

Chapter XII

War -- The Price We Pay



At Battle of Lake Erie, Perry's flagship was disabled, but the Commander was rowed to another ship from which he directed the battle.

INTRODUCTION

According to Webster, the word war derived from the Middle English and Old Norman French word *werre*. The Old High German gives *wera*, meaning confusion or strife. The English base *wers* means to sweep or drag. The exact sense development is unknown.

War is defined as open-armed conflict between countries or between factions within the same country. As one studies wars and the conditions existing during a war, the above definition is meaningful. Before a war there is strife and confusion which continues until it develops into more and more strife and hatred bringing bloodshed, suffering, disasters, and mounting hatred and confusion.

CAUSES OF WAR

Let's consider the conflict between Cain and Abel. You recall Abel, a shepherd, offered to God the best of his flock as a sacrifice to God, while Cain, a farmer, failed to give his best to the Lord. When God let Cain know he was displeased, envy reared its ugly head and took possession of Cain's heart and mind. He became confused and allowed selfishness to direct his thoughts and actions. In his own mind he became so important, and his desire to be recognized as the first and most important person became so great, that it led him to kill his own brother. To justify himself, he denied his

responsibility of being his brother's keeper. Thus, throughout the ages one person or a group of people have refused to accept the responsibility of being responsible for the welfare of others and permitted their own selfish desires to lead them to attempt to take by force that which did not belong to them.

In the Old Testament, we learn the Hebrews had to fight in order to obtain a land where they could dwell even though their selfish enemies had more land than they needed. After the Hebrews secured a dwelling place, these same enemies with others persecuted them on all sides, trying to take their land and reduce them to slavery. This indicates again selfishness and the desire for power.

Recall the friendship that existed between the Indians and Quakers and ask yourself, "Why?" Following this same line of reasoning, answer your own question in regard to the cause of so many wars between the Indians and the white people.

Let's consider England's attitude toward the colonists which brought about the Revolutionary War. Here, again, because England desired power, we were forced to fight for a principle — our freedom.

Again the confusion, the hatred, the desire of one part of the nation trying to force its views and desires upon an entire nation brought the terrible conflict between the North and South. A

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principle again was at stake. The outcome saved the nation and brought freedom to the slaves. Yet, as we now realize, not entire freedom. This problem is still before us. Let's hope we can solve it with calmness and dignity, realizing we are our brother's keeper.

So we might analyze each war and learn we have not always been right, that we have much to learn and that we need the direction and wisdom of God as we attempt to meet the conflicting ideologies of the present world and reach a conclusion without sacrificing principles or causing bloodshed.

OUR POLICY AS A NATION

As a nation we were born in bloodshed fighting for our liberty and independence. Therefore, we have deeply ingrained within us the belief that every nation should have the right to decide for itself the type of government it should support. We are opposed to having larger and more powerful nations impose their will on smaller and weaker nations. This policy, worthy and honorable as it is, has brought and will continue to bring many difficult and dangerous problems. In the past we have not always been as wise and successful as we hoped to be. Nevertheless, we have moved forward determined to see that smaller nations are given the opportunity of determining their own fate.

SACRIFICES MADE BY OUR SOLDIERS

Whenever our government has found it necessary to call for men to fight to carry out her policies, courageous men have responded with determination to uphold our flag and honor.

Many of these men made the supreme sacrifice. Others were wounded. Some lost one or more limbs while others suffered with diseases contracted during the time they were in service. All endured many hardships and difficulties in foxholes, on the battle fields, in the air, on the sea, on dangerous missions and in prison camps.

After a war we are prone to forget these sacrifices. Picture, if you can, what it would mean to be wounded lying on a battle field among the dead and dying for two or three days before being taken to an army hospital, or being forced to land in enemies' territory or captured and

forced to march for three or more days without food or rest. These are difficult pictures to paint yet they actually occurred. Then think of the anxiety of parents and relatives waiting in suspense to hear from their boys and of the grief of those who receive the message "Your son killed in action while performing his duty to his country."

Such thoughts led the writer to put forth much effort to obtain the names of those who gave their services to their country. This information has been difficult to secure. Often records are incomplete or have been lost or destroyed. Again relatives and friends failed to respond to the appeal for information.

If, in the following records, friends or relatives' names are missing, it is due to inability to find records or obtain responses to appeals made through the local newspaper.

To honor and commemorate these brave men and women we present the following records:

The records begin with the Mexican War, since Oregon Township was not organized at the time of the Revolutionary War or of the War of 1812.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS

In the *History of City of Toledo and Lucas County* by Waggoner we learn that only one regiment from Lucas County was sent into service.

Daniel Chase who lived in Manhattan Township was captain of this regiment.

About the only record that exists was taken from a letter written by Captain Chase in which he gives a list of deaths of the men under his command.

Company B, 15th United States Infantry left Toledo for the field May 18, 1847.

Andrews, Chester, killed in battle near Mexico.

Anglemeier, Joseph, died of wounds received at Chapultepec.

The following died at hospitals:

Ball, John, at New Orleans

Bennet, Edward, at Puebla

Blenbaugh, Solomon, at City of Mexico

Carroll, Charles, at Puebla

Clark, John, died of wounds received near the city of Mexico

Crego, Chauncy, at San Boria

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In the hospital at Puebla the following deaths occurred:

Cummings, Joseph
 Davis, William
 Garrison, Samuel
 Gee, William
 Graves, Robert, was killed at city of Mexico

Other deaths reported at various hospitals and places were:

Hann _____ at Puebla
 Hickory, Joseph, at Vera Cruz
 Holder, George, at Puebla
 Hough, George W., at Perota
 Huyck, Isaac H., at Chapultepec
 Jennings, Sam, died near Jalpa
 Kinkley, Robert, at Puebla
 Kollock, Thomas, at Chapultepec
 Mark, Thomas, died near Sante Fe
 Reid, Jacob, at Perote
 Reigert, William, at Puebla
 Robinson, David, died at Chapultepec
 Robinson, Noble, at Perote
 Skoem, James W., at Mexico
 Sleath, John, was killed in battle near city of Mexico

The following died in the hospital at Puebla:

Smith, Charles
 Smith, Ephriam
 Stoddard, Leander P.
 Stievor, Aaron
 Tupel, Charles
 Wiggins, Calvin

VETERANS OF CIVIL WAR

Perhaps a more complete record of this war was available, since many of the soldiers became members of the G. A. R. and the records of the Ford Post are filed in the Local History Department of the Toledo Public Library.

Ackerman, Christopher	Co. — 130th OVI
Albertson, G. W.	Co. — 238th OVI
Almonrode, Wm. F.	Co. G 110th OVI
Applegate, Aaron	Co. F 14th OVI
Applegate, Alexis	Co. A 86th OVI
Applegate, Gilbert	Co. C 14th OVI
Applegate, Milton	Co. A 86th OVI
Anson, Sydney	Co. D 100th OVI
Anteau, Stephen	Co. — 3rd OVI
Arquette, Stephen	Co. A 130 ONG
Ault, Valentine	Co. E 1st OL Art.

Bailey, Sam	Co. — 111th OVI
Bean, William	Co. A 130th OVI
Beam, Wesley	Co. A 130th OVI
Bartley, Gebard	Co. B 189th OVI
Bartley, G. C.	Co. A 130th OVI
Beltz, John Jr.	Co. B 67th OVI
Beltz, John, Sr.	Co. H 14th OVI
Benedict, Horace	Co. K 14th OVI
Bihn, Louis	Co. I 111th OVI
Bitters, Chris	Co. K 14th OVI
	Co. — 3rd N.Y.
	Light Art.

Blandon, F. H.	Co. K 14th OVI
Bliven, Jonathan	Co. A 183rd OVI
Bonno, John	Co. — 14th OVI
Bourdo, Eli	Co. I 111th OVI
Bourdo, Joseph	Co. C 111th OVI
Bourdo, Moses	Co. A 14th OVI
Brand, Jacob	Co. H 111th OVI
Brown, Amos	Co. — 18th Inf.
Brown, Fred Capt.	Co. A 3rd Div.

Brown, Hiram	2nd Brig. 10th
Brown, Jasper	Army Corps
Brown, John	Co. — 21st OVI
Brown, John I.	Co. C W.S.H.A.
Brown, L. A. Corp.	Co. A 130th ONG
	Co. E 3rd OVI
	Co. D 2nd Bn.

Brown, Lucian	80th U.S. Inf.
Brown, Oliver Corp.	Co. — 2nd Cav.
Brown, Sylvester Capt.	Co. A 130th ONG
Brown, William	Co. — 3rd OVI
Bunce, John	Co. — 67th OVI
Burkholder, Jacob	Co. D 182nd OVI
Burt, Edward	Co. A 130th OVI
Callihan, C. O.	Co. — 14th OVI
Carr, Edwin	Co. — 3rd OC*
Chamberlin, Wesley	Co. A 130th OVI

Chase, Edward Lieut. & Captain	Co. — 3rd OVI
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Chase, James	Co. C 30th OVI
Promoted Sgt.	Co. B 14th OVI
Clark, Willis E. Sgt.	Co. B 14th OVI
Cluckey, Edward	*
Cluckey, John	Co. — 3rd OVI

Cone, N. A. Lieut.	Co. — OVI *
Cone, William	Co. A 130th OVI
Consaul, Louis	Co. C 3rd OVVC
Cook, Henry	Co. E 25th OVVI
Cotant, Oscar	Co. C 5th OVI
Crandall, B. F.	Co. B 15th Inf.
Crandall, F. O.	Co. D 67th OVI
Crane, H. J.	Co. A 130th OVI
Crane, James H.	*
Crag, Daniel Corp.	Co. — 67th OVI
Crag, Hiram	Co. C 3rd OV Cav.

