

## FORT SILL ARTILLERY OFFICER CANDIDATE SCHOOL DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS RECIPIENTS



The Distinguished Service Cross is awarded to a person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguishes himself or herself by extraordinary heroism not justifying the award of a Medal of Honor; while engaged in an action against an enemy of the United States; while engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing/foreign force; or while serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing Armed Force in which the United States is not a belligerent party. The act or acts of heroism must have been so notable and have involved risk of life so extraordinary as to set the individual apart from his or her comrades.

**85 Recipients listed in Class Order  
(31 Posthumous)**

### **1LT James N. Sherrick: Class 7-42**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) James N. Sherrick, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, in action against enemy forces on 18 February 1944. First Lieutenant Sherrick's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 63 (1944)

### **1LT Donald E. Knowlton: Class 8-42**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Donald E. Knowlton, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 160th Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces on 16 February 1944, in the vicinity

of Carroceta, Italy. First Lieutenant Knowlton conducted artillery fire from an observation post on the outpost line of an infantry battalion. The outpost was attacked by enemy tanks and infantry and was forced to withdraw. First Lieutenant Knowlton refused to take cover and remained in position to adjust artillery fire on the advancing enemy. Through his efforts effective fire was brought to bear on the hostile force. The enemy assault advanced to a point within thirty yards of his position. First Lieutenant Knowlton simultaneously adjusted artillery fire and fired at enemy troops with his carbine, killing at least two of the enemy. During the assault he was critically wounded when struck in the head by machine pistol fire, but his accurate direction of artillery broke up the enemy threat, forcing the enemy to withdraw and reorganize. First Lieutenant Knowlton's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 48 (1944)

### **CPT Neil O. Johnson: Class 11-42**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Captain (Field Artillery) Neil O. Johnson (ASN: 0-1165184), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with Headquarters, 740th Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces on 5 April 1945, in the vicinity of Tann, Germany. While on a reconnaissance mission Captain Johnson's battalion commander was wounded in an enemy ambush. With utter disregard for his own safety he moved him to the nearby dugout with the assistance of an enlisted man, and heroically attempted to hold off the advancing enemy. In the bitter fighting that ensued he was knocked out by an enemy grenade and taken prisoner. Although threatened with execution for refusal to answer improper questions he faced his captors with calm bravery and later convinced the German commander to surrender to him since American troops were rapidly approaching the town. Captain Johnson's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Third U.S. Army, General Orders No. 153 (June 25, 1945)

### **1LT Hilston T. Kilcollins: Class 18-42**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Hilston T. Kilcollins, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, in action against enemy forces during World War II. First Lieutenant Kilcollins' intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

### **1LT John R. Tiedemann: Class 21-42**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: First Lieutenant (Air Corps) John R. Tiedemann (ASN: 0-1166634), United States Army Air Forces, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving as Navigator of a B-24 Heavy Bomber in the 389th Bombardment Group, EIGHTH Air Force, while participating in a bombing mission on 25 December 1944, against enemy targets in the European Theater of Operations. The personal courage and zealous devotion to duty displayed by First Lieutenant Tiedemann on this occasion, at the cost of his life, have upheld the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, the 8th Air Force, and the United States Army Air Forces. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Strategic Forces in Europe, General Orders No. 29 (1945)

### **2LT Geoffrey C. Ferris: Class 23-42**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to Second Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Geoffrey C. Ferris (ASN: 0-420345), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 6th Battalion, 33d Field Artillery Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces on 6 May 1943, near Beja, Tunisia. On the morning of 6 May 1943, the 33d Artillery Regiment was given the mission of taking Hill 139 in the vicinity of Beja, Tunisia. Because of the heavy machine gun and mortar fire covering all approaches, it was necessary to attack before daylight. Second Lieutenant Ferris, as artillery forward observer with the assault elements, crawled forward across open terrain swept by withering enemy machine gun fire to a point well beyond our lines. Realizing the danger of his mission, he had ordered his men to remain behind while he advanced with a wire reel and telephone until he was killed. The unselfish heroism and the courage and zeal with which Second Lieutenant Ferris performed this deed exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 1st Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army-North African Theater of Operations, General Orders No. 47 (July 6, 1943)

### **1LT John J. Preneta: Class 23-42**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Infantry) John J. Preneta (ASN: 0-1167165), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while Commanding Company A, 704th Tank Destroyer Battalion, in action against enemy forces on or about 22 October 1944, near Bezange la Petite, France. When the company was halted by an enemy mine field and brought under heavy artillery fire, Lieutenant Preneta boldly made a reconnaissance of the ground, killed two snipers with his pistol and captured two others of the enemy in a pill box. The following day he again distinguished himself by personally leading a gun section through heavy artillery fire and directing their fire against the town from an exposed position until he was wounded and

evacuated. First Lieutenant Preneta's conspicuous heroism, and his courageous, inspiring leadership and supreme devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Third U.S. Army, General Orders No. 42 (February 21, 1945)

### **2LT Edwin F. Gould: Class 24-42**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: Second Lieutenant Edwin F. Gould, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with Armored Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces in September 1943. Second Lieutenant Gould's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 102 (1943)

### **CPT William C. Felkins: Class 25-42**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to Captain (Field Artillery) William C. Felkins, Jr. (ASN: 0-1167832), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 387th Field Artillery Battalion, 104th Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces on 31 October 1944 and 1 November 1944, in Holland. Captain Felkins, displaying great personal courage, voluntarily led a patrol across a river and into dangerous enemy territory to drive off hostile troops and tanks which had taken a heavy toll of an isolated infantry battalion. He personally adjusted a devastating artillery concentration upon the enemy positions which killed many Germans and forced the withdrawal of several tanks. As the artillery fire lifted, Captain Felkins, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, advanced far ahead of the patrol while subjected to intense machine gun fire. As he prepared to lead a charge upon the enemy, he was fatally wounded. Captain Felkins' heroic actions resulted in the safe withdrawal of 120 men, many of whom were severely wounded, and enabled two companies to maintain their critical position until the main bridgehead was later established. His intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty at the cost of his life, exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 104th Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, First U.S. Army, General Orders No. 100 (December 23, 1944)

### **1LT Edward Douglas Doughty: Class 26-42**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Edward Douglas Doughty, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with Battery

C, 947th Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces on 28 & 29 May 1944, on Biak Island, Schouten Group. When the enemy had isolated an infantry battalion on a narrow coastal strip and was delivering heavy fire from caves in the cliff above, First Lieutenant Doughty volunteered to go forward by boat to join the isolated unit and give them relief from counterattacks by directing artillery fire. He accomplished the landing despite heavy enemy fire and joining the advance elements climbed on top of the lead tank which was drawing mortar and machine gun fire, to register the fire of his artillery. As enemy fire increased, all personnel outside the tanks moved away except First Lieutenant Doughty who left the tank and advanced several more yards to get better observation. His disregard for his personal safety was responsible for the accurate fire from his artillery guns that broke the attack. Later the situation became acute, and in order to effect a withdrawal it was necessary for the infantry troops to fight their way a distance of two miles. First Lieutenant Doughty placed himself with the element of the rearguard nearest the enemy and under exceptionally heavy enemy fire accurately directed his artillery fire, which permitted the safe withdrawal of the infantry. First Lieutenant Doughty's courage and coolness on this occasion were of great assistance to our forces. His inspiring leadership, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army Forces in the Far East, General Orders No. 89 (1944)

### **1LT Ted E. Lines: Class 26-42**

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Ted E. Lines (0-1168336), First Lieutenant (Air Corps), U.S. Army Air Forces, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving as Pilot of a P-51 Fighter Airplane in the 335th Fighter Squadron, 4th Fighter Group, EIGHTH Air Force, in aerial combat against enemy forces on 10 September 1944, in the European Theater of Operations. On that date, First Lieutenant Lines shot down four enemy aircraft in a single mission. First Lieutenant Lines' unquestionable valor in aerial combat is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflects great credit upon himself, the 8th Air Force, and the United States Army Air Forces. **General Orders:** Headquarters: U.S. Strategic Forces in Europe, General Orders No. 87 (1944)

### **2LT Vincent E. McKenna: Class 27-42**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: Second Lieutenant Vincent E. McKenna, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 434th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces on 10 September 1944. Second Lieutenant McKenna's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Ninth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 38 (1944)

### **1LT Glen W. Horman: Class 28-42**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: First Lieutenant Glen W. Horman, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, in action against enemy forces during World War II. First Lieutenant Horman's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army.

