THE GLOBAL WAR

The Number One cause of the global war, or World War II, was Adolph Hitler. He was born of Austrian parents on April 20, 1889. As a young man he went to live in Vienna. It is here he embraced hatred of the Jews and others whom he called "inferior races." Here also he came under the spell of Friedrich Nietzsche and Richard Wagner.

At the age of 24, Hitler moved to Munich, Germany, to dodge the Austrian draft. In Munich he became fascinated with politics, being the seventh man to join the German Workers Party (later changed to the National Socialist Workers Party). He joined with Ludendorff in plotting the overthrow of the Bavarian provincial government.

This led to the "Beer Hall Putsch" in the main square when six Nazis were killed and Hitler was arrested. He was sentenced for five years in the Fortress of Landsburg. He served only thirteen months but that was long enough for him to set forth his mission in a book called Mein Kampf (My Struggle).

He despised Christianity and Christian virtues; nevertheless he declared in Mein Kampf:

The renunciation of one's own life for the sake of the community is the crowning significance of the idea of sacrifice....

His ideas appealed to Germans pulled up by the roots, withdrawn, indifferent. After Landsburgh, such men as Hermann Goering, Heinrich Himmler, and Joseph Goebbels, rallied to his side.

In 1932, his Nazi party gained 13,799,017 votes out of 36 million cast. Fascism was on the march, even though its leader was a dual personality, an inspired paranoid who did not hesitate to exterminate an entire race of people. He considered himself "a God-intoxicated" man. Nazis put forth
the slogan:

Ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Fuhrer! ("One race, one realm, one leader!"

Rudolf Hess said of Hitler:

Adolph Hitler is Germany and Germany is Adolph Hitler. Germany is our God on earth.

Many people believed that Hitler was the only leader in Europe who knew where he was going. He wanted lebensraum ("living room"); and he proposed to get this by blitzkrieg. He repudiated the arms limitation imposed on him by Versailles. He turned out munitions with utmost speed. He demanded loyalty from his puppets:

I swear before God to give my unconditional obedience to Adolph Hitler, Fuhrer of the Reich of the German people, supreme command of the wehrmacht (armed forces), and I pledge my word as a brave soldier to observe this oath always, even at the peril of my life. 1

Then he proceeded to conquer the major powers of Europe by the blitzkrieg:

Poland in 27 days; Denmark in 1; Norway in 23; Holland in 5; Belgium in 18; France in 39; Yugoslavia in 12; Greece in 21; and Crete in 11.

Next, he set forth to conquer Russia before Winter set in. This proved to be one of his big mistakes. At first, he won great victories; but General Winter fought harder and turned the Germans back.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY

America sought to be neutral, even putting a neutrality law on the books in 1934. But it was a neutrality leaning in favor of the Allies.

Roosevelt said:

This nation will remain a neutral nation, but I cannot ask that every American remain neutral in thought as well.

And again:

If Britain should go down, all of us in all the Americas would be living at the point of a gun, a gun loaded with explosive bullets,
economic as well as military. We must produce arms and ships with every energy and resource we can command....We must be the great arsenal of Democracy.

Even so, Americans had no intention of intervening. The people had not come along that far. Polls showed that only 2.5 favored intervention.

But in November 1939 FDR did call for the revision of neutrality laws. This made it possible for him to sell arms and munitions on a cash-and-carry basis.

In September 1939 FDR proclaimed "a limited national emergency." The regular army was increased by 17,000; and the National Guard was raised by 35,000 to its authorized strength of 200,000. The Army Air Corps had already been authorized to expand to 6,000 aircraft and 50,000 men.

On May 16, 1940, FDR went before Congress and made "the great commitment." He had begun to transfer weapons of warfare to our Allies. Moreover, in September Congress passed the Selective Service Act calling for the first American peacetime draft. The draft called for an army of 1,400,000 men and aircraft production increased to 30,000 annually. 2

OPERATION SEA LION

This was the code name given to Hitler's plan to conquer the British Isles. In fact, however, there was no plan, as Leckie points out. 3 Hitler simply ordered an invasion and proved his ignorance of amphibious warfare. Britain turned their island into a bristling hedgehog ready to repel invasion from both sea and sky.

Churchill's valiant call to his people after all these years still rings in our ears:

Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duties and so bear ourselves, that, if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say: "This was their finest hour."

On July 10, 1940, Goering began the aerial combat known as the Battle
of Britain. It pitted Hitler's Luftwaffe or 2,670 frontline aircraft against
Britain's 1,475 planes. The Royal Air Force fought with such zeal and
determination that Churchill could say of them:

Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many
to so few. 4

PEARL HARBOR

December 7, 1941—which FDR named "a date that will live in infamy." It
was early Sunday morning; the church bells were beginning to chime. Eight
battleships were moored along Battleship Row in Hawaii, some of them side
by side. There were five cruisers and twenty-six destroyers. Fortunately,
three carriers were out at sea.

Down plummeted 40 Japanese torpedo bombers--Kates 51 Val dive bombers.
This the first wave. Then came another. Seven of eight battleships were
sunk or badly damaged, and half of the base's aircraft were destroyed. 5

The next day the war with Japan was declared—with only one dissenting
vote. Pearl Harbor was only the first step. Japan made herself supreme in
the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. On she flowed until the fall of Bataan
ended American resistance in the Philippines.

ONWARD TO V--J DAY

Both Eisenhower and Marshall believed in the Europe First strategy.
Ike put it succinctly: "We 've got to go to Europe and fight." 6
Of course, American aircraft were bombing furiously from Britain's bases.
Plans were also made for American troops under Eisenhower to invade North
Africa.

Then came D-Day, June 6, 1943 and the cross-channel invasion of France
on Omaha and Utah beaches. Two years later, on the last day of April in
the year 1945--the day Hitler died--came the end of the war in Europe:
V--E Day.
Meanwhile, the island by island hopping had been going on in the Far East and American forces were regaining ground lost in earlier battles. Moreover, there was the dropping of the two Atom bombs--one on Hiroshima, August 6, 1945; a second on Nagasaki, August 9. These two costing the lives of 120,000 Japanese.

On August 15, 1945, the United States Forces were ordered to ceasefire. Then on September 2, aboard the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay, in the presence of MacArthur and Nimitz and representatives of Britain, China, Russia, Australia, Canada, Frances, Holland and New Zealand, the Japanese signed the surrender document.

