



WE REMEMBER THEM: PHARMACY'S FALLEN

Second Edition

Dennis B. Worthen, PhD

Cincinnati, OH

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Front Cover: “The Spirit of American Youth Rising from the Waves.”
Sculpture in bronze by Donald Harcourt De Lue,
located at the Normandy American Cemetery and Memorial,
overlooking Omaha Beach,
Colleville-sur-Mer, France
60th anniversary of D-Day Landing, 6 June 2004 (photograph by author)

Back Cover: The *USS Frament* (DE 677),
a *Buckley*-class destroyer escort, commissioned in 1943,
named in honor of Pharmacist Mate 3rd Class Paul S. Frament,
posthumous recipient of the Silver Star,
killed in action on Guadalcanal while treating wounded Marines.

Some materials in this work have been previously published in part
and are used with acknowledgment.

The original list of 132 men who died on active duty during World War II was published as Appendix VI in Dennis B. Worthen. *Pharmacy in World War II*, Pharmaceutical Products Press, Binghamton, NY, 2004.

Subsequent research determined that some of these individuals were not pharmacists or had not died on active duty. New research led to the identification of additional pharmacists who died on active duty.

“We Remember Them: Pharmacy’s Fallen in World War Two—Navy and Marines.” *Pharmacy in History* 59(4):127-142, 2017.

“They Didn’t Come Home.” *Alabama Pharmacy* 42(4):46-47, 2010.

“South Dakota’s Pharmacy’s Fallen.” *South Dakota Pharmacist* 24(4):26-29, 2010.

“Phi Delta Chi’s World War II Fallen.” *The Communicator* (Phi Delta Chi). 96(Spring):8-9, 2010.

“They Didn’t Come Home.” *Pharmacy Practice News* 36(10):10, 2009.

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We Remember Them: Pharmacy's Fallen

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"I have to reclaim the dead from the death of nonremembrance." ¹

*They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.* ²

INTRODUCTION

The young men, pharmacists and student pharmacists, who died while on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II have been forgotten for the most part. Their families have passed, as have their classmates and colleagues, and so the names of the dead and who they were have disappeared. Called to service as young men, few were married and fewer still had children before their death. Pharmacy and generations of pharmacists do not remember who they were, what their stories were, whether heroic or prosaic. Although part of the "greatest generation" the stories of their lives and sacrifices have not yet found their voice for future generations. It was almost as if the men had never been born, as if their lives had no significance.

Background

Research for my book *Pharmacy in World War II*³ failed to locate any professional census of the number or identities of pharmacists and student pharmacists⁴ who served in the military during the war. Several contemporaneous sources estimated that between 12,000 and 14,000 pharmacists served between the first military mobilization in 1940 and the surrender of Japan in August 1945.⁵ Neither the Army nor the Navy guaranteed that pharmacists would serve in a professional pharmacy capacity or even within the healthcare field.⁶ Those who worked as pharmacists were denied commissioned status; their highest rank in the Army was Technical Sergeant and, in the Navy, Chief Pharmacist's Mate (modern-day E-7, Sergeant First Class or Chief Petty Officer). However, 50 percent of the pharmacists were commissioned, although not to serve as pharmacists.⁷ Through military need or their own preference, many pharmacists were as likely to serve in harm's way as infantry, aircrew, or sailors as they were to work in a hospital or dispensary. The research for *Pharmacy in World War II* led to the identification of almost 12,000 pharmacists, men and women, who served in the military; it also identified 172 men who died while on active duty, whether through enemy action, accident, or disease.

Most of the pharmacists who served in the military survived and returned home after the war to take up their lives as caring and productive citizens. They influenced all aspects of the profession: practice, education, research, and manufacturing. However, some did not survive; their stories have been forgotten or never told. It would be decades before personal memoirs and unit histories began to proliferate in print and on the web; even then pharmacy had little presence. Due to the elapsed time after death and the present it was seldom possible to locate family members, and other records were frequently minimal.⁸

Identification of Pharmacists

The process of developing a list of pharmacists who served started in 1995 with a call to state associations, boards, colleges, and professional fraternities requesting personal memories from their members and alumni.⁹ While important, the responses were modest and inconsistent; fifty years had passed; memories had dimmed. The second step was a multi-year process of scanning state, regional, and national pharmacy journals for items about pharmacists who served.

Frequently these efforts yielded minimal information: only the individual's name, branch of service, location, and rank, and sometimes not even all this information. Names could be problematic when nicknames and variants such as Bob, Bo, or Bert were used for Robert or only initials were provided. From this list of almost 12,000 names, 172 individuals who died on active duty were identified.¹⁰

Notices in a professional journal or college memorial could be in error. For example, Leon William Eckstein was identified in the *Northwestern Druggist* as missing and later as having died in a Japanese POW camp.¹¹ However, his personnel records show that he had no pharmacy training before joining the Navy in 1934. Bernard Zeldin was a student at Columbia University when he entered the service. Zeldin qualified as a bombardier on a B-24 bomber. His plane was shot down over Yugoslavia in July 1944. Initially reported as missing in action, he was listed as killed in action in Charles Ballard's history of the college.¹² He was later identified as being captured but returned to military control.

Finding the name of a man who died on active duty was the beginning of these searches. Next, it was essential to find basic information such as his hometown, state, school, or some other characteristic before his status could be confirmed. What was his service (serial) number; in what branch and organization did he serve at the time of his death; when and where did he die? Was it enemy action, disease, or accident?

Documenting the school of pharmacy that the individual attended or was attending at the time of entering the service was crucial. Information contained in one of the professional publications was considered sufficient, but this often did not include the graduation year. College yearbooks

and contacts with the institution's archivist would usually produce the missing information. In a few cases, the college could not be identified, however, information in either the 1940 census or personnel record identified the individual as a pharmacist.

It was necessary to confirm information surrounding the death of the individual, whether by enemy action, accident, or disease. Frequently, the information published in the journals was meager and even incorrect. In the heat of the times a journal might identify a pharmacist who died as killed in action while the official record indicates that his death was due to accident or disease. When a man was declared as missing in action that status would continue until he was returned to duty, his remains were discovered, or for one year after his disappearance. Men who were missing in the last year of the war might not be declared dead officially until well after the end of the war.¹³ Some records adjusted for this delay while others did not. This could lead to conflicting information about the actual date of death.¹⁴ In some cases, no records were found that provided a specific location of where the death occurred.

An individual's final resting place could also be confusing depending on the source of the information. The men whose bodies were never found are remembered on a Tablet of the Missing in one of the American military cemeteries overseas. When the remains were available the first burial site was typically close to where the battle took place, such as a divisional cemetery on Guadalcanal or France, close to an airfield or site where the plane crashed. After the war, the remains were relocated to a military cemetery such as the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, the "Punchbowl," at Honolulu, Hawaii, or a national cemetery in the United States. The family also had the option of having the remains returned for burial in a cemetery of their choosing. Many families chose to leave their loved ones overseas and erected a memorial headstone in their family cemetery plot.

The official records of the WWII military personnel are housed in the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC), part of the National Archives & Records Administration, in Saint Louis, MO. A 1973 fire in the Records Center destroyed or seriously damaged 80% of the Army or Army Air Forces (AAF) personnel records from WWII.¹⁵ What records remain are few, fragmentary, and frequently fire-charred. There are a few alternate ways to reconstruct an

individual's records, such as searching for discharge papers from the individual's hometown courthouse. However, these efforts are usually futile for the men who died on active duty. For the most part, Navy and Marine Corps personnel records were unaffected by the fire.

In recent years online resources have become an integral part of the search for World War II information. Two major web-based subscription services were essential tools: *Ancestry.com* and *Fold3.com*. *Ancestry.com* is a collection of resources including the U.S. Census, vital records, and selected military files while *Fold3.com* focuses on military records. Two other services helped locate printed obituaries and school records: *NewspaperArchive.com* and *E-Yearbook.com*. Essential information was frequently located in two sites focused on the final resting place: *FindaGrave.com* and the American Battle Monuments Commission websites. In addition, several unit histories have been published, such as the 3rd Marine Division or the *USS Enterprise*.¹⁶ In many cases, these sources helped in locating information about those who died on active duty.

Demographics

On September 8, 1939, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt issued an executive order increasing the authorized manpower in the Army and the National Guard. On August 27, 1940, the National Guard was called into federal service, and on September 16 the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 established a peacetime draft in the United States. Initially, men aged 21 to 45 were eligible to be called into military service in the Army for 1 year. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Act was amended to include men between the ages of 18 and 37; the period of service was set for the duration of the war plus 6 months. These actions were intended to provide the necessary manpower for the Army while the Navy and Marine Corps depended upon voluntary enlistment. This was later amended when the need for manpower exceeded the number of available enlistees.

The men who died were young. The ages of the deceased 172 ranged from 19 to 47 with most being younger than 25 years old. Sixty-nine entered the service while still students; some after a semester and some just months short of graduation. Forty-eight were married at the time of their deaths; only 18 fathered children. There is little information about why these individuals chose to

make pharmacy their career. Forty-seven had a close relative with a pharmacy or medical practice. Census data were especially helpful in determining some family roles in pharmacy. As would have been normal for the period, most, if not all, of the men worked in a pharmacy while attending college. Most recent graduates had a bachelor's degree although some of the older men had a PhG or PhC, both earlier accredited professional pharmacy degrees. There were 67 accredited colleges of pharmacy operating in 1942. One hundred sixty-five of the deceased had attended 46 of the schools. In seven cases the college could not be identified, however, information in either the 1940 census or personnel record identified the individual as a registered pharmacist. For example, Glen Warren Ziel was licensed through examination in Wisconsin while Glenn Brown was an assistant pharmacist in North Carolina. Since some states did not require graduation from a college of pharmacy for licensure until 1940 or later, these men were included as pharmacists.¹⁷

More than 16 million men and women served in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps during WWII. More than 11 million served in the Army; 2.5 million of these were in the Air Forces.¹⁸ More than 318,000 troops in the Army or Air Forces died on duty. More than 4 million served in the Navy which suffered a loss of over 62,000 deaths. Fewer than 700,000 served in the Marine Corps; 24,000 were lost during the war.¹⁹ Between April 11, 1941, after the federalization of the National Guard, and November 4, 1945, after cease-fire declarations in both the European and Asian theaters, 172 pharmacists died on active duty: Army—71; Air Forces—58; Marine Corps—9; Navy—33; and OSS—1.²⁰ No pharmacist deaths were identified in the U.S. Coast Guard or Merchant Marines, although those services were subject to the same risks as the other military branches.²¹

Very few of the pharmacists who died on active duty did so while serving as a pharmacist or, indeed, even in a medical field. Most (118) were killed in action while serving in a combat role, as infantry, aircrew, or aboard ship.²² A few were killed in action while serving as corpsmen or medics. Approximately one-third of the deaths in service were due to accidents (35) or disease (19).

Summary Tables

Table 1: Deaths Tabulated by Cause and Armed Service

	Total Deaths	Killed In Action	Died In Service	
			Accident	Disease
Army	71 (42%)	51	7	13
Army Air Forces	58 (34%)	35	21	2
Marine Corps	9 (5%)	9	----	----
Navy	33 (19%)	22	7	4
Office of Strategic Services (OSS)	1 (0.6%)	1	----	----
Total	172 (100%)	118 (68%)	35 (21%)	19 (11%)

Table 2: Deaths Tabulated by Officer/Enlisted and Armed Service

	Total Deaths	Commissioned Officer	Enlisted
Army	71 (42%)	25	46
Army Air Forces	58 (34%)	44	14
Marine Corps	9 (5%)	6	3
Navy	33 (19%)	10	23
Office of Strategic Services (OSS)	1 (0.6%)	1	----
Total	172 (100%)	86 (50%)	86 (50%)



Our National Colors, featuring 48 stars, that graced the coffins and memorial services of Pharmacy's Fallen

Order of Precedence

Pharmacy's Fallen are listed here in alphabetic order by family name. within the Armed Service in which they served.

The Armed Services are listed according to military etiquette, which establishes order of march in parades and positioning of flag staffs, derived from their sequence of official establishment.

United States Army

June 14, 1775



During the period covered by this book, the U.S. Army Air Forces were part of the U.S. Army.

United States Marine Corps

July 11, 1798



United States Navy

March 27, 1794



Abbreviations of Military Rank

(modern-day enlisted (E) or officer (O) pay-grade designations:
larger numbers indicate higher rank)

1LT – First Lieutenant (O-2)

2LT – Second Lieutenant (O-1)

Capt or Cpt – Captain (Army, AAF, USMC) (O-3)

CPhM – Chief Pharmacist's Mate (E-7)

CPL – Corporal (E-4)

COL – Colonel (O-6)

ENS – Ensign (O-1)

Lt. (j.g.) – Lieutenant Junior Grade (O-2)

Maj – Major (O-4)

PhM1c – Pharmacist's Mate First Class (E-6)

PhM2c – Pharmacist's Mate Second Class (E-5)

PhM3c – Pharmacist's Mate Third Class (E-4)

Pvt – Private (E-1 or, more likely, E-2)

PFC – Private First Class (E-3)

MSgt – Master Sergeant (E-8)

SSgt – Staff Sergeant (E-6)

Sgt – Sergeant (E-5)

T/4 – Technician Fourth Grade (E-5)

T/5 – Technician Fifth Grade (E-4)

T/Sgt – Technical Sergeant (E-7)

Selected Medals and Badges



Congressional Medal of Honor: Highest military decoration, awarded for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty:



Distinguished Service Cross: Second highest military decoration that can be awarded for extraordinary heroism.



Silver Star: Third-highest military combat decoration, awarded for gallantry in action.



Bronze Star: Fourth highest combat award presented for bravery, acts of merit, or meritorious service. When awarded for combat heroism it is awarded with a V device for Valor.



Distinguished Flying Cross: Awarded to a person who distinguishes themselves by heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight.



Air Medal: Awarded for meritorious achievement in aerial operations, for heroic acts in aerial operations against an armed enemy, or for merit in operational activities.



Purple Heart: Awarded to those who suffered a wound:
1) As the direct or indirect result of enemy action, and
2) The wound required treatment by a medical officer at the time of the injury.



Combat Infantryman Badge: Earned by soldiers in the rank of colonel and below, who fought in active ground combat while assigned as members of either an Infantry or Special Forces unit of brigade size or smaller at any time after December 6, 1941.

Notes, Introduction

¹ Orłowski, Maria B. “Commencement Address.” Albion College, May 2009

² Binyon, Laurence. “For the Fallen” (1914). <https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/57322/for-the-fallen>

³ Worthen, Dennis B. *Pharmacy in World War II*. New York: Pharmaceutical Products Press, 2004.

⁴ For simplicity, “pharmacist” is used to include those who were registered as well as students who left college to serve in the Armed Forces.

⁵ Moulton, George A. “A Report on Wartime Pharmacy.” *The Apothecary* 1945;(July):11, 14, 16, 18. Also Gilson, Charles. “A Retail Druggist Looks at Postwar Pharmacy.” *NARD Journal* 1945:2015, 2060, 2062.

⁶ During the war period, the Air Forces were part of the Army. The Navy provided health services to the Marine Corps.

⁷ Worthen, Dennis B. Harvey Evert Kendig (1878-1950): Architect of the U.S. Army Pharmacy Corps. *JAPhA*. 2009 Nov-Dec;49(6):821-4.

⁸ Families of three individuals were located and they shared insights not available in any official record. They were the families of: PhM3c Paul Stanley Frament, USN, LT j.g. Joseph Howard Hudgins, USN, and 2LT Fred Dees, USAAF.

⁹ The database of names of those who served includes pharmacists, students, and those who returned to school on the GI Bill (Servicemen’s Adjustment Act of 1944). The latter were included because many were students who interrupted their education and the basic definition for eligibility for the GI benefits were for those whose education “whose education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of his entrance into the service.”

¹⁰ *Pharmacy in World War II* lists 131 individuals. However, further research documented that some were not pharmacists or had not died on active duty. The list was also expanded as new names were identified.

¹¹ Iowa News, Events, and Personalities. *Northwestern Druggist* 1942 (Oct); 50:70.

¹² Charles Ballard. *A History of the College of Pharmacy*, Columbia University. New York: Columbia University Press, 1954

¹³ Public Law 490 Section 5, March 7, 1942, stipulated that for men “missing in action” after one year a finding of death could be made. An example in the official records is LT j.g. Joseph H. Hudgins, who went missing on a flight on April 5, 1945: “death is presumed to have occurred on the 6th day of April 1946.”

¹⁴ Several examples: Joseph Howard Hudgins’ plane went missing on a mission on April 5, 1945. His headstone application noted that he was declared officially dead on April 6, 1946. The 1946 date appears on his memorial headstone in Arlington National Cemetery.

[https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2375/images/40050_1521003239_0459-](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2375/images/40050_1521003239_0459-02167?treeid=&personid=&rc=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=81d-1534697&_phstart=successSource&pId=656374)

[02167?treeid=&personid=&rc=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=81d-1534697&_phstart=successSource&pId=656374](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2375/images/40050_1521003239_0459-02167?treeid=&personid=&rc=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=81d-1534697&_phstart=successSource&pId=656374) (Accessed 11-7-23). Richard Van Derlyn was lost in a ship explosion on November 11, 1942, during Operation Torch. Some records show his date of death was November 12, 1943, a year after the North African landings.

¹⁵ <http://www.archives.gov/st-louis/military-personnel/fire-1973.html> (retrieved January 19, 2016).

¹⁶ The addition and expansion of online resources continues to grow as materials find their way onto the web. Especially notable are military histories that have transitioned from print to electronic, and therefore more accessible and searchable, files.

¹⁷ Even as late as 1946, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Nevada did not require graduation from an accredited college of pharmacy to take the licensing exam. [Sonnedecker GA. Teacher of Pharmacy. *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association: Practical Pharmacy Edition* 1946;7(5):196-202].

¹⁸ In 1941, 10.4% of the Army were serving in the Air Forces. By 1943, 31.4% of Army personnel were in the Air Force. Table 34, Air Force Military Personnel. *The Army Almanac*, USGPO 1950:234.

¹⁹ DeBruyne NF. *American War and Military Operations Casualties: Lists and Statistics*. Congressional Research Service RL 32492 Version 31. Updated September 24, 2019.

²⁰ Two of the men, Carmelo Ignazio Campanella (Army) and Herman Ezra LeWine (Navy), were discharged and directly moved to VA hospitals for terminal diseases incurred while on active duty.

²¹ The Coast Guard was transferred to the Navy Department for the duration of the war. Coast Guardsmen served in many of the small craft in landing operations such as D-Day at the Normandy beaches. The Merchant Marines

manned mostly non-combatant vessels and were not considered military, although they suffered a high number of casualties during the war. They finally received veteran status for wartime service in 1988.

²² For simplicity, I counted those who died of wounds (DOW) as killed in action (KIA). The designation DOW usually meant that the individual lived long enough to receive medical care in a frontline hospital.

U.S. ARMY



U.S. War Department emblem incorporated into a gate at Arlington National Cemetery.

The U.S. Army was the largest of all service branches, however, even with the passage of the Selective Training and Service Act in 1940 its authorized strength was only 1.4 million men. During the coming 5 years, the size would expand to more than 8 million.¹ The majority of pharmacists who served in the military during World War II were assigned to the Army, 71 died on active duty.

Many of the pharmacists who were inducted either requested or were assigned to the Army Medical Department. The Army Surgeon General was adamant that pharmacists, working as pharmacists, would not be commissioned. While some were assigned duties as pharmacists others were assigned to train as clinical laboratory or radiologic technicians. Approximately one-

third of the pharmacists were assigned to the Medical Department; 20 enlisted personnel and five commissioned officers, including one who was a pharmacist-physician.

The ages at death of the 69 pharmacists assigned to the Army ranged from 19 to 47 years. Twenty-seven of the men were students who had spent anywhere from one semester to three years in school. In addition to the five who were assigned to the Medical Department, 25 were commissioned. The others were assigned to the combat arms, including Infantry, Artillery, and Armor, with most going to the Infantry. Ranks ranged from private to major.



Fifty-one of the men were killed in action on battlefields that included all theaters of war. Four men were with the forces in the Philippines and died in captivity, one on the Death March, one in the Palawan atrocity, and two on Japanese hell ships that were torpedoed by American submarines. The only time in the war where multiple deaths occurred on the same day and in the same action was a consequence of a German V-1 rocket attack on the 15th General Hospital in Liège, Belgium, on November 24, 1944, when four pharmacists and one pharmacist-physician were among the 16 killed. Thirteen men died of disease, seven in accidents. One man died the day he was sworn into military service while others served years longer.

While there may have been others who qualified, at least six men (i.e., Bachelder, Ralph Ferguson, Kanetomi, Kondo, Momsen, Scofield) qualified for the Combat Infantryman Badge. The CIB is a highly regarded recognition for men who experienced active ground combat while serving in the Infantry. Eight men received the Bronze Star. Two of these were Jero Kanetomi

and Henry Kondo, both Japanese Americans, who had been affected by the forced relocation from the West Coast in 1941. Six men were awarded the Silver Star, the third-highest military decoration for valor in combat:

- Albert D. Goldfarb, a medic, in attempting to treat a wounded soldier under heavy fire;
- James S. Gordon, Jr., killed while directing artillery fire;
- Donald B. Hutchens for action against a German counter-offensive;
- Robert E. Knorr in action on Cebu Island; Philippines
- Leonard H. Momsen, Jr., for bravery under fire; and
- Harold M. Stevenson in the Bataan Campaign.

U.S. Army Pharmacists

SSgt **William Howard Adams** (Service # 19134407) was born in Spokane, WA, on March 13,



1924. His parents were Clarence N. and Mary Adams. William enrolled in the College of Pharmacy at Washington State University but withdrew before graduation.² He was in the 414th Infantry Regiment, an Army Reserve unit, assigned to the 104th Infantry Division. William received a battlefield promotion to SSgt just before he was killed in action on January 28, 1945, at Kreis Düren, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany, in the Roer River area. He was buried at the Netherlands American Cemetery in Margraten.

2LT **Jack Marian Asal, Jr.**, (Service # O-416670) was born on March 22, 1916, in Ossian, IA.



His parents were Jack M. and Regina Asal. His father owned and operated the Cascade Drug Store in Cascade, MT.³ Jack Jr. enrolled in the School of Pharmacy at Montana State University where he pledged Kappa Psi. He graduated in June 1941 and entered the Army in August.⁴ Jack was assigned to the 35th Infantry Regiment, 25th Infantry Division in Hawaii when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. After a period of jungle combat training the division was sent to Guadalcanal to support the 1st Marine Division. Upon its arrival on Guadalcanal in early January 1943 the 25th Division was tasked with taking Mount Austen, the high ground around Henderson Field. Asal was probably wounded in the battle shortly after he arrived in Guadalcanal. He received a Bronze Star, presumably for that action. On January 13, he was aboard a C-47 aircraft with other wounded personnel who were being evacuated from Guadalcanal. The flight never arrived at its destination on Efate, New Hebrides.⁵ The plane crew and passengers were declared dead one year later.⁶ Jack's name is listed on the Tablets of the Missing at Fort William McKinley, at the Manila American Cemetery and Memorial.

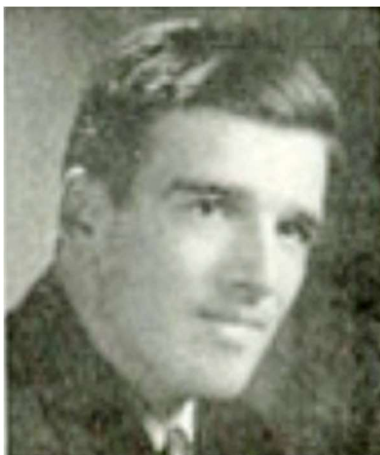
Pvt Franklin P. Bachelder (Service # 31323215) was born in Portland, ME, in 1923. His



parents were Walter and Gladys Bachelder. Warren owned a pharmacy in Portland. Franklin entered the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy with the class of 1944. However, he left to enlist on June 14, 1943. In his enlistment record, he claimed conscientious objector status; this seemed to have no impact on his military service since he would later earn the Combat Infantryman Badge. He was assigned to the 119th Infantry Regiment, 30th Infantry Division. The division landed in France on June 13, 1944, shortly

after D-Day. Franklin was admitted to the hospital in October 1944 with wounds from artillery shell fragments and was released for duty in January. His hospital record noted that he was treated with penicillin, a new drug at the time.⁷ The regiment was fighting in the Aachen area at the time of his wounding. He was returned to his regiment in January and was killed in action on February 27, 1945, in the Ruhr River area.⁸ Franklin was buried in the Woodlawn Cemetery, Westbrook, ME.

PFC Everett Richard (Dick) Bancroft, Jr., (Service # 18046451) was born on August 24,



1916, in Coal City, CO. His parents were Everett and Marianna Bancroft. Marianna died in childbirth in 1918. Everett remarried Laura Aebersold in 1922. Dick enrolled in the School of Pharmacy at the University of Colorado in Boulder graduating in 1939 and receiving his license in 1940. Dick worked in drugstores in Denver and Fairplay, CO, before returning to the University to work on a graduate degree. He enlisted in the Army Medical Corps and was quickly on his way to the Philippines.⁹

Dick arrived in the Philippines on November 27, 1941, on the last ship to enter Manila Bay before December 7. Dick was assigned as the pharmacist at the Detachment Medical Department. By Christmas Day, his unit had moved to Bataan. Dick was in the initial stages of the Death March until he was stationed at one of the hospitals along the way. In September 1942, a small group of men was moved to Prison Camp 10A on Palawan Island to

build an airfield. On December 14, 1944, the Japanese guards fearing the approach of United States troops herded all the prisoners into air raid shelters and poured in gasoline. The shelters were set afire and prisoners able to escape the flames were shot. Bancroft was soaked by the gasoline and burst into flames.¹⁰ Bancroft's remains were buried in the Manila American Cemetery; a memorial marker was placed in the family plot in the Lakeside Cemetery in Cañon City. A mass grave for the remains of 123 men and a marker for the 139 killed in the massacre was placed at the Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in Saint Louis.

2LT Harold Leroy Banton (Service # 460765) was born in Albany, OR, on February 27, 1920, the son of Ralph and Sarah Vesta Banton. He entered the School of Pharmacy at Oregon State University. Records are conflicting whether he graduated in 1942 or left in his senior year to enlist in the Army.¹¹ According to records he was eventually assigned to Company A, 128th Infantry Regiment, 32nd Infantry Division. The division was a National Guard unit that had been federalized in October 1940 and first went into combat in New Guinea. The Battle of Leyte (not the naval battle at Leyte Gulf) began with amphibious landings on October 17, 1944. The 32nd Division was deployed to the battle on November 14. Banton was wounded on the 19th and died the following day.¹² His remains were returned and interred in the Willamette Memorial Park in Albany, OR.



LT Francis (Frank) John Benolken (Service # O-246803) was born in Omaha, NE on March



21, 1898, the son of Frank and Phoebe Benolken. The family lived in Livingston, MT, for many years while Francis was growing up. He graduated from Gonzaga University Francis was a member of the Student Army Training Corps, the precursor of today's Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), while at Gonzaga. He entered the Army in October 1918 and was honorably discharged in December.¹³ He subsequently attended and graduated from Creighton University's School of Pharmacy in 1924.¹⁴ He married Florence Whalen; the couple had two children. He later moved to

Seattle where he was a sales representative for E. R. Squibb & Sons and later for Bartell Drug Company in Seattle. He enlisted in the Army in April 1942 and was assigned to the Chemical Warfare Service at Fort Lewis, WA.¹⁵ No information on his assignment was located but it is possible that he was involved at the plant producing activated charcoal for gas masks that was located on the south side of Seattle.¹⁶ Benolken died of heart disease on October 5, 1942, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery in Livingston, MT.

1LT Berwyn Ernest Brown (Service # O-351885) was born on June 21, 1915, in Garrett, IN,



the son of Ernest and Inez Brown. He entered the College of Pharmacy at Purdue University graduating in 1937. While at Purdue he took part in ROTC training and was commissioned into the Reserves. After graduation, he went to work for the Upjohn Company in Kalamazoo, MI. He was called to active duty and commissioned in April 1941. He married Alice Thompson before reporting for duty; the couple had a daughter. He served with the 32nd Division in the Louisiana maneuvers before being transferred from the artillery to the Chemical Warfare Service (CWS) with the IV Corps.¹⁷ The CWS was responsible for work with flame-throwers and smoke shells for mortars and artillery. Brown arrived in North Africa in 1943 in time to train for the upcoming invasion

of Sicily. He was in the battles for Sicily and later in the Italian Campaign. A letter to his widow described his job as “getting food and ammunition to the men – trying to keep them warm and dry – evacuating the sick.”¹⁸ He was killed in Italy on January 2, 1944, by an enemy dive-bomber attack. He was buried in the Mount Ever Rest Memorial Park in Kalamazoo, MI.

Pvt Glenn Brown (Service # 34307216) was born on January 30, 1904, to Samuel and Francis Brown in Mecklenburg County, NC. He did not attend pharmacy college; he passed the North Carolina requirements to be an assistant pharmacist. Glenn married Anna Belle Ardry. In 1940 he worked for Charlotte Drug Co. He entered the Army in June 1942 and was assigned to the 29th Medical Battalion stationed in Camp Grant, IL, which functioned as a training center for medical personnel. In August 1942, he was hospitalized for ulcers; he died on August 10, 1942.¹⁹ He was buried in the Elmwood Cemetery in Charlotte, NC.