### **2LT Stanley Dunlap Llewellyn: Class 29-42**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Second Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Stanley Dunlap Llewellyn (ASN: 0-1169621), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 196th Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces on 18 December 1944, in Germany. Under cover of darkness, a strong German force completely surrounded First Lieutenant Llewellyn's observation post in a building along a vital supply route. Intense enemy fire was being directed upon him from all directions. Realizing the importance of maintaining the communications and supply route at any cost, First Lieutenant Llewellyn requested artillery fire upon his own position. Stunned by several direct hits upon the building, he unflinchingly requested an intense artillery concentration upon himself and the immediate area, which repulsed the attack. At daylight, approximately two hundred enemy dead were found lying near his observation post. Second Lieutenant Llewellyn's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, First U.S. Army, General Orders No. 26 (February 14, 1945)

### **1LT Thomas J. Mann: Class 29-42**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Thomas J. Mann (ASN: 0-1169628), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with Battery A, 344th Field Artillery Battalion, 90th Infantry Division in action against enemy forces on 17 January 1945, at Luxembourg. During a determined enemy attack near Oberwampach, Luxembourg, Lieutenant Mann, completely disregarding his own safety, established an observation post well in advance of the infantry and registered such accurate fire that the enemy was repulsed, leaving behind a large number of dead and several tanks. Later, when the enemy launched another attack in great force the Lieutenant again advanced ahead of the infantry to register artillery fire. His telephone was destroyed by shellfire, but undeterred, he took another position under a blazing tank from where he relayed such effective fire data by radio that the enemy was again routed, suffering heavy losses in men and material. First Lieutenant Mann's conspicuous heroism, his fearless determination and courageous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon

himself, the 90th Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Third U.S. Army, General Orders No. 74 (April 7, 1945)

### **1LT Donald L. Mushik: Class 30-42**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Donald L. Mushik, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving as a Forward Observer with the Field Artillery, 43d Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces on 23 July 1943, on Horseshoe Mountain, New Georgia, Solomon Islands. Lieutenant Mushik accurately adjusted 14 artillery concentrations under extremely heavy fire. His intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 43d Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army Forces in the South Pacific Area, General Orders No. 453 (November 30, 1943)

### **1LT Charley H. Von Behren: Class 30-42**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: First Lieutenant Charley H. Von Behren (ASN: 0-1170235), United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, in action against enemy forces on 11 September 1944. First Lieutenant Von Behren's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty at the cost of his life, exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Seventh U.S. Army, General Orders No. 141 (1945)

### **2LT Thomas F. Berteau: Class 31-42**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Second Lieutenant (Military Police Corps) Thomas F. Berteau (ASN: 0-1170285), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with a Military Police Battalion, in action against enemy forces on \*\* September 1943. On that date, while engaged in a landing operation at Salerno Bay, Italy, Second Lieutenant Berteau, with utter disregard for his personal safety, and while under intense enemy machine gun fire, rescued three wounded soldiers aboard a disabled landing craft, which was afire as a result of a direct hit from enemy artillery. While machine gun fire sprayed all about him, he succeeded in bringing one of the wounded men ashore, and he then returned to the disabled craft for the other man, although machine gun bullets continued to ricochet off the sinking craft. Just as he reached the boat, another artillery shell hit the craft, but he continued to render assistance until he had successfully rescued the wounded soldiers. His bravery and intrepidity in the face of heavy enemy fire are deserving of high praise, and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 94 (1943)

### **CPT Michael S. Bouchlas: Class 31-42**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: Captain (Field Artillery) Michael S. Bouchlas, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 230th Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces on 12 October 1944. Captain Bouchlas' intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Ninth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 55 (1944)

### **1LT Gerhard Lessman: Class 31-42**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Gerhard Lessman, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with Headquarters Battery, 48th Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces from 10 to 20 May 1943. First Lieutenant Lessman's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army Troops, APO 726 (Attu Landing Force), General Orders No. 31 (1943)

### **2LT Leo W. O'Brien: Class 31-42**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: Second Lieutenant Leo W. O'Brien, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, in action against enemy forces in August 1943. Second Lieutenant O'Brien's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Seventh U.S. Army, General Orders No. 27 (1943)

### **1LT Richard A. Reynolds: Class 31-42**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Richard A. Reynolds (ASN: 0-1170532), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 607th Tank Destroyer Battalion. During the period 3 December to 4 December 1944, Lieutenant Reynolds heroically led his tank destroyer platoon of the 607th Tank Destroyer Battalion through the heavily defended town of Saarlautern, Germany, and across the Saar river to assist infantry elements in exploiting a bridgehead on the eastern Bank. He repeatedly exposed himself to enemy fire while directing his platoon, completely disregarding his own safety. By his many conspicuous acts of heroism and fearless leadership he inspired his men to press forward relentlessly against the enemy. On one occasion, while heavily engaged with stubbornly resisting forces in



the bridgehead area, he halted his tank destroyer in an exposed position and personally rescued members of another crew who were trapped in their burning tank destroyer. During subsequent action, while directing fire against enemy pillboxes, Lieutenant Reynolds was killed. The supreme devotion to duty and conspicuous heroism many times displayed by First Lieutenant Reynolds exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Third U.S. Army, General Orders No. 18 (January 18, 1945)

### **1LT Arthur L. Leahey: Class 32-42**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Arthur L. Leahey, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, in action against enemy forces from 28 May 1944 to 2 June 1944. First Lieutenant Leahey's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 133 (August 8, 1944)

### **CPT Elva Harris: Class 33-42**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Captain (Field Artillery) Elva Harris (ASN: 0-1171179), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving as Battery Commander, Battery A, 253d Armored Field Artillery Battalion, 26th Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces on 22 October 1944, in the vicinity of Bezange La Petite, France. Captain Harris was moving forward with the assault waves of Company F, 104th Infantry in order to maintain liaison with them as they attacked an enemy-held hill near Bezange La Petite, France. The Infantry elements he personally led up the hill suffered casualties under intense enemy fire but Captain Harris held his position, aiding the wounded and directing friendly artillery fire against the enemy. He remained on the hill under continuous fire for forty-eight hours, many times fearlessly exposing himself to direct enemy fire in order to obtain accurate observation. His courageous actions inspired the infantrymen with him to hold the position while he continued to direct the artillery. The heroism of Captain Harris, his courage and loyal devotion to duty, exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 26th Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Third U.S. Army, General Orders No. 103 (December 4, 1944)

### **1LT Gordon W. Jackman: Class 33-42**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Gordon W. Jackman (ASN: 0-1171201), United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 370th Field Artillery Battalion, in action against

enemy forces on 17 December 1944. First Lieutenant Jackman's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty at the cost of his life, exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, First U.S. Army, General Orders No. 75 (1945)

### **2LT Carl J. Kasper: Class 33-42**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Second Lieutenant Carl J. Kasper, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 41st Field Artillery Battalion, 3d Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces on 16 February 1944. Lieutenant Kasper elected to remain at his post in the foremost infantry positions in order to adjust artillery fire on enemy troops which were attacking in overwhelming force. Although three enemy tanks fired directly on his position and machine gun bullets which came through his observation window made his task exceedingly hazardous, Lieutenant Kasper nevertheless brought the massed fire of an entire field artillery battalion directly on the enemy. When enemy forces overran his position, causing friendly infantry to withdraw, Lieutenant Kasper elected to brave almost certain death by bringing the massed fire of twelve 105 millimeter howitzers directly on himself. His last fire adjustment order came over the radio "Five zero over". When advised "That is your position", he replied, "I know, fire on me." Lieutenant Kasper then sent his radio men to a position of safety. When last seen, he was standing in the open doorway firing his pistol at the advancing enemy. His radiomen had reached a point only fifty yards distant when Lieutenant Kasper's Observation Post disappeared in a cloud of dust and smoke as friendly artillery exploded directly upon it. The massed artillery fire, adjusted by Lieutenant Kasper, caused the enemy thrust to lose its momentum, preventing a breakthrough. Lieutenant Kasper was captured by enemy force which overran his position. Second Lieutenant Kasper's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 3d Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Seventh U.S. Army, General Orders No. 121 (1944)

