

# THE MEDAL OF HONOR



COURAGE

PATRIOTISM

DUTY

## OREGON

MEDAL OF HONOR MONUMENT

DEDICATION

January 20, 1984-1:00 p.m.

- Introduction. . . . .Clint Gruber, Deputy Director,  
Department of Veterans' Affairs
- Invocation. . . . . Dr. Vernon Jaeger, Chaplain
- Flag Raising. . . . . Oregon National Guard
- Introduction of  
Distinguished Guests. . . . .Clint Gruber, Deputy Director,  
Department of Veterans' Affairs
- Remarks and Unveiling  
of Monument . . . . .Bob Bush, Past President of the  
Medal of Honor Society
- Presentation of Medal  
of Honor Monument . . . . .Staryl C. Austin, Jr., Director,  
Department of Veterans' Affairs
- Acceptance and  
Dedicatory Remarks. . . . . Victor Atiyeh, Governor
- Benediction . . . . . Dr. Vernon Jaeger, Chaplain

Retire to Building Lobby for Refreshments

We are indebted to the Oregon National Guard  
for its support and cooperation in this program.



## STATE OF OREGON

Victor Atiyeh, Governor

### DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

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### COVER

Pictured is the U.S. Army Medal of Honor, awarded to Private First Class Henry Schauer of the U.S. 3rd Infantry Division for heroic action in Italy during WWII. Mr. Schauer now resides in Salem, Oregon, but entered service at Palouse, Washington. We are indebted to Mr. Schauer for allowing the use of this photograph as the cover of our brochure.

Photo by Cas Barruga.



### THE MEDAL OF HONOR

The Medal of Honor is the highest military recognition for bravery that can be awarded to a member of the Armed Services of the United States. It is presented by the President in the name of the Congress to an individual who "distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty."

The U.S. Armed Services have adopted strict regulations for judging entitlement to the medal, permitting no margin of doubt or error. The heroic deed must be proved by incontestable evidence of at least two eyewitnesses; it must be so outstanding that it clearly distinguishes the individual's gallantry beyond the call of duty; it must involve the risk of the individual's life, and it must be the type of deed which, if the individual had not performed it, would result in no justified criticism.

In all of the wars in which the United States has participated since it was first authorized in 1863, only 2,642 of the millions of Americans who served in uniform have earned the Medal.

Eleven Oregonians, while serving State and Nation in the Armed Forces of the United States, have performed acts of heroism resulting in award of the Medal of Honor. Six of the eleven made the supreme sacrifice as a result of their heroic acts.



## CALL THE ROLL

### Oregon Medal of Honor Recipients

<b>Name</b>	<b>Rank and Service</b>	<b>Entered Service</b>
Allworth, Edward C.	CPT, U.S. Army	Corvallis
*Dahl, Larry G.	SP4, U.S. Army	Portland
*Holcomb, John N.	SGT, U.S. Army	Baker
Jackson, Arthur J.	PFC, USMC	Portland
Kaufman, Loren R.	SFC, U.S. Army	The Dalles
Kilbourne, Charles R.	1LT, U.S. Army	Portland
*Kingsley, David R.	2LT, U.S. Army Air Force	Portland
*Martini, Gary W.	PFC, USMC	Portland
Robertson, Marcus W.	PVT, U.S. Army	Hood River
*Stryker, Stuart S.	PFC, U.S. Army	Portland
*Yabes, Maximo	1SG, U.S. Army	Eugene

\*Medal awarded posthumously.

The following pages list, in alphabetical order, the brave men and the heroic deeds they performed which resulted in award to them of the Medal of Honor. While some were born in other states, all are officially credited to Oregon due to the fact that they listed an Oregon address when entering the service.

All Oregonians salute their brave sons, and pledge that their unselfish patriotism shall be remembered and honored.





**ALLWORTH, EDWARD C.**

Captain, United States Army, 60th Infantry, 5th Division. *Place and date:* At Clery-le-Petit, France, November 5, 1918. *Birth:* Crawford, Washington. *G.O. No.:* 16, W.D., 1919. *Citation:* While his company was crossing the Meuse River and canal at a bridgehead opposite Clery-le-Petit, the bridge over the canal was destroyed by shell fire and Captain Allworth's command became separated, part of it being on the east bank of the canal and the remainder on the west bank. Seeing his advance units making slow headway up the steep slope ahead, this officer mounted the canal bank and called for his men to follow. Plunging in he swam across the canal under fire from the enemy, followed by his men. Inspiring his men by his example of gallantry, he led them up the slope, joining his hard-pressed platoons in front. By his personal leadership he forced the enemy back for more than a kilometer, overcoming machinegun nests and capturing 100 prisoners, whose number exceeded that of the men in his command. The exceptional courage and leadership displayed by Captain Allworth made possible the reestablishment of a bridgehead over the canal and the successful advance of other troops.