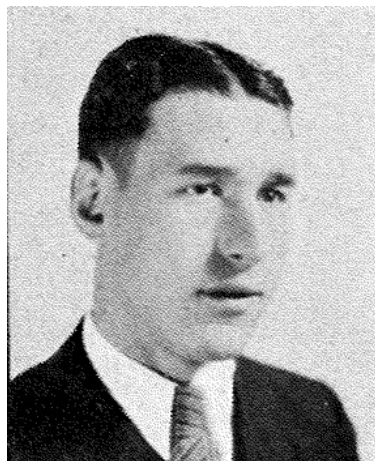
Pvt Leonard Weldon Bueltemann (Service # 37497916) was born on December 9, 1915, in



Cape Girardeau, MO, the son of Benjamin and Annette Bueltemann. Leonard worked for Dormeyer Drug Company in Cape Girardeau during high school. He entered the Saint Louis College of Pharmacy in 1936 and received his BS in pharmacy in 1940.²⁰ In 1934 he enlisted in the Missouri National Guard.²¹ After graduation, he worked for the Blue Line Chemical Company in Saint Louis where he ran analytical tests on materials used in drug manufacturing. He was inducted into the Army in April 1941. In early 1943 Leonard was assigned to Company B, 29th Engineering Battalion at the Engineer

Replacement Training Center (ERTC), Fort Leonard Wood, MO. He died of heart disease on February 24, 1943. He was buried at the Fairmount Cemetery in Cape Girardeau.

Pvt Carmelo Ignazio Campanella (Service # 37390700), son of Ben and Teresa Campanella,



was born in Du Quoin, IL, on September 7, 1912. He enrolled in the Saint Louis College of Pharmacy in 1932; he received a PhG in 1934 and a BS in pharmacy in 1935.²² After graduation, he worked at the Chippewa Drug Company in Saint Louis. He enlisted in the Army in October 1942 and was assigned to the 102nd Medical Battalion. After 14 months of service, he received a medical discharge. On November 27, 1944, Carmelo died in the VA Hospital in Cook County, IL, of a cerebral hemorrhage due to prolonged exertions caused by intense hiccups that lasted more

than 7 months.²³ He was buried in the Mount Carmel Cemetery in Belleville, IL. He received a military headstone.

Pvt Robert John Campbell (Service # 35775103) was born on December 1, 1912, in Stanaford,



WV, the son of Michael and Annie Campbell. After high school Robert worked for several years saving for college.²⁴ He entered the College of Pharmacy at West Virginia University but left to enlist in September 1943. He was assigned to Company I, 358th Infantry Regiment, 90th Infantry Division. The regiment was among those gathering in England for the cross-channel landings in France. The division went ashore on June 10 in time to fight through the bocage (hedgerow warfare) in the maneuver to take the Cotentin Peninsula. Robert was killed on July 13, 1944, in the push to take the village of Gorges. He was originally buried in Saint Laurent but was later returned to be buried in the Mount Olivet Cemetery, Charleston, WV.

T-5 **Edward Charney** (Service # 33427364) was born in Ford City, PA on February 11, 1924.



His parents, Michael and Anna Charney, were both immigrants from Czechoslovakia. Edward enrolled in the Duquesne University School of Pharmacy for the 1942-43 academic year. He was inducted into the Army in February 1943. After training, he was assigned to the medical detachment of the 295th Combat Engineering Battalion. In November 1944, the battalion was transferred to the Ninth Army as part of the push into Germany from Belgium. In late December, the battalion was in Stolberg at the beginning of the Battle of the Bulge. On December 30, the First Platoon of Company A was ordered to establish a minefield. German artillery hit the area and exploded the supply of mines being prepared with a large loss of life.²⁵ It is likely, given the date, that Edward Charney was among those who were killed in the incident of December 30. His body was returned to the United States; he was buried at the Holy Trinity Cemetery in Ford City.

PFC **Alex Chase** (Service # 42003921) was born in Newark, NJ, on July 25, 1918, the son of Morris and Hannah Chase. His parents emigrated from Poland in 1910. Alex worked for his brother David Chase at Chase Drugs in Newark and attended the Rutgers College of Pharmacy then located in Newark.²⁶ Alex enlisted in the Army in August 1943 and was later assigned to the 15th General Hospital. The Hospital left the United States in March 1944; after additional training in the UK, the personnel disembarked in Normandy in August. The Hospital was soon assigned to support the 1st Army in Liège, Belgium. On November 24, 1944, the Hospital was hit by a V-1 rocket, and 16 personnel were killed, among them Alex Chase. No information on his duties has been located but it is unlikely that he was working as a pharmacist.²⁷ His body was eventually returned to the United States and was buried in the Grove Street Hebrew Cemetery in Newark.

T/5 **William Louis Cleary** (Service # 35524864) was born on August 7, 1922, in Cleveland, OH, the son of Harry and Erma Cleary. He lived with his mother and maternal grandparents while attending high school. He entered Ohio State University's College of Pharmacy in 1941 but withdrew to enter the Army in December 1942. Sparse information is available about his military assignment other than that he was assigned to an unnamed medical detachment. He was killed in action on December 16, 1944, presumably in the Ardennes on the opening day of the Battle of the Bulge.²⁸ He was buried in the Brooklyn Heights Cemetery in Cleveland.

T/SGT **Harry Raymond Cotterly** (Service # 35331013) was born in Thorn Creek Township,



IN, on March 20, 1903. His parents were John and Sadie Cotterly. Harry graduated from Purdue University School of Pharmacy in 1924 with a PhG. He married Dorothy Paul in 1927; they had two children according to the 1940 census. In 1930 he was working as a pharmacist in Detroit, later moving to Payne, OH. He enlisted in the Army in July 1942 and was assigned to the 17th General Hospital which arrived in the Naples area of Italy in November 1943.²⁹ While there was no information located that would confirm his duties it is likely, given his rank, that he was working in the pharmacy. In March

1945 he was admitted to the hospital and died there of a coronary on March 14. He was buried in the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery.

PFC James Arthur Cox, Jr., (Service # 35092758) was born in Indianapolis, IN, on February



26, 1921, the son of James and Emma Cox. He graduated from the Indianapolis College of Pharmacy (now Butler University) in 1942. He worked at Michel Pharmacy in Indianapolis after graduation. In February 1943 he was inducted into the Army. Little information about James' military service was located other than he served with a medical detachment in Alaska for 5 months before returning to Indianapolis.³⁰ He died of cancer on February 22, 1944, at the station hospital at Fort Benjamin

Harrison. James Cox was buried in Memorial Park Cemetery, in Indianapolis.

Captain Floyd Franklin Craft (Service # O-524105), son of Clifford and Alice Craft, was born



in 1922 in Liberty Township, OH. He was scheduled to graduate from the College of Pharmacy, Ohio State University, in 1943 but left to enlist in the Army before graduation. He was married to June Shockey and had two small children. He was assigned to the artillery and graduated from the Field Artillery OCS at Fort Sill in class 75-43.³¹ He was rated as a pilot on an artillery spotter plane, a Piper L-4 "Grasshopper." He was awarded the Air Medal. On March 30, 1945, he was attached to the headquarters, 413th Field Artillery Group when he was shot

down over Germany.³² He was buried in the Lorraine American Cemetery at Saint-Avold, France.

PFC John Gurney Densem, Jr., (Service # 39324685) was born on October 2, 1922, in



Portland, OR, the son of John and Lena Densem. John Sr. was a pharmacist in the Linton area near Portland. John Jr. was a pharmacy student at Oregon State University when he entered the Army in 1942.³³ Densem was assigned to the 135th Infantry Regiment, 34th Infantry Division. The division first landed in North Africa and fought at Kasserine Pass. In 1943 it landed in Salerno, Italy, and fought north along the Volturno River as part of the 5th Army. In March 1944, the division landed at Anzio; by the end of June, it was fighting from Leghorn to Florence.

Densem was killed on July 11, 1944, before the division reached Florence. He was buried in the Florence American Cemetery.

1LT Maurice (Morris) Lewis Docton (Service # O-409388) son of Sam and Jeannie Docton



was born in Cleveland, OH, on December 8, 1916. Sam was an emigrant from Russia, he changed his name from Doctoronitz; Jeannie emigrated from Hungary. Maurice graduated from the College of Pharmacy at Ohio State University in 1941 and married Shirley Dollar. He entered the Army and completed armored training and was assigned to the 1st Armored Division. He was killed in action in North Africa on February 14, 1943, in the fighting at the Faid Pass, part of the Battle for the Kasserine Pass.³⁴ He was buried in the Mount Olive Cemetery in Solon, OH.

PFC **Joseph Domino** (Service # 35915205) was born in Cleveland, OH on September 14, 1919. His parents Jan (John) and Louise (Ludovica) Domino were Polish emigrants. Domino was a student at Ohio State University when he enlisted in the army in September 1943.³⁵ After completing training he joined the 22nd Field Artillery Battalion, 4th Armored Division. The main weapon of the battalion was the M-7 “Priest” a motorized howitzer served by a crew of eight. The division landed in Normandy in July 1944 and was in the lead of Patton’s push to relieve Bastogne during the Battle of the Bulge. Domino was killed in action on March 19, 1945, as the division moved to cross the Rhine and began the push into Germany. He was buried in the Luxembourg American Cemetery.

2LT **Alexander Holmes Dorsey, Jr.**, (Service # O-1543282) was the son of Alexander Holmes and Mary Crow Dorsey. He was born on November 12, 1915, in Scottsville, KY. The senior Dorsey owned and operated Dorsey Drugs in Horse Cave, KY. The young Dorsey attended the Louisville College of Pharmacy (now the University of Kentucky) where he pledged Kappa Psi. He married a fellow student, Lois Thelma Hosick, whose father owned and operated Greenwood Pharmacy in Louisville. Dorsey graduated in 1941 and enlisted in the Army. He was assigned to the Medical Department and was commissioned in El Paso on December 19, 1942. He was killed in an auto accident in Hazelgreen, MO, the following day while traveling home to spend the Christmas holidays.³⁶ He was buried in the Horse Cave Municipal Cemetery.

(No rank) **William Lee Fahey** (Service # - none issued) was born on June 10, 1922, in Elko,



NV, the son of Stephen and Alberta. William attended the University of California College of Pharmacy where he was active in Phi Delta Chi. He graduated with the October 1943 accelerated class and passed his state board exam.³⁷ Fahey volunteered for Army service and reported to Sacramento for his induction physical on November 23. At the end of the day, he was returning home on furlough before reporting to basic training on December 14 when the Greyhound Bus he was riding in was involved in an accident; he was killed. The news of his licensure appeared in the *Sacramento Bee* on November 22; the articles about his death

appeared in the *Sacramento Bee* on November 24.³⁸ Having been inducted, he was buried with military services.³⁹ He was buried in the Gridley-Biggs Cemetery in Gridley, CA.

T/SGT **Richard Elfrid Farrow** (Service # 32267317), the son of Charles T. and Louella Farrow,



was born on February 10, 1913, in Philadelphia, PA. His father owned and operated Farrow's Pharmacy in Haddonfield, NJ. Richard attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science and worked in his father's store after he graduated in 1937. He married Henrietta sometime after 1940. Richard entered the Army in May 1942 and was assigned to a pharmacy in a medical detachment. He applied for Officer Candidate School (OCS), was accepted, but washed out and returned to a medical detachment.⁴⁰ With the death of his father in 1943, he petitioned unsuccessfully to be released from the Army as a

"necessary man," a designation used to defer individuals whose service was required on the home front.⁴¹ Farrow went overseas with the 301st Medical Battalion, 417th Infantry Regiment, 76th Infantry Division in November 1944.⁴² The division arrived in France in January 1945 and was immediately rushed into the Battle of the Bulge in Belgium. Richard was killed in action on February 7, 1945; he was buried in the Luxembourg American Cemetery.

2LT John Howard Ferguson (Service # unknown) was born in Cincinnati, OH, on November 25, 1917, to Howard and Margaret Ferguson. John enrolled in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy (now University of Cincinnati) in 1936 and graduated and passed the state board in 1940. While still a student he joined a fellow Cincinnati College of Pharmacy alumnus to purchase a pharmacy, Clark and Ferguson in Cincinnati.⁴³ He was a member of the Ohio National Guard which was federalized into the Army in late 1940. In 1941 Ferguson entered the Army and was assigned to Company D, 151st Medical Battalion, Medical Administrative Corps at Fort McClellan, AL. On April 11, 1941, while driving home to Cincinnati, his car crashed; he was killed. He was buried in the Calvary Cemetery in Cincinnati.⁴⁴



2LT Ralph Raymond Ferguson (Service # O-477029), the son of Walter and Beatrice Ferguson, was born on February 23, 1920, in Scarbro, WV, a small coal-mining town. He worked for the White Oak Drug Company in Scarbro before entering the College of Pharmacy at West Virginia University. In 1942, he married Ernestine Lewis. Ralph served in the ROTC while in college and, when he graduated in February 1943, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant.⁴⁵ After training, he was assigned to Company E, 116th Infantry Regiment, 29th Infantry Division. The regiment trained extensively in England, including taking part in the second landing exercise at Slapton Sands. On June 6, 1944, the regiment was in the first wave ashore on Omaha Beach. [The “Bedford Boys” were part of this regimental action.] On June 8, the regiment was engaged at Point de Hoc. The family was notified that Ralph died that day. Only later did they learn that he was killed on June 12 near Saint-Clair-sur-l’Elle. He was buried in the Normandy American Cemetery at Omaha Beach.



PFC **Joseph Jay Fine** (Service # 33065891), son of Abraham and Ethel Fine, was born in Baltimore, MD, on August 26, 1919. In 1937, he enrolled in the College of Pharmacy at the University of Maryland. He left school after 3 years to enlist in the Army in September 1941. He trained with the 81st Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron (Mechanized), 1st Armored Division. The division was one of the lead elements in the invasion of North Africa, Operation Torch, in November 1942. Joseph Fine was declared missing in action on February 1, 1943, as the division pushed through Tunisia into the battles at Sidi Bou Zid and Kasserine Pass. His body was never recovered; he is remembered in the Tablets of the Missing at the North Africa American Cemetery in Carthage, Tunisia.

Major **William Clifford Forbes** (Service # O-404377) was born on March 1, 1896, in Birmingham, AL. His parents were George B. and Harriet Forbes. His father was a pharmacist-owner of Highland Pharmacy in Birmingham. William attended the pharmacy program at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute (now Auburn University) for at least a year before transferring to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science; he graduated in 1917.⁴⁶ He worked at the Highland Pharmacy in Birmingham before being inducted into the Army where he served as a Private in World War I.⁴⁷ He served in the Medical Detachment of the 167th Infantry Regiment which was attached to the 42nd Infantry (Rainbow) Division. His unit took part in the battles at Château-Thierry and Saint-Mihiel. After the Armistice, the regiment served occupation duty until it returned to the States in 1919. William worked for McKesson-Doster-Northington, a wholesaler. In January 1941 he received a Captain's commission in the Medical Corps. He was serving at the Schenectady, NY, Medical Depot when he suffered a coronary. He died on March 7, 1943, and was buried at the Elmwood Cemetery in Birmingham, AL.⁴⁸

2LT Albert Goldberg (Service # O-2048313) was the son of Benjamin and Hattie Goldberg. He



was born on March 28, 1920, in Baltimore, MD. His father died young, and Albert and his mother lived with Henry Shapiro, the husband of his older sister, who was a pharmacist. Albert graduated from the University of Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1940 and worked for Read Drug & Chemical Company in Baltimore until he enlisted in November 1942. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the ship's complement aboard the Liberty ship *S.S. Paul Hamilton*. The *Hamilton* was part of convoy UGS 38 which sailed from

Hampton Roads on April 2, 1944. The ship was carrying munitions and personnel from the 485th Bombardment Group when attacked by a German bomber near Algiers on April 20, 1944. The ship was struck and exploded killing all aboard.⁴⁹ Albert is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing at the North African American Cemetery in Carthage, Tunisia.

T/5 Albert David Goldfarb (Service # 13179360) was born in Philadelphia, PA, on December



5, 1922. Albert was the son of Joseph and Lena Goldfarb; his father was a Russian emigrant. Albert worked at the Juresco Drug Store and entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science in 1942. He entered the Army the following October.⁵⁰ He served in several U.S. hospitals during his training as a medical technician.⁵¹ He was eventually assigned to the medical detachment as a medic of the 318th Infantry Regiment, 80th Infantry Division. The division began its European combat during the Battle of the Falaise Gap in August 1944 and went on

to fight in the Battle of the Bulge. On March 31/April 1, 1945, Albert Goldfarb was with a rifle company during an assault near Nieder Mellrich, Germany. Despite warnings, Goldfarb rushed to assist an injured man who was in an exposed position; he was killed in the attempt.⁵² He was awarded the Silver Star on May 22, 1945, for courage and supreme devotion to duty.⁵³ His body was returned after the war and was buried in the Beverly National Cemetery in Beverly, NJ.

2LT James Samuel Gordon, Jr., (Service # O-1038649) was born in Baskerville, VA, on



December 10, 1918, the son of James S. Sr. and Lura Gordon.

Gordon graduated from the Medical College of Virginia (now Virginia Commonwealth University) in 1941 and enlisted in the Army in July 1942. After commissioning he was assigned to the 85th Chemical Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division. The division was part of the invasion of the Philippines in Leyte. On November 12, 1944, Gordon was leading a mortar fire support mission. When an infantry company was pinned down by enemy fire, he volunteered to take a forward observation post to provide

covering fire; several previous attempts had resulted in the death of the observers. In attempting to reach the new position he was caught in enemy crossfire and killed. He received the Silver Star for unfaltering devotion to duty.⁵⁴ Gordon was buried in the Manila American Cemetery; a headstone was also erected at the Bethany Baptist Church Cemetery in Bethany, VA.

PFC Samuel George Hallal (Service # 31384969) was born in Pawtucket, RI, on December 21,



1923. His parents, George and Josephine Hallal, were Syrian emigrants. He enrolled at the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and was in the junior class when he was inducted into the Army in June 1943. He trained with the Medical Department before being assigned to training with combat engineers. He went overseas in April 1944. He was with a combat engineer group of the 7th Army when he was killed in action in Germany, probably at the end of the Battle of Remagen, on March 21, 1945.⁵⁵ He was buried in the Walnut Hills Cemetery in Pawtucket.

S/SGT Francis (Frank) Grimes Harris (Service # 31079668) was born on January 8, 1917, in



Gloucester, MA, to Hart and Nellie Harris. Frank attended the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy graduating in 1939.⁵⁶ After graduation, he married Nora Catherine and worked for John Donahoe in Natick, MA. He enlisted in the army and was assigned to the 15th General Hospital. The Hospital left the United States in March 1944; after additional training in the United Kingdom, the personnel disembarked in Normandy in August. The hospital was soon assigned to support the 1st Army and was located in Liège, Belgium. On November 24, 1944, the hospital was hit by a V-1 rocket, and 16 personnel were killed, among them Frank Harris. He was buried in the American cemetery at Henri-Chapelle, Belgium.

PFC Ralph Pershing Held (Service # 35034010) was born in Portsmouth, OH, on July 30,



1918. His parents were Charles and Estella Held. He worked for Gray Drugs in Franklin, OH, and enrolled in the College of Pharmacy at Ohio State University. Ralph left school after a year and enlisted in the Army in June 1941.⁵⁷ After training, he was assigned to Cannon Company, 254th Infantry Regiment, 63rd Infantry Division. The regiment arrived in France in December 1944 and was part of the 7th Army. The regiment fought in the action at the Colmar Pocket and was moving toward the Siegfried Line on February 24, 1945, when Held was killed. He was buried in the Union Cemetery, in Columbus, OH.⁵⁸

Captain **Edward Lester Hill** (Service # O-319575) was born on April 24, 1911, in Seattle, WA. His parents were Edward and Nellie Hill. His father died while he was a toddler and his mother later remarried George Gallet. He attended the University of Washington College of Pharmacy graduating in 1934. He worked for a pharmacist, Norman Zinn, at the Galer Street Pharmacy in Seattle. Edward entered the Army in November 1940 and was sent to the Philippines the following April.⁵⁹ He was stationed with a field artillery unit of the 31st Infantry Regiment, assigned to the Philippine Division. The regiment fought as a delaying action to allow troop withdrawal to the Bataan peninsula. Hill was taken prisoner and died during the infamous Death March with the reported death occurring on May 7, 1942.⁶⁰ A memorial was erected in the Acacia Memorial Park, Seattle.

Captain **Donald Bryce Hutchens** (Service # O-413899) was born in Corvallis, OR, on January 25, 1920, the son of Claude and Edith Hutchens. Claude was an owner of the Graham & Wells drugstore in Corvallis. Donald was a 1941 graduate of the School of Pharmacy at Oregon State College. About the time of his commissioning into the Army, he married Fern E. Prickett in Reno, NV. In 1944 he was promoted to Captain before departing for England in April.⁶¹ The 359th Infantry Regiment, 90th Infantry Division was among those that landed on Utah Beach on D-Day. On July 6 Hutchens was leading Company B. In an action to blunt a German counter-offensive, Hutchens took an exposed position to better direct his troops for which he was awarded the Silver Star.⁶² He was killed at Le Bourg-Saint-Léonard, France, on August 17, 1944, just before the closing of the Falaise Gap. Donald Hutchens was buried in the Crystal Lake Masonic Cemetery in Corvallis.



Pvt **Jero Kanetomi** (Service # 39382659) was born in Seattle, WA, on April 14, 1916⁶³. His



parents were Tsuchiichi and Ryo Kanetomi. Both of his parents were born in Japan; his father immigrated in 1900, and his mother in 1911. He graduated from the University of Washington College of Pharmacy in 1939. After graduation, he worked at the Johnson Drug Store in Seattle. He enlisted in the Army four days after Pearl Harbor.⁶⁴ In January 1942, Japanese Americans were declared “enemy aliens ineligible for military service.” Despite this Kanetomi was assigned to the Medical Department and stationed in Alabama until he joined Company L, 442nd Regimental Combat

Team (RCT) in 1944.⁶⁵ His parents were sent to the Tule Lake internment camp; there is no record that Jero was sent to any of the camps. He was married to Miyo Inouye in 1944.⁶⁶ The 442nd RCT was comprised of Japanese American soldiers, many recruited from the internment camps in the West. The 442nd left Italy in September 1944 and entered the fighting in the Vosges Mountains in eastern France. On October 19, while the regiment was still fighting near Bruyères, Jero Kanetomi was killed in action.⁶⁷ He was awarded the Bronze Star when he single-handedly foiled a sneak attack around his company’s flank by exposing himself to enemy gunfire.⁶⁸ He was killed on the same day as fellow Nisei pharmacist, Henry Kondo. Initially buried in Épinal, his remains were returned and buried in the Evergreen-Washelli Cemetery, in Seattle.

Pvt **Manfred Keitsch** (Service # 32920031) was born in Vienna, Austria, on May 6, 1923; his mother was Josephine. He arrived in the United States on October 9, 1938, on board the ship “Georgic” sailing from Le Havre. His connection in America was Irwin Mersand, his mother’s brother-in-law.⁶⁹ He was identified as a Jewish, 15-year-old student, who managed to leave Vienna as the Germans overtook Austria. Manfred worked in the Manor pharmacy owned by Irwin Mersand before and while attending the New Jersey College of Pharmacy (later Rutgers College of Pharmacy). He entered the Army on May 4, 1943, and was sent to Camp Hood (now Fort Cavazos), TX, for training in the artillery. On August 23, 1943, he was killed by an accidental gunshot wound to the head. Manfred was buried in the King Solomon Memorial Park in Clifton, NJ.

T/5 Robert Ferdinand Knecht (Service # 35665390) was born on October 27, 1919, in Fort



Thomas, KY. His parents were Joseph and Lucy Knecht. Robert worked at Gottschall's Hy-Pure Pharmacy while he attended the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, now the University of Cincinnati, graduating in 1941. After graduation, he worked at Schulker's Pharmacy in Fort Thomas until he enlisted in the Army in October 1942. Knecht was assigned to the 95th Evacuation Hospital which left New York in April 1943 for Casablanca. Later in 1943, the hospital was transferred first to Naples and then to the Anzio beachhead in January 1944. Knecht was serving as the lead pharmacist in the hospital at the time.⁷⁰ On February 7, a German fighter dropped its bombs on the hospital in an attempt to evade pursuing aircraft.⁷¹ Knecht was

one of the 26 hospital staff and patients killed in the incident.⁷² He was buried in the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery.

2LT Robert Edward Knorr (Service # 1315588) was born in Caylay, Alberta, Canada, the only



child of Herman and Lilly Knorr on April 15, 1917. His father was born in Germany, and his mother in England. He moved to Marion, SD, to live with his aunt and uncle, Otto J. and Martha Knorr when he was 17. Otto was a pharmacist in Marion. Robert graduated from Marion High School in 1936 and enrolled in the Division of Pharmacy at the South Dakota State College. He graduated in June 1941 and was registered by the South Dakota State Board that summer. Robert Knorr entered the Army in June 1942 and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant. In 1942, he

petitioned for citizenship while stationed in Camp Bowie, TX, while assigned to the 10th Field Hospital.⁷³ He was subsequently assigned to the 132nd Infantry Regiment, Americal Division. On April 26, 1945, Knorr was leading his platoon in the landing on Cebu Island, the Philippines.⁷⁴ As the group advanced into the jungle, they encountered a much larger group of Japanese soldiers who attempted to surround the Americans. In the ensuing fighting, Knorr exposed himself repeatedly to gauge the enemy's movements. His leadership and bravery earned him the Silver Star posthumously.⁷⁵ Robert was buried in the Manila American Cemetery.

T-5 John Joseph Koceniak (Service # 31335722) was born in Brooklyn, NY, on July 31, 1924. His parents, Joseph and Rose, were emigrants from Poland. John enrolled in the College of Pharmacy at Columbia University where he was a member of Kappa Psi. He would have graduated in 1945 but entered the military in June 1943. He was initially assigned to the Army Specialized Training Program at Oklahoma A&M University and then transferred to Texas A&M. When the program was discontinued, he was assigned as a medic in the medical detachment of the 56th Armored Infantry Battalion, 12th Armored Division. The division arrived in France in November 1944 and was assigned to the 7th Army that was pushing north and east to ford the Rhine River.⁷⁶ In January 1945, the battalion was involved in heavy fighting to take Herrlisheim, France. Koceniak was killed on January 10 going to the aid of a wounded man while under heavy fire.⁷⁷ He was buried in Saint John's Cemetery, Springdale, CT.

MSGT **Richard Yoneo Koike** (Service # 39600262) was born in Plentywood, MT, on April 30, 1918. His father, Harry, was an emigrant from Japan who ran a restaurant. His mother, Tina Louise, was an American; she died when Richard was a small child. Richard enrolled in the School of Pharmacy at the North Dakota Agricultural College in Brookings in 1938.⁷⁸ Richard entered the Army around 1941. The military was unsure what to do with Nisei, first-generation Japanese Americans. On the West Coast, most were rounded up and placed in camps. Richard likely was one of the early Nisei to be assigned to the Military Intelligence Service language school then located at Camp Savage, MN. Due to his rank, Master Sergeant, it is likely that Richard was an instructor in the school. He died of natural causes on March 10, 1944, just before the school was relocated to Fort Snelling. He was buried in the Plentywood Cemetery in Plentywood.

PFC **Henry (Hank) Masao Kondo** (Service #39914771), the son of Yasaku and Kiyome



Kondo, was born in Pasadena, CA, on August 10, 1921. His parents immigrated from Japan. He had completed his sophomore year at the University of Southern California College of Pharmacy when his family was removed by the government order to relocate all Japanese American families from the West Coast. The Kondo family first were sent to the Tule Lake relocation center and then the camp on the Gila River Indian Reservation near Pinal, AZ. At one point, Henry had an opportunity to transfer to a pharmacy school in the East but opted to enlist in the Army instead.⁷⁹ He enlisted on May 25, 1943, and was assigned to Company E, 442nd Regimental Combat Team training in Camp Shelby, MS. He was in action in the Rome-Arno Campaign before the move to France. He was killed in action on October 19, 1944, during the fighting near Bruyères, the same day as fellow Nisei pharmacist, Jero Kanetomi. He was awarded the Bronze Star. Kondo's body was returned to the United States; he was buried in the Evergreen Cemetery in Los Angeles.

PFC **John Robert Kovalik** (Service # 33147548) was born in Braddock, PA, on July 1, 1910. His parents, George Michael and Elizabeth, were both immigrants from Czechoslovakia (some records say Hungary). John was a 1935 graduate of the Duquesne University School of Pharmacy. No record of his pharmacy career was found. His enlistment record states that he had 4 years of college and was employed as a bartender. His draft card noted that he was employed by the Westinghouse Company. John entered the Army in February 1942. After basic training, he was assigned to the 143rd Infantry Regiment, 36th Infantry Division. The roll of the division shows that he was in Company L, where he presumably served as a rifleman.⁸⁰ The regiment was involved in the Montélimar Battle Square. The battle was part of the effort to bottle up the German forces retreating through the Rhône Valley.⁸¹ Kovalik was wounded in the fighting and died of wounds on August 29, 1944. He was buried in the Monongahela Cemetery in Braddock, PA.

