the nose up to keep it from capsizing in the high swells, he took off once again. Just as he was airborne, he received another call about a downed B-25 much closer to shore. Despite heavy seas and a damaged aircraft, Gordon landed only 600 yards from shore, overflying Japanese gun positions at low level to land. The pitching plane kept the enemy fire from hitting the PBY as the crew rescued an additional six airmen.

Low on fuel, the Arkansas Traveler started back to base. Its fighter escorts had already departed when one of the men spotted two rafts. The plane landed in the rough seas once again. With 24 men aboard, Gordon executed a final takeoff in a dangerously overloaded, leaking aircraft. The breakers could throw planes 35 or 40 feet in the air Gordon said later. "You had to keep the nose up till you reached takeoff speed of 55 knots, or the aircraft would flip and everybody likely would be killed."

Months later when Gordon found out he was to be awarded the Medal of Honor, he assumed that he would be able to go back to Washington. Instead, he went to Brisbane, Australia, where it was presented by Admiral Thomas Kincaid, senior U.S. Naval officer on General Douglas MacArthur's staff. Later that same day, Gordon found himself in the air again, flying a fifteen-hour patrol. He was released from active duty in 1945.

After the war Gordon returned to practice law in Morrilton with his brother. A war hero, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Arkansas under Governor Benjamin Travis Laney and was re-elected to nine more two-year terms, leaving office in January 1967. During that time, he served under four different governors.



His political career had little turmoil, except during the racial confrontations surrounding the integration of Little Rock's Central High School in 1957. Gov. Orval E. Faubus initially ordered the National Guard to defy a U.S. Supreme Court decision to desegregate the all-white high school. When Faubus was out of the state in September 1957, the mayor of Little Rock prevailed on Gordon, as acting governor, to assign 50 state police officers to the school to prevent violence. "I am not expecting any trouble," Gordon said, "but if it becomes evident that the National Guard is needed, I will call them out." In later years, he refused to discuss his role in the historic confrontation. When the Democratic nominee, James Pilkinton lost the general election to the first Republican since Reconstruction, Gordon did not seek re-election.

Nathan G. Gordon passed away on September 8, 2008 in Arkansas.



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# Joseph Robert Kerrey

By Peg Eastman



Born in Lincoln, Nebraska in 1943, Joseph Robert "Bob" Kerry had a typical American childhood of the times. He had a newspaper route and helped in his father's lumberyard. He attended high school in Lincoln and graduated from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln in 1965 with a pharmacy degree.

As the Vietnam war was ramping up, he decided to enlist in the Navy instead of waiting to be drafted. After Officer Candidate School, he was selected for a SEAL platoon, where he learned to set up ambushes, abduct enemy personnel, and gather intelligence.



Kerrey arrived in Vietnam late in 1968. His SEAL squad included Kerrey, six enlisted men, and a Vietnamese frogman who served as interpreter. Early in 1969, the team was working in the Mekong Delta, trying to ambush Vietcong cadres and kidnap high-ranking officers. Kerrey sometimes went up in a plane to make his own aerial reconnaissance before going on missions.

In February 1969 Kerrey led a Swift Boat raid on the village of Thanh Phong, targeting a Viet Cong leader that intelligence said would be there. U.S. military considered the village to

be part of a free-fire zone. There are differing accounts of what happened that day, but the end result was that civilians were killed and, as team leader, Kerrey took responsibility. Kerrey was awarded a Bronze Star for the raid on Thanh Phong. The citation read: "The net result of his patrol was 21 Viet Cong killed, two hooches destroyed and two enemy weapons captured."


Operating on reliable naval intelligence that a Vietcong sapper unit had infiltrated an island in the Bay of Nha Trang and was killing civilians, Kerrey led a mission to capture members of the enemy's political cadre known to be on the island. The SEALs arrived in Zodiac boats. In order to surprise the enemy by approaching from above, the team scaled a 350 foot sheer cliff. The men were split into two teams and began the treacherous downward descent to the enemy's camp.






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Suddenly, the area erupted in intense enemy fire. A grenade exploded at Kerrey's feet and threw him backward onto the jagged rocks. Although bleeding profusely from a gaping wound that left his foot dangling from his calf and suffering great pain, he called in the second element's fire support, which caught the Viet Cong in a devastating crossfire. Kerrey applied a tourniquet to his knee and gave himself a shot of morphine while he continued to direct his team's defense.

After successfully suppressing the enemy's fire, and immobilized by his multiple wounds, Kerrey ordered his team to secure and defend an extraction site, despite his near unconscious state. The rescue helicopter couldn't land on the island so Kerrey was placed in a sling and pulled to the hovering craft. The enemy soldiers who were captured provided critical intelligence to the allied effort. Kerry was hospitalized and later lost the lower part of his leg when gangrene set in. He was wearing a prosthetic when he was awarded the Medal of Honor by President Richard Nixon.

Returning to Nebraska, Kerrey operated a chain of restaurants and fitness centers from 1972 to 1982 before narrowly defeating Charles Thone in the 1982 Nebraska gubernatorial election. He served as governor from 1983 to 1987. He declined to run for re-election in 1986, but in 1988, he ran successfully for the Senate against an appointed incumbent. He was reelected to the Senate in 1994 and served as the chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee for the 104th Congress before retiring in 2001. Senator Kerrey generally supported liberal positions and opposed the flag burning amendment and a welfare reform bill; he was a member of the more moderate New Democrat Coalition and also supported free trade and limiting the size of the federal government. Kerry was a member of the 9/11 Commission and accused Madeleine Albright, William Cohen, and Donald Rumsfeld of pursuing U.S. interests with insufficient aggression.

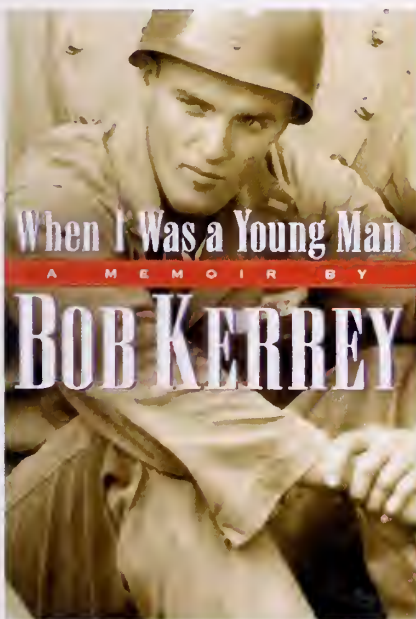
In September 1991, Kerrey announced his candidacy for the 1992 Democratic nomination for president and was seen as the early favorite. His performance on the campaign trail often seemed lackluster in comparison to Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton. Kerrey finished third in the New Hampshire primary in February 1992, briefly rebounded after winning the South Dakota primary, and dropped out of the race after finishing fourth in the Colorado primary.

In 2001 Kerry retired from the Senate. He became president of The New School in New York City. His years there have been turbulent. He initially opposed efforts of the UAW to unionize adjunct faculty and presided over an ambitious program to reorganize the structure of the school in 2005.

Although he received a vote of no confidence from the senior faculty, the Board of Directors has continued to support him. Radical students have twice occupied the cafeteria of the school demanding Kerry's resignation and more power in school administration. Kerry has announced that he will leave when his contract expires in 2011. He has considered re-entering politics on several occasions since he left the Senate.

In 2006 he convinced a fellow Vietnam veteran James H. Webb to run for the Democratic Party in Virginia, where he won in an extremely close election. Kerrey made news in late 2007 when he endorsed Senator Hillary Clinton for the Democratic Presidential nomination and made negative comments about her opponents. He also endorsed Democrat Al Franken for the Senate seat in Minnesota.

Kerry and his second wife Sarah live in New York City with their son who was born shortly after the 9/11 attack. He is author of *When I was a Young Man: A Memoir* by Bob Kerrey published in 2002.



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# Vice Admiral James Bond Stockdale

By Peg Eastman

One of the most highly decorated officers in the history of the United States Navy, James Stockdale was born in Abingon, Illinois in 1923. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1946 and married his wife Sybil the year after graduation. After attending flight training school in Pensacola and the Naval Air Station in Patuxent, Maryland, the Navy sent him to Stanford University for a master's degree in International Relations.

In 1964 found Stockdale a squadron commander stationed on a carrier off the coast of Vietnam. He was one of the fighter pilots who participated in the Gulf of Tonkin incident; the following year he was serving on the USS *Oriskany*.

Stockdale had flown 201 missions before he was shot down near Than Hoa in September 1965. The force of the ejection broke a bone in his back and badly dislocated his knee. When he landed in a small village, a group of angry North Vietnamese peasants were waiting with clubs.

He was imprisoned in the infamous "Hanoi Hilton" and was routinely tortured and beaten for the next seven years. As ranking naval officer, he led American resistance to being exploited for enemy propaganda. He set up a communications tap code and made the men aware that they would eventually break under torture but encouraged them to persevere and do their best.

