

75th Anniversary commemorative edition

REMEMBERING

A DAY of INFAMY

PEARL HARBOR

The attack itself,
minute by minute

The mood of a nation
plunged into war



REMEMBERING

A DAY of INFAMY

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THE ATTACK ITSELF

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



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NEWS OF WAR

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

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MOBILIZATION

Although the United States had had a draft since 1940, the armed forces remained small. That changed swiftly after the attack on Pearl Harbor, when thousands of draft boards sprang up around the country, and millions of men were conscripted for military service.

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ISOLATIONISM

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

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CHRISTMAS 1941

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

ONLINE

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

- More historic photos
- Video and audio archives from the Library of Congress
- Links to more resources
- An interactive quiz of the trivia on Pages 36-38

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INTERMENT

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



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COULD IT HAPPEN AGAIN?

What would such a surprise attack look like now? What keeps our national security forces up at night?

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NAMES OF THOSE KILLED

BLIPPAR

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

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

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



STEP ONE
DOWNLOAD
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STEP TWO
FILL SCREEN
WITH IMAGE



STEP THREE
BLIPP IMAGE
INTO LIFE

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

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

THE ATTACK ITSELF

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

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



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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2

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



By John Sucich
More Content Now

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

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

Work

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

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

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

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

Religion

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

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

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

Transportation

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

LIFE IN 1941

class families a car was becoming more common.

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

Movies

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

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

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

Music

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

- Jazz from the likes of Glenn Miller and Duke Ellington.
- Classical music performances were broadcast across the country.
- Singing stars such as Bing Crosby, the Andrews Sisters and Frank Sinatra thrilled audiences, and the jukebox reached peak popularity, with dancing to big band music one of the most popular activities of the day.

Radio shows

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

- “The Shadow”
- “The Guiding Light”
- “Ma Perkins”
- “Superman”
- “The Lone Ranger”

Toys

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

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

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

INTERMENT

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

DARK CHAPTER

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

PHOTOS: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

By Melissa Erickson
More Content Now

The internment of Japanese Americans after Pearl Harbor is a dark chapter in American history, but one that we can learn from as the country again struggles with religious and ethnic tensions.

“Remember and learn,” said George Takei, the actor best known as Mr. Sulu from the original “Star Trek” who spent four years as an internee with his family.

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

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

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



HISTORY

WHERE TO LEARN MORE

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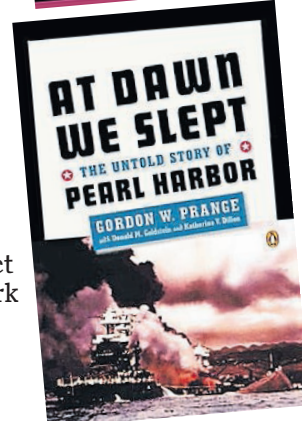
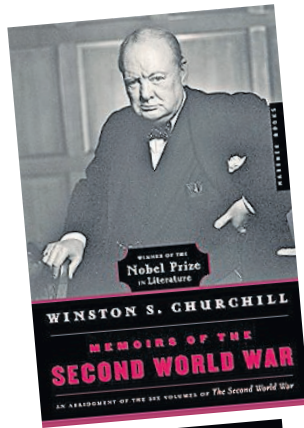
If all of the attention surrounding the 75th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor makes you want some more information, here are a few suggestions to further your knowledge:

books

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

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

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



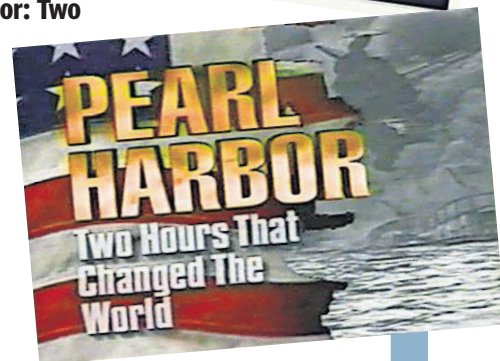
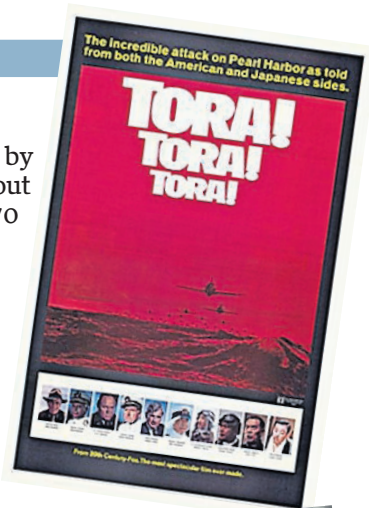
movies