In this two-ocean, global war, 16,000,000 men wore the uniform at one time another. Yet there were only 291,000 battle deaths. This means one man in 55.

As Leckie points out this small number is due to the military's determination to save lives as far as possible. Also it is indicative of how few men actually fought--except the Russian front. So "few" saved Britain, as Churchill said. So "few" fought from American tanks. So "few" made airplanes. So "few" built shipping vessels totalling 53 million deadweight tons.

CHAPLAIN PROCUREMENT

The Chaplains Commission, set up within the Home Mission Board, had three goals:

1. Enlist the number of qualified chaplains to enter this phase of spiritual ministry.

2. Exalt the preaching position of our chaplains.

3. Enlarge their ministry by supplying additional material.

No candidate for the chaplaincy is accepted by the military until he
is endorsed by his denomination. The Home Mission Board was charged with endorsement responsibility.

But to endorse them, they had to be found. Articles were written by the superintendent of Camp Work for Baptist magazines and papers about the urgent need for chaplains. The response to this challenge was excellent.

Moreover, those who were already chaplains were the best public relations persons.

July 1, 1941 the Board called the Reverend Alfred Carpenter, pastor at Blytheville, Arkansas, to become superintendent of camp work. 7

Dr. Carpenter reported to the Executive Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1941: "There has been a progressive interest in the chaplaincy among Southern Baptist preachers."

Clergy from larger parishes entered military service at a sacrifice, pay scale for 1. Lieutenants was so low. The navy was willing to take men direct from the seminaries. But the army said no; they insisted on experience.

On 21 July 1942, Chief of Chaplains R. D. Workman informed the Reserve Division of the Bureau of Naval Personnel of the need of 400 additional chaplains for the navy. This was approximately the number then on active duty. Chaplain Workman insisted:

The Corps wants excellent men, not weak or mediocre material.

At the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, a total of 1,478 chaplains were on duty: 140 in the regular army; 298 in the National Guard; and 1,040 reserve chaplains.

On 1 May 1945 (on the basis of quotas figured out from the 1936 census) the Secretary of War apportioned 7,887 chaplains who constituted 92.79 percent of the total among 40 groups named. Southern Baptists quota percentage of this grouping was 8.89 percent. This meant she was entitled
to 756 chaplains. She had actually on duty 2 September, 1945, a total of 947. This means that Southern Baptists had been doing a pretty good job of procurement—they had 191 more chaplains than Southern Baptists could furnish. Honeywell wrote:

Moreover when it became evident that some churches never would be able to fill their quotas, authority was obtained to appoint as many as 1.35 of the quotas of such bodies as could provide qualified men. 8

MEN BEHIND THE SCENES

The Chaplains Commission during the period of World War II, though behind the scenes, were busy finding and endorsing capable ministers for the service. They endorsed 1,323 to the Army and 295 to the Navy. Six candidates were endorsed to the Army Reserve and 4 to the Navy Reserve, Seventy-seven applicants were certified to the Navy-V-12 training program. Sixty-seven applicants were endorsed to the Veterans Chaplaincy.

Candidates declined endorsement were classified as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Applicants over age</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicants under age</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicants insufficient recommendation</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicants disqualified educationally</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicants declined appointment or papers not completed</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicants declined for lack of experience</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicants not actively engaged in the ministry</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicants physically disqualified</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>621</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CALL FOR BAPTIST CHAPLAINS

In July, 1944, Chaplain Harold G. Sanders, USNR, urged Southern Baptists to send more chaplains into the navy. He asserted: "Baptists have the message the world needs."

This same plea also came from the army and air force chaplains. Sanders had as one of his duties the equipping of life rafts with waterproof envelopes containing a New Testament and a leaflet on the story of
Eddie Rickenbacker.

He served as shore station librarian and secured the best literature and leaflets available from the denominations. He not only tried to get men to attend navy chapel, but went out and made an effort to enlist hundred of navy families into the churches.

And above all, he sought to win every man on his station to Jesus Christ. 9

Chaplain M. J. Matthew II, Southern Baptist, had his application in for the USN at the time of Pearl Harbor. It was pending. He was ordered to active duty 30 December, 1941.

On the 9 August, 1942, he was aboard the Astoria when a Japanese naval force undetected slipped through the passage south of Savo and opened fire with guns and torpedoes on four allied cruisers, one of them the Astoria.

Men died before they could reach their battle stations. Later, Chaplain Bouterse told in brief of his experience:

Our compartment was shattered by what must have been an 8-inch shell hitting us right at the water line...When I regained consciousness I was alone in the smoky, damp darkness. My left side was paralyzed. As I crawled toward the hatch into the next compartment it began to receive minor hits. The slashed of red-hot steel in the dark were like sparks from a welder's torch. I could hear men scream in agony. Then...two corpsmen from my battle station came back to look for me and we tore up mattress covers which were lying about and gave what first aid we could to the men we encountered in the dark. As we worked our way forward, the fumes and smoke became even worse...I passed out again...

When the firing ceased I was carried back to the fantail where the wounded and dying were laid out, and I stayed there through the long hours until dawn. It's trite, but true--I lived years in those hours as some of my boys died in the flickering light of our burning, exploding, dying ship. We sat dumbly expectant, beyond fear or hope or any feeling. There weren't any heroes that night, I guess. Some did more, some less, but everyone did what he could.

After daylight the destroyer Bagley came alongside the battered and burning Astoria and removed the survivors.
The Home Mission Board Minutes show that the highest number of Southern Baptist chaplains serving at any one time during World War II was 1,254. "The record of these men will be forever glorious."

Dr. Alfred Carpenter gave a report to the Executive Committee of the Home Mission Board, July 2, 1942:

Dr. Alfred Carpenter was present and gave an oral report of what has been accomplished in the Department of Camp Work, stating that an additional 50 chaplains have been put into the army since the last meeting of the Executive Committee. He also states that the educational requirements have been changed, thereby making 250 more men whose applications for the chaplaincy are already on file, eligible for the position of chaplain. He said that the number of Baptist chaplains would be 435 or 450 by the end of '42, and that this number would be doubled by the end of '43.

