

DOWNLOAD PDF WORLD WAR II MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS (2): ARMY AIR CORPS

Chapter 1 : CSAF presents French medal to WWII Army vet, AF civilian > U.S. Air Force > Article Display

**BAKER, ADDISON E. (Air Mission) Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army Air Corps, 93d Heavy Bombardment Group; Place and date: Ploesti Raid, Rumania, 1 August ; Entered service at: Akron, Ohio; Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy on 1 August*

Korean War[edit] In the Korean War , there were just over awards, of which over were posthumous. Colonel Arthur Champeny , previously decorated for bravery at St. Fighter pilot William T. Among these were John T. Nine men received two Distinguished Service Crosses in Korea. Among these was Edward Almond , the commanding general of X Corps. Cavazos would earn a second Distinguished Service Cross in Vietnam and rise to full general, becoming the first Hispanic-American four-star general. Thomas Tackaberry would earn a Distinguished Service Cross in as a company commander and two more in Vietnam. Powell , later Ambassador to New Zealand â€” Johnson, at least five other Korean War Distinguished Service Cross recipients later rose to four-star rank: Ruffner decorated in as commander of the 2nd Infantry Division , John L. Throckmorton and John H. Dolvin , decorated as a lieutenant colonel with the 25th Infantry Division , rose to lieutenant general. Ned Moore, who earned a Distinguished Service Cross as a colonel in August , had previously served as Chief of Staff of the st Airborne Division in the Battle of the Bulge and later rose to major general. Barsanti went on to command the st Airborne in Vietnam. Meloy went on to command the 82nd Airborne. Vietnam War[edit] There were just over 1, awards in the Vietnam War , almost of which were posthumous. Major General Keith L. Hollingsworth , who received a Distinguished Service Cross in April as commander of 2nd Battalion, 67th Armored Regiment, received a second award in November as assistant division commander of the 1st Infantry Division, and a third in March as acting division commander of the 1st Infantry Division. Tackaberry , who received his first Distinguished Service Cross in Korea, received a second in September as a battalion commander with the 1st Cavalry Division and a third in September as commander of the th Infantry Brigade, Americal Division. Both later rose to lieutenant general. Cavazos and Ralph Puckett Jr. Both DePuy and Cavazos would later rise to full general. McCaffrey , later rose to full general, and a third, Henry E. Emerson , retired as a lieutenant general. Hackworth , who also received ten Silver Stars in Korea and Vietnam, later rose to prominence as a military affairs journalist. Gorman , who later commanded the U. Southern Command; Robert C. Kingston , the first commander-in-chief of U. Central Command; James J. Lindsay , who later commanded the U. Special Operations Command; Timothy J. Combined Forces Command and U. Weyand was decorated in as commanding general of the 25th Infantry Division. He would serve as Chief of Staff of the Army from to First Lieutenant Norman A. He was appointed to the U. Helvey, decorated for valor in January also with the 1st Cavalry Division, rose to the rank of colonel, presided as the Dean of the U. David Christian , described as the "Youngest Most Decorated Officer of the Vietnam War", received the Distinguished Service Cross recipient while leading a long range reconnaissance patrol of the 1st Infantry Division, and later became a prominent advocate for veterans. POWs in North Vietnam. Among the recipients were Special Forces soldiers Richard J.

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Chapter 2 : Army - Medal of Honor Recipients - U.S. Military Awards for Valor - Top 3

This is a list of Medal of Honor recipients for World War II. The Medal of Honor was created during the American Civil War and is the highest military decoration presented by the United States government to a member of its armed forces.