### **1LT John W. Bedsole: Class 34-42**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) John W. Bedsole, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, in action against enemy forces on 26 May 1944. First Lieutenant Bedsole's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Seventh U.S. Army, General Orders No. 66 (1944)

### **1LT George H. Gowdy: Class 34-42**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) George H. Gowdy, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving as Artillery Forward Observer with the 65th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, 2d Armored Division, in action against enemy forces on 7 June 1944. Lieutenant Gowdy adjusted, by ear, artillery fire on enemy troops within 50 yards of himself and his own men. His intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, First U.S. Army, General Orders No. 39 (1944)

### **2LT Michael Ligus, Jr.: Class 36-42**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to Second Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Michael Ligus, Jr. (ASN: 0-1172526), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with an Armored Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces in October 1943. On that date, Lieutenant Ligus established his forward observation post on the contested hilltop with the foremost elements of an Infantry battalion. As he relayed instructions to the fire control center, the Germans mounted their counterattack, which carried to within 30 yards of the officer and the advance Infantry units. The German advance necessitated swift adjustment of American artillery fire. Despite the proximity of the enemy to his own position, he called for it without hesitation. Lieutenant Ligus remained at that station more than two hours, with supporting Infantry falling on all sides under the ferocity of the German drive. Both sides fought doggedly and the distance between opposing forces lessened as both inched forward on the crest of the hill. Finally, it became impossible for Lieutenant Ligus to direct fire against the enemy without endangering the Americans battling all around him. Accordingly, he crawled toward the enemy, the bulk of his radio equipment making detection almost inevitable. His orders came through steadily and his advance continued until he was killed by a mortar shell. The ground on which Lieutenant Ligus died was won and held. His performance demonstrated great courage under fire and impregnable loyalty to duty, providing an enduring example of the historic traditions of the Army of the United States. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 6 (1944)

### **1LT Albert L. Kessler: Class 39-42**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Albert L. Kessler, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 65th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces on 23 November 1944. On that date, Lieutenant Kessler demonstrated extraordinary courage as a Forward Observer for an eight-inch howitzer battalion. Throughout the night, in order to destroy enemy positions, Lieutenant Kessler called for and adjusted fire which landed near his

position which was well within the known safety limits from the center of impact. Although his observation post was within one hundred yards of the enemy lines, his persistent devotion to duty and total disregard for personal safety was largely responsible for the destruction of the heavily defended town. The extraordinary heroism and courageous actions of Lieutenant Kessler reflect the highest credit upon himself and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Ninth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 108 (1945)

### **2LT Dennis J. Regan: Class 40-42**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: Second Lieutenant Dennis J. Regan, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 440th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces from 27 to 30 October 1944. Second Lieutenant Regan's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Ninth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 68 (1944)

### **2LT Stanley S. Sadaj: Class 44-42**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to Second Lieutenant Stanley S. Sadaj (ASN: 0-1175300), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with Company C, 400th Armored Field Battalion, in action against enemy forces in Germany, on 7 March 1945. On that date, Lieutenant Sadaj and a pilot were on an observation mission, flying low over the point units of the spearhead striking towards Remagen, Germany. Without thought of their own safety they braved enemy anti-aircraft fire to observe and direct fire upon enemy installations as the striking troops approached and formed for the assault against the bridge across the Rhine River. When enemy fire hit the plane, causing it to crash, they were flying too low to parachute to safety, and Lieutenant Sadaj and the pilot were killed. The courage and determination Second Lieutenant Sadaj displayed and his supreme devotion to duty at the cost of his life, exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Third U.S. Army, General Orders No. 120 (May 29, 1945)

### **2LT John J. Pollarine: Class 49-43**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: Second Lieutenant John J. Pollarine (ASN: 0-1176767), United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 110th Field Artillery Battalion, 29th Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces on 21 June 1944. Second Lieutenant Pollarine's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty at the cost of his life, exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself,

the 29th Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, First U.S. Army, General Orders No. 80 (1944)

### **2LT Frederick Rau: Class 49-43**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to Second Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Frederick Rau (ASN: 0-1176774), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 274th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces in Belgium, on 26 December 1944. On that date, Lieutenant Rau was observing and adjusting artillery fire from his tank against the enemy-held town of Honville, Belgium. When heavy counterfire was directed against him he courageously held his ground and continued his fire direction with such effect that all the enemy artillery was silenced. Lieutenant Rau then maneuvered his tank into the enemy line, and when a large number of German infantry were encountered he and his crew inflicted heavy casualties among them. The courage displayed by Second Lieutenant Rau, and his determination and heroic devotion to duty, exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Third U.S. Army, General Orders No. 84 (April 20, 1945)

### **2LT Hilton H. Wogan: Class 49-43**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: Second Lieutenant Hilton H. Wogan, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 133d Field Artillery Battalion, 36th Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces on 20 January 1944. Second Lieutenant Wogan's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 36th Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Seventh U.S. Army, General Orders No. 66 (1944)

### **2LT Roy E. Gehrke: Class 51-43**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to Second Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Roy E. Gehrke (ASN: 0-1177405), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 400th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces on 16 and 17 September 1944, in Germany. During establishment of a bridgehead near Wallendorf, a rifle battalion encountered stiff enemy resistance in the form of artillery, infantry and armored troops. Second Lieutenant Gehrke, with complete disregard for his own safety, proceeded through an area covered by heavy artillery and machine gun fire to reach a point which afforded a commanding view of the terrain. For a period of thirty-six hours, while exposed to withering artillery, machine gun, and rifle fire, he courageously remained at his post. Adjusting extremely accurate and volumous fire, he completely annihilated a company of enemy tanks, and forced the withdrawal of hostile artillery from

prepared positions. As the battle progressed, enemy mortars probed incessantly for his location. Second Lieutenant Gehrke remained in his hazardous position and brought close fire support to an attacking infantry battalion. He succeeded in turning back a hostile counter attack before he was mortally wounded. By his self-sacrificing devotion to duty, determination, and outstanding personal courage, Second Lieutenant Gehrke exemplified the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflected great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, First U.S. Army, General Orders No. 100 (December 23, 1944)

### **1LT Henry O. Odegard: Class 51-43**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant [then Second Lieutenant] Henry O. Odegard (ASN: 0-1177559), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with Company E, 259th Infantry Regiment, 65th Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces on 18 March 1945, in Germany. On that date, First Lieutenant Odegard led his platoon in a pre-dawn attack against strongly fortified enemy Siegfried Line positions near Saarlautern, Germany. When his attacking force became disorganized due to numerous casualties and enemy mines in front of the hostile positions, he courageously returned to the initial point, reorganized his platoon and led them in a second assault through the minefield which was under heavy enemy machine gun, artillery, mortar and small arms fire. Inspired by his cool, heroic leadership, his men knocked out two small bunkers and one large pillbox with pole charges and rocket fire. Lieutenant Odegard's intrepid gallantry against overwhelming odds, his personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 65th Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Third U.S. Army, General Orders No. 219 (1945) (20 August 1945)

### **1LT John C. Snyder: Class 51-43**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) John C. Snyder (ASN: 0-1177644), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with Battery B, 775th Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces on 21 December 1944. Lieutenant Snyder displayed conspicuous bravery while leading a reconnaissance patrol of the 5th Ranger Battalion near Ludweiler, Germany, which distinguishes him as an outstanding leader. With complete disregard for his own safety, he preceded his patrol to within fifty yards of a strongly defended enemy position and called for supporting artillery fire. Then, although wounded by the friendly fire he was directing, Lieutenant Snyder courageously remained in his exposed position directing effective fire which destroyed one pillbox, damaged another, and killed and wounded many of the enemy. Lieutenant Snyder's heroic determination, courage, and supreme devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military service. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Third U.S. Army, General Orders No. 32 (February 7, 1945)