However, in 1945 ministers in uniform were still talking about and writing about the need for chaplains. Chaplain Edwin R. Carter, Jr., wrote of "The Chaplaincy Shortage":

Every denominational commission on chaplains and every minister, both in and out of uniform, should be aroused to action...
This shortage of chaplains has reached the point where it is impossible to get adequate replacements...We have exhausted the alternative of sending an older age group into combat units...
Only youth can take the strain placed upon the combat chaplain....

Here is an example of how the Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains did its work. The report made on October 1, 1942, contained 14 parts:

1. The Commission has held 16 meetings. Commission members have attended consistently and regularly.

2. Endorsements were as follows:

- Previous to August 1, 1941: 18
- Class A - Army: 316
- Class B - Army: 209
- Class C - Army: 41
- Total: 584
- Endorsed CCC: 52
- Endorsed to regular army: 23

(Meaning of references: Class A: meeting all requirements. Class B: Those lacking 1 requirement. Class C: Those pending further consideration. Class C*: Those who without doubt cannot qualify.)
3. During this period, 54 applications were declined by this Commission. This does not include the large number counseled with by correspondence through this office.

4. The largest number of endorsements for any one month was 104 in June. Other high months were April 83, August 67.

5. During this period 4,524 preachers have made inquiry concerning the chaplaincy through this department.

6. Present number of chaplains on duty:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular Army</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Guard</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.U.S.</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Applicants endorsed by this department not yet appointed by the War Department. (We estimate approximately 15 percent of these have been appointed and 25 percent have been declined for physical or educational reasons.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Command</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighth</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Army</strong></td>
<td><strong>241</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Navy</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>271</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. We have been notified by the War Department of the following declines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>67</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Our files reveal the following applications in process not yet ready for this committee:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>81</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. We have on file 130 applications which have not been presented to the Committee for lack of some requirement or overage.

11. Six public address systems have been furnished chaplains overseas. The Sunday School Board, American Bible Society, Moody Colportage Association, Gideons and many others have furnished literally tons of materials for reading.

12. One pamphlet, "The Chaplaincy in the Army and Navy of the United States," has been printed and widely used.

13. Each new chaplain is supplied with the book, "Service to Service-men," and source sheets wherein he can secure different types of material and other helps.

14. A monthly letter is sent to each chaplain. Chaplains make monthly reports to this office which are kept in a permanent file. These reports reveal 20,142 professions of faith for this period and 20,769 preaching services held.

CONDUCTING WORSHIP

The Chief of Air Force Chaplains in 1942 stated:

May I suggest that this is a time when requires a devoutly spiritual ministry. The maintenance of our own spiritual life is dependent not only upon our own private devotions, but also upon our holding or our attendance upon divine worship.

And our President Franklin D. Roosevelt commented: "We will never fail to provide for the spiritual needs of our officers and men under the chaplains of our armed services." 12

The armed forces had a tremendous chapel building program all over the world; but in spite of this:

Services were conducted in service clubs, mess hall, day-rooms, briefing rooms, theaters, gyms, luxurious hotel ballrooms, tents, civilian churches, and under the open sky.

There were many servicemen, of course, who did not worship at the chapel or anywhere. God was associated with the church back home and far, far
away. Chaplain Bill Taggart did not find as many servicemen attending religious services as he had hoped; nonetheless the record of attendance was good. 13

Jorgensen points out:

Whatever the influence of various factors, the truth is that soldiers and airmen came to worship services. From the beginning of World War II to August 1945, almost 5½ million services were held by army chaplains. In these services more than 329 million attended. 14

It was more or less inevitable that the military structure should call for a chapel-building program. At a dedication service for a chapel one of the regimental commanders said:

We have built barracks and hospitals, recreational centers and munition plants, but the picture could not approach completion without the chapels for the religious welfare of our young army. 15

A congressional act of 17 March, 1941, appropriated $12,816,880 for the construction of 604 mobilization type chapels at an average cost of $21,200. The initial number of 604 chapels was increased several times until by V-J day there were 1,532 army chapels in use in the United States. They were located at 437 camps or stations. 16

Many chapels were built, not with government money, but by the ingenuity of service personnel and natives.

Honeywell tells of a chaplain in Tunisia who three days before Christmas asked for volunteers to build a place of worship. Part of the shed was set aside for this purpose. But the men would not let the chaplain get in on the construction job: "Chaplain," they said, "you go in and write your Christmas sermon; we will start working on the chapel." 17

Fleet Chaplain F. L. Albert, a Southern Baptist, who assumed duties with the Seventh Fleet in February 1945, reported that in the first nine months of 1945, he participated in the dedication of 46 new chapels.
Natives at Guadalcanal in gratitude for their liberation erected a beautiful chapel. It was 90 x 26 and 26 feet high; put together mainly through the weaving of split bamboo. At the dedication, Jason, a native Christian, barefoot and clad only in a white loincloth and singlet, spoke with a simple dignity:

We want to tell all you people that all we fella' belong Solomon build this church because we want to thank you. We have worked hard and we hope you like this church. And we pray that God will bless all of you, and we hope you will pray for your friends who are lying in this cemetery.

Also we want to thank all the Americans and allies who have fought to push the enemy out of our land. Now we give this church to you. But this church no belong to you and me. The church belong to God.

And we ask God to bless us all. Thank you. 18

Often worship became very informal. Bill Taggart described a worship setting for an informal service:

Worship time is any time the ground crew can spare a few minutes from their work; any time you are standing with a group of men about to take off on a mission.

You'll stand under the wing of a B-17 and they'll gather around you as they take a last sip of coffee from the thermos or munch a piece of chocolate.

You hold your Bible in your hand and you quote a line or two from the Scriptures. They stop munching their chocolate; they put the coffee in the thermos and they listen. Then you utter a simple prayer asking God to protect them and to look after their loved ones at home. And while you're praying the motors are being warmed up and you are making so much noise that they can't hear your prayer. But it doesn't matter. They are thinking their own prayer. 19

Honeywell points out that much more was done for chaplains during World War II than in any other war:

The years 1939-1945 saw more done to provide chaplains with transportation, houses of worship, chapel and field equipment, and a variety of supplies by the government than during the whole prior history of the Army. 20
CHAPLAINS AND EVANGELISM

Alfred Carpenter comments on reports he received from the four corners of the earth:

During these dark days when our men will be giving their lives for their country, who can estimate the eternal values of the spiritual ministry of our chaplains with our armed forces? Five hundred chaplains by 1943 is the challenge that comes to Southern Baptists--three hundred forty-five on duty by the close of the year. This means 15 appointed to duty each month for the balance of the year....No greater soul-winning missionary challenge was ever offered to Southern Baptists. 21

Fortunately,

the chaplain has all the freedom one can desire. There are no restrictions placed upon his presenting God's word. He is as free to preach his convictions as though he were in his own pulpit....

