

# WORLD WAR II

## 1 Arlington Farms

2

## Amphibious Scouts and Raiders & Frogmen Underwater Demolition Teams

6

## Lewis Hershey

3

**Raito R. Nakashima  
& Wataru  
Nakashima**

7

**George & Katherine  
Marshall**

13

## Triple Nickels Memorial Tree

8

## Joe Louis

9

**Lee Marvin**

10

**Louis G. Mendez**

4

**Michael Strank**

5

## John Basilone

14

## Audie Murphy

11

## James Doolittle

12

# Matt Urban

15

## Ruby Bradley

SHOWN ON MAP

ENTIRE CEMETERY



We love hearing about your visit! Share your pictures, questions, and favorite parts of the tour on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

@ArlingtonNatl

#ANCEducation #WWIIatANC

WORLD WAR II

School  
Version

Length: ~1.5 miles      Starting Point: Welcome Center      Exertion Level: Low

There are three types of stops on this walking tour:



**HONOR** stops mark the gravesites of specific individuals.



**REMEMBER** stops commemorate events, ideas or groups of people.



**EXPLORE** stops invite you to discover what this history means to you.

World War II was fought across four continents and thousands of miles of ocean. The lives of millions of military service members and civilians were affected by the events of this war. This walking tour shares some of the diverse experiences and individual stories of those who fought abroad or worked on the homefront.

1	Arlington Farms	Walking from Welcome Center		
2	Amphibious Scouts and Raiders & Frogmen Underwater Demolition Teams	Section 31 along Roosevelt Dr		
3	Raito R. Nakashima & Wataru Nakashima	Section 12, Graves 5124 & 5125		
4	Michael Strank	Section 12, Grave 7179		
5	John Basilone	Section 12, Grave 384		
6	Lewis Hershey	Section 7, Grave 8197-D		
7	George and Katherine Marshall	Section 7, Grave 8198		
8	Joe Louis	Section 7A, Grave 177		
9	Lee Marvin	Section 7A, Grave 176		
10	Louis G. Mendez	Section 7A, Grave 145		
11	James Doolittle	Section 7A, Grave 110		
12	Matt Urban	Section 7A, Grave 40		
13	Triple Nickels Memorial Tree	Section 23 along Farragut Dr		
14	Audie Murphy	Section 46, Grave 366-11		
15	Ruby Bradley	Section 21, Grave 318		





# HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



*Landing ships putting cargo ashore on one of the invasion beaches during the first days of the Normandy invasion in June 1944. The Allied invasion of Europe began in Normandy, France on D-Day, June 6, 1944. (NHHC)*

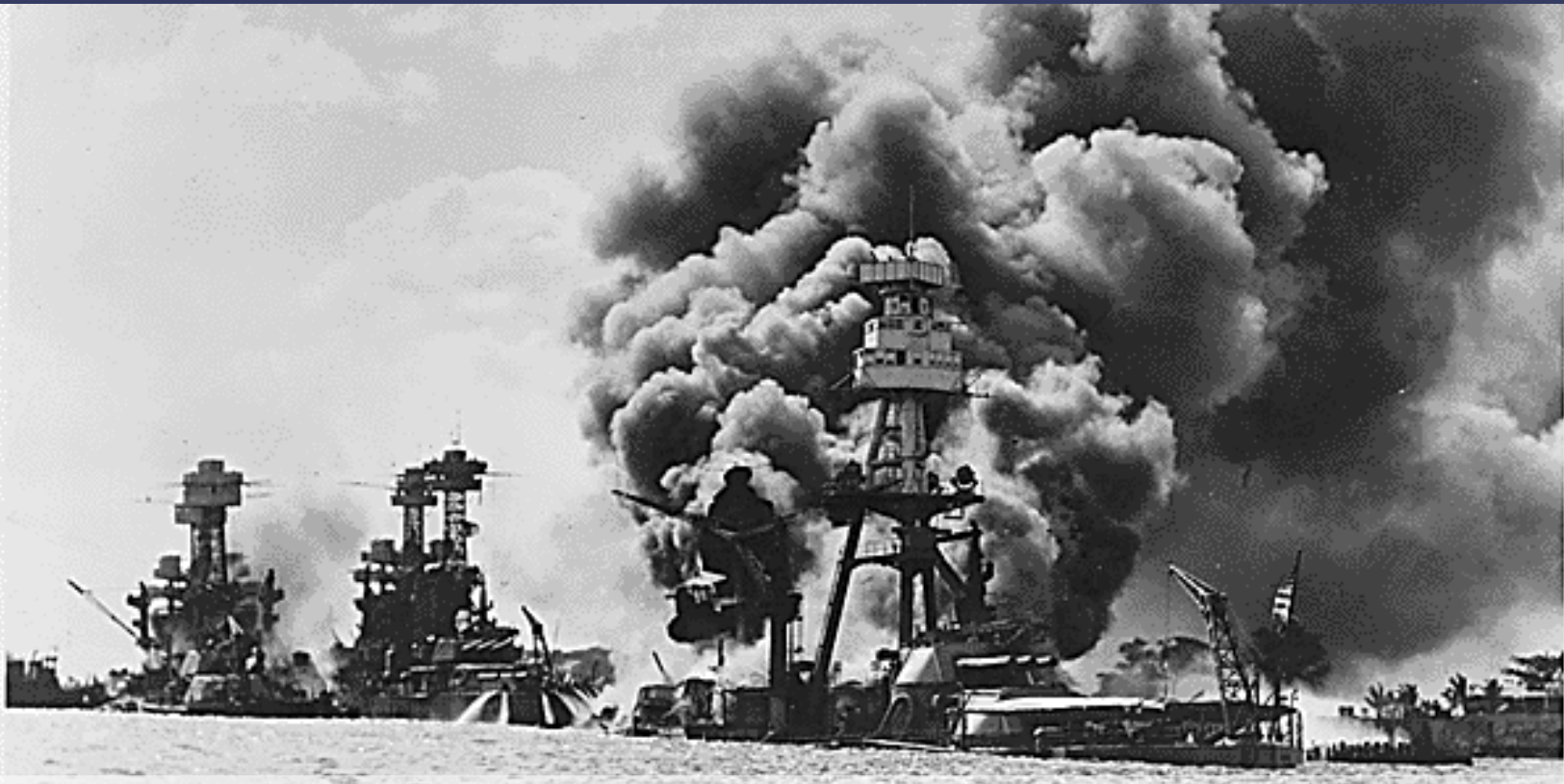
- World War II mobilization affected the lives of men, women and children throughout the United States.
- Those on this walking tour represent only a small part of the story of World War II.
- They represent diverse Americans who risked everything in service to their country.

## WORLD WAR II

- In the 1930s, Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party rose to power in Germany.
- In Asia, Japan invaded Manchuria and China.
- September 1, 1939: Germany invaded Poland.
- Great Britain and France formed the Allied powers. The Soviet Union later joined them.
- Germany, Italy, and Japan, which all wanted to expand their territories, formed the Axis powers.
- Initially, most Americans did not want to be involved in the war. Over time, however, support for the war increased.



# HISTORICAL BACKGROUND



*The USS West Virginia, USS Tennessee, and USS Arizona after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. (NARA, 1941)*

## THE U.S. IN THE WAR

- December 7, 1941: Japanese forces attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
- The attack shocked the nation, and on December 8, 1941, the United States declared war on Japan and, a few days later, Germany.
- The U.S. sent troops to both the European and Pacific theaters.
- Back home, the entire country mobilized to respond to the needs of this “total war.”
- The wartime economy expanded opportunities for women, African Americans, Hispanic Americans and other minorities who secured positions in the armed forces or as civilian workers in factories or shipyards.
- Government-sponsored campaigns advocated for civilians to do their part for the war effort: by purchasing war bonds, rationing goods or volunteering for service (among other activities).

## LEGACY

- Thousands of men and women interred at ANC played a part in this conflict.
- No conflict since WWII has affected Americans so universally.
- Walking tour stops tell of the diverse ways that WWII impacted people in America and the many ways that individuals contributed to the war effort.



