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HEADQUARTERS 35TH INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 35 US ARMY

GENERAL ORDERS)
NO 47)

25 October 1944

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I — SILVER STAR. 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, a Silver Star is awarded, posthumously, to the following enlisted men:

Technician Fifth Grade Max E Sawyer, 36861798, Medical Department, United States Army, for gallantry in action in the vicinity of * * *, France, on ~~20~~ 21 September 1944. Amended GO 27/45 While the Second Battalion, * * * Infantry was heavily engaged with the enemy, Technician Sawyer, an aid man, entered an open field where a wounded soldier was lying exposed to enemy small arms and machine gun fire, and proceeded to administer first aid. While so engaged, he was himself severely wounded by enemy fire. He called another aid man forward, but refused evacuation until the soldier he had been treating was removed to a place of safety. Before a litter squad could return for him, Technician Sawyer was killed by enemy action. His gallant actions reflect the highest credit upon himself and upon the Medical Department of the Army. Entered military service from Michigan.

Private First Class William W Southerland, 38518981, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action at * * *, France, 16 September 1944. Private Southerland, a light machine gunner, accompanied advance elements of the * * * Infantry in crossing the * * * River near * * *, France. A determined enemy defended * * *, so that a house-by-house struggle ensued for the town. After the enemy had been forced to withdraw, Private Southerland established his machine gun emplacement at the corner of a building, affording him an effective field of fire. When the enemy counterattacked in an attempt to retake the town, under cover of intense machine gun fire, Private Southerland ordered other members of his squad to take cover in the building, but himself remained in position. With complete disregard for personal safety, he engaged in a fire fight with the enemy, and although he was mortally wounded in this action, his courageous and tenacious actions in the face of an attacking force enabled his men to hold their position until support from other units reached the area and made the defenses of the town secure. Entered military service from Louisiana.

Private Wilbert Moretsky, 33693009, Medical Department, United States Army, for gallantry in action near * * *, France, 20 September 1944. Private Moretsky, an aid man, had recovered from wounds received on the battlefield and had just returned to his unit, the Medical Detachment, * * * Infantry. On 20 September, near * * *, Private Moretsky went forward in the face of heavy enemy fire, in order to effect the evacuation of a wounded soldier, knowing that the enemy had fired upon and mortally wounded other medical aid personnel. As he moved to the side of the wounded soldier, Private Moretsky was mortally wounded, but despite his wounds, he called to two other aid men in the area and directed them to the wounded soldier so that his evacuation could be completed. Private Moretsky's unselfish loyalty to a wounded comrade-in-arms, his zealous devotion to duty and personal bravery, are in accord with the highest traditions of the military service, and constitute such gallantry in action as to reflect credit upon his character as a soldier and upon the military service. Entered military service from Pennsylvania.

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II -- SILVER STAR. 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, a Silver Star is awarded to the following officers and enlisted men of this command:

Captain Robert E Richardson, 0350316, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in the vicinity of * * * , France, 26 September 1944. While driving with other military personnel near * * * , Captain Richardson's vehicle was fired upon by enemy machine guns. The occupants were forced to abandon the vehicle and seek cover in a ditch beside the road. When leaving the vehicle, the driver was seriously wounded and lay on the road under enemy fire. With complete disregard for personal safety, Captain Richardson left his position of comparative safety, and in the face of enemy fire, crawled two hundred yards in order to reach the wounded driver. After administering first aid, Captain Richardson placed the wounded man in their vehicle and drove for some distance through the enemy fire before reaching a place of safety and treatment for the wounded soldier. Captain Richardson's gallant actions reflect the highest credit upon his character as an officer. Entered military service from Kansas.

First Lieutenant Walter B Harvey, 0408955, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action at * * * , France, 8 and 9 October 1944. When strong enemy forces occupied the town of * * * , Companies K and L, * * * Infantry, with two platoons of Company A, * * * Infantry, were assigned the mission of routing the enemy from * * * and holding the town. Lieutenant Harvey led the two platoons of Company A with such dynamic leadership, forcefulness and tactical skill, that their mission was accomplished with but few casualties despite the intense concentrations of fire from a determined enemy. When enemy tanks and infantry attempted a counterattack the following day, the excellent defense of the city was maintained, the enemy forced to withdraw, and an enemy officer and over 100 enemy troops captured. With disregard for personal safety, whether at the head of his troops, urging them to their best efforts, or in making personal reconnaissance, Lieutenant Harvey's gallant actions reflect credit upon his character as an officer. Entered military service from Massachusetts.

First Lieutenant Edward R Kennedy, 01325577, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action near * * * , France, 30 September 1944. When an enemy force attacked his company command post, Lieutenant Kennedy, Executive Officer, Company K, * * * Infantry, quickly organized the few men of the Headquarters group into a combat unit, and himself manned a machine gun mounted on a vehicle. Under his dynamic leadership and skillful coordination, sufficient fire power was obtained to force the enemy's withdrawal, whereupon he moved his vehicle forward to secure a maximum field of fire upon the withdrawing enemy. A rocket-launcher round struck and demolished the vehicle, and wounded Lieutenant Kennedy seriously. Despite his wounds, Lieutenant Kennedy gallantly continued to direct the actions of his men against the withdrawing enemy, reorganizing his group into a defensive line. He refused medical aid until the arrival of reserves to strengthen the defensive line and rout the enemy completely. Lieutenant Kennedy's gallantry in action is in accord with the traditions of the military service and reflect high credit upon his character as an officer. Entered military service from Pennsylvania.

First Lieutenant Alvin S Reed, 01324951 (then second lieutenant), Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in the vicinity of * * * , France, 1 October 1944. The First Battalion, * * * Infantry, was engaged in activity against the enemy in the vicinity of * * * . Enemy forces were located within the village, and it was of vital importance that information be obtained as to the enemy strength, dispositions and armament. Lieutenant Reed, a platoon leader, voluntarily led a ten-man patrol with the mission of entering * * * and obtaining the necessary information. That night, during hours of darkness, he entered * * * and stealthily made a reconnaissance of the vicinity. While so engaged, Lieutenant Reed, assisted by his patrol, captured three enemy soldiers and gagged them to prevent an outcry that would warn other enemy in the vicinity. No casualties were incurred on this mission, and all patrol members returned to the battalion command post with the necessary information. Questioning of Lieutenant Reed's prisoners elicited further information. Lieutenant Reed's leadership, courage and resourcefulness in the successful accomplishment of a dangerous mission, constitute such gallantry in action as to reflect high credit upon his character as an officer. Entered military service from Ohio.

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Technical Sergeant Gerald Jones, 20726002, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in the vicinity of * * *, France, on 20 September 1944. Sergeant Jones, a platoon sergeant, led his platoon in an attack against strong enemy positions near * * *, and succeeded in reaching the edge of the forest. He reorganized his platoon under heavy enemy fire, then deployed his men in defensive positions. He personally killed several Germans by accurate rifle fire. Although communication lines to the company command post were destroyed about 0900, Sergeant Jones held his forward position throughout the day, protecting the right flank of his company. That evening, realizing that his platoon was in danger of being cut off from other units of the company, he covered the successful withdrawal of his platoon to new positions. Sergeant Jones' gallantry in action, outstanding leadership and devotion to duty enabled his platoon to inflict heavy casualties upon superior enemy forces, and reflect the highest credit upon his character as a soldier and leader of men. Entered military service from Kansas.