The chaplain at Fort McPherson gives the following testimony:

We were not giving opportunity for the men to confess Christ as their personal Savior, simply asking for a show of hands from those desiring to be remembered in prayer, and then we dealt with the men privately. Since we started to give the invitation there have been conversions at each Sunday service and on Wednesday night preaching service. Large numbers have walked the aisle joyously confessing Christ as their personal Savior.... 22

Director Carpenter writes:

A definite soul-winning emphasis is stressed for all chaplains.... Since August 1, twenty-one evangelistic campaigns of different types have been planned and promoted.... 23

In the August 1954 issue of The Chaplain, Dr. Carpenter gave a page of suggestions on how any chaplain may minister to Southern Baptists under abnormal conditions or emergencies:

1. Inquire as to whether or not the person is saved, a "born-again" Christian (John 3: 3-7). Should he not possess the witness of assurance of "Christ in you, the hope of glory" (Colossians 1:27), then:

   a) Explain to him the need of salvation (Romans 3:23; 1 John 1:10; Romans 6:23).

   b) Reveal to him that God has provided salvation (John 3:14-16; 1 Peter 2:24).

   c) Lead him in the how of acceptance (Acts 20:21; John 3:36; Romans 10: 9-10).
d) Pray with him for a definite commitment of life and soul to Christ as Savior and Lord. When salvation is experienced, the next and second suggestion will naturally follow.

2. When the person has the assurance of Christ within, then, present Scripture passages in keeping with existing circumstances and personal need. The following examples meet varied conditions: (John 10:28; Philippians 3:13-14; Philippians 4:13, 19; 1 John 5:4; Romans 8:28; Revelation 22:17; 1 Corinthians 15:19, 26, 35-58; Psalm 23). 24

Within the military, our Baptist preachers in uniform have maintained a spiritual leadership throughout the armed forces. They have had an opportunity to deal firsthand, and on a large scale, with American-born paganism in the hearts of men.

Indeed, Southern Baptist chaplains have been our evangelists at large. In 1945, they took one-tenth of the Centennial Evangelistic Crusade goal of one million, or 100,000 professions of faith. They reported 91,740.

A summary report for the war period reveals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Professions Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last half of 1941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of 1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of 1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year of 1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of these were won by personal soul winning.

CHAPLAINS IN ACTION

On 17 January 1945, Chaplain Workman began his second tour of naval activities in a war zone. During his absence an able Southern Baptist chaplain—E. L. Ackiss—was appointed Acting Director. Workman traveled about 26,000 miles and visited with 480 naval chaplains.

Ackiss was District Chaplain for the 12th District from May 1943 to November 1944. He was a native of Virginia. Some of the duties of the District Chaplain were:
Keep the Chief of Chaplains informed of developments within their respective districts and of future needs.

Advance training center for many of the graduates of the Chaplains' School.

Distributing point for chaplains' equipment.

Supervising work of chaplains in the district.

Aid to dependents of navy personnel.

Duties common to all chaplains: performing marriages; funerals; holding religious services; taking part in local patriotic services; assisting in charitable drives, etc.

But one of his main duties was making casualty calls, calls to next-of-kin of deceased navy personnel. Ackiss believed that this was something which must be done soon.

Chaplain Monroe Drew, Jr., USNR, describes the feelings of a chaplain assigned to the task of notifying the next of kin. "I feel like a man with a bomb and knowing where it's got to go, that it's bound to hurt people and blow things off their foundations...I came away with scars and wounds myself, with tears in my own eyes and down in my soul." 25

Chaplain J. W. Kelly was serving aboard the cruiser Mobile when on the night of December 4-5, 1943, his ship was off the Marshall Islands. Kelly was wounded by two pieces of shrapnel, one of which went through his right leg above the knee. His citation reads in part:

The courage, skill, and admirable initiative with which he worked immediately after the accident, and the assistance and comfort he gave to the wounded throughout the night, saved the lives of men who might otherwise have perished. 26

Chaplain F. L. Albert, a native of Iowa and a Southern Baptist, relieved Chaplain R. W. Shrum, Fleet Chaplain, in February 1945. He in turn was relieved by Chaplain Luther F. Gerhart in October 1945. Albert summed up his activities and results of his eight months' duty in the following paragraph:
Building on the foundation laid by Chaplain Reuben Shrum, and benefiting by the substantial labors of our unusually zealous and effective chaplains, we have dedicated 46 new Navy chapels this calendar year. I have made 72 air trips, to 26 different islands, and visited 205 chaplains at their places. Routine administrative duties at headquarters have included writing over 1,500 letters, making complete reports of all inspection trips, keeping rotation working with a relief available as soon as any chaplain was due to go--and seeing that the right man got the right assignment. At the peak, on August 15, our nautical diocese included an even 200 chaplains ministering to a quarter of a million souls.

We have traveled close to 40,000 miles out here by peep and jeep, by carry-all and command car, by truck and staff care, by motor-sailor and motorboat, by LCI's and MTB's, by crash boats and picket boats, and by transports; by "Black Cat," army transport and good old NATS. 27

Before leaving the Philippines, Chaplain Albert was awarded the Legion of Merit Medal in recognition of "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services...as Fleet Chaplain.

Chaplain John Craven, Southern Baptist, was awarded a Bronze Star for heroic and meritorious achievement with the marines during the occupation of Saipan, Marianas Islands, 1944.

Upon landing he went immediately through heavy enemy fire to give spiritual assistance and first aid to the wounded men of the regiment which was receiving heavy casualties. 28

E. C. Andrews, Jr., was the only navy chaplain to qualify for two purple hearts. A North Carolinian and Southern Baptist he was aboard the Colorado when she, with other fighting ships, was covering a diversionary landing on the Southwest shores of Tinian. This took place on the morning of the 24 July, 1944. Beaches had been heavily bombed for several days. But a Japanese battery, located in a cave about 1,500 yards from the beach remained silent and escaped detection. This Japanese battery began firing and in 11 minutes made 22 direct hits on the Colorado.