Croft, Thomas	and Co. B 67th OVI
Culver, Horace Sgt.	Co. B 14th OVI

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Culver, Newton	Co. B 14th OVI	Keenan, James	Co. K 123rd OVI
Cummins, B. F.		Keller, Fred	Co. B 121st OVI
Cummins, Isa F.		Keller, I. N.	Co. B 121st OVI
Cupps, Amasa	Co. L 2nd N.Y.	Kiefer, Eli	Co. D 111th OVI
Dahn, John	M.F.T. Rifles	King, Sylvester	Co. — 111th OVI
Danney, John	Co. B 67th OVI	Koch, John	Co. A 182nd OVI
Dear, Byron	Co. A 130th OVI	Kohne, Diedrich	Co. — 130th OVI
DeBolt, Amos	Co. I 74th IVI	Kohne, Henry	Co. A 130th OVI
DeBolt, Charles	Co. A 130th ONG	Kratt, Michael	Co. G 130th OVI
DeBolt, G. R.	Co. K 19th Reg.	LaBounty, F.	Co. H 111th OVI
DeCant, Peter	Co. K 1st Reg.*	LaDuke, John	Co. A 183rd OVI
DeWitt, N. C.	Co. K 18th M.V.I.	Lamb, Hiram	Co. H 67th OVI
Dowell, Moses	Co. E 3rd OVC	Langendorf, Jacob	Co. A 182nd OVI
Drewior, Noeh	Co. B 182nd OVI	Large, Erastus	Co. A 183rd OVI
Drouillard, Joseph	Co. B 14th OVI	Latshaw, Jonathan	Co. — 111th OVI
Easton, Giles	Co. — 3rd OVI*	Lewis, Charles C. Capt.	Co. — 67th OVI
Eaton, J. F.	Co. G 189th OVI	Livingston, R. C. Sgt.	Co. — 14th OVI
Eley, Charles F.	Co. D 67th OVI	Long, Phillip	Co. B 67th OVI
Emch, Benedict	Co. B 43rd OVI	Loop, Phillip	Co. B 67th OVI
Farmer, Wilson	Co. I 68th OVI	Lynn, D. R.	Co. D 196th OVI
Fassett, A. Ransom	Co. C 3rd OVC	Mack, John	Co. A 130th ONG
Fassett, Hamilton	Co. A 182nd OVI	Maddock, J. J.	Co. A 41st OVI
Fassett, Nathan		Manore, Eli	Co. H 111th OVI
Felt, Timothy		McCoullough, James	Co. G 196th OVI
Ferdig, Jeremiah	Co. L 2nd OHA	McDougle, F. J.	Co. C 3rd OVI
Foight, Henry	Co. G 128th OVI	McElliot, Fred	Co. B 14th OVI
Ford, H. G. Capt.	Co. A 84th U.S.	McGinnis, David	Co. D 21st ONI
	H.A.	McLane, William	Co. — 61st OVI
Foster, Willard C.	Co. C 19th U.S.I.	McNitt, Tom B. Sgt.	Co. I 145th OVI
Fowler, Geo. F.	Co. — 67th Reg.*	McPhillips, J. E.	Co. D 14th OVI
Frazier, Moses	Carpenter Monitor	McTauge, Peter	Co. I 120th OVI*
Framer, Royal	Fleet	McTague, Thomas	Co. L 2nd OHA*
Gardner, Nathan	Co. K 130th OVI	Messer, J. C. Lieut.	Co. A 130th OVI
Grodi, Francis	Co. C U.S.H.A.	Messer, Montgomery	Co. — 67th OVI*
Grove, William G.	Co. — 67th OVI	Meyer, Nicholas	Co. F 55th OVI
Grover, George A.	Co. A 130th ONG	Miller, Bernard	Co. C 3rd OVI
Gwinner, G. A.	Co. — 67th OVI*	Miller, Fred	
Hagar, Thomas	Co. G 111th OVI	Miller, George	Co. C 3rd OVIC
Hathway, Harrison A.	Co. D 34th OVI	Miller, Henry	Co. — 3rd OVI*
Heckman, John	Co. B 130th ONG	Miller, Peter	Co. C 6th OVIC
Hines, Alfred E.	Co. — 18th OVI*	Mominee, John	Co. C 18th MVI
Hollister, Jesse	Co. H 14th OVI*	Mominee, Joseph	Co. C 18th MVI
Householder, Alfred	Co. D 182nd OVI	Mominee, Paul	Co. C 14th OVI
	Battery 2nd OHA	Momany, Peter	Co. A 130th OVI
Howland, Horace Maj.	Co. B 3rd OVC	Moon, Amos	Co. A 130th OVI
Howland, Orange Capt.	Co. L 2nd OHA	Moon, James	Co. A 130th OVI
Huffman, Albert	Co. — 1st and 3rd	Moon, John W.	Co. B 14th OVI*
Huntley, Albert Cpl.	Cav.	Moon, Thomas	Co. A 130th OVI*
Jackson, Thomas	Co. C 3rd OVI	Morraeu, Henry	Co. — 67th OVI*
Jacobs, Eli Sgt.	Co. B 111th OVI	Mosher, Eugene	Co. A 130th OVI
Jacobs, Gilbert		Munday, Henry Sgt.	Co. A 130th OVI
Jacobs, Henry	Co. K 67th OVI	Munger, Frank	Co. B 14th OVI
Jacobs, Sam Lieut.	Apt. C.H.L.	Navarre, Alex	Co. F 14th OVI*
	Btry. A 1st OHA	Navarre, Anthony	Co. — 67th OVI
Jenny, Harold	Co. E 87th OVI	Navarre, Daniel	Co. G. U.S.H.A.
Jennings, Joseph Sgt.	Co. — 3rd IVU	Navarre, David	Co. H 2nd OHA
	Private C.L.	Navarre, Eli	Co. A 25th OVI
	112 Field Secretary	Navarre, Isadore	Co. I 100th OVI
	37th Division		
	Co. A 182nd OVI		

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Navarre, James	Btry 1 2nd U.S. H.A.	Steinback, Francis	Co. C 1st OVC
Navarre, Lambert	Battery 1 2nd OHA	St. John, John	Co. D 182nd OVI
Navarre, Oliver	3rd Cav.	Susor, Fred	Co. A 30th OVI
Navarre, Peter Jr.	3rd O.C.	Taylor, Wm.	Co. A 130th OMG
Navarre, Robert C. Cpl.	Co. E 100th OVI	TenEyck, James	Co. A 1st ONG
Navarre, Samuel	Co. A 130th OVI	TenEyck, Louis	Co. D 2nd Bn. U.S.I.
Navarre, Toussaint	Co. A 130th OVI	Textor, Wm.	Co. — 111th OVI
Newman, Edward	Co. A 111th OVI	Varian, Charles	Co. — 47th OVI *
Newman, Ralph	Co. C 1st M.V.I.	Varian, John	47th OVI *
Newman, Wm. R.	Co. D 182nd OVI	Veo, LaFayette	Co. B 24th M.V.I.
Nicholas, A.S.	Co. G 71st OVI	Veo, Peter	Co. K 7th M.C.
Nicholas, J. E.	Co. K 134th IVI	Villhauer, Henry	Co. — 3rd OVI *
Nicholas, R. S.	Co. K 150th OVI	Vincent, Gideon	Co. R 7th M.C.
Nicholas, Joseph	Co. D 182nd OVI	Vinal, Joseph	Co. A 130th OVI
Nixon, Fred	Co. B 37th OVI	Ward, James	Co. F 182nd OVI
Nixon, William W. Capt.	Co. B 67th OVI	Welch, James	Co. — 111th OVI*
Nopper, Fred	Co. B 37th OVI	Whitmore, Elijah	67th OVI
Norton, Erastus A. Sgt.	Co. B 67th OVI	Cpl., Sgt., Lieut.	Co. — 100th OVI*
Olmstead, David	Co. D 180th OVI	Wilkinson, Charles	Co. — 21st O.B.
Olmstead, James	Co. B 180th OVI	Williams, Cad M.	Co. K 21st OVI
Olmstead, Theodore	Co. A 130th ONG	Wright, George W.	3rd Regt.
Orton, James	Co. — 3rd OC *	Wynn, E. S. 2nd Lieut.	Co. H 111th OVI
Peach, George		Wynn, Harrison Cpl.	Co. A 130th OVI
Pelkey, Ed.	Co. — 14th OVI *	Wynn, Jonathan	Co. A 130th OVI
Pelkey, William	Co. E 100th OVI	Wynn, Sam	Co. A 130th OVI
Phelp, Henry	Co. A 130th OVI	Yeslin, Jacob	Co. A 130th OVI
Phelp, I. L.	Co. A 130th OVI	Young, Joseph	Co. — 130th OVI*
Phillips, Joseph	Co. — 55th OVI		
Poier, Wm.	Co. B 144th ONG		
Pool, John	Co. H 15th MVI		
Porter, Wm. H.	Co. — 14th OVI*		
Reed, A. R.	Co. C 30th ONC		
Reed, Thomas	Co. A 130th ONG		
Reichard, Fred	Co. I 67th OVI		
Reno, Charles	Co. E 193rd OVI		
Richards, Allan	Co. K 25th OVI		
Rideout, Issac	Co. B 67th OVI		
Rideout, Thomas Sgt.	Co. A 130th OVI		
Roberts, Dennis	Co. A 130th OVI		
Roberts, D. L.	Co. G. 14th OVI		
Robinson, Phillip	Co. C 2nd OHA		
Robinson, Wm.	Co. E U.S. Cav.		
Rohner, Casper	Co. D 8th OVI		
Rogers, A. Romeyn	Co. — 2nd OHA		
Romstadt, Charles Capt.	Co. B 182nd OVI		
Ryan, Wm. F. Lieut.	Co. B 189th OVI		
Salisbury, Cyrus			
Salisbury, Eli			
Seaman, Ira K. Capt.	Co. I 21st OVI		
Schmidlin, W.	Co. A 102nd OVI		
Scott, M. J.	Co. A 130th ONG		
Shelles, Adam	Co. A 100th OVI		
Sidell, Wm.	Co. — 100th OVI		
Slaughterback, John			
Soncrant, James	Co. F 26th U.S. Cav.		
Soncrant, Joseph	Co. H 55th OVI		
Springstead, David	Co. B 67th OVI		

* A star after a name indicates that the person was killed in service. This same method is used in reporting deaths in all wars except the Mexican.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

The G.A.R. was an organization of men who fought on the side of the North in the War Between the States. It was organized on April 6, 1866, at Decatur, Illinois.

The purpose was to strengthen the fellowship among the men, to honor the soldiers killed in the war; to provide care for dependents of these men; to uphold the Constitution, the laws and free institutions of the United States.

Membership to the G. A. R. was open to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines of U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps who had served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865.

Those who belonged to state regiments and were called into federal service were also eligible.

The G.A.R. held its final meeting at Indianapolis in 1949 at which time only six delegates met. The last member died in 1956. The federal court officially closed the G.A.R. on October 16, 1956.

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LOCAL POSTS

The G. A. R. had local posts throughout the country. The Ford Post was composed of men living in East Toledo and surrounding territory which included Oregon and Jerusalem Townships. These members were active and took pride in participating in parades at their conventions and in the Memorial Day celebrations.

The celebration of Memorial Day in the Northern States was started by a general order issued by General John A. Logan.

The Women's Relief Corp is an auxiliary organization of the G.A.R.

LADIES AUXILIARY SOCIETY

This society was organized January 24, 1881, for the purpose of perfecting and furthering benevolent and patriotic work especially as it related to soldiers and soldiers' families, and to be an auxiliary to the Ford Post, G.A.R.

The first members were the following:

Mrs. John Thorp, President	Miss May Ryan
Mrs. Dr. Squire, Vice President	Mrs. W. T. Ryan
Mrs. W. E. Clark, Secretary	Mrs. O. Sage
Mrs. John Mack, Treasurer	Mrs. D. Leddy
Mrs. J. B. Jennings	Mrs. E. Winchester
Mrs. F. McDougal	Mrs. W. McLane
Mrs. Wm. Almonode	Mrs. E. P. Wilson
Mrs. C. C. Lewis	Mrs. J. H. Spain
Mrs. C. L. Halstead	Mrs. E. A. Badger
Mrs. B. N. Kline	Mrs. M. Warren
Mrs. C. Williams	Miss Grace McMahan
Miss Alice Navarre	Miss Bertha Olds

FORD CIRCLE NO. 28

LADIES OF G.A.R.