Staff Sergeant Delbert J Rathbun, 37144655, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in the vicinity of * * *, France, on 27 September 1944. Sergeant Rathbun, leader of an antitank squad, was assigned the mission of protecting the flank of defensive positions established by the First Battalion, * * * Infantry, in * * *, France. He placed his men in position near a road block. On the morning of 27 September, approximately two companies of enemy riflemen were observed approaching from the front, and a smaller group from the right flank. In order not to disclose the position of his antitank gun unless enemy tanks appeared in support of the German infantry, Sergeant Rathbun directed his squad to take up their rifles and wait for the enemy to come closer to their position. At a given signal, the squad fired at leading elements of the German column, killing two enemy rocket-launcher teams and several scouts with the first salvo. For more than six hours the squad stood fast, although their position was rendered precarious by infiltrating enemy troops and despite the fact that their communication and supply lines were severed early in the battle. Sergeant Rathbun's gallantry in action, resourceful leadership and fighting spirit enabled his squad to repulse the enemy counterattack, and made more secure the battalion position in the area. Entered military service from Kansas.

Technician Fifth Grade William Teel, 37001905, Field Artillery, United States Army, for gallantry in action in the vicinity of * * *, France, on 8 and 9 October 1944. Technician Teel, a radio operator, accompanied his forward observation section into the town of * * * on 8 October, and set up his radio in a building which served as a command post for an infantry company. This building received several direct hits which showered Technician Teel with pieces of stone, but displaying remarkable calmness and devotion to duty, he kept his radio in operation without interruption. That afternoon, he assisted three other men in rescuing a soldier who was wounded by a sniper, despite the fact that he was himself fired upon by the well concealed sniper. On the morning of 9 October, five German Tiger Tanks entered the town and commenced firing from positions about one hundred yards from the command post. With complete disregard for his personal safety, Technician Teel maintained communications in a calm and efficient manner, enabling artillery fire to be adjusted against enemy positions in the area, and contributing materially to the subsequent rout of all Germans from this area. Entered military service from Kansas.

Private First Class Thomas G Holt, 34349048, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action near * * *, France, 20 September 1944. On 20 September, Company G, as part of the Second Battalion, * * * Infantry, was engaged in an attack against enemy positions on the high ground northwest of * * *, France. Tank destroyers had been attached for purposes of the attack. Due to the shortage of personnel, Private Holt, a Browning Automatic Rifleman of Company G, voluntarily manned the machine gun on a tank destroyer in order to cover the advance of his platoon. While so engaged, he was blown from the vehicle, but disregarding his injuries and shock, he returned to his position and continued to man the weapon. Private Holt's determination to accomplish his mission, his disregard for personal safety and zealous devotion to duty constitute such gallantry in action as to be in accord with the military traditions of the Army. Entered military service from Mississippi.

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Private First Class Robert C Palmer, 36071364, Cavalry, United States Army, for gallantry in action near * * * , France, 23 September 1944. While on a dismounted reconnaissance mission, the Third Platoon, * * * Reconnaissance Troop, Mechanized, was pinned down on a sunken road bed by an intense concentration of heavy enemy machine gun fire. Private Palmer, acting on his own initiative and with utter disregard for his personal safety, advanced into plain view of the enemy and opened fire upon them with his light machine gun, which he was carrying in his hand. The determination of Private Palmer's advance and the effectiveness of his fire was so intense that the enemy was forced to withdraw. Private Palmer's gallant action saved his entire platoon from possible annihilation, enabled it to carry out its assigned mission, and reflects the highest credit on his character as a soldier. Entered military service from Illinois.

III — SILVER STAR (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER). 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, in addition to the Silver Star previously awarded, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster is awarded to the following officers of this command:

Captain D L Benton Jr, 0450237, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in the vicinity of * * * , France, 22 and 23 August 1944. Captain Benton, commanding Company C, * * * Tank Destroyer Battalion, led his company in support of an infantry combat team assigned the mission of seizing high ground west and north of * * * , France. While conducting a personal reconnaissance ahead of the advancing infantry, Captain Benton located a strong enemy force to the front. Realizing that the enemy, unless immediately engaged, could offer stiff resistance to the advancing infantry, or escape and set up another line of resistance, Captain Benton promptly maneuvered his tank destroyers to cover all routes of escape open to the enemy force, then engaged the enemy in a fire fight which resulted in the destruction of two enemy tanks, numerous antitank and machine guns, and the capture of a large quantity of materiel. His troops captured 155 Germans, including 10 officers. Captain Benton's calm and resourceful leadership, and his prompt and daring actions precipitated the collapse of German resistance in this sector. Entered military service from Georgia.

Captain Harry C Simpson, 01302536, Infantry, United States Army, for gallantry in action in the vicinity of * * * , France, 12 September 1944. After he had led his company across the * * * River against the heavy fire of an enemy advantageously situated on high ground overlooking the river, Captain Simpson, commanding Company C, * * * Infantry, deployed his troops along the banks of the river in order to secure the bridgehead, widen the regimental objective and force the enemy from its position. In forcing the enemy withdrawal, Captain Simpson's troops destroyed an enemy half track vehicle, and enemy tank and a self-propelled 88mm weapon. Mounting his troops on tanks, Captain Simpson rode the lead tank, exposing himself to enemy fire, and led his company in over-running the high ground some 5000 yards from the river bank. Captain Simpson's gallant actions, his personal bravery, tactical skill and outstanding leadership, accomplished the mission without a casualty among his troops, and reflect great credit upon his character as an officer and leader of men. Entered military service from Montana.

IV — 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, a Bronze Star Medal is awarded, posthumously, to the following officer and enlisted men:

First Lieutenant Harry B Gallagher, 01290230, Infantry, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in France from 25 to 27 August 1944. Entered military service from Illinois.

Staff Sergeant Fred E Johnson, 37000839, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, in the vicinity of * * * , France, on 20 September 1944. Sergeant Johnson led his squad in an attack against strong enemy positions near the * * * . He directed the movement and fire of his troops in a skillful manner, and personally caused numerous casualties among the Germans before he was himself killed by enemy machine gun fire. His bravery and fighting spirit inspired other soldiers in the area to their best efforts, and the enemy was forced to withdraw. Entered military service from Missouri.

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Sergeant Travis L Beall, 18129817, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States at * * *, France, from 18 to 20 September 1944. In the operations that resulted in the capture of these towns, Sergeant Beall, serving as gun commander of a tank destroyer, employed his vehicle as an assault gun when reconnaissance proved impracticable. On many occasions, he voluntarily exposed himself to enemy artillery, mortar and small arms fire, in order to select routes for his tank destroyer and more effectively to direct its fire. He was mortally wounded during the * * * action. Sergeant Beall's intrepid leadership materially facilitated the success of the battalion mission during this period. Entered military service from Oklahoma.

Sergeant Albert C Wright, 36196129, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States at * * *, France, from 18 to 20 September 1944. In the operations that resulted in the capture of these towns, Sergeant Wright, serving as gun commander of a tank destroyer, employed his vehicle as an assault gun when reconnaissance proved impracticable. On many occasions, he voluntarily exposed himself to enemy artillery, mortar and small arms fire in order to select routes from his tank destroyer and more effectively to direct its fire. He was killed in a later action. Sergeant Wright's intrepid leadership materially facilitated the success of the battalion mission during this period. Entered military service from Michigan.

V — 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, a Bronze Star Medal is awarded to the following enlisted man, now missing in action:

Technician Fifth Grade Jack W Ogden, 20726719, Medical Department, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * *, France, 20 September 1944. When Company E, * * * Infantry was heavily engaged with the enemy near * * *, a platoon leader was seriously wounded during an advance over open terrain, and lay exposed to the intense enemy fire. Despite the fierce enemy fire, and although he knew that two aid men had been previously fired upon by the enemy and mortally wounded, Technician Ogden, an aid man, went forward and administered first aid to the wounded officer, and successfully evacuated him to a place of safety. Technician Ogden's courage, tenacity of purpose and devotion to duty saved a wounded man from further injury and possible death, and reflect credit upon his character as a soldier and upon the Medical Department of the Army. Entered military service from Kansas.