Chaplain Andrews was struck on the head by a shell fragment which ricocheted off the Number 1 turret. Fortunately, the wound was not serious. However, in those tragic 11 minutes about 30 Americans were killed and over
250 were wounded, some of whom died later. 29

Chaplain Andrews was wounded again on 11 March 1945 when he and 19 enlisted men were on an entertainment mission to Sorlen Island where 1,400 Seabees were stationed. The program ended at dusk and the men were trucked back to the boat landing. But one man was missing. Chaplain Andrews and the driver of the truck returned to find this man. On the way, Chaplain Andrews heard a low-flying plane, but he felt no alarm. However, in a matter of seconds, the kamikaze plane crashed into a mess hall a short distance from the truck. "A huge mushroom-shaped pillar of red and yellow flame shot skyward and seemed to hang over the road. The driver immediately applied the brakes and he and the chaplain dived for shelter. Andrews' account of what then happened follows":

Pieces of rock coral, fragments of palm trees and material from the structure of the mess hall, as well as pieces of aluminum from the plane and other debris fell about us. But I was not quick enough. Something hit me with a dull thud on the back of the head on the right side, just above the neck. An involuntary but literal nose dive into the sand was accompanied by an instant black out.

When Andrews came to, he found himself in the island sick bay. Remembering the ensign and the men waiting for him at the boat landing and finding that he was able to walk, Chaplain Andrews left the sick bay and returned to the landing. He found that the men had been waiting an hour, wondering what had happened to their chaplain. The party then returned to the Colorado where Chaplain Andrews received medical treatment. 30

J. C. Wicker, a Southern Baptist, born in Baltimore, pastor Northside Baptist Church, Richmond, was the only line officer to serve in full time duty as a chaplain. On duty at Sampson Naval Base, Wicker was asked:

"What is going on in the Navy Chaplains Corps?" He wrote in reply:

Well, I have been at a naval station where during the past year over 1,600,000 men have attended divine services, where nearly 250,000 observed the Lord's Supper, where as high as 65 men have made professions of faith at one service, where over 7,000 partook of communion together under a single roof, where hundreds have come forward to fill the chancel and kneel at the altar rail to pray. I have seen men in a seemingly never ending stream come to their chaplains to confide, to confess, to pray, to seek help, to open their hearts and go away better men. I have read
a multitude of heart-stirring letters from mothers, fathers, sisters, wives, and sweethearts expressing deep and lasting gratitude for the kindly and helping hand of some chaplain—this is but one of our stations. 31

One of the pictures appearing in Drury’s History of the Chaplain Corps, USN, Vol. 2, is that of a chaplain baptizing a marine off an island “somewhere in the Pacific. The chaplain’s name is J. E. Hollingsworth. The reader just knows that the chaplain baptizing is a Southern Baptist; and sure enough, you look his name up and you see that the chaplain is John Ervin, III, was born in Birmingham, 26 March, 1916; is a graduate of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1942. 32

During World War II, the number of Southern Baptist chaplains serving from June 1, 1941 to December 31, 1945 was 1,255. On V-J Day there were 936 in the army and 194 in the navy or a total of 1,130.

At the meeting of the Chaplains’ Commission, December 6, 1945, Dr. Carpenter pointed out:

1. Southern Baptists hold their portion of positions of leadership in all branches of service. They have received notable citations and decorations. In the army, 152 were promoted to Captain; 23 to Major; 2 to LTC; and four to Colonel.

2. Their personal chastity, biblical orthodoxy, denominational loyalty, and spiritual ministry in the armed forces have been above par.

3. At the launching of the Centennial Crusade, we accepted a goal of 100,000 souls won to Christ by our chaplains or one-tenth of the total Southern Baptist goal. Although V-E Day came in May and V-J Day in August, and the fluid conditions of demobilization thereafter, yet our records reveal a conservative figure of 72,704 professions of faith. 33

4. Our chaplains around the globe have led Southern Baptists through their most far-reaching missionary adventure.
5. A valuable by-product of their ministry is the large number of men giving their lives to the ministry under the leadership of these chaplains. Our office has the names of 950 and we are in contact with them, seeking to offer counsel as they return to civilian life.

Lest we believe all our chaplains were paragons of virtue, let us point out that during the year endorsement has had to be withdrawn from four chaplains because of behavior unbecoming to a Baptist minister.

THE CHAPLAIN AND PASTORAL ACTIVITIES

1. Marriages. A total of 36,779 marriages were performed by navy chaplains during the war years. Most of these weddings came as a result of a happy love affair. The largest number were reported by chaplains at midshipmen's schools, cadet training bases, and district headquarters.

Chaplain H. G. Sanders, Southern Baptist, at the Naval/Station, Tillamook, Oregon, writes of his many home weddings:

In addition to chapel and church weddings of naval personnel, the majority of the marriages were home weddings—the "home" being the chaplain's home in the officers' section of the city of Tillamook. We arranged flowers, appropriate musical recordings, service, and in many cases gave a small reception for the couple.

Chaplains were warned to beware of "war marriages." They took this to heart by insisting on pre-marital counseling to determine if the marriage was on a sound basis.

Another fact that served to slow up "the deluge of war marriages" was the requirement that for the three lower grades permission had to be obtained from the Corps Area Commander.

Marriages were many at training bases; e.g., Boca Raton at the nearby Community Church on graduation days the marriage ceremony was read every 20 minutes.

Overseas there was a slow-down, at least during the first few months.
after arrival. In the ETO chaplains alone were not able to solemnize marriages. They were a cooperative venture between the chaplains and the legal, civil, ecclesiastical registrars.

In the 8th and 9th Air Force in July 1942, there were no marriages. In December 1942 only one. In December 1943, 6. But in November 1944, 141; and in April 1945, 371. 36

Wartime marriages in the Pacific were discouraged; later they were permitted provided screening procedures similar to those in Europe were followed.

2. Funerals. The chaplain's most trying ceremony was the funeral. Needless to say, it was conducted in the deceased person's religious preference. Usually the chaplain was responsible for making all arrangements. There were three types of funerals: a service in formalized surroundings—the chapel, or the church; the graveside with military honors as circumstances permitted; and the memorial service where the remains was not present—e.g. one shot down, or lost at sea.

Dan Poling, who lost a son during the war (The Four Chaplains), spoke beautifully:

They keep their rendezvous with death,
So valiantly and soon;
They pledge their youth and give their all
And rest before their noon.

