

Battle of Midway Commemoration

*Chief of Naval Operations
Wreath Laying Ceremony*

**Friday, June 3, 2011
United States Navy Memorial
Washington, D.C.**

"Our citizens can now rejoice that a momentous victory is in the making. Perhaps we will be forgiven if we claim we are about midway to our objective."

*- Admiral Chester Nimitz,
June 1942*



What is the Spirit of Midway?

During the Battle of Midway, at 2:14 pm on June 4, 1942, aboard *USS Yorktown*, a Japanese bomb scored a devastating hit. In the number one fire room, 37-year-old Chief Water Tender (Acting) Charles Kleinsmith, appointed to that rate only three days before, remained at the only undamaged boiler. Despite the broken, red-hot boiler casing, the noxious fumes from ruptured uptakes, and imminence of an explosion, he supervised his six-man crew in keeping that boiler under steam with two burners still going, maintaining the ship's vital auxiliary power as *Yorktown's* Sailors repaired the damage to the uptakes for boilers four through six. His courageous and efficient performance ultimately enabled the carrier to go from dead in the water at 2:40 pm, to 20 knots (the speed necessary to launch fighters) at 4:27 pm. That is the Spirit of Midway and the honored heritage from which we have so much to learn.



Special Thanks for Today's Event Organizers

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The Historic Washington Navy Yard**

The United States Navy Memorial Foundation

The United States Navy Ceremonial Guard

The United States Navy Band

The Marine Corps Barracks 8th and I

Naval History & Heritage Command

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Honoring the 100th anniversary of Naval Aviation and their commitment to winning wars, protecting the home front, and enabling peace.



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The Road to Midway

Dawn Over Pearl Harbor

On December 7, 1941, the Imperial Japanese Navy attacks the U.S. Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor with carrier-borne aircraft. The devastating attack leads President Franklin D. Roosevelt to request and receive a declaration of war from the U.S. Congress. The United States officially enters World War II.

Flying the High Pass to Victory

On March 10, 1942, following a succession of raids on Japanese island bases in the Pacific, 104 planes from the carriers *USS Lexington* and *USS Yorktown* fly through the one open pass available in New Guinea's Owen Stanley Mountains to attack a Japanese invasion force off the ports of Lae and Salamaua. Only one aircraft is lost to enemy fire and Navy planes sink three Japanese ships and damage ten.

Touching Tokyo

On April 18, 1942, *USS Hornet* launches 16 B-25 bombers 650 miles from Japan. These planes attack targets in Tokyo, Yokosuka, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagoya. An attack on their home soil, previously unimaginable, convinces the Japanese Naval General Staff that they must attack the forward U.S. base on Midway Island to draw the troublesome U.S. carriers into decisive battle.

The Ships Never Fired a Shot

From May 4–8, 1942, at the Battle of the Coral Sea, aircraft from Task Force 17 trade attacks with Japanese forces. The surface ships in both forces never see each other; all attacks are by air. In the end, U.S. naval forces blunt the Japanese advance to the south and sink one Japanese carrier, damage a second, and decimate the air group of a third, eliminating three carriers planned for use in the impending attack on Midway. The Japanese believe that they sink *USS Yorktown* in this battle, adding significant shock to the surprise attack she launches with *USS Enterprise* and *USS Hornet* in what would become known as the Battle of Midway.

A Glorious Page in Our History

Throughout the Pacific Ocean, both the U.S. Navy and the Imperial Japanese Navy each find the other's aircraft carriers elusive targets. The Japanese strike Oahu on December 7, 1941, and conduct succeeding operations that culminate in a rampage across the Indian Ocean. The American carriers conduct a succession of raids from the Marshalls and Gilberts to Lae and Salamaua, culminating in the Halsey-Doolittle Raid on Japan itself. The U.S. raids foster a growing Japanese irritation with the ability of the U.S. carriers to strike unopposed. When the Japanese carriers finally engage the elusive Americans in the Battle of the Coral Sea—the first naval engagement where neither side sights the other, except by aircraft—the Americans triumph.

