

WORLD WAR II

Serpens
Memorial
Cluster



ENGAGE



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WORLD WAR II

Serpens Memorial Cluster

Length: ~2 miles Starting Point: Section 34 (.78 miles from Welcome Center) Exertion Level: Moderate

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 home front.

1	Serpens Memorial	Section 34	
2	Francis D. Milne/ Joseph E. Paul	Section 34, Grave 4754	
3	Felix Longoria	Section 34, Grave 4608	
4	Michael E. DeBakey	Section 34, Grave 399-A	
5	Ira Hayes	Section 34, Grave 479-A	
6	Henry “Hap” Arnold	Section 34, Grave 44-A	
7	Group Burial: B-24 Liberator “Beautiful Betsy”	Section 34, Grave 2084	

Social Media Connection #1

As you complete this walking tour, we'd love to hear your thoughts about the people, historical events and ideas you encounter. At some stops, you'll see a "Social Media Connection" prompt that refers you to the end of the walking tour where you can see ways to share and join the conversation. We look forward to connecting with you!

★ HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ★



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



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 was a people’s war. Mobilization affected the lives of men, women and children. The individuals on this walking tour offer a small slice of the larger story of the United States’ experience in World War II. They include stories of love and loss, discrimination and perseverance, and horror and joy. They represent everyday Americans — both those who are well-known to the public and those who are not —all of whom risked everything in service to their country.

WORLD WAR II

On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland. Two days later, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany, forming the Allied powers. During the first eight months of the European war, most Americans did not want to become involved in another war across the Atlantic Ocean. However, as the war progressed, and Germany continued its military advances, Americans increasingly supported entering the war.

Shortly before 8:00 a.m. on Sunday, December 7, 1941, Japanese forces attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. This event shocked the nation and pulled the United States into the war. Japan had been expanding in East Asia since its invasion of Manchuria in 1931, and in 1940, Japan, Germany and Italy formed the Axis powers. On December 8, 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt asked Congress for a declaration of war against Japan; the resolution passed almost unanimously. Declarations of war against Germany and Italy quickly followed.

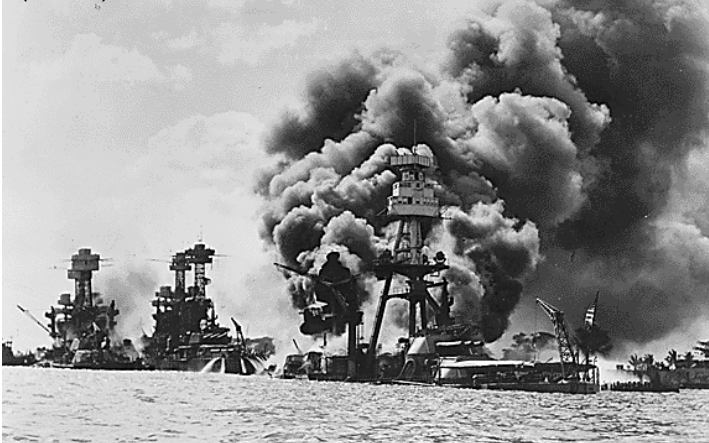
The United States sent troops to all global theaters of the war. Back home, the entire country mobilized to respond to the needs of this “total war.” Because victory on the battlefield depended on massive production of military equipment, supplies and resources, all types of Americans

were involved in the war effort. The expanded wartime economy ushered in new opportunities for women, African Americans, Hispanic Americans and members of other minority groups who were able to secure positions in the armed forces or as civilian workers in factories or shipyards. Government-sponsored campaigns urged civilians to do their part for the war effort, whether that was purchasing war bonds, rationing goods or volunteering for service.

Germany surrendered on May 7, 1945. War in the Pacific Theater continued for another three months. After considering an invasion of mainland Japan, President Harry S. Truman authorized the use of atomic bombs against Japan. The United States had been secretly developing the bomb throughout the war, and it became the only nation to use this weapon when a B-29 Superfortress, the “Enola Gay,” dropped an atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. This was followed by the atomic bombing of the city of Nagasaki on August 9. Japan surrendered on August 14, 1945, effectively ending the war.

