

User's Guide to Biographical Entries

We rely on graduates for the information contained in the *Register*. Biographies are only as accurate and complete as the information provided by the individual graduates to

WPAOG. Individuals may intentionally omit awards, assignments, employment and other information.


Cullum Numbers

Upon graduation, each graduate is assigned a sequence number, often referred to as a "Cullum Number," after General George W. Cullum—the author of the precursor of this *Register*. From 1802—1977, numbers were assigned by general order of merit. Beginning with the Class of 1978, numbers were assigned alphabetically.

1. How to read a biographical entry

Abbreviations are intended to conserve space. The colon (:) is used to separate statements complete in themselves. A complete **Glossary of Abbreviations and Code** is found in Section 5. Years are usually abbreviated to the last two digits.

Following is a sequential list and description of the categories that may be included in each biographical entry.

- a. Cullum number.** The USMA graduation sequence number. See *Note 1* for exceptions.
- b. FullName.** Names of living graduates are printed in bold face type; names of deceased graduates* are in italics. Entries show name at graduation. If the current last name is different from name at graduation, it appears in parentheses.
- c. (*) Asterisk.** An asterisk after the name designates a distinguished cadet for the classes after 1977, when Cullum Numbers were no longer assigned on order of merit.
- d.  Genealogy.** The Athena helmet symbol to the left of an entry indicates that the graduate has ancestors and/or descendants who are also USMA graduates. Listings of **Genealogical Succession** may be found in Section 3.
- e. B—Born.** State in which the graduate was born. For security reasons, we do not publish birthdates.
- f. Prior War Service.** When a graduate has had war service before becoming a cadet, that fact is often shown here, if known.

- g. A—Appointment category.** State from which, or how, a graduate was appointed. If blank, appointment is from the state of birth. See *Note 2* for a full list of appointment categories.
- h. Commissioning branch or service.** Shows the branch or service in which the graduate was commissioned.
- i. Assignment entries.** Assignments of less than six months' duration are included only if considered exceptional. In case of school attendance, only one year indicates graduation or year of award of degree.

The assignment information or code is frequently run together without spaces. This occurs most often in the following cases:

- (1) To designate tactical units, such as 2/38Inf3Div.
- (2) To indicate industrial organizations or corporations, such as Sears-Roebuck Co.

In designating tactical divisions or brigades, an Infantry Division or Infantry Brigade is to be understood if the kind of unit is not indicated; that is, "183 Inf79Div," but "CCA14Armd Div," or "CCA14AD," or "196 Bde" but "173 Abn Bde."

The current duty assignment of Active List graduates is shown as the last entry in a brief and concludes by giving the year of entering the assignment. Thus "P&ODiv GSUSA 48" indicates that the graduate is assigned to the Plans and Operations Division of the General Staff, Headquarters, Department of the Army, entering upon that duty in 1948.

- j. Grade** always is at resignation, retirement, death, or other separation, or if it is readily apparent from date of separation or from a prior statement in the text of the brief. See *Note 3* for an explanation of retirement grades for Civil War or 1904-42 promotions.
- k. Decorations.** Special effort has been made to indicate the most important decorations for gallantry, valor, distinguished or meritorious service. Decorations are enclosed in brackets following the assignment for which they were given. Thus "CG 1Div T-ME 43-44 [DSC-DSM]" notes that the indicated awards were made for service while commanding general of the indicated division. Where assignment and/or date of award is not known, decorations are listed in order of precedence without parentheses.

If their award is known, the following decorations are noted: Medal of Honor [MH], Distinguished Service Cross [DSC], Air Force Cross [AFC], Navy Cross [NavC], Defense Distinguished Service Medal [DDSM], Distinguished Service Medal [DSM], Silver Star [SS], Defense Superior Service Medal [DSSM], Legion of Merit [LM], Distinguished Flying Cross [DFC], Soldier's Medal [SM], Airman's Medal [AmnM], Navy Medal [NavM], Marine Corps Medal [MCM], Bronze Star Medal [BSM], Purple Heart [PH], Defense Meritorious Service Medal [DMSM], Meritorious Service Medal [MSM], Air Medal [AM], Joint Service Commendation Medal [JSCM], Commendation Ribbon/Medal [CM], Combat Infantryman Badge [CI], and Combat Medical Badge [CMB].

Where possible, space has been saved by using figures to indicate the number of awards of the same decoration rather than by using the oak leaf cluster: thus 3DSM is used instead of DSM(2OLC). Decorations other than those indicated above are so great in number and involve many foreign ones that it has been found impossible as yet to code or note them because of space limitations.