To eliminate the U.S. Navy's carriers, the Japanese target Midway, an atoll that the enemy deems the "sentry for Pearl Harbor." Unknown to the enemy, however, U.S. Navy code-breakers' efforts have identified Midway as the object of enemy intentions. Consequently, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, knowing Midway's centrality in the enemy's strategy, reinforces it while dispatching lesser forces to the Aleutians.

The complex Japanese operations involve a veritable armada, but its elements are scattered over a very wide expanse of ocean, making mutual support nearly impossible. By contrast, Nimitz concentrates his forces. With Midway serving as essentially a fourth carrier, Nimitz sends a striking force, formed around three carriers, under Rear Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, to a position north of Midway to engage when the expected enemy force is discovered. U.S. search planes confirm the Japanese approach on June 3, 1942; initial attacks on elements of the enemy achieve little.

On the morning of June 4, 1942, however, planes from four Japanese carriers pound Midway. Heroic Marine Corps fighter pilots sell themselves dearly, however, and, together with the intense antiaircraft fire, limit the enemy's success. Brave, but piecemeal, attacks by Midway-based planes throw off the tempo of the Japanese carrier operations.

Still later that same morning, torpedo attacks by planes from the undiscovered U.S. carriers are repelled with heavy losses. The providential arrival of the *Yorktown* Air Group and *Enterprise's* dive bombers, however, changes the course of battle in five minutes, as U.S. bombs turn three Japanese carriers into floating infernos. Two strikes from the Japanese carrier that survives the initial onslaught damage *Yorktown* and force her abandonment, but planes from *Enterprise* disable that fourth enemy carrier before the afternoon is out.

Action over the next two days claims a Japanese heavy cruiser, while a Japanese submarine sinks a destroyer and further damages *Yorktown*, which sinks on 7 June. The loss of four Japanese carriers prompts the defeated enemy to retire.

Midway is never again seriously threatened. Admiral Nimitz's informed willingness to take a calculated risk changes the complexion of the conflict in the Pacific. Courage, honor, and commitment abound at Midway, as those involved write, in Nimitz's words, "a glorious page in our history."

Robert J. Cressman, Naval History & Heritage Command



Navy Museums Bringing the Navy to Life for Americans

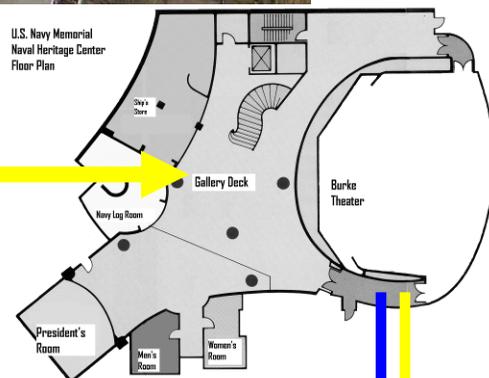
National Museum of the United States Navy
Washington Navy Yard
Building 76

The United States Navy Memorial Foundation

Invites you to join us for refreshments in the
Naval Heritage Center
(1000–1100)



The Naval Heritage Center is accessed from the doorway on the northeast side of the memorial plaza. Refreshments will be served on the gallery deck.



Marines at Midway

Navy PBY aircraft reported sightings of the Japanese Imperial Navy at around 5:30 on the morning of June 4, 1942. The report was, “Many planes, heading Midway.” Vice Admiral Nagumo’s First Carrier Striking Force, four Japanese aircraft carriers, steamed 150 miles northwest of Midway atoll.

At dawn, with sightings confirmed, the pilots and ground crews of MAG-22 launched fighters from VMF-221, followed by the VT-8 detachment, USAAF B-26s, and VMSB-241 scout bombers. Three divisions of fighters, seven F2A-3s and five F4F-3s, moved to intercept the Japanese aircraft. Another 12 F2A-3s and a lone F4F-3 were held in reserve, west of the island.