There has not been a conflict since World War II that has affected Americans so universally. We selected walking tour stops to highlight the diverse ways that the war impacted everyone in America, and the many ways individuals contributed to the war effort. On this tour, you’ll be introduced to individuals from all walks of life — service members and civilians, officers and enlistees, men and women, white Americans and people of color. Their stories represent the thousands of Americans during World War II who showed incredible courage in the face of hardship, who excelled despite facing prejudice, and who repeatedly demonstrated their love for their country through their service.

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





USS SERPENS MEMORIAL



WALKING TOUR STOP 1 Section 34



USS Serpens Memorial during a wreath-laying ceremony commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Serpens destruction, 2020. (ANC/Elizabeth Fraser)

The destruction of the USS Serpens during World War II is the largest single disaster in the history of the United States Coast Guard. Named after the Serpens constellation, the USS Serpens was a cargo ship commissioned in May 1943. On the night of January 29, 1945, the 14,250-ton freighter was anchored off Lunga Beach, Guadalcanal, carrying ammunition and other cargo bound for U.S. bases in the Pacific.

While the crew was loading depth charges into the holds, a massive explosion suddenly occurred. The explosion destroyed the entire ship, save for its bow, which sank to the bottom of the ocean. Two hundred and fifty men lost their lives: 193 Coast Guard sailors, 56 U.S. Army soldiers and Dr. Harry M. Levin, a U.S. Public Health Service surgeon. Only two bodies could be identified. Ten members of the Serpens' crew survived. The ship's commanding officer, Lieutenant Commander Perry Stinson, another officer, and six crewmen had been ashore on administrative business. Two crewmen who were on board survived the explosion: Seaman 1st Class Kelsie Kemp and Seaman 1st Class George Kennedy, who were both awarded the Purple Heart.

Initially, the Coast Guard believed that a Japanese attack had caused the blast. A court of inquiry, however, found no evidence of enemy action. In 1949, the U.S. Navy closed the case, determining that the disaster had been caused by "an accident intrinsic to the loading process."¹ Speculation about what caused the Serpens' destruction continues to this day.

Remains of the 250 casualties were originally buried in Guadalcanal. On June 15, 1949, the remains were reinterred in Section 34 at Arlington National Cemetery, in 52 caskets and 28 graves. Some 1,500 people attended the reinterment service, at which Catholic, Protestant and Jewish chaplains officiated. The U.S. Marine Corps Band sounded Taps, and a Gold Star mother escorted by an American Legionnaire placed a white carnation on each casket.

The USS Serpens Memorial was dedicated on November 16, 1950. Vice Admiral Merlin O'Neill, Commandant of the Coast Guard, gave a brief address, stating, "We cannot undo the past, but we can ensure that these men shall be respected and honored forever."²



USS Serpens at anchor in the Pacific Islands, undated. (U.S. Navy)



Serpens caskets arrive at Arlington in 1949. (U.S. Coast Guard)

WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

The USS Serpens Memorial is at the intersection of Grant, Porter and Jessup Drives.

★ TECH. SGT. JOSEPH E. PAUL & PILOT OFFICER FRANCIS D. MILNE ★



WALKING TOUR STOP 2

Section 34, Grave 4754



Two C-47A transports in August 1944. (U.S. Air Force)

Joseph E. Paul

BIRTH: March 21, 1918, Norristown, PA

DEATH: November 26, 1942, Papua New Guinea

MILITARY BRANCH: U.S. Army Air Corps

Francis D. Milne

BIRTH: February 9, 1917, Sydney, Australia

DEATH: November 26, 1942, Papua New Guinea

MILITARY BRANCH: Royal Australian Air Force

Technical Sergeant Joseph E. Paul served in the U.S. Army Air Corps. Francis D. Milne was an Australian pilot officer. Both were killed in action in New Guinea on November 26, 1942, aboard a C-47 Dakota Transport nicknamed “Swamp Rat” that was attacked by a Japanese Zero fighter aircraft. Two other U.S. Army Air Corps servicemen were also killed in the crash: 2nd Lt. Earl Lattier and Sgt. Arthur Believe.

