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HEADQUARTERS 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 35 US ARMY

GENERAL ORDERS)
NO 19)

13 August 1944

Section

SILVER STAR MEDAL — Posthumous Award - - - - - - - - - - - - - I
BRONZE STAR MEDAL — Posthumous Award - - - - - - - - - - - - - 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 of this command:

Captain Joseph B Scully, 0411637, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action on 15, 24 July 1944 near * * * , Normandy, France. Captain Scully commanded Company "F" * * * Infantry, in the operations against * * * . During the attack on 15 July he successfully, and without a single casualty, led his company to a position past a fallow enemy mine field, where mines had been laid some two years previously and where the field was so overgrown with grass as to make mine detection extremely difficult. In the next field, his company encountered very bitter hostile fire, and the unit suffered heavy casualties, including all of its officers except Captain Scully, who leaped to the top of the near hedgerow and with a challenging battlecry, led his unit in an inspiring advance of seven hundred yards. On 24 July, while his company was engaged in a holding action, he voluntarily led a reconnaissance patrol through hostile fire and obtained valuable information of enemy positions and strength. Although wounded in this activity, after receiving superficial treatment, he returned to his unit to resume outstanding leadership in battle, until he was killed in action on ~~26~~ 28 July. The gallantry in action, leadership in battle, and tenacity of purpose of Captain Scully, were an inspiration to the troops under his command, and reflect the highest credit upon him and were in accordance with the high traditions of the military service. Entered military service from Illinois.

Amended Sec XI GO 20/45

II — BRONZE 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 Bronze Star Medal is awarded, posthumously, to the following enlisted man of this command:

Staff Sergeant Floyd W Hawkins Jr 20721898, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the * * * sector, Normandy, France, 15 July 1944. Sergeant Hawkins, a squad leader, realizing that the advance of his squad was impeded because of heavy and accurate enemy machine gun and mortar fire, placed himself in an exposed position from which he could most advantageously direct his squad's fire against the enemy positions. As a result of his courageous action, his squad succeeded in destroying several enemy positions. Sergeant Hawkins was killed during this action. His intense desire to continue the advance of his squad, even at the cost of his life, was immeasurably responsible for the successful accomplishment of the company's mission. Sergeant Hawkins' devotion to duty, his fearlessness and disregard for his personal safety, reflects credit upon the military service of the United States. Entered military service from Nebraska.

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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 enlisted men of this command:

Technical Sergeant Mitchell R Hughbanks, 20726411, Infantry, United States Army, for outstanding achievement in action in the * * * , sector, Normandy, France, 13 July 1944. Late in the afternoon of 13 July, two platoons of Company "L" were pinned down by several machine guns. After the company radio man had been killed in an attempt to draw back to cover, Sergeant Hughbanks removed the radio from the dead soldier, called the battalion observation post and requested artillery fire on the enemy positions. For almost an hour, he directed the fire alone, men on each side of him having been killed. As a result of Sergeant Hughbanks' heroic achievement, the enemy fire was neutralized permitting the elements of the company to return to cover with but few casualties. Entered military service from Kansas.

Technical Sergeant Edward W Waller, 37070532, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States on 17 July 1944 at * * * , Normandy, France. During an attack on * * * in the operation against * * * , the attacking platoons of Sergeant Waller's company were pinned down by enemy fire. Sergeant Waller, platoon sergeant, weapons platoon, remained with his company commander as liaison agent. The strength of the company had been depleted from the preceding six days of continuous combat. The attacking platoons exhausted their ammunition and carrying parties were not available. Sergeant Waller, upon hearing this report reach his company commander, immediately volunteered to supply the platoons with ammunition, and set about carrying ammunition from the ammunition point to the front line platoons, making five trips within fourty-five minutes through heavy artillery, mortar, sniper and machine gun fire. Through his efforts the platoons were supplied with ammunition. The enemy resistance was consequently eliminated and the platoons were successful in penetrating three thousand yards into enemy territory to secure their objective. The courageous action of Sergeant Waller reflects credit upon the military service. Entered military service from Kansas.

Sergeant James E Dawson, 38108287, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States on 16 July 1944 near * * * , France. In the operation against * * * , an enemy artillery shell landed in a mortar position, wounding two soldiers and setting on fire a mortar ammunition bag. The fire threatened grenades and other ammunition nearby. The two wounded soldiers lay next to the burning ammunition bag. Under enemy fire and without regard for his own safety, Sergeant Dawson, a squad leader, obtained a shovel and placed soil on the fire to extinguish it and removed the wounded men from peril, afterwards removing the ammunition. The heroic action, disregard for personal safety and unselfish loyalty of Sergeant Dawson, in these circumstances, reflects credit upon the military service. Entered military service from Texas.

