

Testimony HB 2100, HCR 9, HCR 10
to
Oregon House Veterans and Emergency Preparedness
Committee

by

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and

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February 16, 2017



5 Veterans Memorial Highways



WWI Veterans Memorial Highway

US Hwy 395



WWII Veterans Historic Highway

US Hwy 97



Korean War Veterans Memorial Highway I-5



Purple Heart Trail I-5



Vietnam Veterans Memorial Highway I-84



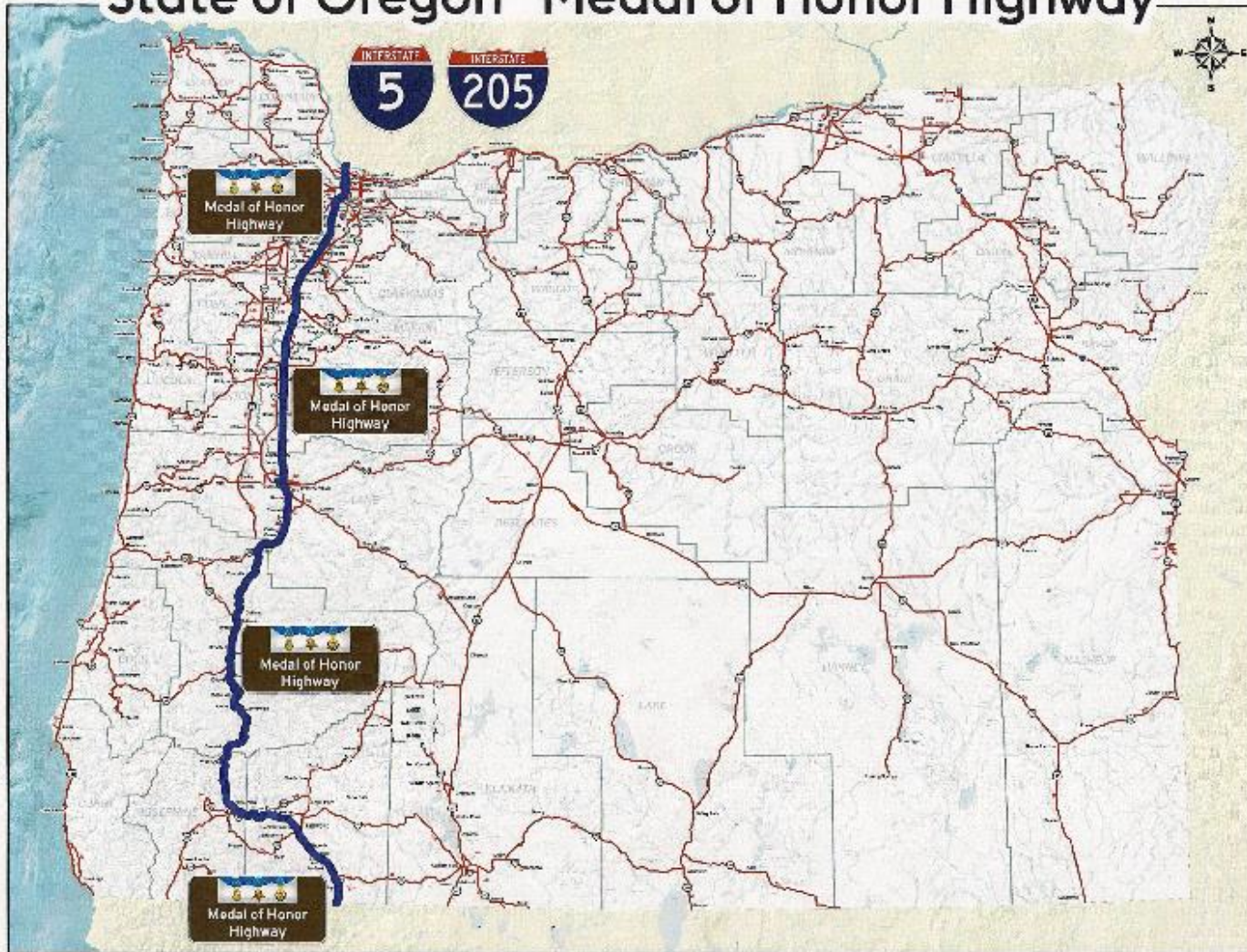
Persian Gulf, Afghan & Iraq Veterans Memorial Hwy US 101