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

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

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

AMAZON.COM/YOUTUBE



Pearl Harbor Visitor Center

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

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

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

PHOTOS: PACIFIC HISTORIC PARKS.ORG



Museum of World War II Boston

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

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

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



PHOTO: MUSEUMOFWORLDWARI.ORG

USS Arizona Memorial



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

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

The National WWII Museum New Orleans

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

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

• Opening in June 2017, the **“Arsenal of Democracy”** exhibit will tell the story of the road to World War II and the Home Front, drawing on personal narratives and evocative artifacts to highlight facets of WWII-era American life through an experiential narrative. Visitors will experience history as it unfolds through nine immersive galleries, including America Besieged, featuring a wraparound screen to convey the shock and impact of the attack on Pearl Harbor, and War Affects Every Home, a reconstructed 1940s home interior goes inside the setting where average Americans grew victory gardens, collected for scrap drives and gathered around the radio to learn of the war’s progress.

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

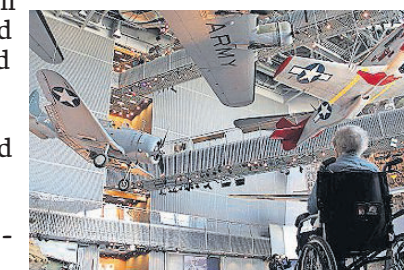


PHOTO: NATIONALWW2MUSEUM.ORG

PEARL HARBOR TRIVIA

DID YOU KNOW?

By John Sucich
More Content Now

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

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



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

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

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



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

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2

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

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

6

Pearl Harbor became the permanent home of the U.S. Pacific Fleet in 1940, in an attempt to intimidate Japan, which was increasing its presence in the Pacific. Where was the Pacific Fleet based before Pearl Harbor? **The Pacific Fleet was based on the west coasts of California and Washington, in places like San Diego, Long Beach, San Francisco, and Bremerton.**

7

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

8

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

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

9

Who was made commander of the Pacific Fleet following the attack on Pearl Harbor? **Admiral Chester W. Nimitz was elevated to the position before the end of December 1941.**