Staff Sergeant Robert L Martensen, 20721251, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the * * sector, 16 July 1944. Accompanied by another member of his platoon,

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NND DECLASSIFIED Authority 735017 By T-1 NARA, Date 1/6

Sec III GO 19 Hq 35th Inf Div 13 Aug 44 contd - - - - -

Sergeant Martensen, platoon sergeant of the Mines Platoon, crawled over a field strewn with anti-personnel mines and under heavy enemy fire, to bring to a position of safety, a wounded soldier who was then lying upon an unexploded mine. The calmness and bravery of Sergeant Martensen under fire, resulted in the rescue of a wounded comrade from more serious injury and possible death. Sergeant Martensen's unselfish loyalty to his comrades, his disregard for personal safety and his courage, in actions beyond the call of duty, reflect credit upon his character as a soldier, and are consistent with the traditions of the armed forces. Entered military service from Nebraska.

Staff Sergeant Leonard J Rosenberg, 33295742, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic achievement in action against an enemy of the United States near * * * , Normandy, France, 15-18 July 1944. Sergeant Rosenberg was communications noncommissioned officer of his company which participated in the battalion attack on the northern approaches to * * * . Communication lines were blown out on numerous occasions by heavy concentrations of enemy mortar and artillery fire. On each occasion, Sergeant Rosenberg, acting alone, crawled through open fields and made necessary repairs under heavy enemy fire. The courageous devotion to duty and disregard for personal safety of Sergeant Rosenberg reflects credit on the military service. Entered military service from Pennsylvania.

Sergeant William C Wagner, 37034035,(then Private First Class), Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, during the attack against * * * , France, 15 July 1944. When his platoon was about to exhaust its supply of ammunition, Sergeant Wagner, a scout, voluntarily and alone, made his way under heavy concentrations of machine gun, mortar, artillery and sniper fire to the ammunition distributing point, from which he returned with vital ammunition. He made several such trips, making each at the risk of his life. His action materially facilitated the rehabilitation of his platoon's fire-power, thereby re-establishing its effectiveness as a factor in the accomplishment of the regimental mission. Sergeant Wagner's heroic achievement, his unselfish loyalty to duty and disregard for personal safety, reflects credit upon the military service. Entered military service from Nebraska.

Staff Sergeant Jolly White, 6986442, 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 White 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 White 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 White, 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 Kentucky.

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NND DECLASSIFIED Authority 935017 By: TM NARA, Date 1/12

Sec III GO 19 Hq 35th Inf Div 13 Aug 44 contd - - - - -

Staff Sergeant Raymond R Wilson, 14017748, 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 Wilson, 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 Wilson 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 Wilson, 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 Georgia.

Corporal Fred O Dean, 20734687, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, 13 July 1944, near * * * , France. Corporal Dean was a scout on duty with a forward observer party during the action against * * * . When vital communication wires between the infantry and artillery were severed so that the infantry was without artillery support, he with another member of his party, without regard for his personal safety, proceeded through enemy fire in an effort to reestablish communications but was wounded during his endeavors. After recovery from shock, he undertook, in spite of his wounds, to continue his mission of checking defective communication lines, but on account of his wounds, was evacuated. The heroic service of Corporal Dean, performed without regard to his personal safety, reflects credit on the military service. Entered military service from Kansas.

Technician Fifth Grade Charles W Duffy, 16068246, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with operations against an enemy of the United States, near * * * , France, on 16 July 1944. During the action on Hill Number 122, in the operation against * * *, Technician Duffy acted as chaplain's driver. The chaplain became a casualty and was evacuated. In the action, a number of weapons, vehicles and other vital equipment was left on the battlefield by combat organizations which had been forced to withdraw. Technician Duffy, on his own initiative, drove his vehicle on to the field, under enemy fire, to obtain various vital items of equipment and weapons and returned them to the combat organizations. At other times during the day, he assisted at the battalion aid station and drove an ambulance from the front to the battalion aid station through areas strewn with mines and subjected to heavy enemy fire. The heroic action, disregard for personal safety and unselfish loyalty of Technician Duffy reflects credit upon the military service. Entered military service from Illinois

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NND DECLASSIFIED Authority 735017 By: TM NARA, Date 1/12

Sec III GO 19 Hq 35th Inf Div 13 Aug 44 contd - - - - -

Technician Fifth Grade Guy M Harvey, 20726752, Medical Department, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , Normandy, France, on 16 July 1944. In the operation against * * * , a soldier was wounded by enemy machine gun fire and fell in an open field. Evacuation was impossible without the attention of an aid man. Technician Harvey, without regard for his own safety, and after having a white flag fired upon by the enemy, crawled under fire to the wounded man and evacuated him to the aid station. His action saved the wounded man's life. Entered military service from Kansas.