In 1894, the Women's Auxiliary to the Ford Post G.A.R. discontinued its activities. However, a new society carrying out the same purposes was organized under the name of Ford Circle No. 28 Ladies of G.A.R. They began their work with sixty charter members on July 19, 1894. Most of these members had been active under the old organization. The first officers were:

President	Mrs. E. J. Fifield
Senior Vice President	Mrs. Mary A. Lynn
Junior Vice President	Mrs. Emma Crofts
Secretary	Mrs. Cora Consaul

Treasurer	Mrs. W. T. Ryan
Conductor	Mrs. Louise Peel
Guard	Mrs. Ida Perry

The Ford Circle is still active because they trained their children and grandchildren to assume the responsibilities of their circle. Each year they take an active part in the celebration of Memorial Day.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

This war began in April, 1898, and ended four months later.

Some of the older residents recall when the 6th Regiment left Toledo. However, very little information concerning the men who enlisted from Oregon and Jerusalem Townships is available. The following were in service at this time:

Cosgrove, Peter	Hubarth, Frank
Fredrich, August	Kelly, Herbert L.
Gass, Adam	Morrison, Charles
Haines, Will	
Hall Walter	
Howland, Sanford	

The veterans of this war organized under the name of United Spanish War Veterans of different camps. Gus Fredrich belonged to Camp No. 10. He had a booklet of this camp from which some of the above names were taken.

WORLD WAR I

As you remember, United States did not declare war until April 6, 1917, and the Armistice was signed November 11, 1918. But in that length of time United States had 307,092 men in the war. Of this number 81,553 were killed, 221,059 wounded and 4,480 were prisoners or missing.

It has been difficult to obtain information in regard to those who served during this war. With the help of Mrs. Imer Gilger, Clarence Sharlow, Clarence Dippman and from other sources, we learned the following men from Oregon and Jerusalem participated in this conflict.

FROM OREGON TOWNSHIP

Andrews, Clifford	Bury, Fred
Baker, Alfred	Bury, George
Baker, Roman	Carsten, Earl D.
Beichter, Charles *	Case, Robert A.
Bihl, George	Christ, James J.
Bolton, Robert	Christen, Nicholas J.

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Cole, Peter
 Collum, Joseph S.
 Connor, James
 Culver, Elroy
 Daney, Frank J. Cpl.
 Debth, Leon
 DeCant, Clarence J.
 DeCant, Ezra
 DeLauder, John A.
 Dippman, Clarence
 Dix, William H.
 Dunberger, Christ*
 Drewyor, Arthur
 Ehrsam, Albert
 Enderlin, Herbert
 Fleitz, John
 Fox, Earl
 Fox, Walter
 Gentz, Arthur
 Gentz, Carl
 Gilger, Imer
 Gouges, Robert
 Hager, Joseph Sr.
 Hawkins, Everett
 Harter, Edward
 Henton, Guy
 Hornstein, Carl
 Hornstein, Louis
 Joehlin, Edward
 Kaufman, Arthur
 Keckstein, Thomas
 Keller, Paul
 Knierim, A. G.

Krauss, Carl
 LaBounty, Roy
 Lohberger, Herbert
 Messer, Carl
 Mills, Harry N.
 Mominee, Fred Jr.
 Munier, Eugene
 Murphy, Earl
 Murphy, Emil
 Murphy, Ralph
 Perry, Ernest
 Navarre, Alpha
 Navarre, Louis
 Priest, Joseph
 Reams, Cloyce
 Reams, Fred
 Schmidlin, Clarence
 Schmidt, Joseph
 Shoemaker, Glenn
 Shoemaker, Jesse
 Siefka, Fredrich
 Soncrant, Clinton
 Stanley, Clarence
 Swage, Milan
 Textor, John
 Vermett, Leo
 Wacher, Harry
 Walker, John E.
 Warnke, Otto
 Weidner, Robert
 Wiemeyer, John
 Wisner, Wesley

FROM JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP

Ames, Lawrence
 Arquette, Alfred
 Arquette, Edmund
 Bodi, Clarence
 Bodi, Harvey
 Bodi, Roy
 Bodi, Ruby
 Buehler, Fred
 Byers, William
 Cousino, Abraham
 Cousino, Clarence
 Cutcher, Amiel
 Cutcher, Cornelius
 Cutcher, Christopher
 Cutcher, Enos
 Cutcher, John
 Cutcher, Harry
 Cutcher, Lambert.
 Drouryor, Clarence

Faneuff, Israel
 Gahler, Edward
 Gahler, John
 Jeremy, Harvey
 Navarre, Alexander
 Perry, Ernest
 Schabow, Alfred
 Schabow, Herman
 Sharlow, Clarence
 Shaneck, August
 Tank, Everett
 Tank, Ralph
 Tank, Reynold
 Veler, Herbert
 York, Ernest.
 Zunk, Helmuth
 Zunk, Edward
 Zunk, Fred

WORLD WAR II —

1941-1945 FROM OREGON TOWNSHIP

The dates above include the time of actual participation by U.S. troops.

Abiel, Robert
 Abiel, William
 Ackerman, Howard
 Ackerman, Roy
 Ackerman, Russell
 Adtkins, Harold
 Albertson, Kenneth
 Albertson, Melvin
 Alderman, Clyde
 Alderman, Wayne
 Alexander, Zolda J.
 Alexo, Joe
 Allen, David
 Archer, Charles
 Armstrong, Charles
 Armstrong, Edward
 Arnold, Richard
 Asmussen, Kenneth
 Arquette, Robert*
 Asmussen, Richard
 Baden, Clifford
 Baker, LeRoy
 Balasz, James
 Ballin, William
 Barlow, Calvin
 Barlow, David
 Barnes, Ralph
 Barry, Francis
 Baxter, Helen
 Beals, William W.
 Beatley, Carlton
 Beatty, George
 Becker, Edwin
 Becker, Ralph
 Beckhusen, Paul
 Beeler, Charles Wm.*
 Beltz, Leonard
 Berger, Calvin
 Berger, Clement
 Berger, Howard
 Berger, William
 Berry, Joseph
 Bickelhaupt, Arthur
 Billings, Jack
 Billings, James
 Billings, Robert
 Bish, Merlin
 Bittekoffer, Louis
 Bittekoffer, Shirley-
 Carr
 Bittner, George
 Black, David
 Blackmore, Maurice*

Blair, Robert
 Blakeman, George
 Blum, George
 Blus, William
 Bock, Frank Jr.
 Bodi, Thomas
 Bowman, Mix A.
 Brice, Glenn
 Bricker, Alvin
 Brower, Ernest
 Brown, Loren
 Brown, Louis
 Brown, Wm.
 Brumley, William
 Burkhardt, John
 Calloway, James
 Camper, Edward
 Carlo, Dominick
 Carnell
 Carpenter, John
 Carpenter, Richard
 Carpenter, Robert
 Carr, Merle
 Cedoz, Bernard
 Cedoz, Norman
 Chaney, Robert
 Chisholm, Richard
 Christie, Arthur
 Christie, M.
 Christie, Paul
 Christoffers, Harold
 Clark, Louis
 Clark, Melvin
 Clark, Paul L.
 Clark, Ruth Ann
 Clifton, Kenneth
 Clifton, Robert
 Collum, Clyde F.
 Collum, Joseph M.
 Condon, Henry
 Condon, Lyle
 Conner, Clair
 Conner, Robert
 Cook, Carlton
 Cook, Howard
 Cook, Allen
 Cook, Nelson
 Cook, Robert R.
 Cooper, David
 Cottingham, William
 Coy, Jack*
 Cooper, Wayne
 Crofts, Robert

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Culver, Robert	Finn, Thomas	Hall, Herbert	Jaquillard, Arnold
Curley, Paul	Fleitz, Berthold	Hall, James	Jaquillard, Delmer
Daly, Andrew	Fleitz, Lawrence	Hall, Lyman	Jaquillard, Edwin
Daly, Joseph	Fletcher, Robert	Hancock, Ralph	Jaquillard, Eldred *
Danyi, Francis	Fling, Harry	Hancock, Wesley	Jaquillard, Marvin
Dearsman, Herbert	Fling, Vinton	Harmon, Lawrence	Jaquillard, Melvin
DeCant, Fred	Fondessy, Robert	Harrington, Robert	Jaquillard, Norman
DeCant, Sylvester	Fonner, Phillip	Harris, Leonard	Jaquillard, Wesley
DeLauder, George	Fork, Wayne	Harris, Oland	Jeffery, Edward
DeLauder, Norman	Formen, George	Harris, Herbert	Jeffrey, Archer
DeLisle, Virgil	Fosgate, Jack	Harting, Harold	Johlin, Norman
DeWitt, Robert	Foster, Russell	Hartford, Richard	Johnson, Arthur C.
DeWitt, Ralph	Foster, Jack	Harvey, Robert	Johnson, Florence
Dille, Eugene	Fox, Darrell	Hasapes, Franklin	Johnson, Morris
Dille, Robert	Fox, Earl	Heckerman, Donald	Johnson, Neil H.
Dickey, Richard *	Fox, Robert G.	Heckerman, Ivan	Johnson, Robert
Dippman, Charles	Freimark, Robert	Heckerman, Ronald	Johnson, William
Dippman, Donald	Frigmanski, George	Hendrickson, Donald	Johnsick, Gene
Dippman, Michael	Frigmanski, John	Henninger, Clarence	Jones, Richard
Dippman, Raymond	Gabach, Neal H.	Henninger, Norman	Jones, Robert *
Dominique, Alice	Gable, Ernest	Henninger, William	Joss, Norman
Dominique, James	Gall, Frank	Herbert, Harry	Judy, Arthur
Dominique, John	Gabbers, Walter	Herbert, William	Kasack, Homer
Dominique, Phillip	Gates, Harry	Hess, Melvin	Katona, William
Donnal, Eugene	Gates, James	Higley, Donna	Keckstein, Leonard
Drake, Frank	Geary, Glenn M.	Higley, Irene	Keeling, Arnold
Driftmeyer, Erwin	Gerlach, James *	Higley, Robert	Keeling, O. L.
Downey, Arthur	Gerwin, Paul	Hildebrand, Ethel	Keene, John
Downey, Eugene	Giles, William	Hilditch, Frank	Keeton, Charles
Downey, Thomas	Gilger, James	Hileman, Paul B.	Kelly, William
Dubbs, Roger	Gladieux, Howard	Hinkle, Arthur	Keyer, Robert
Dubbs, Marvin	Gladieux, James	Hipkiss, Donald	Kiggins, Perry
Dubbs, Neil	Gladieux, Glenn	Hipkiss, William	Kiggins, William *
Duckwitz, Albert	Gladieux, Arnold	Hofbauer, William	King, James
Dupont, Donald	Gonya, John	Hofbauer, Robert	Klag, Robert
Dupont, Walter	Gonyer, George	Hoffman, Robert	Klotz, Jack *
Durbin, Walter	Gore, Robert	Hogan, Cornelius	Knitz, Dorothy
Durviage, Ruth	Goulet, Milton	Holmes, Grant	Knitz, Harold
Dusha, John	Grafton, Thomas	Hopkins, Jess	Knitz, Richard
Dusseau, Cyril	Groll, Clayton	Hornstein, Carl	Koch, James H.
Dusseau, Donald	Groll, Elwood	Hornstein, Frank	Koehn, Warren
Dusseau, Paul	Groll Fredrick	Hornyack, Clark	Koester, Elmer
Edgar, Richard	Groll, Gene	Horvath, Joseph	Koester, Glenn
Edgar, Robert	Gross, Donald	Houtz, Howard	Koester, Herbert
Ellis, Robert	Gross, James	Huenefeld, George	Koester, Kenneth
Enderlin, Howard	Gross, Lloyd	Hughes, Robert	Koester, Richard
Ennis, Dorman	Gross, Robert *	Hunt, Gwynn	Kohlhofer, Fred
Eteau, John	Grotz, William	Hunter, Calvin	Kohne, Albert
Etue, George H.	Gurcsik, George	Huss, Dale	Kohne, LeRoy
Evans, George	Guthrie, Phillips	Isenbletter, Lawson	Kohne, Raymond
Evans, John	Gutman, Raymond T.	Ison, Lee	Kohne, Frank *
Evans, Matthew	Haas, Doris	Ison, Warren	Kohn, Howard
Fallon, Richard M. *	Haas, Jean	Jackson, Albert	Kovach, Joseph J.
Fangman, Richard	Haas, Thomas	Jackson, Carlton	Krauss, Carl L.
Fassett, Raymond	Haas, William	Jackson, Maynard	Kristoff, Lewis
Fassett, Roy	Hager, Donald	Jaco, Charles	Kristoff, Louis
Fenner	Hager, Joseph Jr.	James, Robert	Krueger, Arthur
Ferrenberg, Walter	Hagen, Robert	Jaques, Walter	Krueger, Louis
Finn, Joseph	Hall, Edward	Jaquillard, Alton	Krueger, Richard