### **1LT Pat G. Combs: Class 54-43**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Pat G. Combs, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 319th Field Artillery Battalion, 88th Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces from 11 through 13 May 1944. First Lieutenant Combs' intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 88th Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 110 (1943)

### **1LT Robert L. Fierman: Class 54-43**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Robert L. Fierman (ASN: 0-1178471), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, in action against enemy forces near Colibong, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on 21 March 1945. During a savage Japanese counterattack, Lieutenant Fierman, an artillery observer, was stationed in an exposed forward position which soon became the focal point for concentrated enemy fire. Disregarding the pleas of his men that he take cover in a foxhole, he remained in the open, the better to direct his artillery. With enemy artillery and mortar shells bursting around him he remained at his radio for twenty-five minutes, until struck by a shell fragment which flung him ten feet from the radio and wounded him seriously. Bleeding profusely and in great pain, he remained at his post, skillfully directing artillery fire, until a withdrawal was begun to another position. Only then did he allow his serious wound to be dressed. Through his outstanding heroism in the face of grave danger and his high devotion to duty, Lieutenant Fierman was instrumental in causing many losses among the Japanese forces and protecting the successful withdrawal of his battalion to a more advantageous position. His intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Forces-Pacific, General Orders No. 49 (July 14, 1945)

### **1LT Jerome E. Scanlon: Class 54-43**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Jerome E. Scanlon (ASN: 0-1178619), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 400th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces in Germany, on 7 March 1945. On that date, Lieutenant Scanlon and an observer were on an observation mission, flying low over the point units of the spearhead striking towards Ramagen, Germany. Without thought for their own safety they braved enemy anti-aircraft fire to observe and direct fire upon enemy installations as the attacking troops approached and formed for the assault against the bridge across the Rhine River. When enemy fire hit the plane, causing it to crash, they were flying too low to parachute to

safety, and Lieutenant Scanlon and his observer were killed. The courage and determination First Lieutenant Scanlon displayed, and his supreme devotion to duty at the cost of his life, exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Third U.S. Army, General Orders No. 120 (May 29, 1945)

### **2LT Donald C. Mills: Class 55-43**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: Second Lieutenant Donald C. Mills, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 230th Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces on 22 November 1944. Second Lieutenant Mills' intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Ninth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 81 (1945)

### **2LT George T. Robinson: Class 55-43**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: Second Lieutenant George T. Robinson (ASN: 0-1178952), United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 158th Field Artillery Battalion, 45th Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces from 16 to 22 February 1944. Second Lieutenant Robinson's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty at the cost of his life, exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 45th Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 102 (1944)

### **CPT Hamilton F. Glover: Class 58-43**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: Captain (Field Artillery) Hamilton F. Glover (ASN: 0-1179866), United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 557th Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces on 3 September 1944, in France. Captain Glover's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty at the cost of his life, exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Ninth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 36 (1944)



### **1LT Robert C. Burke: Class 62-43**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Robert C. Burke (ASN: 0-1180187), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 118th Field Artillery Battalion, 117th Infantry Regiment, 30th Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces on 4 October, 1944, in Germany. On that date Lieutenant Burke was serving as a forward observer for the 118th Field Artillery Battalion which was supporting the 117th Infantry Regiment in an assault upon the Siegfried Line. The enemy launched a determined counterattack throughout an active front which threatened to overrun positions. After he had delivered effective artillery fire upon the enemy in his sector, Lieutenant Burke learned that the forward observer at another post had become a casualty and the enemy was succeeding in counterattacking the sector which had no effective artillery support. Voluntarily and in the face of seemingly certain death, he left his position and moved over a route which was being subjected to extremely heavy enemy fire, including direct fire from a German tank. Arriving at the observation post at which his fellow observer had been wounded, he discovered that it was now occupied by the enemy. Moving in to the vicinity of the first company he had supported, he selected an observation post on the third floor of a building from which he directed effective artillery fires which turned the hostile attack into a decisive defeat. An estimated regiment of the foe was defeated in its attack on a single infantry company. First Lieutenant Burke's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 30th Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Ninth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 72 (1944)

### **1LT David B. Clarkson: Class 62-43**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) David B. Clarkson (ASN: 1181203), United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy, in action against enemy forces on 21 and 22 April 1945, at Okinawa, in the Ryukyu Islands. First Lieutenant Clarkson's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty at the cost of his life, exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Tenth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 206 (1945)

### **1LT Henry H. Cobb: Class 64-43**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Henry H. Cobb, Jr., United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with Company B, 42d Field Artillery Battalion, 4th Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces from 10 November to 12 November 1944, in the Hurtgen Forest, Germany. Lieutenant Cobb, Forward Observer for a field artillery unit, displayed remarkable courage and competence,

and was largely responsible for averting disaster to elements of friendly infantry which had become surrounded. On four distinct occasions, he faced either direct tank fire from points as near as seventy-five yards, or intense hostile artillery, mortar, and small arms fire, in order to direct effective artillery fire against the attacking enemy. One direct hit demolished a dugout from which he was operating. Later, a heavy artillery near miss buried him, momentarily, in debris. Undaunted by these perilous circumstances, he pursued until he had successfully repulsed every assault and on one occasion annihilated an entire enemy force of approximately seventy-five men. First Lieutenant Cobb's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 4th Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Seventh U.S. Army, General Orders No. 235 (1945)

### **2LT Neil M. Chapin: Class 65-43**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Second Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Neil M. Chapin, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving as a Member of Battery B, 434th Armored Field Artillery Battalion, performing duty as a Reconnaissance Officer and Forward Observer with Company C, 23d Armored Infantry Battalion, in action against enemy forces on 29 October 1944. Second Lieutenant Chapin went forward of advanced positions in order to deliver effective artillery fire against a numerically superior enemy. When the supported unit was withdrawn to a better defensive position, he took as his observation post a bullet-ridden house which was subjected to direct enemy fire. He stood by his post, effectively delivering artillery fire, until the infantry was ordered to retire. Since the officers of the supported unit had been evacuated, he assumed command and successfully withdrew the company in the face of the enemy, adjusting protective artillery fire at the same time. Second Lieutenant Chapin's gallant leadership, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army, General Orders No. 23 (1945)

### **CPT Howard M. Moore: Class 66-43**

The President of the United States of America, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Captain (Field Artillery) Howard M. Moore, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United Nations while commanding Battery C, 61st Field Artillery Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division. Captain Moore distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action against enemy aggressor forces in the vicinity of Pakchon, Korea, on 5 November 1950. On that date, Captain Moore's battery had moved into a new position to provide supporting fire for the withdrawal of a friendly brigade when a numerically superior enemy force attacked the new position in an attempt to cut off the route of withdrawal. Although subjected to intense fire from the enemy, who occupied commanding terrain, Captain Moore, realizing the

importance of repulsing the attack, moved among his men, organizing them and supervising their defensive actions. During the ensuing engagement he repeatedly exposed himself to the deadly enemy fire to direct return fire. His courageous leadership was an incentive to his men who fought willingly and valiantly against tremendous odds. When enemy troops were storming his position, Captain Moore ordered 105-mm. howitzers to be brought into action and used as direct fire weapons. His selfless devotion to duty and inspiring leadership were directly responsible for the success of the battery in repulsing the enemy attack and protecting the only route of withdrawal for the friendly brigade. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Eighth U.S. Army, Korea: General Orders No. 508 (July 4, 1951)

### **2LT William S. Read: Class 69-43**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Second Lieutenant (Field Artillery) William S. Read (ASN: 0-1183171), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with Company C, 512th Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces in Germany, from 17 to 21 February 1945. During this period, Lieutenant Read exhibited courageous determination by constantly remaining in a dangerous forward position to adjust artillery fire on strong German defenses near Freilingen, Germany. On 21 February, he voluntarily moved forward alone through withering hostile fire and destroyed one and disabled another of two approaching enemy tanks. Although wounded in this action he returned to the Company and Battalion Command Posts and rendered a vital, detailed report of enemy activities and disposition. Second Lieutenant Read's heroic, fearless actions and unswerving devotion to duty reflect great credit upon himself and the military service. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Third U.S. Army, General Orders No. 146 (June 21, 1945)

### **1LT William J. Wolf: Class 69-43**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) William J. Wolf (ASN: 0-1183221), United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with Division Artillery, 26th Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces on 9 December 1944. First Lieutenant Wolf's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty at the cost of his life, exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 26th Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Forces in Austria, General Orders No. 66 (1945)

### **1LT John W. Maskell: Class 70-43**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) John W. Maskell, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 242d Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces from 14 to 17 December 1944.