At 6:16 that morning, 30 miles from Midway, Marine fighter pilots spotted a Japanese formation of Nakajima Type 97 carrier attack planes, operating in the high-level bomber role. The two groups of Marine aircraft attacked, the 25 Marine fighters taking on 107 enemy aircraft in defense of the tiny atoll. Only 10 returned to Midway when the fighting subsided. Just two of those were fit to fly again.

On the island below this air melee, the 6th Defense Battalion stood ready to defend Midway. At 6:30, the Commanding Officer gave orders to “fire when targets are in range.” The radar station operators could see the enemy aircraft by then and reported their distance. By 0631 the guns on Midway atoll were fully engaged with enemy aircraft.

The Japanese bombers, guarded by Zero escorts, bombed the atoll’s seaplane hangar and ramps, fuel storage, and barracks. Others struck the runway, mess halls and galley. Even the power station was hit. In between bomb explosions, the Zeros strafed gun pits, oil tanks, and anything that moved.

The first attack was over by 6:48 in the morning. The Japanese, out of ammunition, returned to their carriers. Vice Admiral Nagumo’s attack had taken its toll, but had also cost the Japanese. VMF-221 and the Marine batteries destroyed at least five enemy planes, and another three ditched on the return flight to the carriers. Admiral Nagumo called the response, “vicious AA fire.”

But, VMSB-241, with 16 SBD-2s and 11 SB2U-3s, had yet to fight. The squadron was ordered to attack the Japanese carriers, doing so with gusto. They lost 11 planes in the fighting to flak and enemy aircraft, but scored no hits in attacks on one carrier and a battleship.

By evening dive bombers from *USS Enterprise* and *USS Yorktown* had found and damaged or destroyed the Japanese carriers. At 6:30 on the morning of 5 June, the Marines launched 12 bombers against two large enemy warships, the heavy cruisers *Mikuma* and *Mogami*. During the attack Captain Richard E. Fleming, a participant in all the Marine actions at the Battle of Midway, attacked *Mikuma*. Although his bomber was hit by anti-aircraft fire and burst into flames, he stayed in his dive and released at 500 feet, getting a “near miss on the stern of the ship.” Unable to pull out, his plane crashed close aboard. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions.

The United States Marine Corps fought with honor, courage and commitment at Midway.

Admiral Gary Roughead Chief of Naval Operations



Admiral Roughead is a 1973 graduate of the United States Naval Academy.

Among his six operational commands, Admiral Roughead was the first officer to command both classes of Aegis ships, having commanded USS *Barry* (DDG 52) and USS *Port Royal* (CG 73). As a flag officer, he commanded Cruiser Destroyer Group 2, the *George Washington* Battle Group; and U.S. 2nd Fleet/NATO Striking Fleet Atlantic and Naval Forces North Fleet East.

Ashore, he served as Commandant, United States Naval Academy, the Department of the Navy's Chief of Legislative Affairs, and as Deputy Commander, U.S. Pacific Command.

Admiral Roughead is one of only two officers to have commanded the fleets in the Pacific and Atlantic, commanding the U.S. Pacific Fleet and Joint Task Force 519, as well as U.S. Fleet Forces Command, where he was responsible for ensuring Navy forces were trained, ready, equipped and prepared to operate around the world, where and when needed.

Admiral Roughead's awards include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Navy Distinguished Service Medal, Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal, Navy Achievement Medal, and various unit and service awards.

Admiral Roughead became the 29th Chief of Naval Operations Sep. 29, 2007. He and his wife, Ellen, have an adult daughter, Elizabeth.

PREVIOUS MIDWAY WREATH LAYING CEREMONIES





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Rear Admiral Peter V. Neffenger Deputy National Incident Commander United States Coast Guard



Rear Admiral Peter Neffenger is the Deputy National Incident Commander for the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill Response.