PFC **Edwin James Leatherman** (Service # 15307148), the son of Earl and Bernice Leatherman,



was born in Akron, OH, on October 24, 1919. He enrolled in the College of Pharmacy at Ohio State University. He enlisted in July 1942 but was not called up until April 1943, one month after his marriage to Ruth Isaly at the end of his junior year. The couple had one child; a daughter born after Leatherman went overseas. He was assigned to a medical detachment of the 22nd Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division. He landed on Utah Beach among the second wave on June 6. He was killed in action on July 13, 1944, near Saint-Lô, France. He was awarded the Bronze Star posthumously.⁸² Leatherman was buried in the Marion Cemetery in Marion, OH.

2LT Sidney London (Service # O-1320848), the son of Sam and Fannie London, both Jewish



emigrants from Russia, was born in Sioux City, IA, on May 1, 1918. He enrolled in the University of Iowa College of Pharmacy graduating in 1941.⁸³ He then worked as a pharmacist at the Miller Drug Store in Tucson, AZ, until he was inducted into the Army on June 1, 1942.⁸⁴ London entered the Army and was assigned to the 44th Armored Infantry Battalion (AIB), 6th Armored Division, during its training period in the States. The division arrived in England in January 1944 for final training; it landed on Utah Beach on July 19 and entered combat on the Cotentin Peninsula. On August 8, the division was engaged in

heavy fighting near Brest; the 44th AIB suffered heavy casualties including 2LT London. He was buried in the Brittany American Cemetery.

T-5 Lee Roos Malmo (Service # 17053747) was born in Duluth, MN, on August 15, 1921; his



parents were Lee and Madeline Malmo. His father worked as a wholesale druggist but was not a pharmacist. Malmo was a student at the North Dakota State College School of Pharmacy where he was a member of Kappa Psi. He enlisted in August 1942.⁸⁵ Malmo was assigned to the 15th General Hospital and was among those killed when a German V-1 rocket exploded in front of the pharmacy building in Liège, Belgium, on November 24, 1944. He was buried in the Forest Hill Cemetery in Duluth.

PFC **Edward James McMullen** (Service # 11119923), born in New Haven, CT, on August 3, 1923, was the son of Edward and Marjorie (Margaret) McMullen. His father died young, and his mother remarried. Edward worked for an uncle, Raymond Thomas McMullen in his drugstore in Moodus, CT, before enrolling in the College of Pharmacy at the University of Connecticut. He left school to enter the Army in March 1943. He was assigned to the 60th Infantry Regiment, 9th Infantry Division. The regiment took part in the Battle of Hurtgen Forest and the Battle of the Bulge. McMullen was killed in action on February 9, 1945, and was buried in the Henri-Chapelle American Cemetery in Belgium.

Corporal **Vernon Arnold Meier** (Service # 37621749), the oldest son of Ernest and Alma Meier,



was born in New Plymouth, ID, on August 12, 1919. His parents moved to Saint Louis where Vernon worked at Gibbs Drug Company before enrolling in the Saint Louis College of Pharmacy. He graduated in 1942 and worked at the Chippewa Drug Store before being inducted into the Army in September 1943. Vernon completed the Army medical course at Camp Reynolds, PA, before being assigned to the medical detachment of the 363rd Infantry Regiment, 91st Infantry Division as a medic. He was shipped to Italy in 1944 and sent to the front in September. He died 10 days later, on September 26, while giving aid to the wounded during the battle at Futa Pass.⁸⁶ His

body was eventually returned to the United States and he was buried at the Jefferson Barracks in Saint Louis.⁸⁷ One brother, Donald, who worked in a drug store during high school enlisted in the Marine Corps and was killed in the fighting on Iwo Jima. A third brother, Gilbert, also served in the Marine Corps and was taken prisoner by the Japanese on Bataan; he survived the war.⁸⁸

PFC Leonard Henry Momsen, Jr. (Service # 37636904), born on March 26, 1926, in Saint Louis, MO, was the son of Leonard and Lucille Momsen. Leonard was a freshman student at the Saint Louis College of Pharmacy when he was inducted into the Army in April 1944. After basic training, he was assigned to the 410th Infantry Regiment, 103rd Infantry Division. The regiment entered combat in November 1944. On February 26-27, 1945, Company C was involved in patrol action in Nieffern, France. Momsen's squad was under point-blank fire from a machine gun position. He picked up a bazooka, made his way within 25 yards of the enemy position, and knocked out the machine gun enabling the patrol to complete its mission with a minimum loss of life. He received the Silver Star posthumously for his actions.⁸⁹ He was buried in the Saint Laurent American Cemetery.

T-5 Marion Richard Petrick (Service # 17053737), the son of Frank L. and Alice C. Petrick



was born in Clinton, MN, on December 11, 1921. He had 2 years of pharmacy school at North Dakota State University where he pledged Kappa Psi. He enlisted in the Army in August 1942.⁹⁰ After training, he was assigned to the 15th General Hospital. He was working in the hospital's pharmacy building in Liège, Belgium, on November 24, 1944, when it was hit by a German V-1 rocket; he was one of the 16 killed. Marion Petrick was buried in the Clinton Cemetery in Clinton, MN.

1LT William K. Pflugrath (Service # 363143) was born in New Leipzig, ND, on April 21,



1915. His parents, Peter and Carolina, were Russian emigrants. William enrolled in the North Dakota State University College of Pharmacy graduating in 1938. While a student he pledged Kappa Psi and was a cadet officer in the University's ROTC. After graduation, he was a partner at the Gladstone Pharmacy in Jamestown, ND. He was assigned to Company K of the 164th Infantry Regiment, Americal Division, after commissioning. The 164th was a North Dakota National Guard unit but records do not show that he was a member when it was federalized. The regiment was the first Army combat unit to land on Guadalcanal to support the Marines. Pflugrath was killed in action on November 22,

1942, during the Metanikau Offensive. He was buried at Fort Snelling National Cemetery in Minneapolis, MN.

Pvt Melvin Augustine Prawdzik (Service # 31338866) was born in Bridgeport, CT, on November 22, 1914. His parents were Joseph and Helen Prawdzik, both of whom emigrated from Poland. Joseph died while Melvin was young. Melvin attended Saint Francis College, an all-boys preparatory high school in Hamburg, NY, which was run by the Franciscan Friars mostly for boys of Polish descent. Melvin graduated from the Connecticut College of Pharmacy, now the University of Connecticut, in 1936 and went to work for Damtoft & Sons in Bridgeport, CT. He was inducted into the Army in August 1943 and assigned to the medical detachment of the 362nd Infantry Regiment, 91st Division. Melvin was killed in action on September 19, 1944, while the regiment was under fire in the Gothic Line campaign in Italy. He was buried in Saint Michael's Cemetery in Stratford, CT.

T-5 George Prelutzky (Service # 37620163) was born on November 30, 1910, in Saint Louis,



MO. His parents, Asher and Rebecca, were Jewish Russians who emigrated in 1894. George was listed on the Honor Rank List as an undergraduate at the University of Missouri at Columbia in 1929.⁹¹ He graduated from Saint Louis College of Pharmacy in 1931. In 1932 he was a partner in a drug store at Etzel and Clara Streets and by 1940 he had married Ann Fischer. George enlisted in July 1943 and was assigned to the medical detachment of the 330th Infantry Regiment, 83rd Division where he served as a surgery technician. George was killed on

December 16, 1944, near Schevenhütte, Germany, at the beginning of the Battle of the Bulge. He was awarded the Bronze Star.⁹² He was buried in the American cemetery in Margraten, Netherlands.

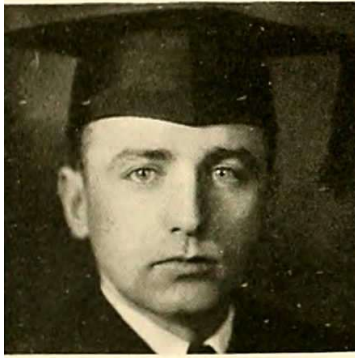
2LT Salvatore Felix Procopio (Service # O-1060934) was born in Omaha, NE, on November



15, 1917. His parents, Antonio and Catherine, were Italian emigrants. The family later moved to New Jersey and Salvatore attended Rutgers College of Pharmacy graduating in 1939 with a BS. He worked for William Goldin at the Cedar Lane Drug Store in Teaneck, NJ. He married Dorothy Doheny in 1942. Salvatore enlisted in July 1942 and was commissioned in October 1943. He was assigned to the 112th Infantry Regiment, 28th Infantry Division. The division landed in Normandy after D-Day and fought north through the liberation of Paris and the Battle of Hurtgen Forest. He

was on the front line at the beginning of the Battle of the Bulge on December 16, 1944. 2LT Salvatore Procopio was captured and sent as a prisoner of war to Stalag 12A and then to Stalag 9B where he died from his wounds on December 23, 1944. He was buried in the Ardennes American War Cemetery.

Major **Michael Alfonse Rafferty** (Service # O-1684591) was born in Camden, WV, on



December 24, 1903, the son of William and Mary Rafferty. He enrolled as a special pharmacy student at Duquesne University in 1926 but later transferred to the West Virginia University College of Pharmacy. At WVU he was active in Kappa Psi and graduated first in his class in 1929 with a PhC degree. He began medical studies, first at West Virginia University, then at Rush Medical School graduating in 1935. He taught at the medical school at West

Virginia until 1941 when he became a researcher at Miles Laboratory in Elkhart, IN.⁹³ Rafferty enlisted in June 1942 and after training was assigned to Fort Custer, MI. In February 1944 he was promoted to Major and assigned to the 15th General Hospital where he worked in the medical supply depot in Liège, Belgium. On November 24, 1944, the hospital was hit by a V-1 rocket and Rafferty was among those killed along with four other pharmacists and students. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

PFC **George Charles Rangos** (Service # 35753943) was born in Wellsburg, WV, on November



7, 1923. He was the son of Charles and Mary Rangos; both were emigrants from Greece. He was enrolled in the College of Pharmacy at West Virginia University when he entered the service on May 3, 1943. No information on his unit assignment has been discovered other than he served in a medical detachment as an aidman.⁹⁴ He received head wounds while treating the wounded in Germany in February 1945. He was returned to Camp Pickett (now Fort Barfoot), VA, where he died from his wounds on April 24, 1945.⁹⁵

He was buried in the Franklin Cemetery in Franklin, WV.⁹⁶

Corporal **Frederic Martin Rasmussen** (Service # 19118290) was born in Coeur d'Alene, ID, on November 15, 1924. He was the son of Richard and Ivarina Rasmussen. He enrolled in the pharmacy school at the University of Montana. He enlisted in the Army while a student and was assigned to an infantry regiment working in communications. He was sent overseas in August 1944. He was serving with the 1st Cavalry Division when he was wounded during the battle for Manila on February 16.⁹⁷ He died the following day, February 17, 1945.⁹⁸ No record of his burial was located.

1LT **Lee Charles Rocksien** (Service # O-279370) was born in Manning, IA, on January 14,



1908. His parents were Charles and Ida Rocksien. Lee graduated from the University of Iowa College of Pharmacy in 1930 and received a master's degree the following year. He married Helen Miller, and they had four children; the last born a few months after Lee died. In 1934-35 he taught pharmacy and chemistry at Ferris Institute (now Ferris State University) in Big Rapids, MI. He worked as a medical sales representative for E. R. Squibb and Sons before returning to teach at the University of Grand Rapids School of Pharmacy.⁹⁹ He enlisted in the Army in 1943 and was

commissioned a Second Lieutenant where he was assigned to teach anti-aircraft use of searchlights. In 1944, he was promoted and transferred to serve with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Months before his scheduled deployment to Burma he suffered a heart attack and, after several months, died in Walter Reed General Hospital on December 4, 1944. He was buried in Manning, IA.¹⁰⁰

Pvt **Henry Rosin** (Service # 33074852) was born in Philadelphia, PA, on June 19, 1915. His parents, Fred and Esther, were Russian Jewish emigrants. His father was a pharmacist and owned a store on Green Street in Philadelphia. Henry was a 1939 graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. After graduation, he went to work in the pharmacy owned by his father. Henry was inducted into the Army on October 21, 1941, after the September passage of the signing of the Selective Training and Service Act. While assigned to the Medical Detachment at Fort Bragg (now Fort Liberty), NC, he was diagnosed with Hodgkin's Disease and died at Walter Reed General Hospital on December 7, 1942.¹⁰¹ He was buried in the Mount Sharon Cemetery in Springfield, PA.

T/SGT **Edward Saul Rubin** (Service # 33074736) was born on February 22, 1918, in Philadelphia, PA. His parents, Julius and Rae Rubin, were Russian Jewish emigrants. Edward was a 1939 graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. After graduation, he worked for his brother, Joseph H. Rubin, at a Philadelphia drug store. Edward entered the Army in October 1941 and was assigned to the Medical Department. He was later assigned to the 112th Station Hospital in Karachi-Calcutta, India, where he was admitted to the hospital with Guillain-Barré syndrome and died on August 15, 1943. He was eventually buried in the Roosevelt Cemetery in Philadelphia.

PFC **Wilbur Fred Scofield** (Service # 37598823) was born in Cannon Falls, MN, on October 3, 1924. His parents were Wilbur H. and Edythe; his father owned a community pharmacy in Cannon Falls. Wilbur entered the University of Minnesota College of Pharmacy in 1942. During his junior year, Scofield was drafted into the Army and after boot camp embarked for the largest Pacific amphibious invasion of the war at Okinawa with Company C, 383rd Infantry Regiment, 96th Infantry Division. Assigned as an automatic rifleman he joined the fighting a few days after the Easter Sunday landings and was killed in combat on May 12, 1945, during the battle for Kakazu Ridge. His body was returned for burial in the Cannon Falls Cemetery after the war.¹⁰²

PFC **Paul Shapiro** (Service # 11119941) was born in Hartford, CT, on March 13, 1924. His



parents, Samuel and Anna, were Russian Jewish emigrants who met in the United States. Paul was a freshman at the University of Connecticut College of Pharmacy when he entered the Army in March 1943.¹⁰³ He was probably assigned to the 182nd Infantry Regiment, Americal Division. He was reported killed in action on Bougainville, Solomon Islands, on March 23, 1944. He is buried in Hartford at the Old North Cemetery.

T-4 **Floyd Burrin Sharpe** (Service # 35142861) was born in Waveland, IN, on June 3, 1911, to



Raymond T. and India V. Sharpe. Ray owned a pharmacy in Waveland. Floyd Sharpe graduated from the Indianapolis College of Pharmacy (now Butler University College of Pharmacy) in 1932 and then went to work for the Firtz Drug Company in Indianapolis until he was inducted into the Army in 1943. He married Eleanor C. Laube; the couple had a daughter. He was assigned to the 4th Hospital Train as a pharmacist.¹⁰⁴ On April 10, 1945, he was onboard Hospital Train 11 traveling without patients from Lison to Paris, France. The train derailed on April 10, 1945, while passing

over the Eure River. Five men were killed in the accident; Floyd died of his injuries on April 16.¹⁰⁵ He was buried in the Normandy American Cemetery in Colleville-sur-Mer, France.

Captain **Donald R. Skelton** (Service # O-326425) was born in Selvin Township, IN, on May 13,



1912. His parents were Henry Wade Skelton and Anna Idaela Hale Skelton. Donald graduated from the Purdue University School of Pharmacy in 1935. He may have worked at the Protestant Deaconess Hospital in Evansville where he met and married Mary F. Haines. In the 1940 census, he was a camp commander for the Civilian Conservation Corps in Yellowstone, WY. He entered the army from Indiana and was assigned to the 44th Field Artillery Battalion of the 4th Infantry Division. He was a captain when the unit landed at Utah

Beach on June 6, 1944. He was awarded the Bronze Star. He was killed in action on June 8 and was buried in the Normandy American Cemetery.

Captain **Charles Reis Sotier** (Service # O-381977) was born in Cincinnati, OH, on December



10, 1912. His parents, Charles and Gertrude, moved to Alton, IL, where young Charles graduated from high school. He enrolled at the Saint Louis College of Pharmacy and earned a PhG in 1933 and a BS in 1937. He attended graduate school at the University of Michigan where he earned a master's degree in public health in 1938. While living in Ann Arbor in 1937 he married Doris L. Sutton. He worked for Parke Davis as a medical sales representative until he went into the army in 1940. He was assigned to the Medical Administrative

Corps stationed at Fort Lewis, WA, where he worked in the sanitary department. He died on July 30, 1944.¹⁰⁶ He was buried in the City Cemetery in Alton, IL.

Major **Harold M. Stevenson** (Service # O-143191) was born on October 17, 1899, in Halsey, OR, to James and Lenora Stevenson. He attended pharmacy school at the Oregon Agricultural College, now Oregon State University, graduating in 1921. While in college he was inducted into the Aristolochite Society, the precursor of the Rho Chi Honor Society, pharmacy's scholastic honor society. He also participated in ROTC serving as the major of the 2nd Battalion. After graduation, he owned and operated Stevenson's Pharmacy in Harrisburg, OR. He married Dorothy B. Miller; the couple had one daughter. Harold's wife and brother were also pharmacists. He was active in the National Guard and was called to active service in 1940.¹⁰⁷ Stevenson was assigned to the Philippines as a training officer, presumably with the 31st Infantry Regiment.¹⁰⁸ The 31st was part of the Philippine Division under General Wainwright that was eventually forced to surrender with the fall of the Bataan Peninsula. Stevenson was taken prisoner and held in Japanese POW camps at Davao, Cabanatuan, and Bilibid. In December he was part of the group on the *Oryko Maru*, a Japanese ship, en route to Japan. The ship was torpedoed; survivors were then transferred to the *Enoura Maru* and later to the *Brazil Maru*. Stevenson did not survive the trip and was reported killed on January 28, 1945. He was awarded both the Bronze Star and Silver Star. His body was not recovered; his name is remembered on the Tablet of the Missing at the Manila American Cemetery.

Pvt **Dickran George Tashjian** (Service # 12142078) was born in Lawrence, MA, on November (some records say October) 17, 1921. His parents Mihran George and Surpooe Sophie Tashjian were Armenian emigrants. Dickran was a student at the Fordham College of Pharmacy when he entered the Army in September 1942.¹⁰⁹ He was assigned to the Medical Detachment, 168th Infantry Regiment, 34th Infantry Division. The division landed at Salerno and later took part in the Anzio offensive. Dickran was wounded and died on December 30, 1944. He was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in New York City.

Captain **John Ward Thompson** (Service # O-376449) was born in Great Falls, MT, in 1914 to



John E. and Jeanette Ward. His father owned a pharmacy in Great Falls. John Ward graduated from the University of Montana School of Pharmacy in 1938. In the 1940 census, he was identified as an officer in the 38th Infantry Regiment at Camp Bullis, TX. He was subsequently assigned to Company B, 31st Infantry Regiment, Philippine Division. He was captured during the fall of Bataan and imprisoned in the Cabanatuan Camp. He was one of the 1,800 POWs who were on the *Arisan Maru*, a Japanese hell ship ferrying prisoners from the Philippines to Japan when it was sunk on October 24,

1944. His name is remembered on the Tablet of the Missing in the American Cemetery in Manila.

1LT Burton Glen Tousley (Service # O-522523) was born on August 31, 1918, in Gettysburg,



SD. His parents were Albert and Ellie Tousley. He enrolled in the pharmacy school at South Dakota State University where he served as a cadet officer in the ROTC, the national military society Scabbard and Blade, and as president of the student pharmaceutical association (today's Academy of Students of Pharmacy). After graduation in 1943, he enlisted in the Army at Fort Snelling and was assigned to the Armored School in Fort Knox, KY. He excelled in the course and received his commission and further training in Texas and Louisiana. In 1944 he married Allys Robinson and within weeks was on his way to England arriving in October. He was assigned to Troop

D, 41st Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, part of the 11th Armored Division.¹¹⁰ When Germany made its last major offensive push at the Battle of the Bulge, the 11th was part of Patton's Third Army that rushed to prevent the German advance. At the end of the battle, the 11th was in the lead toward the Rhine River to seize vital bridge crossings before the Germans could destroy them. On March 18, 1945, Burton Tousley was killed when his jeep hit a land mine. Temporarily buried in Luxembourg, Tousley's body was returned to the United States and was among the first buried in the new Black Hills National Cemetery.

1LT **John Ira Wates** (Service # O-249198) was born in Brilliant, AL, on February 13, 1905.



Some records use Ira as his first name and Waites [sic] as his last name. His parents were John (James) Alford and Anne (America) Wates. As an Auburn University student, John Ira was active in ROTC for 4 years and voted a member of Rho Chi Honor Society. He graduated in 1928. In 1930, he worked in a pharmacy in Aberdeen, MS, and later owned his own store in Jackson, MS. He married Elizabeth Nesbitt, an anesthetist; the couple had one son. John Ira served as a reserve officer. His headstone states that he was with the Field

Artillery. He was assigned to the Army Service Command and stationed at the POW internment camp in Aliceville, AL, as a battalion commander.¹¹¹ Aliceville was one of the largest such camps in the country and opened with POWs from Rommel's North Africa Corps. John Ira died on September 17, 1943, after undergoing surgery.¹¹² He was buried in the Odd Fellows Rest Cemetery in Aberdeen, MS.

Major **Glen Warren Ziel** (Service # O-327507), the son of John William and Emma Anna Ziel



was born in Prairie du Chen, WI, on November 17, 1905.

Apparently, he never attended pharmacy school since records show that he was licensed by examination in 1930 and the 1940 census lists him as a registered pharmacist.¹¹³ He later worked at Hoeschler's drug store in La Crosse, WI. He married Helen Solberg; the couple had two daughters. He entered the Army in January 1941 as a First Lieutenant. He was assigned to the medical section headquarters of the V Corps and received the Bronze Star. He was gravely injured in a jeep accident in Pilsen,

Czechoslovakia, and moved to a hospital in Paris where he died on July 3, 1945.¹¹⁴ He was buried in the Oak Grove Cemetery in La Crosse, WI.

Notes, U.S. Army

¹ *The Army Almanac*. USGPO 1950:292, 626.

² School of Pharmacy, Washington State College. *Pacific Drug Review* 1945 (May) 57:118.

³ Lt Jack M. Asal. *Pacific Drug Review* 1942 (Dec) 54:27

⁴ Second Lieutenant Jack M. Asal. *Pacific Drug Review* 1944 (Apr) 56:76

⁵ Missing Air Crew Report #735

⁶ Jack Asal. 35th Infantry Regiment Association

http://www.cacti35th.org/regiment/kia/kia_details.php?person_id=6545&battalion=NONE (Accessed 5/15/20)

⁷ Bachelder FP. Ancestry.com. U.S. WWII Hospital Admission Card Files, 1942-1954

https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc=3k2-550790&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&indiv=1&dbid=61817&_F548A2D1=31323215&new=1&rank=1&uidh=3k2&redir=false&msT=1&gss=angs-d&pcat=39&fh=1&h=15540374&recoff=&ml_rpos=2&queryId=e6314ebc8337a1821d29ecd7bd041b90 Accessed

5-30-20.

⁸ Bachelder FP. Ancestry.com. U.S. WWII Hospital Admission Card Files, 1942-1954

https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?_phsrc=3k2458722&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&indiv=1&dbid=61817&_F548A2D1=31323215&new=1&rank=1&uidh=3k2&redir=false&msT=1&gss=angs-d&pcat=39&fh=0&h=6709747&recoff=&ml_rpos=1&queryId=e6314ebc8337a1821d29ecd7bd041b90 Accessed

5-30-20.

⁹ An oral history of Philip Brodsky of the POW experiences of himself and E.R. Bancroft in the Philippines. Clara Garwood, Transcriber. *Dick and Phil in the Philippines* typed manuscript 105 pp [undated but after 1948]. Royal Gorge Regional Museum and History Center, Cañon City, CO.

¹⁰ Bob Wilbanks. *Last Man Out: Glenn McDole, USMC, Survivor of the Palawan Massacre in World War II*. McFarland & Co. Jefferson, NC 2004:117.

¹¹ Harold L. Banton. *Pacific Drug Review* 1943 Jan 55:79.

¹² Harold L. Banton. Obituary. *Statesman Journal* (Salem, OR) September 9, 1948, page 14.

¹³ Montana US Military Records 1916-1918 <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/37044:62068> (Accessed 6/7/23)

¹⁴ Washington. LT Frank J. Benolken. *Pacific Drug Review* 1942 (Nov) 54:56

¹⁵ Benolken vs. United States United States District Court, Omaha Division September 8, 1951, <https://casetext.com/case/benolken-v-united-states> (Accessed 5-30-20)

¹⁶ US Army Corps of Engineers Archives. *Search Report: Seattle Chemical Warfare Plant*, June 1994.

¹⁷ Gold Star Honor Roll: Lt. Berwyn E. Brown. *The Indiana Pharmacist* 1944 (May)26:153.

¹⁸ Robert Eugene Meader. The Meader Historical Directory (Typescript manuscript). Kalamazoo Public Library, Vol 6 https://archive.org/stream/Binder6_201811/Binder6_djvu.txt (Accessed 5-30-20)

¹⁹ Pvt Glenn Brown, Former Charlotte Drug Man, Dies in Army Hospital. *Southeastern Drug Journal* 1942 (Sept); 16:63.

²⁰ John P. Winkelmann. *History of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy*. [St. Louis, St. Louis College of Pharmacy] 1964:108.

²¹ Missouri Pre-World War II Adjutant General Enlistment Contracts 1900-1941.

<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/53035:62169> (Accessed 6/9/23)

Bueltemann, Leonard W. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis, MO.

²² John P. Winkelmann. *History of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy*. [St. Louis, St. Louis College of Pharmacy] 1964:108.

²³ Man dies after hiccupping steadily since March 15. *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* 1944 (September 16, 1999) page 3 and *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* 1944, November 28, page 3.

²⁴ Douglas Glover. *From the Everyday to the Extraordinary: West Virginia Pharmacists' Stories* [Douglas Glover, West Virginia 2009] pages 54-5.

²⁵ Rhineland Campaign, 295th Combat Engineer Battalion. <http://lct376.org/us295th/> (Accessed 1/13/23)

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U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES

In the post-World War I period, the leaders of the Army Air Corps worked to establish a branch of the military, separate from the Army, which would be responsible for air power. Several organizational changes in the inter-war period, especially the expansion of the military leading up to World War II, demonstrated the need for air power to have a unified command structure. In 1941 the Army Air Corps became the Army Air Forces (AAF) by Executive Order 9082.¹ There were multiple numbered Air Forces, such as the 8th in Europe and the 10th in China-Burma-India as well as the Ferrying Command and Training Command.² In 1942, President Roosevelt elevated the Army Air Forces to equivalent status with other Army commands and named Henry H. “Hap” Arnold as the commanding general.³



At the beginning of World War II, the AAF Air Surgeon pushed for complete autonomy from the Army Medical Corps, arguing that the Army was not trained to provide the necessary supplies and expertise required by aircrews. This was especially true since air bases were frequently located far from an army post with hospital facilities.⁴ However, some medical services continued to be provided by the Army.

Tales of the daring dog fights of Eddie Rickenbacker above the trenches in World War I and Charles Lindbergh’s 1927 solo flight across the Atlantic along with the escapades of the air mail pilots and barnstorming were fodder for the youth of the Great Depression who yearned for escape and adventure. The general press of the period pushed the idea of the opportunities provided by air travel. Air races were popular; air pioneers, including Glenn Curtiss, Jimmy

Doolittle, and Amelia Earhart, became household names. In the build-up period, Air Forces recruiters reached out to colleges and universities to recruit young men. John Steinbeck, recently famous for the Pulitzer Prize-winning *Grapes of Wrath* and the 1940 Oscar-winning movie of the same name, was invited by the Air Forces to write a non-fiction work, *Bombs Away*, describing the selection and training of bomber crews. The theme was clear, “Air Forces cadets are drawn from a cross-section background of America; they represent the best that we have.”⁵ All members of the aircrew were important; the bombardier, navigator, and gunners were as critical to mission success as the pilot. Almost from the beginning of the war, the Air Forces had priority for their manpower.



The strength of the Air Forces expanded from 24,000 men and 2,400 planes in 1939 to more than 2,253,000 men and women and 63,715 planes in 1945⁶ There were 50,263 deaths attributable to battle-related causes and an additional 25,844 deaths due to aircraft accidents.⁷ While the total number of pharmacists who served in the AAF is unknown, 58 ranging in age from 20 to 41 at the time of death died on active duty between July 1942 and November 1945. Thirty-five were killed in action, 21 died of accidents (20 aircraft mishaps), and only 2 died of disease. Fifty of the men served on flight crews.⁸ Two pharmacist-physicians died on active duty. One, a flight surgeon, died in an air accident. The second died of heart disease. None of the pharmacists who died on active duty died as a result of enemy action while serving as a pharmacist.

At the beginning of the war, the Air Forces required that cadets undergoing pilot training had to have at least 2 years of college to apply. Individuals who washed out of flight training were then reassigned to navigator or bombardier schools. The requirement was relaxed as the need for more trained personnel expanded. The selection of cadets was systematized through standardized examinations. Bombardiers and navigators were selected based on aptitude and scores rather than as a second choice for failed pilots. At the end of training the cadets were commissioned as

Second Lieutenants and assigned to advanced training in either multi- or single-engine aircraft. All the commissioned officers, except the two pharmacist-physicians, were pilots, navigators, or bombardiers; most of the noncommissioned men were ranked as sergeants. Most of the aircrews were assigned to multi-engine bombers.