VI — 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, a Bronze Star Medal is awarded to the following officers and enlisted men of this command:

Lieutenant Colonel Warren T Hannum, 021316, Infantry, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in France, from 30 August to 8 October 1944. Entered military service from California.

Lieutenant Colonel James T Walker Jr, 0241065, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * and * * *, France, from 11 to 22 September 1944. Colonel Walker assumed command of the Second Battalion, * * * Infantry after that unit had suffered heavy casualties during an assault crossing of the * * * River. He reorganized the battalion, and set up an efficient system for the prompt and coordinated absorption of personnel replacements. He then led the battalion from the * * * River to the vicinity of * * *. On 22 September he was assigned the mission of attacking, seizing and holding the high ground north of * * *. Throughout this operation which continued through the night and the following morning, Colonel Walker maintained his observation post on the front lines and moved freely among his troops, displaying resourceful tactical ability and unwavering courage which inspired his men to accomplish their mission despite the stubborn resistance of entrenched enemy forces. Entered military service from Virginia.

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Captain Loyd D Gibson, 0414199, Infantry, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in France from 25 July to 30 September 1944. Entered military service from Mississippi.

Captain Edmond K Yantes, 0370648, Medical Corps, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in France from 15 July to 30 September 1944. Entered military service from Ohio.

First Lieutenant Thomas M Carlton, 01312278, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, 12 September 1944. When a section of machine guns of Company D, * * * Infantry was attacked while protecting a road block near * * * , France, Lieutenant Carlton, a platoon leader, with complete disregard for personal safety, and despite the fact that his section was outnumbered, made his way to one of the machine guns and pinned-down the enemy until the arrival of a combat patrol which aided in forcing the enemy's withdrawal. He then relocated the machine guns, so that when an enemy counterattack took place several hours later, his foresight resulted in forcing the enemy's withdrawal, the capture of twenty-one prisoners, and numerous casualties inflicted upon the enemy. Lieutenant Carlton's personal bravery, his devotion to duty and tenacity of purpose, combined with his leadership and initiative, make him a credit to the military service. Entered military service from Arizona.

First Lieutenant James H Cawthra, 01294083, Infantry, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in France from 10 August to 1 October 1944. Entered military service from Nebraska.

First Lieutenant Grady E Jackson, 01549739, Ordnance Department, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in France from 10 July to 1 October 1944. Entered military service from Oklahoma.

First Lieutenant Otis A Reid, 01306646, Infantry, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in France from 25 July to 30 September 1944. Entered military service from California.

Second Lieutenant James B Glidewell, 0887566, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, on 8 October 1944. After he had led his demolition squad in the completion of its mission, and it withdrew with approximately forty German prisoners while under enemy observation, Lieutenant Glidewell discovered a wounded enlisted man lying in an exposed position. Lieutenant Glidewell returned and attempted to carry the wounded man to safety, but was himself wounded in the face by mortar fire directed at him. When the wounded man proved too heavy for him, he ordered others to assist in the evacuation, and while directing their task, was again subjected to enemy mortar fire which wounded him in the leg and foot. Despite his wounds, Lieutenant Glidewell remained to direct the successful evacuation of the wounded man. Lieutenant Glidewell's leadership, forcefulness and unselfish consideration for a wounded comrade-in-arms, reflect credit upon his character as an officer. Entered military service from Missouri.

First Sergeant Howard K Gaylord, 20723531, Infantry, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in France from 20 August to 30 September 1944. Entered military service from Nebraska.

Technical Sergeant Gerrit J Scott, 36865411, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, 16 September 1944. After the Third Battalion, * * * Infantry, had crossed the * * * River, Company K penetrated so deeply into enemy territory, that friendly troops on their left mistook them for enemy troops and artillery fire was directed on the high ground defended by Company K.

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Grasping the danger of the situation, and without regard for personal safety, Sergeant Scott voluntarily exposed himself to the artillery fire on the open crest of the hill, where he waved a colored panel to attract the attention of the firing unit's forward observer. As a result of Sergeant Scott's courageous act and his initiative and resourcefulness, the firing ceased, enabling Company K to continue its defense of the high ground, and prevented casualties among our troops. Entered military service from Michigan.

Staff Sergeant Gerald E Adams, 35534985, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 1 October 1944. The First Battalion, * * * , Infantry, was engaged in activity against the enemy in the vicinity of * * * . Enemy forces were located within the village, and it was of vital importance that information be obtained as to the enemy strength, dispositions and armament. Sergeant Adams volunteered for the mission as a member of a ten-man patrol led by an officer. That night, during hours of darkness, he entered * * * and stealthily made a reconnaissance of the vicinity. While so engaged, Sergeant Adams, assisted by the other patrol members, captured three enemy soldiers and gagged them to prevent an outcry that would warn other enemy in the vicinity. No casualties were incurred on this mission, and all patrol members returned to the battalion command post with the necessary information. Questioning of the prisoners elicited further information. The courage and resourcefulness of Sergeant Adams in the successful accomplishment of a dangerous mission, reflect credit upon his character and upon the military service. Entered military service from Ohio.

Staff Sergeant James P Davis, 6966579, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 18 to 22 September 1944. In a tank destroyer-infantry advance against strong enemy positions on high ground about * * * , Sergeant Davis, a platoon leader, acting as tank destroyer gun commander, exposed himself to heavy enemy fire in order to coordinate more closely the tank destroyer-infantry action, as a result of which his effective fire was a material factor in forcing the withdrawal of the enemy and facilitated the capture of the high ground. Sergeant Davis' intrepid leadership greatly contributed to the success of the battalion mission during this period. Entered military service from Georgia.

Staff Sergeant Fred W Denhard, 36570417, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, in the vicinity of * * * , France, on 29 September 1944. Sergeant Denhard, a squad leader, voluntarily and alone, crawled forward to aid a seriously wounded soldier who was lying exposed to enemy artillery and mortar fire. He succeeded in moving the wounded man to a place affording temporary cover, administered first aid, then carried him to the rear. Sergeant Denhard's prompt and courageous action saved a wounded comrade from further wounds and possible death. Entered military service from Michigan.

Staff Sergeant Cleatus E Gammill, 38153959, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, in the vicinity of * * * , France, on 20 September 1944. Sergeant Gammill, a squad leader, skillfully maneuvered his squad in a 350 yard advance over uphill terrain in the face of heavy enemy fire, reached the edge of the * * * , and promptly established a defensive position, which he held despite three sharp bayonet attacks. Sergeant Gammill's outstanding leadership, tactical acumen and courageous initiative enabled his squad, although outnumbered, to seize and hold an important hill position. Entered military service from Oklahoma.

Staff Sergeant Curtis M Junkins, 14008292, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, in the vicinity of * * * , France, on 28 September 1944. Sergeant Junkins ably directed the fire and movement of his machine gun section in support of a rifle company. From defensive positions along the edge of * * * , repeated enemy attacks supported by Tiger tanks were repulsed. When one of the gunners in his section was wounded, Sergeant Junkins took over operation of the gun. After five hours of bitter fighting, the rifle company was forced to withdraw. Sergeant Junkins kept his section in place and covered the movement of the rifle company to new positions, then led his unit in a fighting withdrawal to rejoin the rifle company. His outstanding leadership was responsible for inflicting heavy casualties upon the enemy, and enabled the infantry unit to consolidate its position into a stronger defensive arc. Entered military service from North Carolina.