Stockdale set the example, and his courage was an inspiration to his fellow POWs. Along with 11 other prisoners, for four years he was placed in solitary confinement in a 3 by 9 feet cell where he was shackled for two years in leg irons.

In the spring of 1969 when his captors informed him that he would be paraded publicly in front of foreign journalists, he slit his scalp with a dull razor blade to disfigure himself. They covered his head with a hat, so he beat himself with a wooden stool until his face was swollen beyond recognition. Later when he heard that prisoners were dying under torture, he slit his wrists saying that he preferred death to submission. He was discovered and revived by his captors who, convinced of his indomitable spirit, abated in their excessive harassment and torture of all of the prisoners.

Half way around the world, with the assistance of Texas businessman H. Ross Perot, Sybil Stockdale had established an organization on behalf of families of prisoners of POWs and MIAs. By 1968 they had finally gotten the attention of the press and called for Congress to denounce the mistreatment of POWs, something the North Vietnamese feared would turn public opinion against them during the Paris Peace Talks.

The American prisoners were finally repatriated in February 1973. By then

Stockdale's shoulders had been wrenched from their sockets, his leg shattered, and his back broken. In 1976 he received the Medal of Honor for his leadership and refusal to participate in enemy propaganda. The Navy steadily promoted him after his return. Stockdale retired as a Vice Admiral in 1979 after serving as President of the Naval War College.



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Stockdale was briefly President of The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina and went on to become a Senior Research Fellow of the Hoover Institute at Stanford University. He wrote numerous articles and books, was awarded eleven honorary doctoral degrees, and lectured extensively on the stoicism of Epictetus and character traits which serve one best under adversity. He co-authored a book with his wife that was made into an NBC television movie viewed by 45 million people. When asked what experiences he thought were essential for his survival, Stockdale referred to his mother's local drama productions which encouraged spontaneity, humor, and theatrical timing; learning to endure physical pain as a football player in high school and college; and determination to live up to the promise to be the best midshipmen he could be that he made to his father. The uniquely American ability to improvise gave him confidence that POWs could outwit their captors and return home with honor despite their grim situation.

Stockdale came to know Ross Perot through his wife's work for Vietnam POWs. Although he disliked publicity and partisan politics, in 1992 he agreed to become Perot's running mate on the Reform Party ticket. He made a poor impression in the Atlanta vice-presidential debate because he had been given only a week to prepare and, worse, did not have his hearing aid turned on. (His eardrums had been destroyed by the North Vietnamese.) This TV appearance caused him to become the butt of late night humor. In spite of that, Perot and Stockdale received 19 percent of the votes, one of the best showings by a third party in electoral history.

Stockdale was buried at the Naval Academy Cemetery.



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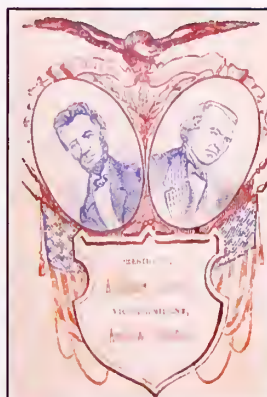
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# Senator Daniel Inouye

By Peg Eastman

Of Japanese descent, Daniel K. Inouye was born in Honolulu in 1924; he was named after a Methodist minister who had adopted his mother. He was only 17 when he and his father watched the Japanese attack on the U. S. fleet at Pearl Harbor. Because he had wanted to become a doctor, he was teaching first aid to community groups. Young Inouye was one of the first responders to handle civilian casualties and spent a very bloody first day of the war bandaging the wounded at a Red Cross station.

When the War Department dropped the ban on Japanese-Americans volunteers after Pearl Harbor, Inouye was a freshman at the University of Hawaii. He left his pre-medical studies, enlisted, and was assigned to the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the famed "Go for Broke" regiment. Its casualty rate was so high during their time in Europe, that it took 12,000 men to fill the original 4,500 places. It later became the most highly decorated regiment in the history of the United States Armed Forces.

The 442nd shipped out for Italy in 1944 and began fighting north of Rome, pushing the Germans back along the Arno River. They fought briefly in the French Vosages, where Inouye was given a battlefield commission.

The war was winding down when the 442nd returned to northern Italy. In April 1945 Inouye's company was ordered to assault a heavily defended ridge called Colle Musatello; it guarded an important road junction and was the last line of German defense in Italy. Inouye's platoon was in a forward position and wiped out an enemy patrol and mortar observation post. The troops continued up the hill, reaching the main resistance before the rest of the American force. Suddenly, three German machine gun nests emplaced in bunkers and rock

formations opened a deadly cross fire just 40 yards away.

With complete disregard for his personal safety, Inouye crawled up the treacherous slope to within five yards of the nearest machine gun. He felt something hit him in the side but paid no attention as he hurled a grenade into the emplacement. Before the enemy could retaliate, he stood up threw two more grenades and neutralized a second machine gun nest. Although wounded by the sniper's bullet, he continued to engage at close range. Despite the intense pain, Inouye crawled within 10 yards of the remaining bunker. As he raised himself up to throw his last grenade, a German fired a rifle grenade that struck him on the right elbow, severing most of his arm and leaving the primed grenade reflexively "clenched in a fist that suddenly didn't belong to me anymore."

**Comic strip celebrating the statehood of Hawaii, including the first election of the new Senators and Congressman Inouye.**





As his squad moved to his aid, he shouted for them to keep back out of fear that his severed fist would involuntarily relax and drop the grenade. A German inside the bunker reloaded his rifle just as Inouye managed to successfully pry the live grenade from his useless right hand and transfer it to his left. Inouye threw his last grenade and attacked left-handed with a submachine gun before he was finally knocked down the hill by a bullet in the leg. A medic gave him a shot of morphine, and he awoke to see the concerned men of his platoon hovering over him. His only comment before being carried away was to gruffly order them to see that their position was secured.

The remainder of Inouye's mutilated right arm was amputated at a field hospital without proper anesthesia because it was feared additional morphine would lower his blood pressure enough to kill him. He spent 20 months recuperating in Army hospitals.

Inouye was honorably discharged and returned home as a Captain with a Distinguished Service Cross (the second highest award for military valor), Bronze Star, Purple Heart with cluster and 12 other medals and citations. Forced to give up his dream of becoming a doctor, he decided to study law and graduated from the University of Hawaii and later George Washington University Law School.



He returned to Hawaii and entered politics in 1954 with his election to the Territorial legislature. When Hawaii became a state in 1959, Inouye won election to the United States House of Representatives as the new state's first Congressman. As recorded in the *Congressional Record*, those who attended his swearing-in ceremony witnessed "the most dramatic and moving scene" that had occurred in that august body. It was later said that it broke down many prejudices when the first congressman from the newest state placed his left hand on the Bible—because his right arm was missing. Inouye was re-elected to a full term in 1960. He succeeded Democrat Oren E. Long in United States Senate in 1962 and is currently serving his seventh consecutive term.

Senator Inouye delivered the keynote address in Chicago at the turbulent 1968 Democratic National Convention and served on the Senate Watergate Committee. In the late 1980s he chaired a special committee in the Iran-Contra investigations. He has been chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence from 1975 until 1979, and chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs from 1987 until 1995 and from 2001 until 2003. He has served on the Committee of Commerce, Science and Transportation and the Committee on Rules and Administration. In 2009 Inouye assumed leadership of the powerful Senate Appropriations Committee.

As part of a re-evaluation of military accomplishments of Japanese-Americans, Inouye's Distinguished Service Cross was upgraded to a Medal of Honor which was presented in 2000 by President William J. Clinton.



# Leo Thorsness

*By Peg Eastman*

Leo Thorsness was a farm boy from Walnut Grove, Minnesota. During the Korean War, he enlisted in the Air Force and remained in the military, becoming an officer and fighter pilot. He was sent to Vietnam in 1966 as part of a squadron of F-105s, a plane popularly known as the "Wild Weasel." The squadron's primary job was to find and destroy surface to air missile (SAM) sites. As the Weasels were able to remain in target areas longer than other fighter planes, they suffered heavy losses and not many pilots completed their hundred-mission tours.

On April 19, 1967, Thorsness found himself deep in enemy territory. The strike force's target was the Xuan Mai army training compound near Hanoi, North Vietnam. He and his wingman destroyed two SAM sites. During the engagement, the wingman's Weasel was hit by antiaircraft fire and both crewmen were forced to eject. Thorsness circled overhead to protect them. Suddenly a MIG fighter made a gunnery pass on the descending parachutes. The Weasel was not designed for dogfights, but Thorsness was able to destroy the enemy plane with bursts from his Gatling gun.

