



George Andrew Davis, Jr.:

Major, US Air Force; 334th Fighter Squadron, 4th Fighter Group, 5th Air Force

Born: December 1, 1920 Dublin, Texas

Maj. Davis distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty.

While leading a flight of 4 F-86 Saberjets on a combat aerial patrol mission near the Manchurian border, Maj. Davis element leader ran out of oxygen and was forced to retire from the flight with his wingman accompanying him. Maj. Davis and the remaining F-86's continued the mission and signed a formation of approximately 12 enemy MIG-15 aircraft speeding southward toward the area where friendly fighter-bombers were conducting low level operations against the Communist lines of communications.

With selfless disregard for the numerical superiority of the enemy, Maj. Davis positioned his 2 aircraft, then dove at the MIG formation. While speeding through the formation from the rear he singled out a MIG-15 and destroyed it with a concentrated burst of fire. Although he was now under continuous fire from the enemy fighters to his rear, Maj. Davis sustained his attack. He fired at another MIG-15 which, bursting into smoke and flames, went into a vertical dive.

As he sought out a third MIG-15, his aircraft sustained a direct hit, went out of control and crashed into mountain 30 miles south of the Yalu River. Maj. Davis' bold attack completely disrupted the enemy formation, permitting the friendly fighter-bombers to successfully complete their interdiction mission.

Major Davis, by his indomitable fighting spirit, heroic aggressiveness, and superb courage in engaging the enemy against formidable odds exemplified valor at its highest.



Robert D. Law

Specialist Fourth Class, U. S. Army, Company 1(Ranger), 75th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division

Born: September 15, 1944 Fort Worth, Texas

For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty.

Sp4c.Law distinguished himself while serving with Company 1. While on a long-range reconnaissance patrol in Tinh Phuoc Thanh province, Sp4c Law and 5 comrades made contact with a small enemy patrol. As the opposing elements exchanged intense fire, he maneuvered to a perilously exposed position flanking his comrades and began placing suppressive fire on the hostile troops.

Although his team was hindered by a low supply of ammunition and suffered from an unidentified irritating gas in the air, SP4c. Law's spirited defense and challenging counterassault rallied his fellow soldiers against the well equipped hostile troops. When an enemy grenade landed in his team's position, Sp4c Law, instead of diving into safety of a stream behind him, threw himself on the grenade to save the lives of his comrades.

Sp4c.Law's extraordinary courage and profound concern for his fellow soldiers were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on himself, his unit, and the U.S, Army.

Law was awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously.



William Kelly Harrison:

Commander, U. S. Navy

Born: July 30, 1870, Waco, Texas

Commander William Harrison was given command of the U.S.S. San Francisco on November 7, 1912. On April 20, 1914, Congress authorized the occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico to *“obtain the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States.”*

The U.S.S. San Francisco was one of 41 ships sent to Vera Cruz in 1914 as part of the United States’ involvement in the Mexican Revolution. On the morning of April 21, bombardment of the port city began, followed by the landing of U.S. Troops by 11:30am, which prompted the Mexican soldiers stationed there to retreat.

The main opposition to U.S. forces was the cadets of the Naval Academy, who had taken it upon themselves to fight off the invasion. The U.S.S. Prairie began bombarding the Academy on the afternoon of the 21st. On the morning of the 22nd, the continuing bombardment was carried out by the U.S.S. San Francisco and the U.S.S. Chester. Harrison was awarded the Medal of Honor that day.

For distinguished conduct in battle, engagement of Vera Cruz, 21 and 22 April 1914. During this period, Commander Harrison brought his ship into the inner harbor during the night and without the assistance of a pilot or navigational lights and was in a position on the morning of the 22nd to use his big guns with telling effect at a critical time.



George M Shelton:

Private, U. S. Army, Company 1, 23rd U.S. Infantry

Born: December 18, 1877, Brownwood, Texas

Medal of Honor recipient George M Shelton joined the Army in Billington, TX on May 12, 1898 and was assigned to Company 1, 23rd Infantry as a private and deployed to the Philippines for the Spanish-American War.

He remained in the Philippines after the end of the Spanish-American War to fight in the Philippine Insurrection. On April 26, 1900 near La Paz on the island of Leyte.

Shelton advanced alone under heavy fire of the enemy and rescued a wounded comrade, an action for which he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor on March 10, 1902.

