

R E S T R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 35 US ARMY

GENERAL ORDERS)
NO 18)

12 August 1944

SILVER STAR MEDAL --- Posthumous Awards --- I
SILVER STAR MEDAL --- Awards --- II
BRONZE STAR MEDAL --- Awards --- III

I --- SILVER STAR MEDAL (Posthumous Award). Pursuant to authority contained in AR 600-45, dated 22 September 1943, as amended, and Circular 6, Headquarters Third United States Army, 26 April 1944, the Silver Star Medal is awarded, posthumously, to the following officer and enlisted men of this command:

Second Lieutenant Halley K Dickey Jr 01310988, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action near * * *, Normandy, France, 17 July 1944. Lieutenant Dickey was a platoon leader in Company "M", * * * Infantry, participating in the battalion attack on * * *. He was wounded early in the action but refused evacuation and continued to lead his platoon in a 500 yard advance through heavy concentrations of enemy automatic weapons and artillery fire. After digging in and setting up a holding position in an area strewn with enemy mines and booby traps, Lieutenant Dickey noticed a wounded soldier lying in an uncovered position without protection from enemy fire. He crawled to the wounded man and proceeded to drag him to safety. While so engaged, he was killed by an anti-personnel mine; the wounded soldier escaped further injury. The courageous leadership of Lieutenant Dickey, his determination to continue with his mission without regard to his personal safety, and his ultimate sacrifice of his life in saving that of another soldier, reflects the highest credit upon him and upon the military service. Entered military service from New Jersey.

Sergeant Oreste F Bottari 36038590, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action on 15 July 1944, near * * *, Normandy, France. In the action on Hill Number 122, in the operation against * * *, Sergeant Bottari's platoon was pinned down by enemy machine gun fire from a hedgerow to its front. Sergeant Bottari, a squad leader, voluntarily crossed an open field to the enemy position and destroyed the enemy machine gun position with a hand grenade. While crawling back to rejoin his squad, he was killed by an enemy artillery shell. The silencing of the enemy machine gun by Sergeant Bottari enabled the platoon to advance. The gallantry in action, disregard for personal safety and the unselfish loyalty for his comrades as displayed by Sergeant Bottari, reflects credit upon the military service of the United States. Entered military service from Illinois.

Sergeant Freddie A Sorenson, 37034721, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in the * * * sector, near * * *, Normandy, France, on 15 July 1944. Sergeant Sorenson, a squad leader, participated in the initial attack on the northern approaches to * * *, in the * * * sector. His company was pinned down by withering fire from an enemy machine gun concealed in a hedgerow to the front. Although the intervening field afforded little cover and was subjected to intense concentrations of enemy fire, Sergeant Sorenson voluntarily crawled across the field and, armed only with a hand grenade, knocked out the machine gun nest. He returned to his squad and the company resumed its advance. Later the same day,
Contd over - - - -

- 1 -

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

Sec I GO 18 Hq 35th Inf Div 12 Aug 44 contd - - - - -

he was killed by enemy action. The courage, devotion to duty, and utter disregard for personal safety on the part of Sergeant Sorenson reflects the highest credit on the military service. Entered military service from Nebraska.

Private First Class Joseph O V Beaulieu, 11068323, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action on Hill Number 122 in the operation against * * *, France, 15 July 1944. Private Beaulieu was, at the time, a member of a gun crew operating a light machine gun delivering fire in support of his company. Every member of the gun crew except himself was killed or wounded by enemy fire, but Private Beaulieu, undaunted by this fact, remained alone at his position, continuing effective fire upon the enemy from his weapon until he was killed by an enemy artillery shell. Private Beaulieu's gallant resolve to continue in action even at the cost of his own life, his unselfish devotion to his duty and to his comrades, reflects credit upon the military service of the United States. Entered military service from Maine.