Oregon Medal of Honor Awards War and City

OREGON MEDAL OF HONOR AWARDS BY CITY												
WAR	RECIPIENTS BY CITY											
	AGNESS	BEND	CORVALLIS	EUGENE	HOOD RIVER	JORDAN VALLEY	MEDFORD	RICHLAND	PORTLAND	SALEM	THE DALLES	TOTAL
CIVIL WAR	1			1					2			4
INDIAN CAMPAIGNS						1			1	1		3
PHILIPPINE INSURR					1		1		2			4
BOXER REBELLION									1			1
PEACETIME											1	1
WWI			1									1
WWII		1							4	1		6
KOREAN WAR											2	2
VIETNAM WAR				1				1	2			4
8 WARS	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	12	2	3	26

State of Oregon Medal of Honor Highway

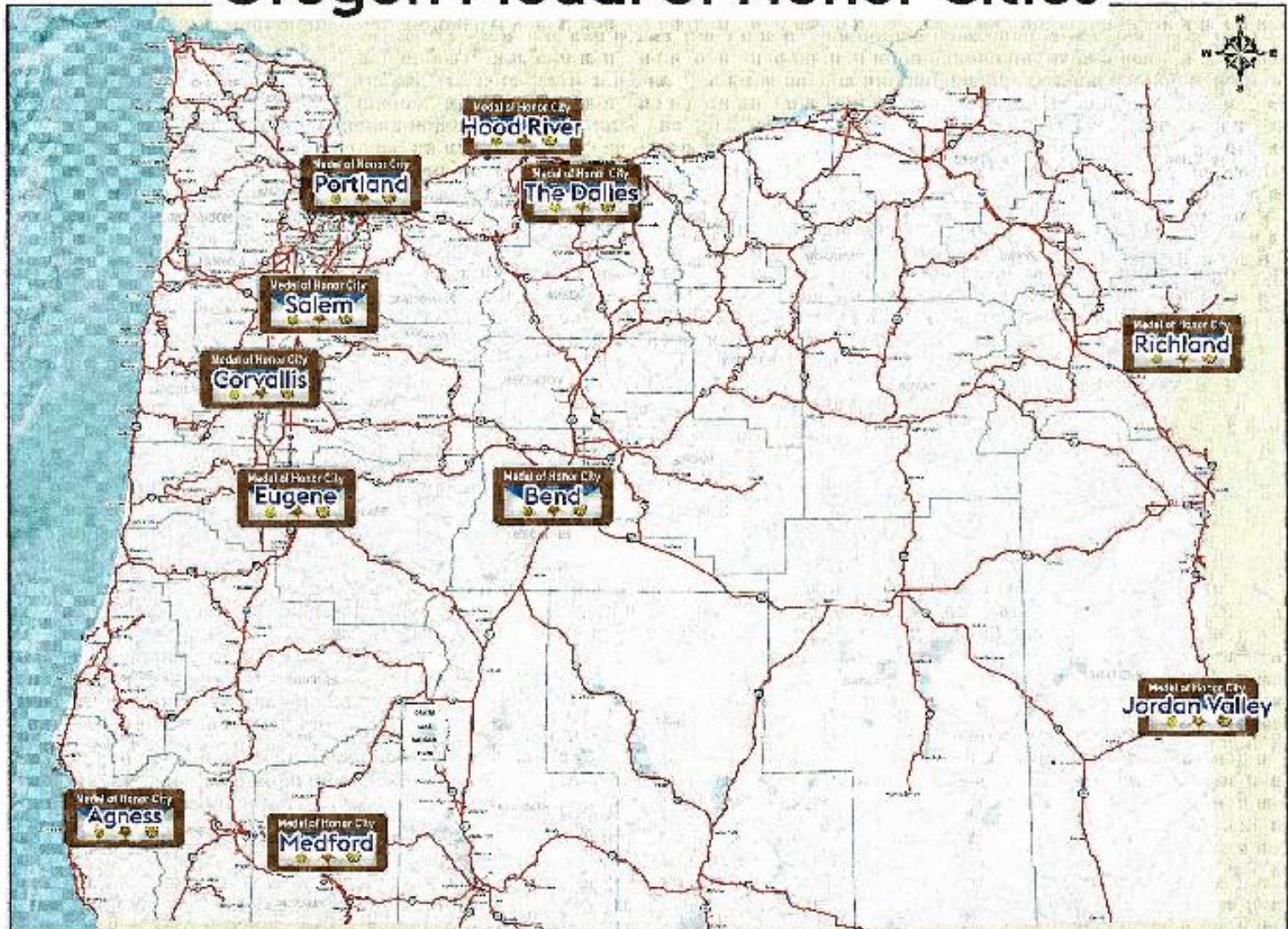


Medal of Honor Highway Sign



**Medal of Honor
Highway**

Oregon Medal of Honor Cities



Agness, Bend, Corvallis, Eugene, Hood River, Jordan Valley, Medford, Portland, Richland, Salem and The Dalles