In 1989, the crash site was discovered and the remains recovered. Because the remains of Milne and Paul were not individually identifiable, they were interred together in 1989. Milne is the only known Australian buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Lattier is also buried at Arlington National Cemetery (Section 70, Site 970).

WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

*From Jessup Drive, Paul and Milne’s grave is
nine rows back, five plots in from Grant Dr.*



Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull (right); his wife, Lucy; and Australian Army Lt. Col. Adrian Trappett lay a wreath on Milne’s grave on February 22, 2018. (Elizabeth Fraser/ANC)



PRIVATE FELIX LONGORIA



WALKING TOUR STOP 3

Section 34, Grave 4608

BIRTH: April 16, 1920, Three Rivers, TX

DEATH: June 16, 1945, Philippines

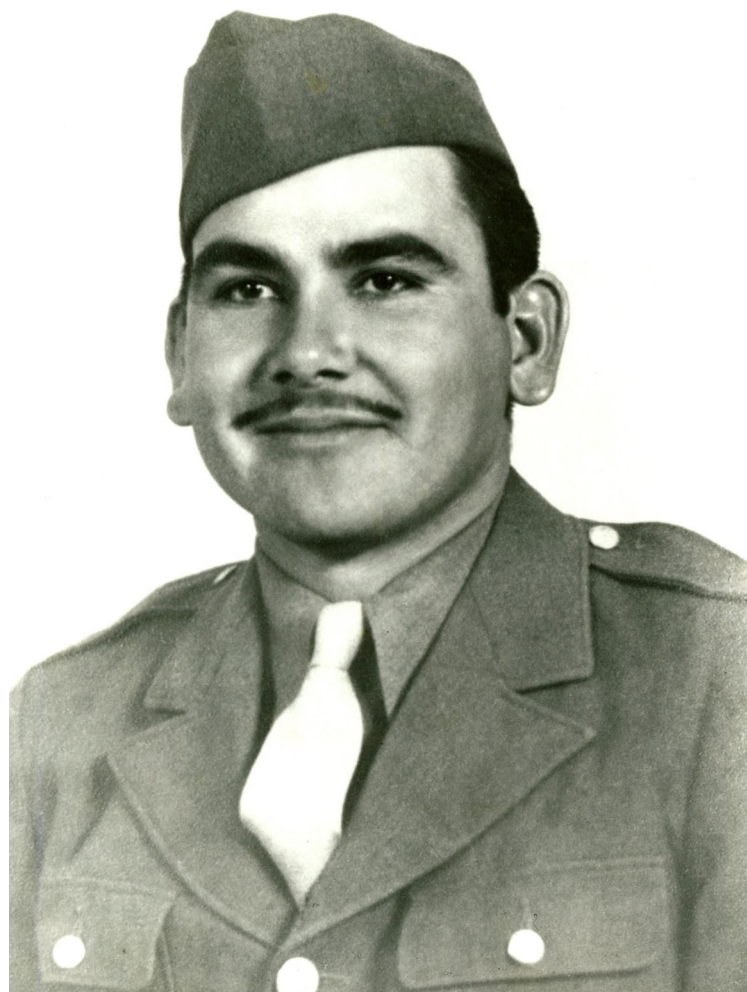
MILITARY BRANCH: U.S. Army

Born and raised in Texas, Felix Longoria enlisted in the Army in November 1944 and was assigned to a regiment fighting in the Philippines. On June 16, 1945, 15 days after arriving in the Philippines, Private Longoria was killed in an ambush. It took several years for his remains to be recovered and repatriated.

When his remains finally arrived in Three Rivers, Texas, a local funeral director refused to hold a wake for Longoria because he was Mexican American. This refusal was not unique. Across the southwestern United States, Mexican Americans faced racism and segregation. Explaining his decision, the funeral director said, "We just never made it a practice to let [Mexican Americans] use the chapel and we don't want to start now."³

Longoria's family appealed to Hector P. Garcia for help. Garcia, of Corpus Christi, Texas, founded the American G.I. Forum, a Hispanic veterans and civil rights organization, in 1948 after serving as a medic in World War II. He founded the American G.I. Forum to help Mexican Americans secure equal medical services from the Department of Veterans Affairs, but the organization soon expanded to fight for Mexican American civil rights as well. Garcia quickly drew national attention to the Longoria case, as well as to the racism that Mexican Americans faced in the United States. He contacted media outlets and sent a complaint to Texas Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, arguing that the funeral home's refusal to hold a wake for Longoria was "a direct contradiction of those principles for which this American soldier made the supreme sacrifice."⁴

Senator Johnson obtained authorization for Longoria's remains to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery. On February 16, 1949, Longoria was laid to rest with full military honors. People gathered at his grave annually for decades, and the "Felix Longoria Affair" played a significant role in catalyzing Mexican American political consciousness and activism.



WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

Longoria's grave is three rows past Paul and Milne's, seven plots in from Grant Dr.



Top: Pvt. Felix Longoria, ca. 1945. (Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi)

Bottom: Hector Garcia at Longoria's gravesite in 1989. (Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi)

COLONEL MICHAEL E. DEBAKEY



WALKING TOUR STOP 4 Section 34, Grave 399-A

BIRTH: September 7, 1908, Lake Charles, LA

DEATH: July 11, 2008, Houston, TX

MILITARY BRANCH: U.S. Army

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: Born Michel Dabaghi to Lebanese immigrants Shaker Morris and Raheeja Debaghi, DeBakey grew up in Louisiana. He earned his medical degree from Tulane University in New Orleans in 1932.

CAREER: After earning his degree, DeBakey joined the faculty of Tulane University. While still in school, he invented the roller pump. The roller pump was an important part of the machine that keeps the heart and lungs functioning during surgery. His invention launched the era of open-heart surgery.

When the United States entered World War II in 1941, DeBakey volunteered for military service. As director of the Surgical Consultants' Division in the Army Surgeon General's Office, he helped develop Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH) units. Before MASH units, field hospitals had been the primary means for physicians to treat soldiers during war. During World War II, however, transporting soldiers to field hospitals became too time-consuming and cost too many lives. The military assigned DeBakey and others to develop a better method to treat soldiers on the battlefield, and they created MASH units: small groups of medics sent to provide immediate medical attention on the battlefield. Each group included a chief surgeon, an assistant surgeon, an anesthesiologist, a surgical nurse and two enlisted technicians. For his work developing MASH units, DeBakey earned the Legion of Merit Award. After the war ended, DeBakey returned to academia but remained in the Army Reserves.

Over the next 50 years of his career, DeBakey continued to innovate. He developed the artificial graft to replace and repair blood vessels, ventricular assist pumps (LVAD) and artificial hearts. He was also the first person to successfully complete a coronary bypass operation and a multiple-organ transplant.

In addition to his work in the medical field, DeBakey helped establish the National Library of Medicine in 1956, and advised U.S. presidents, foreign governments and organizations on health care policy and systems.

LEGACY: Over a 75-year career, DeBakey transformed the medical field. His surgical inventions, his medical practice and teaching, and his work in health care policy saved countless lives and continue to impact the medical field today.



DeBakey in his Army uniform, undated. (NIH)



WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

Continue along Grant Drive. At the end of Section 34, Debakey's headstone is in the section of headstones that face Grant Dr. His is in the second row, second from the end.

DeBakey performing surgery, undated. (NIH)



CORPORAL IRA HAYES



WALKING TOUR STOP 5

Section 34, Grave 479-A

BIRTH: January 12, 1923, Sacaton, AZ

DEATH: January 24, 1955, Bapchule, AZ

MILITARY BRANCH: U.S. Marine Corps

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: An Akimel O'odham, or Pima American Indian, Hayes was raised on the Gila River Reservation near Sacaton, Arizona. He was born in 1923, one year before Congress passed the Indian Citizenship Act which granted American Indians U.S. citizenship. His father was a World War I veteran.

CAREER: Hayes enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve in 1942. With Company E, 2nd Battalion, he fought in the Battle of Iwo Jima (February 19 to March 26, 1945), one of the costliest battles of the Pacific theater, with more than 25,000 Americans killed, wounded or missing. Photographer Joe Rosenthal documented Hayes and his fellow Marines raising the flag on Mount Suribachi, the island's highest point, on February 23, 1945. The widely published photograph transformed Hayes into an iconic and unwilling hero.