Private First Class Virgil D Reimers, 20723010, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in the vicinity of * * *, France, 17 July 1944. Private Reimers, an ammunition carrier in a machine gun squad, had been supporting the advance of his unit. During a strong enemy counterattack, the members of the machine gun crew, with the exception of Private Reimers and another soldier, were killed. Undaunted by the fact that his position was extremely perilous, he and the other surviving member of the crew remained at the gun and continued to cover the unit's withdrawal until he was mortally wounded by enemy artillery. Private Reimer's zeal for the success of his unit, his inspiring loyalty to duty and his conspicuous courage, contributed immeasurably to the success of his unit's mission and reflects the highest credit upon his character as a soldier. Entered military service from Nebraska.

Private Harold G McKay, 20722110, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in the vicinity of * * *, France, 15 July 1944. Private McKay, gunner in a machine gun squad, was engaged in supporting the attack by his unit against enemy positions. A shell burst killed or wounded the other members of the crew, leaving Private McKay uninjured and the weapon still serviceable. Undaunted by the fact that he was the only remaining member of the crew, and determined to continue covering the unit's advance, he placed innumerable belts of ammunition around his neck and shoulders and alone moved his heavy machine gun across a hedge-row where he resumed firing until killed by an enemy mortar shell exploding to his front. Private McKay's gallant resolve to aid in the success of his unit's mission at the cost of his life, his unselfish devotion to duty and his outstanding courage in the face of great odds, reflects high credit upon his character as an individual soldier and is in accordance with the traditions of the service. Entered military service from Nebraska.

II -- SILVER STAR MEDAL. Pursuant to authority contained in AR 600-45, dated 22 September 1943, as amended, and Circular 6, Headquarters Third United States Army, 26 April 1944, the Silver Star Medal is awarded to the following officer and enlisted men of this command:

Contd - - - - -

- 2 -

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

Sec II GO 18 Hq 35th Inf Div 12 Aug 44 contd - - - -

Second Lieutenant Leeta L Casner Jr 01321488, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action against an enemy of the United States, in the vicinity of * * *, France, 15-18 July 1944. Lieutenant Casner, a platoon leader, received a wound in the initial action against Hill Number 122 on 15 July 1944, but continued to lead his platoon throughout the day, and that night, after receiving treatment, refused evacuation. On 17 July 1944, Lieutenant Casner was guiding three tanks attached to his company, riding in one with turret open, exposing himself to small arms, artillery and mortar fire. The tank in which he rode was struck by an enemy shell, killing all its crew but one. Lieutenant Casner suffered a severe concussion. Despite the concussion, he continued to participate in the day's action. On 18 July 1944, Lieutenant Casner voluntarily led a reconnaissance patrol through the enemy lines, obtaining valuable intelligence regarding the enemy. Although handicapped by his wound and by severe concussion, he displayed leadership that materially facilitated the successful accomplishment of his platoon's mission. Lieutenant Casner's fortitude, personal bravery, disregard for personal safety and adherence to the task at hand, exemplify such gallantry in action as to reflect credit upon the military service of the United States. Entered military service from Illinois.

Technical Sergeant Milton E Bates, 37034843, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in the vicinity of * * *, France, 18 July 1944. While Sergeant Bates' unit was engaged in the attack against * * *, friendly tanks which had been supporting an adjacent unit, moved into the rear of his company and, through error, began firing into the company sector. Disregarding both the fire of these friendly tanks and that of the enemy then concentrated on the area, Sergeant Bates, a platoon sergeant, crawled to the tanks for the purpose of notifying them of the error. While so engaged, he received a leg wound, despite which he continued in his attempt to reach the tanks. He succeeded in so doing, and reaching the lead tank, clambered upon it, engaged the attention of the occupants and explained the situation, as a result the tanks immediately ceased their fire on the company sector. The gallant action of Sergeant Bates, his unselfish loyalty to his comrades, devotion to duty at the risk of his life, his resourcefulness and courageous initiative, spared casualties in his company and facilitated the continuance of its mission. Entered military service from Nebraska.