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Staff Sergeant Walter W Lee, 20546026, Infantry, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, in the vicinity of * * * , France, on 24 September 1944. Entered military service from West Virginia.

Staff Sergeant Lawrence W Miller, 37070867, Medical Department, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, near * * * , France, on 21 September 1944. Sergeant Miller made his way across an open field to administer first aid and evacuate a wounded soldier. Later the same day, he led three litter squads forward. As he reached the front line, the area was subjected to heavy concentrations of tree-bursting mortar fire. Rather than wait for a lull in the battle, he called for volunteers to accompany him, then went forward and successfully evacuated three seriously wounded soldiers. Sergeant Miller's bravery and intense devotion to duty reflect credit upon his character and training as a soldier, and upon the Medical Department of the Army. Entered military service from Kansas.

Staff Sergeant Walter B Moore, 7001047, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States at * * * , France, 18 to 20 September 1944. In the operations that resulted in the capture of these towns, Sergeant Moore, a tank destroyer platoon sergeant serving as gun commander of a tank destroyer, employed his vehicle as an assault gun when reconnaissance proved impracticable. On many occasions, he voluntarily exposed himself to enemy artillery, mortar and small arms fire, in order to select routes for his tank destroyer and more effectively to direct its fire. Sergeant Moore's intrepid actions and his leadership materially facilitated the success of the battalion mission during this period. Entered military service from Alabama.

Staff Sergeant Raymond J Rietzel, 13167592, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 1 October 1944. The First Battalion, * * * Infantry, was engaged in activity against the enemy in the vicinity of * * * . Enemy forces were located within the village, and it was of vital importance that information be obtained as to the enemy strength, disposition and armament. Sergeant Rietzel volunteered for the mission as a member of a ten-man patrol led by an officer. That night, during hours of darkness, he entered * * * and stealthily made a reconnaissance of the vicinity. While so engaged, Sergeant Rietzel, assisted by the other patrol members, captured three enemy soldiers and gagged them to prevent an outcry that would warn other enemy in the vicinity. No casualties were incurred on this mission, and all patrol members returned to the battalion command post with the necessary information. Questioning of the prisoners elicited further information. The courage and resourcefulness of Sergeant Rietzel in the successful accomplishment of a dangerous mission, reflect credit upon his character and upon the military service. Entered military service from Pennsylvania.

Staff Sergeant Robert C Zweifel, 20738424, Medical Department, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, near * * * , France, on 29 September 1944. Entered military service from Nebraska.

Sergeant Harold W Carter, 20734656, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, near * * * , France, on 10 and 11 September 1944. On 10 September, the infantry unit with which Sergeant Carter was performing his duties as forward observer, was surrounded by the enemy. With complete disregard for personal safety, Sergeant Carter constantly carried messages over ground covered by enemy small arms and artillery fire, thereby facilitating the placing of artillery fire upon enemy positions. During the course of a strong enemy attack the following day he was blown into a canal by near misses from enemy tank guns about thirty yards away. Undaunted, he swam back to the enemy side of the canal, then led a group of fifteen men back across the stream to safety. Sergeant Carter's courage and resourceful exercise of initiative under enemy fire reflect credit upon his character and training as a soldier. Entered military service from Kansas.

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Sergeant Claud Crabtree, 14041030 , Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 18 to 22 September 1944. In a tank destroyer-infantry advance against strong enemy positions on high ground about * * * , France, Sergeant Crabtree, a tank destroyer gun commander, exposed himself to heavy enemy fire in order to coordinate more closely the tank destroyer-infantry action, as a result of which his effective fire was a material factor in forcing the withdrawal of the enemy and facilitated the capture of the high ground. Sergeant Crabtree's intrepid leadership greatly contributed to the success of the battalion mission during this period. Entered military service from Tennessee.

Sergeant Gerald C Esterline, 36869726, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, 12 September 1944. When Sergeant Esterline's machine gun squad guarded a road block near * * * , France, three truckloads of enemy soldiers attacked the barricade. Sergeant Esterline was approximately thirty yards from the gun at the time and, realizing that the men manning the weapon had been forced to leave their position and that the enemy would turn the weapon upon his own troops, he covered the machine gun with his rifle fire, stopping three Germans who attempted to seize the weapon. Assisted by another soldier, Sergeant Esterline began to fire a rocket-launcher at the trucks occupied by the enemy who had been forced to withdraw. His fire struck one of the trucks and threw it off the road. He then continued to pin down the enemy until the arrival of a rifle squad from a nearby infantry company. Ten enemy dead were later found in the area. Sergeant Esterline's initiative, resourcefulness, courage and coolness against a superior enemy force, reflect credit upon his character as a soldier. Entered military service from Michigan.

Sergeant John L Garvey, 32747487, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States at * * * , France, 10 October 1944. Sergeant Garvey was fusing mines being unloaded from trucks, when a truckload of mines suddenly exploded, detonating mines stacked nearby as well as those in a nearby vehicle. The entire area became an inferno of exploding mines and small arms ammunition. Numerous casualties were caused and Sergeant Garvey sustained painful wounds in his back and shoulders. Despite his wounds, he rescued one man from the * * * River and assisted in administering first aid to other wounded men before allowing himself to be evacuated. Sergeant Garvey's intrepid actions, despite his own wounds, and his loyalty to his wounded comrades, reflect credit upon his character as a soldier and upon the military service. Entered military service from New York.

Sergeant Nelson P Griffin, 14018713, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States at * * * , France, 18 to 20 September 1944. In the operations that resulted in the capture of these towns, Sergeant Griffin, serving as gun commander of a tank destroyer, employed his vehicle as an assault gun when reconnaissance proved impracticable. On many occasions, he voluntarily exposed himself to enemy artillery, mortar and small arms fire, in order to select routes for his tank destroyer and more effectively to direct its fire. Sergeant Griffin's intrepid actions and his leadership materially facilitated the success of the battalion mission during this period. Entered military service from Georgia.

Technician Fourth Grade Leroy R Malecki, 16100546, Medical Department, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, 20 and 21 September 1944. When his vehicle had been destroyed by enemy artillery fire near * * * , Technician Malecki, a member of the Medical Detachment, * * * Infantry, assisted by his driver, made numerous trips on foot to the front lines in order to evacuate the wounded to the aid station. Working with tireless energy and disregard for personal safety throughout 20 and 21 September, Technician Malecki was responsible for the prompt treatment and evacuation of many of his wounded comrades. Entered military service from Illinois.

Sergeant Kenneth F McEachern, 7003621, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, from 18 to 22 September 1944. In a tank destroyer-infantry advance against strong enemy positions on high ground about * * * , France, Sergeant McEachern, a tank destroyer gun commander, exposed himself to heavy enemy fire in order to coordinate more closely the tank destroyer-

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infantry action, as a result of which his effective fire was a material factor in forcing the withdrawal of the enemy and facilitated the capture of the high ground. Sergeant McEachern's intrepid leadership greatly contributed to the success of the battalion mission during this period. Entered military service from Mississippi.

Sergeant James F Mitchell, 6968214, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States at * * * , France, 18 to 20 September 1944. In the operations that resulted in the capture of these towns, Sergeant Mitchell, serving as gun commander of a tank destroyer, employed his vehicle as an assault gun when reconnaissance proved impracticable. On many occasions, he voluntarily exposed himself to enemy artillery, mortar and small arms fire, in order to select routes for his tank destroyer and more effectively to direct its fire. Sergeant Mitchell's intrepid actions and his leadership materially facilitated the success of the battalion mission during this period. Entered military service from Georgia.