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Krueger, Wilbur	Melick, James	Patznick, Edward	Schmaltz, Dale
Krumeich, Charles	Melick, Walter	Paulsen, Fred *	Schmidlin, Kenneth
Krumeich, Hugh	Menard, Jack	Pautz, Herman H.	Schmidlin, Milton
Lacy, William *	Mercer, Joseph W.	Pfitzen, Richard	Schmidlin, Robert
LaCourse, Arthur	Morse, Fred	Phillips, Ellsworth	Schnee, Florian
LaCourse, Floyd	Mesmore, Dayton	Phillips, Kenneth	Schnee, William
LaCourse, Howard	Meter, Charles	Phillips, Margery	Schuffenecker, H.
LaCourse, Robert *	Metzger, Horace	Phillips, Melvin	Schuffenecker, N.
Lalendorf, Roy	Metzger, Warren	Phillips, Dale	Schumaker, Howard
Lambert, Richard	Meyers, Glenn	Pingel, Walter	Schumaker, William
Lang, William	Meyger, Ralf	Purser, Lawrence	Schuster, Harold Jr.
Lange, Arnold	Mika, Bert	Rabbitt, Armand	Seery, Michael
Lanning, Ora	Mika, Henry	Rable, George	Senft, Frank
Large, Glenn	Miller, Arthur	Rable, Gerald	Senkel, William
Lauman, Kenneth	Miller, Charles E.	Reams, Fredrick	Sherry, James
Lederman, Donald	Miller, Joseph	Redfox, Charles	Shertzer, Robert
Lederman, Richard	Miller, Norman	Redfox, Donald	Shilling, Donald
Lee, Earl Jr.	Miller, Ramon	Redfox, Franklin *	Shoemaker, James
Lehman, Herbert	Mischka, Albert	Reihing, Anscel	Shoemaker, William
Lehman, Howard	Mischka, Ernest	Reihing, Elmer	Shovar, Ernest
Lewinski, Warren	Misavage, Thomas	Reihing, John	Shovar, James
Lickert, James	Missler, Richard	Reisner, John	Shryock, John
Lickert, Richard	Mitchell, Robert	Reynold, Don Ray	Schultz, Robert
Limpf, Floyd M.	Momenee, James	Reynold, Frank	Schultz, William
Limpf, Robert	Momenee, Robert	Reynolds, Clyde	Sibberson, Charles
Litral, Neal	Mominee, Gerald	Reynolds, George	Sigler, Glen
Litral, Max	Mominee, Roy G.	Reynolds, Harold	Smith, Jack Wilson
Lloyd, Glenn	Monty, William	Rice, Raymond	Smith, Richard
Long, Melvin	Moring, Fred	Richard, Edward	Smith, William
Luderman, Edward	Moring, Walter	Richard, Samuel	Smitherman, Rex
Luderman, Fredrick	Moritz, William	Richardson, Dale	Snyder, Earl
Lueder, Milford	Morrison, Allan	Riley, Richard	Snyder, Harold
Lupton, Daniel	Morrison, Warrer	Robinson, Jerome	Sprague, Franklin
Lutzman, Donald	Morse, Myron	Rock, Walter P.	Stegmiller, Edward
McCroskey, Dewey	Mottmiller, Eldon	Roe, Howard L.	Stevens, Richard
McCroskey, George	Mottmiller, Vernon	Roe, William	Stevens, Robert
McDonald, Dallas	Motter, Karl	Romstadt, James	Steward, Richard
McGee, Milo	Munzenmeyer, Karl *	Roofe, Floyd	Stoldt, Harry
McGee, Ernest *	Murphy, Wilson	Rought, Harold	Stribany, Raymond
McGee, Richard	Navarre, Elliott	Roullier, Herbert	Stroshine, Carroll
McGee, Virgil	Navarre, Melvin	Roullier, Melvin	Stroshine, Marvin
McIntire, James	Nelson, James	Rousten, Eugene	Sturtz, James
McIntire, Vernon	Nelson, Robert	Routson, Paul	Sturtz, Rolland
McMurry, Dossie	Neubrecht, William	Royce, Robert	St. Germaine, Kenneth
Mack, William	Nimilgean, John	Royce, W. E.	Susor, Wallace
Mason, Harold	Noel, Fredrich	Ruffert, Carl H.	Suto, John
Marlowe, Richard	Nofzinger, John	Rumbaugh, Ralph	Sweeve, Frank H.
Marohn, Milton	Norden, Howard	Ryan, Edward J.	Sweitzer, Louis
Marissy, John	Norden, William	Sallee, Eugene	Takacs, Joseph
Mars, James	Nungester, Paul	Sallee, William	Teacheout, James *
Martin, Robert	Oien, Henry *	Sampsel, Donald C.	Teachout, Richard
Martin, William	Olsen, Harold	Sampsel, Jack A.	TenEyck, Donald
Mathewson, Paul	O'Neill, Curtis	Sandusky, Orval	TenEyck, Eugene
Mathile, Gerald	O'Neill, Ray	Sandusky, Wm. Jr.	TenEyck, James *
Mathile, Olan	O'Neill, Roger	Sanks, Irving	TenEyck, Lawrence
Mathile, Virgil	Oppe, Robert	Sass, Lewis	TenEyck, Louis Jr.
Meadows, Lyle	Parker, William	Sawicki, Raymond	TenEyck, Robert
Meeker, James E.	Patrick, John	Sayen, Roy	TenEyck, William
Melick, Eugene	Patterson, Maynard	Schlagter, Richard	Thayer, Gerald

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Thomas, Harold
 Thomas, James
 Tompkins, Ivan
 Torok, Joseph
 Toth, Charles
 Traver, Bud
 Velasquez, Cirilio *
 Velasquez, Vincente
 Vermett, James
 Vermett, Leo
 Vernier, Clair
 Villhauer, Robert
 Vincent, Robert
 Volkner, Arland
 Volkner, Russell
 VonEwegen, Roger
 Warnke, Paul
 Warnke, Wilbur
 Weatherwax, George
 Weatherwax, Willard
 Wells, Robert
 Wells, Wayne

Wescotte, Robert
 Whitacre, Charles
 Whiteman, William
 Wiler, Lloyd
 Williams, Archie
 Winterhalter, Margery
 Wolfe, Charles
 Wolfe, Harold
 Wolfe, Walton
 Woodall, Charles
 Woodrich, Donald
 Woodrich, Glenn
 Woodworth, Earl
 Woolcott, Kenneth *
 Wright, Donald
 Zettner, Francis
 Zieroff, Carl
 Zunk, Donald

Now living in Oregon
 Richardson, Dale
 Jablonsky, Alfred

Hartman, Haldon
 Hartman, Lawrence
 Helle, Burton
 Herman, Harold
 Hooks, Jack
 Hosley, Douglas
 Huss, Douglas
 Huston, J. Chaplain
 Jeremy, H. E.
 Jeremy, Fredrick
 Jones, Patricia
 Knudson, Milo
 Kontak, Otto
 LaConto, Robert
 LaCourse, Joe
 LaCourse, Virgil
 LaDuke, Norton J. *
 LaDuke, Lee
 Lajti, Frank
 Lederman, Richard
 Lehman, F. Jr.
 Lehman, Herbert
 Lind, Blair
 Litten, Donald
 Lovell, Marian
 Lovell, Mary Helen
 Markin, Loren *
 Millen, Frieda
 Miner, Dale
 Mogravero, George
 Mogravero, Thomas
 Mominee, Donald *
 Morrison, Elwood
 Morrison, Howard *
 Morrison, Jack
 Morrison, James
 Morrison, Leland
 Monty, Jacob
 Mortmiller, Vernon
 Navarre, Jerry *
 Nirschl, Cyril P.
 Perry, Dale
 Perry, James
 Perry, Raymond
 Perry, Robert
 Perry, Roy
 Peth, Arthur
 Peth, Arthur Jr.

Porath, Earl
 Porath, Leonard
 Reddington, Ralph
 Reichow, Elmer
 Reinhart, Tom
 Romstadt, Bernard
 Romstadt, Edward
 Romstadt, Ralph
 Scherack, Noah
 Schable, Paul
 Schable, William
 Schmidt, Adam
 Schmidt, Peter
 Schmidt, Phillip
 Schmidt, Sander
 Schupp, William
 Seifle, Harold
 Siglow, Bernard
 Siglow, Robert
 Shaneck, Robert
 Shaneck, Willard
 Smith, Norman
 Soncrant, Cecil Jr.
 Soncrant, Eugene
 Soncrant, Richard
 Stanley, Clarence
 Stier, Vernon
 Stoddard, Jack
 Studneski, Ed
 Tank, Clyde
 Tank, Herbert
 Tank, Kenneth
 Thomas, Russell
 Vargo, Robert
 Vargo, Steve Jr.
 Veler, Arthur, Jr.
 Veler, Donald
 Veler, Harold
 Vincent, Leonard
 Vogelpohl, Donald
 Webb, Robert
 West, Richard
 Witty, Earl *
 Wilkins, Melvin
 Wright, Robert
 Yeupell, Donald
 Yeupell, Leo

Most of these names were taken from the Honor Roll erected at the Town Hall. A copy was made and placed in City Hall.