Saipan, Mariana Islands, 19 June to 7 July For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty at Saipan, Mariana Islands, 19 June to 7 July When his entire company was held up by fire from automatic weapons and small-arms fire from strongly fortified enemy positions that commanded the view of the company, Sgt. Baker voluntarily took a bazooka and dashed alone to within yards of the enemy. Through heavy rifle and machinegun fire that was directed at him by the enemy, he knocked out the strong point, enabling his company to assault the ridge. Some days later while his company advanced across the open field flanked with obstructions and places of concealment for the enemy, Sgt. Baker again voluntarily took up a position in the rear to protect the company against surprise attack and came upon 2 heavily fortified enemy pockets manned by 2 officers and 10 enlisted men which had been bypassed. Without regard for such superior numbers, he unhesitatingly attacked and killed all of them. Five hundred yards farther, he discovered 6 men of the enemy who had concealed themselves behind our lines and destroyed all of them. On 7 July, the perimeter of which Sgt. Baker was a part was attacked from 3 sides by from 3, to 5, Japanese. During the early stages of this attack, Sgt. Baker was seriously wounded but he insisted on remaining in the line and fired at the enemy at ranges sometimes as close as 5 yards until his ammunition ran out. Without ammunition and with his own weapon battered to uselessness from hand-to-hand combat, he was carried about 50 yards to the rear by a comrade, who was then himself wounded. At this point Sgt. Baker refused to be moved any farther stating that he preferred to be left to die rather than risk the lives of any more of his friends. A short time later, at his request, he was placed in a sitting position against a small tree. Another comrade, withdrawing, offered assistance. When last seen alive, Sgt. Baker was propped against a tree, pistol in hand, calmly facing the foe. His deeds were in keeping with the highest traditions of the U. Army, 18th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division. Laurent-sur-Mer, France, 6 June For gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on 6 June, in the vicinity of St. On the morning of D-day Pvt. Barrett, landing in the face of extremely heavy enemy fire, was forced to wade ashore through neck-deep water. Disregarding the personal danger, he returned to the surf again and again to assist his floundering comrades and save them from drowning. Refusing to remain pinned down by the intense barrage of small-arms and mortar fire poured at the landing points, Pvt. Barrett, working with fierce determination, saved many lives by carrying casualties to an evacuation boat lying offshore. In addition to his assigned mission as guide, he carried dispatches the length of the fire-swept beach; he assisted the wounded; he calmed the shocked; he arose as a leader in the stress of the occasion. His coolness and his dauntless daring courage while constantly risking his life during a period of many hours had an inestimable effect on his comrades and is in keeping with the highest traditions of the U. For extraordinary heroism and conspicuous gallantry in action against enemy Japanese forces, above and beyond the call of duty, while serving with the 1st Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division in the Lunga Area. Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, on 24 and 25 October Basilone, in charge of 2 sections of heavy machineguns, fought valiantly to check the savage and determined assault. In a fierce frontal attack with the Japanese blasting his guns with grenades and mortar fire, one of Sgt. Moving an extra gun into position, he placed it in action, then, under continual fire, repaired another and personally manned it, gallantly holding his line until replacements arrived. A little later, with ammunition critically low and the supply lines cut off, Sgt. Basilone, at great risk of his life and in the face of continued enemy attack, battled his way through hostile lines with urgently needed shells for his gunners, thereby contributing in large measure to the virtual annihilation of a Japanese regiment. His great personal valor and courageous initiative were in keeping with the highest traditions of the U. Mittelwihr, France, 18 December For fighting gallantly at Mittelwihr, France.

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On the morning of 18 December, he led a squad against a schoolhouse held by enemy troops. While his men covered him, he dashed toward the building, surprised 2 guards at the door and took them prisoner without firing a shot. He found that other Germans were in the cellar. These he threatened with hand grenades, forcing 26 in all to emerge and surrender. His squad then occupied the building and prepared to defend it against powerful enemy action. During the day, several prisoners were taken and other Germans killed when hostile forces were attracted to the schoolhouse by the sound of captured German weapons fired by the Americans. At dawn the next day the enemy prepared to assault the building. A German tank fired round after round into the structure, partially demolishing the upper stories. Bell climbed to the second floor and directed artillery fire which forced the hostile tank to withdraw. He then adjusted mortar fire on large forces of enemy foot soldiers attempting to reach the American position and, when this force broke and attempted to retire, he directed deadly machinegun and rifle fire into their disorganized ranks. Calling for armored support to blast out the German troops hidden behind a wall, he unhesitatingly exposed himself to heavy small-arms fire to stand beside a friendly tank and tell its occupants where to rip holes in walls protecting approaches to the school building. He then trained machineguns on the gaps and mowed down all hostile troops attempting to cross the openings to get closer to the school building. Bell enabled his 8-man squad to drive back approximately the enemy, killing at least 87 and capturing 33. Personally, he killed more than 20 and captured 33 prisoners. Army, 15th Cavalry Regimental Combat Team. Near Afua, New Guinea, 23 July