Staff Sergeant Selmar A Waxdahl, 37250095, (then sergeant), Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action near * * *, Normandy, France, on 18 July 1944. Sergeant Waxdahl was an assistant squad leader in his company when it participated in the battalion attack on * * *. During the course of the fighting, his company was pinned down by accurate fire from a machine gun position in a hedgerow about forty-five yards to the front. Sergeant Waxdahl voluntarily crawled forward through the open field under heavy enemy fire and, although wounded, reached the hedgerow and lobbed hand grenades into the enemy machine gun nest, killing the crew and silencing the weapon. After receiving first aid treatment for his wounds, he refused evacuation and returned to duty. The courageous determination of Sergeant Waxdahl, acting with complete disregard for personal safety, enabled his company to resume its advance and take its objective, and reflects the highest credit on the military service. Entered military service from South Dakota.

Contd over - - - -

- 3 -
R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

Sec II GO 18 Hq 35th Inf Div 12 Aug 44 contd - - - - -

Staff Sergeant John E Weick, 20721741, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action, in the vicinity of * * * , Normandy, France, 17 July 1944. Seeing a comrade lying wounded and unconscious in an open field near a hedgerow, exposed to heavy concentrations of enemy machine gun, mortar and artillery fire, and believing that further injury might befall the wounded man while in this dangerous position, Sergeant Weick crawled over a hedge into the field and proceeded to withdraw the wounded man to a position of safety. Forced to stop several times due to heavy concentrations of fire, Sergeant Weick shielded his comrade's body with his own, and was himself wounded while attempting to lift the injured soldier over a hedge. The gallant action of Sergeant Weick embodied in his desire to save the life of a comrade at the risk of his own, his courage and disregard for personal safety, reflects high credit upon his character as a soldier. Entered military service from Nebraska.

Sergeant Herman L Haney, 34527028, (then private first class), Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in the * * * , sector near * * * , Normandy, France, 16 July 1944. Sergeant Haney, served as scout and observer in Company "K" * * * Infantry, engaged in wiping out enemy pockets of resistance in the * * * sector. The company was pinned down by accurate fire from an enemy machine gun concealed in the hedgerow to its front. Sergeant Haney voluntarily crawled along the edge of the field through heavy concentrations of enemy fire, reached the enemy position and, armed only with an M-1 rifle, surprised and killed all six members of the machine gun crew, enabling his company to proceed with its mission. Throughout the remainder of the day he inflicted numerous casualties on enemy machine gunners and snipers. The intrepid actions of Sergeant Haney, and his utter disregard for personal safety, contributed measureably to the success of his company's mission, and reflects the highest credit upon the military service. Entered military service from Tennessee.

Technician Fifth Grade John S Bradny, 35304405, Medical Department, United States Army, for gallantry in action near * * * , Normandy, France, on 15 July 1944. During the action on Hill Number 122 in the operation against * * * , Technician Bradny repeatedly exposed himself to heavy concentrations of enemy fire to minister to wounded soldiers in the foremost positions of the front lines. Although he was the only aid man present with elements of three companies which were pinned down by enemy fire, he continued to perform his duties. Among other services, during the late evening, in the face of intense enemy fire, he crawled forward into an open field, where he was constantly exposed to enemy fire, and dragged to safety a soldier, suffering from a fractured leg, saving the wounded man from further injury and possible death. The unselfish loyalty and disregard for personal safety of Technician Bradny reflects credit on the military service, and the Medical Corps in particular. Entered military service from Ohio.

Private First Class Rex L O'Neal, 34505962, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in the vicinity of * * * , France, 17 July 1944. Private O'Neal, gunner in a machine gun squad, supported the advance of his unit. In a strong enemy counterattack, the members of the machine gun crew, with the exception of Private O'Neal and another soldier, were killed. Undaunted by the peril of his position, he and the other surviving member of the crew remained at the gun and continued to cover the unit's withdrawal until he was seriously wounded

- 4 -

Contd - - - - -

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

Sec II GO 18 Hq 35th Inf Div 12 Aug 44 contd - - - -

by an enemy artillery shell. The conspicuous courage of Private O'Neal, his zeal for the success of his unit and his loyalty to duty, contributed immeasurably to the success of his unit's mission and reflects high credit upon him as a soldier. Entered military service from Tennessee.