**DAHL, LARRY G.**

Specialist Four Larry G. Dahl, 359th Transportation Company, 27th Transportation Battalion, United States Army Support Command, Qui Nhon, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity while serving as a machine gunner on a gun truck near An Khe, Binh Dinh Province, in the Republic of Vietnam, on February 23, 1971. The gun truck in which Specialist Dahl was riding was sent with two other gun trucks to assist in the defense of a convoy that had been ambushed by an enemy force. The gun trucks entered the battle zone and engaged the attacking enemy troops with a heavy volume of machine gun fire, causing a large number of casualties. After a brief period of intense fighting the attack subsided. As the gun trucks were preparing to return to their normal escort duties, an enemy hand grenade was thrown into the truck in which Specialist Dahl was riding. Instantly realizing the great danger, Specialist Dahl called a warning to his companions and threw himself directly onto the grenade. Through his indomitable courage, complete disregard for his safety, and profound concern for his fellow soldiers, Specialist Dahl saved the lives of the other members of the truck crew while sacrificing his own. Specialist Dahl's conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism, and intrepidity at the cost of his life, above and beyond the call of duty, are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.



### **HOLCOMB, JOHN NOBLE**

Sergeant, United States Army, Company D, 2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division. *Place and date:* Near Quan Loi, Republic of Vietnam, December 3, 1968. *Date and place of birth:* June 11, 1946, Baker, Oregon. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Sergeant John N. Holcomb distinguished himself while serving as a squad leader in Company D, 2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, on December 3, 1968, during a combat assault mission near Quan Loi in the Republic of Vietnam. Sergeant Holcomb's company assault had landed by helicopter and deployed into a hasty defensive position to organize for a reconnaissance-in-force mission when it was attacked from three sides by an estimated battalion-sized enemy force. Sergeant Holcomb's squad was directly in the path of the main enemy attack. With complete disregard for the heavy fire, Sergeant Holcomb moved among his men giving encouragement and directing fire on the assaulting enemy. When his machine gunner was knocked out, Sergeant Holcomb seized the weapon, ran to a forward edge of the position, and placed withering fire on the enemy. His gallant actions caused the enemy to withdraw. Sergeant Holcomb treated and carried his wounded to a position of safety and reorganized his defensive sector despite a raging grass fire ignited by the incoming enemy mortar and rocket rounds. When the enemy assaulted the position a second time, Sergeant Holcomb again manned the forward machinegun, devastating the enemy attack and forcing the enemy to again break contact and withdraw. During the enemy withdrawal an enemy rocket hit Sergeant Holcomb's position, destroying his machinegun and severely wounding him. Despite his painful wounds, Sergeant Holcomb crawled through the grass fire and exploding mortar and rocket rounds to move the members of his squad, every one of whom had been wounded, to more secure positions. Although grievously wounded and sustained solely by his indomitable will and courage, Sergeant Holcomb as the last surviving leader of his platoon organized his men to repel the enemy, crawled to the platoon radio, and reported the third enemy assault on his position. His report brought friendly supporting fires on the charging enemy and broke the enemy attack. Sergeant Holcomb's inspiring leadership, fighting spirit, conspicuous gallantry, and intrepidity in action at the cost of his own life were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on himself, his unit, and the United States Army.



### **JACKSON, ARTHUR J.**

Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, 3d Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Island of Peleliu in the Palau group, September 18, 1944. *Birth:* Cleveland, Ohio. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the 3d Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on the Island of Peleliu in the Palau group, September 18, 1944. Boldly taking the initiative when his platoon's left flank advance was held up by the fire of Japanese troops concealed in strongly fortified positions, Private First Class Jackson unhesitatingly proceeded forward of our lines and, courageously defying the heavy barrages, charged a large pillbox housing approximately 35 enemy soldiers. Pouring his automatic fire into the opening of the fixed installation to trap the occupying troops, he hurled white phosphorus grenades and explosive charges brought up by a fellow marine, demolishing the pillbox and killing all of the enemy. Advancing alone under the continuous fire from other hostile emplacements, he employed similar means to smash two smaller positions in the immediate vicinity. Determined to crush the entire pocket of resistance although harassed on all sides by the shattering blasts of Japanese weapons and covered only by small rifle parties, he stormed one gun position after another, dealing death and destruction to the savagely fighting enemy in his inexorable drive against the remaining defenses, and succeeded in wiping out a total of 12 pillboxes and 50 Japanese soldiers. Stouthearted and indomitable despite the terrific odds, PFC Jackson resolutely maintained control of the platoon's left flank movement throughout his valiant one-man assault and, by his cool decision and relentless fighting spirit during a critical situation, contributed essentially to the complete annihilation of the enemy in the southern section of the island. His gallant initiative and heroic conduct in the face of extreme peril reflect the highest credit upon PFC Jackson and the United States naval service.