Town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. New York City, N. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty near Afua, New Guinea, on 23 July Boyce was ordered to attack with his platoon and make the main effort on the right of the troop. He launched his attack but after a short advance encountered such intense rifle, machinegun, and mortar fire that the forward movement of his platoon was temporarily halted. A shallow depression offered a route of advance and he worked his squad up this avenue of approach in order to close with the enemy. He was promptly met by a volley of hand grenades, 1 falling between himself and the men immediately following. Realizing at once that the explosion would kill or wound several of his men, he promptly threw himself upon the grenade and smothered the blast with his own body. By thus deliberately sacrificing his life to save those of his men, this officer exemplified the highest traditions of the U. S. Army. Philippine waters, 7 December to 10 April For extraordinary heroism, distinguished service, and conspicuous gallantry above and beyond the call of duty as commander of Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron 3, in Philippine waters during the period 7 December to 10 April The remarkable achievement of Lt. His dynamic forcefulness and daring in offensive action, his brilliantly planned and skillfully executed attacks, supplemented by a unique resourcefulness and ingenuity, characterize him as an outstanding leader of men and a gallant and intrepid seaman. These qualities coupled with a complete disregard for his own personal safety reflect great credit upon him and the Naval Service. Army, 15th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division. Nuremberg, Germany, 17 April He fought with extreme gallantry in the streets of war-torn Nuremberg, Germany, where the 1st Battalion, 15th Infantry, was engaged in rooting out fanatical defenders of the citadel of Nazism. As battalion transportation officer he had gone forward to select a motor-pool site, when, in a desire to perform more than his assigned duties and participate in the fight, he advanced beyond the lines of the forward riflemen. Detecting a group of about 10 Germans making preparations for a local counterattack, he rushed back to a nearby American company, secured a light machinegun with ammunition, and daringly opened fire on this superior force, which deployed and returned his fire with machine pistols, rifles, and rocket launchers. From another angle a German machinegun tried to blast him from his emplacement, but 1st Lt. Burke killed this guncrew and drove off the survivors of the unit he had originally attacked. Giving his next attention to enemy infantrymen in ruined buildings, he picked up a rifle dashed more than 100 yards through intense fire and engaged the Germans from behind an abandoned tank. A sniper nearly hit him from a cellar only 20 yards away, but he dispatched this adversary by running directly to the basement window, firing a full clip into it and then plunging through the darkened aperture to complete the job. He withdrew from the fight only long enough to replace his jammed rifle and secure grenades, then re-engaged the Germans. Finding his shots ineffective, he

