

Marine Corps Leaders of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam

While visiting the Museum, fill in the blanks as you find the Marine Corps leaders identifed below.

I. World War II Gallery: "Uncommon Valor"



Sergeant _______ earned the *Medal of Honor* for valor during the Battle of Guadalcanal. He was later killed in fighting on Iwo Jima.



Lieutenant Colonel _______earned 5 Navy Crosses during service in Nicaragua, World War II, and Korea. The most famous combat Marine in history, he retired from the Marine Corps as a Lieutenant General in 1955.



Major ______ was a great Marine Corps pilot and leader of the famous "Black Sheep" squadron. He was awarded the *Medal of Honor* after being shot down and surviving brutal treatment at the hands of his Japanese captors.



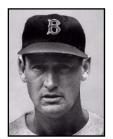


PFC (Private First Class) ______ was one of the original 29 Navajo Code Talkers. The Code Talkers' mission was to send and receive secret coded messages that the enemy could not understand.

II. Korean War Gallery: "Send in the Marines"



Second Lieutenant ______ was the Marine Corps' first African American aviator. He was also the first African American Marine promoted to the rank of general.



Captain ______ flew 37 combat missions over Korea as a Marine aviator. He also served in the Marines during World War II and was a Hall of Fame baseball player for the Boston Red Sox.

III. Vietnam War Gallery: "In the Air, on Land, and Sea"



Lieutenant Colonel ______ died in a helicopter crash while extracting endangered Marines from the battlefield. Each year a trophy is awarded in his memory to the outstanding company commander in the Marine Corps.



Navy Lieutenant ______ was a Catholic priest who earned the *Medal of Honor* in Vietnam. He was killed while shielding a wounded Marine from enemy fire.



First Lieutenant _______ earned the *Medal of Honor* while serving as a company commander during Operation Dewey Canyon. He was wounded twice, yet continued to direct the actions of his Marines.