*A second atomic bomb is dropped on Japan, this one in Nagasaki on August 9, 1945. (LOC)*

## THE END OF THE WAR

- May 7, 1945: Germany surrendered
- August 6, 1945: The U.S. dropped an atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima, Japan
- August 9, 1945: The U.S. dropped an atomic bomb on the city of Nagasaki, Japan
- August 14, 1945: Japan surrendered





# ARLINGTON FARMS



## WALKING TOUR STOP 1 Walking from the Welcome Center

- In 1941, American women started moving to the nation's capital to fill civil service jobs created by the United States' entry into World War II.
- The U.S. government built temporary dorm complexes to relieve the wartime housing crisis in Washington, D.C.
- Arlington Farms was the largest and the most well-known of these facilities.
  - Built in 1942 on part of what is now Arlington National Cemetery
  - Housed approximately 9,000 white female government workers, aged 16 to 68, and Navy WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service)
- Their work included administrative duties, conducting policy research for Congress, classifying fingerprints for the FBI and deciphering enemy codes for the military.
- Women came to Washington for various reasons:
  - Eddie Jane Poindexter worked as a typist in the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics because "it didn't seem right to go to college during the war."<sup>1</sup>
  - Sally Donoho moved because living and working in the city "sounded glamorous."<sup>2</sup>
  - Codebreaker Dot Braden took a government job because her family needed the income.
- Women often worked six days a week and as many as ten hours a day.
- In their free time, they attended activities at the recreation center, ate meals in the cafeteria, and socialized in the hallways of the dormitories.
- Dormitories hosted social dances and competed with each other in sports tournaments.
- After the war, most Government Girls lost their jobs to men returning from the war.
- Arlington Farms operated until 1950.
- During World War II, it provided a space for women to express their independence, gain professional skills, socialize and form a community.



*Women wait for letters at the mail desk in Idaho Hall of Arlington Farms in 1943. (LOC/Esther Bubley)*



*Women arrive at Arlington Farm residence halls after a bus ride from work. (LOC/Esther Bubley, 1942)*



*Residents and guests relax during intermission at one of the bi-weekly dances. (LOC/Esther Bubley, 1943)*

## WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR



*The cemetery Welcome Center, parking lot and sections 54-62 and 73-76 now occupy the space where Arlington Farms stood. Nothing remains*

*from the buildings. Northeast of the Welcome Center is the Women in Military Service for America Memorial on Schley Dr. This is the only major national memorial honoring all women who have defended America throughout history.*



# WOMEN'S SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II



- With millions of men fighting the war, the United States faced a labor shortage.
- The U.S. government launched a large-scale advertising campaign to recruit women for the war effort.
- The government promoted images of “Rosies” who could weld and rivet as well as a man.
- Around six million women, many with children at home, served in the defense industry during the war.
- Women filled almost every wartime role available.



*Rosie the Riveter ca. 1942. (NARA)*



*Marine Corps Women's Reserve members Minnie Spotted Wolf (Blackfeet tribe, L), Celia Mix (Potawatomi, C), and Violet Eastman (Chippewa, R). (NARA, ca. 1942-1945)*

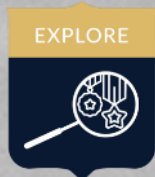
## Women in Uniform

- During the war, every military branch created all-female non-combat units.
- Over 350,000 women served at home and abroad.
- They performed traditional “women’s” work as secretaries and nurses, but they also flew and repaired planes, served as radio operators, rigged parachutes and much more.
- Congress militarized some women’s units, while others remained civilian.
- 432 women were killed during the war.
- 88 women were taken as prisoners of war.
- Women served in the:
  - Women’s Army Corps (WAC, originally the Women’s Auxiliary Army Corps of WAAC)
  - Navy Women’s Reserve (WAVES)
  - Marine Corps Women’s Reserve
  - Coast Guard Women’s Reserve (SPAR)
  - Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP)
  - Army Nurse Corps (established 1901)
  - Navy Nurse Corps (established 1908)





# WOMEN'S SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II, continued



*The McLelland family tend their victory garden at Escambia Farms, Florida. (LOC/John Collier, 1942)*

## Women at Home

- Women participated in the war effort through:
  - Working in government positions
  - Producing food on farms
  - Growing victory gardens
  - Organizing scrap drives
  - Selling war bonds
  - Volunteering
  - Entertaining service members through the United Service Organizations (USO)

## After the War

- Women were expected to return to domestic life.
- Many women wanted to stay in their jobs.
- Employers often forced women out of their jobs to make room for men returning from war.
- 1948: Congress passed the Women's Armed Services Integration Act.
  - Guaranteed women a permanent place in the military
  - Restricted women from commanding men and serving in combat
- 1963: Congress passed the Equal Pay Act.
- 1964: Congress barred sex discrimination in employment (along with race, color, religion and national origin) when it passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

**What are some of the benefits of knowing how conflicts like World War II affected those on the homefront?**



# WOMEN'S SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II, continued



EXPLORE



**Below:** WAC recruitment poster.  
(LOC/Bradshaw Crandell, 1943)  
WAVES recruitment poster.  
(LOC/John Falter, 1944)

Are you a girl with a  
Star-Spangled heart?



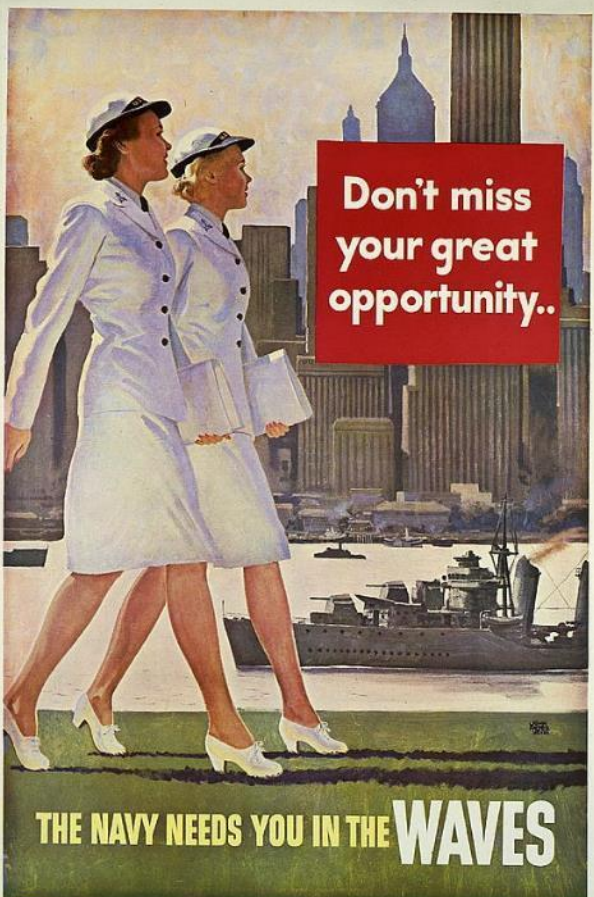
**JOIN THE WAC NOW!**

THOUSANDS OF ARMY  
JOBS NEED FILLING!

