

RESTRICTED
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APC 339
13 January 1945.

I. AWARD OF DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS.
II. AWARD OF DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS (POSTHUMOUS).

I. AWARD OF DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS. By direction of the President, under the provisions of AR 600-45, 22 September 1943, as amended, and under authority contained in Circular No 32, Headquarters European Theater of Operations, United States Army, 20 March 1944, as amended, the Distinguished Service Cross is awarded to:

Technical Sergeant Wilson R. Carr, 33043235, Infantry, 116th Infantry Regiment, 28th Infantry Division, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against the enemy. On 5 September 1944, the infantry company in which Sergeant Carr was a platoon sergeant was subjected to an intense enemy artillery barrage near La Trinite, France. As the barrage lifted, enemy paratroops and marines advanced in a coordinated counterattack. Completely disregarding his own personal safety and in the face of approximately twenty advancing enemy soldiers, Sergeant Carr leaped from his fox hole and opened fire with his rifle. At the same time he shouted encouragement to his men and inspired them to enter into the fight. Led by the courageous actions of Sergeant Carr, his men followed his example and repulsed the enemy attack. During the fierce encounter, Sergeant Carr personally accounted for fifteen of the enemy soldiers. The extraordinary heroism and courageous actions of Sergeant Carr reflect great credit upon himself and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service. Entered military service from Virginia.

Technical Sergeant William W. Mosentoon, 32046134, Infantry, 28th Infantry Regiment, 8th Infantry Division, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against the enemy. Sergeant Mosentoon led his platoon in an assault against the enemy in Germany on 8 December 1944. Displaying complete disregard for his own personal safety, Sergeant Mosentoon advanced at the head of his platoon and personally destroyed two machine-gun positions and four log bunkers. After inflicting severe casualties on the enemy and seizing the objective, the platoon was preparing its defenses when Sergeant Mosentoon detected three enemy soldiers creeping toward their position. Rushing forward alone, he killed all three with his submachine gun. Shortly afterwards, Sergeant Mosentoon detected a large force of approximately seventy enemy soldiers infiltrating behind his position. Moving toward them alone, he brought automatic fire upon the enemy troops, killing several and pinning the remainder down until his men could maneuver and destroy the enemy force. Through Sergeant Mosentoon's heroic actions, his men were able to attain and hold their objective. On 10 December 1944, Sergeant Mosentoon again moved at the head of his platoon in an assault on enemy-held high ground. Continuously exposing himself to murderous enemy small arms, mortar and artillery fire, he personally accounted for one machine-gun position and two log bunkers. Throughout this action, his contempt of danger was a source of inspiration to his men. The extraordinary heroism and courageous actions of Sergeant Mosentoon reflect great credit upon himself and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service. Entered military service from New York.

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OO 10, Hq Ninth U.S. Army, 13 January 1945, cont'd.

II. AWARD OF DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS (POSTHUMOUS). By direction of the President, under the provisions of AR 600-4b, 22 September 1943, as amended, and under authority contained in Circular No 32, Headquarters European Theater of Operations, United States Army, 20 March 1944, as amended, the Distinguished-Service Cross is posthumously awarded to:

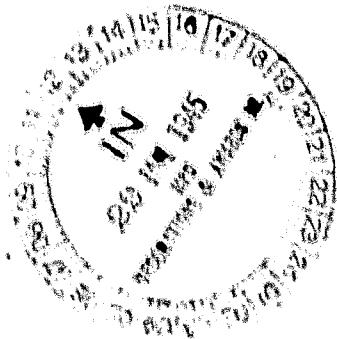
✓ Staff Sergeant Vernon Napier, 35264321, Infantry, 709th Tank Battalion, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against the enemy. On 8 December 1944, Sergeant Napier moved his tank section into position to complete the formation of a tank-infantry combat team. During this operation, his tank was put out of action by enemy fire. Refusing to move to a less exposed position, Sergeant Napier chose to remain in the tank and to act as an observer, using the tank's undamaged radio as the means of communication. Detecting a large body of the enemy preparing for a counterattack against an infantry battalion, he left his tank and raced one hundred fifty yards under intense fire to report his discovery to the infantry commander. Although Sergeant Napier lost his life in trying to re-enter his tank, his action provided the infantry battalion with ample time to meet and repulse the enemy attack. The extraordinary heroism and courageous actions of Sergeant Napier reflect great credit upon himself and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service. Entered military service from Kentucky.

Hand of Lieutenant General SIMPSON:



KLEIN,
Colonel, AGO, Adjutant General.

J. E. MOORE,
Brigadier General, GSC, Chief of Staff.



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