All of those killed in action were eligible for the Purple Heart. Available records of awards and medals were frequently incomplete. For example, the Air Medal was awarded for the number of hazardous flying hours or completed missions. Available records seldom provided information on either hours or missions or whether the awards were granted when the milestone had been reached. The Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC) was awarded for acts of heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight. Six men (Bostick, Eisan, Garcia, Sparks, Weekley, and Wilkins) received one or more DFCs. The Silver Star was the third-highest military decoration for valor in combat; Sparks and Wilkins also received a Silver Star for their acts. The highest U.S. military honor is the Congressional Medal of Honor. This was awarded to Wilkins for his actions while leading a B-25 attack on shipping near Rabaul on November 2, 1943.

Numbered Air Forces ⁹

First Air Force	Charged with aerial defense of the U.S. and training crews for overseas
Second Air Force	Mission identical to the 1 st Air Force
Third Air Force	Mission identical to the 1 st Air Force
Fourth Air Force	Mission identical to the 1 st Air Force
Fifth Air Force	New Guinea and Philippine campaigns
Sixth Air Force	Protection for shipping in the southern Atlantic and Pacific and Panama Canal
Seventh Air Force	Early protection of Hawaii; Central Pacific from 1944
Eighth Air Force	Bomber Command. Air Offensive against Central Europe
Ninth Air Force	North Africa and then tactical support in Normandy and France
Tenth Air Force	China, Burma, India theater
Eleventh Air Force	Alaska campaign and defense
Twelfth Air Force	North Africa and Italy – Mediterranean
Thirteenth Air Force	Tactical support in the Solomons and Philippines
Fourteenth Air Force	Support of the Chinese Army. Successor to the Flying Tigers
Fifteenth Air Force	Southern Europe including Ploesti oil fields
Twentieth Air Force	Attacks on the Japanese islands including the atomic bombings

There were other commands during the war such as the Air Transport Command that were not among the numbered Air Forces.

PHARMACIST-CAPTAIN of a bomber squadron



Pharmacist personality photographs

NEIL BAKKER OF KANSAS CITY NOW COMPOUNDS LETHAL DOSES FOR AXIS

Born and raised in the drug business, Neil Bakker of Kansas City, Mo., had years of experience in drug store operation and management before he enlisted in the Army Air Corps in November 1940. The son of a druggist, and the brother of a druggist, it was inevitable that Neil should elect to take his place behind the prescription counter when he reached maturity. In November 1940, he was well along toward that goal, having completed two years in the Kansas City School of Pharmacy. But the early signs of war were too much for him, and he gave up his pharmacy schooling, packed his bag and enlisted in the Air Corps. Now, just 16 months after his enlistment, he is Captain of a Bomber Squadron, which is no small

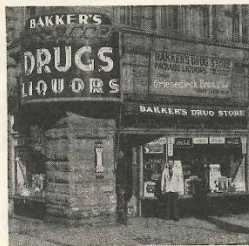
job for any man, even a druggist.

Captain Bakker's father has owned drug stores in Kansas City for years. Neil started behind the soda fountain of one store before he was out of grade school. While he was in high school, however, his father decided to insure his study of pharmacy, and bought another store for Neil and his brother to operate as if it were their own.

He was a youngster drug store owner, and, in a few short months, he was a youngster bomber pilot.

Pharmacy temporarily has lost an aggressive merchant, but considering where he is, and what he's doing, for the time being it is America's gain, and pharmacy may be proud.

In some battle area today, Bakker is showing the Axis what we mean.



Neil Bakker, Pharmacist, now Captain of a Bomber Squadron

Major **Neal Edward Bakker** (Service # O-421588), son of Lusk and Elea Bakker, was born on



February 4, 1920, and grew up in Kansas City, MO. Neal worked for his father at Bakker's Drug Store, starting behind the soda fountain while still in grade school. While in high school his father purchased a second pharmacy for Neal and his older brother to take over after graduation from pharmacy school. Neal enrolled in the Kansas City School of Pharmacy and later transferred to the Saint Louis College of Pharmacy before he left to enlist in 1940. Neal married

Betty Jean Luder in 1941. The signs of imminent war were coming out of Europe and Neal wanted to become a pilot in the Air Corps.¹⁰ At that time an individual had to have completed 2 years of college to be considered for aviation cadet status. One of Bakker's original assignments was flying photo reconnaissance above the Greenland ice cap and supporting convoy patrols. He was awarded the Air Medal for 150 flying hours on this assignment. He received a second Air Medal after 17 combat missions in the Southeast Pacific. He was assigned to the Headquarters Squadron of the 6th Reconnaissance Group which was moving its post-war operations from Okinawa to Japan in September 1945.¹¹ On September 26, 1945, he was piloting a B-25B between Okinawa and Atsugi Airfield, Japan, when the plane lost an engine and turned back. Bakker was able to ditch the plane. A passenger and two crew were picked up; Bakker was not and his body was never recovered.¹² His name is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing in Honolulu.

Sergeant **Philip Maurice Ball** (Service # 19122617), the son of Waldo and Mabel Ball was born



on April 2, 1922, in Portland, OR. His father was the team physician for Oregon State University basketball and football teams. Philip enrolled in the College of Pharmacy in fall 1940. With the war heating up in Europe he attempted, unsuccessfully, to join the Royal Canadian Air Force. In 1943 he left school to enlist in the U.S. Air Forces. An eye condition prevented him from becoming a pilot but his prowess as a hunter was excellent preparation for assignment as a gunner.¹³ His small frame, 5 foot 6 inches in height, and weight of 118 pounds made him a perfect fit for the ball gun on the belly of a

B-17 Flying Fortress. He was assigned to the 533rd Squadron of the 381st Bomber Group flying out of Ridgewell Field (Station 167) as part of the 8th Air Force. On January 11, 1944, nine aircraft from the 533rd were part of the mission of more than 570 bombers against the aircraft plant at Oschersleben; only three of the squadron returned. Above the target Ball's B-17, *Yankee Eagle*, was rammed by a FW-190 fighter and exploded; nine of the crew were killed on their fourteenth mission.¹⁴ The bodies of Ball and his crew were recovered and are buried at the Ardennes American Cemetery and Memorial near Liège, Belgium.

2LT Raymond Maynard Black (Service # O-496111) was born on August 26, 1919, in



Toronto, Ontario, Canada, the son of Raymond D. and Laura Black; he lived in Ardmore, PA, while attending the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. Black left school and enlisted in the Air Force in October 1940 before the draft was instituted.¹⁵ He was accepted as an Air Cadet and trained to fly the P-38 Lightning. In September 1942, the 96th Fighter Squadron, 82nd Fighter Group was deployed to Northern Ireland for training before being assigned to the 12th Air Force supporting Operation Torch in North Africa.¹⁶ On January 15, 1943, medium bombers escorted by P-38s attacked a bridge at Oued el Akarit; Black's P-38 was shot down. Initially reported as a POW, his death was later confirmed.¹⁷ After the war, his body was returned and buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Flight Officer **Amidon Lane Bookwalter** (Service # T-63664) was born on September 24, 1922; the son of John and Adeline Bookwalter, in Gardner, IL. After graduating from high school, he enrolled at Parks Air College in East Saint Louis. Parks was one of the original civilian schools contracted by the Air Force to provide primary air training.¹⁸ In 1942 Bookwalter enrolled in the College of Pharmacy at Purdue University.¹⁹ He enlisted in August 1942 and reported for training in February 1943.²⁰ While in training at Maxwell Air Force Base he married Doris Johnson; they had no children. Upon completion of flight training, he received the rank of Flight Officer and was assigned as a co-pilot on a B-26.²¹ On November 17, 1944, Bookwalter was serving as co-pilot on a B-26 transitioning from the United States to Europe via British Guiana (now Guyana), South America, where the plane crashed. After the war, his body was returned and buried in the Braceville-Gardner Cemetery in Gardner, IL.²²

2LT Warren Rowland “Rolly” Bostick (Service # O-2063967) was born in Ann Arbor, MI, on



May 11, 1923, to Rexford and Jane Bostick. Warren’s father Rex, his grandfather Charles H., and his brother Kellard Charles were all graduates of the University of Michigan College of Pharmacy. The family owned Bostick’s Rexall Drug Store in Manton, MI. Warren enrolled in the same college in 1941 but left in his junior year to enlist in the Air Force. He completed his flight training as a P-47 Thunderbolt pilot and was commissioned on June 27, 1944. In March 1945, Warren joined the 87th Fighter Squadron, 79th Fighter Group, part of the 12th Air Force stationed in Italy.²³ On April 2,

1945, he was part of an armed reconnaissance mission to Jesenice, Yugoslavia. His plane was hit and crashed while strafing a locomotive engine.²⁴ He was buried in the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery.

2LT George Richard Brinker (Service # O-691710), the son of George S. and Jeannette



Brinker, was born on November 12, 1915, in Kenova, WV, where he grew up and went through high school. He graduated from the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, now the University of Cincinnati, in 1937 and was working at a Walgreens pharmacy in Columbus, OH, where he married Ernestine Fuller in 1940.²⁵ He enlisted in August 1942. Brinker qualified as a navigator and was assigned to join a B-24 crew with the 408th Bomb Squadron, 22nd Bomb Group, 5th Air Force, supporting the allied offensive in New Guinea. On March 12, 1944, Brinker and his crew were ferrying a new B-24J from Australia to Port Moresby. The plane arrived after dark and in a torrential rain that closed the landing strip. After circling for more than an hour the plane attempted a landing and crashed. The crew of five and

two passengers were killed.²⁶ Brinker's remains were returned after the war; he was buried in Ashland Cemetery, Ashland, KY²⁷.

Captain **Lon (Alonzo) Fisher Brown** (Service # O-416999) was born in Belle Fourche, SD, on May 10, 1917, the middle child of William and Lilly Brown. He



attended South Dakota State College at Billings graduating from pharmacy in 1939.²⁸ After graduation, Lon practiced at the Belle Drug Company in Belle Fourche before enlisting in October 1940. He completed pilot training at Kelly Field, TX, receiving his wings and commission as a Second Lieutenant in June 1941. Lon Brown married Ramelle Chester of Salinas, CA, and the couple had a son, Ross, before Brown deployed to the Pacific with the rank of Captain. Captain Brown was assigned to the 17th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, 71st Tactical Reconnaissance Group, 5th Air Force in New Guinea.²⁹ On February 6, 1944, he

was the pilot of a B-25, called *Sticky Kitty*, on an armed reconnaissance flight from Finschafen Airfield in Papua New Guinea above the West Bismarck Sea.³⁰ The bombers sighted a concentration of Japanese barges loaded with supplies in Bunabon Harbor and began a bombing and strafing run. The plane piloted by Captain Brown received numerous anti-aircraft hits and crashed into the sea with its crew of six; his remains were not recovered.³¹ His name was entered on the Tablets of the Missing at the Manila American Cemetery and remembered on a memorial in the Black Hills National Cemetery.



T/SGT Almon Byron Butler, Jr., (Service # 34670316) was born on September 13, 1924, in



Clinton, NC, the son of Almon B., Sr. and Mamie Butler. His father owned a community pharmacy in Clinton. He enrolled in the University of North Carolina College of Pharmacy in 1942 but left at the end of his first year to enlist.³² After completing training in fall 1944 as a flight engineer on a B-24, Butler was assigned to the 515th Bomber Squadron of the 376th

Bombardment Group, a component of the 15th Air Force. In 1944 the squadron was flying from a field at San Pancrazio, Italy, against targets in Germany, Austria, and Romania. On October 17, 1944, a force of more than 300 heavy bombers, including Butler's B-24, were sent against the synthetic oil refineries in Blechhammer, Germany, and the industrial area of Vienna. The Missing Air Crew Report noted that the airplane presumed to have been Butler's was forced down near Vis, Croatia, after being hit with flak over the target. The initial report noted that parachutes were seen but none of the crew survived the incident.³³ Their bodies were not recovered; Butler's name is among the missing honored at the Florence American Cemetery and Memorial.

Captain **John Neal Carnes** (Service # O-416575) was born in Gallipolis, OH, on August 12,



1914. His parents were Hubert and Eleanor Carnes and the family lived with his grandfather, E. Lincoln Neal, a pioneer pharmacist in the town. He attended Ohio State University College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1935, and then continued in the College of Medicine, graduating in 1940.³⁴ He enlisted in June 1941. After completion of his internship, Carnes was assigned to the advanced flying school in Phoenix, AZ.³⁵ He married Ila Vera Baynon in 1941; the couple had one son. In May 1943, he joined the 6th Night Fighter Squadron of the 15th Fighter Group based at Wheeler Field in Hawaii as a

flight surgeon. Flight surgeons were required to fly a minimum number of hours to maintain flight status and pay. On such a flight on December 10, 1943, he was killed in an accident. He was buried in the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu and has a memorial headstone with his parents in Gallipolis.

2LT **Norman Henry Cisar** (Service # O-730862), the son of Henry J. and Albia Cisar, was born in Cleveland, OH, on July 1, 1915. Cisar was a student at the Western Reserve College of Pharmacy where he was an active member of Alpha Alpha Chapter of Phi Delta Chi.³⁶ He left pharmacy school before graduation to enter the family's automobile business in Ohio. He married Elizabeth M. Carey but was divorced before entering the service. He enlisted in the National Guard Cavalry in March 1941; after Pearl Harbor, he transferred to the Army Air Force.³⁷ He completed pilot training and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in May 1942 and was assigned to the 97th Observation Squadron, 66th Observation Group at Pope Field, Fort Bragg (now Fort Liberty), NC. On February 7, 1943, he took off from Pope in a Bell P-39D, a single-seat pursuit aircraft, and died in the crash after engine failure.³⁸ He was buried in the Hillcrest Memorial Park in Bedford Heights, OH.

S/SGT **Jesse Wilson Cole** (Service # 34854210) was born on May 1, 1924, in Smithfield, NC,



the oldest child of Thomas R. and Mary Cole. Thomas served in the Army Medical Department in World War I and was the pharmacist-owner of Cole's Pharmacy in Sanford, NC. Jesse enlisted in December 1943 after completing part of a year at the College of Pharmacy of the University of North Carolina.³⁹ After training, he was assigned as a waist gunner on a B-24 Liberator, part of the 853rd Bomb Squadron, 491st Bomb Group. The squadron was flying from North Pickenham in East Anglia, England, as part of the 8th Air Force. On November 26, 1944, the 8th Air Force put more than 1,000 heavy bombers in the air against targets well within Germany. Three hundred bombers

targeted the oil refinery at Misburg, a Hanover district. The 853rd Squadron was in the high position of the formation; Cole's B-24 (44-40212), piloted by Robert Cloughley, was at the back. German fighters struck the 853rd first and all nine B-24s were shot down.⁴⁰ Jesse Cole was buried in the Ardennes American Cemetery in Nupre, Belgium.

S/SGT **Bruce Shaffer Cook** (Service # 33344598) was born in Philadelphia, PA, on October 6, 1915. His parents were Ernest Fullerton and Marguerite Cook. E. Fullerton Cook was a pharmacist, long-time professor at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, and chair of the United States Pharmacopoeia from 1926-1950.⁴¹ Bruce Cook was a pharmacy student at PCP&S in 1934 and 1935 but left to attend college at Carnegie Institute and Pennsylvania State College. He married Alida (Alice) Bouman, a refugee from Holland who was working for the Office of War Information with the Voice of America.⁴² He entered the service in November 1942. Cook was trained as a radar operator and assigned to the 511th Bomber Squadron, 351st Bomb Group flying B-17s from the Polebrook airfield in England.⁴³ On February 6, 1945, his 14th mission, the target was Lutter, Germany. Upon return to Polebrook, his bomber and another collided while attempting to land; all 19 crew members perished. Bruce Cook was buried in the Cambridge Memorial Cemetery and his name was included in a family plot in Oaklands Cemetery, West Chester, PA.

T/SGT Bynum Griffin Crabtree (Service # 14073613) was born on September 11, 1921, in



Orange County, NC, the oldest son of Gurnie and Lela Crabtree. He enrolled in the College of Pharmacy at the University of North Carolina in 1940. In April 1942 he enlisted in the Army Air Forces and received his basic training in Mississippi.⁴⁴ In April 1943, just before being sent overseas, he married Edna Dottie Wilson. Crabtree served as the flight engineer and top turret gunner on a B-17. Upon arriving at the Chelveston airfield he was assigned to the 364th Bomb

Squadron, 305th Bomb Group, a component of the 8th Air Force. On August 19, 1943, Crabtree was flying his thirteenth mission in the B-17 *Lady Liberty*, one of 93 heavy bombers targeting the Luftwaffe airfields at Flushing and Gilze-Rijen, Holland. *Lady Liberty* was hit by flak and broke in two above Flushing; Crabtree was last seen in the top turret.⁴⁵ He was originally buried in Holland and later returned to the United States and laid to rest at the Damascus United Congregational Church Cemetery in Chapel Hill, NC.

1LT Elmer Lincoln Cudworth, Jr., (Service # O-819760) was born in Newport, RI, on May 29,



1916, the son of Elmer and Nettie Florence Cudworth. He entered pharmacy school at the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and graduated in 1939. He was married to Elizabeth E. Hirsch in 1941. After graduation, he worked for the John Wyeth Corporation until he enlisted in the Air Force in October 1942.⁴⁶ Cudworth qualified as a B-26 pilot and was assigned to the 441st Bomb Squadron (Medium) of the 320th Bomb Group, part of the 12th Air Force. The Group flew out of Sardinia and Corsica supporting combat operations in Italy before moving to Dijon, France, in

November 1944. Cudworth completed more than 25 combat missions. On January 19, 1945, Cudworth was flying as co-pilot on *My Gal II* on the way to bomb a supply dump near Achern, Germany. Engine problems forced the fully loaded bomber to try to return to base. *My Gal II* was over the French village of Besançon and did not jettison the bombs nor abandon ship to avoid damage to the village. The entire crew died in the crash.^{47, 48} Cudworth was buried at the Épinal American Cemetery in France.

2LT Clarence Clifton Deal (Service # O-819760) was born on October 26, 1918, in Malden,



MO. His parents were Arthur and Bessie Deal. In some records, including his draft registration and headstone application, his first and middle names are transposed. His uncle, Samuel Clifton Owens owned a pharmacy in Blytheville, AR.⁴⁹ Deal enrolled in the Tennessee College of Pharmacy (now University of Tennessee) before transferring to the Saint Louis College of Pharmacy. After graduation in 1942, he immediately enlisted in the Air Force and was commissioned and won his wings as a bombardier in August 1943. He was assigned to the 736th Bomb

Squadron, 454th Bomb Group of the 15th Air Force based in San Giovanni, Italy. The group primarily flew long-range missions against Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Romania. On March 19, 1944, Deal was the bombardier on *War Weary Wanda* when it was shot down over Slovenia. His body was returned after the war and he was buried in Park Cemetery, Malden, MO.

2LT Fred Dees, Jr., (Service # O-14072907) was the son of Fred and Ellis Dees of Burgaw, NC.



Fred was born in Burgaw on April 11, 1920. Fred Dees, Sr., the owner of a community pharmacy in Burgaw, died in 1939 just as his son entered the College of Pharmacy at the University of North Carolina. The young Dees was involved in student activities, including being a member of the Phi Delta Chi professional fraternity.⁵⁰ Dees enlisted in January 1942 just after Pearl Harbor and was assigned to pilot training, eventually being assigned to multi-engine school. As part of his training, Dees was stationed at Page Field, Fort Myers, FL, flying a B-26 as part of the 3rd Air Force

replacement training unit. The B-26 had a nasty reputation, unforgiving of pilot error, earning the nickname of “widow maker.” The common sobriquet from the Florida training site was “one a day in Tampa Bay.” At 6:10 PM on November 16, 1942, the plane left Drew Field with Dees flying in the co-pilot’s seat. Less than an hour later there was a radio message that the crew was

bailing out. Subsequent searches found the drowned bodies of Dees and the pilot in parachute harnesses. The crash was attributed to the pilot.⁵¹ In 2009 the plane was recovered by Underwater Historical Explorations.⁵² Physical evidence suggested that the crash was caused by design flaws of the “widow-maker” rather than pilot error. At least one of the B-26 Marauders assigned to the 344th Bomb Group in Europe carried the name *Freddie Dees*.⁵³

2LT Robert James Dibble (Service # O-2009502) was born in Pipestone, MN, on September 1,



1922, one of four sons of Herbert L. and Sarah Dibble. He graduated from Pipestone High School in 1940 and with classmate Laurence Sendelbach enrolled in the Division of Pharmacy at South Dakota State College. He left school before he graduated, enlisting in the Army in April 1943.⁵⁴ He received his flight training and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant before being sent to the European Theater in October 1944 where he was assigned to the 9th Air Force and was credited with flying 23 missions in France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany. May 8, 1945, was V-E Day [Victory in Europe] but Dibble was still flying in Europe, part of the 324th Squadron, 516th Troop Carrier Group. On July 14 he received

orders to return to the United States and was held in France awaiting transport. At the beginning of October, he was sent back to England to ferry freight and personnel.⁵⁵ On November 4, 1945, Dibble was the co-pilot on a C-47 carrying 13 passengers from Bovington, England, to Munich, Germany. Weather over Germany deteriorated; the flight crashed near Schlatt with all aboard killed. He was buried in the Lorraine American Cemetery at Saint-Avold, France.⁵⁶

Captain **Oliver (Ike) Brayton Eisan** (Service # O-443080) was born on August 3, 1917, in Saint



Helena, CA, the oldest child of Frank and Magdalena (Lena) Eisan.⁵⁷ During high school, he worked at Metzner's Drug Store.⁵⁸ He enrolled in the College of Pharmacy at the University of California Medical Center where he pledged Phi Delta Chi before graduating in 1940.⁵⁹ After graduation, he returned to work at Walter Metzner's drugstore in Saint Helena. Eisan enlisted in the Air Force before Pearl Harbor and was accepted into navigator training. He was initially assigned to cargo planes but was transferred to the new B-29 Stratofortress with the 768th Bomb Squadron, 462nd Bomb Group, 20th Air Force. In April 1944, Eisan was the navigator of the first B-29

to arrive in the China-Burma-India (CBI) theater. The first flights were devoted to ferrying supplies to China; a necessary step since getting supplies into the country required flights over the mighty Himalayan Mountains ("the Hump"). The B-29s would make seven round trips to stock enough gas for a bombing mission against Japan. On the eighth trip, the B-29 would have a full bomb load, stop in China to refuel, and then head for the target. The process would be reversed at the end of a mission. On January 6, 1945, Eisan was the lead navigator on *Rush Order* on its seventh combat mission that flew from Piardoba, India, to Chengtu, China, to bomb an aircraft factory in Omura, Japan. *Rush Order*, carrying the mission commander as well as the usual pilot (John Slack) and crew, was at the head of 28 bombers with Eisan serving as the lead navigator. After bombs away, the B-29 was attacked and shot down by a Japanese fighter. When a rescue submarine arrived on the scene no bodies were recovered.⁶⁰ Eisan earned two Distinguished Flying Crosses as well as other decorations. The citation for the first DFC noted: "his knowledge and performance during attacks on Formosa [Taiwan] and Singapore in late 1944 as setting a standard in crew cooperation that accomplished results so exceptional as to inspire fellow crew members." Oliver Eisan is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing at the Honolulu Memorial Cemetery and a headstone at Arlington National Cemetery.

1LT **Melvin Feigen** (Service # O-792112) was the oldest child of Charles and Rebecca (Ricka)



Feigen, Jewish emigrants from Poland and Russia. Melvin was born on July 27, 1918, in Winthrop, MA. The family soon moved to New York. He enrolled in the College of Pharmacy at Columbia University graduating in 1940.⁶¹ He worked at the Liggett Drug Store on Broadway in New York before enlisting in January 1942. Melvin qualified as a pilot on a B-24. He was assigned to the 372nd Bomb Squadron, 307th Bomb Group. Feigen and his crew flew through Hawaii to join the 13th Air Force in New Hebrides where they were involved in the Solomon Island campaign.⁶² On July 13, 1943, Feigen and his

crew left Ampersand Airfield in the New Hebrides assigned to conduct a sea search. The flight orders were to maintain radio silence except for enemy sightings. The flight was never heard from again and an intensive search of the flight area was undertaken.⁶³ No determination was made of what caused the disappearance; the crew was listed as missing in action. Feigen is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing at Honolulu Memorial and a memorial marker in the family plot at Beth Moses Cemetery in West Babylon, NY.

2LT **Leonard Herbert Feingold** (Service # O-688744) was born in Boston, MA, on April 8,



1921, the oldest son of George and Bessie Feingold. He worked for Sherman Drug Company while attending the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. He graduated in 1942 and married Esther Burstel. Leonard enlisted at Fort Devens in January 1943. Trained as a B-24 bombardier he was posted to the 713th Bomb Squadron, 448th Bomb Group. He was a member of crew #38, James Curtis pilot, as the 448th Bomb Group transitioned from the United States to Seething Airfield in East Anglia, England, as part of the 8th Air Force.⁶⁴ On January 5, 1944, 216 heavy bombers were assigned to

bomb the Krupp U-boat yards at Kiel. Feingold's B-24 was hit by flak over the target. Three of the crew managed to escape the plane; all the others, including Feingold, were killed.⁶⁵ Feingold was eventually buried at the Ardennes American Cemetery and Memorial in Liège, Belgium.

S/SGT **Aubrey J. Freeman** (Service # 6859143) was born in New England, ND, in 1909, the oldest son of Ellis J. and Mary (Matie) Freeman. He enrolled in the North Dakota State University School of Pharmacy in 1928 but left before graduation. He enlisted in the Navy and served for 3 years before receiving an honorable discharge.⁶⁶ He then enlisted in the Air Force and was stationed at Clark Field in the Philippines assigned to the 28th Bomb Squadron, 19th Bomb Group. The only record that indicates his assignment was from 1939 when he was identified as a corporal in the Medical Department.⁶⁷ On December 7 (December 8 in the Philippines) Clark Field was attacked by Japanese war planes. Within a few short weeks, the air forces in the Philippines were destroyed or withdrawn to Australia. In the meantime, the ground personnel were absorbed into the infantry in the eventual withdrawal to Bataan. Freeman was eventually sent to POW Camp #2 Davao.⁶⁸ When American troops entered the Philippines in 1944 the Japanese started moving prisoners to Japan on so-called "hell ships." Many of the prisoners of the Davao camp, including Freeman, were placed on the cargo ship *Shinyo Maru*. On September 7, 1944, the US submarine *Paddle* attacked and sunk the *Shinyo Maru*, believing that it carried Japanese troops. Freeman was among the 688 who died.⁶⁹ His name was entered on the Tablets of the Missing at the Manila American Cemetery.

Colonel **James David Garcia** (Service # O-022069) was born on July 27, 1914, in Idalia, CO,



the son of Dr. James and Ethel Garcia. He graduated with a BS in pharmacy in 1935 from the University of Colorado where he was a member of Phi Delta Chi.⁷⁰ Immediately after graduation, he accepted an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Garcia, nicknamed Doc, was a model cadet leader. He graduated and received his commission in 1939. Seemingly slated for the cavalry, he was instead assigned to the Army Air Corps for flight training. He married Betty Jean Millsop in 1940.⁷¹ At the beginning of World War II, he was assigned to the 25th

Bombardment Group, flying anti-submarine patrols in the Caribbean. His first combat tour was as a B-24 pilot in bombing missions over Italy where he earned the Air Medal. He won a coveted posting to attend the Naval War College before being assigned as a B-24 pilot, flying 11 combat missions in Italy. In 1943, he was assigned to intelligence. In 1944, he was in Calcutta, India, where he was assigned as an intelligence officer in the China-Burma-India Theater. A group tried to kidnap Garcia to learn of the Allied plans. Garcia, however, managed to escape with a knife wound that earned him a Purple Heart.⁷² On June 15, 1944, Garcia was the lead pilot on the bombing mission against the Yawata Steel Works. This was the first attack on the Japanese home islands since the April 1942 Doolittle Raid. He received a Distinguished Flying Cross for his leadership while serving in the Pacific.⁷³ In August 1944, Garcia became the chief of the intelligence operation for the 20th Bomber Command and was responsible in large part for target selection in the B-29 campaign in the Pacific.⁷⁴ James Garcia was the co-pilot of a B-29, *Motley Crew*, which crashed on Guam during a routine flight on August 23, 1945. James D. Garcia was buried at the Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Hawaii.

1LT Frank Arthur Greene, Jr., (Service # O-815685) was the oldest child of Frank A. and Eva



Greene. He was born on December 1, 1919, in Suffern, NY.

Frank Sr., a pharmacist, organized the hospital pharmacy at Good Samaritan Hospital and practiced community pharmacy in Suffern. Frank Jr. enrolled in the School of Pharmacy at the University of North Carolina where he pledged Phi Delta Chi, graduating in 1942. He worked at Paret & Lamouree Rexall in Suffern while he was a student and, after graduation. He enlisted in the Air Force in January 1943 and was assigned to fighter pilot training. He received his wings in November 1943, marrying Agnes Marguerite Wambough the same month. He reported to the 511th Fighter Squadron, 405th Fighter Group, in England and

then to France where he flew a P-47 Thunderbolt. While in England he spent free hours touring local pharmacies noting the differences from American shops.⁷⁵ On November 8, 1944, Greene was part of a dive-bombing mission near Metz, France. After completing the mission, the flight was ordered to strafe gun positions. In the process his plane was hit by flak and crashed; it was Greene's sixtieth mission.⁷⁶ Greene completed 60 missions and received the Air Medal with 9 oak leaf clusters.⁷⁷ He was buried in the Airmont Lutheran Cemetery in Suffern, NY.