Private First Class Anselm R Rumpca, 37250070, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in the * * * sector near * * *, Normandy, France, 15 July 1944. Private Rumpca was a gunner in a 60mm mortar squad of Company "C", * * * Infantry, participating in the initial attack of the First Battalion in the * * * sector. The area was subjected to heavy concentrations of enemy small arms, machine gun, mortar and artillery fire. At 0610 the entire gun crew with the exception of Private Rumpca was knocked out of action, and he himself received a severe wound in his left arm. Disregarding his wound, and the fact that he was the sole remaining member of the crew, he continued to fire the mortar until his ammunition was expended, then fired his pistol at the enemy until he was knocked unconscious by an enemy mortar shell. The courageous spirit of Private Rumpca, and his resolution to continue in action regardless of wounds or circumstances, reflects the highest credit upon the military service and entitles him to a place of distinction in the annals of fighting Infantrymen. Entered military service from South Dakota.

Private Edward W Thill, 36808325, Medical Department, United States Army, for gallantry in action in the * * * sector, near * * *, Normandy, France, during the period 15-19 July 1944. At approximately 2330 on the night of 15 July 1944, word was received by the medical section, Third Battalion, * * * Infantry, that an American tank had blown up in a mine field within the enemy lines and that a crew member was lying in that vicinity severely wounded. Private Thill, a litter bearer, volunteered to attempt the rescue of the wounded soldier. He went through the enemy lines in a jeep, gave the wounded soldier first aid and placed him in the jeep. On the return trip he discovered another wounded soldier, whom he also treated and placed in the jeep. He returned safely to the battalion aid station. As a result of Private Thill's action, the wounded soldiers were saved from capture, further wounds and possible death. During the following three days he volunteered to rescue soldiers in mine fields and areas under heavy enemy small arms and artillery fire. The conspicuous bravery of Private Thill, and his utter disregard for personal safety, resulted in saving two enlisted men from more serious wounds and possible death, and reflects the highest credit upon the military service, and upon the Medical Corps in particular. Entered military service from Illinois.

III -- BRONZE STAR MEDAL. Pursuant to authority contained in AR 600-45, dated 22 September 1943, as amended, and Circular 6, Headquarters Third United States Army, 26 April 1944, the Bronze Star Medal is awarded to the following officers and enlisted men of this command:

Captain Roy Cundiff, 0364165, Field Artillery, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States during the period 15-17 July 1944, in the vicinity of * * *, France. Throughout this period, the area in which he operated was subjected to heavy concentrations of enemy fire including harassing fire by snipers. Captain Cundiff, remaining almost constantly at his duties, was responsible for effectively estimating enemy terrain and gun positions, and, although he could have taken advantage of terrain features offering comparative security, elected to expose himself to enemy fire in order more effectively to observe and direct the fire of supporting
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R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

Sec III GO 18 Hq 35th Inf Div 12 Aug 44 contd - - - - -

artillery. Captain Cundiff's bravery, his calm efficiency and his tenacity of purpose, immeasurably facilitated the successful completion of his unit's mission. Entered military service from Kansas.

First Lieutenant Michael P Elcano, 01169942, Field Artillery, United States Army, for meritorious service during military operations against an enemy of the United States, on 14 July 1944, near * * *, Normandy, France. Lieutenant Elcano's platoon supported an infantry company in attack. After having fired upon an enemy strongpoint, one of the tank destroyers was being moved to a supplementary firing position when it slipped into a ditch, throwing a track. The crews of two destroyers combined to extricate the destroyer from the ditch and replace the track. Replacing the track was an extremely difficult operation because of the lack of tools, necessitating the resort to the field expedient of using a towing cable, with power from a second destroyer, to make the repair. The task required an hour and twenty minutes, during which time Lieutenant Elcano and the other members of the two crews worked under heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire. The endeavors of Lieutenant Elcano, who worked coolly and without regard for his personal safety under enemy fire for a long period of time, resulted in saving the tank destroyer from destruction by the enemy and in its return to service, and contributed materially to the success of the military operation. Entered military service from Nevada.