Women's Army Corps  
United States Army



Three aviation machinist's mates work on an SNJ training plane at Jacksonville Naval Air Station. (LOC, 1944)



**Don't miss  
your great  
opportunity..**

**THE NAVY NEEDS YOU IN THE WAVES**



11 Navy Nurses shortly after their liberation in 1945. The women had spent three years in a Japanese internment camp in the Philippines. (NHHC)



Private Margaret Fukuoka, WAC.  
(LOC/Ansel Adams, 1943)



Olivia Hooker and Aileen Anita  
Cooks aboard the USS Neversail  
during their SPAR training.  
(NARA, ca. 1941-1945)

Social Media  
Connection

ENGAGE





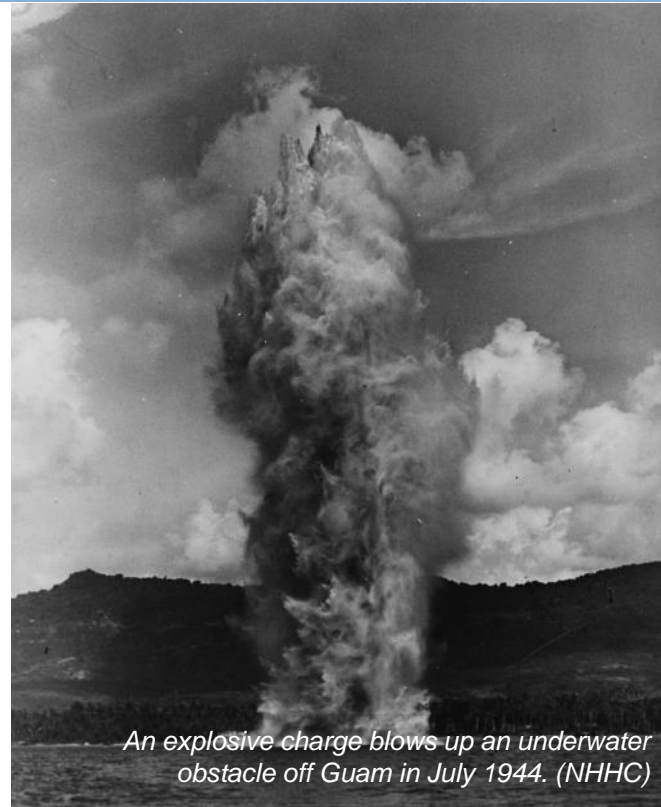
# ★ AMPHIBIOUS SCOUTS & RAIDERS & FROGMEN UNDERWATER ★ DEMOLITION TEAMS



## WALKING TOUR STOP 2

Memorial Trees in Section 31 along  
Roosevelt Dr.

- Plaques and two red maple memorial trees honor the Frogmen Underwater Demolition Teams and the Amphibious Scouts and Raiders of World War II.
- These units became the U.S. Navy SEALs (Sea, Air and Land Teams).
- The Axis powers had fortified their shores with mines and obstacles, which made landing American troops difficult.
- The U.S. Navy trained teams of divers to do underwater demolition.
- Sailors were put through intense training that included
  - 16-hour days of running obstacle courses
  - paddling rubber boats in rivers and the ocean
  - carrying boats through snake- and alligator-infested waters
- By the end of their first week of training about 40% of the sailors had quit or were injured.
- Naval Combat Demolition Units (NCDU) deployed to the Pacific, the Mediterranean and England.
- 1942: The Navy created Amphibious Scouts and Raiders (S&R) to scout landing sites and lead assaults.
- S&R men conducted missions as part of the Allied invasion of North Africa and France, including pre-assault operations at Normandy, France prior to D-Day.
- Underwater Demolition Teams (UDTs) were larger than NCDUs, and they relied more on swimming than boats to reach beaches and perform reconnaissance.
- UDTs served during the Korean and Vietnam Wars.
- These units, with multi-pronged capabilities, became the basis for the establishment of U.S. Navy SEAL Teams in January 1962.
- Underwater demolition and reconnaissance remain among the primary duties of Navy SEALs.



*An explosive charge blows up an underwater obstacle off Guam in July 1944. (NHHC)*



*Underwater demolition team swimmers prepare to recover their gear and swim towards their objective area. (NHHC, 1945)*



*Underwater demolition team members use aluminum paint as camouflage. (NHHC, 1945)*



### WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

*From the Welcome Center, go west on Roosevelt Dr. The Frogmen, U.D.T. memorial tree is the third memorial tree on your right. The S&R tree is the fifth memorial tree on your right.*





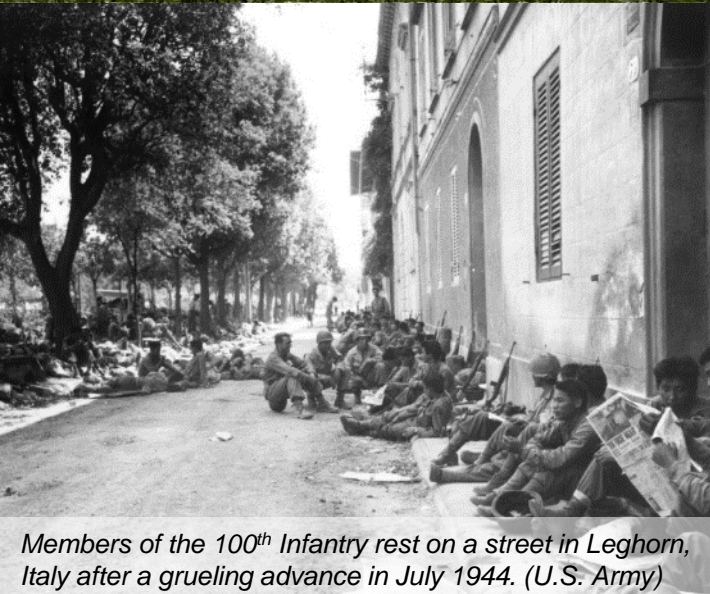
# PFC RAITO R. NAKASHIMA & STAFF SGT WATARU NAKASHIMA



## WALKING TOUR STOP 3 Section 12, Graves 5124 and 5125



Wataru Nakashima and Raito Nakashima's graves at Arlington National Cemetery (ANC/Elizabeth Fraser, 2020)



Members of the 100<sup>th</sup> Infantry rest on a street in Leghorn, Italy after a grueling advance in July 1944. (U.S. Army)

### WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

From Roosevelt, turn left on Grant Dr. Continue south to McClellan Dr. Turn left toward McClellan Gate. At the twelfth row before the gate, turn right and head toward the center of Section 12. The Nakashimas' headstones are 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> in that row.

### Raito R. Nakashima

**BIRTH:** May 16, 1925, Shelley, ID

**DEATH:** April 14, 1945, Castelpoggio, Italy

**MILITARY BRANCH:** U.S. Army

### Wataru Nakashima

**BIRTH:** July 22, 1923, Shelley, ID

**DEATH:** January 9, 1946

**MILITARY BRANCH:** U.S. Army

- Raito Nakashima and his brother, Wataru, served with the Army's famous 442<sup>nd</sup> Regimental Combat Team, made up almost entirely of Japanese Americans.
- The 442<sup>nd</sup> is the most decorated infantry regiment in U.S. military history.
- April 14, 1945: Raito was killed fighting in Italy.
- Raito was posthumously awarded a Silver Star.
- Wataru Nakashima was buried next to his brother.





# JAPANESE INTERNMENT



- December 7, 1941: Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
- December 8, 1941: U.S. Congress declared war on Japan.
- February 19, 1942: President Franklin D. Roosevelt authorized Japanese internment.
- Those of Japanese ancestry were treated as “enemy aliens,” suspected of disloyalty to the U.S.
- The government removed approximately 122,000 men, women and children of Japanese descent from their homes and placed them in internment camps.
- Camps were often in remote, desert locations.
- Nearly 70,000 of those removed were U.S. citizens.
- They were confined for the duration of the war.
- Internees included many who went on to serve in the U.S. military.

**Right:** The store’s owner, an American of Japanese descent, placed this sign outside his store in Oakland, California. The store was closed after relocation orders were issued. (NARA/Dorothea Lange, 1943)



*Baggage piled on the street in Oakland, CA before transfer to Tanforan Assembly Center. (NARA/Dorothea Lange, 1942)*



## 442<sup>nd</sup> REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM



*A 442<sup>nd</sup> squad leader on the front lines in France in 1944. (U.S. Army)*

More information about the 442<sup>nd</sup> can be found in ANC’s 2020 blog post, “Fighting on Two Fronts: The 442<sup>nd</sup> Regimental Combat Team.”