WORLD WAR II — 1941-1945 FROM JERUSALEM TOWNSHIP

Ackerman, Russell
 Ames, James
 Ames, Marvin
 Anderson, William
 Baker, Jack
 Bates, Edmund L.
 Belkofer, Manuel
 Bilang, Ernest Jr.
 Bodi, Burton
 Bourdo, Stanley
 Breisacker, Marvin
 Bucher, Lawrence
 Buehler, Charles
 Burrow, Earl
 Busse, Elmer
 Busse, Martin
 Carstensen, James
 Carstensen, Mae
 Carstensen, William
 Chio, Joe
 Chio, Wade
 Chio, William
 Cluckey, Arnold
 Cluckey, Gerald
 Combs, Jack
 Conners, Dale
 Corson, Oral
 Cousino, Allen
 Cousino, Howard
 Cousino, Kenny

Cousino, Owen
 Cousino, Reynold
 Cutcher, Alfred
 Cutcher, Eugene
 Cutcher, Manual
 Cutcher, Tom *
 Cutcher, Willard
 Cutcher, Woodrow
 DeCant, Fred
 Diefenthaler, Donald
 Diefenthaler, Glenn
 Diefenthaler, Kenneth
 Diefenthaler, Richard
 Dieter, Albert
 Douglas, Clayton
 Duvall, Don
 Duvall, Glenn
 Fizer, Wilbur
 Frank, George
 Frank, Robert
 Gerlach, James *
 Grant, James
 Grant, Robert
 Grove, David
 Grove, William
 Haack, Raymond
 Habegger, Elmer
 Halka, Frank
 Hartman, Donald
 Hartman, Gerald

This record may be incomplete. Mr. Stout and a number of the patrons assisted in securing the names. We appreciate their help.

KOREAN WAR 1950-53

To understand this situation it is necessary to recall that at the end of World War II the Soviet troops occupied Korea as far south as the 38th Parallel. A month later U.S. forces oc-

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cupied the southern part of the peninsula. United States and Russia could not agree on a government for all Korea, and referred the problem to the United Nations. In 1948, a U.N. commission supervised elections in southern Korea. The people drafted a constitution and elected a president for the new Republic of Korea.

The Communists refused to allow the commission to work in Northern Korea. They set up a Communist style of dictatorship with a prime minister. This gave the Communist party control of North Korea.

The Communists sent an army to invade southern Korea on June 25, 1950. This placed an obligation on the U.N. to send troops to protect South Korea. Soldiers were sent from U. S., Great Britain, Australia, Canada, France, the Philippine Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Greece, The Netherlands, Columbia, Ethiopia, Belgium, Luxembourg, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

Under the Selective Service Act passed in 1940, U.S. built up a large standing army. When this conflict broke out, a number of these men were sent to Korea. This may be the reason it is difficult to obtain the names of the men who served in the Korea War.

The following are names of those from Oregon and Jerusalem who served in this conflict.

Ames Lyle
Beals, Robert *
Bolton, Harry
Case, Albert
Dippman, Raymond
Hochradel, Louis R.
Jenkins, Kenneth
King, Robert *
Lind, Dean
MacPherson, Douglas
McGee, Warren
McNulty, Owen
Mills, Robert W.
Novin, Wm. M. Lieut.
Sharlow, Kenneth
Warren, Donald M.
Webb, Berry Capt.

AMERICAN LEGION

The American Legion is a patriotic organization of veterans. Between 1918 and 1942 membership was limited to American soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses who were in active service in World War I.

In 1942 the charter was amended to include World War II veterans, and, in 1950, to admit Korean War veterans.

BEGINNING

Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. proposed an organization of veterans. In February 1919 a temporary committee was formed. This committee chose several hundred officers who had the confidence and respect of the entire army. Twenty-one officers were given the task of planning for a meeting held in Paris in March, 1919.

A temporary constitution and the name American Legion was adopted. Every individual in the AEF was considered a member.

The executive committee named a subcommittee who came to U.S. to organize the troops at home.

In the meantime, a group had organized in Washington and became the first American Legion post known as George Washington Post No. 1, Department of District of Columbia.

A national meeting was held in St. Louis in May 1919. A constitution was adopted and a national charter was granted by Congress in September 1919.

WORK OF THE LEGION

They began a nationwide employment bureau, relief of disabled and wounded soldiers, rehabilitation service and compensation for the handicapped.

Local posts considered the needs of their own communities, such as playgrounds, parks, swimming pools, and special treatment for certain diseases.

They were especially interested in promoting better educational facilities and are actively opposed to Communism. They sponsor annually the Boys' State.

AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

This is an organization of women who are interested in the program of the American Legion. The members consist of three groups: (1) The wives and mothers, sisters, and daughters of American Legion members; (2) wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of men who died in World Wars I and II and Korean War or after they were

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honorably discharged; (3) and women eligible to be members of the Legion.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

This organization was founded in 1913 when the American Veterans of Foreign Service, which was founded in 1899, joined with the Army of the Philippines.

"The organization was founded to assist needy veterans and their dependents, and to promote comradeship and patriotism."

BOYS' STATE

This is a program sponsored by the American Legion for the purpose of training boys of high school age the responsibilities of citizenship. The boys chosen are sent to their state capitol where the group is divided into two political parties. The boys carry on an election campaign and elect officers of the state. They then spend their time studying the actual business of government.

This organization was started in 1935 when the first meeting was held at Springfield, Illinois by the Illinois Department of the American Legion.

GIRLS' STATE

This is a program for training girls in good citizenship. It is sponsored by the American Legion. The activities are similar to those of the Boys' State.

The Girls' State was officially recognized by the American Legion Auxiliary in its 1937 convention.

Information in regard to the American Legion Auxiliaries, and Veterans of Foreign Wars was taken from World Book Encyclopedia.

"With a Friend"

Look, God, I have never spoken to You,
But now I want to say, "How do you do?"
You see, God, they told me You didn't exist,
And like a fool I believed all this.
Last night from a shell hole I saw Your sky
And figured then they had told me a lie,
Had I taken time to see things you made
I'd have known they weren't calling a spade a
spade.
I wonder, God, if You'd shake my hand.
Somehow I feel You will understand.
Funny I had to come to this hellish place
Before I had time to see Your face.

Well, I guess there isn't much more to say
But I'm sure glad, God, that I met You today.
I guess the zero hour will soon be here
But I'm not afraid since I know You're near.
There's the signal — I've got to go —
I like You lots, I want You to know.
Look, now, this will be a horrible fight,
Who knows? I may come to Your house tonight!
Though I wasn't friendly to You before,
I wonder, God, if You'd wait at Your door".
Look, I'm crying — me — shedding tears!
I wish I had known You these many years.
Well, I have to go now, God, goodbye —
Strange, since I met You, I'm not afraid to die.
— PFC. J.J.W.

Some Experiences of Our Boys

INTRODUCTION

It has been difficult to obtain information which will help the reader appreciate the bravery, the courage, and the hardships endured by our men while fighting to make the world a better place in which to live. They are unwilling to discuss the details or give themselves any credit.

The writer has taken advantage of information, kept in a scrapbook, which reporters were able to obtain at various times. The following stories are only a few of many that newsmen were never able to obtain. As you read, keep in mind that acts of heroism and the winning of medals for outstanding bravery and courage was multiplied many, many times by a large percentage of our boys.

In addition to this information some facts were obtained from the parents of some of our boys who endured many hardships as prisoners of war. May this help you to appreciate to a much greater degree the debt of gratitude we owe to all of our boys.

SERGT. RALPH M. BARNES, JR.

Sergt. Ralph M. Barnes, Jr. was inducted into the service in June 1943. He received his training at Amarillo, Texas, then was sent to Las Vegas, Nevada, then was assigned to McDill Field Camp of Florida. He was a flight engineer on a B 17 Flying Fortress.

He was sent to Africa, thence to Italy. He began his missions on July 15, 1944. He was on his 24th mission August 15, 1944 when he was shot down over southern France. He landed in

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the yard of a French farmer who took him into his home. A priest visited him, then left to see if arrangements could be made to take him in hiding. After making two trips without completing arrangements, Sergt. Barnes asked the padre to take him to the Germans as a prisoner. This request was made to protect the French farmer and his family. If the Germans found him in this home, the entire family would be put to death.

In a report Sergt. Barnes made of his experiences as a prisoner he states, "On August 15, 1944 I was shot down near Valance, Southern France. I was wounded in the right forearm, right leg and buttock. My left ankle was also disturbing me along with a queer feeling in my right ear, which annoyed me a lot. I was captured by the Germans and taken to the hospital for medical care. There I was given one operation without an anesthetic, which was terrible to take. I was also under two bombing raids while in the hospital."

On August 21, 1944 the prisoners were taken from the hospital by trucks to Lyon, France. There he was placed on a train and taken to Trier, Germany. Here he was placed in a hospital and endured two more operations without anesthetics. During the time he was in this hospital he was under constant combat fire of the U.S. Army troops and bombing raids. Leaving Trier, Germany he was sent by train to Koblenz under bombing raids. Then he went to Linburg, Germany, and left there by train for Berlin. He was in Berlin for three days. He was among about 50 men in Marcelin Yards crowded in boxcars. Here they were strafed by the U. S. Army Air Force and bombed constantly for three days. Sergt. Barnes said, "I saw buddies dying all around me and it made me wonder if the next one would be for me. I did get a few scratches in that ordeal, along with my arm annoying me all the time."

During these trips the prisoners were not fed. On December 27, 1944 they were moved to Firstenberg, Germany. They were so hungry that they ate anything they could get.

On January 30, 1945 the Russians launched their offensive, so the Germans moved the prisoners to Luckenwalde making them march a distance of 400 miles. They were given a thin slice

of bread and a cup of water each day. During this time the prisoners were under heavy air raids which were being made over Berlin. The prisoners were only five or six miles from Berlin and often the bombers missed their target and came very close to the prisoners.

On April 22, 1945 they were liberated by the Russians and fed by a Russian woman. Sergt. Barnes remained at Luckenwalde for about two weeks, then was taken by the Americans to Madeburg, Germany where they were placed on planes and taken to Paris. He remained at Paris for two weeks, then was taken to the U.S. reaching Crille Hospital May 31, 1945.

Sergt. Barnes received the Purple Heart, the European Theatre medal with two gold clusters and three bronze, a good conduct medal, an air medal and others.

He told of being among a number of prisoners from India. One of these young men had such a good command of the English language that the Sergeant inquired where he learned English. He said from a missionary named Rolland Scott. When he informed the young Indian that Rolland Scott was his cousin, a real friendship was developed. The group from India shared the contents of their Red Cross boxes with him. His only difficulty was in learning to eat food prepared by the people of India as their food is highly seasoned.

SERGT. WADE CHIO

Sergt. Wade Chio enlisted in Port Clinton's famous 192nd Tank Battalion. He went overseas to the Philippines in October, 1941. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, he fought until the surrender of the small garrison April 3, 1942. He was injured by shrapnel one day before the surrender.

Wade is one of the ten surviving members of his battalion, who lived through the horrors of the Bataan death march, 41 months in Japanese custody, and a 39-day boat trip to Japan that was "worse than the Bataan march".