First Lieutenant Charles E Willis, 01303978, Infantry, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, in the vicinity of * * *, France, 15 July 1944. Lieutenant Willis, a platoon leader, was wounded in the right arm during the heavy concentrations of enemy machine gun, mortar, small arms and artillery fire. Despite his wound and his increasingly weakened condition as the result of loss of blood, he continued in the active leadership of his platoon in the assault, successfully destroying several enemy gun emplacements. Not until he was knocked down and dazed by the nearby explosion of an enemy artillery shell, would he permit himself to be taken to an aid station. The qualities of leadership and tenacity exhibited by Lieutenant Willis, and his loyalty to duty despite his wound, enabling his unit to fulfill its mission successfully, were an inspiration to the men of his command and reflect high credit upon him. Entered military service from California.

Staff Sergeant Ross G Norris 6390480, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, on 22 July 1944 near * * *, France. Sergeant Norris, voluntarily joined a patrol to accompany his battalion commander to carry from a position exposed to observed enemy fire, the bodies of two of their battalion officers which had been lying there for two days. Prior details endeavoring to evacuate the bodies had been driven away by enemy fire. The proximity of the bodies of their officers had a very demoralizing effect upon the personnel of a vital defense position. The patrol of which Sergeant Norris was a member proceeded for a distance of one mile to secure the bodies, place them on litters and carry them away. The patrol was under enemy fire all the while. It was necessary that one of the bodies be extricated from debris. Enemy artillery fire increased in intensity during that part of the operation. The service of Sergeant Norris, performed under enemy fire, without regard for his own safety, resulted in the removal of the bodies of the two officers and contributed to the defense of * * *. Entered military service from Alabama.

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- 6 -

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

Sec III GO 18 Hq 35th Inf Div 12 Aug 44 contd - - - - -

Sergeant Dewey E Barrington, 18116378, Field Artillery, United States Army, for meritorious service during military operations against an enemy of the United States, on 14 July 1944, near * * * , Normandy, France. Sergeant Barrington's platoon supported an infantry company in attack. After having fired upon an enemy strongpoint, one of the tank destroyers was being moved to a supplementary firing position when it slipped into a ditch, throwing a track. The crews of two destroyers combined to extricate the destroyer from the ditch and replace the track. Replacing the track was an extremely difficult operation because of the lack of tools, necessitating the resort to the field expedient of using a towing cable, with power from a second destroyer, to make the repair. The task required an hour and twenty minutes, during which time Sergeant Barrington and the other members of the two crews worked under heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire. The endeavors of Sergeant Barrington, who worked coolly and without regard for his personal safety under enemy fire for a long period of time, resulted in saving the tank destroyer from destruction by the enemy and in its return to service, and contributed materially to the success of the military operation. Entered military service from Texas.

Sergeant Frederick G Easley, 7008213, Field Artillery, United States Army, for meritorious service during military operations against an enemy of the United States, on 14 July 1944, near * * * , Normandy, France. Sergeant Easley's platoon supported an infantry company in attack. After having fired upon an enemy strongpoint, one of the tank destroyers was being moved to a supplementary firing position when it slipped into a ditch, throwing a track. The crews of two destroyers combined to extricate the destroyer from the ditch and replace the track. Replacing the track was an extremely difficult operation because of the lack of tools, necessitating the resort to the field expedient of using a towing cable, with power from a second destroyer, to make the repair. The task required an hour and twenty minutes, during which time Sergeant Easley and the other members of the two crews worked under heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire. The endeavors of Sergeant Easley, who worked coolly and without regard for his personal safety under enemy fire for a long period of time, resulted in saving the tank destroyer from destruction by the enemy and in its return to service, and contributed materially to the success of the military operation. Entered military service from Tennessee.