<https://www.arlingtoncemetery.mil/Blog/Post/10815/Fighting-on-Two-Fronts-The-442nd-Regimental-Combat-Team>

- Organized in March 1943
- Segregated unit comprised almost entirely of “Nisei”
- Nisei were second-generation Japanese Americans.
- Fought in Italy and France during World War II
- Notable combat actions:
  - Liberating French towns
  - Participating in the liberation of the Dachau extermination camp
  - Breaking through the last German defensive line in northern Italy
- At first, Japanese Americans were banned from military service.
- By the end of the war, 33,000 Japanese Americans served in the U.S. armed forces.
- Most decorated infantry regiment in U.S. military history
- Japanese American soldiers fought on two fronts: against “the enemy abroad and prejudice at home.”<sup>3</sup>

# SERGEANT MICHAEL STRANK



## WALKING TOUR STOP 4

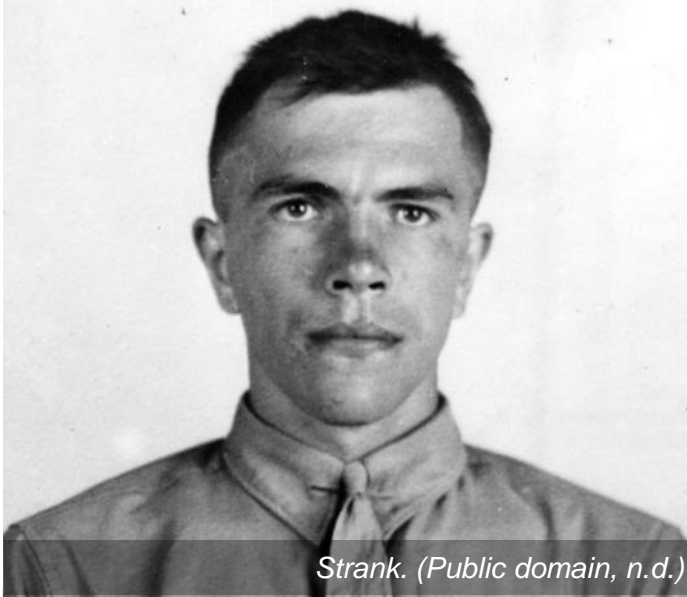
Section 12, Grave 7179

**BIRTH:** November 10, 1919, Oriabyna, Slovakia

**DEATH:** March 1, 1945, Iwo Jima, Japan

**MILITARY BRANCH:** U.S. Army

- Emigrated to Pennsylvania with his parents as a child
- February 23, 1945: One of six Marines depicted in AP photographer Joe Rosenthal's iconic photograph, "Raising the Flag on Iwo Jima," which inspired the Marine Corps War Memorial (adjacent to Arlington National Cemetery)
- Killed in action one week after the photograph was taken



Strank. (Public domain, n.d.)



### WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

Return to McClellan Dr and turn left, towards Grant. Turn left at the 15<sup>th</sup> row before Grant Dr. His headstone is almost 40 graves from McClellan Dr.

# GUNNERY SERGEANT JOHN BASILONE



Basilone wearing the Medal of Honor. (NHHC, ca. 1942)



## WALKING TOUR STOP 5

Section 12, Grave 384

**BIRTH:** November 4, 1916, Buffalo, NY

**DEATH:** February 19, 1945, Iwo Jima, Japan

**MILITARY SERVICE:** U.S. Army, U.S. Marine Corps

- October 1942: Awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism in combat at Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands
- Traveled to the United States to assist with war bonds and received a parade featured in "Life" magazine
- 1944: Married Lena Mae Riggi, a sergeant in the Marine Corps Women's Reserve
- Offered a chance to spend the rest of the war in Washington but requested to return to combat.
- February 19, 1945: Killed in action leading an assault off the beaches of Iwo Jima
- Posthumously awarded the Navy Cross



Walk west to Grant Dr. Turn left onto Grant. As the road gently curves, rows of headstones end. When the third row on your left ends, turn left. Basilone's headstone is two

rows behind the last headstone in the third row.





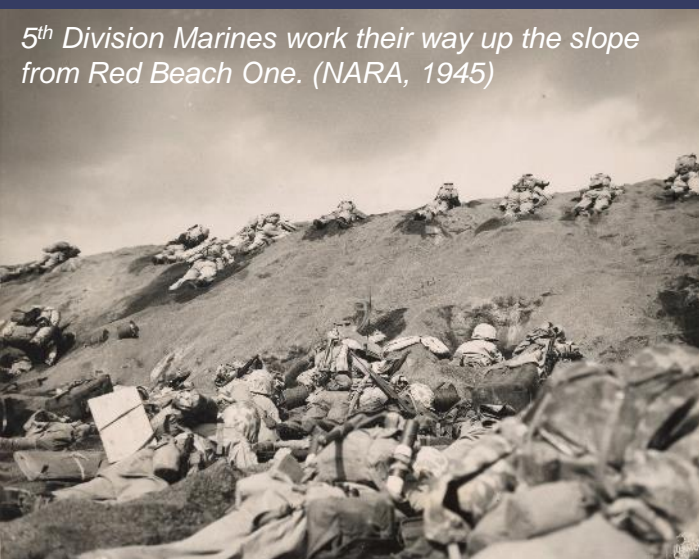
# BATTLE OF IWO JIMA



*Six Marines raise the American flag on Iwo Jima, February 23, 1945. (Public domain/Joe Rosenthal)*



*4<sup>th</sup> Division Marines are briefly pinned down by enemy fire as they hit the beach at Iwo Jima. (NARA, 1945)*



*5<sup>th</sup> Division Marines work their way up the slope from Red Beach One. (NARA, 1945)*

- February 19, 1945: the U.S. Marines invaded the Japanese island of Iwo Jima.
- One of the bloodiest battles in Marine Corps history
- One month after the American flag raising, the United States secured victory.
- Almost 7,000 Marines were killed and another 20,000 were wounded.
- Only 216 of an estimated 18,000 Japanese soldiers were captured alive.
- Victory at Iwo Jima set the stage for the final major land battle of World War II: the Battle of Okinawa.

*An aerial view of Mount Surabuchi on Iwo Jima (NARA/Phan Lee McCaskill, 2001)*





# GENERAL LEWIS HERSHEY



## WALKING TOUR STOP 6

Section 7, Grave 8197-D

**BIRTH:** September 12, 1893, Steuben County, IN

**DEATH:** May 20, 1977, Angola, IN

**MILITARY BRANCH:** U.S. Army

### EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE:

- 1914: Graduated from Trine University
- 1918: Married Ellen Dygert. They had four children.

### CAREER:

- 1911: Enlisted in the Indiana National Guard
- 1916: Assigned to the U.S.-Mexico border
- Concluded that national defense required "universal military service of some kind"<sup>4</sup>
- 1917: Dedicated himself to recruitment efforts
- Advocated for a peacetime draft
- 1936: Assigned to the personnel branch of the War Department
- Believed that local communities should choose who served and who was deferred
- Served as deputy director and then director of the Selective Service, which oversaw the draft
- Acted as director of the Selective Service System until 1969, when President Richard Nixon forced him out in response to protests against the draft during the Vietnam War

### LEGACY:

- Retired from the Army in 1973 as the only four-star general to never see combat
- Planned and oversaw the national draft through World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War, conscripting more than 20 million men
- Supported both the decentralization of the draft and its existence during both peace and war
- There has been no national draft since Hershey's retirement in 1973.



*The first meeting of the War Manpower Commission on May 6, 1942. Hershey is standing, third from left. (LOC)*



*Hershey in 1973. (Public Domain)*

*"I am a strong believer in the ultimate good that shall arise from the war, no matter how long it may be prolonged."<sup>5</sup>*

– Lewis B. Hershey, diary entry, September 1918

## WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR



*Return to Grant Dr and turn right. Turn left on McClellan Dr and then left again on Roosevelt. Before reaching the avenue that leads to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, you will see a*

*section of headstones that face the road. Hershey's grave is 4 rows up from the road, in a small row with two other headstones.*



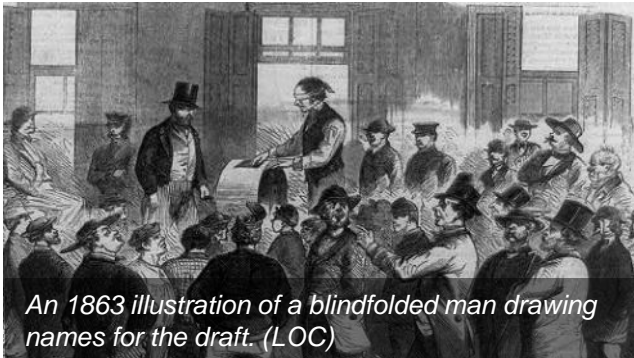
# ★ THE HISTORY OF THE DRAFT: ★ THE CIVIL WAR TO WORLD WAR II



Beginning with the Civil War, the draft became an important part of military service during war. During World War II, approximately 60% of all U.S. military service members were drafted.

## CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

- Congress passed the first national draft law.
- The national draft law faced heavy criticism and resulted in widespread draft riots.
- The law allowed people to buy their way out of military service by paying \$300 or hiring a substitute.



## WORLD WAR I (1914-1918)

- Congress created the Selective Service System and required all men aged 21 to 30 to register.
- Major changes from the Civil War-era draft:
  1. No one could buy their way out of service or provide a substitute.
  2. Local draft boards oversaw the draft, instead of the federal government.



## WORLD WAR II

- Draft eligibility age was 18-64.
- Conscientious objectors and those turned away for medical reasons served in non-combat roles on the homefront.
- Nearly 50 million men registered for the draft.
- Over 10 million were drafted.

## Reflection Questions:

While the draft no longer exists, the Selective Service System (SSS) still does. Almost all male U.S. citizens and male immigrants, aged 18-25, are required to register with the SSS in case of a future draft.



- Do you think the Selective Service System should exist?
- What do you think is the best way to conduct a draft? Who should have to register?
- How would you feel about being drafted? Does that change what you think about whether a draft should exist?

# GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL



## WALKING TOUR STOP 7

Section 7, Grave 8198

**BIRTH:** December 31, 1880, Uniontown, PA

**DEATH:** October 16, 1959, Washington, D.C.

**MILITARY BRANCH:** U.S. Army

### EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE:

- Married to Elizabeth Carter Coles from 1902 until her death in 1927
- 1930: married Katherine Tupper, a widow with three teenage children



*The Marshalls drink coffee behind their quarters at Fort Myer, Virginia in 1941. (Together: Annals of an Army Wife)*

### CAREER:

- World War I: Served as an aide-de-camp to General John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces
- World War II: Served as U.S. Army chief of staff and directed the largest expansion of the Army in U.S. history (from fewer than 200,000 to more than eight million men)
- 1944: Promoted to five-star rank of general of the Army, the Army's highest rank
- 1947-1949: Served as secretary of state and crafted an ambitious, highly successful program for the postwar economic recovery of Western Europe — the "Marshall Plan"
- 1953: Received the Nobel Peace Prize for the Marshall Plan

### LEGACY:

- British Prime Minister Winston Churchill named Marshall the "Organizer of Victory."
- Provided crucial military and political leadership both during and after World War II

# KATHERINE TUPPER BROWN MARSHALL

**BIRTH:** October 8, 1882, Harrodsburg, KY

**DEATH:** December 18, 1978, Leesburg, VA

- 1944: Son Allen Tupper Brown was killed by German sniper fire outside Rome, Italy
- 1945-1946: Accompanied George Marshall during a nearly year-long diplomatic trip to China



### WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

*The Marshalls' headstone is two rows directly behind Hershey's.*

"I turned to see my husband in the doorway. He came in, closing the door behind him, and told me Allen was dead. He had given his life that morning in a tank battle on the road to Rome. A blessed numbness comes to one at a time like this. I could not comprehend George's words... I kept repeating Allen is dead, Allen is dead — but no realization of what this meant came to me until later." <sup>6</sup>

— Katherine Tupper Brown Marshall,  
*Together: Annals of an Army Wife*



# SERGEANT JOE LOUIS (BARROW)



## WALKING TOUR STOP 8

Section 7A, Grave 177

**BIRTH:** May 13, 1914, Lexington, AL

**DEATH:** April 12, 1981, Las Vegas, NV

**MILITARY BRANCH:** U.S. Army

### EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE:

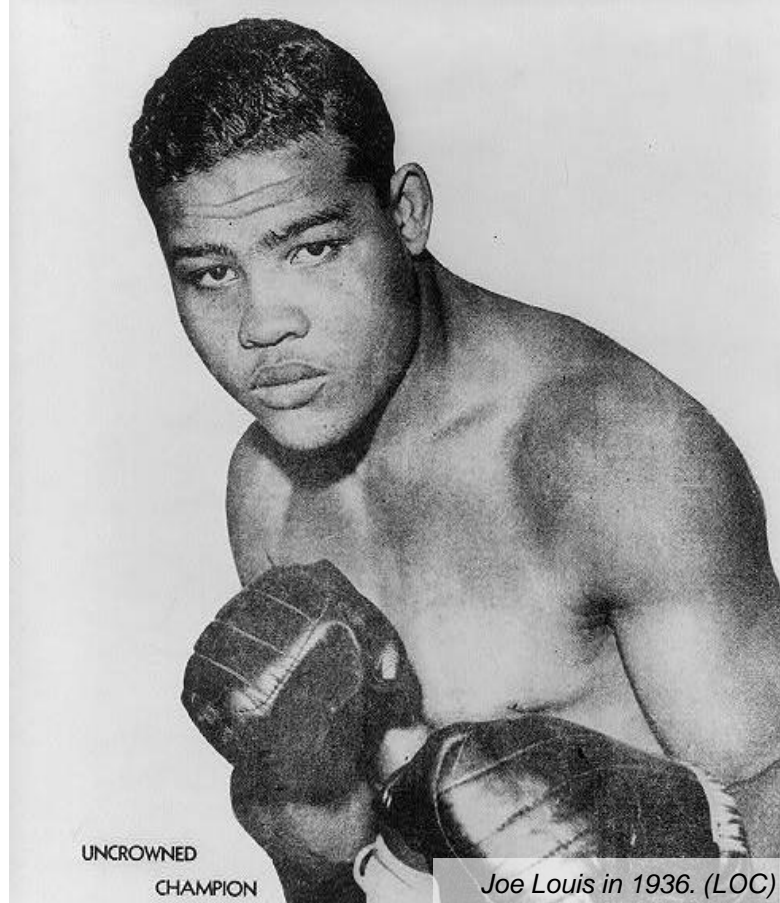
- Born to Black sharecroppers in Alabama
- Moved to Detroit with his family in 1926

### CAREER:

- Made his boxing debut at age 17 as Joe Louis
- Won the U.S. Amateur Athletic Union crown and turned professional at 19
- In his first 69 fights, defeated only by Germany's Max Schmeling, the reigning world heavyweight champion
- Became the world champion after defeating James J. Braddock in 1937
- Held the title of heavyweight champion of the world for 12 straight years
- Barrow faced Schmeling in a rematch, described as "the fight of the century," in 1938. The fight became a symbol of the political conflict between the United States and Nazi Germany. Louis defeated Schmeling in the first round.
- 1941: Enlisted in the Army
- Fought 96 exhibition matches before more than two million troops during the war
- Retired in 1949 as the undefeated heavyweight champion

### LEGACY:

- Held the title "Heavyweight Champion of the World" longer and defended it more times than any other boxer in history
- Nicknamed the "Brown Bomber"
- Ended his 17-year career with 68 wins, 54 knockouts, and only three losses



Joe Louis in 1936. (LOC)



Louis looks for an opening during his match with Max Schmeling. (LOC, 1936)



Sgt. Joe Louis addressing troops in 1943. (NARA)



### WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

*Facing the Tomb, cross  
Roosevelt into Section 7A.  
Louis's grave is in the eighth  
row on the far right.*