His aircraft low on fuel, Thorsness left the area in search of a tanker. Two rescue helicopters had arrived and were orbiting over the downed crew. Suddenly four hostile MIGs appeared. Although his aircraft was critically low on fuel and the crew would be forced to abandon the plane, Thorsness turned back, flying through heavy enemy fire. He initiated an attack, damaging one MIG and had an unconfirmed downing of the second. Thorsness outran his pursuers and left the battle area. By then perilously low on fuel and seventy miles from the closest U.S. airfield, Thorsness climbed to 35,000 feet, pulled the throttle to idle, and glided to the base. His engine stopped just as the plane was landing.

Two weeks later on his ninety-third mission (seven shy of completing his tour), because of a shortage of crews, Thorsness assigned himself to a spare aircraft for the afternoon mission. He was shot down and captured by the North Vietnamese and held prisoner in the infamous "Hanoi Hilton." His uncooperativeness earned him a year in solitary and severe back injuries sustained under torture.

Thorsness was awarded the Medal of Honor while in captivity, but to prevent the North Vietnamese from using it against him, it was not announced until his release on March 4, 1973. The injuries incurred during ejection from his plane were aggravated by torture and medically disqualified Thorsness from further flying. He retired from the Air Force on October 25, 1973.

A highly decorated war hero, in 1974 Thorsness made an unsuccessful race as the Republican nominee against the Democratic South Dakota incumbent Senator George McGovern. He ran again in 1978 as the Republican nominee for an open seat in the U.S. House of Representatives against Democrat Tom Daschle. This was one of the closest races in South Dakota history. Daschle won the race by 14 votes, and by 139 votes following a recount.





From 1979 to 1985 Thorsness was an executive for Litton Industries in California. He moved to Seattle, Washington, and was elected a senator to the state legislature to serve an unexpired term. He was re-elected in 1989 to a full term and served until 1992. While in the legislature, he sponsored a bill dubbed the "Truth Bill" on March 3, 1990. Passing unanimously, the measure urged the Federal government to release information on the 30,000 U.S. soldiers listed as either prisoners of war or missing in action in conflicts dating back to World War II. It further urged the U.S. Congress to pass HR3603, a similar measure that would force declassification of information pertaining to missing American servicemen. In sponsoring the bill, Thorsness said that the government had kept the information classified to protect intelligence sources, but that was no longer applicable because the conflicts occurred decades ago. In 1992 he was an unsuccessful candidate in the Republican Primary Election for the U.S. Senate and retired from politics after completing his term in the Washington legislature.

Thorsness served as technical advisor on American Valor, a role he previously played for the production of the motion picture *The Hanoi Hilton*. In 2002 he started speaking on his personal mantra, "Do what's right—help others."

In 2004, the University of Richmond announced the establishment of an endowed chair, the *Colonel Leo K. and Gaylee Thorsness Endowed Chair in Ethical Leadership*. It was funded by a \$1,000,000 gift organized by W. Thomas Matthews, President and CEO of the Global Private Client Group at Smith Barney. Thorsness is the current president of the Medal of Honor Society. His autobiography, *Surviving Hell: A POW's Journey*, was published in December 2008. He currently lives with his wife in Madison, Alabama.

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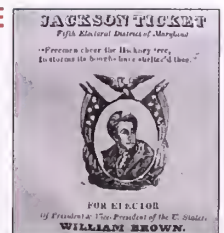
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# Others



**Matthew Stanley Quay** (1833-1904) Born in Dillsburg, York County, Pa., September 30, 1833. Republican. Lawyer; colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War; member of Pennsylvania state house of representatives from Beaver County, 1865-67; delegate to Republican National Convention from Pennsylvania, 1872, 1876, 1880, 1892, 1900; secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1873-78, 1879-82; Pennsylvania Republican state chair, 1878-79; Pennsylvania state treasurer, 1886-87; U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania, 1887-99, 1901-04; died in office 1904; Chairman of Republican National Committee, 1888-91; candidate for Republican nomination for President, 1896; member of Republican National Committee from Pennsylvania, 1896. American Indian ancestry. Received the Medal of Honor in 1888 for action at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862. Died May 28, 1904. Interment at Beaver Cemetery, Beaver, Pa.



**Victor Vifquain** (1836-1907) — of Saline County, Neb. Born in Brussels, Belgium, May 20, 1836. Colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War; involved in unsuccessful effort to kidnap Confederate president Jefferson Davis, 18 received the Medal of Honor for his actions in the assault of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9, 1865; newspaper publisher; delegate to Nebraska state constitutional convention, 1871; Saline County Surveyor, 1871; U.S. Consul in Barranquilla, 1886-88; Colón, 1888-90; Adjutant General of Nebraska, 1890-92; U.S. Consul General in Panama, 1893-97; colonel in the U.S. Army during the Spanish-American War. Died January 7, 1907. Interment at Calvary Cemetery, Lincoln, Neb.

**William H. Withington** (1835-1903) — of Jackson County, Mich. Born in Dorchester, Boston, Suffolk County, Mass., February 1, 1835. Colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War; recipient, Medal of Honor; member of Michigan state house of representatives from Jackson County, 1873-74; member of Michigan state senate 6th District, 1891-92. Died in Jackson, Jackson County, Mich., June 27, 1903. Interment at Mt. Evergreen Cemetery, Jackson, Mich.



**James H. Harris** (d. 1898) — of North Carolina. Born in St. Mary's County, Md. Republican. Served in the Union Army during the Civil War; received the Medal of Honor in 1874 for action at New Market Heights, Virginia, September 29, 1864; delegate to Republican National Convention from North Carolina, 1868, 1880, 1884, 1888. African ancestry. Died January 28, 1898. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

**John Frederick Hartranft** (1830-1889) of Pennsylvania. Born in New Hanover Township, Pa., December 16, 1830. Republican. Served in the Union Army during the Civil War; Pennsylvania state auditor general, 1866-72; Governor of Pennsylvania, 1873-79; candidate for Republican nomination for President, 1876. Received the Medal of Honor in 1886 for action at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861. Died October 17, 1889. Interment at Montgomery Cemetery, Norristown, Pa.









**George Washington Roosevelt** (1844-1907) — Born in Chester, Pa., February 14, 1844. U.S. Consular Agent in Sydney, 1877-78; U.S. Consul in Auckland, 1878-79; SAINT Helena, 1879-80; Matanzas, 1880-81; Bordeaux, 1881-89; Brussels, 1889-1902; U.S. Consul General in Brussels, 1906. Received the Medal of Honor in 1887 for action at Bull Run, Va., August 30, 1862, and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; severely wounded and lost a leg. Died in Brussels, Belgium, April 14, 1907. Interment at Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D.C.



**Horace Porter** (1837-1921) — Born in Huntingdon, Pa., April 15, 1837. General in the Union Army during the Civil War; received the Medal of Honor for action at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; executive secretary to Pres. Ulysses S. Grant, 1869-73; vice-president, Pullman Palace Car Co. (railroad cars); president, New York West Shore & Buffalo Railroad; U.S. Ambassador to France, 1897-1905. Died May 29, 1921. Interment at Old First Methodist Churchyard, West Long Branch, N.J.

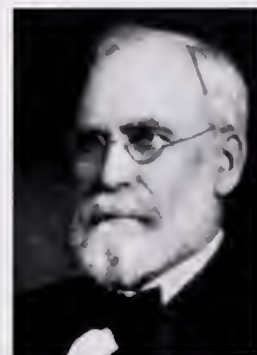


**Robert Burns Brown** (1844-1916) of Zanesville, Born in New Concord, Ohio, October 2, 1844. Republican. Served in the Union Army during the Civil War; newspaper editor and publisher; candidate for Governor of Ohio, 1912; alternate delegate to Republican National Convention from Ohio, 1916. Member, Grand Army of the Republic. Received the Medal of Honor in 1890 for actions at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863. Died in Zanesville, Ohio, July 30, 1916. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Zanesville, Ohio.



**Newton Martin Curtis** (1835-1910) — also known as N. Martin Curtis — of Ogdensburg, N.Y. Born in De Peyster, N.Y., May 21, 1835. Republican. General in the Union Army during the Civil War; member of New York state assembly from St. Lawrence County 1st District, 1884-90; U.S. Representative from New York 22nd District, 1891-97. Received the Medal of Honor in 1891 for action at Fort Fisher, N.C., January 15, 1865. Died in New York, N.Y., January 8, 1910. Interment at Ogdensburg Cemetery, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

**Byron M. Cutcheon** (1836-1908) — of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Mich.; Manistee, Mich. Born in Pembroke, N.H., May 11, 1836. Republican. Colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War; Presidential Elector for Michigan, 1868; Manistee County Prosecuting Attorney, 1873-74; member of University of Michigan board of regents, 1875-81; postmaster; U.S. Representative from Michigan 9th District, 1883-91; defeated, 1890. Received the Medal of Honor in 1891 for action at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend, Ky., May 10, 1863. Died in Ypsilanti, Mich., April 12, 1908. Interment at Highland Cemetery, Ypsilanti, Mich.