10

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



11

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

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

12

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

13

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

14

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

15

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

THOSE KILLED IN THE ATTACK

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

- **Ford Island Naval Air Station**
 ANDERSON, Howard Taisey
 ANDERSON, Irwin Corinthis
 ANDERSON, James Pickins Jr.
 ANDERSON, Lawrence Donald
 ANDERSON, Robert Adair
 ANDREWS, Brainerd Wells
 ANGLE, Earnest Hersea
 ANTHONY, Glenn Samuel
 APLIN, James Raymond
 APPLE, Robert William
 APREA, Frank Anthony
 ARLEDGE, Eston
 ARNAUD, Achilles
 ARNEBERG, William Robert
 ARNOLD, Claude Duran Jr.
 ARNOLD, Thell
 ARRANT, John Anderson
 ARVIDSON, Carl Harry
 ASHMORE, Wilburn James
 ATCHISON, John Calvin
 ATKINS, Gerald Arthur
 AUSTIN, Laverne Alfred
 AUTRY, Eligah T. Jr.
 AVES, Willard Charles
 AYDELL, Miller Xavier
 AYERS, Dee Cumpie
- **Kaneohe Naval Air Station**
 BROWN, Walter Scott
 BUCKLEY, John Daniel
 DOSICK, Stanley Daniel
 FORMOE, Clarence Melvin
 FOSS, Rodney Shelton
 FOX, Lee Jr.
 GRIFFIN, Daniel Thornburg
 HOOKANO, Kamiko, age 35
 INGRAM, George Washington
 LAWRENCE, Charles
 LEE, Isaac William, age 21
 MANNING, Milburn Alex
 NEWMAN, Laxton Gail
 OTTERSTETTER, Carl William
 PORTERFIELD, Robert Kirk
 ROBINSON, James Henry
 SMARTT, Joseph Gillespie
 UHLMANN, Robert W.
 WATSON, Raphael August
 WEAVER, Luther Dayton
- **Midway Island Naval Air Station**
 CANNON, George H.
 KRAKER, Donald J.
 MORRELL, Elmer R.
 TUTTLE, Ralph E.
- **Naval Mobile Hospital Number 2**
 THUMAN, John Henry
- **Pearl Harbor Naval Hospital**
 RUSSETT, Arthur William
- **USS Arizona**
 AARON, Hubert Charles Titus
 ABERCROMBIE, Samuel Adolphus
 ADAMS, Robert Franklin
 ADKINS, James Dillion
 AGUIRRE, Reyner Aceves
 AGUON, Gregorio San N.
 AHERN, Richard James
 ALBEROVSKY, Francis Severin
 ALBRIGHT, Galen Winston
 ALEXANDER, Elvis Author
 ALLEN, Robert Lee
 ALLEN, William Clayborn
 ALLEN, William Lewis
 ALLEY, Jay Edgar
 ALLISON, Andrew K.
 ALLISON, J. T.
 ALTEN, Ernest Mathew
 AMON, Frederick Purdy
 AMUNDSON, Leo DeVere
 ANDERSON, Charles Titus
 ANDERSON, Delbert Jake
 ANDERSON, Donald William
 ANDERSON, Harry
 ANDERSON, Howard Taisey
 ANDERSON, Irwin Corinthis
 ANDERSON, James Pickins Jr.
 ANDERSON, Lawrence Donald
 ANDERSON, Robert Adair
 ANDREWS, Brainerd Wells
 ANGLE, Earnest Hersea
 ANTHONY, Glenn Samuel
 APLIN, James Raymond
 APPLE, Robert William
 APREA, Frank Anthony
 ARLEDGE, Eston
 ARNAUD, Achilles
 ARNEBERG, William Robert
 ARNOLD, Claude Duran Jr.
 ARNOLD, Thell
 ARRANT, John Anderson
 ARVIDSON, Carl Harry
 ASHMORE, Wilburn James
 ATCHISON, John Calvin
 ATKINS, Gerald Arthur
 AUSTIN, Laverne Alfred
 AUTRY, Eligah T. Jr.
 AVES, Willard Charles
 AYDELL, Miller Xavier