# PRIVATE LEE MARVIN



## WALKING TOUR STOP 9

Section 7A, Grave 176

**BIRTH:** February 19, 1924, New York City, NY

**DEATH:** August 29, 1987, Tucson, AZ

**MILITARY BRANCH:** U.S. Marine Corps

### EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE:

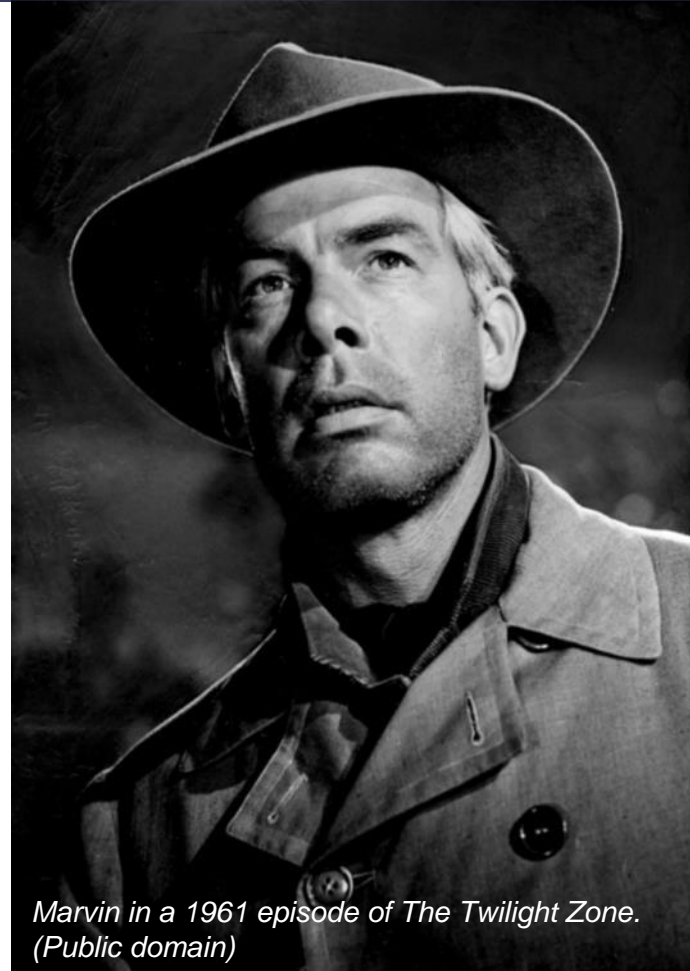
- Joined the Marines at age 18

### CAREER:

- Served during World War II as a scout sniper in the Pacific
- Injured during the Battle for Saipan (Mariana Islands, Pacific Theater) in 1944
- Spent a year in rehabilitation
- Received a Purple Heart
- Went on to act in 56 films, most memorably as a villain or "tough guy" in westerns and action movies
- Notable films included:
  - *The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance* (1962)
  - *The Killers* (1964)
  - *The Dirty Dozen* (1967)
  - *Cat Ballou* (1965)

### LEGACY

- Like many Americans at the time, Marvin served in the military during World War II and returned to civilian life after the war ended.
- After the war, he became known for his film roles and his contribution to American perceptions of heroism and national memories of World War II.



*Marvin in a 1961 episode of The Twilight Zone.  
(Public domain)*



### WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

*Marvin's grave is to  
the left of Louis's.*

"I applied a lot of what I learned in the Marines to my films. I was a Pfc. in the Marine Corps, so when I started playing officers I had a good opinion as to how they should be played—from the bias of an enlisted man's viewpoint." <sup>7</sup>

— Marvin in a 1985 interview



# COLONEL LOUIS GONZAGA MENDEZ JR



## WALKING TOUR STOP 10

Section 7A, Grave 145

**BIRTH:** July 14, 1915, Trinidad, CO

**DEATH:** September 19, 2001, Falls Church, VA

**MILITARY BRANCH:** U.S. Army

### EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE:

- Of Mexican, Spanish and Navajo descent
- Graduated from West Point in 1940
- Had 12 children with his wife, Jean

### CAREER:

- Parachuted behind enemy lines in Normandy, France during the hours before the D-Day invasion
- Led his unit in the liberation of the town of Prétot, France from German control
- Received the Distinguished Service Cross for his actions
- Held a variety of military posts after the war
- Held leadership positions in the Department of Education after retiring from the military in 1970

### LEGACY:

- In 2002, on the 58th anniversary of D-Day, the town of Prétot honored Mendez by naming its main square after him.



Mendez. (Public domain, n.d.)

### WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

*As you face the Tomb, the row with Mendez's grave is on your left. His headstone is eighth from the end.*



“War isn’t glorious, and it’s not heroic. It’s a dirty, rotten, filthy business that nobody should have to take part in.”<sup>8</sup>

— Mendez





# GENERAL JAMES “JIMMY” DOOLITTLE



## WALKING TOUR STOP 11

Section 7A, Grave 110

**BIRTH:** December 14, 1896, Alameda, CA

**DEATH:** September 27, 1993, Pebble Beach, CA

**MILITARY BRANCH:** U.S. Army, U.S. Air Force

### EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE:

- Played a key role in the development of American aviation during the 1920s-1930s
- Set many aviation speed records
- 1922: Made the first cross-country flight within a single day

### CAREER:

- 1942: Planned and led the “Doolittle Raid”
- Commanded air forces over North Africa, the Mediterranean and Europe

### LEGACY:

- 1942: Awarded the Medal of Honor for personal valor and leadership as commander of the Doolittle Raid
- First four-star Air Force general
- Continued pioneering aviation efforts after the war
- Advised the U.S. military on the development of ballistic missiles and space programs



*Doolittle wires a Japanese medal to a bomb before the raid. (NHHC, 1942)*



*A B-25 bomber takes off from the USS Hornet at the start of the Doolittle Raid on April 18, 1942. (NHHC)*

## THE DOOLITTLE RAID

- Retaliation against Japan for bombing Pearl Harbor
- Launched April 18, 1942
- Joint Army/Navy plan to bomb Japanese industrial centers
- One-way mission launched from a U.S. Navy aircraft carrier
- Most of the crews bailed out on the Chinese mainland



### WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

*Doolittle's grave is one row east of Mendez's and roughly 10 headstones further south.*



# LIEUTENANT COLONEL MATT URBAN



## WALKING TOUR STOP 12

Section 7A, Grave 40

**BIRTH:** August 25, 1919, Buffalo, NY

**DEATH:** March 4, 1995, Holland, MI

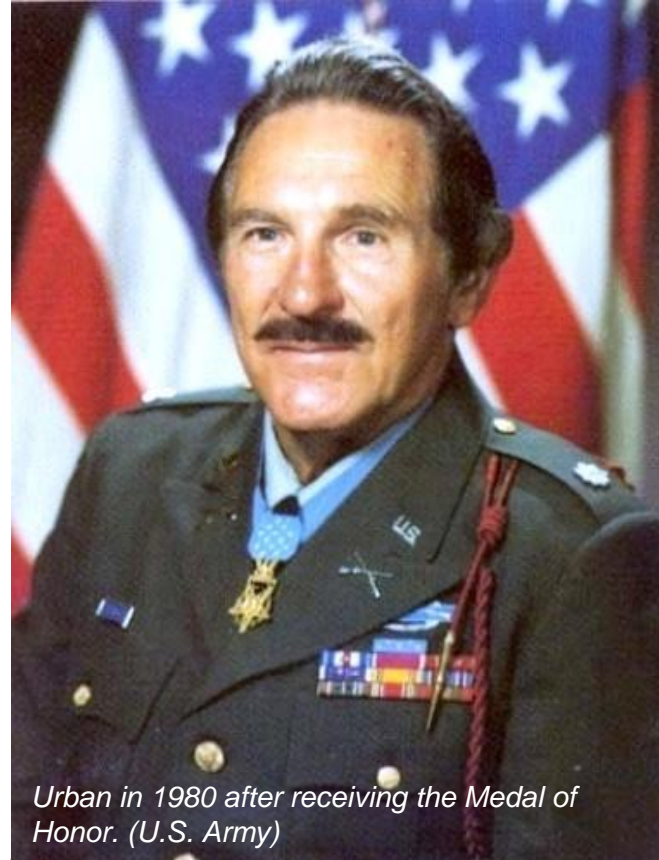
**MILITARY BRANCH:** U.S. Army

### CAREER:

- Served in six campaigns in the Mediterranean and European theaters of operation
- June 14, 1944: Received a serious leg wound during combat
- Mid-July 1944: While recuperating in a hospital in England, learned that his unit had suffered significant casualties
- Left the hospital and hitchhiked back to battalion command post near Saint Lô, France
- August and September 1944: Wounded three more times in combat, each time refusing evacuation until his battalion was secure
- Received two Silver Stars for actions in Africa and a Bronze Star for his actions in France on June 14, 1944
- 1945: One of his soldiers recommended him for the Medal of Honor for his actions in France
- Recommendation letter was misfiled and not found until 1978
- 1980: Medal of Honor awarded