**Martin Thomas McMahon** (1838-1906) of New York, N.Y. Born in Laprairie, Quebec, March 21, 1838. Lawyer; general in the Union Army during the Civil War; U.S. Minister to Paraguay, 1868-69; member of New York state assembly from New York County 7th District, 1891. Received the Medal of Honor in 1891 for action at White Oak Swamp, Virginia, June 30, 1862. Died in New York, 1906. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.



**John Henry Moffitt** (1843-1926) — of Chateaugay Lake, N.Y. Born near Chazy, N.Y., January 8, 1843. Republican. Served in the Union Army during the Civil War; U.S. Representative from New York 21st District, 1887-91. Received the Medal of Honor in 1891 for action at Gaines Mill, Va., June 27, 1862. Died in Plattsburgh, N.Y., August 14, 1926. Interment at Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Plattsburgh, N.Y.

**Samuel Everett Pingree** (1832-1922) of Hartford, Vt. Born in Salisbury, N.H., August 2, 1832. Republican. Lawyer; colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War; delegate to Republican National Convention from Vermont, 1868; Windsor County State's Attorney, 1868-69; Lieutenant Governor of Vermont, 1882-84; Governor of Vermont, 1884-86; received the Medal of Honor in 1891 for action at Lee's Mills, Virginia, April 16, 1862. Baptist. Died June 1, 1922. Interment at Hartford Cemetery, Hartford, Vt.



**Andrew Davidson** (b. 1840) — of Cooperstown, Otsego County, N.Y. Born in Morebattle, Roxburghshire, Scotland, February 12, 1840. Served in the Union Army during the Civil War; member of New York state senate 23rd District, 1884-85. Received the Medal of Honor in 1892 for action at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. Interment at Lakewood Cemetery, Cooperstown, N.Y.

**Jacob G. Frick** (b. 1838) — of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pa. Born January 23, 1838. Republican. Delegate to Republican National Convention from Pennsylvania, 1860, 1868; colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War; received the Medal of Honor in 1892 for action at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, and at Chancellorsville, Va., May 5, 1863. Interment at Presbyterian Cemetery, Pottsville, Pa.



**Nelson Appleton Miles** (1839-1925) Born in Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839. Nephew by marriage of William Tecumseh Sherman and John Sherman; married 1868 to Mary Hoyt Sherman. Democrat. General in the Union Army during the Civil War; received the Medal of Honor in 1892 for action at the battle of Chancellorsville, 1863; general in the U.S. Army during the Spanish-American War; candidate for Democratic nomination for President, 1904. Suffered a heart attack and died, while attending a circus, in Washington, D.C., May 15, 1925. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.



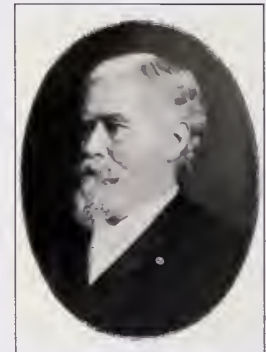
**John McAllister Schofield** (1831-1906) Born in Gerry, N.Y., September 29, 1831. General in the Union Army during the Civil War; U.S. Secretary of War, 1868-69. Received the Medal of Honor in 1892 for action at Wilsons Creek, Mo., August 10, 1861. Died in St. Augustine, Fla., March 4, 1906. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.



**Henry Harrison Bingham** (1841-1912) — also known as Henry H. Bingham — Born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 4, 1841. Republican. Colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War; postmaster; delegate to Republican National Convention from Pennsylvania, 1872, 1876, 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896 (alternate; chair, Committee on Rules and Order of Business; Speaker), 1900, 1904; U.S. Representative from Pennsylvania 1st District, 1879-1912; died in office 1912. Received the Medal of Honor in 1893 for action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1912. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pa. Bingham County, Idaho is named for him.



**John Charles Black** (1839-1915) of Danville, Ill. Born in Lexington, Miss., January 27, 1839. Son of Rev. John Black and Josephine (Culbertson) Black; married, September 28, 1867, to Adaline L. Griggs. Democrat. Colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War; candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, 1872; U.S. Commissioner of Pensions, 1885-89; candidate for Democratic nomination for Vice President, 1888; U.S. Representative from Illinois at-large, 1893-95; defeated, 1866, 1880, 1884; U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, 1895-99; member, U.S. Civil Service Commission, 1903-07. Received the Medal of Honor in 1893 for action at Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7, 1862. Died in Chicago, Ill., August 17, 1915. Interment at Spring Hill Cemetery, Danville, Ill.



**Guy Vernor Henry** (1839-1899) Born in Fort Smith, Ark., March 9, 1839. Married to Frances Wharton. Colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War; received the Medal of Honor in 1893 for action at the Battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; colonel in the U.S. Army during the Spanish-American War; Governor of Puerto Rico, 1898-99. Died in Washington, D.C., October 27, 1899. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.



**Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain** (1828-1914) of Brunswick, Cumberland County, Maine. Born in Brewer, Maine, September 8, 1828. Son of Joshua Chamberlain and Sarah Dupree (Brastow) Chamberlain; married, December 7, 1855, to Frances Caroline Adams. General in the Union Army during the Civil War; Governor of Maine, 1867-71; president, Bowdoin College. Received the Medal of Honor in 1893 for action as commander of the 20th Maine, at Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863. Died February 24, 1914. Interment at Pine Grove Cemetery, Brunswick, Maine.





**Adelbert Ames** (1835-1933) — of Lowell, Mass. Born in Rockland, Knox County, Maine, October 31, 1835. Married, July 21, 1870, to Blanche Butler (1847-1939) (daughter of Benjamin Franklin Butler); father of Butler Ames. Republican. General in the Union Army during the Civil War; Governor of Mississippi, 1868-70, 1874-76; U.S. Senator from Mississippi, 1870-74; general in the U.S. Army during the Spanish-American War. Received the Medal of Honor in 1894 for action in the Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Died in Ormond (now Ormond Beach), Volusia County, Fla., April 12, 1933. Interment at Hildreth Cemetery, Lowell, Mass.



**Amos Jay Cummings** (1841-1902) of New York, N.Y. Born in Conklin, N.Y., May 15, 1841. Democrat. Served in the Union Army during the Civil War; U.S. Representative from New York, 1887-89, 1889-94, 1895-1902 (6th District 1887-89, 9th District 1889-93, 11th District 1893-94, 10th District 1895-1902); died in office 1902; delegate to Democratic National Convention from New York, 1892, 1896. Received Medal of Honor in 1894 for action at Salem Heights, Va., May 4, 1863. Died in Baltimore, Md., May 2, 1902. Interment at Clinton Cemetery, Irvington, N.J.

**John Cleveland Robinson** (1817-1897) — of Binghamton, Broome County, N.Y. Born in Binghamton, Broome County, N.Y., April 10, 1817. Served in the U.S. Army during the Mexican War; general in the Union Army during the Civil War; Lieutenant Governor of New York, 1873-74. Received the Medal of Honor in 1894 for action at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864. Died February 18, 1897. Interment at Spring Forest Cemetery, Binghamton, N.Y.; statue at Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, Pa.



**Benjamin Franklin Tracy** (1830-1915) of Brooklyn, N.Y.; New York, New York, N.Y. Born in Owego, Tioga County, N.Y., April 26, 1830. Republican. Member of New York state assembly from Tioga County, 1862; general in the Union Army during the Civil War; U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, 1866-77; judge of New York Court of Appeals, 1881-83; U.S. Secretary of the Navy, 1889-93; Presidential Elector for New York, 1896; candidate for mayor of New York City, N.Y., 1897. Received the Medal of Honor in 1895 for action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864. Died August 6, 1915. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y.

**Thomas Wilson Bradley** (1844-1920) of Walden, Orange County, N.Y. Born in Yorkshire, England, April 6, 1844. Republican. Served in the Union Army during the Civil War; member of New York state assembly, 1876; delegate to Republican National Convention from New York, 1884 (alternate), 1892, 1896, 1900, 1908; U.S. Representative from New York 20th District, 1903-13. Received the Medal of Honor in 1896 for action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Died in Walden, Orange County, N.Y., May 30, 1920. Interment at Wallkill Valley Cemetery, Walden, N.Y.



**William Joyce Sewell** (1835-1901) of Camden, N.J. Born in Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, December 6, 1835. Republican. Colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War; railroad executive; member of New Jersey state senate from Camden County, 1873-81; delegate to Republican National Convention from New Jersey, 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896 (Speaker), 1900; U.S. Senator from New Jersey, 1881-87, 1895-1901; died in office 1901. Received the Medal of Honor in 1896 for action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863. Died in Camden, N.J., December 27, 1901. Interment at Harleigh Cemetery, Camden, N.J.