First Lieutenant Maskell's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army, General Orders No. 120 (1945)

### **1LT Harold G. Parris: Class 73-43**

The President of the United States of America, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Harold G. Parris (ASN: 0-1183940), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United Nations while serving with Battery C, 8th Field Artillery Battalion, 25th Infantry Division. First Lieutenant Parris distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action against enemy aggressor forces near Sibyonni, Korea, on 6 November 1950. While attached as a forward observer to an infantry regiment and on patrol along the road to Inchon, Lieutenant Parris and fifteen others were ambushed and captured by an overwhelming force of the enemy. Realizing that the enemy were known to sometimes torture and murder their prisoners after having extracted any information of military value from them, Lieutenant Parris warned his men to keep quiet and to tell only their name, rank and serial number when questioned. The sixteen prisoners were marched to the enemy command post and placed in a small room where they were questioned. Lieutenant Parris again exhorted the men not to answer the questions, but to remain quiet. Due to the calm courage of Lieutenant Parris, the men refused to answer except with expletives. The interrogators, realizing that Lieutenant Parris was the leader of the group, took him to another room to question him. While he was gone, the prisoners were again questioned but because of the inspiring leadership and exhortation of Lieutenant Parris, no information was given. When Parris was returned to the room, his face showed the effects of severe treatment - all to no avail. After marching them about three hundred yards, their captors machine-gunned and killed Lieutenant Parris and all but one of his comrades. The outstanding and fearless leadership of Lieutenant Parris in the face of almost certain death was a magnificent example and denied the enemy valuable intelligence information. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Eighth U.S. Army, Korea: General Orders No. 78, (February 17, 1951) as amended by General Orders No. 484 (July 1, 1951)

### **2LT Cecil H. Eller: Class 82-43**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to Second Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Cecil H. Eller (ASN: 0-531689), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 423d Armored Field Artillery Battalion, 10th Armored Division, in action against enemy forces on 26 November 1944. On that date, Lieutenant Eller served as an Artillery Observer with the 1st Battalion, 358th Infantry, during action against Oberleuken, Germany. When assault infantry elements were pinned down by a heavy enemy mortar fire, this courageous officer, completely disregarding his own safety, advanced to an exposed position and remained there adjusting artillery fire until he was

killed. The conspicuous heroism Lieutenant Eller displayed and his determined and supreme devotion to duty are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 10th Armored Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Third U.S. Army, General Orders No. 46 (February 25, 1945)

### **2LT Lee R. Jamison: Class 82-43**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Second Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Lee R. Jamison (ASN: 0-1185227), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving as a Forward Artillery Observer with the 50th Field Artillery Battalion, 5th Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces in France, on 15 November 1944. On that date, Lieutenant Jamison was serving as a Forward Artillery Observer during action near Macleuves, France. When the enemy launched a fierce counter-attack, the Lieutenant, realizing that the line behind him was thinly held, coolly called for friendly artillery fire on his own position in order to halt the enemy who had advanced to within machine pistol and hand grenade distance. He courageously remained at his post adjusting fire until the enemy, suffering great loss, was completely routed. Second Lieutenant Jamison's conspicuous heroism and courageous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 5th Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Third U.S. Army, General Orders No. 82 (April 18, 1945)

### **2LT William Dow Markin: Class 82-43**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: Second Lieutenant William Dow Markin (ASN: 0-530136), United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 370th Field Artillery Battalion, 99th Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces on 20 December 1944. Second Lieutenant Markin's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty at the cost of his life, exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 99th Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, First U.S. Army, General Orders No. 39 (1945)

### **2LT Snowden Haywood: Class 89-43**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918, takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to Second Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Haywood Snowden (ASN: 0-535605), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with the 263rd Field Artillery Battalion, 26th Infantry Division against enemy forces on 26 December 1944, over Bonnal, Luxembourg. Lieutenant Haywood, as an aerial artillery observer, was returning from an assigned mission of observing and

directing artillery fire on hostile positions. Suddenly his liaison plane became involved in a fierce dog fight between friendly and enemy aircraft. Attempting to drop to a lower air level, Lieutenant Haywood and his pilot approached the path of an onrushing German Me-109 which had obtained a firing position on the tail of a friendly fighter plane. Without hesitation and with complete disregard for personal safety, they deliberately crashed their light plan into the enemy fire, causing both aircraft to disintegrate in mid-air. Second Lieutenant Haywood's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty at the cost of his life, exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 26th Infantry Division, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Forces in Austria. General Orders No. 59 (1945)

### **2LT Clair J. Boyle: Class 91-43**

(Citation Needed) - SYNOPSIS: Second Lieutenant Clair J. Boyle, United States Army, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy while serving with Battery A, 383d Field Artillery Battalion, in action against enemy forces on 29 and 30 November 1944. Second Lieutenant Boyle's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Seventh U.S. Army, General Orders No. 178 (1945)

### **1LT Ernest P. Terrell: Fort Riley Class 12-49**

The President of the United States of America, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Earnest P. Terrell (ASN: 0-1688591), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United Nations while serving with Battery A, 11th Field Artillery Battalion, 24th Infantry Division. First Lieutenant Terrell distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action against enemy aggressor forces near Taejon, Korea, during the period 19 July to 24 July 1950. On 19 July 1950, in a defensive position north of Taejon, Lieutenant Terrell kept his six 155-mm. howitzers firing throughout a twelve hour enemy artillery barrage during which accurate counter-battery fire was placed on his position killing several of his men and wounding many more. That night he displaced his battery to positions within the city of Taejon. Early on the morning of 20 July 1950 enemy tanks broke through the infantry lines and into the howitzer positions firing on them with tank guns and machineguns. Lieutenant Terrell personally directed the shifting of two of his howitzers to place direct fire on these tanks, destroying one and rapidly driving the remainder away. He kept his men firing despite enemy artillery and sniper fire. By mid-afternoon elements of enemy infantry had entered the city and Lieutenant Terrell was ordered to evacuate his position with whatever equipment he could save. He immediately evacuated all his battery personnel retaining only twelve men to help him retrieve the five remaining howitzers from an area now under enemy small arms fire. He successfully retrieved the howitzers and rejoined the convoy leaving the city. The blazing city was infested with enemy snipers and the roads leading out were blocked. Lieutenant Terrell

was on a 3/4-ton truck which was destroyed by a direct hit. To prevent the road from being blocked he helped push the truck off the road. Three enlisted men assisting him at this time were killed. Climbing on one of his M-5 tractors he continued through the flaming part of the city and three miles out on the road which leads to Yong-dong. At that point he again encountered a road block and enemy machinegun fire hit the tractor causing the driver to lose control and crash into a telephone pole off the road. He again climbed aboard the next passing tractor and proceeded five miles on a road clogged with damaged vehicles. Here he dismounted and directed men to remove all of the injured and dead from the stalled vehicles. He then instructed his tractor driver to push all of the vehicles off the road with the tractor. It was while clearing the road at this point that Lieutenant Terrell sustained injuries from enemy mortar fire. After assisting in loading the over crowded remaining vehicles with wounded, Lieutenant Terrell directed that they proceed. He then joined a foot party. Lieutenant Terrell continued on to the south through the mountains with a small party. By the evening of 24 July 1950, dressed in native clothing and weak from hunger and exposure, Lieutenant Terrell arrived at the area of the 8th Cavalry Regiment. The extraordinary valor displayed by First Lieutenant Terrell on this occasion reflects the highest credit on himself and the military service. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Eighth U.S. Army, Korea: General Orders No. 120 (October 18, 1950)