Abbreviations for decorations awarded during the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) are noted in the *Glossary of Abbreviations and Code*.

If an award was presented posthumously, the abbreviation "psth" in parentheses follows it. See Note 4 for a description of the conditions under which these awards are presented.

- l. **Year and grade of resignation, retirement or separation from service.** The officer grade listed is always at resignation, retirement, other separation from service or death. See Note 3 for an explanation of retirement grades for Civil War or 1904-42 promotions.
- m. **D—Death.** Entries list place and date of death for deceased graduates. If applicable, war death information will be included. See Notes 5-7 for war death information.
- n. **Ob—Obituary/Memorial Information.** Memorial articles have been published in various WPAOG publications over the years. AR indicates an Annual Report. A date alone signifies publication in an issue of ASSEMBLY magazine. TAPS- Beginning in 2004, memorial articles were published in TAPS magazine.

2. Register lookups online

The *Register of Graduates* is available online. Individual biographical entries are available on the WestPointAOG.org website to all members of the West Point Association of Graduates. Widows and ex-cadets also have access to this feature.

NOTES

Note 1—Cullum Number exceptions.

1. **"A" numbers.** A total of nine cadets graduated after Cullum Numbers were assigned to their classes by USMA, so they

were assigned the number of the individual ahead of them with an "A" appended to their number.

2. Cullum Number 20633 was replaced by 20580A.
3. Cullum Number 66820 is not used.
4. **Former Cadets.** Those who signed in to the Academy and were sworn in are listed in the *Alphabetical Locator*, (Section 2) followed by the year in which they would have graduated. They are not assigned a Cullum number, but their names appear at the end of their class section, and they may have a biography listed if they are associate members.

Note 2—Appointment categories.

1. **Lge—Presidential.** Sons and daughters of career service personnel—active, retired, or deceased.
2. **RA—Regular Army (formerly Army).** Enlisted members of the active Army.
3. **RC—Reserve Component (formerly NG and state abbreviation for Army National Guard).** Enlisted members of the Army Reserve or Army National Guard.
4. **QA—Qualified Alternate.** Selected by the Academy from those candidates with congressional nominations not charged to a congressional vacancy—used to bring the class to desired strength.
5. **AA—Additional Appointee.** Similar to QA.
6. **HS—Honor School.** "Honor graduates" from schools designated as honor schools by Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force.
7. **ROTC—Reserve Officer Training Corps.** Members of a junior or senior Army ROTC unit.
8. **S (D) DV**—Sons and daughters of deceased or 100% disabled Armed Forces veterans whose death or disability was determined to be service connected, and for sons and daughters of military personnel or federally employed civilians who are in a missing or captured status.
9. **S (D) MH**—Sons and daughters of persons awarded the Medal of Honor.
10. **Intl Cadet—International Cadet.** (Prior to 1997 called "Foreign Cadet"). Candidates are presently nominated from more than 100 participating countries, selected by USMA, and fully assimilated into the Corps of Cadets for four years. Prior to 1983, the rules for foreign cadets attending the Academy were much more restrictive.
11. **VP**—Candidates nominated by the Vice President from the United States at large.
12. **Sup**—A special appointment by the Superintendent.

Note 3—Retirement Grades. Many Acts of Congress are reflected in the biographical briefs, noticeably the following:

1. Act of 23 April 1904 provided that any officer below the grade of brigadier general who served in the Civil War

before 9 April 1865 and retired before or after this date would be advanced one grade and receive the retired pay and allowances of that grade.

2. Many acts were passed between 1904 and 1942 providing advanced grades on retirement, usually with the express provision that no increase in pay or allowances was authorized. These advances include highest grade held during war, grade recommended during war, one grade to such officers as were decorated during war, etc.

Note 4—Awards. Following are the conditions under which each type of award is presented.