**Robert S. Robertson** (1839-1906) of Fort Wayne, Allen County, Ind. Born in Argyle, N.Y., 1839. Colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War; Lieutenant Governor of Indiana, 1887-89. Received the Medal of Honor in 1897 for action at Corbins Bridge, Va., May 8, 1864. Died in 1906. Interment at Lindenwood Cemetery, Fort Wayne, Ind.

**Voltaire Paine Twombly** (1842-1918) — also known as Voltaire P. Twombly — of Iowa. Born in Farmington, Van Buren County, Iowa, February 21, 1842. Served in the Union Army during the Civil War; Iowa state treasurer, 1885-91. Received the Medal of Honor in 1897 for action at the battle of Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862. Died in Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa, February 24, 1918. Interment at Pitsburg Rural Cemetery, Keosauqua, Iowa.

**Henry Algernon du Pont** (1838-1926) of Wilmington, Del.; Born in Eleutherian Mills, Del., July 30, 1838. Republican. Colonel in the Union Army during the Civil War; received the Medal of Honor in 1898 for his handling of the retreat at the Battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864; president, Wilmington and Northern Railroad, 1879-1899; delegate to Republican National Convention from Delaware, 1896, 1908, 1912; U.S. Senator from Delaware, 1906-17; defeated, 1916. Episcopalian. Died in Winterthur, Del., December 31, 1926. Interment at du Pont Cemetery, Christiana, Del.



**Charles Edward Phelps** (1833-1908) of Baltimore, Md. Born in Guilford, Vt., May 1, 1833. General in the Union Army during the Civil War; U.S. Representative from Maryland 3rd District, 1865-69; municipal judge in Maryland, 1882-1908. Episcopalian. Received the Medal of Honor in 1898 for action at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864. Died in Baltimore, Md., December 27, 1908. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, Woodlawn, Md.

**John McCreath Farquhar** (1832-1918) of Buffalo, N.Y. Born near Ayr, Scotland, April 17, 1832. Republican. Major in the Union Army during the Civil War; U.S. Representative from New York 32nd District, 1885-91; member, U.S. Industrial Commission, 1898-1902. Received the Medal of Honor in 1902, for action at Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862. Died in Buffalo, N.Y., April 24, 1918. Interment at Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N.Y.







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**Webb Cook Hayes** (1856-1934) of Fremont, Ohio. Born in Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, March 20, 1856. Son of Rutherford Birchard Hayes. Served in the U.S. Army during the Spanish-American War; member of Ohio state legislature. Received the Medal of Honor in 1902 for action at Vigan, Luzon, Phillipines, December 4, 1899. Died July 26, 1934. Interment at Spiegel Grove, Fremont, Ohio.



**Willis Winter Bradley** (1884-1954) of Long Beach, Calif. Born in Ransomville, N.Y., June 28, 1884. Republican. Served in the U.S. Navy during World War I; Governor of Guam, 1929-31; U.S. Representative from California 18th District, 1947-49; defeated, 1948; member of California state assembly, 1953-54; died in office 1954. Received the Medal of Honor, for action on U.S.S. Pittsburgh, July 23, 1917. Suffered a heart attack during the noon recess of a legislative hearing, and died soon after at Cottage Hospital, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County, Calif., August 27, 1954. Interment at Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery, San Diego, Calif.



**Edouard Victor Michel Izac** (1891-1990) of San Diego, San Diego County, Calif. Born in Cresco, Howard County, Iowa, December 18, 1891. Democrat. Served in the U.S. Navy during World War I; U.S. Representative from California, 1937-47 (20th District 1937-43, 23rd District 1943-47); defeated, 1934, 1946; delegate to Democratic National Convention from California, 1940, 1944. Received the Medal of Honor for actions as a German prisoner of war in 1918. Died in Fairfax, Va., January 18, 1990. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.



**Maurice L. Britt** (1919-1995) — also known as Footsie Britt — of Arkansas. Born in Carlisle, Ark., June 29, 1919. Republican. Served in the U.S. Army during World War II; Lieutenant Governor of Arkansas, 1967-71; candidate for Governor of Arkansas, 1986. Baptist. Professional football player for the Detroit Lions. Wounded during World War II and lost his right arm. Received the Medal of Honor for action at Mignano, Italy, in November 1943. Died November 26, 1995. Interment at National Cemetery, Little Rock, Ark.



**Clyde L. Choate** (1920-2001) — Born in West Frankfort, Ill., June 28, 1920. Democrat. Served in the U.S. Army during World War II; member of Illinois state house of representatives, 1947-79 (50th District 1947-57, 58th District 1957-67, 59th District 1967-79); delegate to Democratic National Convention from Illinois, 1956 (alternate), 1964, 1972. Received the Medal of Honor for action near Bruyeres, France, October 25, 1944. The state mental hospital in Anna, Illinois was named for him. Died October 5, 2001. Interment at Anna City Cemetery, Anna, Ill.

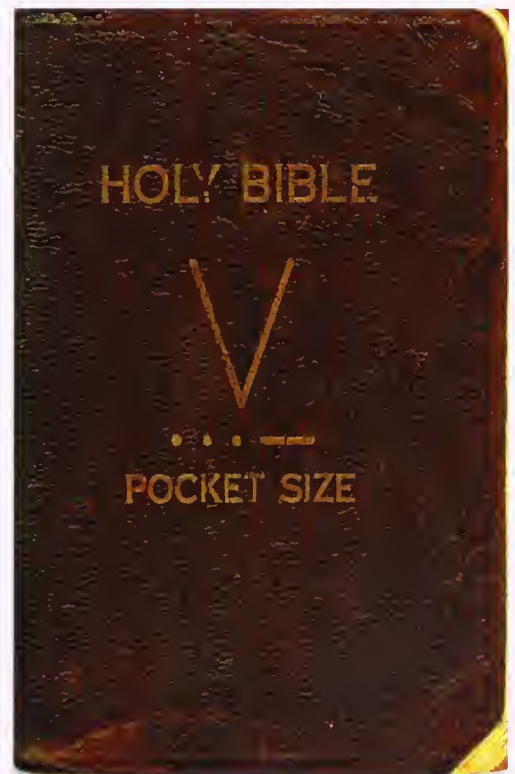
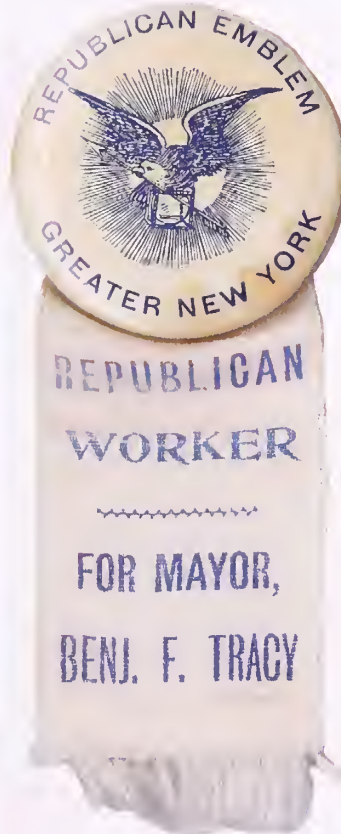
**Peter Joseph Dalessandro** (b. 1918) of Watervliet, N.Y. Born in Watervliet, N.Y., May 19, 1918. Democrat. Served in the U.S. Army during World War II; member of New York state senate, 1947-57 (35th District 1947-54, 36th District 1955-57); resigned 1957. Received the Medal of Honor for action near Kalterherberg, Germany, December 22, 1944.







**Warren, Francis Emroy** (1844-1929) of Cheyenne, Wyo. Born in Hinsdale, Mass., June 20, 1844. Republican. Received the Medal of Honor at the siege of Port Hudson. Member of Wyoming territorial senate, 1873-74, 1884-85; treasurer of Wyoming Territory, 1876, 1879, 1882, 1884; mayor of Cheyenne, Wyo., 1885; Governor of Wyoming Territory, 1885-86, 1889-90; Governor of Wyoming, 1890; U.S. Senator from Wyoming, 1890-93, 1895-1929; died in office 1929; delegate to Republican National Convention from Wyoming, 1904-1912. Died in Washington, D.C., November 24, 1929. Interment at Lakeview Cemetery, Cheyenne, Wyo. Father-in-law of Gen. John J. Pershing.



# Audie Murphy

By Peg Eastman



*Though Audie Murphy never ran for public office, it is not difficult to imagine that he could have been elected to almost any state or local office in which he chose to compete. Across America, he was among the best known and most popular of all Medal of Honor recipients, and this issue wouldn't seem complete without an article about America's most decorated warrior.*

Born in 1925, Audie Leon Murphy was the sixth child of twelve siblings. His father was a Texas sharecropper who deserted his family in 1936. Young Audie dropped out of school in the eighth grade to help support the family and worked on any farm that would hire him. To help feed the numerous youngsters, he became a skilled small game hunter. When a friend commented that he never missed when he shot at squirrels, rabbits, and birds, Audie replied, "If I don't hit what I shoot at, my family won't eat today." This ability served him well later on.