Sergeant Clarence F Nelson, 32796134, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States at * * * , France, 10 October 1944. Sergeant Nelson was fusing mines being unloaded from trucks, when the truck load of mines suddenly exploded, detonating mines stacked nearby as well as those in a nearby vehicle. The entire area became an inferno of exploding mines and small arms ammunition. Numerous casualties were caused, and Sergeant Nelson sustained painful wounds about the arms and legs. Despite his wounds, he immediately walked a distance of one mile to find medical aid men and then assisted in the evacuation of several casualties before allowing himself to be evacuated. Sergeant Nelson's intrepid actions, despite his own wounds, and his loyalty to his wounded comrades, reflect credit upon his character as a soldier and upon the military service. Entered military service from New York.

Sergeant Harold P O'Brien, 33062766, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States at * * * , France, 18 to 20 September 1944. In the operations that resulted in the capture of these towns, Sergeant O'Brien, serving as gun commander of a tank destroyer, employed his vehicle as an assault gun when reconnaissance proved impracticable. On many occasions, he voluntarily exposed himself to enemy artillery, mortar and small arms fire, in order to select routes for his tank destroyer and more effectively to direct its fire. Sergeant O'Brien's intrepid actions and his leadership materially facilitated the success of the battalion mission during this period. Entered military service from Maryland.

Sergeant Robert J Owens, 20455186, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 18 to 23 September 1944. In a tank destroyer-infantry advance against strong enemy positions on high ground about * * * , France, Sergeant Owens, a tank destroyer gun commander, exposed himself to heavy enemy fire in order to coordinate more closely the tank destroyer-infantry action, as a result of which his effective fire was a material factor in forcing the withdrawal of the enemy and facilitated the capture of the high ground. Sergeant Owens' intrepid leadership greatly facilitated the success of the battalion mission during this period. Entered military service from North Carolina.

Technician Fourth Grade Virgil W Robertson, 20735079, Field Artillery, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near the Forest of * * * , France, 29 and 30 September 1944. Entered military service from Kansas.

Sergeant Glenn M Searcy, 14043150, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 18 to 22 September 1944. In a tank destroyer-infantry advance against strong enemy positions on high ground about * * * , France, Sergeant Searcy, a tank destroyer gun commander, exposed himself to heavy enemy fire in order to coordinate more closely the tank destroyer-infantry action, as a result of which his effective fire was a material factor in forcing the withdrawal of the enemy and facilitated the capture of the high ground. Sergeant Searcy's intrepid leadership greatly contributed to the success of the battalion mission during this period. Entered military service from North Carolina.

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Corporal Constantine J Stutsky, 32961147, Medical Department, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, near * * * , France, on 29 September 1944. Entered military service from New York.

Corporal Loya H Sullivan, 34249713, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, 6 October 1944. Shortly after midnight, 6 October, Battery A, * * * Field Artillery Battalion was subjected to heavy enemy artillery fire as the enemy counterattacked. The intensity of the enemy fire disrupted wire communications between the battery and the battalion fire direction center. Corporal Sullivan, a wire chief, assisted by two members of his wire crew, voluntarily remained exposed to the heavy enemy fire for approximately two hours, in order to repair and maintain the line of communications. His re-establishment of communications facilitated the calling of fire missions, and facilitated the elimination of a dangerous threat to the battery area in repelling the enemy counterattack. Entered military service from Florida.

Technician Fifth Grade Rolla F Blanchard Jr, 13121913, Field Artillery, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near the Forest of * * * , France, 29 and 30 September 1944. Entered military service from Virginia.

Technician Fifth Grade Milton S Hambalek, 32937671, Medical Department, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, 21 September 1944. During its intense engagement with the enemy near * * * , the Third Battalion, * * * Infantry, suffered numerous casualties. Several aid men had been fired upon by the enemy and killed while administering first aid to the wounded. Technician Hambalek, an aid man, volunteered as a member of a four-man litter team which made five trips in the face of heavy enemy mortar, machine gun and small arms fire, and under enemy observation in order to evacuate the wounded. Despite the heavy fire, and despite the fact that other medical personnel had been fired upon, Technician Hambalek succeeded in evacuating many of the wounded men. Technician Hambalek's courage, disregard for personal safety, and devotion to duty reflect credit upon his character as a soldier, and upon the Medical Department of the Army. Entered military service from New York.

Technician Fifth Grade Harvey E Parsons, 36862608, Medical Department, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, 20 and 21 September 1944. When his vehicle had been destroyed by enemy artillery fire near * * * , Technician Parsons, a driver in the Medical Detachment, * * * Infantry, assisted by another enlisted man, made numerous trips on foot to the front lines in order to evacuate the wounded to the aid station. Working with tireless energy and disregard for personal safety throughout 20 and 21 September, Technician Parsons was responsible for the prompt treatment and evacuation of many of his wounded comrades. Entered military service from Michigan.

Technician Fifth Grade John W Wright, 33777446, Medical Department, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, 21 September 1944. During its intense engagement with the enemy near * * * , the Third Battalion, * * * Infantry, suffered numerous casualties. Several aid men had been fired upon by the enemy and killed while administering first aid to the wounded. Technician Wright, an aid man, volunteered as a member of a four-man litter team which made five trips in the face of heavy enemy mortar, machine gun and small arms fire, and under enemy observation, in order to evacuate the wounded. Despite the heavy fire, and despite the fact that other medical personnel had been fired upon, Technician Wright succeeded in evacuating many of the wounded men. Technician Wright's courage, disregard for personal safety and devotion to duty, reflect credit upon his character as a soldier and upon the Medical Department of the Army. Entered military service from Pennsylvania.

Private First Class Vernon K Anderson, 37070245, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 27 September 1944. Private Anderson was a member of an antitank squad which had been assigned the mission of protecting the flank of defensive positions established by the First Battalion,

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* * * Infantry, in * * * , France. He had been placed in position near a road block when, on the morning of 27 September, approximately two companies of enemy riflemen were observed approaching from the front, and a smaller group from the right flank. In order not to disclose the position of their antitank gun unless enemy tanks appeared in support of the German infantry, the squad took up their rifles and waited for the enemy to come closer to their position. At a given signal, the men fired at leading elements of the German column, killing two enemy rocket-launcher teams and several scouts with the first salvo. For more than six hours the squad stood fast, although their position was rendered precarious by infiltrating enemy troops and despite the fact that their communication and supply lines were severed early in the battle. Private Anderson's heroic actions, outstanding devotion to duty, and fighting spirit measurably contributed to his squad's success in repulsing the enemy counterattack, and in rendering the battalion position in this area more secure. Entered military service from Kansas.

Private First Class Gerald A Bartos, 36861332, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 1 October 1944. The First Battalion, * * * Infantry, was engaged in activity against the enemy in the vicinity of * * * . Enemy forces were located within the village, and it was of vital importance that information be obtained as to the enemy strength, disposition and armament. Private Bartos, a rifleman, volunteered for the mission as a member of a ten-man patrol led by an officer. That night, during hours of darkness, he entered * * * and stealthily made a reconnaissance of the vicinity. While so engaged, Private Bartos, assisted by the other patrol members, captured three enemy soldiers and gagged them to prevent an outcry that would warn other enemy in the vicinity. No casualties were incurred on this mission, and all patrol members returned to the battalion command post with the necessary information. Questioning of the prisoners elicited further information. The courage and resourcefulness of Private Bartos in the successful accomplishment of a dangerous mission, reflect credit upon his character and upon the military service. Entered military service from Michigan.