In May 1945, Hayes and the two other survivors embarked on a national tour to sell war bonds. Hayes struggled to reconcile his experiences in battle with the admiration he encountered on the tour. He lamented, "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?"⁵ After the bond tour, Hayes returned to the Gila River Reservation and worked menial jobs. He continued to suffer from survivor's guilt and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). He died from alcohol and exposure one month before the 10-year anniversary of the photograph that made him famous.

LEGACY: Hayes was one of the six Marines depicted on the Marine Corps War Memorial, raising the American flag after capturing the Japanese island of Iwo Jima. Despite his hero status, Hayes received no economic or mental health support from the federal government after the war.



Hayes at age 19 at Marine Corps Paratroop School, 1943. (NARA)



WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

Turn left on Pershing Dr. Go to the end of the first row of headstones. Hayes' gravestone is five rows back, three plots to the right.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Post-traumatic stress disorder, or PTSD, has affected combat veterans as long as war has existed. However, it was not understood or called PTSD until after the Vietnam War, when almost a quarter of all veterans who returned from the war needed psychological help. Today, PTSD affects about 15 percent of all veterans and traumatic stress related to combat affects many more.

During the Civil War, doctors referred to the emotional toll of war as "nostalgia" or "soldier's heart." While doctors recognized it as a problem, they tended to blame individuals, claiming only those with "feeble will" or "moral turpitude" suffered. There were few treatments available to service members suffering from this ailment; some were sent back into combat in hopes that the battle would "excite" it out of them. Those who suffered severely were sometimes sent to mental hospitals and often died young.

During and after World War I, service members suffering from PTSD symptoms were said to have "shell shock." Psychiatrists believed the symptoms were caused by the explosion of artillery shells. The term "war neuroses" was also used after service members who were never exposed to exploding artillery suffered the same symptoms. During World War II, the diagnosis again changed to Combat Stress Reaction (CSR) or battle fatigue. As in World War I, service members were primarily treated only in the short term and near the frontlines, so that they could readily return to combat.

PTSD occurs commonly in people who have experienced trauma — whether in combat, in the military or in daily life. Common symptoms of PTSD include flashbacks to the traumatic event, avoidance of anything that might trigger a memory of the traumatic event, and always being on alert for danger. For veterans looking for PTSD help, talk to your doctor or your local VA office or go to <https://www.ptsd.va.gov/>.



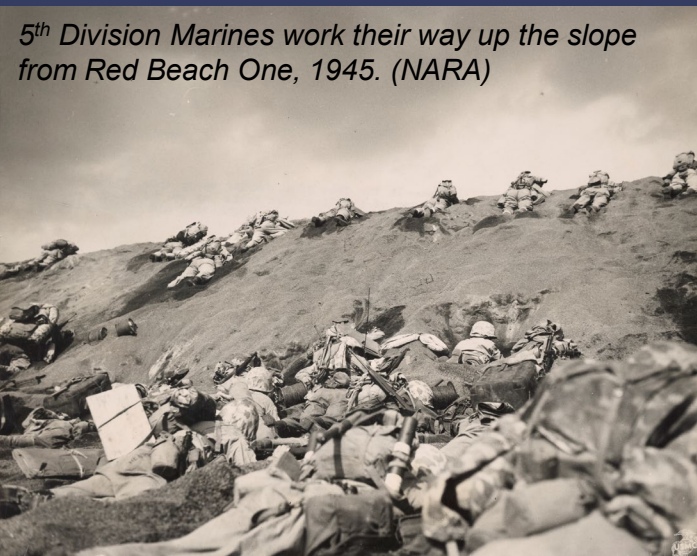
BATTLE OF IWO JIMA



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



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



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

On February 19, 1945, the U.S. Marines invaded the Japanese island of Iwo Jima, initiating one of the bloodiest battles in Marine Corps history. One month after Hayes and the five others (including Michael Strank, Section 12, Grave 7179) raised the American flag, the United States secured victory, but with heavy casualties on both sides.