For weeks he refused to tell the reporter any of his experiences. However, he finally related the following experiences.

THE DEATH MARCH

"During the death march, we were forced to walk for 16 days, 12 of which we were without

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food. We marched in groups of 100, plodding for 30 miles through the dense jungle and then for 50 miles through open rice fields. The Japs were continually shooting and bayoneting us or beating us for no reason. We slept in open fields and the Nips attempted to prevent us from getting water when we passed water holes."

"I was beaten a couple of times and bayoneted in the shoulder when I was out of my head during the march. The first five days were the worst — after that I was immune — didn't even feel the terrible pains in my stomach."

Sergeant Chio then told how the prisoners were taken to Camp O'Donnell in the San Fernando Valley, near Manila where the death rate was 80 Americans a day. They existed on rice and a form of cucumber for three weeks and were transferred to Caluan to work 10 hours a day constructing bridges which the Americans had blown up while evacuating Luzon. There they were herded like cattle and forced to sleep on the floor of a school building without blankets. That lasted three months.

"I spent a year a Cabanatuan, the main Jap prison camp on the island of Luzon."

Sergeant Chio worked on a farm 10 hours a day. The Japs were brutal. He said they buried 80 men a day until each received a Red Cross box. He made his box last two weeks. The death rate was reduced to 10 a day.

TRANSFERRED TO LAS PINES

He was transferred to Las Pines, a Jap airfield 15 miles from Manila, a district infected with malaria. He took the fever and was brought close to death. After recovering, he worked with pick and shovel to level the field by hand. He told of being forced to kneel down for two days with a two-by-four plank placed behind his knees for punishment. This was because he was not doing as much work as they expected him to do. On September 21, 1944, the American planes hit Luzon, bombing out the field and sinking 29 ships in the harbor.

SENT TO JAPAN

The Japs decided to send them to Japan by boat. This trip took 39 days and was worse than the "death march". They placed 1100 of the American soldiers on a small cattle boat, and 700 of

them including Wade were forced into a hold 30 by 40 feet square. The Japs covered the hold with planks and chained it down depriving them of sunshine and fresh air. They went for days without water and were lucky to get one meal a day. The Japs hauled up the dead every day using a rope. For three days the sergeant was very ill. They hauled him up and about to throw him overboard as one of the dead when a Jap threw water on him. When he stirred he was thrown back into the hold.

The Japs started the trip with 16 ships and finished with three. The American subs and planes sank the rest. A bomb intended for his ship was dropped but missed its target. He said many of them wanted to die and hoped to be bombed.

LANDED AT FORMOSA

When Sergeant Chio landed at Formosa he weighed 87 pounds. He was a "walking skelton". He said, "They took us to the northern tip of Japan, where the temperature dropped to 10 degrees above zero, and we worked in the copper mines at Camp Houocho until the surrender. Our airplanes then dropped medical and food supplies to us, including a note which told us we had top priority in air transport coming home. Boy, did that cheer us up! Finally on September 11, 1945, we boarded the hospital ship *Rescue*, and believe me, that was a symbolic name!"

HONORS

He received the Purple Heart, the Presidential Unit Citation with two Oak Leaf clusters, Asiatic-Pacific campaign ribbon with two battle stars, Pre-Pearl Harbor ribbon with one battle star, and the Philippine Defense ribbon with one battle star.

SERGEANT GEORGE B. FRIGMANSKI

Sergeant George B. Frigmanski was an engineer and topturret gunner of a Flying Fortress. He was a veteran in bombing attacks against the enemy military and industrial targets in Germany and occupied Europe. He participated in a daylight precision bombing raid over Berlin.

He destroyed 3 Messerschmitts. Two Messerschmitt 210's were destroyed by Sergeant Frigmanski as his bomber *Fort* forced its way through the Luftwaffe to bomb targets in the key industrial

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center of Augsburg. The third fighter, a Messerschmitt 109, was downed by his twin 50-caliber guns over Brunswick during a raid on enemy plane parts factory.

He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement while participating in more than a score of heavy bombing assaults over Europe. Previous to this award he had received the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf clusters.

SERGEANT GENE GROLL

Sergeant Gene Groll was a nose gunner on a Liberator bomber. He was with the 5th Air Force over occupied Germany. He received the Air Medal for meritorious achievement on combat missions. They lost their first plane and pilot on a raid. His second plane was *Wuvfless II*. After receiving the Air Medal he received two Oak Leaf clusters for further achievements.

Sergeant Groll attended Clay Elementary and was a graduate of Clay High School.

SERGEANT J. W. HANCOCK

Sergeant J. W. Hancock was one of the 30 marines who fought in the battle of Tenareau on Guadalcanal. This group of 30 *Leathernecks* with rifles, three machine guns and two field pieces held off and killed an invasion force of 1500 "doped-up" Japs. In a letter to his mother Sgt. Hancock gave the following account of the battle fought August 21, 1942.

"The Japs had sneaked across the sand bar under cover of darkness and bombarded our machine gun nests with hand grenades.

"They leaped up the hill at us like apes squealing at the tops of their lungs and were greeted by a wall of steel. They wilted in front of it and piled up quickly four deep. But despite our fire some of the Japs managed to get in among us. Bayonet fights were all about and hand to hand fighting of the most deadly nature.

"Jim Boston saved my life about this time. He got between me and a Jap who had torn the back out of my shirt with his bayonet. As the Jap pulled back to jab me with his bayonet, Boston parried it, then butt-stroked him and finished him off by shooting him in the head."

The battle was at a stalemate from dawn until 9 A.M. when the Japs brought up a heavy machine

gun and put it into action. Sergeant Hancock said, "I was trying to blast it out of position when I was wounded. I was in a "37" mm emplacement firing shells at the spot I thought they had the machine gun dug in. I heard a ringing sound on the shield of my gun. Some of the bullets hit me. Two of them went into my left forearm. With my good right arm I managed to sight the "37" and fire a shot at the machine gun. I missed. A Jap sniper wounded me again. The little squirt had the bullet with my name on it. It hit me right square in the chest."

"Call it what you may but that bullet hit my lower dog tag and mushroomed before it went into my chest. That saved my life. While my blood pressure was reaching an all-time low I proceeded to sight the "37" on that Jap machine gun again."

"Suddenly I slumped over my gun. But I was aroused a second later when a Jap mortar shell went off beside me. My right hand and legs and arms were full of shrapnel. I looked more like a sieve than a Marine."

"I was trying to crawl back into the gun emplacement and fire the "37" because I knew it was sighted on that blasted machine gun. But Lieutenant Jordan dragged me to cover. I told him the gun was ready to go so another man crawled in and fired it. Boy, it did the job all right! That Jap machine gun flew up in the air like a skyrocket."

Sergeant Hancock received the Silver Star for "gallantry and intrepidity in manning a 37 mm gun on Guadalcanal. He is the holder of the Purple Heart.

DOUGLAS HUSS

Douglas Huss Ar. 2/c is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Huss. He was a member of the crew on one of the Navy Avenger planes. During his flying in Okinawa his crew had an unusual experience. On a return trip to its carrier the gunner spotted an unidentified aircraft. The pilot turned their plane and gave chase until the other plane was seen to be an enemy dive bomber. It was heading for their task group. The Avenger attacked and in the dogfight the Jap was downed. Huss completed 45 missions. He was on duty on four other carriers and took part in the invasions of Luzon, Iwo Jima and Okinawa.

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Huss received the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement while on bombing missions and the Air Medal with five crosses. In addition he received the Presidential Citation and the Presidential Unit Citation.

CAPTAIN J. H. HUSTON

Captain J. H. Huston entered the army chaplain corps February 15, 1945, and served in the Pacific theater of war for 25 months.

With the help of American and Filipino men a chapel was erected on a Pacific island outpost. The chapel was designed by Captain Huston and built by volunteer soldier workers and Filipino civilians. Two Filipino foremen and their workers wove the bamboo and coconut palm walls and soldier artists provided windows with stained glass effects.

Captain Huston arranged Sunday services for Catholics, Latter Day Saints and Protestants, including communion. Catholic Novena was observed. The Latter Day Saints met on Tuesday for discussion. Protestant discussion groups met on Thursday and Jewish services were held on Friday. Two choir practices were held every week. A Lutheran chaplain conducted communion once a month for those of that denomination.

Captain Huston held five services daily. He had evening motion pictures which were followed by prayer to help those who were to be sent out the following day.

PFC. HOWARD LACOURSE

Pfc. Howard LaCourse enlisted in the C.A.C. for foreign service February 12, 1941. He was sent to the Philippines in May, 1941 where he received his training. He was taken prisoner when Corregidor fell to the Japanese.

He was sent to Formosa, then to Nagasaki, Japan. While in prison he worked on the docks. Here he and other prisoners were able to steal some of the rice they handled. The prisoners tied strings around their pant legs and stored the rice in the legs of the trousers. This saved them from starvation.

Previous to his capture he had been wounded during one of the battles in the Philippines.

Pfc. LaCourse suffered intensely from malnutrition. His legs, face and entire body was so

swollen that one would have difficulty in recognizing him. He was released August 14, 1945 and arrived in Washington in November of the same year. He was sent to a veterans' hospital at Cambridge, Ohio and later to his home.

After remaining at home for some time he returned to the service. He served in Japan 9 years. He is now in Germany.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD W. LEDERMAN

Lieut. Richard W. Lederman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul J. Lederman. During his participation in his 46th combat mission which was an attack against an enemy airdrome west of the Rhine his plane was hit. In discussing this with a combat correspondent Lieut. Lederman said, "I didn't know how badly hit I was at first. Then I realized I couldn't control my ship properly. After I managed to pull off, my squadron told me my tail was blazing and that a big chunk had been clawed out of the under part of the fuselage."

He was warned by radio that a strong wind was blowing toward Germany. He began the struggle of flying toward Allied territory so he could jump safely. He landed in a dense forest and was rescued by Belgian farmers. He told how friendly they were and that they made coffee for him. One of the Belgians, who could speak English, telephoned to a nearby American engineering company for transportation.

He received the Air Medal with seven Oak Leaf Clusters.

PFC. ELMER REIHING

PFC. Elmer Reihing is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Reihing. Private Reihing was inducted into the army in July, 1942. He was in the heavy fighting in Sicily when he was wounded. His outfit had been advancing steadily without any rest at all. They were on a low mountain range. The enemy machine guns had kept up a steady fire as our men pressed forward. Private Reihing said, "Suddenly a machine gun opened up right in front of me. There was no obvious protection, but I remembered my basic training and hugged the ground. In front of me was a mound of dirt about four inches high. Well, the dirt saved my life by deflecting the bullets but my legs which were sprawled out behind me, unprotected were hit."

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About two hours after being injured Private Reihing was picked up. Italians near the scene of battle gave him food, milk, and water and then carried him on a stretcher which consisted of a stepladder and canvas down a mountain side to a base hospital. It was 28 hours before they reached the base hospital. Shortly after being wounded he took the sulfa tablets which he carried as part of his equipment.

He was sent home and his brothers received emergency furloughs through the Red Cross to visit him. Pvt. Ansel E. Reihing was in the transportation corps, New Orleans and Pvt. John A. Reihing in the medical unit, Fort Dix, N. J.