 AYERS, Dee Cumpie
 BADILLA, Manuel Domico
 BAILEY, George Richmond
 BAIRD, Billy Bryon
 BAJORIMS, Joseph
 BAKER, Robert Dewey
 BALL, William V.
 BANDY, Wayne Lynn (Buck)
 BANGERT, John Henry
 BARAGA, Joseph
 BARDON, Charles Thomas
 BARKER, Loren Joe
 BARNER, Walter Ray
 BARNES, Charles Edward
 BARNES, Delmar Hayes
 BARNETT, William Thermon
 BARTLETT, David William
 BARTLETT, Paul Clement
 BATES, Edward Munroe Jr.
 BATES, Robert Alvin
 BATOR, Edward
 BAUER, Harold Walter
 BEATON, Freddie
 BEAUMONT, James Ammon
 BROOKS, Robert Neal
 BROOME, Loy Raymond
 BROONER, Allen Ottis
 BEDFORD, Purdy Renaker
 BROWN, Charles Martin
 BEGGS, Harold Eugene
 BELL, Hershel Homer
 BELL, Richard Leroy
 BELLAMY, James Curtis
 BELT, Everett Ray Jr.
 BENFORD, Sam Austin
 BENNETT, William Edmond Jr.
 BENSON, James Thomas
 BERGIN, Roger Joseph
 BERKANSKI, Albert Charles
 BERNARD, Frank Peter
 BERRY, Gordon Eugene
 BERRY, James Winford
 BERSCH, Arthur Anthony
 BERTIE, George Allan Jr.
 BIBBY, Charles Henry
 BICKEL, Kenneth Robert
 BICKNELL, Dale Deen
 BIRCHER, Frederick Robert
 BIRDSELL, Rayon Delois
 BIRGE, George Albert
 BISHOP, Grover Barron
 BISHOP, Millard Charles
 BISHOP, Wesley horner Jr.
 BLACK, James Theron
 BLAIS, Albert Edward
 BLAKE, James Monroe
 BLANCHARD, Albert Richard
 BLANKENSHIP, Theron A.
 BLANTON, Atticus Lee
 BLEFFERT, Richmond Frederick
 BLOCK, Ivan Lee
 BLOUNT, Wayman Boney
 BOGGESS, Roy Eugene
 BOHLENDER, Sam
 BOLLING, Gerald Revese
 BOLLING, Walter Karr
 BOND, Burnis Leroy
 BONEBRAKE, Buford Earl
 BOONFIGLIO, William John
 BOOTH, Robert Sinclair Jr.
 BOOZE, Asbury Legare
 BORGER, Richard
 BOROVICH, Joseph John
 BORUSKY, Edwin Charles
 BOSLEY, Kenneth Leroy
 BOVIALL, Walter Robert
 BOWMAN, Donald Ross
 BOYD, Charles Andrew
 BOYDSTUN, Don Jasper
 BRADLEY, Bruce Dean
 BRADY, Kenneth Gay
 BRICKLEY, Eugene
 BRIDGES, James Leon
 BRIDGES, Paul Hyatt
 BRIDIE, Robert Maurice
 BRIGNOLE, Erminio Joseph
 BRITTAN, Charles Edward
 BROADHEAD, Johnnie Cecil
 BROCK, Walter Pershing
 BROMLEY, George Edward
 BROMLEY, Jimmie
 BROOKS, Robert Neal
 BROOME, Loy Raymond
 BROONER, Allen Ottis
 BROPHY, Myron Alonzo
 BROWN, Charles Martin
 BROWN, Elwyn Leroy
 BROWN, Frank George
 BROWN, Richard Corbett
 BROWN, William Howard
 BROWNE, Harry Lamont
 BROWNING, Tilmom David
 BRUNE, James William
 BRYAN, Leland Howard
 BRYANT, Lloyd Glenn
 BUCKLEY, Jack C.
 BUDD, Robert Emile
 BUHR, Clarence Edward
 BURDEN, Ralph Leon
 BURSCH, Homer Milton Jr.
 BURKE, Frank Edmond Jr.
 BURNETT, Charlie Leroy
 BURNS, John Edward
 BUSICK, Dewey Olney
 BUTCHER, David Adrian
 BUTLER, John Dabney
 BYRD, Charles Dewitt
 CABAY, Louis Clarence
 CADE, Richard Esh
 CALDWELL, Charles Jr.
 CALLAGHAN, James Thomas
 CAMDEN, Raymond Edward
 CANN, William Fielden
 CANDA, Ralph
 CAMPBELL, Burdette Charles
 CAPLINGER, Donald William
 CAREY, Francis Lloyd
 CARLISLE, Robert Wayne
 CARLSON, Harry Ludwig
 CARMACK, Harold Milton
 CARPENTER, Robert Nelson
 CARROLL, Robert Lewis
 CARTER, Burton Lowell