Of the 70,000 U.S. Marines, almost 7,000 were killed and another 20,000 were wounded. Only 216 of an estimated 18,000 Japanese soldiers were captured alive; the remainder were killed in action. Victory at Iwo Jima set the stage for the final major land battle of World War II: the battle of Okinawa. For the remainder of the war, Iwo Jima served as an emergency landing site for the U.S. B-29 airmen.

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





GENERAL HENRY “HAP” ARNOLD



WALKING TOUR STOP 6

Section 34, Grave 44-A

BIRTH: June 25, 1886, Gladwyne, PA

DEATH: January 15, 1950, Sonoma, CA

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

EARLY & PERSONAL LIFE: Henry Harley Arnold was born to Herbert Arnold, a physician, and Anna Arnold. His mother gave him the nickname “Sunny.” Arnold graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1907. He married Eleanor “Bee” Pool in 1913, and together they had four children. The death of his mother in 1931 compelled Arnold to shun his childhood nickname, and his wife started using the nickname “Hap” in letters to him. By May of 1931, Arnold started going by “Hap” Arnold.

CAREER: While initially assigned to the infantry, Arnold was keenly interested in flight and he transferred to the Signal Corps (which led early Army aviation efforts) in 1911 and attended the Wright Flying School in Dayton, Ohio. He conducted his first solo flight in June 1911, becoming one of the country’s first military aviators. He spent the next few years testing aviation technology and setting multiple aviation records.

During World War I, Arnold served as assistant director of the newly created Office of Military Aeronautics. In 1938, he was named chief of the Army Air Corps and promoted to major general.

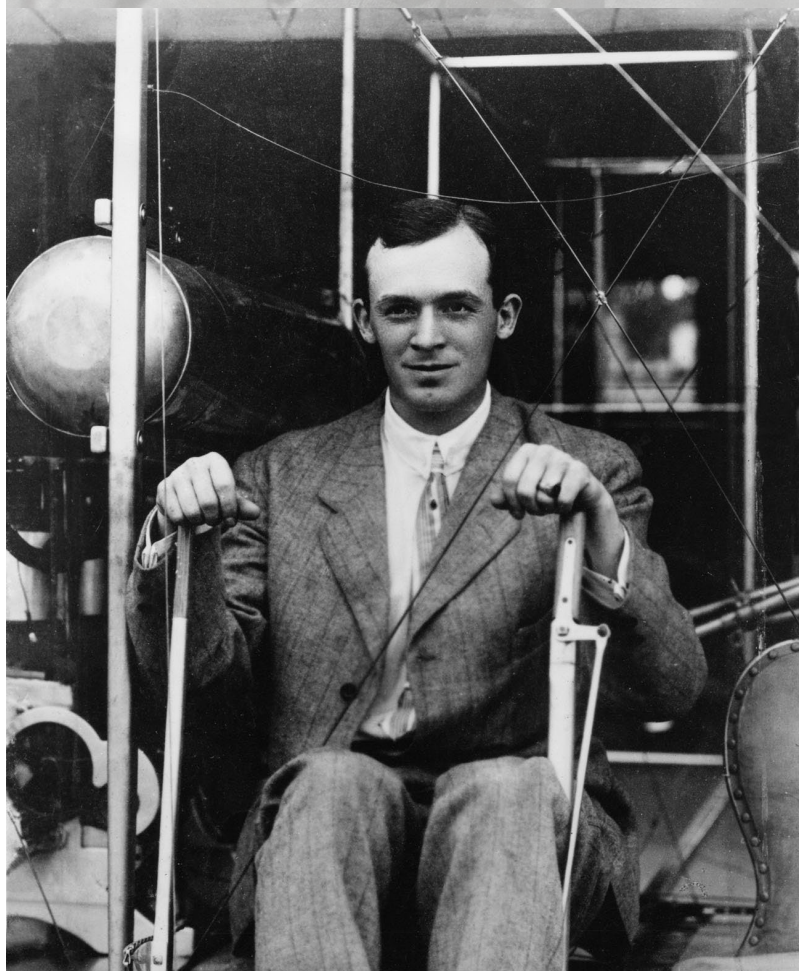
As the United States mobilized for World War II, the U.S. Army created the Army Air Forces (USAAF) in June 1941, with Arnold at its head. After the United States formally entered the war in December 1941, Arnold assumed command of the nation’s air power strategy. He advanced to the rank of general in March 1943. Under Arnold’s leadership, the Army Air Forces expanded from 22,000 officers and enlisted men in 1941 to nearly 2.5 million at the war’s end.