Now God will give them greater things,
And keep them by his side;
And rested, they shall build new worlds,
Where death itself has died. 37

3. Counseling. A phrase quite common in the military is: "Tell it to the chaplain." One of the major jobs of the chaplain is to listen to servicemen. As Chaplain Charles H. Stevens at Kelly Field put it:

"Almost every day men come to me for advice and assistance on home problems
and army difficulties. I have been able to help scores of them...."

A surgeon and a chaplain who worked together painted on the jeep in which they rode: BODY & SOUL. Chaplain Joseph L. Shuler expressed the conviction of many servicemen when he said, "The chaplain is the doctor of soul sickness just as the physicians and surgeons are doctors for the wounds of battle and disease."

Two chaplains at Keesler Air Force Base in a period of about a month and a half in early fall 1941 reported that they had more than 1,000 interviews. What did men come to them about? Three main things: 1. Family difficulties; 2. their jobs in military service; 3. religious problems.

The military man finds the chaplain his confident. And so important is this relationship that an AAF Regulation 35--55 states:

In view of the confidential and religious nature of the work of a chaplain, office space of a nature which affords adequate privacy will be provided for each AAF chaplain.

Honeywell tells of the soldier who told his chaplain that he was "unfinanced" and the victim of circumstances very shortly after payday. Asked what he had done with his pay of $30.00, he replied: "I spent 10 dollars for booze and 12 shooting craps, and I'm afraid I wasted the rest." In meeting his responsibility as a Christian counselor, the chaplain is sent to chaplain's school for a period of eight to 10 weeks where he is given approximately 20 hours in psychological principles as they apply to military life.

Moreover, he returns after a period of two to five years where he receives another 22 hours of instruction.

The varied problems encountered by the chaplain in counseling with the military personnel and their dependents are adjustment to the military
community with its authoritarian principle, poor housing conditions, finances, alcoholism, the problem of killing, combat exhaustion, prisoner of war, brain washing, the social drinker, marital difficulties, problems of sex, duty assignments, personality clashes, emergency leave, discharges, violations of regulation, court-martial, and in some cases, problems that are purely religious.

As George Cummins points out:

The chaplain doesn't apologize for using the God-given tools of his calling: Prayer, Bible study, wisdom, gospel preaching, and the application of Christian virtues help to solve many of the complex problems that his clients face.

The Baptist chaplain emphasizes the need of Christ in every life and the important part the church plays in developing Christ-like personalities. Building lives upon Christ and his church will give mankind the proper solution to every problem faced in this world.

4. Visitation. Where does the chaplain visit? Work areas, the flight line, outlying areas, mess halls, clubs, sick bays, hospitals, guardhouses.

When Bill Taggart, Southern Baptist, boarded his troopship in San Francisco, his group commander, Major Stanley Robinson, said to him on the dock:

I'd fly you over, Taggart, but these men will need you. You've got a big job. Take care of our boys.

Within a few days war was declared and Robinson died in a plane shot down over the sea between Java and the Philippine Islands. 41

In the presence of the chaplain on the flight line, at work areas, in isolated areas meant much to the men who saw him there. Sometimes the chaplain accompanied patients in transfer to another hospital. At another time he might be seen on his way to an airplane crash.

RETURNING CHAPLAINS

On May 18, 1944, the Southern Baptist Convention, set up a Commission
to Cooperate with Returning Chaplains. The membership of the Commission is made up of the twenty state secretaries of the South and Editor L.L. Carpenter, Biblical Recorder, Raleigh, North Carolina, Chairman.

The Commission was established by the Convention in order to assure our Southern Baptist chaplains in the army and navy of our interest and support as they return to civilian work. The Commission was first named "Commission on Relocation of Chaplains." But this did not give sufficient freedom and independence to the local church and recognize the guidance of the Holy Spirit in the calling and settling of pastors on the field. So the name was changed.

In 1946 records show that 523 chaplains in the army had been separated from the service and 75 in the navy, a total of 598.

The Commission held two meetings in 1945 and one in 1946. Nashville, Tennessee, June 13, 1945; and September 19, 1945; and New Orleans, Louisiana, February 5, 1946. At these meetings various phases of Southern Baptist work were discussed with the main emphasis being placed on each state secretary working with and for the chaplains in his own particular state.

Dr. Alfred Carpenter, Superintendent of Camp Work for the Home Mission Board, kept in close touch with the Commission, sending to all its members and to the editors of state papers monthly reports which gave detailed information about each chaplain at the time of his separation from service.

The state secretaries led the work in their own states. Ten state conventions have had committees appointed to assist the secretaries. Also seven states have provided financial assistance to returning chaplains whenever needed in the interim between their return from the service and their location in permanent work. In some cases the chaplains have been put to work at once doing general missionary work and supply-preaching under
the direction of the state board.

The Commission has been keeping in touch with chaplains through letters and other means. Information about returning chaplains have been published in the state papers.

The report for 1946 says: As Southern Baptists we are proud of our chaplains. A large percentage of these men have been in the service two or three years at least, and it has been no easy romantic adventure for most of them, either. It has been a hard, heroic task and one very much needed. These chaplains have accompanied the men wherever they have gone and have given them help, encouragement, and spiritual ministry in a thousand different ways....

They now come back home with wider experience, larger vision, and better equipment for the ministry.

Four recommendations were made to the 1946 Commission Report:

1. That our state papers continue to give publicity to returning chaplains so that churches and boards may know of their availability for civilian positions.

2. That churches, boards, hospitals, etc. give careful and prayerful consideration to returning chaplains as possibilities for pastorates and other positions in their organizations.

3. That special thanks be extended to Dr. Alfred Carpenter, Superintendent of Camp Work of the Home Mission Board, for his assistance and help, and that he be requested to continue such service.

4. Although we believe that the major portion of our work has been accomplished, yet we recommend that the Commission be continued one more year in order to finish the work and take care of any needs which may arise. 43

When L. L. Carpenter gave his report to the Southern Baptist Convention in 1947, he recommended:

Since practically all of the chaplains who intend to return to civilian life have been separated from the service, we feel that the purpose for which this Commission was created in the main has been accomplished. Therefore we recommend that this report be adopted and the Commission be discontinued. 44
VETERANS ENLISTMENT PROGRAM

A short term program arose out of the Chaplains' Commission in July 1946 called "GI Go to Church Movement" or later "Veterans Enlistment Program." Its purpose was to assist pastors and churches in their efforts to integrate and re-enlist service people in the work of the missionary programs of the churches.