Portland: Medal of Honor City



US ARMY

US NAVY, US MARINE CORPS US AIR FORCE

Arnold L. Bjorklund - WWII

Alaric B. Chapin - Civil War

Hartwell B. Compson – Civil War

Larry G. Dahl – Vietnam

Arthur J. Jackson - WWII

James Jackson – Indian Wars

Charles E. Kilbourne – Philippine Insurrection

David R. Kingsley – WWII

Gary W. Martini - Vietnam

John A. Murphy - Boxer Rebellion

Stuart S. Stryker - WWII

Jacob Volz Jr. – Philippine Insurrection

Congressional Medal of Honor Society: <http://www.cmohs.org/>



Bend: Medal of Honor City



Robert D. Maxwell

September 7, 1944



US Army, WW II

Besancon, France

Oregon MOH Exhibit Evergreen Air & Space Museum



History of Medal of Honor

THE MEDAL OF HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

On December 9, 1861, Iowa Senator James W. Grimes introduced Bill No. 82 in the United States Senate to "promote the efficiency of the Navy" by authorizing the production and distribution of "medals of honor." Twelve days later the bill was passed, authorizing 200 such medals to be produced, "which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen and marines as shall distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other seaman like qualities during the present war." President Abraham Lincoln signed the bill and the Navy Medal of Honor was born.

At the request of Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, the Philadelphia Mint submitted several designs. The Philadelphia firm of William Wilson & Sons submitted the winning design.



It featured an inverted 5-pointed star, with a cluster of Laurel leaves representing Victory mixed with a cluster of Oak leaves representing strength on each of the five points. Thirty-four stars surrounded the encircled insignia representing the 34 states of the Union, including the 11 Confederate states.

Navy Medal of Honor (1862)

The two figures are Minerva, the Roman Goddess of Wisdom and War, and a man, representing Discord, clutching snakes.

The insignia came to be known as "Minerva Repelling Discord." Taken in the context of the Civil War's soldiers and sailors struggling to overcome the discord of the states and preserve the Union, the design was as fitting as it was symbolic.



The Navy Medal of Honor today remains essentially unchanged from the original 1862 design.

Navy/Marines Medal (Post-1942)

Two months after the Navy Medal of Honor bill, Massachusetts Senator Henry Wilson introduced a similar bill to authorize "the President to distribute medals to privates in the Army of the United States who shall distinguish themselves in battle." President Lincoln signed the Army Medal of Honor bill into law in July 1862.



Army Medal of Honor (1862)

Struck from the same die as the Navy Medal of Honor, the original Army Medal differed only in the emblem that attached it to the same red, white and blue ribbon as the Navy. Replacing the anchor was an eagle perched on crossed cannon and clutching a saber in its talons.



Rosette



Ribbon

On May 2, 1895 Congress authorized "a rosette or knot to be worn in lieu of the medal and a ribbon to be worn with the medal." The six-sided blue silk rosette is worn on civilian attire, though the medal itself is also worn with civilian attire on special occasions. The Ribbon is worn with other military medals on the recipient's uniform. The Medal of Honor is the only United States military award worn around the neck rather than pinned to the uniform.

General George Lewis Gillespie, Jr., himself a Civil War Medal of Honor recipient, redesigned the Army Medal of Honor in 1904. (Following the Civil War, then-Captain Gillespie, of the Army Corps of Engineers, supervised construction of Oregon's Tillamook Rock lighthouse.)

Gillespie Medal of Honor (1904)

The Gillespie medal kept the inverted star, but the words "United States of America" replaced the ring of 34 stars and "Minerva Repelling Discord" was changed to display a simple profile of the helmeted Goddess of War. The eagle that had once perched on cannon, saber in its talons, now perched on a bar bearing the words "VALOR" and the shafts of arrows. The ribbon was changed from red, white and blue to a single light blue color with 13 embroidered stars.

The Original Medal would be presented for combat heroism and the new Maltese Cross would signify non-combat heroism meriting the Medal of Honor. Designed by New York's Tiffany & Company, it became known as the "Tiffany Cross". The blue silk ribbon of the Maltese Cross hung below a bar bearing the old English spelling for valor, VALOUR. The Medal itself featured the American eagle in a six sided border with an anchor in each of the cross's four arms.

Tiffany Cross (Navy) (1919)



The back of the medal bore the words "Awarded To" with a place for the recipient's personal information. The Tiffany Cross was not a popular award and is the rarest of all Medals of Honor. In 1942 the Tiffany design was dropped and the Navy returned to its original Medal of Honor.