In December 1944, Arnold was promoted as a five-star general of the Army. Though he retired in 1946, in 1949, Congress passed an act that designated Arnold a five-star general of the recently formed U.S. Air Force.

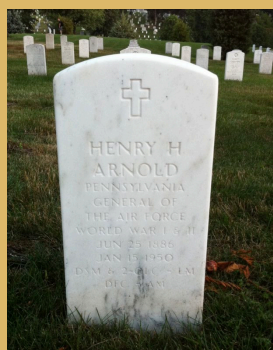
LEGACY: Hap Arnold remains the only officer to have held five-star rank in two different military services, as well as the only five-star Air Force general. He played a key role in developing the airpower infrastructure and strategy that enabled Allied victory in World War and established the United States as the world leader in military and commercial aviation.



Arnold in uniform, undated. (U.S. Air Force)



Lt. Arnold at the Wright School, Dayton, Ohio, in May 1911. (U.S. Air Force)



WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

Arnold’s grave is in the section of headstones next to Hayes’, facing the opposite direction. Turn left at the row adjacent to seven headstones to the right of Hayes’. Arnold’s headstone is the 16th headstone in that row.

GROUP BURIAL: B-24 LIBERATOR “BEAUTIFUL BETSY”



WALKING TOUR STOP 7 Section 34, Grave 2084



B-24 Liberators with gasoline barrels. (NARA, c. 1941-1945)

Hundreds of group burial markers can be found in Arlington National Cemetery. In a group burial, remains have been identified, but individuals cannot be separately distinguished. In such cases, the Department of Defense directs that all remains be interred together and marked by a headstone with each person's name.

Eight men were killed when the B-24 Liberator “Beautiful Betsy” went missing on February 26, 1945. The plane had been retired from combat and was only used for short runs transporting men and supplies. On this flight, six U.S. Army Air Forces members and two British Royal Air Force pilots were traveling from Darwin, Australia to Brisbane when the plane crashed in Kroombit Tops National Park. The crash site was discovered in 1994. Because remains could not be individually identified, the eight men were interred at Arlington in a group burial.



WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR



Return to Pershing Dr. and continue along the curved road. As the road straightens, the B-24 Liberator group headstone is visible a few rows back from Pershing, next to one other larger headstone. It is the headstone on the right.



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 HONORING THE LIVING

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?”

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?

#2 WHO IS A VETERAN?

Did your understanding of the experiences of Americans during World War II change after visiting these sites at ANC? How so?

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

WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

NOTES

1. Quoted in William Thiesen, "The Long Blue Line: 75th Anniversary of Serpens — Coast Guard's Worst Loss of Life," February 7, 2022, <https://www.history.uscg.mil/Research/THE-LONG-BLUE-LINE/Article-Display/Article/2925572/the-long-blue-line-75th-anniversary-of-serpenscoast-guards-worst-loss-of-life/>.
2. History Office Fact Sheet, "USS Serpens Monument," May 30, 2006, ANC Historical Research Collection.
3. "Funeral Home Refuses Chapel for Rites of Latin-American War Dead," *Fort Worth Star-Telegram*, January 11, 1949, 3.
4. Letter from Dr. Hector P. Garcia to Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, January 10, 1949, Dr. Hector P. Garcia Papers, Collection 5, Box 47, Folder 29, Special Collections and Archives, Mary and Jeff Bell Library, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi.
5. 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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Letter from Dr. Hector P. Garcia to Senator Lyndon B. Johnson. January 10, 1949. Dr. Hector P. Garcia Papers, Collection 5, Box 47, Folder 29. Special Collections and Archives, Mary and Jeff Bell Library, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi. <https://library.tamucc.edu/exhibits/s/garcia/item/50>.

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IMAGES

Page 3: Second Atomic Bombing of Nagasaki, Japan, August 9, 1945, Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/98506956/>.

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>.