Private First Class Joseph A Boyer, 37607909, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 1 October 1944. The First Battalion, * * * Infantry, was engaged in activity against the enemy in the vicinity of * * * . Enemy forces were located within the village, and it was of vital imporance that information be obtained as to the enemy strength, disposition and armament. Private Boyer, a rifleman, volunteered for the mission as a member of a ten-man patrol led by an officer. That night, during hours of darkness, he entered * * * and stealthily made a reconnaissance of the vicinity. While so engaged, Private Boyer, assisted by the other patrol members, captured three enemy soldiers and gagged them to prevent an outcry that would warn other enemy in the vicinity. No casualties were incurred on this mission, and all patrol members returned to the battalion command post with the necessary information. Questioning of the prisoners elicited further information. The courage and resourcefulness of Private Boyer in the sucessful accomplishment of a dangerous mission, reflect credit upon his character and upon the military service. Entered military service from Missouri.

Private First Class Leonard F Bunselmeyer, 37070591, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, 20 September 1944. When Company F, * * * Infantry protected the regimental advance near * * * , Private Bunselmeyer, a messenger, remained on the alert with his machine gun squad for three days and nights at an outpost position in order to protect the company's flank against enemy attacks. During his vigil, the enemy attempted to destroy the position with artillery, mortar and machine gun fire, but Private Bunselmeyer held his ground. Several attacks were made by the enemy in an endeavor to destroy the outpost, but Private Bunselmeyer, with the assistance of other members of the squad, forced the enemy to withdraw on each occasion, enabling the company to continue its protection of the regimental advance. Private Bunselmeyer's devotion to duty, his courage and tenacity of purpose, reflect credit upon his character as a soldier. Entered military service from Kansas.

Private First Class Samuel D Cassidy, 37625279, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 1 October 1944. The first Batta-

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lion, * * * Infantry, was engaged in activity against the enemy in the vicinity of * * * . Enemy forces were located within the village, and it was of vital importance that information be obtained as to the enemy strength, disposition and armament. Private Cassidy, a rifleman, volunteered for the mission as a member of a ten-man patrol led by an officer. That night, during hours of darkness, he entered * * * and stealthily made a reconnaissance of the vicinity. While so engaged, Private Cassidy, assisted by the other patrol members, captured three enemy soldiers and gagged them to prevent an outcry that would warn other enemy in the vicinity. No casualties were incurred on this mission, and all patrol members returned to the battalion command post with the necessary information. Questioning of the prisoners elicited further information. The courage and resourcefulness of Private Cassidy in the successful accomplishment of a dangerous mission, reflect credit upon his character and upon the military service. Entered military service from Missouri.

Private First Class Roland H Cooper, 32747554, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, 8 October 1944. When he accompanied an officer on daylight reconnaissance, Private Cooper, a driver, and the officer with him, were fired upon by the enemy. While covering the officer, the latter neutralized several enemy small arms positions with rifle fire and forced the surrender of six enemy soldiers. As they withdrew with the prisoners, the enemy again opened fire, wounding the officer and killing two of the prisoners. Having disposed of his prisoners, with whom he had withdrawn, and while a patrol was being organized to effect the wounded officer's rescue, Private Cooper returned in an attempt to evacuate the wounded officer, but was again subjected to enemy small arms fire. Working his way to a disabled American tank, Private Cooper manned its machine gun with such effective fire, that he forced the withdrawal of the enemy, enabling the patrol to evacuate the wounded officer. Private Cooper's initiative, resourcefulness, courage and loyalty to a wounded officer, reflect credit upon his character and upon the military service. Entered military service from New York.

Private First Class Michael P Fircak, 33692537, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, 20 September 1944. When Company F, * * * Infantry, protected the regimental advance near * * * , Private Fircak, an ammunition handler, remained on the alert with his machine gun squad for three days and nights at an outpost position in order to protect the company's flank against enemy attacks. During his vigil, the enemy attempted to destroy the position with artillery, mortar and machine gun fire, but Private Fircak held his ground. Several attacks were made by the enemy in an endeavor to destroy the outpost, but Private Fircak, with the assistance of other members of the squad, forced the enemy to withdraw on each occasion, enabling the company to continue its protection of the regimental advance. Private Fircak's devotion to duty, his courage and tenacity of purpose, reflect credit upon his character as a soldier. Entered military service from Pennsylvania.

Private First Class Samuel R Hawthorne, 32482191, Medical Department, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, 21 September 1944. During its intense engagement with the enemy near * * * , the Third Battalion, * * * Infantry, suffered numerous casualties. Several aid men had been fired upon by the enemy and killed while administering first aid to the wounded. Private Hawthorne, an aid man, volunteered as a member of a four-man litter team which made five trips in the face of heavy enemy mortar, machine gun and small arms fire, and under enemy observation, in order to evacuate the wounded. Despite the heavy fire, and despite the fact that other medical personnel had been fired upon, Private Hawthorne succeeded in evacuating many of the wounded men. Private Hawthorne's courage, disregard for personal safety, and devotion to duty, reflect credit upon his character as a soldier, and upon the Medical Department of the Army. Entered military service from New Jersey.

Private First Class Andrew B Heimerman, 37070884, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, 28 September 1944. In the early morning hours of 28 September, the outpost of the First Battalion, * * * Infantry, was attacked by an enemy force supported by tanks. After the left flank of the rifle units had

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been turned and the enemy threatened to annihilate the remainder of the outpost group, Private Heimerman, a machine gunner, voluntarily remained behind to cover the withdrawal of the group. Swinging his machine gun into a free position, he fired upon the enemy, inflicting numerous casualties, and continued to fire upon them until his unit had succeeded in making a limited withdrawal. Private Heimerman's courage, devotion to duty and disregard for personal safety reflect credit upon his character as a soldier. Entered military service from Kansas.

Private First Class Dellas R Henke, 39467400, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, 12 September 1944. Private Henke, a machine gunner, was assigned to a machine gun emplacement at a road block near * * * . In the early hours of 12 September, three truckloads of enemy soldiers drove up to the barricade and over-ran the position. Private Henke, assisted by his squad leader, took a position from which he covered the machine gun with his rifle fire, in order to prevent the enemy from turning the weapon upon his own comrades. He then continued at his position, pinning down the enemy until the arrival of a combat patrol, at which time the enemy was completely routed. Ten enemy dead were found in the area. Despite the superior enemy force. Private Henke's courage, tenacity of purpose and devotion to duty, were major factors in inflicting casualties upon the enemy and in maintaining the protection of the position. Entered military service from Washington.

Private First Class Michael P Kelly, 32780284, Medical Department, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States at * * * , France, from 8 to 10 October 1944. The enemy offered stiff resistance to the mission of the * * * Infantry to take and hold the town of * * * . A bitter struggle ensued for possession of the town. During the three days 8, 9 and 10 October, and particularly when the fighting became a house-by-house engagement within the town, Private Kelly, an aid man, displayed outstanding and heroic service in evacuating and treating the wounded. Despite the intense enemy machine gun and cannon fire from tanks, and in the absence of other medical aid personnel, Private Kelly, with complete disregard for personal safety, went from house to house searching for wounded. On his own initiative, he established an aid station and moved about town answering calls for assistance. The zealous devotion to duty on the part of Private Kelly, his courage, initiative and resourcefulness, reflect credit upon his character as a soldier and upon the Medical Department of the Army. Entered military service from New York.

Private First Class Wilbert U Manninen, 36176748, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, in the vicinity of * * * Hill, France, on 19 September 1944. After the Third Battalion, * * * Infantry, attacked and captured * * * Hill, all approaches thereto were subjected to heavy enemy shellfire. In order to adequately secure the position, it was necessary to increase the ammunition supply. Private Manninen volunteered to carry ammunition in his quarter-ton truck, and made three round-trips to the ammunition depot over difficult terrain and under enemy observation and fire. The supply of ammunition carried by Private Manninen proved a deciding factor in repulsing a strong enemy counterattack the following morning. Entered military service from Michigan.