### **1LT William E. McDonald: Class 8-52**

The President of the United States of America, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) William E. McDonald (ASN: 0-1879065), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy of the United Nations while serving with the 57th Field Artillery Battalion, 7th Infantry Division. First Lieutenant McDonald distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action against enemy aggressor forces in the vicinity of Taegwanni, Korea, on 9 July 1953. On that morning, Lieutenant McDonald was in the fire direction center of a battery under intense enemy fire, when a gun position was hit by an enemy artillery shell. Despite the fierce fire raging about the destroyed bunker, Lieutenant McDonald immediately rushed to the position and began to dig out wounded personnel who were trapped under the debris. Fully realizing that the fire would undoubtedly set off an explosion in the ammunition pit, Lieutenant McDonald continued in his mission and succeeded in extricating three of the trapped men. When fuses in close proximity to the ammunition began to burn and detonation was imminent, Lieutenant McDonald was warned to leave the position. With courageous disregard for his personal safety, he continued his efforts to rescue the remaining personnel until he was killed in the ensuing explosion. The extraordinary heroism exhibited by Lieutenant McDonald on this occasion reflects great credit on himself and is in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service. **General Orders:** Headquarters, Eighth U.S. Army, Korea: General Orders No. 996 (November 8, 1953)

***Note: 1LT William McDonald was seriously wounded by the enemy in North Korea on March 23, 1953 and returned to duty on April 5, 1953. Three months later he was killed in the action that earned him the Distinguished Service Cross.***

### **MAJ Eugene Joseph Conner: Class 44-53**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to Major (Field Artillery) Eugene Joseph Conner (ASN: 0-4009459), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Advisory Team 100, Capital Military District Advisory Detachment, United States Army Advisory Group, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. Major Conner distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 31 January 1968 while serving as a member of an advisory team during enemy attacks on Saigon. When he was informed that a truck carrying twenty military policemen had been savagely ambushed in an alley in Gia Dinh and all of the soldiers had been killed or wounded, Major Conner immediately moved to the battle site and volunteered to assist in rescuing the trapped victims. The Viet Cong were firmly entrenched in buildings along the alley and had set up a fierce crossfire with rockets and automatic weapons. Completely disregarding his personal safety, Major Conner led a small party through the curtain of fire to reach the trapped men. Ignoring bullets striking all around him, he helped carry the wounded men to safety and then volunteered to lead a sweeping force to clear the hostile positions. Intense enemy fire erupted from a nearby building and stalled the advance of the friendly troops, so Major Conner and one other man fearlessly charged the fortifications alone. As he neared the building, he was instantly killed by a Viet Cong rocket. His gallant and fearless leadership in the face of great odds was responsible for saving several lives and inspired his men to fight furiously in the heat of battle. Major Conner's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty, at the cost of his life, were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 737 (February 19, 1968)

### **MAJ Lewis Douglas Bell: Class 50-54**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to Major (Field Artillery) Lewis Douglas Bell (ASN: 0-4009726), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Company B, 1st Aviation Battalion, 1st Infantry Division. Major Bell distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry against an armed hostile enemy force at the cost of his life on 5 March 1966 in the Republic of Vietnam. Major Bell was serving as Pilot of a UH-1D helicopter when he learned that the perimeter of the 2d Battalion, 28th Infantry was surrounded and under heavy attack by a regimental-sized Viet Cong force in the vicinity of Lai Khe, Binh Duong Province. The insurgents had pressed so close to the perimeter of the American units that mortar and supporting artillery fire were relatively ineffective and the defenders had begun to run critically short of small arms ammunition. Though they realized that delivery of ammunition into the middle of a raging jungle battle was extremely hazardous and called for exposure to withering Viet Cong machine gun fire, Major Bell and his crew voluntarily undertook to deliver fifteen hundred pounds of explosive cargo into the battle area. On the approach to the landing zone the helicopter



and crew were hit time and time again by heavy machine gun and small arms fire. Knowing the ammunition was desperately needed to save the besieged infantrymen, Major Bell and his crew ignored their own wounds and personal safety and continued through the heavy fire to the landing zone. The crew members began to unload the ammunition even though they were being repeatedly wounded by the ever increasing Viet Cong fire. Though the entire crew had been seriously wounded in their efforts, all the ammunition was successfully unloaded and Major Bell managed to fly the helicopter out of its untenable position, moments later the helicopter was shot down by a deadly cross fire of .50 caliber machine guns, killing all aboard. The heroic actions of Major Bell and his crew supplied the needed ammunition to turn the tide of battle and save numerous American lives. Because of this ammunition resupply the heavily outnumbered infantry units completely routed the insurgents, killing over 200 Viet Cong and capturing supplies and equipment which included four .50 caliber machine guns. Major Bell's conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity, at the cost of his life, above and beyond the call of duty was the mainstay of the successful camp defense. His actions were an inspiration to the American defenders, displaying magnificent leadership and conspicuous bravery. Although wounded, he never relented from his determined effort to resupply the heavily beleaguered infantry units. Major Bell's courage and determination, in the face of overwhelming firepower, were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Department of the Army, General Orders No. 16 (April 4, 1967)

### **CPT William D. Johnson, Jr.: Class 53-54**

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to William D. Johnson, Jr. (0-92676), Captain (Artillery), U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces. Captain Johnson distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 4 July 1964 while serving as Special Forces Senior Advisor to a Vietnamese Civilian Irregular Defense Group Strike Force at Camp Poleikrong, in the Republic of Vietnam. At 0150 hours on 4 July 1964, Camp Poleikrong was attacked by a hostile contingent composed of approximately seven hundred armed insurgents. During the initial assault, mortar fire registered direct hits on the Special forces team billet, supply room, and mortar positions. Notwithstanding the concentrated small arms fire, Captain Johnson, with complete disregard for his own personal safety, repeatedly exposed and silhouetted himself against the flaming buildings to direct the defense and organize a perimeter to thwart the advancing insurgent force to save the camp and its personnel from complete annihilation. At one point during the raging battle, he single-handedly disrupted and disorganized an advancing Viet Cong platoon, inflicting overwhelming casualties by stunning them with rifle grenades and firing deadly point-blank automatic rifle fire into the surging mass. By his dynamic personal example, intrepid devotion to duty, and issuance of timely advice and orders, Captain Johnson inspired his hard-pressed force to repulse the attacking insurgents, despite their initial tactical advantage and manpower superiority, and insured the safety of friendly wounded personnel. Captain Johnson's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his

unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, US Army, Pacific, General Orders No. 67 (1965)

### **CPT William W. Fraker: Class 71-55**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Captain (Field Artillery) William W. Fraker (ASN: 0-4010786), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with 145th Combat Aviation Battalion. After an attack which took place at approximately 0100 hours, 10 June 1965, the Vietnamese hamlet of Dong Xoai was overrun by a Viet Cong force of approximately regimental size and a nearby military compound was being subjected to a heavy barrage of insurgent fire. At about 1000 hours, Captain Fraker and two other American pilots were assigned the mission of flying their armed UH-1B helicopters to the battle area; conducting a low level reconnaissance to determine the Viet Cong strength, fire capability and effectiveness; and selecting and marking troop landing zones. Two different helicopter troop lifts of Vietnamese army personal, whose forces totaled approximately battalion size strength, were dispatched to the selected landing sites which were previously flare marked by Captain Fraker and the other two Americans. After being at the battle site for only a few minutes, the friendly Vietnamese troops were completely annihilated due to the manpower superiority of the insurgent force. Word was received that several Americans and Vietnamese were still holding the besieged compound. Plans were then initiated to evacuate the besieged force. Captain Fraker volunteered to fly his aircraft to escort three rescue helicopters. Upon reaching the embattled compound all aircraft became subjected to a heavy volume of hostile fire and each received hits from the insurgent barrage. After landing, only two of the three rescue craft were able to evacuate the personnel from the compound. The third was badly damaged and grounded during the operation. One American and three Vietnamese soldiers remained in the compound to cover the airlift of the heavily overloaded and damaged evacuation helicopters. Realizing the fate of the gallant defenders and the fact that his was the only aircraft immediately available for any further evacuation attempt, Captain Fraker with complete disregard for his own personal safety, maneuvered his helicopter through the thick hail of hostile fire to a landing between two earth mounds within the compound. Once on the ground, the UH-1B became the subject of all insurgent fire and a group of Viet Cong made a suicidal charge to the airship. Captain Fraker then rallied his crewmen in a desperate attempt to ward off the onrushing horde while he expertly piloted the dangerously overloaded helicopter precariously and slowly once again through the heavy concentration of hostile small arms and automatic weapons fire. Despite the superior Viet Cong firepower, Captain Fraker successfully piloted his helicopter through the murderous barrage and effected the safe and final evacuation of all personnel from the besieged compound. Captain Fraker's extraordinary heroism and gallantry in action were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Pacific, General Orders No. 310 (October 22, 1965)