Sergeant George L Lewis 33083100; (then corporal), Field Artillery, United States Army, for meritorious service during military operations against an enemy of the United States, on 14 July 1944, near * * * , Normandy, France. Sergeant Lewis' platoon supported an infantry company in attack. After having fired upon an enemy strongpoint, one of the tank destroyers was being moved to a supplementary firing position when it slipped into a ditch, throwing a track. The crews of two destroyers combined to extricate the destroyer from the ditch and replace the track. Replacing the track was an extremely difficult operation because of the lack of tools, necessitating the resort to the field expedient of using a towing cable, with power from a second destroyer, to make the repair. The task required an hour and twenty minutes, during which time Sergeant Lewis and the other members of the two crews worked under heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire. The endeavors of Sergeant Lewis, who worked coolly and without regard for his personal safety under enemy fire for a long period of time, resulted in saving the tank destroyer from destruction by the enemy and in its return to service, and contributed materially to the success of the military operation. Entered military service from Pennsylvania.

Contd over - - - - -

- 7 -

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

Sec III GO 18 Hq 35th Inf Div 12 Aug 44 contd - - - -

Corporal George P Carey, 31189527, (then private), Field Artillery, United States Army, for meritorious service during military operations against an enemy of the United States, on 14 July 1944, near * * *, Normandy, France. Having finished firing on enemy strong points, a tank destroyer was changing positions when it slid from an embankment, throwing a track. Corporal Carey, without regard for his personal safety, went to secure aid from another tank destroyer. This was an errand of 150 yards completely exposed to heavy enemy fire. Upon returning to the destroyer, Corporal Carey worked coolly and without regard for his personal safety, under heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire for an hour and twenty minutes, aiding in replacing the track, and manned the gun and replaced ammunition which had fallen from the destroyer when it slipped into the ditch. The high degree of courage and faithfulness to duty on the part of Corporal Carey materially contributed to the recovery of the disabled tank destroyer, its return to service, and eventually to the success of the operation. Entered military service from Connecticut.

Corporal Roscoe P Reeves, 34008625, Field Artillery, United States Army, for meritorious service during military operations against an enemy of the United States on 14 July 1944, near * * *, Normandy, France. Corporal Reeves' platoon supported an infantry company in attack. After having fired upon an enemy strongpoint, one of the tank destroyers was being moved to a supplementary firing position when it slipped into a ditch, throwing a track. The crews of two destroyers combined to extricate the destroyer from the ditch and replace the track. Replacing the track was an extremely difficult operation because of the lack of tools, necessitating the resort to the field expedient of using a towing cable, with power from a second destroyer, to make the repair. The task required an hour and twenty minutes, during which time Corporal Reeves and the other members of the two crews worked under heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire. The endeavors of Corporal Reeves, who worked coolly and without regard for his personal safety under enemy fire for a long period of time, resulted in saving the tank destroyer from destruction by the enemy and in its return to service, and contributed materially to the success of the military operation. Entered military service from North Carolina.

Technician Fifth Grade William C Laughter, 20408711, Field Artillery, United States Army, for meritorious service during military operations against an enemy of the United States, on 14 July 1944, near * * *, Normandy, France. Technician Laughter's platoon supported an infantry company in attack. After having fired upon an enemy strongpoint, one of the tank destroyers was being moved to a supplementary firing position when it slipped into a ditch, throwing a track. The crews of two destroyers combined to extricate the destroyer from the ditch and replace the track. Replacing the track was an extremely difficult operation because of the lack of tools, necessitating the resort to the field expedient of using a towing cable, with power from a second destroyer, to make the repair. The task required an hour and twenty minutes, during which time Technician Laughter and the other members of the two crews worked under heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire. The endeavors of Technician Laughter, who worked coolly and without regard for his personal safety under enemy fire for a long period of time, resulted in saving the tank destroyer from destruction by the enemy and in its return to service, and contributed materially to the success of the military operation. Entered military service from North Carolina.