Shelton went on the serve in WW1 as a captain and was stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco at the time of his death on January 18, 1949



Neele E Kearby:

Colonel, US Army; Air Corps

Born: 1911 Wichita Falls, Texas

Col. Kearby, volunteered to lead a flight of 4 fighters to reconnoiter the strongly defended enemy base at Wewak. Having observed enemy installations and reinforcements at 4 airfields and secured important tactical information, he saw an enemy fighter below him, made a diving attack and shot it down in flames. The small formation then sighted approximately 12 enemy bombers accompanied by 36 fighters.

Although his mission had been completed, his fuel was low and numerical odds were 12 to 1, he gave the signal to attack. Diving into the midst of the enemy airplanes he shot down 3 in quick succession. Observing 1 of his comrades with 2 enemy fighters in pursuit, he destroyed both enemy aircraft.

Col. Kearby brought down 6 enemy aircraft in this action, undertaken with superb daring after his mission was completed.

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Turney W Leonard:

First Lieutenant, US Army; Company C, 893rd Tank Destroyer Battalion

Born: June 18th, 1921 Dallas, Texas

Turney W. Leonard He displayed extraordinary heroism while commanding a platoon of mobile weapons at Kommerscheidt, Germany, on 4,5 and 6 November 1944.

During the fierce 3 day engagement, he repeatedly braved overwhelming enemy fire in advance of his platoon to direct the fire of his tank destroyer from exposed, dismounted positions. He went on one reconnaissance missions to discover what opposition his men faced, and on one occasion, when fired upon by a hostile machine gun, advanced alone and eliminated the enemy emplacement with a hand grenade.

When a strong German attack threatened to overrun friendly positions, he moved through withering artillery, mortar, and small arms fire, reorganized confused infantry units whose leaders had become casualties and exhorted them to hold firm. He was last seen at a medical aid station which was subsequently captured by the enemy.

By his superb courage, inspiring leadership, and indomitable fighting spirit, 1ST LT Leonard enabled our forces to hold off the enemy attack and was personally responsible for the direction of fire which destroyed 6 German tanks.

Leonard died on November 6, 1944 and posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his Actions.



Robert L Howze:

Second Lieutenant, US Army; Company K, 6th U.S. Cavalry

Born: August 22, 1864 Overton, Texas

Robert "Bob" Lee Howze was born to Captain James A Howze of the 14th Exas Cavalry. He entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in 1888 and stationed with the Cavalry at Overton.

Howze was then assigned to Company K of the 6th U.S. Calvary in Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and participated in the Pine Ridge Campaign from November 1890 to January 1891. On January 1, 1891, the 6th Cavalry crossed the frozen White River in South Dakota to engage a group of Brule Sioux. During the battle, **Howze** distinguished himself by showing *bravery in action* sufficient to be presented with the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Howze distinguished military career continued, serving in the Spanish American War in Cuba, the Philippine Insurrection and in the occupation of Puerto Rico. He was promoted to Major in WW1 commanding the Third Division and the Third Army of Occupation in Germany. He continued serving until his death in 1926.



AUDIE L MURPHY:

Second Lieutenant, US Army; Company B, 15th Infantry, 3D Infantry Division

Born: June 29, 1926 Hunt County, Texas

2LT Murphy commanded Company B, which was attacked by 6 tanks and waves of infantry.

2LT Murphy ordered his men to withdraw to prepared positions in a woods, while he remained forward at his command post and continued to give fire directions to the artillery by telephone. Behind him, to his right, one of our tank destroyers received a direct hit and began to burn. Its crew withdrew to the woods. **2LT Murphy** continued to direct artillery fire which killed large numbers of advancing enemy infantry.

With the enemy tanks abreast of his position, **2LT Murphy** climbed on the burning tank destroyer, which was in danger of blowing up at any moment, and employed its .50 caliber machine gun against the enemy. He was alone and exposed to German fire from 3 sides, but his deadly fire killed dozens of Germans and caused their infantry attack to waver. The enemy tanks, losing infantry support, began to fall back.

For an hour the Germans tried every available weapon to eliminate **2LT Murphy**, but he continued to hold his position and wiped out a squad which was trying to creep up unnoticed on this right flank. Germans reached as close as 10yds, only to be mowed down by his fire. He received a leg wound, but ignored it and continued the single-handed fight until his ammunition was exhausted. He then made his way to his company, refused medical attention and organized the company in a counterattack which forced the Germans to Withdraw.

2LT Murphy's indomitable courage and refusal to give an inch of ground saved his company from possible encirclement and destruction, and enabled it to hold the woods which had been the enemy's objective.