During the late 1930s he worked at a general store/filling station in Greenville, Texas. He was working in a radio repair shop when his mother died in May 1941. Later that year, he helped his older sister Corrine place three surviving younger siblings in an orphanage to ensure they were cared for properly. (He reclaimed them after the war.)

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Murphy tried to enlist but was rejected because he was under age. Shortly after he turned 17, his sister Corrine doctored his papers so that he appeared to be 18 and was eligible to enlist. After he was turned down by both the Marines and the paratroopers because he was too short and too slight, he was accepted into the Army. When he passed out during a close order drill, his company commander tried to have him transferred to a cook and bakers school, but Murphy insisted on becoming a combat soldier.

As part of the Third Infantry Division, he was shipped out to Casablanca, Morocco, in 1943, but saw no action in Africa. He participated in the invasion of Sicily and was hospitalized after he contracted malaria. He took part in the landing at Salerno and distinguished himself while fighting at the Volturno River, the Anzio beachhead, and the frigid, wet Italian mountains.

From there the Third Division landed in southern France. When his best friend was killed shortly thereafter by a German who pretended to surrender, Murphy went into such a rage that he single-handedly wiped out the entire German machine gun crew that had just killed his friend. Then he turned the Germans' machine gun and grenades on several nearby enemy positions. For this he received the Distinguished Service Cross (second only to the Medal of Honor).





In the ensuing seven weeks of fighting, Murphy received two Silver Stars for heroic action and was eventually awarded a battlefield commission to second lieutenant. Twelve days after his promotion, he was wounded in the hip. Still bandaged when he returned to his unit ten weeks later, he suffered wounds from a mortar round which killed two others nearby.

The battle at Holtzwihr began the following day. It was a cold fourteen degrees with twenty-four inches of snow on the ground. Murphy's unit was attacked by six tanks and waves of infantry. He ordered his men to withdraw, while he remained at the command post to give fire directions to the artillery by telephone. Behind him, a U.S. Tank destroyer received a direct hit and began to burn. In danger of their tank blowing up at any moment, the crew withdrew to the woods. Murphy continued to direct artillery fire, which killed numerous advancing enemy infantry. When German tanks came abreast of his position, Murphy climbed on the burning tank destroyer and employed its machine gun against them. He was exposed to German fire from three sides as he killed dozens of Germans and caused their infantry attack to waver. For an hour the Germans tried every available weapon to eliminate Murphy, but he held his position. He wiped out a squad that crept up as close as 10 yards on his right flank. In spite of a leg wound, he continued his one-man fight until he ran out of ammunition. He returned to his company, refused medical attention, and organized a counterattack which forced the Germans to withdraw. After Holtzwihr, he was removed from the front lines and promoted to First Lieutenant. For his actions, Murphy was awarded the Medal of Honor in Paris on June 10 by Lieutenant General Alexander Patch. Four days later he returned to San Antonio to a hero's welcome.

He was discharged from the Army in September 1945. He rejoined the Texas National Guard when the Korean War broke out but did not see combat again. He retired with the rank of Major in 1966.

Murphy received nationwide attention when his youthful and very appealing picture appeared on *Life Magazine*. This did not relieve him from suffering from post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). He was plagued by insomnia, depression and nightmares. In the mid 1960s he became addicted to doctor-prescribed sleeping pills, and when he recognized his condition, he locked himself in a motel room and went through withdrawal cold turkey. He broke the taboo about discussing war-related mental conditions, also known as "battle fatigue" and "shell shock." He called on the United States government to give increased consideration to address PTSD and other mental-health problems suffered by returning war veterans.

Actor James Cagney invited Murphy to Hollywood after seeing his photo on the cover of *Life*. He arrived in September 1945 and spent several years of disappointment before he finally landed a leading role. His most successful film was the autobiographical *To Hell and Back*, based on the national-best seller of the same title. This movie was Universal Studio's highest grossing box-office hit until 1975 when it was surpassed by *Jaws*.

In the twenty-five years Murphy spent in Hollywood, he made 44 feature films including the critically acclaimed adaptation of Stephen Crane's Civil War novel, *The Red Badge of Courage*. He was also a successful country music songwriter. Dean Martin, Eddy Arnold, Charley Pride and Roy Clark were some of the vocalists who sang his songs.

Murphy spent his last months trying to get his friend, Teamster Union president Jimmy Hoffa, released from federal prison. During Memorial Day weekend 1971, Murphy was killed 20 miles west of Roanoke, Virginia, when his private plane crashed into Brush Mountain.

In all, Audie Murphy received 33 U.S. medals, plus five medals from France and one from Belgium. He was buried at Arlington National Cemetery. A large flagstone walkway was constructed to accommodate the large number of visitors who come to pay their respects. It is second only to those who visit the grave of President John F. Kennedy.

His legacy includes the Audie Murphy Patriotism Award, the Audie L. Murphy Memorial Veterans Hospital in San Antonio, Texas, the Audie Murphy Middle School and the elite NCO Sergeant Audie Murphy Club at Fort Hood, Texas, and the Audie Murphy Memorial Highway near his hometown. He was posthumously inducted into the Western Performers Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City. The state of Texas celebrates an Audie Murphy Day and in 2000 the U.S. government honored him by issuing his image on a thirty-three cent postage stamp.



# Medal of Honor Facts & Trivia

- The **Medal of Honor** (sometimes called the **Congressional Medal of Honor**) is the highest military award bestowed by the United States for valor in combat. Unlike other medals, the Medal of Honor (MOH) must be approved by the President, who awards it in the name of the Congress of the United States.
- To be considered for award of a Medal of Honor, a service member must have demonstrated "**conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life, above and beyond the call of duty, in action involving actual conflict with an opposing armed force.**"
- The Medal of Honor (MOH) is properly described as having been "awarded", "earned", or "received", not "given" or "won."
- At this writing, the MOH has been awarded 3446 times.
- There is a Medal of Honor for each of the U.S. military branches. There are three designs of the MOH: one for the Army, one for the Air Force, and one that is shared by the Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard.
- By Acts of Congress, the MOH for the Navy was established on 21 December 1861 and for the Army on 12 July 1862; .
- Surrounding the insignia on the Medal of Honor are 34 stars, one for each of the States as of 1862 (including the 11 who attempted to secede).
- The first action which earned the MOH was on 13 February 1861 by Army Assistant Surgeon Bernard J.D. Irwin. At the time of his action, the medal didn't exist. It was awarded to him in 1894.
- The first time a person was actually awarded the MOH, was on March 25, 1863. On that date, Pvt. Jacob Parrott was the first of a group of 6 men awarded the MOH for their actions in April 1862.
- The first African-American to be awarded the MOH was Sgt. William Carney of the famous 54th Massachusetts (see the movie *Glory*) for his actions on July 18, 1863 at Fort Wagner, SC.
- One of the civilians whose medal was rescinded was Assistant Surgeon Mary Walker, a contract surgeon during the Civil War and the only woman to ever be awarded the Medal of Honor. Her medal was restored in 1977.
- Another of those civilians whose medal was rescinded was "Buffalo" Bill Cody for his service as a scout in the Indian Campaigns. His award was restored in 1989.
- Captain Jay R. Vargas, a Marine who was awarded the MOH for his service in the Vietnam War, requested that the name of his recently-departed mother be engraved on his medal instead of his own. President Nixon honored the request and the mother, M. Sando Vargas, was thus added to the Honor Roll.
- The youngest person to be awarded the MOH was probably Willie Johnston, a musician in the 3rd Vermont Infantry, who was just 11 years old at the time he earned it for "Gallantry in Seven Day Battle and Peninsula campaign" 26 June - 1 July 1862.
- The oldest person to be awarded the MOH was probably General Douglas MacArthur, age 62 when he earned it in 1942 for "For conspicuous leadership in preparing the Philippine Islands to resist conquest, for gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against invading Japanese forces, and for the heroic conduct of defensive and offensive operations on the Bataan Peninsula"
- The MOH has been awarded to five sets of brothers.
- The MOH has been awarded to two father-son pairs. The first was to 1st Lt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr. for service in the Civil War and General Douglas MacArthur for his service in World War II.
- Theodore Roosevelt is the only President to have received the Medal of Honor. It was for his service at San Juan Hill, 1 July 1898, but it wasn't awarded until 16 January 2001.
- The sons of two Presidents, Webb Cook Hayes (Philippine Insurrection) and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. (World War II), have received Medals of Honor.
- The Roosevelts thus became the second father-son pair to have been awarded the medal – and it was awarded to the son in 1944, 57 years before it was awarded to the father!
- Only 19 men have earned two Medals of Honor.
- It is the only military award in the country that is worn from a ribbon around the neck.
- It is illegal for anyone but the actual recipient to wear the MOH.
- It is illegal to sell a Medal of Honor or to sell, manufacture, or wear a "colorable imitation" of one. Possible punishment includes a fine or imprisonment of up to six months.
- Although not a requirement, it is the custom among military service personnel to salute a MOH recipient out of respect and courtesy, regardless of rank.