### LEGACY:

- An exceptional combat leader who was highly regarded by his men



*Urban in 1980 after receiving the Medal of Honor. (U.S. Army)*

### WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR



*Facing  
Roosevelt, go  
forward three  
rows. Urban's  
headstone is on  
the south end  
of this row.*





# HONOR FLIGHTS



EXPLORE



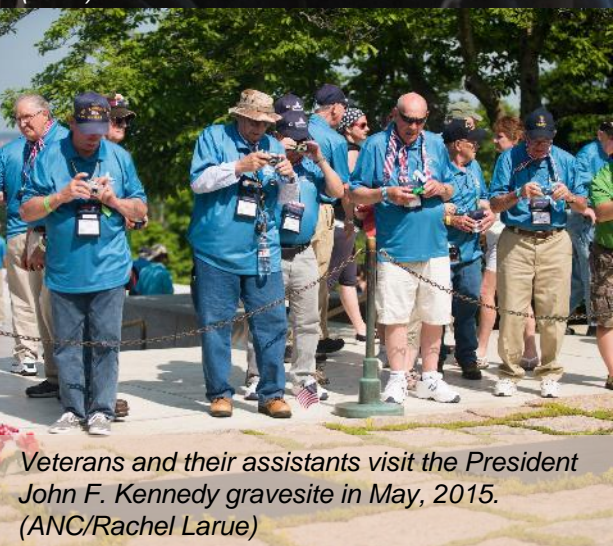
ENGAGE



Social Media  
Connection #2



Veterans visit Arlington with Honor Flight Cleveland to view the changing of the guard and lay a wreath at the Tomb in November 2012. (ANC)



Veterans and their assistants visit the President John F. Kennedy gravesite in May, 2015. (ANC/Rachel Larue)

**Above:** From left, WAC veteran Marion Clift, Army veteran Betty Downs, Army veteran Sue Williams, and veteran Army nurse Beverly Reno walk away from the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier after participating in a wreath-laying ceremony in September 2015. 75 female veterans from World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War participated in the first all-female honor flight. (ANC/Rachel Larue)

Every March to December since 2005, Arlington National Cemetery has welcomed veterans of World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War as part of the Honor Flight program.

- 2005: Honor Flight Network founded
- The organization brings veterans from around the country to Washington, D.C. to see the memorials dedicated to them.
- At ANC, veterans visit the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier to watch the changing of the guard and honor the sacrifices of all unknown soldiers by laying a wreath at the Tomb.
- Since 2005, the Honor Flight Network has flown more than 245,000 veterans.
- The program prioritizes the most senior veterans.

## Reflection Questions:

- How does your community recognize or honor veterans?
- Why are war memorials built? How do they help communities and individuals to remember the past?
- Is it important for veterans to visit the memorials that honor their service and the service of their comrades who died? Why?



# ★ 555<sup>th</sup> PARACHUTE INFANTRY BATTALION MEMORIAL TREE ★



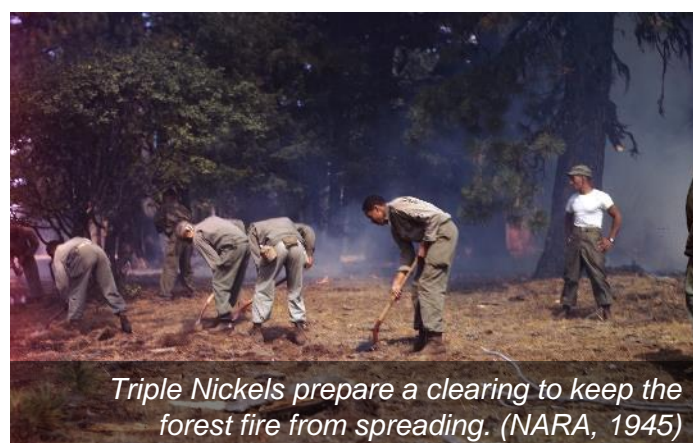
## WALKING TOUR STOP 13 Section 23 along Farragut Drive

- Nicknamed the “Triple Nickels”
- First African American parachute regiment
- Activated in December 1943
- Never had the opportunity to serve overseas
- May 1945: Sent to the west coast to combat forest fires started by Japanese bombs.
- Bombs floated from Japan to the North American Pacific coast on lightweight paper balloons.
- Few Japanese balloon bombs actually landed along the Pacific coast.
- The Triple Nickels also helped the Forest Service fight naturally-caused forest fires.
- 1945: Conducted 36 firefighting missions and made 1,200 jumps.
- Earned a second nickname, the “Smoke Jumpers”
- Disbanded in December 1947

*Five paratroopers jump from a plane in Oregon. (NARA, 1945)*

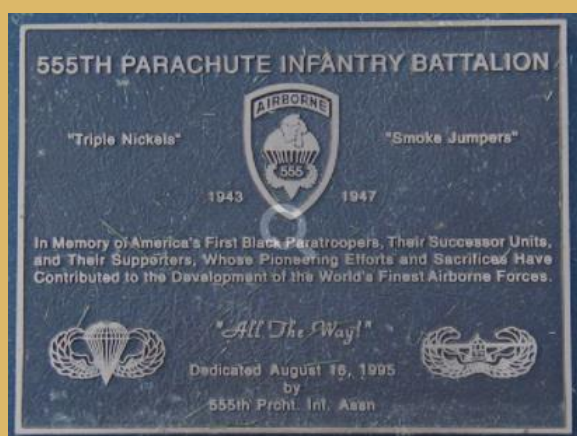


*A C-47 carries the parachutists of the 555<sup>th</sup> to the scene of a remote fire in Oregon. (NARA, 1945)*



*Triple Nickels prepare a clearing to keep the forest fire from spreading. (NARA, 1945)*

### WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR



*Make your way around the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, staying on the north side of the Tomb. Behind the Memorial Amphitheater, turn right on Memorial Drive and then left on Farragut Dr. The eastern hemlock Memorial Tree and plaque will be on your left in Section 23 after you pass Sigsbee Dr.*



*Lt. Clifford Allen of Chicago prepares for a jump. (NARA, 1945)*

### Nearby Memorial Trees

Along Farragut Dr., west of the Triple Nickels Memorial, are Memorial Trees that honor the first Black Marines- the Montford Point Marines- and the Buffalo Soldiers of the 92<sup>nd</sup> Infantry who served in World War I and World War II.



# THE “DOUBLE V” CAMPAIGN AND SEGREGATED SERVICE



In January 1942, 26-year-old James G. Thompson wrote to the *Pittsburgh Courier*, an African American newspaper, asking, “Should I sacrifice my life to live half

American? Would it be demanding too much to demand full citizenship rights in exchange for the sacrificing of my life? Is the kind of America I know worth defending?”<sup>9</sup>

- Thompson’s letter sparked the “Double V” campaign for a “double victory” over racism and fascism.
- However, Black veterans returned home from victory in Europe and the Pacific to much the same inequality and segregation that they had faced at the start of the war.
- Still, the wartime military service of African Americans and other racial minorities did make a difference.
- 1948: President Harry Truman ended racial segregation in the United States military.
- The wartime service of veterans of color served as evidence that they deserved equal rights.



*Courier coverage of the Double V Campaign. (1942)*

## Celebrated Segregated Units

- Before 1948, each branch of the armed forces segregated its units by race.
- Often, African American units were often assigned to non-combat jobs.
- The exemplary service of segregated units forced U.S. military leadership to recognize that African Americans were capable of making outstanding contributions in the military.



*Three Tuskegee Airmen in Ramitelli, Italy in March 1945. (LOC/Toni Frissell)*

## Tuskegee Airmen

- June 1941: Tuskegee Institute, a historically Black college in Alabama, became the site for training African American Army pilots.
- Between 1941 and 1946, 966 African American men completed their military aviator training at Tuskegee.
- The Tuskegee Airmen completed more than 1,800 missions during the war.