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pulled the pins from 2 grenades, and, holding 1 in each hand, rushed the enemy-held building, hurling his missiles just as the enemy threw a potato masher grenade at him. In the triple explosion the Germans were wiped out and 1st Lt. Burke was dazed; but he emerged from the shower of debris that engulfed him, recovered his rifle, and went on to kill 3 more Germans and meet the charge of a machine pistolman, whom he cut down with 3 calmly delivered shots. He then retired toward the American lines and there assisted a platoon in a raging, minute fight against formidable armed hostile forces. This enemy group was repulsed, and the intrepid fighter moved to another friendly group which broke the power of a German unit armed with a mm. In 4 hours of heroic action, 1st Lt. Burke single-handedly killed 11 and wounded 3 enemy soldiers and took a leading role in engagements in which an additional 29 enemy were killed or wounded. E, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division. Normandy, France, 14, 16, and 23 June Heroically led his platoon against the enemy in Normandy, France, on 14, 16, and 23 June Although painfully wounded on the 14th near Orglandes and again on the 16th while spearheading an attack to establish a bridgehead across the Douve River, he refused medical aid and remained with his platoon. A week later, near Flottemanville Hague, he led an assault on a tactically important and stubbornly defended hill studded with tanks, antitank guns, pillboxes, and machinegun emplacements, and protected by concentrated artillery and mortar fire. As the attack was launched, 2d Lt. Butts, at the head of his platoon, was critically wounded by German machinegun fire. Although weakened by his injuries, he rallied his men and directed 1 squad to make a flanking movement while he alone made a frontal assault to draw the hostile fire upon himself. Once more he was struck, but by grim determination and sheer courage continued to crawl ahead. When within 10 yards of his objective, he was killed by direct fire. By his superb courage, unflinching valor and inspiring actions, 2d Lt.

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Chapter 3 : Marine posthumously awarded Medal of Honor - News - Stripes

World War II Medal of Honor Recipients. Branch of Service II U.S. Marine Corps Chambers, Justice M. W. 7A U.S. Army Air Corps Doolittle, James H.

Photos are included for almost every Air Medal winner. Winners of the Air Medal in every year are listed here alphabetically, but you can sort this Air Medal list by any column. List is made up of a variety of items, including Bernard W. Rogers and Victor H. Featuring people from the Army, Navy, Air Force, and more, this list has it all. You may copy this fact-based list to build your own just like it, re-rank it to fit your views, then publish it to share with your Facebook friends, Twitter followers or with any other social networks you use on a regular basis. He was the Lunar Module Pilot on Apollo 11, the first manned lunar landing in history. Puller is one of two servicemen to ever be Jones David Charles Jones was a U. Hackworth Colonel David Haskell Hackworth, also known as "Hack," was a highly decorated United States Army soldier, having received 24 decorations for heroism in combat during the Korean and Anderson General Earl Edward Anderson, the youngest active duty Marine ever promoted to the rank of General and the second active duty Marine Naval Aviator to be promoted to a 4-star rank, became A Republican, he had previously served as the 43rd Vice Senator, and the Democratic Party presidential nominee in the presidential election. McGovern grew up in In this capacity, he served as the senior military adviser to the President Over the course of his career, he starred in many Stockdale led aerial attacks from the carrier USS John Adams Wickham, Jr. Army Chief of Staff from to Marine Corps aviator, engineer, astronaut and United States senator. He was selected as one of the "Mercury seven" group of military test He was a joint He previously served two terms in the United John Russell Deane, Jr. He was born in Following his initial operational assignment in fighter aircraft, he participated in He received the medal for his actions on April 1, , while As Chairman, Myers was the highest ranking He was wounded 14 times over 54 months of combat, was awarded 8 Purple White broke a number of records with Marryott Rear Admiral Ronald F. Marshall Foundation, and president His last Army post was as the Commander of the U. Central Command, overseeing U. Krulak, considered a visionary by fellow Marines, was the author of First Crowe William James Crowe, Jr. Bush, and as the ambassador to the General Westmoreland was in command of all US military operations in the Vietnam War from to , including during

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Chapter 4 : World War II – Home of Heroes %

World War II. The Second World War spanned from the late 1930s until the mid-1940s. World War II remains the largest armed conflict in history, geographically spanning the entire world and including more countries than any other previous war.