Private First Class Richard R Rankin, 37070826, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 27 September 1944. Private Rankin was a member of an antitank squad which had been assigned the mission of protecting the flank of defensive positions established by the First Battalion, * * * Infantry, in * * * , France. He had been placed in position near a road block when, on the morning of 27 September, approximately two companies of enemy riflemen were observed approaching from the front, and a smaller group from the right flank. In order not to disclose the position of their antitank gun unless enemy tanks appeared in support of the German infantry, the squad took up their rifles and waited for the enemy to come closer to their position. At a given signal, the men fired at leading elements of the German column, killing two enemy rocket-launcher teams and several scouts with the first salvo. For more than six hours the squad stood fast, although their position was rendered precarious by infiltrating enemy troops and despite the fact that their communication and supply lines were severed early in the battle. Private Rankin's heroic actions, outstanding devotion to duty, and fighting spirit measurably contributed to his squad's success in repulsing the enemy counterattack, and in rendering the battalion position in this area more secure. Entered military service from Kansas.

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Private First Class John L Taylor, 20724267, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 27 September 1944. Private Taylor was a member of an antitank squad which had been assigned the mission of protecting the flank of defensive positions established by the First Battalion, * * * Infantry, in * * * , France. He had been placed in position near a road block when, on the morning of 27 September, approximately two companies of enemy riflemen were observed approaching from the front, and a smaller group from the right flank. In order not to disclose the position of their antitank gun unless enemy tanks appeared in support of the German infantry, the squad took up their rifles and waited for the enemy to come closer to their position. At a given signal, the men fired at leading elements of the German column, killing two enemy rocket-launcher teams and several scouts with the first salvo. For more than six hours the squad stood fast, although their position was rendered precarious by infiltrating enemy troops and despite the fact that their communication and supply lines were severed early in the battle. Private Taylor's heroic actions, outstanding devotion to duty, and fighting spirit measurably contributed to his squad's success in repulsing the enemy counterattack, and in rendering the battalion position in this area more secure. Entered military service from Kansas.

Private First Class Eloy S Teague, 38438096, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 27 September 1944. Private Teague was a member of an antitank squad which had been assigned the mission of protecting the flank of defensive positions established by the First Battalion, * * * Infantry, in * * * , France. He had been placed in position near a road block when, on the morning of 27 September, approximately two companies of enemy riflemen were observed approaching from the front, and a smaller group from the right flank. In order not to disclose the position of their antitank gun unless enemy tanks appeared in support of the German infantry, the squad took up their rifles and waited for the enemy to come closer to their position. At a given signal, the men fired at leading elements of the German column, killing two enemy rocket-launcher teams and several scouts with the first salvo. For more than six hours the squad stood fast, although their position was rendered precarious by infiltrating enemy troops and despite the fact that their communication and supply lines were severed early in the battle. Private Teague's heroic actions, outstanding devotion to duty, and fighting spirit measurably contributed to his squad's success in repulsing the enemy counterattack, and in rendering the battalion position in this area more secure. Entered military service from Texas.

Private First Class George J Wagnis, 32796926, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 10 October 1944. Private Wagnis was fusing antitank mines in a night mine laying operation when an explosion occurred which ignited two truckloads of mines and ammunition stacked nearby. The entire area became an inferno of exploding mines and small arms ammunition, burning vehicles and falling enemy artillery, and numerous casualties were caused. Despite the fact that he received painful wounds in the back and shoulders, Private Wagnis immediately went to the aid of his wounded comrades, pulling two soldiers from the * * * River and administering first aid to other wounded men before allowing himself to be evacuated. Private Wagnis' unselfish and heroic actions, and his loyalty to his comrades reflect credit upon his character as a soldier. Entered military service from New York.

Private Charles Becker, 35246007, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 1 October 1944. The First Battalion, * * * Infantry, was engaged in activity against the enemy in the vicinity of * * * . Enemy forces were located within the village, and it was of vital importance that information be obtained as to the enemy strength, disposition and armament. Private Becker, a rifleman, volunteered for the mission as a member of a ten-man patrol led by an officer. That night, during hours of darkness, he entered * * * and stealthily made a reconnaissance of the vicinity. While so engaged, Private Becker, assisted by the other patrol members, captured three enemy soldiers and gagged them to prevent an outcry that would warn other enemy in the vicinity. No casualties were incurred on this mission, and all patrol members returned to the

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battalion command post with the necessary information. Questioning of the prisoners elicited further information. The courage and resourcefulness of Private Becker in the successful accomplishment of a dangerous mission, reflect credit upon his character and upon the military service. Entered military service fromOhio.

Private Raymond A Connell, 33715590, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 27 September 1944. Private Connell was a member of an antitank squad which had been assigned the mission of protecting the flank of defensive positions established by the First Battalion, * * * Infantry, in * * * , France. He had been placed in position near a road block when, on the morning of 27 September, approximately two companies of enemy riflemen were observed approaching from the front, and a smaller group from the right flank. In order not to disclose the position of their antitank gun unless enemy tanks appeared in support of the German infantry, the squad took up their rifles and waited for the enemy to come closer to their position. At a given signal, the men fired at leading elements of the German column, killing two enemy rocket-launcher teams and several scouts; with the first salvo. For more than six hours the squad stood fast, although their position was rendered precarious by infiltrating enemy troops and despite the fact that their communication and supply lines had been severed early in the battle. Private Connell's heroic actions, outstanding devotion to duty, and fighting spirit, measurably contributed to his squad's success in repulsing the enemy counterattack, and in rendering the battalion position in this area more secure. Entered military service from Pennsylvania.

Private Ira C Craft, 35435168, Medical Department, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * Hill, 19 and 20 September 1944. During the period 19 and 20 September, when Company K, * * * Infantry, launched an attack against * * * Hill, driving the enemy from its high ground position, it established defensive positions. Thereafter, the enemy subjected Company K to heavy concentrations of artillery, mortar and small arms fire in an effort to retake the high ground. Private Craft, an aid man, with utter disregard for his personal safety, knowing that he was the only medical aid man remaining in the organization, continuously moved from platoon to platoon in the face of the heavy enemy fire, rendering medical aid and, with tireless adherence to duty, personally supervising the evacuation of all the wounded. Private Craft's zealous devotion to duty, disregard for personal safety and tireless energy in the face of enemy fire, reflect credit upon his character as a soldier and upon the Medical Department of the Army. Entered military service from Kentucky.

Private Thomas J Hale, 36561741, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 29 September 1944. When his organization was engaged in action with the enemy near * * * , a heavy concentration of enemy artillery and mortar fire disrupted wire communications for his company command post, whereupon Private Hale, a rifleman, voluntarily went out under the heavy enemy fire, found the break, and was bringing additional wire up to the point in order to make the repair, when enemy shrapnel severely wounded his foot. Despite this fact, Private Hale proceeded with his task under fire, and not until its successful completion would he allow himself to be evacuated. Private Hale's tenacity of purpose, his devotion to duty and disregard for personal safety, reflect credit upon his character as a soldier. Entered military service from Michigan.

Private John A McKenzie, 36776206, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 1 October 1944. The First Battalion, * * * Infantry, was engaged in activity against the enemy in the vicinity of * * *. Enemy forces were located within the village, and it was of vital importance that information be obtained as to the enemy strength, disposition and armament. Private McKenzie, a rifleman, volunteered for the mission as a member of a ten-man patrol led by an officer. That night, during the hours of darkness, he entered * * * and stealthily made a reconnaissance of the vicinity. While so engaged, Private McKenzie, assisted by the other patrol members, captured three enemy soldiers and gagged them to prevent an outcry that would warn other enemy in the vicinity. No casualties were incurred on this mission, and all patrol members returned to the battalion command post with the necessary information. Questioning of the prisoners elicited

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further information. The courage and resourcefulness of Private McKenzie in the successful accomplishment of a dangerous mission, reflect credit upon his character and upon the military service. Entered military service from Illinois.