1. **Medal of Honor.** Conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life and beyond the call of duty in actual conflict with an enemy.
2. **Distinguished Service Cross (Air Force Cross, Navy Cross).** Heroism and valor, involving extraordinary risk of life in connection with military operations against an enemy.
3. **Defense Distinguished Service Medal.** Exceptionally meritorious service in a position of unique and great responsibility while serving on a joint staff or with other joint activities of the Department of Defense.
4. **Distinguished Service Medal.** Exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility.
5. **Silver Star.** Distinguished gallantry in action.
6. **Defense Superior Service Medal.** Superior meritorious service on joint staffs and other joint activities of the Department of Defense.
7. **Legion of Merit.** Exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services.
8. **Distinguished Flying Cross.** Distinguished heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight.
9. **Soldier's Medal (Airman's Medal, Navy Medal, Marine Corps Medal).** Distinguished heroism not involving conflict with an enemy. (Formerly Congressional Silver Life-Saving Medal—CSLM).
10. **Bronze Star Medal.** Distinguished heroism or meritorious achievement in operations against an enemy or in support of such operations.
11. **Purple Heart.** For wounds in action against an enemy. Posthumous award is authorized to those killed in action after 6 Dec 1941. Before 7 Dec 1941, the Purple Heart was awarded not only to those who suffered wounds in WWI, but also to a very limited extent to those who were awarded a meritorious service citation certificate by the Commander in Chief, American Expeditionary Force, in WWI. The Purple Heart, for meritorious services other than wounds, was awarded to a still more limited extent in WWII until September 1942, after which it was awarded exclusively for wounds or posthumously for killed in action.

12. **"V" Device.** Indicates that the award to which it is attached is for valor, not service. Most common usage is with the Bronze Star.

13. **Defense Meritorious Service Medal.** Conspicuously meritorious service on joint staffs or other joint activities of the Department of Defense.

14. **Meritorious Service Medal.** Conspicuously meritorious performance of duty in a noncombat situation.

15. **Air Medal.** Meritorious achievement beyond that normally expected while participating in aerial flight.

16. **Joint Service Commendation Medal.** Outstanding performance of duty and meritorious achievement by service members assigned to joint staffs and other joint activities.

17. **Commendation Ribbon.** Distinguished or meritorious service or meritorious achievement. This became the Army or Air Force Commendation Medal (CM) on 31 March 1960.

18. **Combat Infantryman Badge.** Exemplary conduct in combat against an enemy. In general, restricted to Infantrymen assigned or attached to an Infantry brigade or smaller size unit.

19. **Combat Medical Badge.** To members of the Medical Department who are supporting an Infantry unit (brigade or smaller size) while it is in actual contact with enemy forces.

Note 5—Indian Wars. Because many graduates were killed or wounded in the Indian Wars, please note that these wars were fought almost constantly from the beginning of the nation to the early 1890s.

Note 6—WWII Deaths On Japanese Ships. Beginning in 1944, there were a number of Allied attacks on Japanese ships that, unknown to the Allies, were evacuating prisoners of war to Japan. As shown in this *Register*, many graduates, as well as officers and men of the Allied Forces, were killed in the attacks or were wounded and died later. The later deaths were generally on other prisoner ships to which survivors were transferred. Many deaths on prisoner ships were not the result of these attacks or wounds. Where this *Register* gives a reason for the death of a graduate who died while a prisoner of war, the reason is that which was reported by the Japanese government to the U.S. government. The specific ships involving Americans and shown in this *Register* are the following:

1. **"POW ship 7 Sept 44."** This was the *Shinyo Maru* torpedoed off Mindanao on the date indicated. Aboard were 750, of whom 82 survived, reached shore, and were rescued by guerillas.

2. **"POW ship 24 Oct 44."** This was the *Arisan Maru*, torpedoed about 200 miles off the southeast China coast on the date indicated. Aboard were 1,790, of whom five reached shore and were rescued by the Chinese, and four others are believed to have been rescued by the Japanese.

3. **"POW ship 15 Dec 44."** This was the *Oryoku Maru*, bombed in Subic Bay on the date indicated. Aboard were about 1,800, of whom about one-half escaped death, but remained in Japanese hands, many with wounds. Survivors were taken to the Japanese prison camp at San Fernando, Luzon, where some died and from where others were reshipped.
4. **"POW ship 9 Jan 45."** This was the *Enoura Maru*, which on 28 Dec 1944 left the Philippines, enroute to Formosa, with the survivors of the 15 December attack. Many died enroute from wounds, exposure, and other causes. On 9 Jan 1945, this ship was bombed in the harbor at Takao, Formosa, and many were killed or wounded.
5. The *Brazil Maru* left Takao, Formosa, on 12 Jan 1945 enroute to Japan with survivors from the *Enoura Maru* aboard, together with other prisoners from Formosa. This ship was not attacked, but many prisoners died enroute from wounds, exposure, and disease. The ship reached Japan on 30 Jan 1945, and many of its prisoners died soon thereafter in prison camps.

Note 7—Wartime death information. Graduates who were casualties during wartime are listed in the Cullum Hall Memorial Room and their biographical entries indicate how they died.

1. **KIA—Killed in action.**
2. **NB—Non-battle related.** This includes accidental and criminal deaths.
3. **DOW—Died of wounds.**
4. **POW-D—Died in captivity.**