Previous to this he served as Commander of the Ninth Coast Guard District from May 2008 to April 2010. In this capacity he was responsible for Coast Guard operations throughout the five Great Lakes, the Saint Lawrence Seaway and parts of the surrounding states including 6,700 miles of shoreline and 1,500 miles of international border with Canada. As the region's operational commander, he led over 6,900 Coast Guard active duty, reserve, civilian and auxiliary men and women serving at 77 subordinate units and on the District staff in performing all Coast Guard missions including search and rescue, marine safety, environmental protection, maritime law enforcement, aids to navigation and icebreaking.

A native of Elyria, Ohio, Rear Admiral Neffenger was commissioned in 1982 at Coast Guard Officer Candidate School in Yorktown, Virginia. He has had a diverse career of operational and staff assignments across the spectrum of Coast Guard missions. Notable among these, he was Captain of the Port, Federal Maritime Security Coordinator and Commander of Coast Guard Sector Los Angeles – Long Beach, California, where he was the senior Coast Guard operational commander for an area of responsibility encompassing over 300 miles of Southern California coast, including the Los Angeles-Long Beach port complex – the nation's largest. He has served in five Marine Safety field assignments, as an engineer on USCGC GALLATIN (WHEC721), as the Coast Guard Liaison Officer to the Territory of American Samoa, as a Coast Guard Fellow on the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee and as Chief of the Office of Budget and Programs at Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington, DC, where he was the principal budget advisor to the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Rear Admiral Neffenger has earned three Master's degrees: in National Security and Strategic Studies from the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island; in Public Administration from Harvard University, Kennedy School of Government; and in Business Management from Central Michigan University. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree from Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio.

Rear Admiral Neffenger has received numerous military and civic awards, including recognition by the Coast Guard Foundation for his accomplishments in American Samoa and by the Department of Justice for his assistance in prosecuting environmental crimes in Northern California.

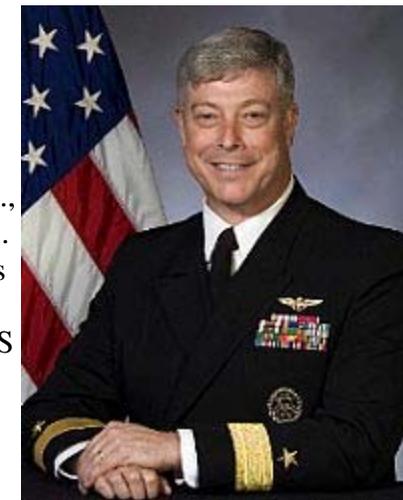
Marine Corps



Faces of Midway



Rear Admiral Patrick J. Lorge Commandant, Naval District Washington



Rear Admiral Lorge, a native of Turnersville, N.J., graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1981. He completed flight training in 1983 remaining as a flight instructor in VT-26. After initial F-14 instruction, he reported to VF-143, deploying USS *Dwight D. Eisenhower* (CVN 69).

In 1988, he reported to VF-43, the East Coast Adversary Squadron, where he flew the A-4, F-5, and F-16. From 1991 to 1994, with VF-14, he deployed again aboard USS *John F. Kennedy* (CVN 67).

He then served as the maintenance officer for VF-101. In 1997, he assumed command of VFA-25 and deployed with CVW-14 aboard USS *Carl Vinson* (CVN 70) and USS *Abraham Lincoln* (CVN 72) in support of Operation Southern Watch. Following command he reported to USS *Nimitz* (CVN 68) as operations officer and Ship's Force work package manager during the Refueling Overhaul.

He served in Central Command Branch, Joint Staff, Washington, from 2001 to 2003. He was executive assistant to the Assistant to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff until 2004. He assumed command of Naval Air Station Oceana, Virginia, in 2005. He reported to U.S. Naval Forces Central Command as assistant chief of staff for Plans and Policy in 2007 and chief of staff.

He became the 87th commandant of Naval District Washington, the oldest continuously operated Navy installation in the nation, in July 2008.

His awards include the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal with two Gold Stars, two Strike Flight Air Medals, Joint Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Navy Commendation Medal, and various unit awards.