 CARTER, Paxton Turner
 CASEY, James Warren
 CASILAN, Epifanio Miranda
 CASKEY, Clarence Merton
 CASTLEBERRY, Claude W. Jr.
 CATSOS, George
 CHACE, Raymond Vincent
 CHADWICK, Charles Bruce
 CHADWICK, Harold
 CHANDLER, Donald Ross
 CHAPMAN, Naaman N.
 CHARLTON, Charles Nicholas
 CHERNUCHA, Harry Gregory
 CHESTER, Edward
 CHRISTENSEN, Elmer Emil
 CHRISTENSEN, Lloyd Raymond
 CHRISTIANSEN, Edward Lee (Sonny)
 CIHLAR, Lawrence John
 CLARK, George Francis
 CLARK, John Crawford Todd
 CLARK, Malcolm
 CLARK, Robert William Jr.
 CLARKE, Robert Eugene
 CLASH, Donald
 CLAYTON, Robert Roland
 CLEMENS, Claude Albert
 CLIFT, Ray Emerson
 CLOUES, Edward Blanchard
 CLOUGH, Edward Hay
 COBB, Ballard Burgher
 COBURN, Walter Overton
 COCKRUM, Kenneth Earl
 COFFIN, Robert
 COFFMAN, Marshall Herman
 COLE, Charles Warren
 COLE, David Lester
 COLEGROVE, Willett S. Jr.
 COLLIER, John
 COLLIER, Linald Long Jr.
 COLLINS, Austin
 COLLINS, Billy Murl
 CONLIN, Bernard Eugene
 CONLIN, James Leo
 CONNELLY, Richard Earl
 CONRAD, Homer Milton Jr.
 CONRAD, Robert Frank
 CONRAD, Walter Ralph
 COOPER, Clarence Eugene
 COOPER, Kenneth Erven
 CORCORAN, Gerard John
 COREY, Ernest Eugene
 CORNELIUS, P. W.
 CORNING, Russell Dale
 COULTER, Arthur Lee
 COWAN, William
 COWDEN, Joel Beman
 COX, Gerald Blinton (Jerry)
 COX, William Milford
 CRAFT, Harley Wade
 CRAWLEY, Wallace Dewight
 CREMEENS, Louis Edward
 CRISCUOLO, Michael
 CRISWELL, Wilfred John
 CROWE, Cecil Thomas
 CROWLEY, Thomas Ewing
 CURRY, William Joseph
 CURTIS, Lloyd B.
 CURTIS, Lyle Carl
 CYBULSKI, Harold Bernard
 CYCHOSZ, Francis Anton
 CZARNECKI, Stanley
 CZEKAJSKI, Theophil
 DAHLHEIMER, Richard Norbert
 DANIEL, Lloyd Naxton
 DANIK, Andrew Joseph
 DARCH, Phillip Zane
 DAUGHERTY, Paul Eugene
 DAVIS, John Quitman
 DAVIS, Milton Henry
 DAVIS, Murie Melvin
 DAVIS, Myrle Clarence
 DAVIS, Thomas Ray
 DAVIS, Virgil Denton
 DAVIS, Walter Mindred
 DAWSON, James Berkeley
 DAY, William John
 DE ARMOUN, Donald Edwin
 DE CASTRO, Vicente
 DEAN, Lyle Bernard
 DELONG, Frederick Eugene
 DERITIS, Russell Edwin
 DEWITT, John James
 DIAL, John Buchanan
 DICK, John R.
 DINE, John George
 DINEEN, Robert Joseph
 DOBEY, Milton Paul Jr.
 DOHERTY, George Walter
 DOHERTY, John Albert
 DONOHUE, Ned Burton
 DORITY, John Monroe
 DOUGHERTY, Ralph Mc Clearm
 DOYLE, Wand B.
 DREESBACH, Herbert Allen
 DRIVER, Bill Lester
 DUCREST, Louis Felix
 DUKE, Robert Edward
 DULLUM, Jerald Fraser
 DUNAWAY, Kenneth Leroy
 DUNHAM, Elmer Marvin
 DUNNAM, Robert Wesley
 DUPREE, Arthur Joseph
 DURHAM, William Teasdale
 DURIO, Russell
 DUVEENE, John
 DVORAK, Alvin Albert
 EATON, Emory Lowell
 EBEL, Walter Charles
 EBERHART, Vincent Henry
 ECHOLS, Charles Louis Jr.
 ECHTERNKAMP, Henry Clarence
 EDMUNDS, Bruce Roosevelt
 EERNISSE, William Frederick
 EGNEW, Robert Ross
 EHLERT, Casper
 EHRMANTRAUT, Frank Jr.
 ELLIS, Francis Arnold Jr.
 ELLIS, Richard Everett
 ELLIS, Wilbur Danner
 ELWELL, Royal
 EMBREY, Bill Eugene
 EMERY, Jack Marvin
 EMERY, John Marvin
 EMERY, Wesley Vernon