### **KINGSLEY, DAVID R.**

Second Lieutenant, 97th Bombardment Group, 15th Air Force. *Place and date:* Ploesti Raid, Rumania, June 23, 1944. *Birth:* Oregon. *G.O. No.:* 26, April 9, 1945. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty June 23, 1944 near Ploesti, Rumania, while flying as bombardier of a B-17 type aircraft. On the bomb run Lieutenant Kingsley's aircraft was severely damaged by intense flak and forced to drop out of formation, but the pilot proceeded over the target and Lieutenant Kingsley successfully dropped his bombs, causing severe damage to vital installations. The damaged aircraft, forced to lose altitude and to lag behind the formation was aggressively attacked by three ME-109 aircraft, causing more damage to the aircraft and severely wounding the tail gunner in the upper arm. The radio operator and engineer notified Lieutenant Kingsley that the tail gunner had been wounded and that assistance was needed to check the bleeding. Lieutenant Kingsley made his way back to the radio room, skillfully applied first aid to the wound, and succeeded in checking the bleeding. The tail gunner's parachute harness and heavy clothes were removed and he was covered with blankets, making him as comfortable as possible. Eight ME-109 aircraft again aggressively attacked Lieutenant Kingsley's aircraft and the ball turret gunner was wounded by 20-mm. shell fragments. He went forward to the radio room to have Lieutenant Kingsley administer first aid. A few minutes later when the pilot gave the order to prepare to bail out, Lieutenant Kingsley immediately began to assist the wounded gunners in putting on their parachute harnesses. In the confusion the tail gunner's harness, believed to have been damaged, could not be located in the bundle of blankets and flying clothes which had been removed from the wounded men. With utter disregard for his own means of escape, Lieutenant Kingsley unhesitatingly removed his parachute harness and adjusted it to the wounded tail gunner. Due to the extensive damage caused by the accurate and concentrated 20-mm. fire by the enemy aircraft, the pilot gave the order to bail out, as it appeared that the aircraft would disintegrate at any moment. Lieutenant Kingsley aided the wounded men in bailing out and when last seen by the crew members, he was standing on the bomb bay catwalk. The aircraft continued to fly on automatic pilot for a short distance, then crashed and burned. His body was later found in the wreckage. Lieutenant Kingsley by his gallant heroic action was directly responsible for saving the life of the wounded gunner.



### **MARTINI, GARY W.**

Private First Class, U.S. Marine Corps, Company F, 2d Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division. *Place and date:* Binh Son, Republic of Vietnam, April 21, 1967. *Born:* September 21, 1948, Lexington, Virginia. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On April 21, 1967, during Operation UNION, elements of Company F, conducting offensive operations at Binh Son, encountered a firmly entrenched enemy force and immediately deployed to engage them. The marines in Pfc. Martini's platoon assaulted across an open rice paddy to within 20 meters of the enemy trench line where they were suddenly struck by handgrenades, intense small arms, automatic weapons, and mortar fire. The enemy onslaught killed 14 and wounded 18 marines, pinning the remainder of the platoon down behind a low paddy dike. In the face of imminent danger, Pfc. Martini immediately crawled over the dike to a forward open area within 15 meters of the enemy position where, continuously exposed to the hostile fire, he hurled handgrenades, killing several of the enemy. Crawling back through the intense fire, he rejoined his platoon which had moved to the relative safety of a trench line. From this position he observed several of his wounded comrades lying helpless in the fire-swept paddy. Although he knew that 1 man had been killed attempting to assist the wounded, Pfc. Martini raced through the open area and dragged a comrade back to a friendly position. In spite of a serious wound received during this first daring rescue, he again braved the unrelenting fury of the enemy fire to aid another companion lying wounded only 20 meters in front of the enemy trench line. As he reached the fallen marine, he received a mortal wound, but disregarding his own condition, he began to drag the marine toward his platoon's position. Observing men from his unit attempting to leave the security of their position to aid him, concerned only for their safety, he called to them to remain under cover, and through a final supreme effort, moved his injured comrade to where he could be pulled to safety, before he fell, succumbing to his wounds. Stout-hearted and indomitable, Pfc. Martini unhesitatingly yielded his life to save 2 of his comrades and insure the safety of the remainder of his platoon. His outstanding courage, valiant fighting spirit, and selfless devotion to duty reflected the highest credit upon himself, the Marine Corps, and the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country.



