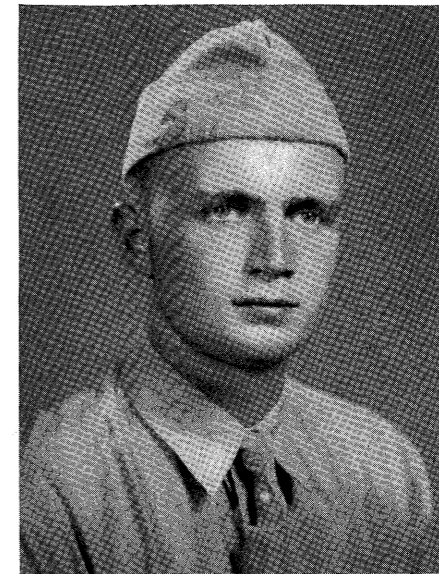


group. There have been others all these years in all the theatres of war, in all branches, who have done and are doing the same thing, day in and day out. . . ."

The intensity of the combat engaged in by LeBoutillier and his squadron during the early summer of 1944 may be judged in part from his posthumous citations for the Air Medal and two Gold Stars: they credit him with the destruction of an enemy plane over Guam on June 11 and with the probable destruction of another, with an effective bombing and strafing run on a hostile cruiser in the Battle of the Philippine Sea on June 20, "despite terrific enemy resistance and a limited supply of gasoline," with the destruction of a Japanese fighter plane over the enemy airfield on Iwo Jima July 3, with sinking two Japanese destroyer escorts and setting fire to a cargo ship in the Bonin Islands area July 4.

On July 8, 1944, his squadron commander wrote LeBoutillier's mother: "There is little I can say to help you in your bereavement; the loss (though we hope it may be temporary) of your son, John, I know is a terrible shock to you, for it is a terrible shock to all of us. He has been with us since the beginning (14 months) and I've flown a great deal with him and have talked to him almost daily. I'd gotten to know him well and as a result have had tremendous respect for him, both for his ability and for his strength of character. . . . As for the facts, he went with us to make an attack on a Jap base in the Marianas on the afternoon of July 6. Eight of us made an attack upon the field and pulled out but John did not appear nor had his division leader, Richard Eastmond, seen him since the commencement of the dive. We scanned the field and the surrounding area but there was no evidence of his having been shot down. . . . We searched both that day and the next but have not found him as yet. . . ." John LeBoutillier's squadron mates continued to search for him, but no trace was ever found.



WALTER ROY MANNY, JR.

1939

Roy Manny left Yale in 1942, at the end of his Sophomore year, and reported July 10 for preliminary flight training at the Naval Aviation School at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. He was transferred after three months to the Naval Aviation Base at Grosse Ile, Michigan, where he remained for elementary flying training until February 19, 1943. On March 3, he began his final training at Pensacola and he was commissioned June 30, Second Lieutenant, U.S.M.C.R. From July 1 to September 10, he was at the Naval Air Station at Jacksonville, Florida, for special training in dive-bombing. On September 28, three days after his marriage to Constance Lazo, he reported for duty at the Marine Base at Cherry Point, North Carolina. On October 18, near Bogue Field, to which he had been assigned, a collision occurred in formation between Manny's and another plane. All four men in the two planes were killed, including Manny, who was twenty-two years old.

Manny had spent five years at St. Paul's, entering in 1934 and graduating in 1939. Then he went to Taft School for a year and entered Yale in 1940. As a Fifth Former, he rowed No. 7 on the Halcyon crew of 1938, which was defeated by but two feet. The following year, he was on the Delphian football team and the S.P.S. hockey team, but, by one of those revolutions not uncommon in rowing, he failed to regain his place on the Halcyon crew. The sportsmanship with which he bore this personal disappointment and the effectiveness with which he contributed to the second crew's victory were alike characteristic of him.