# Rosie the Riveter

Rosie who, you ask? Rosie the Riveter, of course! A fascinating and important chapter of American history is preserved at Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park in Richmond California.

Henry Ford once said, "There's no point women couldn't get to, if they wanted to, in this organization." Indeed, Ford Motor Company was the first industrial corporation to hire women at its factories, and with World War II in full swing, the American economy was sustained as countless women stepped forward to join the workforce and keep factories fuming.

Rose Will Monroe was hired in 1942 to work at Ford Motor Company's Willow Run Aircraft Factory, where she worked on the line building B29 and B24 military planes. While on the job, she caught the eye of a producer who was casting a "riveter" for a promotional film encouraging women to join the labor force during World War II – and from that point forward "Rosie" became the nickname given to all women who sustained the Home Front during the War, and her cry of "We Can Do It" has become an enduring mantra for women across the country.

Fast forward to 2003, and the Willow Run factory is now the Visitor Center at Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park. The National Park Foundation and the National Park Service have joined forces with Ford, a Proud Partner of America's National parks, to launch a nationwide effort to collect stories, photographs and other memorabilia from Rosies and their families.

The material collected will be archived and displayed at the Park, so that future generations will understand the significance of the Home Front effort. If you were a Rosie, or know someone who was, please visit [www.ford.com/go/rosie](http://www.ford.com/go/rosie) to share information and learn more about this important effort. Together, we know we can do it.



*Painting by Norman Rockwell for Saturday Evening Post Cover.*



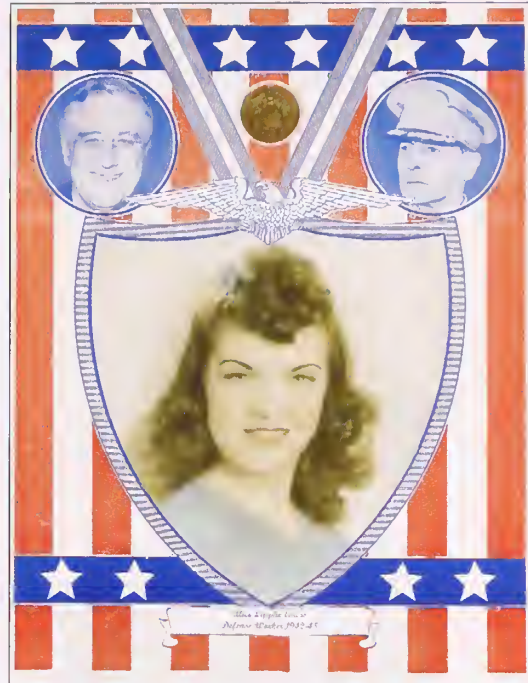
*Manufacture's sample*



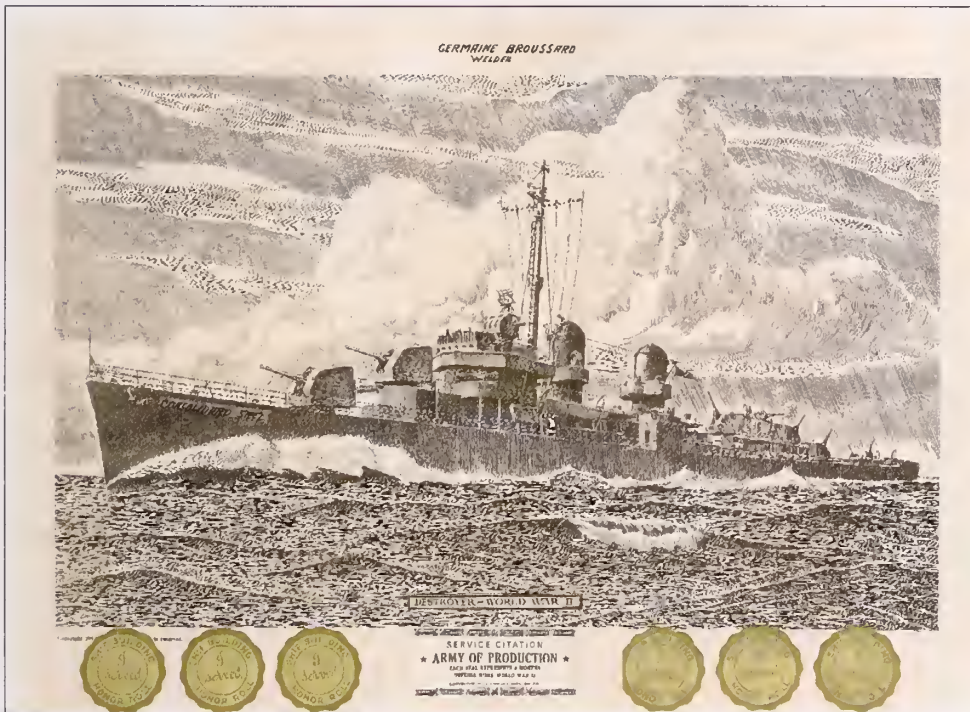








Alice Evans' favorite war factory screwdriver, which she kept at war's end.









The American Rosie the Riveter Association is an organization established "To recognize and preserve the history and legacy of working women, including volunteer women, during World War II; to promote cooperation and fellowship among such members and their descendants; and to further the advancement of patriotic ideals, excellence in the work place, and loyalty to the United States of America"

The founder of the ARRA, Dr. Fran Carter, was a riveter and her husband was a paratrooper. She said that their main purpose was to gather the stories and keep track of the women who worked outside of the homes. Several women had told her that they were stay at home mothers but still helped the war effort by growing victory gardens, rolling bandages, recycling, etc. They are included too.

The workers are Rosies and the descendants are Rosebuds. Lifetime membership for each is \$10. Males are auxiliary members and are called Rivets.

If you are interested, there is an application on the ARRA website. You can also contact her via email at [fran.carter@juno.com](mailto:fran.carter@juno.com) or call her at 205-822-4106. She said if they do not answer, please leave your name and mailing address on the machine and she will send out more information to you.

For more information, please go to: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~usarra/index.htm>



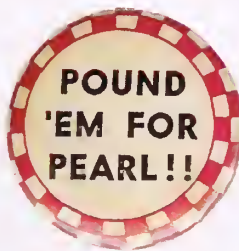
# Winning the War on the Homefront

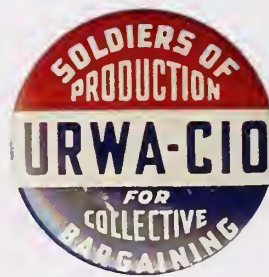
Americans often disagree on important issues, but not when attacked by a foreign source. The military ramps up, the troops go off to fight the enemy, and millions of Americans look for ways to show their support in the struggle for victory. The great collections of World War II memorabilia worn or displayed by the public, known generically as homefront items, attest to the desire of the average citizen to "show the colors." There are a number of specialist areas within the WW II homefront category, including Remember Pearl Harbor, sweetheart pins, a family member in the service (or the loss of a family member) Buy Bonds (and I bought a bond), anti-Nazi, anti-Japan and even anti-Mussolini, support for the Allies, Uncle Sam, and more. Homefront items seem to be almost everywhere collectors look. Pinbacks, small blue star rayon flags, calendars, playing cards, posters, magazine ads, and so much more.

Here is only a very small portion of the thousands of items that demonstrated the emotion and patriotism of the time.













Women's powder compact.







## APIC Announces The 2011 Mark Jacobs Smithsonian Internship Program

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# Souvenir Military Pillow Covers

*By Larry Krug*

When World War II ended and the troops returned home, they brought souvenirs from the battlefields with them. Meanwhile, those on the home front tucked away artifacts and mementoes they had saved from the war years - including military souvenir pillow covers. They stashed them in attics, chests and closets for years and forgot about them. In the mid-1990's, during the 50th anniversary of the war years, these items began to resurface. Displays and exhibits of home front memorabilia popped up in town halls, libraries, local historical societies and museums across the country. Today, these collectibles - now known as World War II Americana - have become valued collectibles.

Other World War II Americana includes sweetheart jewelry, postcards, sheet music, toys and games, anti-Axis novelties, trench art, stickers, posters and matchbooks to name a few.

Today, home front collectibles are becoming even more popular. These mementoes are reminders of the devotion and sacrifice of the people at home during World War II - the renewed popularity primarily among the children and grandchildren of the war time generation who are making these informative and intriguing pieces collectible today. Nearly 70 years since the war, more new collectors than ever are interested in recapturing the vibrant spirit of the World War II home front.