Contd

- 8 -

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

Sec III GO 18 Hq 35th Inf Div 12 Aug 44 contd - - - -

Technician Fifth Grade Willie C Sykes, 14035072, Field Artillery, United States Army, for meritorious service during military operations against an enemy of the United States, on 14 July 1944, near * * * , Normandy, France. Technician Sykes' platoon supported an infantry company in attack. After having fired upon an enemy strongpoint, one of the tank destroyers was being moved to a supplementary firing position when it slipped into a ditch, throwing a track. The crews of two destroyers combined to extricate the destroyer from the ditch and replace the track. Replacing the track was an extremely difficult operation because of the lack of tools, necessitating the resort to the field expedient of using a towing cable, with power from a second destroyer, to make the repair. The task required an hour and 20 minutes, during which time Technician Sykes and the other members of the two crews worked under heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire. The endeavors of Technician Sykes, who worked coolly and without regard for his personal safety under enemy fire for a long period of time, resulted in saving the tank destroyer from destruction by the enemy and in its return to service, and contributed materially to the success of the military operation. Entered military service from North Carolina.

Private First Class Claude F Cornett, 34013057, (then private), Field Artillery, United States Army, for meritorious service during military operations against an enemy of the United States, on 14 July 1944, near * * * , Normandy, France. Private Cornett's platoon supported an infantry company in attack. After having fired upon an enemy strongpoint, one of the tank destroyers was being moved to a supplementary firing position when it slipped into a ditch, throwing a track. The crews of two destroyers combined to extricate the destroyer from the ditch and replace the track. Replacing the track was an extremely difficult operation because of the lack of tools, necessitating the resort to the field expedient of using a towing cable, with power from a second destroyer, to make the repair. The task required an hour and 20 minutes, during which time Private Cornett and the other members of the two crews worked under heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire. The endeavors of Private Cornett, who worked coolly and without regard for his personal safety under enemy fire for a long period of time, resulted in saving the tank destroyer from destruction by the enemy and in its return to service, and contributed materially to the success of the military operation. Entered military service from Tennessee.

Private First Class Boyd Driggers, 14006960, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, on 22 July 1944 near * * * , France. Private Driggers, voluntarily joined a patrol to accompany his battalion commander to carry from a position, exposed to observed enemy fire, the bodies of two of their battalion officers which had been lying there for two days. Prior details endeavoring to evacuate the bodies had been driven away by enemy fire. The proximity of the bodies of their officers had a very demoralizing effect upon the personnel of a vital defense position. The patrol of which Private Driggers was a member proceeded for a distance of one mile to secure the bodies, place them on litters and carry them away. The patrol was under enemy fire all the while. It was necessary that one of the bodies be extricated from debris. Enemy artillery fire increased in intensity during that part of the operation. The service of Private Driggers, performed under enemy fire, without regard for his own safety, resulted in the removal of the bodies of the two officers and contributed to the defense of * * * . Entered military service from South Carolina.

Contd

- 9 -

R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D

Sec III GO 18 Hq 35th Inf Div 12 Aug 44 contd - - - -

Private First Class Harold R. Montgomery, 36260490, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * *, France, on 16 July 1944. While his company was engaged in an attack, the mortar section to which Private Montgomery was assigned, exhausted its supply of ammunition. In order to replenish the supply and support the attack of the company, he voluntarily crossed an open field through heavy enemy artillery, mortar and small arms fire, making three trips in all. His actions in procuring vital ammunition at the risk of his own life, enabled his section to continue its support, facilitating the accomplishment of the mission of his company. The heroic service, disregard for personal safety and unselfish loyalty of Private Montgomery in these circumstances, reflects credit upon the military service. Entered military service from Wisconsin.

By command of Major General BAADÉ:

OFFICIAL:

MADDREY A. SOLOMON
Colonel, G S C
Chief of Staff

Richard G. Chadwick

RICHARD G. CHADWICK
Lt Colonel, A G D
Adjutant General

Distribution: Special