Army Air Corps is organized. President Coolidge signs a bill authorizing acceptance of a new site near San Antonio, Texas, to become the Army Air Corps training center. This center is now Randolph AFB. Dallas and Beckwith Havens make the first transcontinental flight in an amphibious airplane. Total flight time in the Loening Amphibian is 32 hours, 45 minutes. Dexter of the Air Corps Reserve completes a 3,000-square-mile aerial mapping assignment over the Florida Everglades. The project takes 65 hours of flying, spread over two months. Axtater and Edward H. White, flying in an Air Corps blimp directly over an Illinois Central train, dip down and hand a mailbag to the postal clerk on the train, thus completing the first airplane-to-train transfer. Quesada among its crew, sets an endurance record for a refueled aircraft of 15 hours, 45 minutes, 14, seconds. Doolittle makes the first blind, all-instrument flight. Hugh Elmendorf, 19 pilots of the 95th Pursuit Squadron set an unofficial world record for altitude formation flying over Mather Field, Calif. The P pilots reach 30,000 feet, shattering the old record of 17,000 feet. Roosevelt issues an Executive Order canceling existing air-mail contracts because of fraud and collusion. The Army Air Corps is designated to take over airmail operations. Boeing begins company-funded design work on the Model 299, which will become the B-29 Superfortress. Frank Whittle bench-tests the first practical jet engine in laboratories at Cambridge University, England. The return trip to Langley Field, Va. Oscar Westover, who was killed in a plane crash September 1930. Almost 14,000 B-29s will be built before production ends in 1945. More than 18,000 B-29s will be built in the next five and a half years, the largest military production run in U.S. Army Air Forces established. Civil Air Patrol established. Imperial Japanese forces attack Pearl Harbor.. Sixteen North American B-25s commanded by Lt. Army is reorganized into three autonomous forces: Army Air Forces Maj. The Lockheed C-54 transport a military version of the Model 49 Constellation makes its first flight at Burbank, Calif. The first American air raid on Germany is made by Eighth Air Force B-24 crews against Wilhelmshaven and other targets in the northeastern part of the country. It is announced that Maj. Eaker will succeed Maj. Fourteenth Air Force is formed under the command of Maj. Arnold is promoted to four-star rank, a first for the Army Air Forces. P pilots from Henderson Field, Guadalcanal, intercept and shoot down two Mitsubishi "Betty" bombers over Bougainville. Rome is bombed for the first time. Flying from Benghazi, Libya, B-24 crews and B-24 crews carry out a morning raid. A second attack is staged in the afternoon. Forty-nine aircraft are lost, and seven others land in Turkey. This is the first large-scale, minimum altitude attack by AAF heavy bombers on a strongly defended target. It is also the longest major bombing mission to date in terms of distance from base to target. Eight Air Force bombers attack the Messerschmitt works at Regensburg, Germany, and ball bearing plants at Schweinfurt in a massive daylight raid. German fighters down 60 of the American aircraft. B-24s with belly tanks go the whole distance with Eighth Air Force bombers for a raid on Emden, Germany. Eighth Air Force conducts the second raid on the ball-bearing factories at Schweinfurt, Germany. As a result, the Germans will disperse their ball-bearing manufacturing, but the cost of the raid is high; 60 of the B-24s launched do not return, more are damaged. P pilots begin escorting U.S. Ninth Air Force begins Operation Crossbow raids, against German bases where secret weapons are being developed. It is the first American fighter to exceed 400 mph in level flight. NACA proposes that a jet-propelled transonic research airplane be developed. This ultimately leads to the Bell X-1. The first shuttle bombing mission using Russia as the eastern terminus is flown. Allied pilots fly approximately 15,000 sorties on D-Day. It is an effort unprecedented in concentration and size. Allied units begin operations from bases in France. Forty-seven B-24 crews based in India and staging through Chengdu, China, attack steel mills at Yawata in the first B-24 strike against Japan. American losses are planes. The Northrop MX-51, the first U.S. Napalm incendiary bombs are dropped for the first time by American P pilots on a fuel depot at Coutances, near St Lo, France. In the first all-fighter shuttle raid, Italy-based U.S. The planes land at Russian bases. The 1st Composite Group,