## Souvenir Pillow Covers

While silk souvenirs such as holders for hankies or letters, table clothes and pillow covers can be found going back as far as the Spanish-American War and World War I, it was the World War II era where souvenir military pillow covers had their major popularity. This carried on somewhat through the Korean Conflict and then basically tapered off. While these souvenir pillow covers could easily be found in antique shops and flea markets a few years ago for \$1 and \$2, today they often have price tags from \$15 to \$25.

For mothers at home, the souvenir pillow cover was a fond reminder of sons or daughters overseas or stationed here in the States but away from home. They were typically made of silk, printed in several colors, and decorated with war-related designs and writing - roses, a poetic verse to mother or sister, and the name of the military base where the buyer was stationed. Most of the silk covers were trimmed with a fringe. Many of the camps and bases represented on covers are now closed, giving these pillow covers even more special meaning.

The satiny, sentimental souvenirs serve as meaningful reminders of our nation's past during war times. "To Mother," "To My Wife," "To Sister," "To My Sweetheart" - the sentiments on the pillow covers were sent back as sweet thoughts of caring during tough times... and for many, homesickness. Many covers featured heavy military machinery, while others had flowers, and some had both.

Their brief poems are much like the verses on greeting cards:

### Mother

No friend half so near to me  
No comrades so true  
No pal half so dear to me  
Mother as you.  
No love half as sweet to me  
No heart half so fine  
As the love and the heart of you  
Mother o' Mine.

### America's Defense. To My Sister

Nice to chat with  
Good to know  
Glad to have her  
Where I go:  
Kind in trouble.  
Bright in joy.  
Suits exactly-  
Can't say why:  
Sweet and wholesome,  
Always true:  
That's my sister,  
Yes, that's you!

### To My Wife

A darling little wife--  
Has made my dreams come true  
She blessed all my life,  
Her name is only "You"  
You are my partner sweet,  
You share in all I do,  
And make my joy complete  
By simply being You!

### Mother

There's a dear little house inviting  
In a dear little place I know.  
And a welcome is always waiting  
When to that little house I go.  
For there lives the dearest lady  
the sweetest I ever met.  
and to-day, if I cannot visit,  
Dear Mother, I don't forget.

### Sister

Of all the girls  
I ever knew  
There never was  
One like you  
You are the nearest,  
You're the dearest  
Pal I ever knew.

### Mother and Dad

To both of you, dear Mother and Dad  
This brings a double measure  
Of sincere wishes for a life that's filled  
With all that gives you pleasure  
It also brings the loving thought  
That the joys you've always given  
Have made the world for those you love  
A better place to live in.

















# Coolidge Museum Dedicated

By Larry Krug, APIC #714

August 7, 2010 was a perfect day in Plymouth Notch, Vermont and the Coolidge Foundation had pulled out all the stops to make the dedication and grand opening of the President Calvin Coolidge Museum and Education Center an enjoyable affair.

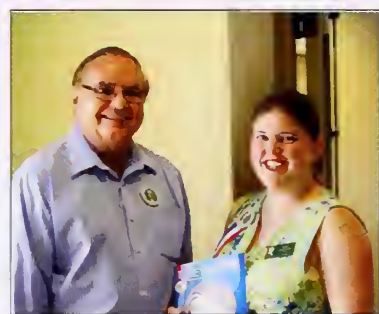
Old time fiddlers sitting on the porch of the Coolidge homestead, a strolling barber-shop quartet, a local band playing in a huge tent and Mim Herwig on piano in the Coolidge Homestead Parlor. A string of period 1920s-30s cars drove up and parked along the main street. There were, horse and wagon rides and special demonstrations of old handicraft techniques of weaving, spinning and hooking, basket making and cornhusk dolls. The Wilder house was featuring homemade rhubarb cobbler with ice cream and the local fire department was doing a chicken barbeque. The general store was pushing Moxie and the Coolidge cheese factory was in full operation. Famed Coolidge impersonator Jim Cooke took residence near the church and children's activities - including learning how to walk on stilts - centered around the one-room schoolhouse. Then, of course, there was the dedication.

The Vermont state song - These Green Mountains - was impressively sung by Diane Martin who composed the song. Vermont Governor James H. Douglas, Senator Bernie Sanders, Congressman Peter Welch and Coolidge Foundation President Robert Kirby were among those who gave comments prior to the ribbon cutting.

The new two-story facility is definitely multi-functional, including a large auditorium/conference room for history symposiums, musical performances and other special events; a large classroom for educational programs; a museum store; permanent and changing interactive exhibits about the Coolidge presidency, plus climate controlled storage rooms for object collection; and the presidential library and digital

research facilities with adjoining offices for the Calvin Coolidge Memorial Foundation.

The Coolidge Historical Site at Plymouth Notch is truly a walk into the past, not only due to the significance of preserving "everything Coolidge" but for displaying, in tact, the small social farming community atmosphere that persevered throughout many parts of New England a century ago - the working farm and homestead, with their church, general store,

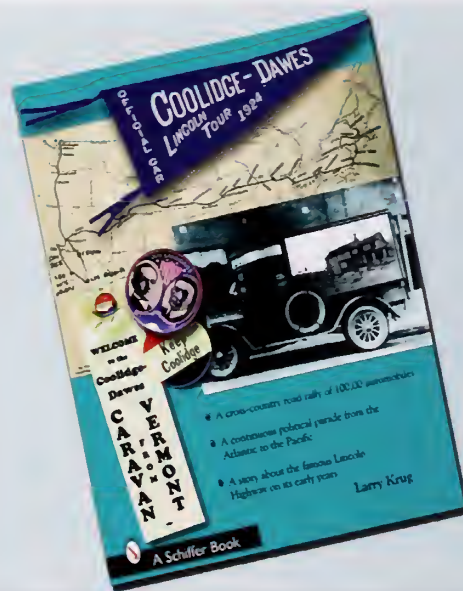


Larry Krug, APIC #714, with Jennifer Harville, President Coolidge's great-granddaughter

school, cheese factory and other small but necessary buildings. If you have not visited the Coolidge home site in recent years, you will find it an enjoyable experience. Visit the websites - <http://Calvin-Coolidge.org> and <http://HistoricVermont.org/Coolidge>



Vermont Governor James H. Douglas and Mrs. Douglas were presented with a copy of the Coolidge Keynoter.



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## IN THE NEXT KEYNOTER

### Smoke and Mirrors

- Political Tobacciana
- Cigars
- Cigar Boxes
- Matches
- Pipes
- Matchbooks
- Political Mirrors

If you have items that should be pictured in these categories, please contact Germaine Broussard at [watrwitch@erols.com](mailto:watrwitch@erols.com) or Michael Kelly at [Michael.Kelly@mcc.edu](mailto:Michael.Kelly@mcc.edu)



## BOOK REVIEW

**Germaine Broussard**

*Mendel & Me, Life with Congressman Mendel L. Rivers* by Margaret Middleton Rivers, Margaret M.R. Eastman and L. Mendel Rivers, Jr. Copyright 2007, The History Press, Biography, 221p, photos ISBN 978.1.59629.288.8

L. Mendel Rivers served as the US Representative from South Carolina, representing the 1st Congressional District of Charleston for nearly thirty years. Through the strength of his own character, L. Mendel Rivers earned the respect of his colleagues and acquired a constituency that included the US military around the world during the most unpopular war in US history.

This is the love story of Marwee Rivers, nee Middleton, the debutante of old Charleston and the magnetic Lucius Mendel Rivers. It is also the love story of country, patriotism, liberty and those who preserve and defend those principles. This biography compiled from the memoirs of Marwee Rivers, by Margaret Rivers Eastman, known as Peg and Mendel Rivers, Jr. is a glimpse into the cultures of old Charleston and Washington, DC. The clash of cultures is chronicled in the passages.

*Mendel & Me* is a touching, unvarnished, insightful look into the lives of the family of Mendel Rivers during his rise to power as one of the most charismatic and influential politicians of his day.



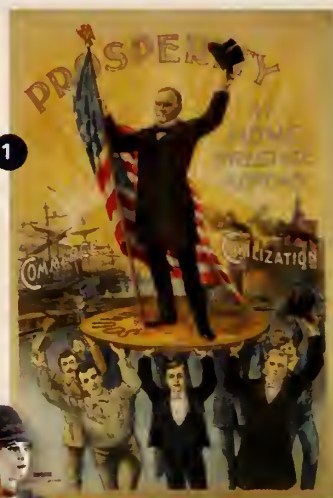
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Sold \$3,883 | HA.com/6035-17010
4. Davis & Bryan: Key 1924 Jugate Pinback Rarity  
Sold \$4,481 | HA.com/6035-11025
5. William Henry Harrison: Unlisted 1840 Silk Flag Banner  
Sold \$33,460 | HA.com/6035-1027
6. Davis & Bryan: Classic "Teapot Dome" Jugate Cardboard Sign  
Sold \$5,078 | HA.com/6035-74001
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