Air Force Medal of Honor (1965)

The most recent service to have its own design for the Medal of Honor was the U.S. Air Force. Authorized in 1956 and adopted in 1965, the Air Force Medal of Honor is about half again larger than the other services' versions. It retains the Army Medal's laurel wreath and oak leaves, and the "VALOR" bar. Inside the circle of stars is now the head of the Statue of Liberty, and the Air Force Coat of Arms replaces the Army's eagle and cannon.

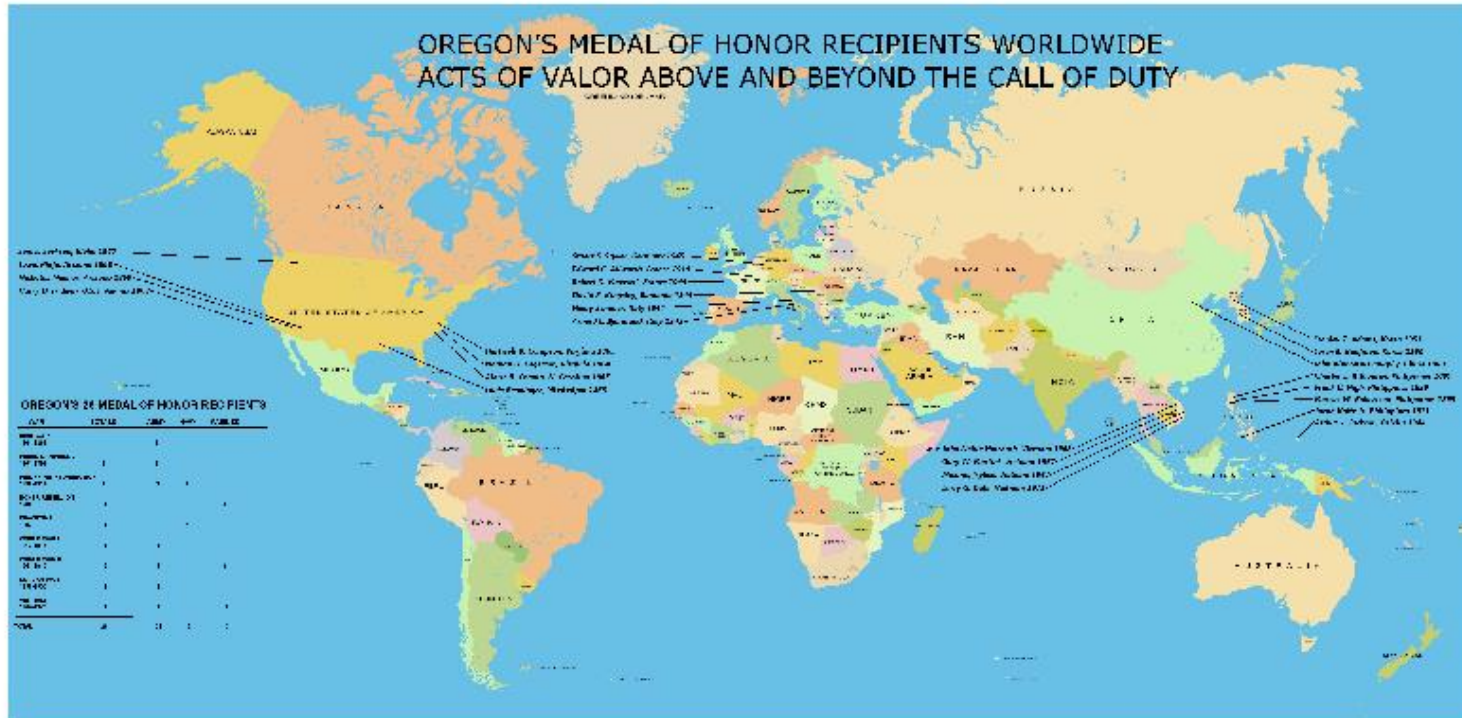


Legal Protection of Military Awards

When the patent on the Medal of Honor first obtained by General Gillespie expired in 1918, Congress intervened to protect the Medal's integrity.

Legislation was enacted in 1923 to prohibit the unauthorized manufacture of medals awarded by the military services. Additional legislation protects the awards, and the Medal of Honor in particular, presented to our military heroes, making unauthorized use a criminal offense.

World Map Oregon MOH Actions



Robert Maxwell MOH Display



Current Medal of Honor Medals



US ARMY

US NAVY/US MARINE CORPS

US AIR FORCE

Character Development Program (CDP) Teacher Training in Bend



Character Development Program (CDP) Teacher Training in Bend