2LT John Joseph Griffin, Jr., (Service # O-734673) was the son of John and Catherine Griffin. John Sr. was born in Ireland. John Jr. was born in Columbus, OH, on October 21, 1920, the sixth of nine children and the only son. He worked at Cramer's Pharmacy as a student and enrolled in Ohio State University School of Pharmacy. Griffin enlisted in March 1942 and was assigned to air cadet training. Upon qualification as a B-17 bombardier, he was commissioned and assigned to the 337th Bomb Squadron, 96th Bomb Group, part of the 8th Air Force flying from England.⁷⁸ On October 17, 1943, the Group departed its airfields for a bombing mission. However, after taking off a recall signal was issued due to deteriorating weather conditions. Griffin's B-17, the Rum Boogie III, and its crew never reappeared, and no indications of its fate were discovered.⁷⁹ He is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing at the Cambridge American Cemetery.

2LT Robert (Bud) Donnington Hand, Jr., (Service # O-724612) was born in Elbow Lake, MN, on August 25, 1917, to Robert Donnington and Elaine Hand. Robert Sr. was a pharmacist and owner of Hand Drug Store in Longview, WA. Robert Jr. was a 1939 graduate of Oregon State University as was his older sister Katherine.⁸⁰ After graduation, he worked with his father at the Hand Drug Store in Longview. In September 1941 he enlisted in the Air Force as an aviation cadet. Upon completion of pilot training, he was assigned to the 13th Bomb Squadron, 3rd Bomb Group, flying B-25s. After the beginning of the war, the Group was transferred to Australia where it was part of the 5th Air Force. On September 4, 1942, Hand was the co-pilot of a B-25 named *Hell Cat* when the squadron was assigned a bombing mission against Japanese shipping in Milne Bay, New Guinea. The flight failed to find any Japanese shipping but during the night flight to return to Australia, Hand's plane crashed in Kupiano Harbor; the bodies were recovered the following day.⁸¹ Hand was buried at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Hawaii.

1LT Marlie Cady Heath (Service # O-688044) the son of Harlie and Marjorie Heath was born on July 24, 1920, in Milan, MI. He enrolled in the College of Pharmacy at the University of Michigan in fall 1941 but left to enlist in May 1942. He married Mary Francis Lofft in 1942. After training and commissioning, he was assigned as a radar operator on a B-24. He was assigned to the Air Transport Command (ATC), Pacific Division. The task of ATC was to provide rapid air transfer for personnel and planes. On August 1, 1945, Marlie's plane was part of a group of B-24s transporting troops from Tarawa to Guam. During the 900-mile trip, the planes lost contact in a tropical storm. The B-24 was never located; the crew was declared lost, unrecoverable, and killed in action.⁸² Marlie Heath is remembered on the Tablet of the Missing at the Honolulu Memorial Cemetery.

2LT **Ronald Lee Helder** (Service # O-740807) was the son of Floyd and Ann Helder. He was



born on March 9, 1917, in Carson, ND. After his father's death, his mother moved the family to Montrose, SD, where she was a teacher. Ronald Helder graduated from Montrose High School as valedictorian in 1935. He entered the South Dakota State College Division of Pharmacy, was named to Rho Chi Honor Society, and graduated in 1940. While in college he worked for the Power City Drug Company in Sioux Falls and went to work as a pharmacist after graduation. He enlisted in the Army in July 1940 and was assigned to a medical detachment. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, he transferred to the Army Air Forces. He graduated from flying school as a pilot and was commissioned a

Second Lieutenant on March 9, 1943.⁸³ Lt. Helder was assigned to the 564th Bomber Squadron, 389th Bomb Group as a B-24 Liberator co-pilot. In July 1943, Helder described the crew as one of the best in the squadron having completed four bombing raids and shot down four enemy aircraft.⁸⁴ In what was one of the largest bombing raids up to that point in the European theater, 178 bombers left the airfields in Benghazi, Libya, on August 1, 1943, to attack the Romanian oil fields at Ploesti as part of Operation Tidal Wave. The refinery area was heavily protected by German fighters and anti-aircraft batteries; the operation was at a low level, with planes flying only a few feet higher than the tallest chimneys. The plane, *Ole Kickapoo*, was crewed by 10 men; Lloyd "Pete" Hughes was the pilot and Helder the co-pilot. An eyewitness later recounted the performance of the men aboard *Ole Kickapoo*. Gas was streaming from the left-wing tank after the plane was hit by ground fire. Flames from earlier bomb blasts were shooting higher than the bombing altitude. Despite the danger the plane flew through the flames, caught fire, but maintained its height and laid its bombs directly on target.⁸⁵ When the plane crashed eight of the crew were killed.⁸⁶ Pete Hughes was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor; Helder received the Distinguished Service Cross and the Purple Heart. After the war, the remains of Lt. Helder were returned to the United States and placed in a common grave with four others at the Fort McPherson National Cemetery in Nebraska. A memorial marker was also placed in the family plot at the Richland Cemetery, Inwood, IA.

1LT Robert Franklin Holcomb (Service # 689054) was born in Langford, SD, on June 19, 1917, the son of Roy and Louise Holcomb.⁸⁷ His parents



divorced and his mother later married Vere Farrar, a pharmacist in Aberdeen. Holcomb enrolled at the South Dakota State College Department of Pharmacy graduating in 1938. He then moved to Cleveland, OH, where he worked for the Standard Drug Company and married Harriet Nelson; the couple had a daughter. After a year in Cleveland, he returned to Aberdeen where he worked with his stepfather at Woodward Pharmacy, a Rexall Agency store. In spring 1942, he enlisted and was assigned to pilot training in Texas. He received his wings and commission as a Second Lieutenant in October 1943. Robert was assigned to fly B-26 Marauders in the Mediterranean as part of the 437th Bomb Squadron, 319th Bomb Group. His

bombing missions included rail yards and other strategic points in Italy and southern France. His squadron flew close support missions over the Anzio beachhead and received recognition for “spectacularly accurate bombing of the Rome and Florence rail yards.”⁸⁸ In October 1944, after 63 combat missions, he was ordered back to the States where he was assigned as a flight instructor at the advanced training center, La Junta Army Airfield near Rocky Ford, CO. On March 19, 1945, he was the instructor on a B-25 practicing night landings and take-offs when another B-25 failed to follow procedures and crashed into Lt. Holcomb’s plane killing him and four others.⁸⁹ He was buried in the Greenwood Cemetery in Brookings, SD.⁹⁰

SSGT William “Pete” Edward Hooser, Jr., (Service # 14109242) was born on June 29, 1921, the son of William Edward Sr. and Aileen Hooser in Nashville, TN. The senior Hoosier went by the name of Ed while his son



preferred to be called Pete while growing up. Ed Hooser owned Hooser Pharmacy in Nashville and served as the president of the Tennessee Pharmacists Association in 1944-46.⁹¹ Pete enrolled in the College of Pharmacy of the University of Tennessee but left after one year to join the Air Force. He trained as a waist gunner and was assigned to a B-17 crew of the 412th Bomb Squadron, 95th Bomb Group of the 8th Air Force. Beginning at the end of September 1944 he completed 17 missions over Germany on a plane piloted by 1LT Harold Coffman called *G.I.*

Issue and Sandy's Refueling Boys. On December 16, 1944, the plane was shot down on a bombing mission to Stuttgart; the entire crew was killed.⁹² Hooser's body was never recovered; he is memorized on the Tablets of the Missing at the Cambridge American Cemetery.

SSGT **George Garrett Horton, Jr.**, (Service # 15108231) was born on December 14, 1921, in Saint Louis, MO, to George G. Sr. and Viola Horton. George



Sr. was a pharmacist and sales representative for Eli Lilly in Indianapolis, IN. George Jr. worked for Haag Drug Company in Indianapolis and was a student pharmacist at Purdue University College of Pharmacy when he entered the service in 1942. Horton was trained as a tail gunner on a B-24. The 18th Bomb Squadron, 34th Bomb Group entered combat with the 8th Air Force in May 1944. Horton frequently flew with the crew piloted by Eugene Harre in the plane nicknamed *The Dugan Wagon* and completed more than 25 bombing missions.⁹³ Horton earned the Air Medal with one Oak Leaf Cluster.⁹⁴ On July 24, 1944, the plane left England for a bombing mission near Saint-Lô, France, when it was hit by

enemy anti-aircraft fire and crashed. At least two of the crew managed to escape but Horton was killed in the crash.⁹⁵ His body was eventually returned to the United States where he was buried with two other members of the crew in Arlington National Cemetery.



2LT **John Sherman Irvine, Jr.**, (Service # O-673181) son of John S. and Ethel Irving was born



in Bardstown, KY, on May 15, 1919. His father was a teacher and principal of the local high school and later taught at Washington College, TN. John Jr. was a student at the University of Tennessee School of Pharmacy when he enlisted in April 1942.⁹⁶ He completed training as a bombardier on a B-24 before departing for the European theater where he was assigned to the 579th Bomb Squadron, 392nd Bomb Wing. On October 4, 1943, shortly after the Squadron arrived in England, Irvine's plane, *Satan's Flame*, was part of a diversionary mission to draw German fighters away from a massive B-17 raid against Frankfort manufacturing plants. *Satan's Flame* was last seen losing altitude with engines on

fire.⁹⁷ The bodies of the crew were never recovered; Irvine is remembered on the wall of the missing at the Netherland American Cemetery in Margraten.⁹⁸

2LT **John Rolfe Kerfoot** (Service # O-774185) was born on March 21, 1917, in Macoun,



Saskatchewan. His parents, Horace and Bertha Kerfoot, were American citizens who later relocated to Caldwell, ID. John enrolled in the School of Pharmacy at the University of Idaho Southern Branch in Pocatello where he was an outstanding athlete having run the fastest mile recorded at the University. He married Martha Ellen Asbury while a student and, after graduation in 1941, worked for the Payless Drug Company in Ontario, Oregon.⁹⁹ Kerfoot enlisted in December 1942. Upon completion of his training, he was assigned to the 551st Fighter Squadron, 495th Fighter Group as a P-47 Thunderbolt pilot. The

unit's mission was to provide forward training for pilots before they flew combat missions. On September 10, 1944, Kerfoot was killed in a mid-air collision with another P-47 over England. Kerfoot was buried in the Cambridge American Cemetery.

2LT **Marlyn Edward Kobiske** (Service # O-825374) was born on July 25, 1921, in Waupaca,



WI. His parents were Edward and Emma Kobiske. Marlyn enrolled in the University of Wisconsin College of Pharmacy but left in 1943, his junior year, to enlist in the Air Force. Although he was originally trained in multi-engine bombers he was assigned to fighters.¹⁰⁰ Marlyn was assigned to the 94th Fighter Squadron, 1st Fighter Group, flying a P-38 Lightning. In 1944 the Squadron was relocated to the Salsola Air Base in Italy. On June 19, 1944, Kobiske was killed in a training accident while flying. The accident was

noted as a “reflection of the one in ten loss due to local accidents involving training, orientation or testing flight.”¹⁰¹ He was buried in the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery in Nettuno, Italy.

2LT William Arthur Lasby (Service # O-825374) born February 22, 1916, in Townsend, MT, was the third child of William D. and Marie Lasby. His father was a pharmacist-owner of Lasby



Drug in Townsend. William enrolled in the College of Pharmacy at the Montana State University. He enlisted in the Air Force in September 1942 and qualified as a bombardier on a B-26. On December 29, 1942, Lasby's plane took off on a training flight from MacDill Field, FL. When the plane encountered severe weather, it went into a stall. The pilot ordered the crew to bail out. Lasby followed orders, jumped, and apparently struck the turret. The pilot managed to recover from the spin and rescinded the bail-out order.¹⁰² Lasby was buried in Calvary Cemetery, Tacoma, WA.

2LT **Jack Dean Merkley** (Service # O-719512) was born on April 25, 1920, in Blackfoot, ID, to



Chauncey and Rosella Merkley. Jack was a student at the University of Idaho Southern Branch (later Idaho State University) when he enlisted in the Air Force in June 1942.¹⁰³

Merkle completed flight training as a B-17 pilot and was attached to the 560th Bomb Squadron, 388th Bomb Group, and posted to Knettishall, England, as part of the 8th Air Force.¹⁰⁴ On December

10, 1944, Merkley was assigned to a navigational familiarization flight to Prestwick, Scotland. The assigned plane, *Skipper an' the Kids*, had received considerable battle damage and one of the objectives of the flight was to determine whether it was combat-ready after repairs. There was also the belief that, in addition to the check flight of a new crew, the purpose was to pick up a supply of liquor for the upcoming Christmas season. Weather deteriorated rapidly as the plane neared Prestwick and was eventually declared missing. Months went by before the wreckage was discovered on the Isle of Arran.¹⁰⁵ Who was flying the plane at the time of the crash could never be determined.¹⁰⁶ The bodies of Merkley and two others from the accident were eventually returned to the United States and buried in a common grave at the Fort McPherson National Cemetery in Maxwell, Nebraska.



2LT **Lee New Minor** (Service # O-431473) was born on September 3, 1916, in Euporia, MS, the



youngest of three sons of Dock Minor. He was raised by his grandparents, Everett B. and Alto C. Embry.¹⁰⁷ Minor enrolled in the College of Pharmacy at the University of Tennessee graduating in 1940. He and classmate, and cousin, Jack Embry entered a partnership at the Linden Circle Drug Store in Memphis.¹⁰⁸ Minor enlisted in the Air Force in April 1941 and was accepted into pilot training, was commissioned, and qualified as a pilot on a P-40 Warhawk. He was assigned to the 75th Fighter Squadron, 23rd Fighter Group. Lt. Minor and another pilot arrived in China on June 1, 1942, and were assigned to familiarization flights with the Flying Tigers (the American Volunteer Group).¹⁰⁹ In July the AVG pilots were

disbanded, and fighter operations were taken over by the 23rd Fighter Group. On August 5, 1942, Minor and his flight attacked a superior force of Japanese fighters; Minor was killed during the fight. Minor is widely considered the first Air Force personnel to be killed in China. He was buried in the Memorial Park Cemetery in Memphis, TN.

Captain **James Donal O'Connor** (Service # O-312284) was born on April 7, 1904 (some



records say 1905), in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada. His parents were James T. and Lorilla O'Connor. Lorilla was originally from Missoula, MT; she and her son moved there after the death of her husband. James D. was an outstanding pitcher; he played while attending the College of Pharmacy, University of Montana. After graduation in 1926, he enrolled at the Saint Louis University Medical College and received his MD in 1930.¹¹⁰ He married Mary Jane Murphy; the couple had no children. He practiced medicine in Peoria, IL, until he enlisted in August 1942. After completing his indoctrination at Bowman Field in Kentucky he was assigned to the

base hospital at Elgin Field near Pensacola, FL where he was the assistant chief of medical services. He died in Pensacola after suffering a heart attack on February 24, 1945.¹¹¹ He was buried in Saint Mary's Cemetery in West Peoria, IL.

2LT **Duane Clare Parker** (Service # O-809707) was born on June 8, 1919, in Howell, MI. His



parents were Sherman and Leola Parker. After graduation from high school, Duane enrolled in the College of Pharmacy at the University of Michigan graduating in 1942.¹¹² After graduation he enlisted in the Air Force and married Muriel Norris; the couple had one son. Duane completed navigator training and was assigned to a B-17 in the 360th Bomb Squadron, 303rd Bomb Group. He was assigned to the crew of George Underwood and flew 13 credited combat missions. The last, on February 22, 1944, was on the B-17 named *Satan's Workshop* (also called *Devil's Workshop*) on a

mission to bomb the Junkers aircraft factory in Aschersleben, Germany. The plane was hit by flak over the target and lost an engine. The plane ditched in the English Channel on the way home; the entire crew was lost.¹¹³ Parker is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing in the Cambridge cemetery and has a memorial headstone at the Lake View Cemetery, Howell, MI.

2LT **Charles Richard Pomponio** (Service # O-810841) was born on August 22, 1917, in Belmont, MA, the fifth of seven children. His parents, Charles P. and Mary, both emigrated from Potenza, Italy; Charles P. was trained as a pharmacist and owned a community pharmacy in Belmont. Young Charles entered the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy but left before he graduated to enlist in February 1942.¹¹⁴ Pomponio was assigned to navigator training as a flight cadet and earned his commission and wings as a navigator on a B-17. He was assigned to the 548th Bomb Squadron, 385th Bomb Group, flying from Great Ashfield, England. On March 23, 1944, a force of more than 700 bombers was sent against airfields in western Germany. More than 200 were to bomb the Braunschweig aircraft factories. Pomponio's B-17, *Fulton's Folly*, named for pilot Fred Fulton, was attacked and damaged by enemy fighters; most of the crew, including Pomponio, were killed in the action.¹¹⁵ Pomponio was buried in the Netherlands American Cemetery in Margraten.



TSGT **Jack C. Price** (Service # 17040547) was born on January 14, 1915, in Omaha, NE, the son of Lawrence M. and Winifred Price. His father was a pharmacist in Omaha. No record of Jack's education has been located but he was identified as a pharmacist in the 1940 census. A notice in the *Northwestern Druggist* states that he was working with his mother at the Minne Lusa Pharmacy in Omaha which his father had owned.¹¹⁶ Jack enlisted in the Air Force in February 1942 and completed training as an aerial gunner. He was eventually assigned to the 677th Bomb Squadron, 444th Bomb Group, flying B-29s in the Pacific. On May 16, 1945, Jack's plane, *Sky Chief*, piloted by 1LT Howard W. Mather was part of the last great attack on Nagoya when 457 B-29s targeted aircraft plants and other facilities.¹¹⁷ *Sky Chief* crashed on Tinian Island. The crew managed to abandon the ship but four died in the crash; Jack died of burns he received.¹¹⁸ He is buried at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific.

SGT Paul William Redden (Service # 19171031) was born on January 3, 1923, in Seattle, WA,



the youngest child of George and Charlotte Redden. His father was a Presbyterian minister who accepted a parish in Bend, OR, and subsequently in Corvallis where Paul graduated from high school. Paul enrolled in the School of Pharmacy at Oregon State University. He was either in his sophomore or early junior year when he enlisted in the Air Force in November 1942.¹¹⁹ In 1943, while in gunnery school in Missoula, MT, he married Dorothy E. Jordan. He eventually joined a B-24 crew in the 846th Bomb Squadron, 489th Bomb Group, 8th Air Force. He arrived in England in May 1944. He was killed on his first bombing mission over

Aschersleben, Germany, on July 7, 1944.¹²⁰ His plane may have returned with Redden the sole casualty.¹²¹ Eventually, his body was returned for burial in the Greenwood Cemetery, Bend, OR.

SSGT Warren Randall Senn (Service # 35327479) was born in Attica, OH, on January 25, 1918. He was the son of Ray W. and Pansie Viola Senn. Warren attended the College of Pharmacy at Ohio Northern University, graduating in 1937 with a PhG.¹²² He enlisted in the Air Force on May 15, 1942. He was a staff sergeant assigned to the headquarters of the 96th Bomb Group stationed at Pyote Air Base, TX, a training center for B-17 crews. On April 2, 1943, Senn and his friends were swimming in the Pecos River when he was caught in a current and drowned. His body was returned for burial in the Attica Venice Township Joint Cemetery in Attica, OH.¹²³

2LT **John Peter Shatrwka** (Service # O-731231) was born on November 18, 1916, in Kenosha,



WI. His parents, Peter and Natalie, emigrated from Russia before he was born. He enrolled in the University of Wisconsin College of Pharmacy, pledged Kappa Psi, and graduated in 1941.¹²⁴

Shatrwka enlisted in the Air Force on December 18, after the attack on Pearl Harbor, before he could complete the requirements for Wisconsin licensure. He was accepted into bombardier training and assigned to the 479th Bomb Squadron flying B-26 medium bombers. On April 4, 1943, Shatrwka was flying as a co-pilot during a bombing exercise near Avon Park, FL. The plane stalled and crashed, killing all aboard.¹²⁵ He was

buried in the Green Ridge Cemetery in Kenosha, WI. The Wisconsin Board of Pharmacy posthumously registered him as a pharmacist.¹²⁶

2LT **David Allen Southard** (Service # O-431312) was born in East Port, GA on March 25,



1918, to John B. and Ora E. Southard. The family moved to Orlando, FL when he was young. David graduated from the University of Florida College of Pharmacy in 1940 and accepted a position with Ivey's Drug Store after graduation working there until he enlisted in April 1941.¹²⁷ Upon completion of training, he was commissioned as a pilot in the Air Force. On March 5, 1942, Southard was the pilot of a Douglas DB-7B flying a coastal patrol when it left formation near Barnegat Light at the tip of Long Beach, NJ. The plane was flying low when it struck the ocean and crashed. Southard's body was not recovered.¹²⁸ A

memorial headstone was placed in the Greenwood Cemetery, Orlando.

1LT **Charles Paul Sparks** (Service # 689906) was born on November 24, 1921, in Flora, IN, the



oldest son of Paul and Sylvia Sparks. His father owned a local pharmacy. Charles had completed 3 years of pharmacy school at Purdue University when he enlisted in the Air Force in November 1942. While at Purdue he was active in the ROTC and a member of Kappa Psi. Charles married June Wynkoop while a student; they had one daughter. He completed pilot training and was assigned to the 406th Fighter Squadron, 371st Fighter Group as a P-47 Thunderbolt pilot. The Squadron transferred to England and took part in the

Normandy invasion of June 6, 1944. Sparks was a flight commander, having completed more than 90 combat missions and received a Distinguished Flying Cross and the Silver Star for conspicuous gallantry against the enemy.¹²⁹ He also received the Air Medal with one silver and one bronze Oak Leaf Cluster. On October 15, 1944, Sparks was leading a mission to Strasbourg from the Dole Airfield in France when one of his pilots had engine problems and was attacked by a German fighter. Sparks engaged the Messerschmitt ME-109, saving his flight member but was shot down in the ensuing action.¹³⁰ He was buried in the Saint-Avoid Cemetery.

2LT **Wayne Matthews Steele** (Service # O-692348) was born in New Vienna, OH, on May 12,



1919, the second son of William and Hattie Steele. Steele enrolled in the College of Pharmacy of Ohio State University where he was a member of Phi Delta Chi. He graduated in 1941 and began graduate studies at Purdue University where he also served as a graduate assistant in medicinal chemistry.¹³¹ He enlisted in the Air Force on July 17, 1942, and was selected to attend navigator training. After completion of training, he married Christine Boyd and was assigned to flight training on a B-24. In March 1944, he was assigned to the 577th Bomb Squadron, 392nd Bomb Group, a part of the 8th Air Force. On

April 1, 1944, he flew his first mission and was subsequently made part of the crew piloted by Louis Bass on *Esquire Lady*. On April 21, 1944, what would be Steele's eighth mission, the group was tasked with bombing the aircraft repair factory at Zwickau, Germany. After taking off weather conditions deteriorated, and planes were recalled. Steele's plane was believed to have iced up and crashed. Two crew members managed to parachute to safety; the rest of the crew was declared killed in action on a combat mission rather than killed by an accident. Steele's body was eventually returned to the United States and was buried in the New Vienna IOOF Cemetery in New Vienna, OH.¹³²

2LT Charles Gordon (Gordy) Steindorf (Service # O-773239) was born in Albany, WI, on



August 26, 1923. His parents were Emil and Doris Steindorf; among the family, he was known as Gordon or Gordy, not Charles. Steindorf enrolled in the University of Wisconsin School of Pharmacy in 1942 and worked for Wilbur Dehmer at the Dehmer Rexall Drug Store in Albany. At the end of his first year, Gordy enlisted in the Air Force and was selected for pilot training. He qualified as a B-17 pilot and was commissioned in 1944. He married Laura Shelby before being moved overseas; the couple had a son.¹³³ Steindorf was sent overseas in October 1944 as part of the 861st Bomb Squadron, 493rd Bomb Group, 8th Air Force. On November 25, 1944,

Steindorf was the co-pilot of the B-17 *Proud Pappy* on his first combat mission. The target of the day was Merseburg, one of the heaviest-defended chemical plants in Germany. *Proud Pappy* was presumed to have been hit by flak and forced from formation. The plane crashed; seven of the crew died in the event, including Steindorf.¹³⁴ After the war, his remains were returned and buried in the Hillcrest Cemetery in Albany, WI.

SGT **Kenneth Gerald Stone** (Service # 39307210) was born on August 3, 1905, in Walla Walla, WA. His parents were Alvin and Gertrude Stone; his father was a physician. No information on his college education was found; his enlistment record identified him as a pharmacist with 3 years of college, so he probably had a PhC. He was identified as a pharmacist partner in the Central Pharmacy in The Dalles, OR, with Harry T. Gable and Alan H. Cody as early as 1925.¹³⁵ He entered the service in April 1942. He was stationed with the medical department at the Lemoore Army Flying School in Lemoore, CA. He was on leave in The Dalles, OR, visiting his mother when he died from pneumonia on October 10, 1942. He was buried in the Mountain View Cemetery in Walla Walla.

2LT **Wayne Howarth Sullivan** (Service # O-759320) was born in Huntington, WV, on March



6, 1920, the only son of Dwight and Mattie Sullivan. His father was a pharmacist-owner of Sullivan Family Drug Store in Huntington. Wayne graduated from the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, now the University of Cincinnati, in June 1942 and immediately enlisted in the Air Force. Upon completion of flight training as a pilot, he was commissioned and assigned to a B-24 crew which was assigned a new plane and tentative orders for the South Pacific. However, they later received orders to report to the 722nd Bomb Squadron, 450th Bomb Group in Manduria, Italy, as part of the 15th Air Force. The first combat mission of *Maiden USA* on April 5, 1944, was against the Ploesti oil fields (a year after the well-known raid called Operation Tidal Wave). On April 25, its thirteenth mission, the plane was part of the mission tasked to attack aircraft factories in Varese, Italy.¹³⁶ *Maiden USA* was attacked by several German fighters and shot down. Six of the crew, including Sullivan, were killed while four others managed to parachute and were taken prisoner by the Germans. Witnesses stated that Sullivan left his position and parachuted but his chute failed to open.¹³⁷ Wayne Sullivan was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

S/SGT **William Anthony “Buzzy” Toupin** (Service # 15071867) was the only son of Louis J. and Anna Toupin. He was born in Youngstown, OH, on May 12, 1920. The notation on his draft card states that Republic Steel employed him in Youngstown. However, this may have been just seasonal since he was enrolled in the Ohio State University College of Pharmacy with the class of 1943.¹³⁸ Toupin enlisted in the Air Force on December 14, 1941, the week after Pearl Harbor was attacked. He was assigned to the 55th Bombardment Squadron, 48th Bomb Group.¹³⁹ Toupin was killed in an aircraft accident in Morocco on December 24, 1942.¹⁴⁰ Toupin’s body was returned to the United States and was buried in the Calvary Cemetery in Youngstown.

2LT **Albert Isadore “Sonny” Victor** (Service # O-689414) was born on September 16, 1920, in



Springfield, IL. His parents, Selig and Mary, were emigrants from the Polish area of Russia. Victor worked for his uncle, Benjamin Victor, who owned Thrifty Drugs in Springfield, IL while a student. Sonny graduated from the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy in June 1942 but never practiced as a pharmacist. He immediately enlisted in the Air Force and was assigned to pilot training of multi-engine bombers.¹⁴¹ Victor went overseas in December 1943 as part of the 579th Bomb Squadron, 392nd Bomb Group, flying B-24s. On March 26, 1944, the plane *Jive Bomber* with Walter Lowry as pilot and Victor as co-pilot was part of the mission against a suspected V-2 site near Febvin-Palfart in the Pas-de-Calais area of France. The plane was hit by flak which blew off the right wing; the entire crew was killed.¹⁴² After the war, the bodies of Victor and three others from the crew were returned and buried in a common grave at the Zachary Taylor National Cemetery in Louisville, KY.

2LT **James Harold Vogel** (Service # O-444165) was born in Graceville, MN, on August 22, 1919, the son of Frank V. and Hazel Vogel. The family moved first to Huron, SD, and then to Pierre where he graduated from high school. He entered the College of Pharmacy at South Dakota State College where he was also a member of the ROTC. He graduated in June 1942 and immediately enlisted in the Air Force.¹⁴³ Vogel was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant and assigned as a navigator on a bomber. In 1943 he married Doris Margaret Timm. On October 29, 1944, a B-24 with Vogel aboard as the navigator took off from Chatham Field (Savannah), GA, on a routine flight. The plane quickly developed engine trouble with one propeller feathered and a second engine trailing smoke. The plane turned to land but crashed in the attempt, killing the crew of ten.¹⁴⁴ He was buried in Calvary Cemetery, Huron, SD.