SERGT. ORVAL W. SANDUSKY

Sergt. Orval W. Sandusky was a veteran of heavy bombardment missions over Bremen, Hanover, Leipzig, Nurnberg, Politz, and Mannheim. His group was a unit of the 3rd Bombardment Division. This group was given a Presidential Citation for its England-African shuttle bombing of Messerschmitt plants at Regensburg, Germany. "Sergeant Sandusky repelled numerous hostile fighter attacks by his excellent marksmanship. His actions assured the safety of both his crew and aircraft." *Statement taken from his citation.* His citation was given for service aboard the B-17 Flying Fortress "Cherchez les Femmes." He also received the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters.

In talking about his experiences Sergt. Sandusky said, "The roughest one of all was the time we had two engines shot out over the Pas de Calais. We became separated from our squadron and lost altitude. It seemed every ack-ack bun in the German army was firing at us. But somehow we limped home."

He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement during his bombing missions.

SERGT. JAMES STURTZ

Sergt. James Sturtz, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sturtz, enlisted for foreign service in the 59th Regiment C.A.C. on February 13, 1941. He was sent to the Philippines where he received his training. He was captured by the Japanese on Corregidor on May 6, 1942. He was sent to Mukden,

Manchuria, and then to a prison camp not far from where Sergt. Zettner was imprisoned.

He endured many hardships suffering from cold, hunger and severe treatment. The food was ground maize twice a day. This was full of maggots which they tried to separate from the maize. In time they became so hungry that they decided that the maggots would provide some nourishment so accepted them as part of their rations.

Sergt. Sturtz said that the fleas made life almost unbearable.

The Japanese soldiers seemed to enjoy abusing the prisoners. Every time they passed by they would hit or kick them. Four of the prisoners escaped but in time they were brought back to the camp. The Japs then attached each of the four prisoners to a two by four head down and the army filed by beating them as they passed. The other prisoners were made to stand by outside a fenced place and watch their comrades being persecuted. They tried to encourage them by urging them to hold on and told them in time the punishment would be over. The Jap soldier dug a grave and then made the four stand at the edge before shooting, so they would fall into it when fatally wounded.

Sergt. Sturtz received the Purple Heart and the Presidential Citation with four stars and two Oak Clusters.

He is now in the employ of the government stationed at Red River Arsenal and is sent on important work to other points of the country. While he is not in the service, his ranking is similar to that of a major.

SERGT. FRANCIS ZETTNER

Sergt Francis Zettner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zettner, enlisted for foreign service in the 59th Regiment C.A.C. on February 13, 1941. He was sent to Angel Island, California, thence to the Philippines where he received his training. He was captured on Corregidor when it fell to the Japanese on May 6, 1942. He was taken to Hoten Prison Camp, Mukden, Manchuria.

During the long period of imprisonment from May 6, 1942 to August 2, 1945, when the Americans gained control, Pfc. Zettner endured many privations in the form of hard labor, filth, thirst,

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hunger, and extreme cold. The temperature at times was 40 below zero. His feet were frozen and turned black. The men slept in bunks with only one blanket apiece.

The food consisted of a bowl of ground maize each morning and evening. Living under such conditions resulted in malnutrition with high fever and dysentery.

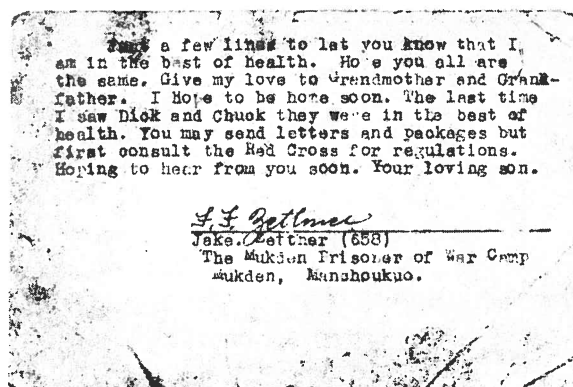
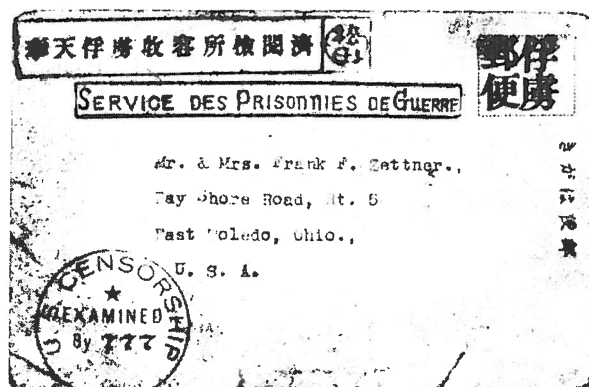
He arrived in San Francisco October 1, 1945.

Pfc. Zettner was promoted to sergeant. He received 4 stars and 2 clusters with other citations and was awarded the Purple Heart. He was a graduate of Clay High School and a student at University of Toledo.

One of the bright moments for the Zettner family was when short wave enthusiasts all over the country had their sets tuned to Tokyo, listening to messages sent from prisoners to their parents. From four states letters were sent to the Zettner family telling them of the broadcast and repeating the message. It read,

"Dear Mother and Dad, I received your letter, package and telegram. Greatly relieved that everything and everyone is fine. What kind of work is Jimmy doing? How is Grandpa and Grandma? I am well. Please send photographs. Jackie"

Another message which Mrs. Zettner cherishes is that of a card received from the prison camp. The following is a copy of same with the message on the one side and the address on the other showing interesting markings.



OF INTEREST

Robert Carpenter, Robert Croft, Robert Harvey, John Reihing, and James TenEyck were inducted on July 10, 1943 and assigned to the 85th Division in the Medical Corps. They trained at Camp Grant, Illinois and were sent overseas together. Of this group all returned home except Pfc. James A. TenEyck.

AT CORREGIDOR

Four of four boys from Bay Shore enlisted at about the same time, James Sturtz, Richard M. Fallon and Francis Zettner on the same day. The next day Howard E. LaCourse joined the group. They became a part of a Coast Artillery unit and were sent to Corregidor. They were taken prisoners by the Japs. Of this group R. M. Fallon did not return.

In Memory

"What can we render unto thee
Our brave and noble dead?
Who for our Country's Freedom died,
Or for her Union bled?
And ye who for the human race
And for the Cause of Liberty
Relinquished all — with grateful hearts —
What can we render thee?"

Emblems of immortality,
The flowers from woodland ways,
Our garlands and our laurel wreaths
But weakly show our praise!
A deathless bond of sacred trust
Links us with thee forevermore —
Inspires us on the upward march
Where thou hast gone before.

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Ye heroes of the Cause of Right,
We follow in they train
To emulate thy faithfulness —
Ye have not died in vain!
O, noble dead, our words of praise
Would seem but to deride
If we, who live, uphold not now
The things for which ye died.”

—Isabel Whitehouse Toppin

Robert V. Arquette, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Arquette, was inducted into the service June 28, 1943. He served in the navy as pharmacist's mate. He was killed June 20, 1945 in Okinawa.

Pfc. Robert Lee Beale was drafted in military service in 1951 and was sent to Korea with the 38th Regiment Second Infantry Division.

Robert attended Clay High School where he was a member of the Future Farmers of America. He was in the Marine Corps Reserve from 1948 to 1950.

After entering the infantry he was trained at Fort Knox, Kentucky and sent overseas. He was killed in action in Korea. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Beale, live at 1465 Stadium Road.

Pfc. Charles William Beeler was at Camp Meade Maryland before going overseas in 1943. During the campaign in Sicily he was wounded and hospitalized. He was awarded the Purple Heart. In November of 1943 he was released from the hospital and returned to the front. He was killed February 29, 1944.

Pfc. Beeler was the husband of Rose Ann Byers and father of William Charles Beeler.

Sergt. Maurice Blackmore took his training at Camp Wood, Mississippi, then transferred to Camp Breckinridge. He was sent overseas April 4, 1944 with the 83rd Division of the 22nd Infantry. He was wounded in Germany and hospitalized for some time. He was then placed in the 4th Division of his regiment. He was killed in Germany on March 1, 1945.

The sergeant married Edith Munding and lived on Grange Street in Oregon. He enlisted in the service in September 1943. He was awarded the Purple Heart during his service.

Sergt. Jack Coy enlisted in the Army Air Corps in March, 1942. He was a tail gunner on a Liberator Bomber. On February 24, 1944 he with six other

crew members were killed in a crash over Illmenau, Germany.

Jack was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Coy. He attended Coy elementary school and was graduated at Clay High in 1941.

Sergt. Tom Cutcher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Amiel Cutcher of Bono, enlisted in the 4th Cavalry in November of 1942. He was at Camp Perry for his first training, then was sent to Texas. From the camp in Texas he was sent to California, then overseas.

He was killed in action at Cologne, Germany on March 27, 1945. Sergt. Cutcher was awarded the Purple Heart, Presidential Citation with two Oak Leaf clusters, the Pacific campaign ribbon with four battle stars.

Richard H. Dickey was trained for the Merchant Marines at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y. He was fireman 2nd class and was on his first trip overseas when his ship was torpedoed and went down.

Richard was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Dickey of Pickle Road. He was a graduate of Clay High in the class of 1943. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church on Seaman Road.

Sergt. Richard M. Fallon was a son of Michael R. Fallon who lived on Bay Shore Road for some time. He was a member of a Coast Artillery unit that was sent to Corregidor. He became a sergeant in the Headquarters Battery Coast. He was taken prisoner during action in the Philippine area. The date of his death is not known. It is assumed the boat on which he was being transferred was destroyed.

James N. Gerlach, fireman 1st class, served in the U.S. Navy aboard the USS Lagarto on submarine duty in the South China Sea. He entered the service in August, 1941. In May, 1945 he was reported missing and later declared dead. James graduated at Clay High in 1943. He was the only son of Mrs. S. P. Gerlach.

Robert Gross, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gross, joined the Air Force Reserve at Columbus in 1940. He took most of his training at Maxwell Field, Alabama. He was a pilot on a B-17. On April 17, 1942 he started on a training flight from Sebring, Florida over the Gulf of Mexico for Brownsville, Texas. The crew of five was lost. The only evidence

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found was unopened parachutes with holes in them. It was thought that there was an explosion which resulted in loss of the lives of the entire crew.

Sergt. Eldred Jaquillard was inducted into the service in 1943 and assigned to the Signal Corps. He received his training at Fort Lewis, Washington and Camp Bowie, Texas. He was sent overseas with a signal battalion in the European theatre where he was killed February 11, 1945.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jaquillard, live on Yarrow Road.

Eldred attended Clay High School and was a member of the Nazarene Church.

Sergt. Robert E. Jones was a member of Co. F First Ranger Battalion. His group was caught in a Nazi death trap at Cisterna, Italy. He was killed January 30, 1944. Robert was the son of Mrs. Blanche Jones. He attended Wynn Elementary and Clay High School. He was a member of the St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

Lieut. William Kiggins, husband of Madeline Fretter and son of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kiggins, graduated at Clay High in 1941. He was a student at Bowling Green University in 1943 when he enlisted. He received his cadet training at Independence, Kansas. He was a Mustang fighter pilot and was overseas four months when he was killed over Czechoslovakia.