### **1LT Frank H. Mayer: Class 6-63**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Frank H. Mayer (ASN: 0-506344), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam while serving as Pilot with the 114th Assault Helicopter Company, 12th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. First Lieutenant Mayer distinguished himself on 10 April 1966, while serving as a member of an armed helicopter platoon in support of a beleaguered Special Forces outpost near Moc Hoa. After obtaining vital ammunition and communications equipment, First Lieutenant Mayer entered the operational area while exposed to intense hostile fire. Although all communications within the outpost were severed and the insurgents were known to have breached part of the outpost defenses, First Lieutenant Mayer, despite receiving several hits to his aircraft, successfully landed in the compound with the vitally needed supplies. When a call for the immediate evacuation of casualties was requested, again braving intense Viet Cong ground fire, First Lieutenant Mayer effected the extraction of the wounded. After delivering his patients to a hospital, he returned to the battle area and, with his platoon, began searching for the now retreating Viet Cong. Shortly after dawn, he received word that an American officer had stepped on a land mine and was critically injured. Immediately, First Lieutenant Mayer flew his aircraft to the location and, with complete disregard for his safety, slowly landed the aircraft in the mine field and extracted the injured officer. Later, while searching the area, First Lieutenant Mayer and his fire team located the main body of the retreating Viet Cong concealed in tall grass. For the next four hours, he and his platoon repeatedly took the insurgents under attack. When one of the armed helicopters was shot down near the hostile lines, wounding the aircraft commander, First Lieutenant Mayer immediately began to render suppressive fire on the Viet Cong as they attempted to close in on the downed crew. This effective fire also enabled a rescue aircraft to land and extract the downed crew. Through his courageous efforts, First Lieutenant Mayer contributed immeasurably to the success of the operation. His extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 6055 (October 18, 1966)

### **CPT Kenneth E. Rubin: Class 6-63**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Captain (Field Artillery) Kenneth E. Rubin (ASN: 0-5406362), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with 334th Assault Helicopter Company, 145th Combat Aviation Battalion, 12th Combat Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. Captain Rubin distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 31 January 1968 as mission commander of a firefly-heavy fire team at Bien Hoa Air Force Base. As his team refueled in the early morning hours after their third mission, the base came under heavy rocket and mortar fire. Captain Rubin and his

ream immediately sought out the launching positions, directing devastating aerial rocket and machine gun fire into them. Returning to Bien Hoa after completing this and another engagement, they found the east end of the perimeter under intense automatic weapons attack. Captain Rubin exposed the enemy positions by flying low and attracting their fire, enabling his gunships to then rake the Viet Cong. His helicopter was hit, and both the pilot and gunner were wounded. He secured another ship, and next aided a ground unit which had sent an urgent request for gunship support. This accomplished, his team continued the search for the enemy. Locating a force of nearly two hundred Viet Cong, Captain Rubin directed his team in strikes on them, while he lay down a sheet of fire to keep the enemy from escaping. As daylight came, more hostile positions were discovered and silenced. Spotting two wounded Air Force guards caught between enemy forces, Captain Rubin directed his ships in an attack on the Viet Cong positions which annihilated them and permitted him to land and rescue the trapped men. He then coordinated with ground security forces as they swept the area and wiped out the remaining resistance. Captain Rubin's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 4314 (September 11, 1968)

### **1LT Rolla Mel Breed: Class 7-63**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Captain (Field Artillery), [then First Lieutenant] Rolla Mel Breed (ASN: 0-5406364), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with 116th Assault Helicopter Company, 11th Combat Aviation Battalion. Captain Breed distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on the night of 22 October 1966 while flying in a flight of nine troop helicopters responsible for extracting beleaguered elements of the 25th Infantry Division. Throughout the day, extremely intense hostile fire had taken its toll of infantry and helicopters. When his aircraft received several damaging hits on the first landing, Captain Breed skillfully flew to a secure area to make repairs and evacuate his wounded crew chief. Returning to the battle, he dauntlessly braved the hostile fire and impending darkness to successfully extract a lift of troops. When an aircraft was shot down on departure, Captain Breed accompanied three other aircraft back into the besieged pickup zone. As the flight attempted to insert a security force, two of the helicopters were raked by hostile fire and crashed. With complete disregard for his safety, he selflessly remained over the battlefield, hovering in the darkness and rain, until he could safely land his troops and evacuate five of his wounded comrades. After refueling, Captain Breed voluntarily led another flight of reinforcements on a successful lift into the ravaged pickup zone. When intense Viet Cong fire brought down another helicopter, he again deliberately risked his life to rescue the wounded crew. Exposing himself to the intense fire and hazardous conditions, he courageously flew into the center of the conflict for the fifth time and extracted two more wounded men. His repeated gallantry under the most critical conditions, helped save many lives. Captain Breed's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his

unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 92 (January 8, 1967)

### **1LT John D. Piper: Class 2-65**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) John D. Piper (ASN: 0-5418909), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Battery B, 2d Battalion, 19th Field Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). First Lieutenant Piper distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 27 December 1966 while serving as executive officer of an artillery battery during a massive Viet Cong attack in Binh Dinh Province. The two insurgent battalions began their attack with a mortar, recoilless rifle, and machine gun barrage which swept the artillery battery. Although barefoot, Lieutenant Piper seized a grenade launcher and raced to a howitzer position, suffering a serious knee wound as he ran. Exposing himself against a backdrop of burning ammunition to attract hostile fire away from the howitzers, he fearlessly engaged the waves of assaulting Viet Cong. When he learned that two guns on the far side of the battery had been overrun, he began crawling up to a vantage point to check the positions, ran into two insurgents, and killed them with his weapon. When the crew of his howitzer was forced to withdraw to another position to regroup, Lieutenant Piper personally covered their movement with intense fire. When he saw that the men at the rear position were unable to fire their artillery because of intense fire by hostile groups a short distance in front of the gun, Lieutenant Piper requested permission to fire anti-personnel rounds, warned the defenders in the camp to take secure cover, then personally fired two rounds which struck terror into the Viet Cong and routed them from their attacking positions. Moments later, while checking wounded in the battery, he came upon an insurgent with explosives at a howitzer and killed him with his pistol. First Lieutenant Piper's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 2377 (May 25, 1967)

### **1LT James Schlottman: Class 8-65**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) James Schlottman (ASN: 0-5419228), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Troop A, 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). First Lieutenant Schlottman distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous action on 2 October 1966 while serving as aerial artillery observer during a search and destroy mission near Ngot Bay. As his helicopter surveyed a hostile position, Lieutenant Schlottman spotted an insurgent running from the area, landed, and captured the man. Later, an infantry platoon

made contact with insurgents in a nearby village. He directed the pilot to hover at 20 feet over the enemy and, despite a constant hail of hostile machine gun fire, he kept the Viet Cong under grenade and rifle fire for one hour. As a Viet Cong rifleman fired directly at his door gunner, Lieutenant Schlottman stepped into the line of fire and killed the insurgent with a single shot. When his helicopter landed to pick up a seriously wounded medic, Lieutenant Schlottman fearlessly jumped from the helicopter and charged a machine gun position. Using only his pistol, he was able to silence one weapon. Hostile fire so damaged the aircraft as it took off, that the pilot could fly it only 150 meters. Determined to continue the destruction of the enemy, Lieutenant Schlottman ran from the helicopter onto the battlefield with a radio and guided artillery strikes on the Viet Cong positions. First Lieutenant Schlottman's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 2379 (May 25, 1967)