 ENGER, Stanley Gordon
 ERICKSON, Robert
 ERSKINE, Robert Charles
 ERWIN, Stanley Joe
 ERWIN, Walton Aluard
 ESTEP, Carl James
 ESTES, Carl Edwen
 ESTES, Forrest Jesse
 ETCHASON, Leslie Edgar
 EULBERG, Richard Henry
 EVANS, David Deltton
 EVANS, Evan Frederick
 EVANS, Mickey Edward
 EVANS, Paul Anthony
 EVANS, William Orville
 EWELL, Alfred Adam
 EYED, George
 FALLIS, Alvin E.
 FANSLER, Edgar Arthur
 FARMER, John Wilson
 FEGURGUR, Nicolas San Nicolas
 FESS, John Junior
 FIELDS, Bernard
 FIELDS, Reliford
 FIFE, Ralph Elmer
 FILKINS, George Arthur
 FINCHER, Allen Brady
 FINCHER, Dexter Wilson
 FINLEY, Woodrow Wilson
 FIRTH, Henry Amis
 FIRZGERALD, Kent Blake
 FISCHER, Leslie Henry
 FISHER, Delbert Ray
 FISHER, James Anderson
 FISHER, Robert Ray
 FISK, Charles Porter III
 FITCH, Simon
 FITZSIMMONS, Eugene James
 FLANNERY, James Lowell
 FLEETWOOD, Donald Eugene
 FLOEGE, Frank Norman
 FLORY, Max Edward
 FONES, George Everett
 FORD, Jack C.
 FORD, William Walker
 FOREMAN, Elmer Lee
 FORTENBERRY, Alvie Charles
 FOWLER, George Parten
 FOX, Daniel Russell
 FRANK, Leroy George
 FREDERICK, Charles Donald
 FREE, Thomas Augusta
 FREE, William Thomas
 FRENCH, John Edmund
 FRIZZELL, Robert Niven
 FULTON, Robert Wilson
 FUNK, Frank Francis
 FUNK, Lawrence Henry
 GAGER, Roy Arthur
 GARGARO, Ernest Russell
 GARLINGTON, Raymond Wesley
 GARRETT, Orville Wilmer
 GARTIN, Gerald Ernest
 GAUDETTE, William Frank
 GAULTNEY, Ralph Martin
 GAZECKI, Phillip Robert
 GEBHARDT, Kenneth Edward
 GEER, Kenneth Floyd
 GEISE, Marvin Frederick
 GEMIENHARDT, Samuel Henry Jr.
 ERKINE, Robert Charles
 ERWIN, Stanley Joe
 ERWIN, Walton Aluard
 ESTEP, Carl James
 ESTES, Carl Edwen
 ESTES, Forrest Jesse
 ETCHASON, Leslie Edgar
 EULBERG, Richard Henry
 EVANS, David Deltton
 EVANS, Evan Frederick
 EVANS, Mickey Edward
 EVANS, Paul Anthony
 EVANS, William Orville
 EWELL, Alfred Adam
 EYED, George
 FALLIS, Alvin E.
 FANSLER, Edgar Arthur
 FARMER, John Wilson
 FEGURGUR, Nicolas San Nicolas
 FESS, John Junior
 FIELDS, Bernard
 FIELDS, Reliford
 FIFE, Ralph Elmer
 FILKINS, George Arthur
 FINCHER, Allen Brady
 FINCHER, Dexter Wilson
 FINLEY, Woodrow Wilson
 FIRTH, Henry Amis
 FIRZGERALD, Kent Blake
 FISCHER, Leslie Henry
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 FISHER, James Anderson
 FISHER, Robert Ray
 FISK, Charles Porter III
 FITCH, Simon
 FITZSIMMONS, Eugene James
 FLANNERY, James Lowell
 FLEETWOOD, Donald Eugene
 FLOEGE, Frank Norman
 FLORY, Max Edward
 FONES, George Everett
 FORD, Jack C.
 FORD, William Walker
 FOREMAN, Elmer Lee
 FORTENBERRY, Alvie Charles
 FOWLER, George Parten
 FOX, Daniel Russell
 HAAS, Curtis Junior (Curt)
 HADEN, Samuel William
 HAFFNER, Floyd Bates
 HAINES, Robert Wesley
 HALL, John Rudolph
 HALLORAN, William Ignatius
 HAMEL, Don Edgar
 HAMILTON, Clarence James
 HAMILTON, Edwin Carrell
 HAMILTON, William Holman
 HAMMERUD, George Winston
 HAMPTON, J D
 HAMPTON, Ted W Jr.
 HAMPTON, Walter Lewis
 HANNA, David Darling
 HANSEN, Carlyle B.