Midway

Charles Albright
 ACRM Kenneth Anderson, USN Ret.
 Donald Anderson, MD
 COL John Apergis, USMCR Ret.
 Virgil Ashley
 MSGT Floyd Bacon, USMC Ret.
 CDR John Bain, USN Ret.
 CAPT Forrest Baird, USN Ret.
 Grover Bass
 CAPT Fred Bates, USN Ret.
 CAPT Walter Becham, USNR Ret.
 TC1c Donald Beck, USN
 CDR Frank Bell, USN Ret.
 RADM David Bell, USN Ret.
 CAPT Nels Berger, USN Ret.
 CAPT Arthur Berndston, USN Ret.
 LT George Bernstein, USN Ret.
 CDR Elbert Binkley, USN Ret.
 LCDR Geoffrey Blackman, USNR Ret.
 Bruce Blocker, USN
 Elbert Blythe
 CWO Frank Boo, USN Ret.
 Mouley Boutwell
 Willie Bowdion
 H. Bowen, USN Ret.
 CM3c Albert Branson, USN Ret.
 COX Esrom Breeding, USN Ret.
 Charles Broderick
 Judson Brodie, Jr., USN Ret.
 SM3c Jack Brolliar, USN Ret.

LCOL William Brooks, USMCR Ret.
 CM1c Harold Bryan, USN Ret.
 CDR Harold Buell, USN Ret.
 CDR Arthur Burke, USN Ret.
 ENS William "Bill" Cannon, USNR Ret.
 Glenn Capps, USN Ret.
 GM1c Robert Chandler, USN Ret.
 John Chayka
 CSC Frank Chebetar, USN Ret.
 CDR Charles Cheney, USN Ret.
 COL Lloyd Childers, USMC Ret.
 CPHM Allen Clinkscale, USN Ret.
 CAPT Otis Cole, Jr., USN Ret.
 LCOL Fred Cooke, USAF Ret.
 CAPT Donald Cooksey, USN Ret.
 FC1c Bernard Cotton, USN Ret.
 CAPT Russell Crenshaw, USN Ret.
 ATC Marlin Crider, USN Ret.
 Bryan Crisman, USN Ret.
 Kenneth Cruse, USN Ret.
 LCDR Vernon Cruse, USN Ret.
 LCOL Daniel Cummings, USMC Ret.
 CBM James Cunningham, USN Ret.
 Jack Dawson, USN Ret.
 BM3c Alfred De Cicco, USN
 CAPT Frank DeLorenzo, USN Ret.
 CAPT Maino desGranges, USN Ret.
 CDR Claude Dickerson, USN Ret.
 LCDR Howard Dickerson, USNR Ret.
 S1c Robert Dodge, USN

Ralph Donaldson
 CAPT William Dozier, USN Ret.
 LCDR Donald Drake, USN Ret.
 SF2c Jimmie Duncan, USN
 Charles Earnest
 LGEN James Edmundson, USAF Ret.
 CAPT Robert Elder, USN Ret.
 CDR Don Ely, USN Ret.
 FC1c Warren Farrell, USN Ret.
 CDR Harry Ferrier, USN Ret.
 CDR Clayton Fisher, USN Ret.
 Patrick Fitzpatrick
 Mary Fleming, USMC Ret.
 Truxton Ford, USN Ret.
 MSGT Edgar Fox, USA Ret.
 AOC Charles Frazier, USN Ret.
 PFC Elton Frazier, USMC Ret.
 John Gardner, USMC Ret.
 SF1c Colomb Gautreaux, USN Ret.
 CAPT William Geritz, USN Ret.
 LCDR O. Getz, USN Ret.
 ARM3c Ronald Graetz, USN Ret.
 Major Al Grasselli, USMC Ret.
 CAPT James Gray, USN Ret.
 Lorin Grey
 S1c Allen Grider, USN Ret.
 LT Wesley Guthrie, USN Ret.
 George Hadley
 LCDR Gerald Hardeman, USN Ret.
 William Harkins, USN Ret.