**ROBERTSON, MARCUS W.**

Private, Company B, 2nd Oregon Volunteer Infantry. *Place and date:* Near San Isido, Philippine Islands, May 16, 1899. *Birth:* Flintville, Wisconsin. *Date of issue:* April 29, 1906. *Citation:* With 21 other scouts, charged across a burning bridge, under heavy fire, and completely routed 600 of the enemy who were entrenched in a strongly fortified position.



**STRYKER, STUART S.**

Private First Class, Company E, 513th Parachute Infantry, 17th Airborne Division. *Place and date:* Near Wesel, Germany, March 24, 1945. *Birth:* Portland, Oregon. *G.O. No.:* 117, December 11, 1945. *Citation:* He was a platoon runner, when the unit assembled near Wesel, Germany, after a descent east of the Rhine. Attacking along a railroad, Company E reached a point about 250 yards from a large building used as an enemy headquarters and manned by a powerful force of Germans with rifles, machine guns, and four field pieces. One platoon made a frontal assault but was pinned down by intense fire from the house after advancing only 50 yards. So badly stricken that it could not return the raking fire, the platoon was at the mercy of German machine gunners when Private Stryker voluntarily left a place of comparative safety and, armed with a carbine, ran to the head of the unit. In full view of the enemy and under constant fire, he exhorted the men to get to their feet and follow him. Inspired by his fearlessness, they rushed after him in a desperate charge through an increased hail of bullets. Twenty-five yards from the objective, the heroic soldier was killed by the enemy fusilades. His gallant and wholly voluntary action in the face of overwhelming firepower, however, so encouraged his comrades and diverted the enemy's attention that other elements of the company were able to surround the house, capturing more than 200 hostile soldiers and much equipment, besides freeing three members of an American bomber crew held prisoner there. The intrepidity and unhesitating self-sacrifice of Private Stryker were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.





## **YABES, MAXIMO**

First Sergeant, United States Army, Company A, 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. Place and date: Near Phu Hoa Dong, Republic of Vietnam, February 26, 1967. *Date and place of birth:* January 29, 1932, Lodi, California. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On February 26, 1967, First Sergeant Yabes distinguished himself with Company A, 4th Battalion, 9th Infantry, which was providing security for a land clearing operation near Phu Hoa Dong, Republic of Vietnam. Early that morning the company suddenly came under intense automatic weapons and mortar fire followed by a battalion-sized assault from three sides. Penetrating the defensive perimeter, the enemy advanced on the company command post bunker. The command post received increasingly heavy fire and was in danger of being overwhelmed. When several enemy grenades landed within the command post, First Sergeant Yabes shouted a warning and used his body as a shield to protect others in the bunker. Although painfully wounded by numerous grenade fragments, and despite the vicious enemy fire on the bunker, he remained there to provide covering fire and enable the others in the command group to relocate. When the command group had reached a new position, First Sergeant Yabes moved through a withering hail of enemy fire to another bunker 50 meters away. There he secured a grenade launcher from a fallen comrade and fired point blank into the attacking Viet Cong stopping further penetration of the perimeter. Noting two wounded men helpless in the fire-swept area, he moved them to a safer position where they could be given medical treatment. He resumed his accurate and effective fire, killing several enemy soldiers and forcing others to withdraw from the vicinity of the command post. As the battle continued, he observed an enemy machinegun within the perimeter which threatened the whole position. On his own, he dashed across the exposed area, assaulted the machinegun, killed the crew, destroyed the weapon, and fell mortally wounded. First Sergeant Yabes' valiant and selfless actions saved the lives of many of his fellow soldiers and inspired his comrades to effectively repel the enemy assault. His indomitable fighting spirit, extraordinary courage, and intrepidity at the cost of his own life are in the highest military traditions and reflect great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of his country.

**Medal of Honor Brochure**

Layout and Design ..... Edda Markey  
Coordinator ..... Sharon Smith  
Advisor ..... Clint Gruber

Department of Veterans' Affairs  
Salem, Oregon