Two men were employed to promote this work: The Reverend John McCready, Director; and the Reverend Wm. Taggart, Associate. John McCready was pastor of the First Baptist Church, Morgantown, N. C. His church was asked to lend him for this work for six months.

Later Troy Yopp became director. He spoke highly of the program at the Southern Baptist Convention in 1948. He mentioned two operational phases:

1. We conducted key city conferences with pastors and key church leaders on the problem.

2. We made an effort through college and university centers to enlist our veterans. More than half of the students now enrolled in colleges and universities are veterans.

A small pamphlet was printed explaining the plan and this was distributed widely--20,000 in all. Church groups outside the Southern Baptist Convention wrote for copies and 3,000 were distributed in this manner.

Yopp spoke of some of the results of the plan. It was instrumental in enlarging church budgets; it helped in enlarging church plants; and it stirred a renewing missionary emphasis in the churches.

But perhaps the most encouraging statement made (whether due to the program or not): 70 percent of the veterans who were interested in the local church have now returned to it and taken their place. 45

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CHAPLAINS ASSOCIATION

At the Southern Baptist Convention held in Miami 15-19, 1947, our present chaplains and former chaplains organized a Southern Baptist Chaplains Association. Its purpose is to keep alive fellowship;
to emphasize the increased need of a continued spiritual ministry within the
Armed Forces; to support fully our chaplains remaining in the service; and
conserve for the future the valuable experiences and gains of the past.
The Southern Baptist Convention Minutes of 1949 report a membership of
461 in the Association. The Association is to meet annually in connection with
the Southern Baptist Convention.

THE PRICE OF WAR

Honeywell reports: There were 8,896 chaplains on duty at some time during
the war. The Adjutant General's Final Report of Battle Casualties for
World War II shows that 204 chaplains were battle casualties from 7 December
1941 through 31 December 1946. The report lists 51 chaplains killed in
action, 76 wounded in action of whom 10 died of wounds, 54 captured of whom
17 died while prisoners of war, and three reported missing in action but
later returned to duty. In addition there were 46 chaplains who died of non-
battle causes: 20 in accidents, 23 from disease, and 4 from other causes.
The quality of service was such that 1,783 chaplains received 2,453
decorations. From the magnitude of the struggle and the great number involved,
it follows that these totals greatly exceed those of any previous war; though
the proportion of chaplains who gave their lives was less than in the
Civil War or the Revolution. 46

The record of heroic action and devoted service which these men made
on every continent and ocean testifies that they were not unworthy heirs
to the tradition sustained by the best of their predecessors through the
century.

Southern Baptists who made the supreme sacrifice during World War II were:
Clarence G. Stump, Missouri
Roy A. Griffin, South Carolina
Guy H. Turner, Tennessee
Edwin U. Monroe, Missouri
Andrew C. Thigpen, Louisiana
Percy E. Haley, Jr., Oklahoma
Morris E. Day, Texas
Thomas H. Reagan, Louisiana
Carl E. McDaniel, Georgia
William Dawson, California
William N. Roberts, Florida
Arvill E. Teem, Texas

Two from Louisiana; two from Missouri; two from Texas; and 1 each from South Carolina; Tennessee; Florida; Oklahoma; Georgia; California.

IN PRAISE OF THE DEAD

by Chaplain Roland B. Gittelsohn

This address was delivered at a dedication of a cemetery on Iwo Jima

Here before us lie the bodies of comrades and friends. Men who until yesterday or last week laughed with us, joked with us, trained with us. Men who were on the same ships with us, and went over the sides with us as we prepared to hit the beaches of this island. Men who fought with us and feared with us.

Somewhere on this plot of ground there may lie the man who could have discovered the cure for cancer. Under one of these Christian crosses or beneath a Jewish Star of David, there may rest now a man who was destined to be a great prophet—to find the way, perhaps, for all to live in plenty, with poverty and hardship for none. Now they lie here silently in this sacred soil, and we gather to consecrate this earth in their memory.
It is not easy to do so. Some of us have buried our closest friends here. We saw these men killed with our very eyes, and any one of us might have died in their place. Indeed, some of us are alive and breathing at this very moment only because men who lie here beneath us had the courage and strength to give their lives for ours. To speak in memory of such men as these is not easy. Of them, too, can it be said with utter truth: The world will little note nor long remember what we say here. It can never forget what they did here.

No, our poor power of speech can add nothing to what these men and the other head of our division who are not here have already done. All that we ever hope to do is to follow their example: to show the same selfless courage in peace that they did in war; to swear by the grace of God and the stubborn strength and power of human will, their sons and ours shall never suffer these pains again.

These men have done their job well. They have paid the ghastly price of freedom. If that freedom be once again lost, as it was after the last war, the unforgivable blame will be ours, not theirs. So it is we, the living, who are here to be dedicated and consecrated.

We dedicate ourselves, first, to live together in peace the way they fought and are buried in this war. Here lie men who loved America because their ancestors generations ago helped in her founding, and other men who loved with equal passion because they themselves or their own fathers escaped from oppression to her blessed shores. Here lie officers and men, Negroes and white, rich men and poor--together. Here are Protestants, Catholics and Jews—together. Here no man prefers another because of his faith or despises him because of his color. Here there are no quotas of how many from each group are admitted or allowed.

Among these men there is no discrimination, no prejudice, no hatred. Theirs is the highest and purest democracy....
This war, with all its frightfulness and suffering, is but the beginning of our generation's struggle for democracy. When the last battle has been won, there will be those at home, as there were last time, who will want us to turn our backs on selfish isolation on the rest of organized humanity and thus sabotage the very peace for which we fight. We promise you who lie here: We will not do that! We will join hands with Britain, China, Russia in peace even as we have in war, to build the kind of world for which you died.

We promise, by all that is sacred and holy, that your sons, the sons of miners and millers, the sons of farmers and workers, will inherit from your death the right to a living that is decent and secure....

We here solemnly swear: This shall not be in vain! Out of this, and from the suffering and sorrow of those who mourn this, will come—we promise—the birth of a new freedom for the sons of men everywhere.