Technician Fifth Grade John V Kellerhals, 36069160, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, 13 July 1944, near * * * , France. Technician Kellerhals was a radio operator on duty with a forward observer party during the action against * * * . When vital communication wires between the infantry and artillery were severed so that the infantry was without artillery support, he together with another member of the party, without regard for his personal safety, proceeded through enemy fire in an effort to reestablish communications but was wounded during his endeavors. After recovery from shock, he undertook, in spite of his wounds, to continue his mission of checking defective communication lines, but on account of his wounds he was evacuated. The heroic service of Technician Kellerhals, performed without regard to his personal safety, reflects credit on the military service. Entered military service from Illinois.

Technician Fifth Grade William L McKinney, 37035075, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations in the vicinity of * * * , Normandy, France, 18 July 1944. Technician McKinney volunteered to cover with rifle fire, a mortar squad established to cover the company's advance. While so engaged, he killed a number of enemy snipers whose fire was concentrated on the mortar position, but was himself wounded. Undaunted by this fact, Technician McKinney continued at his task, enabling the mortar squad to establish its position. Later, because heavy concentrations of enemy fire had cut communications between the mortar squad and the company command post, he volunteered to deliver to the company commander the message that the mortars were ready to support the advance. His intrepid actions materially facilitated the success of the company's mission. Technician McKinney's tenacity of purpose, beyond the call of duty, his unselfish loyalty to his unit and his disregard for personal safety, reflects credit upon the military service. Entered military service from Nebraska.

Private First Class Travis D Fowler, 14011364, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, on 23 July 1944 near * * * , France. Private Fowler, 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 Fowler 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

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NND DECLASSIFIED Authority 735017 By: TM NARA, Date 1/12

Sec III GO 19 Hq 35th Inf Div 13 Aug 44 contd - - - - -

be extricated from debris. Enemy artillery fire increased in intensity during that part of the operation. The service of Private Fowler, 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.

Private First Class Walter Sidorak, 16063767, 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 Sidorak, 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 Sidorak 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 Sidorak, 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 Michigan.

Private First Class Joseph F Talon, 31049725, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, on 22 July 1944. Private Talon 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 Talon 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 Talon, 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 Connecticut.

Private William V Cockfield, 31158903, 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 Cockfield, 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 Cockfield 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 the while.

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NND DECLASSIFIED Authority 735017 By IML NARA, Date 1/12

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 Cockfield, 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 Massachusetts.

Private Italo W Gatto, 32337007, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, on 22 July 1944. Private Gatto 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 Gatto 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 Gatto, 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 New York.

Private Robert D King Jr, 31369555, Medical Department, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, in the vicinity of * * * , Normandy, France, 15 July 1944. Private King, a surgical technician serving as litter-bearer, formed with another soldier a two-man litter team in order to expedite the evacuation of casualties from the battlefield. While so engaged, Private King was wounded in two places by shell fragments, enemy fire being heavy at the time. Despite his wounds, he succeeded in evacuating a wounded soldier to the aid station. Private King's resourcefulness and initiative, his unselfish loyalty to his comrades and disregard for personal safety, reflects credit on the military service. Entered military service from Massachusetts.

Private Mack H Leggett, 14039174, 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 Leggett, 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 Leggett was a member proceeded for a distance of one mile to secure the bodies, place them on a litter 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 Leggett, 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 North Carolina.

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NND DECLASSIFIED
Authority 735017
By: TM NARA, Date 1/12

RESTRICTED

Sec III GO 19 Hq 35th Inf Div 13 Aug 44 contd - - - -

Private Isadore G McCarty, 36569224, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, in the * * * sector, 16 July 1944. Accompanied by his platoon sergeant, Private McCarty crawled over a field strewn with anti-personnel mines and under heavy enemy fire, to bring to a position of safety a wounded comrade who was then lying upon an unexploded mine. The calmness and bravery of Private McCarty under fire, resulted in the rescue of a wounded comrade from more serious injury and possible death. Private McCarty's unselfish loyalty to his comrades, his disregard for personal safety, and his courage in his actions over and above the call of duty, reflect high credit upon his qualities of character as a soldier and are in accord with the high traditions of the army. Entered military service from Michigan.

By command of Major General BAADE:

MADDREY A SOLOMON
Colonel, G S C
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

Richard G. Chadwick
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