Flight Officer **Charles Samuel Voyles** (Service # T-072872) was born in Blue River, IN, on



January 12, 1921, to Virgil and Bessie Voyles; the family later moved to Indianapolis. Charles pledged Kappa Psi while a student at the Indianapolis College of Pharmacy (now Butler University).¹⁴⁵ He worked at Warrick's Pharmacy during school and after his 1942 graduation until he enlisted in October of that year. He completed pilot training on B-17s and was commissioned as a Flight Officer.¹⁴⁶ He married Ruby Dillard in June 1944. He was assigned to the 710th Bomb Squadron, 447th Bomb Group stationed at Rattlesden, England, as part of the 8th Air Force. On November 25, 1944, Voyles was acting as co-pilot on the *Blonde Bomber* for the mission against the Leuna Chemical Works in Merseburg, Germany. The plane was hit by

flak over the target and lost two engines. Six of the crew managed to parachute before the plane exploded and were taken prisoners by German forces. Voyles and two others were killed in the explosion. After the war, Voyles' body was returned for burial in the Sunset Memorial Park in Danville, IL.¹⁴⁷

2LT **Robert Bernard Walker** (Service # O-662994) was a student at the University of Washington when he enlisted.¹⁴⁸ No information on his background has been located other than his birthdate of July 25, 1920. On January 14, 1943, he was among a group of military and civilian passengers on a TWA DC4 charter to the Air Transport Command. Three transports were flying at 30-minute intervals from Miami to North Africa via the South Atlantic Route. A stop was made in Trinidad before making the crossing on January 15. The plane turned back and exploded near Paramaribo, Suriname. Thirty-five individuals were killed in the crash. Among those killed was Major Eric M. Knight, an Army Services of Supply officer who had worked with Frank Capra on the *Why We Fight* film series, and the author of *Lassie Come Home*. All the victims were eventually returned to the United States and buried in a group grave at Jefferson National Barracks in Saint Louis, MO.

2LT Pharis Estell Weekley (Service # O-673652) was born on July 18, 1922, in Hampton



County, SC. His parents were Thomas Morgan and Naomi Weekley. Pharis completed 2 years of college at the University of Florida before enlisting in the Air Force in March 1942. He completed flight training and qualified as a navigator on a B-24 Liberator bomber. He was assigned to the 329th Bomb Squadron, 93rd Bomber Group. The 93rd Bomber Group was assigned to RAF Hardwick (Station 104) in England. In 1943 the 329th Squadron and the 93rd Bomb Group were transferred from the 8th Air Force to the 9th Air Force in Benghazi, Libya for a low-flying mission, *Tidal Wave*. On August 1, 1943, Weekley was the navigator on *Lady Jane*, named after the pilot, W. Meehan's wife.¹⁴⁹ The crew was assigned to bomb Standard Petrol and Unireca

Refinery in Ploesti. The plane was lost over the target.¹⁵⁰ Weekley was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, and the Purple Heart. Weekley's body was not recovered; his name is listed on the Tablets of the Missing at the Florence American Cemetery and a memorial headstone was erected in the Bougainvillea Cemetery in Avon Park, FL. In 2023, Weekley's body was identified by the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) from among unknown remains buried at the Ardennes American Cemetery and returned for burial in the United States.¹⁵¹



2LT Charles David Welde (Service # O-717121) was born in Portsmouth, OH, on May 7, 1920,



the only child of George F. and Louise Welde. His father was a pharmacist who managed Stahler's Pharmacy in Portsmouth.

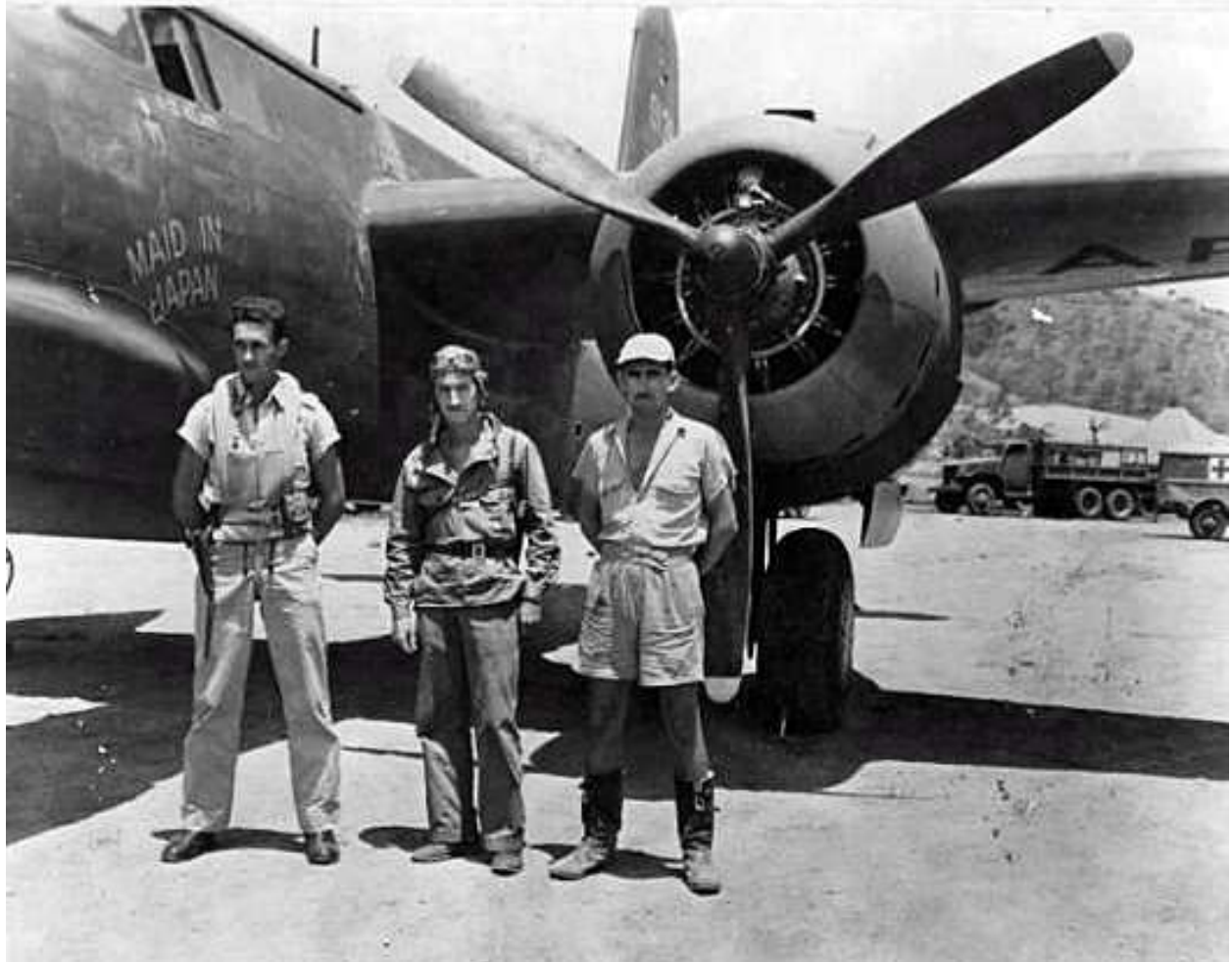
Charles enrolled in the College of Pharmacy at Ohio State University with the class of 1944 but withdrew to enlist in September 1942.¹⁵² After he enlisted, he married Irene Dawson who worked for his father at Stahler's Pharmacy. He qualified as a bombardier on a B-24 and was commissioned. He was assigned to the 786th Bomb Squadron, 466th Bomb Group. On August 14,

1944, the Squadron was tasked with bombing the Vechta Airfield in Germany. The formation was attacked by German fighters and Welde's plane was shot down. Welde and four other crew were killed in the attack; five survived and were taken POW.¹⁵³ Welde was buried in the Netherlands American Cemetery and Memorial.

Major **Raymond Harrell “Wilke” Wilkins** (Service # O-429531) was born in Portsmouth, VA,



on September 28, 1917, and grew up in Columbia, NC. He was the second son of William S. and Florida H. Wilkins. Wilkins enrolled in the University of North Carolina College of Pharmacy in 1934 but left after the fall quarter of 1935 to enlist as a private in the U.S. Army Signal Corps.¹⁵⁴ After 4 years of service, Wilkins applied to West Point and passed the entrance exams but was rejected for dental issues.¹⁵⁵ He was subsequently assigned to pilot training, qualified as a pilot, and commissioned on October 31, 1941. On November 21, 1941, he departed for the Philippines. Manila had fallen to the Japanese, so he was diverted to Australia where he helped form the 8th Bomb Squadron, 3rd Bomb Group, 5th Air Force. The original aircraft assigned to the group was the Douglas A20A, later replaced by B-25 medium bombers. His first combat mission was flown on March 8, 1942. In total, he flew 87 missions totaling 284 hours of combat flying in the Solomon Sea and New Guinea areas. He received the Silver Star in leading action against enemy airfields in April 1942.¹⁵⁶ From March 8 through September 7, 1943, he was awarded four Distinguished Flying Crosses. He was promoted to Captain and was elevated to squadron commander.¹⁵⁷ After Wilkins was named squadron commander, he led all the tough missions, especially those against enemy shipping where the B-25s attacked on the deck, strafing and skip-bombing enemy targets.¹⁵⁸ On November 2, 1943, Wilkins led a formation of eight B-25s against shipping at Rabaul and took the most exposed position. He sank two ships; upon exiting the area he engaged a heavy cruiser drawing fire to allow the rest of the squadron to escape; his plane crashed into the sea killing the entire crew. On March 24, 1944, Wilkins was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry above the call of duty for the Rabaul raid.¹⁵⁹ His body was never recovered. He is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing at the Manila American Cemetery: a memorial marker was placed in the Olive Branch Cemetery, Portsmouth, VA.



Congressional Medal of Honor recipient Raymond Wilkins with his A-20A crew in New Guinea. Wilkins is on the left, William C. Ralls in the center, and Avril L. Foreman on the right. The plane was probably not the one flown by Wilkins, because there are photos of several flight crews with the same plane.¹⁶⁰

Pvt **Douglas Wilson** (Service # 31093835) was born on September 10, 1916, in Troy, NY.¹⁶¹ His parents, both emigrants from Scotland, were James and Annie Wilson. Douglas matriculated at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and would have graduated with the class of 1939, but he left after 3 years.¹⁶² No information on his induction into the Air Force has been located. In 1942 he was assigned to the 2nd Weather Squadron at Phillips Field, Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. While on a pass on July 15, 1942, Wilson drowned in a boating accident on the Susquehanna River.¹⁶³ He was buried in the family plot at the North Wolfeboro Cemetery in Wolfeboro, NH.

Notes, U.S. Army Air Forces

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- ¹ The correct name was Army Air Forces. There were 16 Air Forces (1-15 and 20) organized by mission and location plus service commands during WW II.
- ² For simplicity, the term used throughout is Army Air Force or Air Force.
- ³ The Army Air Forces would become an independent branch of the military under the National Security Act of 1947. Co-equal with the Army and Navy, the three branches report to the Secretary of Defense. For simplicity, the term Air Force will be used for the entire war period.
- ⁴ James S. Nanney. *Army Air Forces Medical Services in World War II*. Air Force History and Museums Program 1998.
- ⁵ John Steinbeck. *Bombs Away*. New York: The Viking Press, 1942.
- ⁶ Charles A. Ravenstein. *Organization and Lineage of the United States Air Force*. Office of the Air Force History, USAF, Washington, DC 1986.
- ⁷ Department of the Army. All Army Deaths in Air Corps and Other Branches. *Army Battle Casualties and Non-Battle Deaths in World War II Final Report*. 1946;100. Available at <https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a438106.pdf> (accessed 9/19/2019).
- ⁸ Flight crew: 15 pilots, 11 co-pilots, 8 navigators, 6 bombardiers, 6 gunners, 3 radio/radar operators, 1 engineer.
- ⁹ In 1942, Arabic numerals were replaced with ordinal numbers. Charles A. Ravenstein *Organization and Lineage of the United States Air Force* Office of the Air Force History, USAF Washington, DC 1986.
- ¹⁰ Anon. Pharmacist-Captain of a Bomber Squadron. *American Druggist* 1943 (Feb) 107:52.
- ¹¹ Rickard J (12 November 2014), 6th Reconnaissance Group, http://www.historyofwar.org/air/units/USAAF/6th_Reconnaissance_Group.html (Accessed 9/19/19)
- ¹² Missing Air Crew Report #15987, September 27, 1945. <https://www.fold3.com/image/29430452> (accessed 7/17/23)
- ¹³ George P. Edmonston, Jr. The Dead of World War II. *Oregon Stater* 2000 (Dec) 85(3):20-6. <https://oregondigital.org/sets/osu-alumni-magazine/oregondigital:fx71bp09h#page/1/mode/1up> (Accessed 9/19/19)
- ¹⁴ Missing Air Crew Report #1874, January 18, 1944, <https://www.fold3.com/image/28693847/28693773> (Accessed 7/17/23).
- ¹⁵ Killed in Action: Raymond M. Black. *Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Sciences Bulletin* 1943 (May).
- ¹⁶ Black, Raymond Maynard. Application for World War II Compensation. Pennsylvania Veteran Compensation Application 1950-66. https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/3147/41226_622204_0843-02663?pid=67344&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D3147%26h%3D67344%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsr%3DgoA1074%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=goA1074&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.160110141.1037278099.1568997602-42702496.1560360254 (Accessed 9/19/19)
- ¹⁷ Christopher Shores, et al. *A History of the Mediterranean Air War, 1940–1945: Tunisia and the End in Africa, November 1942–1943, Vol 3*. Grub Street, London 2016:254-6.
- ¹⁸ Westley Frank Craven and James Lea Cate. *The Army Air Forces in World War II: Men and Planes* (Volume 6). Office of the Air Force History, Washington 1983:456-61.
- ¹⁹ *The Purdue Pharmacist Memorial Issue: Service Record of the Students and Alumni of Purdue School of Pharmacy* 1947;24(5): Bookwalter.
- ²⁰ Lane Bookwalter article (Obituary), Friday, November 24, 1944. Illinois Digital Archives <http://www.idaillinois.org/cdm/ref/collection/ccpl01/id/896> (Accessed 9/19/19)
- ²¹ Flight officer was a rank instituted by the Air Force during WW II. It was similar to Warrant Officer (WO1) rank.
- ²² Funeral Rites Held Here Sunday for Flight Officer L. Bookwalter <http://www.idaillinois.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/ccpl01/id/898/rec/1> (Accessed 9/19/19)
- ²³ Chris Lamphere, Researcher, Writing Book about Manton Fighter Pilot Shot Down Over Italy in WW II. *Cadillac News* April 2, 2020.
- ²⁴ Missing Air Crew Report #13449 <https://www.fold3.com/image/41939176/44?terms=warren,report,missing,air,crew,bostick,reports> (Accessed 7/20/23)
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U.S. MARINE CORPS

The personnel files of the Marine Corps were not affected by the 1973 fire at the National Personnel Records Center in Saint Louis. Consequently, much of the service record, including identification photos, remained intact.

While technically part of the Navy, reporting to the Secretary of the Navy, the Marine Corps is a separate branch of the U.S. Armed Forces. Less than 1 million men served in the Marine Corps during World War II. Until early in the war, the Marines were entirely voluntary recruits. Later in the war, some draftees were sent to the Marine Corps but not many. The basic mission for the Corps was focused on amphibian assaults and every Marine was first and foremost a rifleman.



The Navy provided medical and other services, such as chaplains, for the Marine Corps. Consequently, Navy Pharmacist's Mates served as corpsmen, an integral part of Marine Corps units. Four enlisted Navy corpsmen were killed in action while serving with the Marines: Edmund J. Berube, Paul S. Frament, William M. Friedman, and Ernest C. Postle.

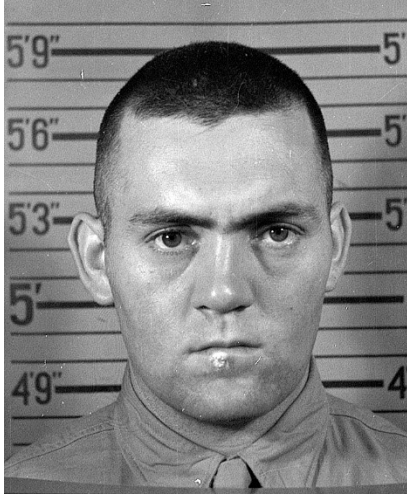
Nine Marines, who were pharmacists, were killed in action during island invasions in the Pacific. Six were commissioned with ranks ranging from Second Lieutenant through Major. Two were privates serving as riflemen. The third man was killed at sea while on his way to reinforce Iceland. All were killed in action.

All served in the ground forces; there were no pharmacists who were Marine aviators. Six were graduates of colleges of pharmacy; all were commissioned. Two privates were students when they entered the service. Their ages at death ranged from the youngest at 20, a student, to 32. The oldest, Major John Fred Schoettel, graduated from the University of Washington in 1936 and enlisted in the Marine Corps a year later. Only one of the Marines was married; there were no children.

All the deceased Marines received the Purple Heart. In addition, two received Silver Stars. PFC James Kidwell was decorated for rescuing another Marine under heavy fire on Tarawa and Captain Edward Stephenson for pushing forward a charge in a stalled offensive on Iwo Jima. Two, Leslie Blakeslee and John Fred Schoettel, also received Bronze Stars.

U.S. Marine Corps Pharmacists

Pvt Melvin Solomon Adalman (Service # 829581) was the son of the late Solomon H. and



Jeane Adalman. He was born in Baltimore, MD, on July 4, 1923. His father died young; Melvin lived for some time with his grandfather, Daniel Sussman, a Jewish Rabbi, in Cape May, NJ. He worked in Sussman's Pharmacy in Baltimore during his school years and enrolled at the College of Pharmacy at the University of Maryland. He graduated in 1944 and immediately enlisted in the Marine Corps, going through training at Parris Island and Camp Lejeune before being assigned to the 30th replacement draft in October 1944.¹ The replacement draft was a temporary assignment; the men were to be sent where they

were needed to fill the spots of men who were killed or wounded and unable to return to combat. On February 24, he was assigned to Baker Company of the 1st Battalion, 24th Marines, after it had been in fierce combat on Iwo Jima for 5 days. On March 3, Baker Company was ordered forward; Melvin Adalman was killed in the advance.² His body was eventually returned to his family and buried at the Shaarei Zion Cemetery in Rosedale, MD.

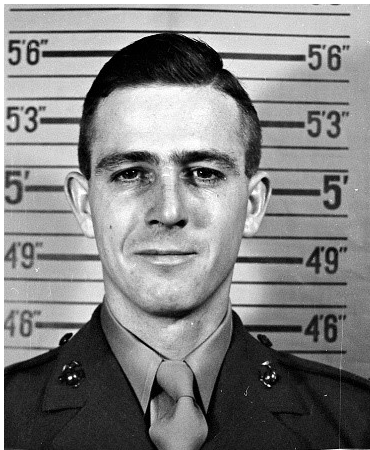
2LT Robert George Bellamy (Service # O-036758) was the son of George C. and Janet



Bellamy. He was born on May 5, 1922, in Colby, KS, where his father owned and operated the Bellamy Rexall Drug Store. Robert was an outstanding student at the University of Kansas where he was in ROTC and drum major in the band. Robert enlisted in the Marine Reserves in May 1942 and completed a semester of his senior class before being called up in July 1943.³ After completing training, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and assigned to Battery B, 15th Regiment, of the newly formed 6th Marine Division. The division landed on Okinawa on April 1, 1945. Bellamy was assigned as a

forward observer for his battery of 105 mm howitzers. On May 10, he was killed in action. He received the Bronze Star posthumously for his actions. The citation read: "Acting on his own initiative in the face of extreme danger, Second Lieutenant Bellamy occupied an exposed hillside position under savage enemy machine-gun and mortar bombardment in order to adjust more accurately our own artillery fire in support of a Marine infantry company which was assaulting a strong Japanese emplacement."⁴ He was buried in the National Memorial Cemetery in Honolulu; a memorial headstone was placed in the Beulah Cemetery in Colby, KS.

2LT Leslie Carlyle Blakeslee, Jr., (Service # O-017589) was the son of Leslie C. and Mabel



Blakeslee. He was born in Bridgeport, CT, on October 1, 1918. He graduated from the Connecticut College of Pharmacy in 1942 and enlisted in the Marine Corps a month later.⁵ He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Bomb Disposal School at the Navy Yard in Washington, DC. In July 1943, he reported to the 18th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division as the Bomb Disposal Officer for the invasion of Tarawa. Blakeslee went ashore on November 20 and was killed in action on the following day.⁶ He was buried at sea; his name is

remembered on the Tablets of the Missing at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu and on a family monument in Bridgeport, CT at the Lakeview Cemetery.

2LT William Joseph Carroll (Service # O-024186) was born in Greenfield, MA, on September 26, 1920. His parents were Daniel and Margaret Carroll.



William enrolled in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy where he was active in Phi Delta Chi. He graduated in the 1943 accelerated class and enlisted in the Marine Corps the following month.⁷ After completing training at Parris Island and Quantico he received his commission and was assigned to the 2nd Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division. Carroll's unit was among the initial landing forces on Saipan on June 15, 1944; he was killed during the initial hours of the landings.⁸ He was buried in the Calvary Cemetery in Greenfield.

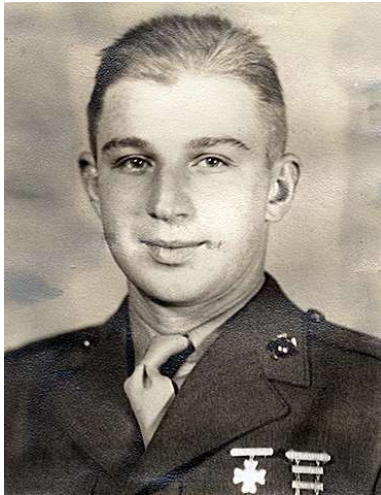
PFC James Hubert Kidwell (Service # 504308) was born on August 26, 1924, in Indianapolis,



IN. His parents were Lawrence V. and Mary Kidwell. He was a freshman student at the Indianapolis College of Pharmacy, now Butler University, when he was inducted into the Marine Corps in November 1942.⁹ He was assigned to the 26th Marine Regiment, 5th Marine Division as a rifleman and saw combat in the Solomon Islands at Vella Lavella and Bougainville. In 1945, he was in the Iwo Jima landings. On February 22, 1945, he went forward in the face of fierce enemy fire to drag a wounded Marine into a foxhole and

then, "realizing the urgency of more technical aid than he could administer he again braved the intense shelling and carried the wounded man to the aid station." Kidwell was killed in action the following day, February 23, 1945.¹⁰ He was awarded the Silver Star posthumously.¹¹ His body was returned to the United States and buried in the Holy Cross Cemetery in Indianapolis.

1LT Harrison Phillip Klusmeier (Service # O-18127) was the son of Harrison and Omabelle



Klusmeier. He was born in LaGrange, MO, on September 1, 1919. He worked for several years before entering the School of Pharmacy at the South Dakota State University graduating in May 1942. He immediately enlisted in the Marine Corps and was commissioned in December 1942. He trained in armor at Fort Knox, KY, and then was assigned as a tank commander in Company C, 6th Tank Battalion, 6th Marine Division. In 1945 he was serving as the executive officer of the Company. A member of the Company, Lester C. O'Quinn, described Klusmeier as “pleasant, never demeaning and always smiling when there was

nothing to smile about. I remember that I overheard his conversation with another officer when he said, ‘I joined the Marines because I heard that they really needed pharmacists.’ They both howled in laughter because they both knew the Marine Corps had no medical personnel and depended on the Navy for those services.”¹² The landings on Okinawa began on Easter Sunday, April 1, 1945, with the 6th Marines and three other divisions taking part in the assault. On May 15, the Tank Battalion was involved in the fighting to take Sugar Loaf Hill when a Japanese artillery strike killed Klusmeier.¹³ He was buried in the River View Cemetery in LaGrange.

PVT **Alvin Laibman** (Service # 479151) was born in Pittsburgh, PA, on January 3, 1922. His



parents, Peter and Bessie Laibman, were both Russian emigrants. He entered the college of pharmacy at Duquesne University in 1940. In 1940 he also joined the Pennsylvania Reserve Defense Corps. The Reserve Defense Corps was authorized by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania after the National Guard was federalized; it could not be federalized or sent overseas. He subsequently joined the Marine Corps Reserve and was inducted in November 1942. His first posting after boot camp was to the Naval Operating Base, Iceland.¹⁴ He was part of the detachment on the troop ship *USS Henry R. Mallory* which was part of

convoy SC-118. The convoy was tracked and attacked by a German U-Boat wolf pack. On February 7, 1943, the *Mallory* was attacked and sunk by the *U-402*, one of six ships sunk by the U-boat that day.¹⁵ The torpedo struck in the area assigned to the Marine detachment.¹⁶ Two hundred seventy-two of the crew and passengers died. Alvin was declared missing and is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing in the Cambridge American Cemetery as killed in action. He was awarded the Purple Heart.

Major **John Fred Schoettel** (Service # O-005416) was born in Seattle, WA, on May 6, 1912. He

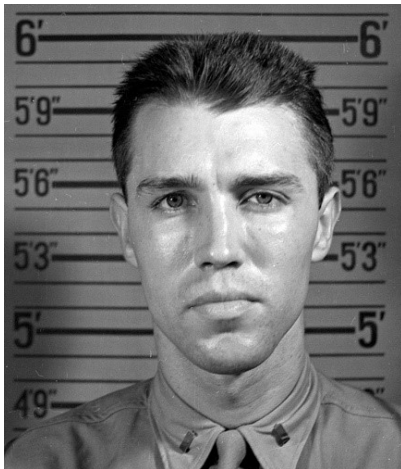


was the son of John and Mabel Schoettel. John attended the College of Pharmacy at the University of Washington graduating in 1936.¹⁷ He enlisted in the Marine Corps in March 1937 and was commissioned. After a series of assignments, he was attached to the 2nd Marine Division in 1942. He was in command of a landing team on the first day of landings on Tarawa, November 20, 1943.¹⁸ He was separated from his unit during the confusion of the landings but subsequently took charge and was part of the push that secured the island. In February 1944, Schoettel was the

commander of the Battalion Landing Team and the Regimental Combat Team shore party at

Eniwetok Atoll. He was awarded the Bronze Star for his cool courage under fire” that brought order to the confusion on the landing beach. On July 28, 1944, Schoettel was in command of a landing team for the battle of Guam. He was recommended for promotion to Lieutenant Colonel for “his resourcefulness, his employment of weapons at hand, and his force of command” that resulted in breaking enemy resistance in the area. He was wounded during the action and later died of wounds on August 16, 1945. The promotion letter was received at the same time as his death was reported.¹⁹ He was buried in the National Memorial Cemetery in Honolulu.

Captain **Edward (Steve) Vassar Stephenson** (Service # O-011078) was the son of Edward H.



and Maggie Stephenson. He was born on July 15, 1916, in Seaboard, NC. Steve was very interested in the military, originally enlisting in the Marine Corps Reserve in 1935 while still a student in the College of Pharmacy at the University of North Carolina.²⁰ He was active in Phi Delta Chi while a student and was inducted into the Rho Chi Honor Society. Steve graduated in 1937 and started working in the Madison Drug Store in Madison, NC, later becoming a partner. He married Mary Helen Shelton in 1939. In 1940 he enlisted in the

North Carolina National Guard and subsequently re-enlisted in the Marine Reserves, receiving his commission in May 1942. He was a platoon leader in the invasion of Bougainville in November 1943 and the invasion of Guam in 1944. He was promoted to the rank of Captain before the Iwo Jima invasion and assigned to the 3rd Marine Division. He was the commanding officer of Company L, 3rd Battalion, 21st Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division during the invasion of Iwo Jima. On February 28, 1945, his company was pinned down by Japanese tanks. He led the charge with flame throwers and rocket launchers allowing the assault to continue.²¹ On March 4, he was killed by an artillery burst in the fight to take the Motoyama Airfield #2. One of the 3rd Marine Division’s rifle ranges was subsequently named in his honor.²² He was buried in the Seaboard Cemetery in Seaboard, NC.

Notes, U.S. Marine Corps

- ¹ Adalman, Melvin Solomon. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ² Adalman, Melvin Solomon. <https://1-24thmarines.com/?s=melvin+adalman> accessed 9/5/2017.
- ³ K.U. Pharmacy School News Notes. *The Kansas Pharmaceutical News* 1943 (Dec) 16:17.
- ⁴ Bellamy, Robert George. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁵ College News: Connecticut College of Pharmacy. *The Apothecary* 1944; 56:40-1.
- ⁶ Blakeslee, Leslie Carlyle. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁷ Massachusetts College of Pharmacy Notes. *The Apothecary* 1943(6) 55:46.
- ⁸ Carroll, William J. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁹ Indianapolis College of Pharmacy. *The Indiana Pharmacist* 1945 (Apr)27:147.
- ¹⁰ Kidwell, James H. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ¹¹ James Kidwell Silver Star Citation. <https://valor.militarytimes.com/hero/42131> (Accessed 10/10/23).
- ¹² Personal correspondence. Lester C. Quinn. January 25, 2011.
- ¹³ Klusmeier, Harrison Phillips. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ¹⁴ Missing Marines. <https://missingmarines.com/alvin-laibman/> (Accessed 12-20-22).
- ¹⁵ Waters, John M. Jr. *Bloody Winter*. Annapolis, Naval Institute Press Revised Edition 1984 pp152-61.
- ¹⁶ <https://www.uboa.net/allies/merchants/ship/2634.html> (Accessed 12/18/22).
- ¹⁷ Maj. John Fred Schoettel. *Pacific Drug Review* 1945 (Jul) 57:120.
- ¹⁸ Daniel Rogers. D-Day at Betio: Nov 29, 1943. *Leatherneck* June 2022, page 28. <https://www.mca-marines.org/wp-content/uploads/Leatherneck-June-2022.pdf> (Accessed 10/17/23).
- ¹⁹ Schoettel, John Fred. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ²⁰ Capt. E.V. Stephenson. *Carolina Journal of Pharmacy* 1945:26:127.
- ²¹ Wheeler, R. *Iwo*. New York, Lippincott & Crowell, 1980:182-3.
- ²² Stephenson, Edward Vassar. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.