Private John Perazella, 31455931, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 1 October 1944. The First Battalion, * * * Infantry, was engaged in activity against the enemy in the vicinity of * * * . Enemy forces were located within the village, and it was of vital importance that information be obtained as to the enemy strength, disposition and armament. Private Perazella, a rifleman, volunteered for the mission as a member of a ten-man patrol led by an officer. That night, during hours of darkness, he entered * * * and stealthily made a reconnaissance of the vicinity. While so engaged, Private Perazella, assisted by the other patrol members, captured three enemy soldiers and gagged them to prevent an outcry that would warn other enemy in the vicinity. No casualties were incurred on this mission, and all patrol members returned to the battalion command post with the necessary information. Questioning of the prisoners elicited further information. The courage and resourcefulness of Private Perazella in the successful accomplishment of a dangerous mission, reflect credit upon his character and upon the military service. Entered military service from Connecticut.

Private Henry T Pinchera, 31455693, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 1 October 1944. The First Battalion, * * * Infantry, was engaged in activity against the enemy in the vicinity of * * * . Enemy forces were located within the village, and it was of vital importance that information be obtained as to the enemy strength, disposition and armament. Private Pinchera, a rifleman, volunteered for the mission as a member of a ten-man patrol led by an officer. That night, during hours of darkness, he entered * * * and stealthily made a reconnaissance of the vicinity. While so engaged, Private Pinchera, assisted by the other patrol members, captured three enemy soldiers and gagged them to prevent an outcry that would warn other enemy in the vicinity. No casualties were incurred on this mission, and all patrol members returned to the battalion command post with the necessary information. Questioning of the prisoners elicited further information. The courage and resourcefulness of Private Pinchera in the successful accomplishment of a dangerous mission, reflect credit upon his character and upon the military service. Entered military service from Connecticut.

Private Johnny C Williamson, 38691857, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 1 October 1944. The First Battalion, * * * Infantry, was engaged in activity against the enemy in the vicinity of * * * . Enemy forces were located within the village, and it was of vital importance that information be obtained as to the enemy strength, disposition and armament. Private Williamson, a rifleman, volunteered for the mission as a member of a ten-man patrol led by an officer. That night, during hours of darkness, he entered * * * and stealthily made a reconnaissance of the vicinity. While so engaged, Private Williamson, assisted by the other patrol members, captured three enemy soldiers and gagged them to prevent an outcry that would warn other enemy in the vicinity. No casualties were incurred on this mission, and all patrol members returned to the battalion command post with the necessary information. Questioning of the prisoners elicited further information. The courage and resourcefulness of Private Williamson in the successful accomplishment of a dangerous mission, reflect credit upon his character and upon the military service. Entered military service from Oklahoma.

VII — BRONZE STAR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER). 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, in addition to the Bronze Star Medal previously awarded, a bronze Oak Leaf Cluster is awarded, posthumously, to the following enlisted man:

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Sergeant Frederick G Easley, 7008213, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States at * * * , France, 18 to 20 September 1944. In the operations that resulted in the capture of these towns, Sergeant Easley, serving as gun commander of a tank destroyer, employed his vehicle as an assault gun when reconnaissance proved impracticable. On many occasions, he voluntarily exposed himself to enemy artillery, mortar and small arms fire in order to select routes for his tank destroyer and more effectively to direct its fire. He was killed in a later action. Sergeant Easley's intrepid leadership materially facilitated the success of the battalion mission during this period. Entered military service from Mississippi.

VIII — BRONZE STAR MEDAL (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER). 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, in addition to the Bronze Star Medal previously awarded, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster is awarded to the following officers and enlisted men:

Colonel Charles Keller Jr, 0381335, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the * * * River sector, near * * * , France from 10 to 15 September 1944. Entered military service from Illinois.

Captain Donald P Trees, 0471022, Medical Corps, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States near * * * , France, 21 September 1944. During its intense engagement with the enemy near * * * , the Third Battalion, * * * Infantry, suffered numerous casualties. Several aid men had been fired upon and killed while administering first aid to the wounded. Captain Trees personally led a four-man litter team in making five trips under heavy enemy mortar, machine gun and small arms fire, in order to evacuate the wounded. Despite the heavy fire and the fact that other medical personnel had been fired upon, Captain Trees succeeded in evacuating many of the wounded men. Captain Trees' zealous devotion to duty, his disregard for personal safety and courage, reflect credit upon his character as an officer and upon the Medical Corps of the Army. Entered military service from Kansas.

Staff Sergeant Allen C Allburty, 39171504, Infantry, United Stated Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, in the * * * , France, on 19 September 1944. Sergeant Allburty, a communications sergeant, proceeded to the front lines of his company which was heavily engaged with the enemy in the * * * , and relayed fire orders by radio to the supporting artillery, despite the fact that the area was subjected to heavy enemy fire of all types. His outstanding performance under fire facilitated adjustment of artillery fire on enemy positions, and contributed to the success of his organization in repelling a series of strong enemy counterattacks. Entered military service from Washington.

Staff Sergeant William L Smith, 39171215, Infantry, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States in the vicinity of * * * , France, 16 September 1944. Sergeant Smith was a member of a patrol assigned the mission of reconnoitering an area beyond the * * * River prior to a full-scale crossing by the First Battalion, * * * Infantry. The mission was singularly successful and, after working two hours in enemy territory, the patrol had ascertained the best possible route of advance for the reginental crossing, and returned with a plot of enemy positions. Sergeant Smith's outstanding patrol activities enabled the battalion to effect a crossing of the * * * River with a minimum of casualties, and to surprise and overpower enemy strongpoints on the far side of the river. Entered military service from Washington.

Sergeant Dewey E Barrington, 18116378, Field Artillery, United States Army, for heroic service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States at * * * , France, form 18 to 20 September 1944. In the operations that resulted in the capture of these towns, Sergeant Barrington, serving as gun commander of a tank destroyer, employed his vehicle as an assault gun when reconnaissance proved impracticable. On many occasions, he voluntarily exposed himself to enemy artillery, mortar and small arms fire, in order to select routes for his tank destroyer and more effectively to direct its fire. Sergeant Barrington's intrepid actions and his leadership materially facilitated the success of the battalion mission during this period. Entered military service from Texas.

Sergeant Harold W Carter, 20734656, Field Artillery, United States Army, for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, in the * * * sector, France, from 15 to 30 September 1944. Entered military service from K as.

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IX — BRONZE STAR MEDAL. So much of section VI, General Orders, No 46, Headquarters 35th Infantry Division, 23 October 1944, as pertains to Captain Fred B Waters Jr, 025449, Corps of Engineers, as reads "Entered military service from California" is corrected to read "Entered United States Military Academy from California".

X — BRONZE STAR MEDAL. 1. So much of section VIII, General Orders, No 44, Headquarters 35th Infantry Division, 16 October 1944, as pertains to Colonel Charles Keller Jr 0381335, Corps of Engineers, is rescinded (see sec VIII)

2. So much of section IV, General Orders, No 42, Headquarters 35th Infantry Division, 9 October 1944, as pertains to Staff Sergeant William L Smith, 39171215, Infantry, is rescinded (see sec VIII)

By command of Major General BAADE:

MADDREY A SOLOMON
Colonel, G S C
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

Richard G Chadwick

RICHARD G CHADWICK
Lt Colonel, A G D
Adjutant General

Distribution: Special