H.C.R. No. 45

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

1 WHEREAS, During the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 2 1941, Petty Officer Doris Miller of the U.S. Navy demonstrated 3 valor above and beyond the call of duty, and he is long past due for 4 full recognition of his extraordinary courage and initiative on 5 that day; and

6 WHEREAS, A native of Texas, Doris "Dorie" Miller was born in 7 Waco on October 12, 1919, to Henrietta and Conery Miller; he was a 8 fullback on the football team at Moore High School in Waco, and he 9 went on to work on his father's farm; and

WHEREAS, In September 1939, Mr. Miller enlisted in the U.S. 10 Navy as a way to see the world and earn money for his family; at that 11 12 time, African Americans were only permitted to perform menial tasks in the Navy, so Mr. Miller was trained as a mess attendant at the 13 14 Naval Training Station in Norfolk, Virginia; after a brief 15 assignment on the ammunition ship USS Pyro, he was transferred in 16 January 1940 to the battleship USS West Virginia, where he won distinction among the crew as the ship's heavyweight boxing 17 18 champion; his rank at the time was mess attendant, second class; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Miller rose at 6 a.m. on the morning of December 7, 1941, and he was collecting laundry when the Japanese attack began and the alarm for general quarters was sounded; even mess attendants had a battle station, but Mr. Miller's, an antiaircraft battery magazine, had already been destroyed by a torpedo, so he went up on deck where, as the ship began to sink, he hauled wounded

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1 shipmates through oil and water to safety on the quarterdeck; he was 2 then ordered to the bridge, where he picked up the ship's mortally 3 wounded captain and carried him to an aid station; and

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WHEREAS, Mr. Miller then returned to the bridge, and on his 4 5 own initiative, he began firing a .50-caliber Browning antiaircraft 6 machine gun at the attacking Japanese planes; he had never trained on the weapon, but, as he reported later, "It wasn't hard, I just 7 8 pulled the trigger and she worked fine"; with no concern for his own safety, he continued firing until the gun's ammunition ran out, 9 10 possibly bringing down one of the enemy aircraft; in the meantime, the West Virginia had been hit by five enemy torpedoes, and 11 12 Mr. Miller was finally forced to abandon ship with his surviving 13 crewmates; and

WHEREAS, In the aftermath of the attack, Mr. Miller was 14 15 commended by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, and on May 27, 1942, 16 he became the first African American to receive the Navy Cross, the service's second-highest honor, which was personally presented to 17 him by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, the commander of the Pacific 18 19 Fleet; he went on to serve on the USS Indianapolis and then the USS Liscome Bay; that ship was sunk by a Japanese submarine on November 20 24, 1943, and though his body was never recovered, Mr. Miller was 21 eventually listed among the 646 sailors who died that day; at the 22 time of his death, his rank was cook, third class; and 23

24 WHEREAS, In the years since, Mr. Miller's actions have become 25 an important part of the legacy of Pearl Harbor; during the war, a 26 poster from the U.S. Office of War Information featured his image 27 and urged African Americans to join the war effort, and in 1973, a

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Knox-class frigate was christened the USS Miller in his honor; in 1 2 1991, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority dedicated a bronze plaque to him at 3 the U.S. Naval Base in Pearl Harbor, and in 2001, he was portrayed by the actor Cuba Gooding Jr. in the blockbuster film, Pearl Harbor; 4 more recently, his story has been featured prominently in the 5 National Museum of African American History and Culture 6 in Washington, D.C.; in addition to the Navy Cross, he was also 7 entitled to the Purple Heart, the American Defense Service Medal, 8 Fleet Clasp, the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, and the World War 9 10 II Victory Medal; and

WHEREAS, In 1939, when the clouds of world war were gathering 11 12 in Europe and Asia, Dorie Miller chose to enlist in a Navy that did not trust black men to serve in combat, and at a moment of direst 13 need, he picked up a weapon he had never used before and fought back 14 against a savage enemy, performing brilliantly and courageously 15 under fire in defense of his ship, his crewmates, and his nation; 16 his valiant service on that day, and afterwards, warrants the 17 highest honor that can be bestowed upon a member of the armed forces 18 19 of the United States; now, therefore, be it

20 RESOLVED, That the 85th Legislature of the State of Texas 21 hereby urge the United States Congress to bestow on Doris "Dorie" 22 Miller the Congressional Medal of Honor; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the secretary of state forward official copies 23 of this resolution to the president of the United States, to the 24 speaker of 25 secretary of the Navy, to the the House of Representatives and the president of the Senate of the United 26 States Congress, and to all the members of the Texas delegation to 27

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H.C.R. No. 45 1 Congress with the request that this resolution be officially 2 entered in the Congressional Record as a memorial to the Congress of 3 the United States of America.

White

of the Senate President

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I certify that H.C.R. No. 45 was adopted by the House on April 27, 2017, by the following vote: Yeas 145, Nays 0, 2 present, not voting.

Chief Clerk of the House

I certify that H.C.R. No. 45 was adopted by the Senate on May 19, 2017, by the following vote: Yeas 31, Nays 0.

Secretary of the Senate

5 2 20[-] APPROVED:

Date

annot Governor