## 6888<sup>th</sup> Central Postal Directory Battalion

- Nicknamed the “Six Triple Eight”
- An African American unit of the Women’s Army Corps (WAC)
- Sorted the two- to three-year backlog of undelivered mail for U.S. service members in England and France
- Only non-medical African American women’s unit to serve overseas during World War II



*Maj. Charity E. Adams inspects the Six Triple Eight. (NARA)*

# FIRST LIEUTENANT AUDIE MURPHY



## WALKING TOUR STOP 14

Section 46, Grave 366-11

**BIRTH:** June 20, 1925, Kingston, TX

**DEATH:** May 28, 1971, near Catawba, VA

**MILITARY BRANCH:** U.S. Army

### EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE:

- Grew up on a sharecropper's farm in Texas
- Dropped out of school in the fifth grade to pick cotton in order to earn money for his family

### CAREER:

- Rejected by the Marines, he enlisted in the Army
- Fought in North Africa, Italy and France
- Became known for his bravery in battle
- Awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions in France:
  - Ordered his men to fall back to better their defenses against six German tanks and 250 infantrymen
  - Mounted an abandoned, burning tank destroyer and, with a single machine gun, contested the enemy's advance
  - Wounded in the leg during the heavy fire
  - Remained there for nearly an hour, repelling the attack of German soldiers on three sides
  - Stalled the German advance and led his men in a counterattack
- In May 1945, when victory was declared in Europe, he was not yet 21.

### LEGACY

- Became one of the nation's most-decorated soldiers
- Earned 28 medals (including three from France and one from Belgium)
- After the war, actor James Cagney convinced him to pursue a career in Hollywood.
- Acted in more than 40 films, including:
  - *The Red Badge of Courage* (1951)
  - *Gunsmoke* (1953)
  - *To Hell and Back* (1955): Murphy played himself in a depiction of his war experiences.
- Died in a plane crash in 1971



Murphy in 1948. (U.S. Army)



### WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

*Return to Memorial Drive and go south. When you are about even with the south side of the Amphitheater, there's a small walkway on your right. Murphy's grave is at the end of the walkway, on the right.*





# LIEUTENANT COLONEL RUBY BRADLEY



## WALKING TOUR STOP 15

Section 21, Grave 318

**BIRTH:** December 19, 1907, Spencer, WV

**DEATH:** May 28, 2002, Hazard, KY

**MILITARY BRANCH:** U.S. Army Nurse Corps

### EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE:

- Earned a teaching certificate
- Grew concerned over the health care of her students and decided to pursue nursing
- 1933: Graduated from the Philadelphia General Hospital of Nursing

### CAREER:

- Worked with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) as a nurse
- 1930s: Joined the Army Nurse Corps
- 1940: Assigned to work at an Army base in the Philippines
- 1941: Captured and taken prisoner by the Japanese
- Provided surgical care and medical treatment during imprisonment:
  - Delivered 13 babies
  - Maintained sanitary conditions
  - Educated other internees on the importance of washing hands, clothing and utensils
- 1945: Liberated by the U.S. Army with her fellow prisoners
- Served as a chief nurse during the Korean War
- 1958: Became the third woman in the U.S. Army to achieve the rank of colonel

### LEGACY:

- Imprisoned for four years as a POW
- Served her country by providing medical care to U.S. service members



Bradley. (U.S. Army, n.d.)



### WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

*Continue south on Memorial Drive to Section 21, the Nurses Section. Bradley's grave is 14 rows from Memorial near a large tree.*

*U.S. Army Nurses from Bataan and Corregidor in the Philippines leave Manila after their three-year imprisonment. In the center front, Bradley waves at the camera. (U.S. Army, 12 February 1945)*



“It was my pleasure to take care of the best patients in the world: the American soldier.”<sup>10</sup>  
— Bradley



# SOCIAL MEDIA CONNECTIONS



We love hearing about your visit! Share your pictures, questions, and favorite parts of the tour on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram. Tag Arlington National Cemetery using @ArlingtonNatl and hashtags #ANCEducation and #WWIIatANC

## #1 THE HISTORY OF THE DRAFT

Lewis Hershey believed that “there is one way to take care of the defense question and that is by universal military service of some kind.” While most countries do not require universal military service, some do, such as Israel and Switzerland. What are some of the benefits to universal military service? What are some of the drawbacks?

## #2 HONOR FLIGHTS

Ira Hayes said, “How could I feel like a hero when only five men in my platoon of 45 survived; when only 27 men in my company of 250 managed to escape death or injury?”<sup>11</sup>

While combat veterans are often thanked for their service and honored as heroes, many have complicated feelings about public recognition and the friends and comrades they lost during their service. How can public memorials honor living veterans as well as those who have died?

## #3 WOMEN’S SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II

Women have always played important roles in history, but the historical record has not always included their stories. Oral histories and other records have made it easier for their stories to be recorded and shared today. Using the [Veterans History Project](#) from the Library of Congress, choose an oral history to listen to or read the transcript. How can you share that person’s story?

Share your thoughts with us on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram by tagging Arlington National Cemetery using @ArlingtonNatl and the hashtags #ANCEducation and #WWIIatANC

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Additional World War II resources are available on ANC’s website. Lesson topics include segregated units, primary and secondary sources, and women on the homefront. In addition to the World War II theme, related modules include African American History, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and more.

<https://education.arlingtoncemetery.mil/>



# WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

## NOTES

1. Robert McAyeal, "Government Girl," *Evening Star*, January 7, 1945, 61.
2. "New Recreation Hall for Girls Opens Soon at Arlington Farms," *Evening Star*, September 6, 1943, B.
3. Rob McIlvaine, "442<sup>nd</sup> Legacy Takes Soldiers from 'Enemy Aliens' to Heroes," U.S. Army, November 4, 2011, [https://www.army.mil/article/68392/442nd\\_legacy\\_takes\\_soldiers\\_from\\_enemy\\_aliens\\_to\\_heroes](https://www.army.mil/article/68392/442nd_legacy_takes_soldiers_from_enemy_aliens_to_heroes).
4. Quoted in George Q. Flynn, *Lewis B. Hershey, Mr. Selective Service* (Chapel Hill, NC: North Carolina Press, 1985), 17, f48.
5. Quoted in Flynn, *Lewis B. Hershey*, 28, f23.
6. Katherine Tupper Marshall, *Together: Annals of an Army Wife* (New York: Tupper and Love, Inc., 1946), 195.
7. Jerry Buck, "Lee Marvin refights WWII in sequel," *The New Mexican*, February 3, 1985, 46.
8. Staff Writer, "A Little Town Says 'Merci': Tiny Pretot, France, Honors its D-Day Hero from N.Va." *The Washington Post*, June 06, 2002, B4.
9. James G. Thompson, "Should I Sacrifice to Live 'Half-American?'" *Pittsburgh Courier*, January 31, 1942, 3.
10. Ruby Bradley, "V-J Day 50th Anniversary," August 11, 1995, Washington, D.C., C-SPAN.
11. Quoted in Martin Edwin Andersen, "Flags of their Stepfathers? Race and Culture in the Context of Military Service and the Fight for Citizenship," in *Eastwood's Iwo Jima: Critical Engagements with Flags of Our Fathers and Letters from Iwo Jima*, edited by Rikke Schubart and Anne Gjelsvik (New York: Columbia University Press, 2013), 58.

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# WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

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# WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

## IMAGES

**Page 3:** 26-G-2517 Normandy Invasion, June 1944, June 1, 1944, National Archives, <https://www.history.navy.mil/our-collections/photography/wars-and-events/world-war-ii/d-day/26-G-2517.html>.

**Page 4:** Aftermath of a Japanese sneak attack on these three stricken U.S. battleships; from left to right: USS West Virginia (severely damaged), USS Tennessee (damaged), and the USS Arizona (sunk), December 7, 1941, National Archives, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/196243>.

**Page 4:** Second Atomic Bombing of Nagasaki, Japan, August 9, 1945, Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/98506956/>.

**Page 5:** Esther Bubley, Arlington Farms, war duration residence halls. Waiting for letters at the mail desk. Idaho Hall, Arlington Farms digital file from original neg., War Duration Residence Halls, June 1943, Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/fsa.8d29444/>.

**Page 5:** Esther Bubley, Arlington Farms, war duration residence halls. Crossing road in the front of Arlington Farms. A military police man acts as a traffic officer digital file from original neg., War Duration Residence Halls, June 1942, Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/resource/fsa.8d29447/>.

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