AWARDS TO SOUTHERN BAPTIST COMMISSION

In his 1947 Report, Alfred Carpenter pointed out that "three certificates of recognition have been made to the Chaplains Commission of the Southern Baptist Commission."

On April 15, the War Department and Navy Department presented the director a certificate "For Patriotic Service," as member of an advisory group of church representatives during World War II.

In May, the Bureau of Naval Personnel presented the Chaplains Commission with "a Certificate of Achievement," in grateful recognition of outstanding service to Naval Personnel during World War II.

Finally, on November 1, the Bureau of Naval Personnel presented the director a certificate for "Meritorious Personal Service during World War II."

On September 10, 1947, the Army presented the Commission with the
Certificate of Achievement.

DECORATIONS SOUTHERN BAPTIST ARMY CHAPLAINS as of March 1, 1946

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Award</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DSC Distinguished Service Cross</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSM Distinguished Service Medal</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>LM Legion of Merit</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>SS Silver Star</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>SM Soldier’s Medal</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>BS Bronze Star (with 9 Oak Leaf Clusters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PH Purple Heart (with 4 Oak Leaf Clusters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CdG Croix de Guerre (French)</td>
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<td>MM Medal of Military Merit (Brazil)</td>
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<td>* Posthumous Award</td>
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<tr>
<td>KIA Killed in Action</td>
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<tr>
<td>DNB Death Non-battle</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>RMC Returned to Military Control</td>
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144 men received 186 decorations

ARMY

Abbott, John B
Alexander, Richard L.
Andrews, Wallace O.
Appleton, Vincent B.
Arrington, Charles A.
Ashcraft, Charles H.
Bamberger, Robert K.
Barnett, James R., Jr.
Bell, Harvey F.
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<tr>
<td>Bell, William H.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bennett, Ivan L.</td>
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<td>Blackmon, Charles E.</td>
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<td>Boggan, Wilson W.</td>
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<td>Bowman, Joseph J.</td>
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<td>Bradford, R. Y.</td>
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<td>Braswell, Glenn E.</td>
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<td>Burkhalter, John G.</td>
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<td>Cain, Lillion W.</td>
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<td>Callahan, Elias R.</td>
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<td>Cross, Eugene M.</td>
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<td>Dailey, James B.</td>
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Dawson, William PH,KIA
Day, Morris E. PH*KIA
DeHart, Harry T. BS
Dickinson, James H. PH
Drury, Goldman S. BS
Elder, James L. BS,PH
Elliott, Ernest D. BS
Engell, Arthur T. BS
Ferguson, Warren E. SS,PH
Francis, Charles A. SS
Frith, Clifford F. SS,PH,CdG
Gebauer, Paul SS,BS
Cursline, Leon N. SS
Griffin, Roy A. DNB
Griffin, Walter E. BS
Gupton, Bennett L. LM
Haber, Frederick W. BS
Hale, Wallace M. BS
Haley, Percey E. PH*KIA
Halton, William E. BS
Ham, David C. SS,BS
Hamblen, Harry V. BS
Harbin, Glen BS
Harrell, Notley R. BS,PH
Henley, Odus T. SS,BS
Hennon, Robert N. RMC
Hertzon, Lawrence BS
Hiner, Kenneth E.  
Hobgood, Clarence E.  
Horne, Chevis F.  
Howington, Nolan P.  
Huddleston, Hoyte C.  
Ingle, Clifford  
Jackson, Robert S.  
Jacobs, Carl L.  
Johnson, Richard L.  
Jones, William S.  
Kelly, Troy  
King, William E  
Kinlaw, Howard M.  
Ledbetter, Amos T.  
Lewis, Garland G.  
Lovell, Samuel G., Jr.  
Madden, Myron C.  
Maddox, Paul J.  
Maness, Ralph E.  
Marler, James D.  
Mashburn, James T.  
McClelland, Chester R.  
McCrary, James F.  
McGee, Harry F  
McGee, Tildon S.  
McKnight, Arvie L.  
McMurry, George J.
Millican, Burr
Monroe, Edwin U.
Morman, James O.
Moseley, Evans T.
Northrip, Dwight O.
Northern, Ernest E.
Parks, Louis B.
Oaks, William C.
Owen, Franklin P.
Partin, Delbert C.
Phelos, Woodrow W.
Philliber, William V.
Raley, LeRoy W.
Raley, Perry T.
Ray, David W.
Ray, James M.
Reagan, Thomas H.
Robbins, Albert W.
Roberts, William N.
Rodgers, Clella B.
Saucier, Nathaniel B.
Segars, Judson C.
Shelton, Whitaker W.
Simmons, George E.
Simpson, John E.
Simmons, Joseph K.
Sims, Olyn S. BS
Spence, Edward L. BS, PH
Spragins, Henry G. PH
Stark, Robert E. BS
Stark, Wallace A. BS
Stephens, John R. BS
Stevens, Paul M. PH
Strutton, John J. BS
Stump, Clarence G. PH*, KIA
Taggart, William C. SS
Tarpley, Herman V. BS, PH
Taylor, Robert P. SS, RMC
Taylor, Vernon C. BS
Teem, Arvil E. PH*, KIA
Thigpen, Andrew DNB
Thompson, Charles T. BS, PH
Thompson, Homer W. BS
Tinnin, Finley W., Jr. BS
Townsend, Robert E. BS
Trent, Charles V. BS
Turner, Guy H. SS*, PH*, KIA
Wall, Henry SS, PH
Watson, James O. BS
West, Robert J., Sr. BS
Whitsitt, Earl C. BS
Williams, Felix J. BS
Wright, William W. BS
Yopp, Troy B. BS
Younce, Clarence E. BS
Younger, Malcolm A. BS

NAVY

Medals and Awards Southern Baptist Navy Chaplains as of
28 February, 1946

Ackiss, Ernest L., CAPT. U. S. N. Letter of Commendation with ribbon
Albert, Francis L. CAPT U. S. N. Purple Heart, Bronze Star, Legion of Merit
Andrews, Edgar C. CDR U. S. N. Purple Heart
Bouterse, John, LT. U. S. N. Purple Heart
Craven, John H. LTCCR U. S. N. Bronze Star
Goe, Wallace C. LT U. S. N. R. Purple Heart
Kelly, James W. LITCR U. S. N. Purple Heart, Navy and Marine Corps Medal