U.S. NAVY

The records of Navy personnel were spared the 1973 fire at the National Personnel Records Center in Saint Louis. However, the information contained in the official personnel records is anything but consistent. In the case of the Navy, the official record was maintained in the Navy Department in Washington, DC. A second file traveled with the man as he moved from one duty station to another. This file was prone to loss when a ship was sunk; flight logs disappeared when a plane was lost through accident or enemy action. Many of the surviving personnel records contain information on recruitment and training and application forms for GI insurance. Some files contain medal citations and letters from commanding officers to family members. Only a few files contained information about the pre-enlistment profession of the individual.¹ Many of the files contained an identification photo. Taken early in their enlistment the faces were unsmiling; the hair was cropped close to the scalp.



Pharmacists who served in the Navy might be assigned to the Hospital Corps, however, they were just as likely to be assigned duties that had little to do with providing pharmacy or other health services. The Navy, unlike the other services, had a rating of Pharmacist's Mate. While many of the pharmacists were Pharmacist's Mates, the duties of the rating were not necessarily pharmaceutical in nature. The primary role was to serve in a dispensary or the sick bay as nurses, x-ray technicians, or laboratory technicians. When assigned to the Marines they were tasked with rendering first aid on the battlefield or at aid stations.

Twenty-one of the 32 pharmacists serving in the Navy were killed in action, mostly in the Pacific. Seven Navy pharmacists died in accidents while four died from disease. Four of these enlisted Pharmacist's Mates were killed while providing battlefield aid to the Marines in the Pacific. PhM1c William Friedman received a Bronze Star while serving with the 4th Marine Division on Iwo Jima. PhM3c Paul S. Frament received a Silver Star while serving with the 3rd Marine Division on Guadalcanal. Both were decorated for treating wounded personnel under heavy enemy action. Frament also had a destroyer escort, the *USS Frament* (DE-677), named in his honor. Two of the pharmacist aviators, Joseph Hudgins and Leslie Hornbeak, received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Ten of the deceased were students. Eighteen men graduated between 1927 and 1943. Three were identified as registered pharmacists in either the U.S. Census or professional publications but no college affiliation could be determined. At least nine had parents who owned or worked in drugstores and another's father was a physician. The fathers of two individuals whose college experience could not be verified owned pharmacies which supports the possibility that the individuals could have challenged the state exam and passed based on experience.

The men's age at their deaths ranged from 20 to 39; the earliest birth date was 1905, the latest 1923. Fifteen were married, some shortly before shipping overseas; only five had children.

While pharmacists could not be commissioned to serve as pharmacists, ten pharmacists serving in the Navy were commissioned with ranks ranging from Ensign to Lieutenant Junior Grade. Pharmacists with Naval ROTC (Reserve Officer Training Course) experience were more likely to be commissioned and assigned in areas other than the Hospital Corps. Some men were assigned to the Navy's V-12 program to complete training in a technical field, such as engineering, before commissioning. Five Navy officers were aviators; the remaining officers were assigned to the Fleet. The criteria for those chosen to fly, especially off aircraft carriers, were rigorous; age, physical condition, visual acuity, reflexes, intelligence, and boldness were required. Three of the pilots were assigned to aircraft carriers; the two remaining to shore-based patrol duties. Others, selected by aptitude and opportunity, were in leadership roles in combat.

U.S. Navy Pharmacists

Lt. (j.g.) **Edward Curlin Allison, Jr.** (Service # O-404494) was born in Goldendale, WA, on



June 26, 1912, to Edward C. and Daisy Allison.² His father, Edward Sr., owned a pharmacy in the town. His mother died young; his father remarried. Edward Jr. started his college career at Washington State University majoring in business administration before transferring to the pharmacy school at North Pacific College in Portland, OR. He graduated in 1936 and married Carolita Hazeltine; the couple had two children. Edward partnered with his father in Allison's Pharmacy in Goldendale, WA, and took over the store when his father died. Edwin enlisted in the Army in fall 1942. When both his father and stepmother

died before he completed training, he was given an honorable discharge. He immediately enlisted in the Navy and was assigned as a senior pharmacist at the Great Lakes Naval Hospital. In July, after receiving a waiver for a physical defect for having insufficient teeth, he was sworn in as an officer. He was assigned to the attack cargo ship *USS Alcyone* (AKA-7). On January 10, 1945, the ship was in support of the Lingayen landings. After several attacks by kamikaze flights, the ship was approached by a Japanese suicide boat. On January 10, 1945, Lt. Allison was in charge of *USS LCPL #23* which was serving as a picket boat. Allison placed *LCPL #23* between the suicide boat and the *Alcyone*. In the resulting action, Allison was killed. He was awarded a Bronze Star for his part in stopping the suicide boat.³ He was buried in the Fort William McKinley Cemetery on Luzon.

Hospital Apprentice 2c **Henry Barvinski** (Service # 8212711) was born on April 9, 1923, in



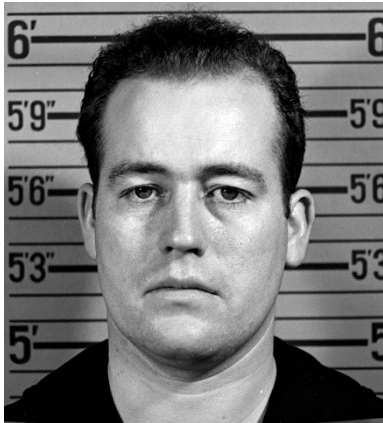
Nanticoke, PA, the son of Adam and Cecilia Barvinski. He was a student pharmacist at Temple University where he pledged Kappa Psi. He left during his junior year to enlist in the Navy in February 1943. After basic training in San Diego, he was sent to Hawaii on March 15, 1944. According to a letter from a Navy official of the Dependents Welfare Division to his father, Henry drowned on March 26 while swimming at Camp Catlin in Oahu, HI.⁴ He was buried at the Saint Francis Cemetery in Nanticoke, PA.

PhM2c **Paul Adair Bayles** (Service # 8762795) was born in Lexington, NE, on April 15, 1912,



the eldest son of Ernest and Jane (Ione) Bayles. No college information has been discovered; however, he was identified as a registered pharmacist in the 1940 U.S. Census. According to the *Northwestern Druggist*, he had operated a Rexall store in Lexington before moving to a store in Holdrege.⁵ He was married to Mary E. Rhodes before volunteering for induction into the Navy in October 1943. He was assigned to the *USS Antietam* (CV-36) as a Pharmacist's Mate Second Class. He became ill and was transferred to the Bethesda Naval Hospital where he died of a brain tumor on July 13, 1945.⁶ He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Lexington, NE.

PhM2c **Edmund Joseph Berube** (Service # 8034863) was born in Edgartown, MA, on August



18, 1918, the son of Napoleon and Elizabeth Berube. Edmund worked at the Colonial Drug Store in Edgartown through high school and college. He enrolled in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy where he pledged Kappa Psi. He graduated in 1943 as part of the accelerated program. He passed the state boards, and almost immediately volunteered for the service in the Navy. His roommate in college was Raymond A. Gosselin, who also served with distinction in the Navy and later in life became president of the College.⁷ Berube received his basic training in Samson, NY, before being assigned as a corpsman with the 1st Battalion of the 9th Marine Regiment, 3rd Marine Division. Berube's unit landed on Iwo Jima on February 22, 1944. On March 3, Berube was killed by a sniper while trying to assist a wounded comrade.⁸ After the war, his body was returned for burial in the Old Westside Cemetery, Edgartown.

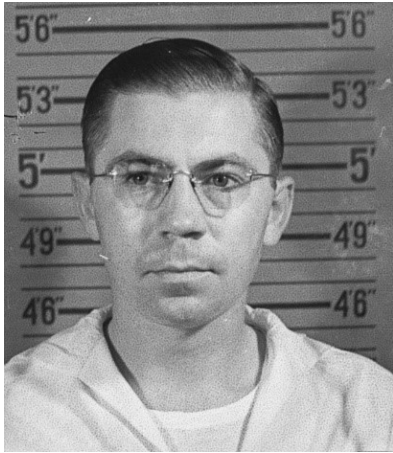
Aviation Ordnanceman 2c **John David Broleen** (Service # 7299794) was born in Pontiac, IL, on



September 9, 1923. His parents, Frank and Anna, were Swedish emigrants. John was a freshman pharmacy student at the University of Illinois Chicago when he was inducted into the Navy in December 1942. After training he reported to Composite Squadron 75 (VC-75) at the Naval Air Station in Whidbey Island, WA. The squadron was assigned to the *USS Ommaney Bay* (CVE-79). Broleen was qualified as both a Combat Aircrew and Air Bomber on an Avenger TDB (torpedo dive bomber).⁹ On October 25, 1944, the *Ommaney Bay* was one of the light carriers comprising “Taffy Two” supporting the invasion of Leyte; they were tasked with stopping a Japanese

fleet menacing the landings. After the action, Broleen received a citation for his action in “relentlessly strafing the decks of enemy ships” while they were attacking a light cruiser and destroyer. At the end of December 1944 and the beginning of January 1945, the *Ommaney Bay* was operating in the Sulu Sea off the Philippines. On January 4, 1945, the *Ommaney Bay* was struck by a Japanese kamikaze. Ninety-three crew members were killed including Broleen.¹⁰ His name is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing at the Manila American Cemetery and on a memorial marker placed in Pontiac, IL.

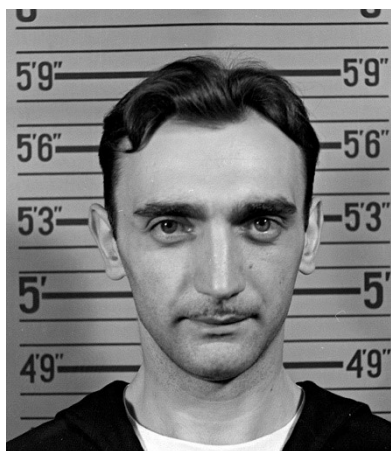
CPhM Hershel Gordon Brown (Service # 6584326) was born on August 30, 1912, in Efland, NC, the son of Julian J. and Amelia Brown. He pledged Kappa



Psi and was president of his first- and second-year pharmacy classes while a student at the University of North Carolina College of Pharmacy. He graduated in 1934 with a PhG. At one point he worked for People's Drug in Roanoke, VA; he married Bessie Taylor Efland in Richmond VA. Hershel operated a pharmacy in Hillsborough before his induction into the Navy. Originally assigned to the *USS Cowpens* (CVL-25), he was transferred to an evacuation hospital on Okinawa on July 10,

1945. Several pharmacy sources state that he died in action, however, official records note that he died as the result of an accident while driving an ambulance at night on August 2, just 4 days before the *Enola Gay* dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima.¹¹ He was buried in the Efland Methodist Church Cemetery, Efland, NC.

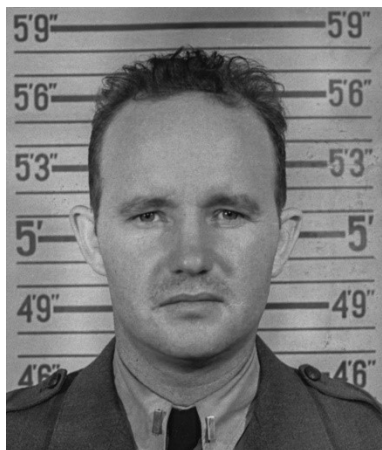
PhM2c **George Edward Buza** (Service # 8207136) was born on May 3, 1919, in Shamokin, PA.



His parents were Joseph and Mary Buza. George worked in a local pharmacy, Central Drug Store, during high school and at Devon Pharmacy in Philadelphia during college. In 1942, while a student, he married Esther Mary Kohlbraker. He was a February 1943 graduate of the accelerated class at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. In May 1943 he was inducted into the Navy and assigned to the Tufts College V-12 Unit Navy Dispensary. His file at the NPRC contains his complete application for a commission in the Navy in April

1944. Included were copies of his PCPS diploma, transcript, Pennsylvania pharmacy license (Certificate 19002), letters of recommendation, and commanding officer's endorsement. The official response was succinct, with no reason given, stating that Buza did not meet the qualifications for appointment to the OCS program. PhM2c George Buza was subsequently assigned aboard the aircraft carrier *USS Franklin (CV-13)*. On March 19, 1945, the *Franklin* sailed within 50 miles of the Japanese mainland to launch airstrikes. A Japanese plane managed to avoid the air defenses and struck the ship with two armor-piercing bombs. More than 800 of her crew were killed, among them George Buza. Buza's name is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing at the National Cemetery in Honolulu, HI.

Ensign **Herbert Norwood Casad** (Service # O-115066) was born in LaUnion, NM, on January



13, 1916, according to Navy records, but his draft card states El Paso, TX. His parents were Charles and Lillian Casad. Herbert completed high school in Birmingham, AL, and enrolled in the Southern College of Pharmacy in Atlanta (now Mercer University). After one year he transferred to the Saint Louis College of Pharmacy where he graduated in 1940.¹² The 1940 census reported that he worked in a retail pharmacy; his draft card states that his employer was Charles Dietz Chemical Company of Saint Louis. He enlisted in the Navy Reserve in May 1941 and

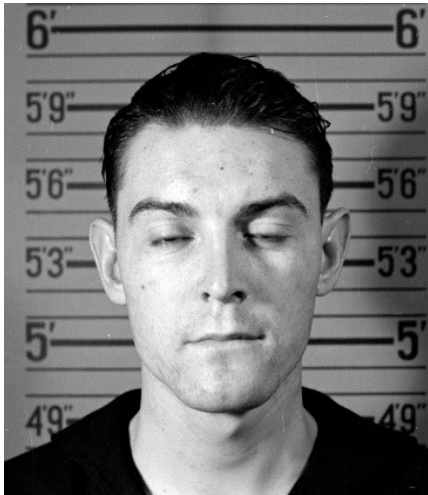
was appointed an Aviation Cadet in September. He won his wings and was promoted to Ensign in May 1942. He married Elizabeth (Dorcas) Jean Price in August. Casad was the pilot of an SBD Dauntless assigned to Escort Scouting Squadron 28 aboard the *USS Chenango* (CVE-28). The *USS Chenango* was an Esso petroleum tanker that had been converted to operate as an aircraft carrier. It was first assigned to support the Allied landings in North Africa. During a patrol on December 23, 1942, he lost control of the plane at low altitude and spun into the ocean; he and his crewman were never found.¹³ Casad's name is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing in Cambridge, England. A marker was also placed in East Hill Cemetery, Fort Stockton, TX.

Ensign **Leonard Sidney Cooper** (Service # O-369986) was born in New York, on December 26,



1922, the first son of Julius and Eva Cooper. Julius was a Russian emigrant and owned his own pharmacy in the Bronx. Leonard was a 1943 graduate of the Columbia University School of Pharmacy. He enlisted in the Navy in June 1943; he was subsequently selected for Officer Candidate School and commissioned an Ensign. Few details about his death are in the records other than he was killed in a jeep accident in Tunisia on September 29, 1944. His death was ruled an accident; there was no evidence of alcohol as a factor.¹⁴ He was buried in Tunisia.

PhM1c Earl Edward Doty (Service # 6180051) was born on July 19, 1919, in Springfield, CO,



the son of Otto and Pearl Doty. The family moved to Walsh, CO, where Earl completed high school before entering the University of Colorado College of Pharmacy in Boulder. He graduated in 1941 and received his state license the same month. He enlisted in the Navy immediately after graduation and was stationed in Mare Island, CA, where he worked off-base in his spare time and received a California license.¹⁵ In 1943 he was transferred to a Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron in Rhode Island before being sent overseas. While most associate the Mosquito boats with the Pacific and President

John F. Kennedy, PT boat squadrons were also active in the Mediterranean and other areas. Doty served as a Pharmacist's Mate for Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron 15 in the landings on Sicily. Despite having been vaccinated against typhoid and receiving two further booster doses, he contracted typhoid fever and died of the disease on November 13, 1943.¹⁶ He was buried in the Walsh Cemetery, Walsh, CO.

CPhM Benjamin Elkind (Service # 4050644) was born in Pittsburgh, PA, on November 23,



1912. His parents, Louis and Anna Elkind, were Russian emigrants. Benjamin graduated from Duquesne University in 1934 when he won the school's materia medica award.¹⁷ His twin brother, William, was also a pharmacist. In 1940 he was employed by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board. His 1941 Navy mustering record shows that he enlisted in August 1940. In May 1941, he was a Pharmacist Mate 1st Class in the V-1 Program transferring to the Washington, DC, Receiving Station from the Naval Hospital dispensary in Philadelphia.¹⁸ His record does not indicate where he served but notes that he was killed in action on July 10, 1944, in the South Pacific.¹⁹ No specifics about his death have been located. Benjamin was buried in the Beth Shalom Cemetery in Pittsburgh.

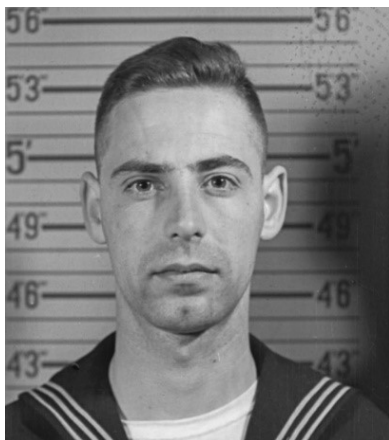
Ensign **Harold Charles Forsberg** (Service # O-531563) was born in Brainerd, MN, on July 10,



1921, the son of Harold and Ethel Forsberg. Harold worked in a pharmacy in Brainerd and enrolled in the College of Pharmacy at North Dakota State University. He was a senior at North Dakota State when he joined the Navy in 1943.²⁰ He married Virginia Lucille Jyleen in 1944. He was assigned to the midshipman school at Columbia University before being commissioned as an Ensign and assigned to the wooden-hulled minesweeper *YMS-48* as the gunnery and engineering officer.

The ship was clearing mines in Manila Bay between the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island on February 14, 1945, when taken under fire by Japanese shore batteries. Forsberg was severely wounded and seen in the water as the ship sank. Despite search and rescue missions, his body was never recovered.²¹ Forsberg's name is entered on the Tablets of the Missing in Manila and a commemorative headstone erected in the Evergreen Cemetery in Brainerd.

Aviation Machinist's Mate 3c **William Richard Forsyth** (Service # 6543264) was born on



March 3, 1920, in Hedrick, IA. His parents were Earl L. and Nita Marion Forsyth. William was a student at Oregon State University when inducted into the Navy in 1942. After his training, he was assigned to Patrol Squadron 205 based at the Trinidad Naval Air Station. He was a crew member on a Mariner PBM-3 flying anti-submarine patrols in the South Atlantic. On June 10, 1943, his plane took off in the early morning on a routine patrol flight in the South Atlantic area and failed to return. It was presumed to have been shot down in action against

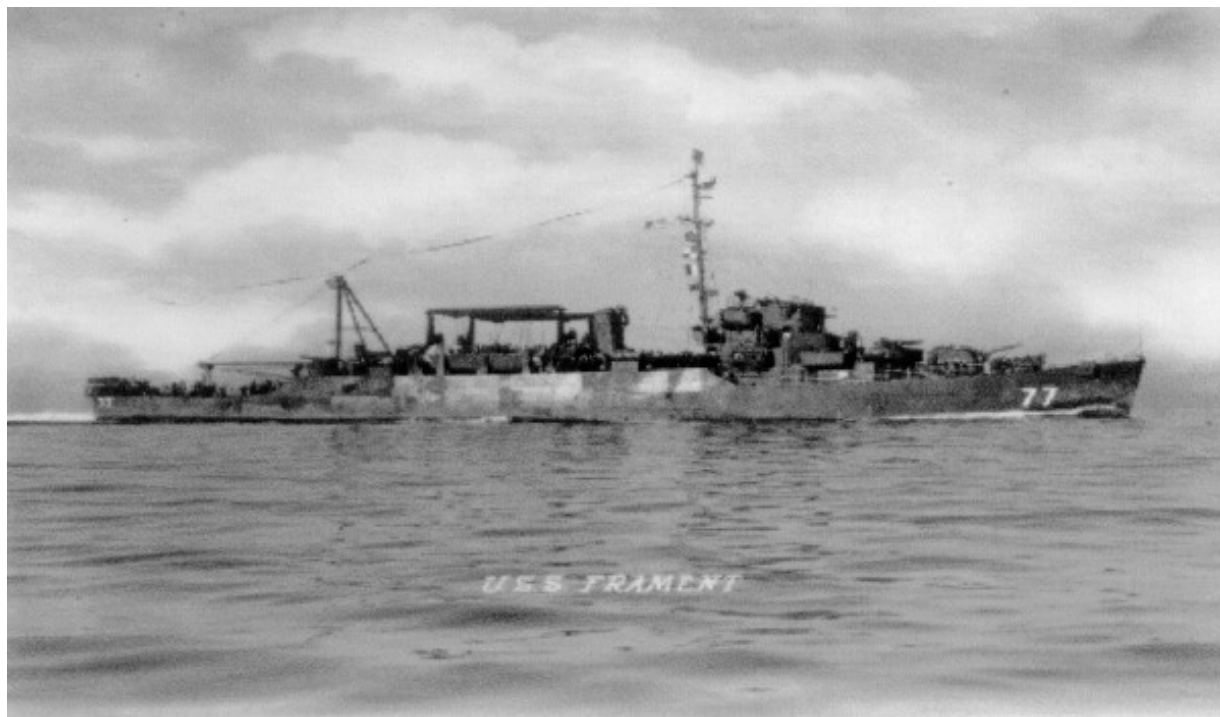
an enemy submarine and the crew killed in action.²² His status was changed from Missing in Action to Killed in Action on June 11, 1944.²³ A memorial stone was placed in the Willamette National Cemetery, Portland, OR.

PhM3c **Paul Stanley (Stan) Frament** (Service # 6000465) was born in Cohoes, NY, on



February 4, 1919, the seventh child of Edward and Laura Frament. He worked for Deguire's Drug Store in Troy, NY, and commuted to the Albany College of Pharmacy. Frament was a 1939 graduate of Albany College of Pharmacy and continued working in Troy. He enlisted in the Navy on December 29, 1941, and after completing training was assigned to the 2nd Marine Division as a corpsman. Frament went ashore on Guadalcanal in the initial landings on August 7, 1942. He was wounded on November 3, 1942, while treating Marines under intense enemy fire and was evacuated. He returned to his unit the next morning. He returned to

his unit on November 13 when he was wounded by naval gunfire. He died from his wounds on November 19.²⁴ His heroism was recognized with the posthumous award of the Silver Star.²⁵ In 1943, the Navy commissioned a destroyer, the *USS Frament* (DE 677; since December 1944, APD-77 after conversion to a high-speed transport), in his honor, the only American warship named after a pharmacist. Paul Stanley Frament was buried at Saint Joseph's Cemetery in Waterford, NY.²⁶



PhM1c **William Martin Friedman** (Service # 6510661), the son of Nathan and Bessie



Friedman, was born in Milton, PA, on March 10, 1922. Friedman graduated second in his class from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science in 1942; he was 20 years old.²⁷ He worked for Sun Ray Drug in Reading, PA, during school and after passing the board examination. On his draft card, the Jewish Hospital in Philadelphia was noted as his employer. Friedman was inducted into the Navy in August 1942 and subsequently applied for a commission. His application was turned down with the note “It is clear that your qualifications are those of a Pharmacist’s Mate and to recommend you for duties and responsibilities which you could not fulfill would only make you, when confronted with these duties, appear to be incompetent and it would thereby embarrass you.”²⁸ The letter goes on to say that in time it might be possible to gain Warrant Grade as a pharmacist, but the Navy has little need for pharmacists. Friedman was assigned to the Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, 25th Marine Regiment, 4th Marine Division as a corpsman taking part in the invasions of the Marshall Islands and Saipan. In 1944, he was awarded the Bronze Star for his actions in rendering assistance to the wounded under enemy fire while he himself was wounded. He was wounded again in the invasion of Iwo Jima on February 22, 1945, and died the following day. His commanding officer, Leonard M. Roach, MD, wrote about Friedman’s courage in going forward to evacuate the wounded, sharing that he was “extremely capable, dependable and courageous.”²⁹ He was buried at Roosevelt Memorial Park, Bucks County, PA.

Lt. (j.g.) **Joseph Edgar Gilbert** (Service # O-227086) was born on September 24, 1917, in



Springfield, MO. His parents were Everett and Florence Henrietta Gilbert; Everett owned Gilbert Pharmacy in Rochester, IN. Joseph worked for his father during high school and while attending the Purdue University School of Pharmacy. He graduated with the class of 1941.³⁰ Gilbert enlisted in the Navy in 1942, was rated as a Pharmacist's Mate, and then was sent to Midshipman School. He was commissioned in April 1943 and was married 2 days later to Julia Ann Gordon. They had a daughter whom Gilbert never saw.

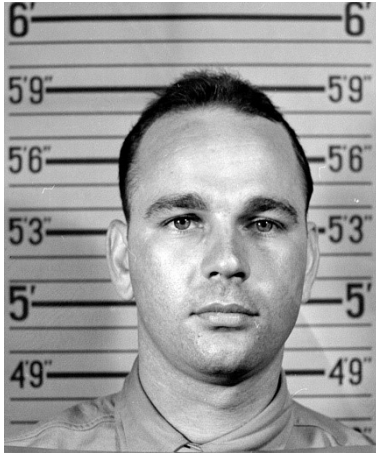
After completing his training, he was assigned to the *USS Liddle* (APD-60). The ship served on convoy duty in the Atlantic before being reassigned to the Pacific fleet. The *Liddle* was involved in the landings at Ormoc Bay as part of the Leyte offensive. On December 7, 1944, the ship was hit by a Japanese kamikaze plane and Gilbert was killed.³¹ He was buried in the American Manila Cemetery.

Lt. (j.g.) **John Richard Goheen** (Service # O-187314) was born in El Dorado, KS, on June 18,



1920, the only child of Ira and Myrtle Goheen. Ira owned a pharmacy in Belle Pointe, KS. John Richard worked for him before enrolling in the College of Pharmacy at the University of Kansas. Goheen was inducted into the Navy on December 29, 1941, and allowed to graduate from the University of Kansas in June 1942. He was married to Margaret Evelyn Helman; the couple had a daughter³². His files contained little information other than he was killed in an airplane crash not the result of enemy action in the Hawaii area on April 26, 1944. His name is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing in Honolulu.

Ensign **Leslie Silsby “Sonny” Hornbeak** (Service # O-299349) was born on May 13, 1918, in Springfield, MO; his parents were Harold and Flora Hornbeak.



The family moved to Fort Pierce, FL, when Leslie was in high school. Leslie was a 1941 graduate of the Saint Louis College of Pharmacy. He was commissioned in 1943 and assigned to fly a Curtis SB-2C Helldiver dive bomber as part of Bombing Squadron Twenty aboard the aircraft carrier *USS Enterprise* (CV-6). Hornbeak received the Air Medal with two Gold Stars for his flights on targets at Chichi Jima, Yap, Peleliu, Okinawa, and Formosa from August 31 through October 13, 1944. On October

18, 1944, he was part of a strike against enemy shipping in Manila Harbor. Despite overcast and heavy squalls as well as intense anti-aircraft fire Hornbeak pressed his attack and scored a direct hit on a large cargo ship. His plane was hit, caught fire, and crashed into the harbor. Hornbeak received the Distinguished Flying Cross for this last action.³³ His body was never recovered; his name is entered in the Tablets of the Missing at Fort William McKinley in Manila. A memorial marker was placed in the Hazelwood Cemetery, Springfield, MO.

Lt. (j.g.) **Joseph Howard Hudgins** (Service # O-298892) was born in Saint Louis, MO, on

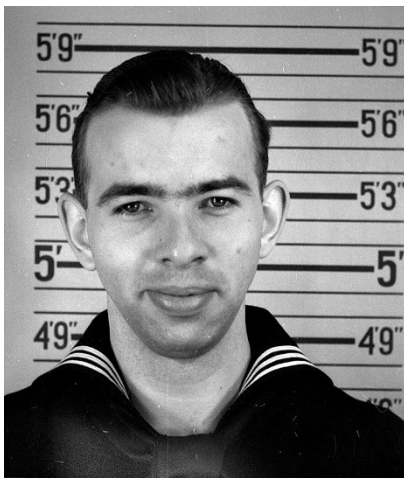


September 10, 1921. His parents were Joseph and Madeline Hudgins. He worked for Otto Hanser, owner of Hanser's Drug Store, who encouraged him to enroll in the Saint Louis College of Pharmacy. In 1942, when he registered for the draft, he was working part-time at Walgreens in Saint Louis. Hudgins entered the College in 1940 only to withdraw in April 1942 to enlist in the Navy. Hudgins was commissioned as an ensign in July 1942 and assigned to flight training. He married Imogene Roberta Perryman, his high school sweetheart. Upon completion of

training, he was assigned to Bombing Squadron 137, flying a Lockheed Ventura twin-engine patrol bomber from Clark Field in the Philippines. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for missions flown between December 19, 1944, to March 5, 1945, and an Air Medal for

missions flown from March 8 to 23, 1945. He was not originally scheduled to fly on April 5, 1945, but volunteered to fill in for another pilot who was ill. The plane was assigned a route over parts of China towards Japan and was presumed to have been downed in the area of Kwangtung Province as a result of enemy action. He was originally listed as Missing in Action on April 5, 1945.³⁴ He is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing in the Manila American Cemetery and has a memorial marker at Arlington National Cemetery.