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assembled to carry out atomic bomb operations, is established at Wendover, Utah. Henry "Hap" Arnold becomes General of the Army--the first airman to hold five-star rank. A total of B crews carry out the largest raid to date against Berlin by American bombers. In a change of tactics in order to double bomb loads, Twentieth Air Force sends more than Bs from the Marianas against Tokyo in a low-altitude, incendiary night raid, destroying about one fourth of the city. B crews begin night mining missions around Japan, eventually establishing a complete blockade. This is the first known use of automatic homing missiles during World War II. The war ends in Europe. B crews begin nighttime raids on Japanese oil refineries. Also on this date, Maj. He had 40 confirmed victories. Cain, flying a Douglas C-51, sets a Tokyo-to-Washington speed record of 31 hours, 25 minutes in getting film of the surrender ceremony to the United States. The first landing of a jet-powered aircraft on a carrier is made by Ens. West in the Ryan FR-1 Fireball, a fighter propelled by both a turbojet and a reciprocating engine. Material for this chronology courtesy of Air Force Magazine, December The chronology was compiled by Jeffrey P.

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Chapter 5 : List of Medal of Honor recipients for World War II | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

The Medal of Honor is the highest award for valor in action against an enemy force that can be awarded to personnel in the United States' Armed Forces.

Near Buna, New Guinea, 24 December Gruennert was second in command of a platoon with a mission to drive through the enemy lines to the beach yards ahead. Within yards of the objective, the platoon encountered 2 hostile pillboxes. Gruennert advanced alone on the first and put it out of action with hand grenades and rifle fire, killing 3 of the enemy. Seriously wounded in the shoulder, he bandaged his wound under cover of the pillbox, refusing to withdraw to the aid station and leave his men. He then, with undiminished daring, and under extremely heavy fire, attacked the second pillbox. As he neared it he threw grenades which forced the enemy out where they were easy targets for his platoon. Before the leading elements of his platoon could reach him he was shot by enemy snipers. His inspiring valor cleared the way for his platoon which was the first to attain the beach in this successful effort to split the enemy position. Army Center of Military History. He earned three letters in football and was captain of the Jefferson High School team during its championship year. He enlisted in the Wisconsin National Guard at the age of Air Mission Rank and organization: Ploesti Raid, Rumania, 1 August On 1 August , he served as pilot of the lead aircraft in his group in a daring low-level attack against enemy oil refineries and installations at Ploesti, Rumania. Although he had completed more than his share of missions and was no longer connected with this group, so high was his conception of duty that he volunteered to lead the formation in the correct belief that his participation would contribute materially to success in this attack. Jerstad led the formation into attack with full realization of the extreme hazards involved and despite withering fire from heavy and light anti-aircraft guns. Three miles from the target his airplane was hit, badly damaged, and set on fire. Ignoring the fact that he was flying over a field suitable for a forced landing, he kept on the course. After the bombs of his aircraft were released on the target, the fire in his ship became so intense as to make further progress impossible and he crashed into the target area. By his voluntary acceptance of a mission he knew was extremely hazardous, and his assumption of an intrepid course of action at the risk of life over and above the call of duty, Maj. Jerstad set an example of heroism which will be an inspiration to the U. He was an eagle scout and a sea scout when he was a kid.

Chapter 6 : Distinguished Service Cross (United States) - Wikipedia

Rank and organization: Major, U.S. Army Air Corps, 9th Air Force Place and date: Ploesti Raid, Rumania, 1 August (Air Mission) Entered service at: Racine, Wis.

Chapter 7 : Medal of Honor Recipients | Medal of Honor

World War II Medal of Honor Recipients (P-T) PAIGE, MITCHELL. Rank and organization: Platoon Sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps. Place and date: Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, 26 October

Chapter 8 : List of Medal of Honor recipients for World War II - Wikipedia

The earliest action for which a US serviceman earned a World War II Medal of Honor was the December 7, , attack on Pearl Harbor, for which seventeen US servicemen were awarded a Medal.

Chapter 9 : World War II Medal of Honor Recipients (2): Army & Air Corps by Starr Sinton

Lt. Col. Bruce P. Crandall recipient of the Medal of Honor During Vietnam War - the Nations Highest Medal for Valor

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