ENS John Hawkins, USN Ret.
 CAPT Harold Heisal, USN Ret.
 CPO Mick Helmerich, USN Ret.
 CDR Edward Herndon, III, USN Ret.
 CAPT Grant Heston, USN Ret.
 CAPT Norman Hodson, USN Ret.
 ARM1c Donald Hoff, USN Ret.
 VADM William Houser, USN Ret.
 GM2c Donald Howell, USN Ret.
 William Hubner, USN Ret.
 RM1c Charles Huggins, USN Ret.
 CGM Charles Hunt, Jr., USN Ret.
 GM1c Etsel Hunter, USN Ret.
 John Iacovazzi, USN Ret.
 Walter Jaldela
 John Jenkins, USN Ret.
 Bob Johnson, USN Ret.
 SM2c Roscoe Jolliff, USN Ret.
 YN3c Willis Kaseberg, USN Ret.
 CAPT David Kendrick, USN Ret.
 AOM3c Alvin Kernan, USN Ret.
 LCDR Otis Kight, USN Ret.
 CAPT Donald Kirkpatrick, USN Ret.
 CAPT Norman Kleiss, USN Ret.
 Christian Kniker, USN Ret.
 S2c James Konys, USN Ret.
 Norman Kolbusz, USN Ret.
 Elmo Koski
 F2c Jack Krous, USN Ret.
 GM1c William Kruger, USN Ret.



**BATTLE OF MIDWAY DAY
PROCLAMATION**

4 June 2010

**NEED 2011 MIDWAY
PROCLAMATION**

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Gary Roughead
Admiral
United States Navy

Preparations for Battle



Survivors

Flc James Kuhlman, USN Ret.
 Jack Kurrus, USN Ret.
 RM1c John La Carrubba, USN Ret.
 ARM3c David Lane, USN Ret.
 LT Sam Laser, USNR Ret.
 LT Ray Lawrence, USN Ret.
 RM3c Armand Legare, USN Ret.
 ACRM Vernon Lesh, USN Ret.
 CAPT Stanford Linzey, Jr., USN Ret.
 John Lundstrom
 LTJg David Mac Vicar, USN Ret.
 CDR Michael Maliniak, USN Ret.
 CY James Martin, USN Ret.
 ATC John Mason, USN Ret.
 BKR1c Donald Mathews, USN Ret.
 YN2c Raymond May, USN Ret.
 Gerald McAteer, MD
 LCDR Lee McCleary, USN Ret.
 CDR Thomas McKelvey, USN Ret.
 CAPT Vernon Micheel, USN Ret.
 LCDR Forrest Milas, USN Ret.
 LCOL Cecil Miller, USMC Ret.
 Earl Miller, USN Ret.
 LCDR Joseph Miller, USN Ret.
 LGEN Thomas Miller, USMC Ret.
 Peter Montalvo
 LTJg Paul Muzychenko, USN Ret.
 Lewis Neal, USN Ret.
 Warren Nelson, USN Ret.
 EM3c Peter Newberg, USN Ret.

CDR Henry Noon, USN Ret.
 CAPT Edward Nooney, USMC Ret.
 Clyde Patterson, USN Ret.
 RM1c Roland Peebles, USN Ret.
 Bill Pittman, USN Ret.
 Harold Placette, USN Ret.
 CAPT Jack Poleat, USN Ret.
 LT William Pope, USN Ret.
 Jay Powell, USN Ret.
 SM2c Leland Powers, USN Ret.
 CAPT Benjamin Preston, USN Ret.
 LCOL Bruce Prosser, USMC Ret.
 EM Ellsworth Quam, USN Ret.
 Paul Quinn
 BM1c Russell Ramsey, USN Ret.
 CDR Thomas Rhoads, USN Ret.
 CDR Chester Rief, USN Ret.
 RADM Maurice Rindskopf, USN Ret.
 RADM Wilbur Roberts, USN Ret.
 B. Robinson, USN Ret.
 CDR Roy Robinson, USN Ret.
 MAJ Jesse Rollow, USMCR Ret.
 Mark Romano, USN Ret.
 CAPT John Rowan, USN Ret.
 CDR William Roy, USN Ret.
 Fred Russo, USN Ret.
 LCOL Gilbert Schlendering, USMC Ret.
 CAPT Tony Schneider, USN Ret.
 S1c Edward Shannon, USN Ret.
 RADM Donald Showers, USN Ret.