PhM1c **Richard Van Derlyn LaRue** (Service # 4050813) was born in Malvern, PA, on January



23, 1918. His parents were Raymond and Bertha LaRue; Raymond, a 1913 graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, owned and operated Malvern Pharmacy. Richard followed his father and enrolled in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science in 1936 and pledged Kappa Psi. After graduating and passing his state boards Richard worked at DeHaven's Drug Store in West Chester, PA. He enlisted in the Navy Reserves in 1940 and was called to active duty as a Pharmacist's Mate First Class in

November 1941. He completed training with amphibious landing forces before being assigned to the troop transport, *USS Joseph Hewes* (AP-50) for the invasion of North Africa.³⁵ From November 8 to 11, 1942, LaRue went ashore to treat and transport wounded back to the *Hewes*. He received a commendation for his efforts while under heavy enemy fire from the beach. The *Hewes* was torpedoed on November 11; LaRue helped rescue 30 wounded and moved them to the *USS Tasker H. Bliss* (AP-42). The *Bliss* was then torpedoed on November 12; LaRue was among the casualties; his death date is given as 1943 when his status changed from missing to killed.³⁶ His body was never recovered; he is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing at the North African American Cemetery in Tunisia.

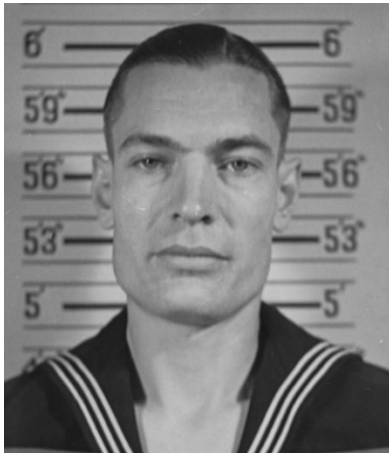
PhM1c **Herman Ezra LeWine** (Service # 6509532) was born in Atlantic City, NJ, on May 14,



1903.³⁷ His parents were Ezra and Blume LeWine. He was a 1923 graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. He married Mary Cain in 1934; the couple had no children. Herman owned the Drexel Pharmacy in Atlantic City for 18 years before he entered the Navy in August 1942. He was assigned to the minesweeper *USS Implicit* (AM-246) where he served as a medical officer. His wife reported that he died in the service in 1944.³⁸ However, personnel records documented that he was discharged from the Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, RI, directly to

the VA hospital in Castle Point, NY, where he died from tuberculosis.³⁹ He was buried in the Beth Shalom Cemetery in Pleasantville, NJ.

CPhM **Milton Hayden McClain** (Service # 6245759) was born in Merkel, TX, on November 4,



1911. His parents were Robert and Mary McClain. His father was a pharmacist in Abilene in the 1930 census. Milton was identified as a pharmacist in Fort Worth in the 1940 census; his draft card dated October 1940 showed that he was employed at the Eastland Drugstore in Eastland, TX. No information on his education has been located; in a 1942 application letter to the Navy Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, he stated that he had been registered in Texas since 1934. He married Virginia Robinson in January 1942. He was living in Buffalo Gap, TX

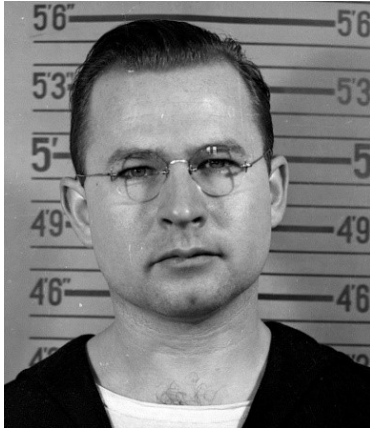
when he was inducted into the Navy in 1942. According to his personnel file, McClain served in the Atlantic fleet before being transferred to the light cruiser *USS Nashville* (CL-43). The ship was tasked as the flagship for the assault on Mindoro as part of the Leyte invasion. On December 13, 1944, a single kamikaze managed to penetrate the perimeter and crashed into the *Nashville*. In a letter the ship's Protestant chaplain wrote to McClain's wife that McClain died at his duty station and "had a kind and gentle manner that would be remembered."⁴⁰ McClain was buried in Rock Island National Cemetery; a memorial stone was placed in the Abilene Municipal Cemetery in Abilene, TX.

PhM1c **Roland Isadore Michaud** (Service # 6062594) was born in Peabody, MA, on July 18,



1917, to Auguste and Eva Michaud. He was a graduate of Franklin Union College of Pharmacy and worked at the Beach Bluff Pharmacy in Marblehead, MA, before his induction into the Navy in January 1942. He was married to Gladys Gold in 1942. A note in a regional pharmacy journal, *The Apothecary*,⁴¹ stated that he was killed in action in the South Pacific. However, his official record states that he died in a swimming accident in Kirra Beach, Queensland, Australia, on December 12, 1943.⁴² He was buried in the Saint Mary's Catholic Cemetery in Salem, MA.

CPhM **Paul John Minogue** (Service # 6660043), the son of Patrick and Bridget Minogue, was



born on April 6, 1912, in Fair Haven, VT. Paul was a 1933 graduate of Saint John's University; he worked for the Beauchamp and O'Rourke drug store in Rutland, VT, after graduation until he was inducted in June 1941. He was assigned to a minesweeper, *USS YMS-30*, upon its commissioning in 1942 and took part in the landings in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy.⁴³ The ship was one of the minesweepers assigned to clear the Anzio landing beaches of mines at the beginning of the January 1944, invasion. On January 25, the ship hit a mine; Minogue was killed in the incident.⁴⁴ His

body was not recovered; his name is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing at the Sicily-Rome American Cemetery and a memorial stone was placed at Saint Mary's Cemetery in Fair Haven.

Ensign **Ashley David Morris** (Service # O-118444), the son of Dr. Jesse and Mary Morris, was



born in Pearson, GA, on February 14, 1917. Jesse was a medical general practitioner in Atlanta. Ashley was a 1940 graduate of the University of Georgia College of Pharmacy in Athens. Ashley worked at Crow's Drug Store in Athens after graduation before moving to Jacobs Pharmacy in Atlanta.⁴⁵ He enlisted in the Naval Reserve in July 1941 and was called to active duty in January 1942; he married Edith Barber Hood in Norfolk, VA, in February.

After completing training, he was assigned to the *USS Atlanta* (CL-51), the lead ship in a new class of light cruisers, as an assistant navigator. The *Atlanta* was part of the battle fleet engaged in a night action during the naval battle of Guadalcanal. The ship was hit by several torpedoes and heavy fire from enemy surface ships resulting in the loss of power throughout the ship. The *Atlanta* was then mistaken for an enemy ship and fired on by the *USS San Francisco*. Morris was at his duty station in the radar area when he was killed on November 13, 1942.⁴⁶ His body was not recovered; his name is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing at the American Cemetery in Manila. A memorial stone was placed at the Sweetwater United Methodist Church Cemetery in Pearson.

CPhM David Edward Nolte (Service # 6445044) was born on January 20, 1905, in Yazoo City,



MS, the son of William and Elizabeth Nolte. He received a PhG in 1926 and a PhC in 1927 from the University of Tennessee College of Pharmacy.⁴⁷ In 1926-27 he also served as a laboratory assistant at the College.⁴⁸ Before the war, Nolte worked as a pharmacist in Jackson, Grenada, and Yazoo City, MS. Although not draft-eligible because of age, he enlisted in the Navy in May 1942 and was subsequently assigned to the *USS Reid* (DD-369).⁴⁹ During the battle of Leyte on December 11, 1944, the ship was attacked by a succession of Japanese bombers and repeatedly hit; it sank within 2 minutes of the final hit. Rufus Porter, the ship's executive officer who was with

Nolte when he died, shared that Nolte was the oldest man aboard, older even than the Captain and a father figure to the men; "a fine shipmate and a patriotic American who gave his life for his country when so many his age did not."⁵⁰ Nolte's name is entered on the Tablets of the Missing at the Manila American Cemetery. A memorial stone was placed in the Glenwood Cemetery in Yazoo City.

PhM1c Charles Glenn Passwater (Service # 6274466), son of Thomas and Bessie Passwater,



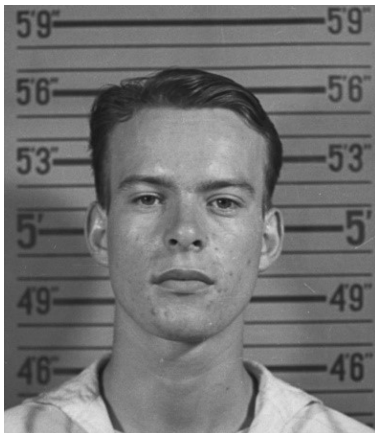
was born in Carthage, IN, on June 21, 1919. Charles worked for the Haag Drug Company in Indianapolis while he attended college at the Indianapolis College of Pharmacy (now Butler University). He was inducted into the Navy in 1942.⁵¹ He was assigned to the *USS LCI (M) 974*. The LCI (M) was a modified Landing Craft Infantry equipped with mortars and rockets to support invasion troop landings. In January 1945, the *LCI (M) 974* was assigned as a support ship for the Luzon landings in the Philippines. On

January 10, 1945, the ship was stationed off Lingayen when it was struck by a Japanese suicide boat. Passwater was among those who were killed in the action.⁵² Charles is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing at the Manila American Cemetery. A memorial headstone was placed in the Estates of Serenity Cemetery in Marion, IN.

PhM2c **Parke Davis Patton** (Service # 5700790) was born in Columbus, OH, on February 15, 1923. His parents were Charles and Jessie Patton. Parke worked for the Young's Pharmacy while a student at Ohio State University. He left college when he was inducted into the Navy in October 1942. He was assigned to the *USS LST-577* as part of the commissioning crew. An LST was designed to beach itself with front-opening doors to deposit troops, armor, supplies, and other cargo on a beach without piers or docks. *LST-577* was part of the landings at Lingayen Gulf in January 1945. In February, the ship was part of a convoy sailing from Hollandia to Leyte with replacement troops and supplies. The ship was torpedoed on February 10 off the coast of Mindanao with the loss of 100 passengers and 66 crew. According to a letter from the senior surviving officer Patton was at his station in the hospital area when the torpedo hit. He was not able to abandon the ship.⁵³ His name is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing at the Manila American Cemetery.



PhM1c **Ernest Charles Postle** (Service # 5700790) was the son of Wilfred and Florence Postle. He was born in Pawtucket, RI, on July 31, 1922. Ernest was a junior at the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy when he was inducted in June 1942. After completing training, he was assigned to the Marines as a corpsman. He served in Operation Torch, the 1942 landings in French Morocco, before being returned to the United States in August 1943 where he received additional training and assignment to the 4th Pioneer Battalion of the 4th Marine Division.⁵⁴ He served as a corpsman in the invasion battles for the Kwajalein Atoll, Saipan, and Tinian. On February 19, 1945, he was in the first wave ashore on the southeastern beach of Iwo Jima; while setting up an aid station he was killed.⁵⁵ After the war, his body was returned and buried in the Arlington National Cemetery.



Lt. (j.g.) **Stanley Woodland Powell** (Service # O-157428) was born in Newport, PA, on



February 13, 1919. His parents were Harry and Helen Powell; his mother died when he was young; his father remarried. Stanley worked at William Thomas Senseman's drugstore in Harrisburg during high school and college. He enrolled as a student at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science in 1937. He left school to enlist in the Navy on February 6, 1942, when he applied for a commission in the Naval Reserve as an aviator.⁵⁶ In his application letter for flight training, he wrote that he had completed "three years of intensive training in one of the most exact sciences

of the day and age, where one mistake may mean the difference between life and death." Powell graduated from flight training, was commissioned, and was assigned to fly a Curtiss Helldiver. He served on the *USS Enterprise* (CV-6) for more than a year and with Bombing Squadron 10 for actions in the Marshalls, Hollandia, Truk, Palau, Saipan, and the Philippine Sea. On March 26, 1945, the Squadron was stationed aboard the *USS Intrepid* (CV-11) for an air strike against the Ryukyu chain of Japanese Islands; Powell's plane was hit by enemy anti-aircraft guns. His squadron leader wrote to Powell's parents explaining that he was able to return to the carrier but unable to land. When his engine failed, he attempted to ditch. Both he and his gunner were seen exiting the aircraft, but the rescue destroyer could only locate the gunner; Powell had disappeared. For his successful missions flown against the Japanese Homeland and the Ryukyu Islands, Powell received a Distinguished Flying Cross posthumously.⁵⁷ He is remembered on the Tablets of the Missing in Honolulu and a memorial marker at Indiantown Gap National Cemetery in Annville, PA.

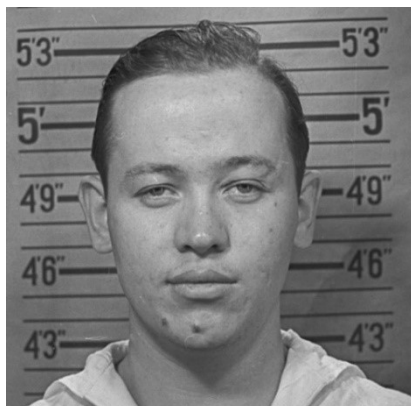
Seaman 2c **Donald Ivar Ryman** (Service # 2667272) was born in of Bridgeton, NC, on January



28, 1913. Carl and Laura Ryman were his parents. No information about his educational background has been located but he may have been licensed as a pharmacist by examination. His father was identified as a pharmacist in the 1930 federal census. Donald was identified as an operator of a drugstore in Bridgeton from 1936 to 1942 when he closed the pharmacy to enter the Navy.⁵⁸ After boot camp, he was sent to the west coast and was assigned to the *USS LeHardy* (DE-20). He died in the San Francisco Naval Hospital of a coronary on June 17, 1943.⁵⁹

He was buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery in New Bern.

PhM1c **Frank Bishop Spare** (Service # 6509474) and his twin sister, Jannie, were born in



Royersford, PA, on December 19, 1914. His parents were Lewis and Evelyn Spare. Frank entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science in 1936, graduating with his class in 1940. He worked at Hixon's Pharmacy in Royersford as a student and after he was registered until he entered the Navy. He married Martha Ellen Bauer who had been a student at PCP but withdrew when she became pregnant. He was described as "small but dynamic."⁶⁰ He enlisted in August

1942 and received a rating as a Pharmacist's Mate Second Class and advanced to First Class rating in June 1943. Once slotted within the military system it could be difficult to change job functions or ratings. His story provides some insight into moving from the Pharmacist's Mate rate to that of a Warrant Officer. He applied for promotion in July 1944 and his commanding officer, the captain of *YMS-293*, enthusiastically endorsed the promotion noting his leadership ability and devotion to duty. The Navy Bureau of Personnel disallowed the request noting that Spare was "not professionally qualified." Perhaps more telling was the handwritten pencil notation that Spare was three inches under the minimum height suggesting that he did not meet the required leadership stature.⁶¹ On November 10, 1944, Spare was in the wrong place at the

wrong time; he was aboard the *USS Mindanao* (ATG-3) while accompanying a crew member to the shore dental office. The *USS Mount Hood* loaded with almost 3,000 tons of munitions exploded in an anchorage in the Admiralty Islands; more than 300 men were missing or killed in the explosion and several ships were damaged.⁶² Spare was among those who died in the disaster. His body was recovered and eventually returned to the Fernwood Cemetery, Royersford, for burial.

PhM2c **Leo Peter Volz, Jr.**, (Service # 6801098) was born on June 16, 1918, in Los Angeles,



CA. His parents were Leo and Hazel Volz. His father was a pharmacist and owned several drugstores in San Diego. Leo Jr. began his college career at San Diego State University before transferring to the pharmacy school at the University of Southern California where he was active in Phi Delta Chi.⁶³ Volz was inducted into the Navy in February 1942. In May 1943, he was assigned to *USS LST 398*. LSTs were large amphibious craft designed to bring heavy loads of more than 2,000 tons of men, armor, and supplies directly to the beach. In August 1943 *LST 198*, as part of Flotilla Five, was assigned to deliver Navy Seabees and their construction equipment for the preparation of an airfield on Vella Lavella in the Solomon Islands. (The island became the base for Greg Boyington and the Black Sheep Squadron.) The beached *LSTs* were under attack by Japanese aircraft attempting to halt the landings.⁶⁴ *LST 398* was damaged by coral debris from the enemy action. Four crew members were killed on August 21, 1943, including Leo Peter Volz, Jr., who died after he left shelter to provide aid to one of the wounded crew.⁶⁵ Originally buried in Honolulu, his body was returned to the United States and buried in the Holy Cross Cemetery in San Diego.

Notes, U.S. Navy

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- ¹ One notable exception was PhM2c George E. Buza, whose file included copies of his diploma from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science and state license.
- ² Edward Curlin Allison's birthdate is given differently in various records ranging from August 8, 24, or 26 all in 1912.
- ³ Allison, Edward Curlin Jr. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁴ Barvinski, Henry. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁵ Nebraska News. *Northwestern Druggist* 1945 (September) 53:68.
- ⁶ Bayles, Paul A. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁷ Dennis G. Lyons. Edmund J. Berube: An Alumnus to Honor. *Massachusetts College of Pharmacy Bulletin* 2009 (Winter) 34-6.
- ⁸ Berube, Edmund Joseph. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁹ Williams, Richard Wayland. E-mail July 26, 2015.
- ¹⁰ Broleen, John David. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ¹¹ Brown, Hershel Gordon. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ¹² St Louis Navy Flyer Killed in Crash at Sea. *St. Louis Post Dispatch* 1942 December 28 p9A. Graduation date is given as 1938 but official records at St Louis College of Pharmacy state that the degree was awarded in 1940.
- ¹³ Casad, Herbert Norwood. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ¹⁴ Cooper, Leonard Sidney. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ¹⁵ Earl Edward Doty. Obituary. *The Plainsman Herald* 12/9/1943 page 7.
- ¹⁶ Doty, Earl Edward. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ¹⁷ West Haven Youth is "Bast All Around." *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* June 2, 1934, p 13.
- ¹⁸ World War II Naby Muster Rolls
https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1143/images/32863_255008-00467?treeid=&personid=&rc=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=591160460&_phstart=successSource&pId=48937062.
- ¹⁹ Squirrel Hill Sailor Dies in Pacific. *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* July 17, 1944, p 7.
- ²⁰ Nebraska News. *Northwestern Druggist* 53(September): 1945:68.
- ²¹ Forsberg, Harold Charles. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ²² World War II War Diaries, Other Operational Records and Histories, compiled ca. 01/01/1942 - ca. 06/01/1946, documenting the period ca. 09/01/1939 - ca. 05/30/1946 <https://www.fold3.com/image/302095807> (Accessed 12/12/2019).
- ²³ Forsyth, William R. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ²⁴ E. G. Dennis. Pharmacy and the Navy Pharmacist. *Hospital Corps Quarterly* 1946:17(4)103-108.
- ²⁵ Posthumous Star Given to Parents of Local Sailor. *The Times Record* 15 Mar 1943 p11.
<https://www.newspapers.com/image/56335856/?terms=paul%20s.%20fragment&match=1> (Accessed 11-4-23)
- ²⁶ Fragment's headstone says he died on November 7. No explanation for this discrepancy from the official record has been found.
- ²⁷ Graduates in military service. *Bulletin of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science* 1945 (April) 38(1):1
- ²⁸ Friedman, William Martin. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ²⁹ Friedman, William Martin. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ³⁰ Lt. Joseph Gilbert. *The Indiana Pharmacist* 1945:27:140.
- ³¹ Gilbert, Joseph Edgar. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ³² Will hold memorial. *The Wichita Beacon* 28 Oct 1944, page 5 (Accessed 11-7-23).
- ³³ Hornbeak, Leslie Silsby. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ³⁴ Hudgins, Joseph Howard. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ³⁵ Don A. Wambold, Jr. Our Time to Remember. *Daily Local News* (Exton, PA) November 11, 2008.
- ³⁶ LaRue, Richard Van Derlyn. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ³⁷ His entry in the 1934 *Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Sciences Year Book* lists his name as Hyman LeWine. All other records use the name Herman.

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- ³⁸ Curran, Frances F. *Keeping in Touch*. Philadelphia College of Pharmacy & Science, 1995:113.
- ³⁹ Herman LeWine. Personnel File National Personnel Records Center. St. Louis, MO.
- ⁴⁰ McCain, Milton Hayden Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁴¹ Anon. Notes. *The Apothecary* 1944(4); 156:22.
- ⁴² Michaud, Roland I. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁴³ Vermont. *The Apothecary* 1944(3): 56:32.
- ⁴⁴ Minogue, Paul John. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁴⁵ University of Georgia, Athens. *Southeastern Drug Journal* 1943 (Jan) 17: 42 and 1943 (Feb) 17:62.
- ⁴⁶ Morris, Ashley David. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁴⁷ Jackson Jottings. *Southeastern Drug Journal* 1945 (Feb) 19:30,81.
- ⁴⁸ David Edward Nolte *University of Tennessee Record*
https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_University_of_Tennessee_Record/Apf3UOrvnVcC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=%22david+edward+nolte%22&pg=RA3-PA34&printsec=frontcover (Accessed 11-12-23)
- ⁴⁹ Nolte, David. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁵⁰ Porter, Rufus. E-mail correspondence. August 17, 2009.
- ⁵¹ Indianapolis College of Pharmacy. *The Indiana Pharmacist* 1945 (April) 27:147
- ⁵² Passwater, Charles Glenn. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁵³ Patton, Parke Davis. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁵⁴ Ernest Postle War Fatality. *Providence Sun Journal* Apr 8, 1945.
- ⁵⁵ Postle, Ernest Charles. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁵⁶ Francis F. Curran. *Keeping in Touch: Letters from Alumni and Students to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science During World War II*. Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science 1995:276.
- ⁵⁷ Powell, Stanley. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁵⁸ Donald Ryman Dies in Naval Service. *Southeastern Drug Journal* 1943 (Aug): 17:46.
- ⁵⁹ Ryman, Donald I. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁶⁰ Frank Spare Dies in Action. *Bulletin of PCP* 1944 (Dec) 37(9):4.
- ⁶¹ Spare, Frank Bishop. Personnel file. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.
- ⁶² Robert J. Cressman. *The Official Chronology of the U.S. Navy in World War II*. Naval Institute Press Annapolis, MD 2000:272-3.
- ⁶³ Lost at Sea. *The Phi Delta Chi Communicator* 1943 (October) 3(4):1
- ⁶⁴ Melkild, Martin. *Landing Ship Tank USS LST 398 and LST Flot Five: Pacific Theater, World War*. Self-published Manuscript 1997.
- ⁶⁵ Volz, Leo Peter Jr. National Personnel Records Center, National Archives, St. Louis MO.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) by presidential order on June 13, 1942. Although not part of the military services, it was an agency of the Joint Chiefs of Staff tasked with “collecting and analyzing strategic information and secret intelligence required for military operations, and with planning and executing programs of physical sabotage and morale subversion against the enemy to support military operations.”¹ The area of China was a major focal point for OSS operations. Efforts to recruit, train, and insert people from the Indochina region to create chaos and tie down Japanese troops were a priority.



Two pharmacists were associated with the OSS at some level. Lee Charles Rocksien, an Army officer, was seconded to the OSS but died before the transfer was complete. Sombongse Salyabongse was recruited by the OSS to infiltrate Thailand.

Office of Strategic Services Pharmacist

Lieutenant **Sombongse Salyabongse** (also known as Somphong Salyaphong) (No service #) was born on April 1, 1918, in Bisnulok, Thailand.² His parents were Kieat and Bunmee Salayaphong. He came to the United States as a student at the University of Pennsylvania but transferred to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science graduating in 1942.³ The Japanese had taken control of much of Thailand. The Office of Strategic Services (OSS) recruited a group of young men to work with the Thai underground. Sombongse (codenamed Sal) was selected, trained, and commissioned as a lieutenant in the Free Thai Army in December 1942. The Thai agents flew into China and then made their way on foot through French Indochina into Thailand. The agents carried radios, supplies, and the equivalent of \$1,800 in gold and currencies.⁴ Sal and a fellow agent started into Thailand on May 31, but were captured and killed on June 11, 1944. His body was never recovered.



Notes, Office of Strategic Services

¹ Office of Strategic Services (OSS) Organization and Functions

<http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USG/JCS/OSS/OSS-Functions/index.html> (Accessed 7/1/22).

² World War II Draft Card Young Men. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/8019136:2238?tid=&pid=&queryId=c1bc93317025761d6031662e2128146f&_phsrc=3k2174972&_p_hstart=successSource (Accessed 6/4/22).

³ Frances F. Curran. *Keeping in Touch: Letters from Alumni and Students to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science During World War II*. Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, Philadelphia, PA 1995:169.

⁴ E. Bruce Reynolds. *Thailand's Secret War: OSS, SOE, and the Free Thai Underground During World War II*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 2005:168, 183.

CONCLUSION

World War II was unlike earlier conflicts: more men died of battle-related injuries than from disease or accidents. This was the opposite of the experience in World War I when more than 116,000 troops died; less than 54,000 deaths were combat-related. In World War II the United States military suffered over 405,000 casualties: almost 292,000 battle-related. Death sites included all the battlefields of the war. They died in the storied battlefields of Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, Saipan, and the Philippines as well as in North Africa and at Anzio. They also died at home through disease and accidents.

The military had established hundreds of temporary burial sites on battlefields around the world. In 1947 the decision was made to develop 14 permanent cemeteries overseas and consolidate all the temporary cemeteries. The sites, selected in partnership with the host country's government, were usually in major campaign areas. The Army Quartermaster General was responsible for disinterring and reintering remains for all the services while the American Battle Monuments Commission (ABMC) was responsible for the perpetual upkeep of the cemeteries. In each of the sites, suitable markers were designed to contain the names of the missing whose remains were never located. The ABMC website (abmc.gov) contains detailed information about the cemeteries and memorials, including search functions.

As part of the final burial process, families were allowed to determine where their loved one would rest. If the family wanted the remains returned to them, the military bore the expense of transport from the temporary burial site. If the family selected burial in a military cemetery, such as Arlington National Cemetery or the Rock Island National Cemetery, all expenses were paid. If the family preferred burial in a family plot in the individual's hometown, the government would provide transportation of the remains and a headstone; all other expenses were paid by the family.

Most of these men have been forgotten. All were young when they died; few were married or had children. By the beginning of the 21st century, their parents and most of their siblings had died, as had their teachers and peers. Some were listed on a monument in their hometown; some

colleges had a plaque, perhaps in a prominent place but now misplaced, listing those who served and those who did not return. Military records noted their time in service but little about their civilian profession and their hopes and aspirations.

What roles might the 172 fallen have played in the transformation of the profession is a matter of speculation. What is known is that each responded to the needs of his country by serving where needed to the best of his ability. This service is also a part of the rubric of the greatest generation.

*At the rising sun and at its going down;
We remember them.
When we have achievements that are based on theirs;
We remember them.
For as long as we live, they too will live, for they are now a part of us as,
We remember them.*¹

¹ Kamens, Sylvan and Riemer, Jack. "We Remember Them." <https://www.shiva.com/learning-center/resources/poems-of-comfort/#remem> Accessed 2/21/16.

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Dennis B. Worthen is a pharmacy historian, educator, and author. For 19 years he was an adjunct professor at the University of Cincinnati James L. Winkle College of Pharmacy where he taught the history of pharmacy and pharmacy in World War II electives. He was associated with the Lloyd Library as its resident scholar for 15 years. He retired from Procter & Gamble Health Care as Director of Pharmacy Affairs in 1999. Dr. Worthen completed his undergraduate education at the University of Michigan and received his graduate degrees from Case Western Reserve University.

Dr. Worthen has authored more than 100 papers and is a frequent presenter at colleges and professional meetings. He is the author and/or editor of several books on the history of pharmacy including *Heroes of Pharmacy: Professional Leadership in Times of Change*; *Pharmacy in World War II*; *The Millis Study Commission on Pharmacy: A Road Map to a Profession's Future*; and *Pharmaceutical Education in the Queen City: 150 Years of Service 1850-2000* with Michael Flannery. He and Robert Elenbaas authored *Clinical Pharmacy in the United States: Transformation of a Profession*. A second edition co-authored with Robert Elenbaas and C. Edwin Webb was published in 2019. Dr. Worthen was an editor of *Reflections on Pharmacy by the Remington Medalists 1919-2003* and was the editor-in-chief of the *Dictionary of Pharmacy*.

In 1998, Dr. Worthen received the Linwood F. Tice Friend of the American Pharmacists Association/Academy of Student Pharmacists Award and the Phi Lambda Sigma National Leadership Award. In 2006, he was elected to the International Academy of the History of Pharmacy. He is the recipient of the American Institute of the History of Pharmacy 2010 Kremers Award for outstanding writing of pharmaco-history by an American author for *Pharmacy in World War II*. The American Pharmacists Association honored Dr. Worthen by selecting him as the 2010-2011 Honorary President. In 2015, The American Pharmacists Association Foundation bestowed the Jacob W. Miller Award for his sustained commitment to the mission of the Foundation. In 2017, the Phi Delta Chi Pharmacy Fraternity inducted him as an honorary brother in recognition of his contributions to the profession of pharmacy.



USS Frament (DE677), a destroyer escort, commissioned 1943