WORLD WAR II WALKING TOUR

IMAGES, continued

- Page 3:** 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:** Elizabeth Fraser, U.S. Coast Guard Wreath-Laying Ceremony Commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the USS Serpens Destruction, January 29, 2020, Arlington National Cemetery, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/arlingtonnatl/49461177672/>.
- Page 4:** USS Serpens at anchor somewhere in the Pacific islands with derricks extended to take on cargo, n.d., U.S. Navy, <https://compass.coastguard.blog/2020/01/30/the-long-blue-line-75th-anniversary-of-serpens-coast-guards-worst-loss-of-life/>.
- Page 4:** Serpens caskets at Arlington, 1949, U.S. Coast Guard, <https://compass.coastguard.blog/2020/01/30/the-long-blue-line-75th-anniversary-of-serpens-coast-guards-worst-loss-of-life/#jp-carousel-74931>.
- Page 5:** Two USAAF C-47A Skytrains, August 15, 1944, public domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Two_USAAF_C-47A_Skytrains.jpg.
- Page 5:** Elizabeth Fraser, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull Visits Arlington National Cemetery, February 22, 2018, Arlington National Cemetery, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/arlingtonnatl/39547738885/>.
- Page 6:** Headshot of Felix Longoria (photograph), n.d., Dr. Hector P. Garcia Papers, Collection 5, Box 446, Special Collections and Archives, Mary and Jeff Bell Library, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, <https://tamucc-ir.tdl.org/handle/1969.6/12841>.
- Page 6:** Dr. Hector P. Garcia at Felix Longoria Gravesite, 1989, Dr. Hector P. Garcia Papers, Collection 5, Box 446, Folder 07. Special Collections and Archives, Mary and Jeff Bell Library, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, <https://library.tamucc.edu/exhibits/s/garcia/item/186>.
- Page 7:** Michael DeBakey in his U.S. Army uniform, ca. 1946, National Institutes of Health, <https://profiles.nlm.nih.gov/spotlight/fj/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-101743405X21-img>.
- Page 7:** Michael DeBakey performing surgery, ca. 1981, National Institutes of Health, <https://profiles.nlm.nih.gov/spotlight/fj/catalog/nlm:nlmuid-101743405X37-img>.
- Page 8:** Pfc. Ira H. Hayes, a Pima, at age 19, ready to jump, Marine Corps Paratroop School, 1943, National Archives, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/519164>.
- Page 9:** Joe Rosenthal, "Raising the Flag on Iwo Jima," February 23, 1945, National Archives, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/520748>.
- Page 9:** World War II – Iwo Jima (74250708), 1945, National Archives, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/74250708>.
- Page 9:** Marines of the 5th Division inch their way up a slope on Red Beach No. 1 toward Surbachi Yama as the smoke of the battle drifts about them. Iwo Jima, February 19, 1945, National Archives, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/532543>.
- Page 9:** Phan Lee McCaskill, Aerial view of Mount Surabuchi on the Island of Iwo Jima, Japan, September 28, 2001, National Archives, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6610973>.
- Page 10:** General of the Air Force Henry H. Arnold, n.d., U.S. Air Force, <https://www.nationalmuseum.af.mil/Upcoming/Photos/igphoto/2000543156/>.
- Page 10:** Lt. Henry H. Arnold, May 1911, U.S. Air Force, <https://www.nationalmuseum.af.mil/Upcoming/Photos/igphoto/2000573364/>.
- Page 11:** Emmybeer1902, B-24D Liberator Bomber Beautiful Betsy, December 9, 2011, Wikimedia Commons, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:B-24D_Liberator_Bomber_Beautiful_Betsy.jpg.
- Page 11:** Crew Members Of The Consolidated B-24 'Beautiful Betsy', Attached To The 528Th Bomb Squadron, 380Th Bomb Group At Fenton Field, Australia, Who Participated In A Bombing Mission Over Balikpapan, Borneo. They Are, Front Row, Left To Right: S/Sgt. Ben Rocha (U.S. Air Force Number 79955AC), August 30, 1943, National Archives, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/204949027>.
- Page 11:** B-24 Liberator Bomber airplanes with gasoline barrels in the foreground, ca. 1941-1945, National Archives, <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/85714447>.