CAPT Ken Simmons, USN Ret.
 CDR Ellis Skidmore, USN Ret.
 CAPT Mervin Slater, USN Ret.
 Wayne Smith, USN Ret.
 STC (SS) Howard Snell, USN Ret.
 MM2c Willard Snover, USN Ret.
 S2c Peter Spynnda, USN Ret.
 S1c Edward Stanley, USN Ret.
 Carroll Stark
 Anthony Stefan, USN Ret.
 S1c Eugene Steinhurst, USN Ret.
 Anthony Stephan, USN Ret.
 F2c Glenn Stephens, USN Ret.
 Cecil Stinsa, USMC Ret.
 J. Talaga, USN Ret.
 CAPT Humphery Tallman, USN Ret.
 CWT Francis Tannheimer, USN Ret.
 CAPT Leroy Taylor, USN Ret.
 LCOL Albert Thom, USAF Ret.
 BM2c Roy Thomas, USN Ret.
 CDR Guy Thompson, USN Ret.
 John Thurnton, USN Ret.
 J. Tompino, USN Ret.
 Tom Traweek, USN Ret.
 ENS William Tunstall, USN Ret.
 W. Turner, USN Ret.
 ACRM Melvin Ubben, USN Ret.
 M. Ubbeo, USN Ret.
 LCDR John Urban, USN Ret.
 GM1c Edward Vanaskie, USN Ret.

DR Harry Walker, MD, USN Ret.
 Joe Waller, USN Ret.
 Donald Warn, USN Ret.
 CDR Melvin Warner, USN Ret.
 CDR Thomas Watkins, USN Ret.
 LTJg Sydney Weaver, USN Ret.
 SK1c Adrian Webb, USN Ret.
 CDR Robert Weber, USN Ret.
 CAPT William Weber, USN Ret.
 AMM2c Ralph Weidling, USN Ret.
 GM1c John Welcher, USN Ret.
 Joe Wetherington, USNR Ret.
 BM1c Glover Whitaker, USN Ret.
 BM3c Ernest Wilfong, USN Ret.
 LTJg Ralph Wilhelm, USN Ret.
 COL Leon Williamson, USMCR Ret.
 CSF William Wilson, USN Ret.
 Elmo Wojahn, USN Ret.
 GM1c Phillip Wolf, USN Ret.
 Edward Woods
 Frank Zells, USMC Ret.
 LTJg Richard Zirker, USN Ret.
 MM1c Marvin Zobel, USN Ret.
 S1c Edward Zynjewski, USN Ret.





Battle of Midway Commemorative Wreath Laying

Music

United States Navy Band

March on State and Territorial Flags & Honors Cordon

USN, USMC, and USCG Honor Guard

Advancement of Colors

Arrival of the Official Party

Admiral Gary Roughead

Chief of Naval Operations

Rear Admiral Peter V. Neffenger

Deputy National Incident Commander, United States Coast Guard

TBD

TBD, United States Marine Corps

Rear Admiral Patrick J. Lorge

Commandant, Naval District Washington

Captain Gary W. Clore

Chaplain Corps, USN, Naval District Washington

Arrival Honors

for the

Chief of Naval Operations

National Anthem

Wreath Laying

Muffled Ruffles and Echo Taps

Retirement of Colors

Dismissal of State and Territorial Flags & Honors Cordon

Invocation

Remarks

TBD, USMC

Remarks

Rear Admiral Peter V. Neffenger

Remarks

Admiral Gary Roughead

Reading of the Midway Proclamation

Proclamation Distribution to Midway Vets

Battle of Midway March

The Marine's Hymn, Semper Paratus & Anchors Aweigh

Benediction

Captain Gary W. Clore

Departure of the Official Party