Robert King served in the Korean War in Co. F 38th Infantry 2nd Division. He was killed September 17, 1951 by an enemy grenade. Robert was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester King.

Jack E. Klotz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Klotz, attended Clay High School and was graduated in the class of 1941. He was a member of the National and County Honor Societies, a representative of Buckeye Boys' Town and Student Council. He was a junior at Ohio University at Athens. He enlisted in April, 1943 and after training at Fort McClellan, Georgia, he was transferred to the air force. His plane crashed at Camp Barkley, Texas July 13, 1944. Jack was a member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church.

Sergt. Frank A. Kohn III, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kohn, Jr., was graduated at Clay High in 1934. He enlisted in the army in July, 1943 and was assigned to the 392nd Bomb Group as a

radio operator on a B-24. His plane crashed over Germany on January 28, 1945.

Lieut. William Dale Lacey, Jr. enlisted in the Air Force June 13, 1942. He trained at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, Garner Field, Uraldo, Texas, Tullahoma, Tennessee, Key Field, Meridian, Mississippi. He won his wings at Randolph Brookfield.

In October 1943, he was sent to England where he flew Mustang planes (P-51's) with the Tactical Reconnaissance Air Squadron. He was reported missing July 30, 1944. Later it was determined he was killed on that day over France.

Lieutenant Lacey was one of the graduates of Clay High School in 1940 and entered the University of Toledo. He married Irene May Higley who was a graduate of Clay. After William entered the service, she joined the WAC and earned the title of Corporal. She served as a nurse in the hospital at San Antonio, Texas.

Lieut. Lacey was awarded the Purple Heart and many other medals.

Loran Markin enlisted in the navy March 1940. He received his training at the Great Lakes Naval Station. He was sent to the Hawaiian Islands, thence to Manila. He served aboard the submarine USS *Sharl*. He was killed somewhere in the Java Sea on February 16, 1943. Loran attended Clay High and was a member of Our Lady of Mount Carmel at Bono. He was awarded the Purple Heart.

Lieut. John Mariasy enlisted in the service in 1941. He was a pilot in 439th Troop Carrying Squadron. Each plane carried gliders for landing jeeps and those for landing men. He was among the 40 planes shot down in La Bastelle June 6, 1944. He was awarded an Air Medal and a Purple Heart. He lived with his parents in Oregon for some time, then moved to Jerusalem. He attended Clay High one year.

Pvt. Ernest McGee entered the service in the technical division. After being hospitalized he was transferred to Co. C Medical Regiment. He trained at Camp Grant, Illinois, then was sent to Camp Bowie, Texas. He was ill and sent to the hospital for an operation. Later he returned to Camp Bowie and was in service at Camp Bowie for a short time. He was sent to Brooke General Hospital Fort

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Sam Houston, Texas. He was released October 21, 1943 and died May 23, 1944.

Ernest was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred McGee. He was one of six sons who were in the service. He attended Coy Elementary School and was a member of the Holy Rosary Church.

Pfc. Donald Mominee, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jess Mominee, was a member of the graduating class of 1942. He received army engineering training at Lake Forest College. Don entered the army on March 4, 1943 and received his basic training at Camp Swift, Texas. He was sent overseas during the summer of 1944. He was killed in action on Leyte on October 27. He was a member of St. Ignatius Church.

Robert LaCourse, age 22, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert LaCourse. He was a student at Clay High in 1939. In September 1942 he enlisted in the heavy artillery. He trained at Fort Bliss, Texas, then was sent to Yuma, Arizona. He was sent overseas and took part in the D-Day Invasion. He was killed in Metz, France on November 7, 1944. *Pfc. LaCourse* was awarded the Purple Heart.

Norton J. LaDuke, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank LaDuke enlisted September 29, 1939. He was trained at Fort Knox, Kentucky, after which he served in Iceland and Greenland. He was later transferred to the Infantry, 3rd Army in Europe and was killed during the Battle of the Bulge, December 9, 1944. The family lived on Corduroy Road and Norden attended Jerusalem School. The Purple Heart was awarded.

Karl F. Munzenmeyer, technician 5th grade of an army wire communications, was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Munzenmeyer of Cedar Point Road. He was killed in southern France. He had been in the army more than three years and had participated in battles of Sicily, Italy and southern France.

He was awarded a citation for fulfilling the highest traditions of military service in Sicily and also the infantry badge of exemplary conduct in action against the enemy on April 23, 1944.

Karl was a graduate of Clay High School. He was active in athletics and was manager of the baseball team. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

Pvt. Jerry W. Navarre, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Navarre of Bono, entered the service and was trained at Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky. He was sent overseas with the 331st Division of the 83rd Infantry. He was in active service in Normandy, France, and Germany. He was captured in Germany and held as a prisoner of war. During the time he was in prison, the Allied troops on a bombing raid destroyed the unmarked prison, killing many. He is reported as being killed March 5, 1945 at Munich, Germany.

Pvt. Navarre won a medal for his service in the European Theater of War, a Good Conduct Medal, and a medal in sharp shooting. He was awarded the Purple Heart.

Flight Officer Henry S. Oien was a sergeant in the Royal Canadian Air Force and transferred to the U. S. Eighth Air Force. He was reported missing in Europe.

Henry attended Clay High School.

Pvt. Fred Paulson, a son of Mrs. Lillian Baczuk, died in a bomber crash in Mobile Bay, Alabama. Before he was transferred to Brookley Field, Alabama he trained at Mitchell Field, Long Island and Ellington Field, Texas. He was a radio operator-bombardier. He attended Clay High but was a graduate of Lake Township High School.

Pfc. Franklin Redfox enlisted in the infantry in February, 1942. He was sent from Camp Perry to Camp Sam Houston, Texas after which he went to Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. He was sent overseas to Ireland. On June 6, 1944 he was in the invasion in France where he was killed on June 16, 1944.

Pvt. James Teachout enlisted in service January 26, 1943. He took his training at Camp Crost, South Carolina. He was sent overseas in June 1943. He fought in the invasion in Sicily and Italy. He was awarded a Presidential citation and a French Unit citation.

He was wounded in action October 4, 1944, in southern France. He died on October 24, 1944. He attended Clay Elementary and Clay High School.

Pfc. James A. TenEyck, son of Mr. and Mrs. John TenEyck, Sr., was inducted July 10, 1943. After training at Camp Grant, Illinois in the Medical Corps he was assigned to the 338th Infantry 85th

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Division at Fort Dix, New Jersey. The division sailed for Africa January 1, 1944 and later in the spring went into action in Italy where James was killed September 17, 1944. He was graduated from Clay High School in 1943 and was a member of St. Ignatius Church. He received the Purple Heart.

Pfc. Russel Thomas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Thomas, was accidentally drowned on Luzon. He was stationed with the dental clinic in the 107th General Hospital on Luzon. He trained at Fort Bliss, Texas and Camp Plauche, Louisiana. He was a graduate of Clay High School and attended St. Luke's Lutheran Church at Yondota.

Pvt. Cirilo J. Velasquez was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lupe Velasquez. He was inducted in the Army as an infantryman in July, 1943. He trained at Camp Grant, Illinois in the Medical Corps. Later he was sent overseas and was killed in action in Germany. Cirilo was a graduate of Clay High in 1943 and a member of the Holy Rosary Church.

Pfc. Earl Witty was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Witty. He enlisted in the army April 28,

1944. Earl attended Clay High School and was a member of Mount Carmel Church at Bono.

Sergt. Kenneth H. Woolcott lived with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Moneghan. He was a member of the crew of a B-24 on a mission to Hankow, China. As it neared the target, it was severely damaged and forced to leave the formation. It was seen to explode. Three parachutes were reported leaving the ship but no further information was received concerning the fate of the crew.

Sergt. Woolcott was in service three years. He attended Coy Elementary and Clay High School. He was reported missing in action since August 21, 1943.

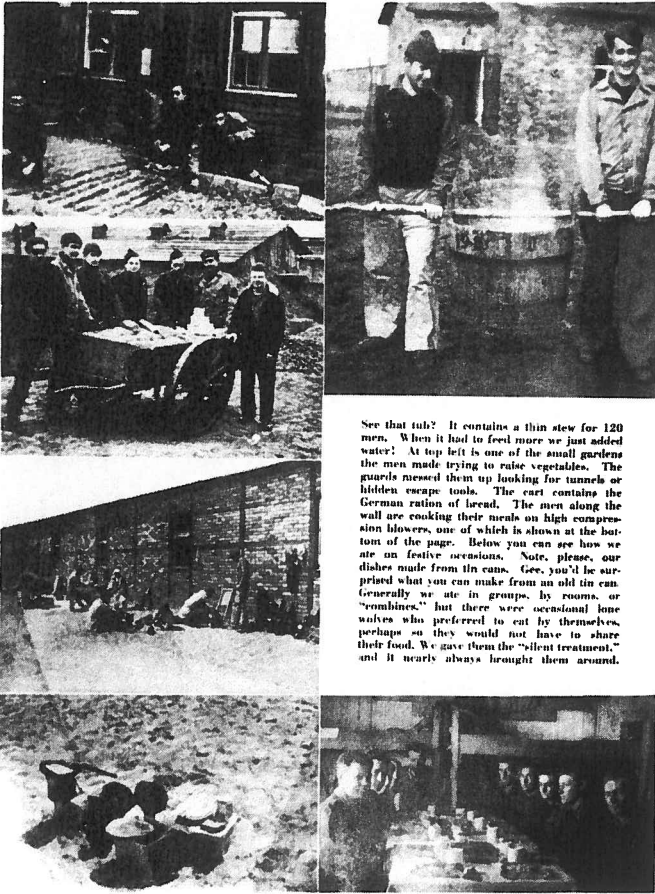
NOTE: Information about some of the boys was difficult to obtain. In most cases it was verified by relatives or friends. There may be some omissions in the awards given to the men in the article *In Memoriam* and the one, *Some Experiences of Our Boys*.

The assistance of relatives and friends was greatly appreciated.



We dedicate this picture in memory of our boys and girls who gave their service to their country.

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See that tub? It contains a thin stew for 120 men. When it had to feed more we just added water! At top left is one of the small gardens the men made trying to raise vegetables. The guards nessed them up looking for tunnels or hidden escape tools. The cart contains the German ration of bread. The men along the wall are cooking their meals on high compression blowers, one of which is shown at the bottom of the page. Below you can see how we ate on festive occasions. Note, please, our dishes made from tin cans. Gee, you'll be surprised what you can make from an old tin can. Generally we ate in groups, by rooms, or "bunkies," but there were occasional lone wolves who preferred to eat by themselves, perhaps so they would not have to share their food. We gave them the "silent treatment," and it nearly always brought them around.

The above was taken from *The Yankee Kriegies*, a booklet published by the National Association of YMCA. This shows some of the prison experiences. Book loaned by Ralph Barnes, Jr.



This plaque and the Clay High Memorial Stadium is in honor of our boys.