### **1LT Fred Garland Bragg, Jr: Class 10-65**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Fred Garland Bragg, Jr. (ASN: 0-5419338), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in action in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Battery B, 4th Battalion, 42d Artillery, 4th Infantry Division. First Lieutenant Bragg distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 12 July 1967 while serving as artillery forward observer with an infantry company on a search and destroy mission near the Cambodian border in the Central Highlands. When his company was surrounded and the company commander was killed, Lieutenant Bragg immediately took command and directed extremely deadly artillery fire on the insurgent forces. He bravely moved among his men giving encouragement and regrouping them into a more secure defense although he was fully exposed to intense mortar and automatic weapons fire. Seriously wounded, he continued to direct air strikes on the advancing enemy until a mortar round destroyed his only remaining radio. Staying in the open, he poured round after round of deadly fire into the advancing enemy force. He gave his life while bravely leading his men in the face of overwhelming odds. First Lieutenant Bragg's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty, at the cost of his life, were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 4664 (September 14, 1967)

### **1LT Leon Mack Wessel, Jr: Class 9-66**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Leon Mack Wessel, Jr. (ASN: 0-5429361), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in action in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 2d Battalion, 320th

Artillery, 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division. First Lieutenant Wessel distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 15 May 1967 while serving as artillery forward observer for an airborne infantry battalion on a search and destroy mission near Duc Pho. His platoon was savagely attacked by an estimated North Vietnamese battalion firing automatic weapons, mortars and grenades from well-fortified positions. He immediately called for artillery strikes on the enemy positions to allow the platoon leader to withdraw to a more secure position. The platoon leader was seriously wounded, but Lieutenant Wessel quickly assumed command and called for intensified strikes on the hostile onslaught. Ignoring his own safety, he moved through the withering enemy barrage to rally his men and call for air support. Time after time he exposed himself to the enemy weapons to direct helicopter strafing runs on the hostile fortifications. He repeatedly moved into the open during the five-hour firefight to inspire his men to fight furiously against the numerically superior North Vietnamese unit. He was ordered to withdraw in the face of the intense attack and unhesitatingly braved the savage fire to secure a landing zone in the bullet-swept jungle and direct rescue ships to his position. Heedless of the intense fire, he moved to within fifty meters of the hostile lines and directed artillery strikes to cover the extraction operation. He remained on the ground until he was sure that all of his men were loaded. First Lieutenant Wessel's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 5789 (November 10, 1967)

### **1LT Bromley Howard German: Class 25-66**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Bromley Howard German (ASN: 0-5424552), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Battery A, 3d Battalion, 82d Artillery, 196th Infantry Brigade (Light) (Separate), Americal Division. First Lieutenant German distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 5 and 6 January 1968 as artillery forward observer with an infantry company on combat operations in Quang Tin Province. The company was savagely attacked in the early evening of 5 January by a North Vietnamese Army force and suffered numerous casualties. Lieutenant German quickly took command of a platoon that had become separated from the main body and had lost its leader, organized a tight defensive perimeter, and directed ravaging artillery strikes on the attackers. Despite a wound received in the initial attack, he continually exposed himself to enemy weapons and coordinated defensive fires which repelled repeated assaults by the determined North Vietnamese. He realized the necessity of rejoining the company's main body and he brought savage artillery fire to within thirty meters of his platoon's position to cover its movement to the company perimeter. The company commander had been seriously wounded and evacuated, so Lieutenant German assumed command. Shortly before midnight, he moved the unit to a more tenable position in a nearby trenchline and established a defensive perimeter. Despite bullets striking all around him, he moved among his troops to encourage them and direct their fire. He fearlessly exposed himself

to the withering enemy fusillade time after time throughout the morning hours and continued to repulse the insurgents' wave assault with skillfully directed artillery strikes. He was mortally wounded while gallantly leading his men in the face of numerically superior enemy force. His courageous leadership prevented the attackers from overrunning the company and inspired his men to fight on until reinforcements arrived. First Lieutenant German's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty, at the cost of his life, were in keeping with the highest tradition of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 1249 (March 22, 1968)

### **1LT Richard Arne Koski: Class 25-66**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Richard Arne Koski (ASN: 0-5424564), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Battery A, 3d Battalion, 34th Artillery, 9th Infantry Division. First Lieutenant Koski distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 8 March 1968 as artillery forward observer with an infantry unit during an airmobile assault mission near My Tho. The helicopter formation received a devastating volume of automatic weapons and machine gun fire as it arrived at the landing zone, and only Lieutenant Koski's ship and one other aircraft were able to discharge their passengers onto the battlefield. The insurgents immediately pressed a furious assault on the outnumbered friendly forces with savage rocket, mortar and small arms fire. Braving the withering fusillade, Lieutenant Koski called for artillery support and skillfully adjusted the fire to within twenty-five meters of the defenders' perimeter. Shrapnel and enemy bullets struck all around him, but he moved into the open time after time to locate Viet Cong emplacements and destroy them with deadly strikes. Seriously wounded by an exploding enemy round, he fearlessly continued his mission until he succumbed to his injuries. His gallant and selfless actions in the heat of battle were instrumental in repelling the determined hostile attack and forcing the insurgents to withdraw. First Lieutenant Koski's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty, at the cost of his life, were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 2869 (June 17, 1968)

### **CPT Martin H. Beach: Class 6-67**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Captain (Field Artillery), [then First Lieutenant] Martin H. Beach (ASN: 0-5425474), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Battery C, 2d Battalion, 77th Artillery, 25th Infantry Division. Captain Beach distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions from 23 to 25 February 1969 while serving as commander of a battery section of Fire Support Base Mahoney II in Bin Duong



Province. When the camp came under enemy rocket and mortar attack, Captain Beach ran through the barrage to alert his gun crews. A rocket-propelled grenade stuck within the parapet of one howitzer, wounding all the members in the section. Captain Beach immediately assisted the wounded and then manned the howitzer until a new crew could be formed. Then, while moving from section to section he was wounded in the foot by fragmentation from a rocket grenade. Despite his painful wound, he took charge of a reaction force and assaulted the enemy who had overrun a perimeter bunker. After rescuing the fortification, he directed the firing of beehive rounds on the advancing enemy. Only after the assailants had withdrawn did he allow himself to be medically treated. On 25 February, when the foe renewed the assault, Captain Beach again braved hostile bombardment to supervise the direct fire on the attacking ground forces. When the communists threatened to penetrate the perimeter, he led the reaction force and one howitzer section in thwarting the attempt. While on the perimeter, he was responsible for eliminating two enemy automatic weapons positions. He continued to move about the battery, directing and supervising defensive firing until the enemy broke off the attack. Captain Beach's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on himself and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 2246 (June 25, 1969)

### **1LT Edward L. Carnes: Class 15-67**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Edward L. Carnes (ASN: 0-5426786), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Company A, 2d Battalion, 39th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division. First Lieutenant Carnes distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 6 January 1969 while serving as a forward observer for his company during a reconnaissance-in-force mission near Long Hiep in Kien Phong Province. As his unit crossed an open field adjacent to a wood line, a large enemy force opened fire with small arms, automatic weapons and hand grenades, killing the company commander, with their initial volley. Immediately taking command, Lieutenant Carnes braved the fusillade to lead his men in repelling the first wave of the aggressors. After organizing a defensive perimeter, he made repeated attempts to reach his commander, who lay under a hail of bullets. Finally determining that the man was dead, he withdrew back to the perimeter. Intense hostile fire was now coming from three sides, preventing his men from maneuvering. Taking a dangerously exposed position, Lieutenant Carnes directed tactical air and gun ship strikes against the foe. Seeing that one machine gun was situated to sweep his entire company, he maneuvered alone over thirty meters of bullet-swept terrain and slew the enemy gunner with a burst from his rifle. He killed another Viet Cong before returning to his command group and then began leading his force into position as part of a brigade encirclement. Throughout the night, Lieutenant Carnes continued to command his company and expertly adjusted artillery fire within meters of his own location. First Lieutenant Carnes' extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States

Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 2022 (June 9, 1969)

### **1LT Jerry W. Thurman: Class 16-67**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Jerry W. Thurman (ASN: 0-5426997), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in action in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Headquarters & Headquarters Troop, 2d Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment. First Lieutenant Thurman distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 30 December 1968 while serving as a helicopter commander on a visual reconnaissance mission. Between Lai Khe and Tan Binh, a Viet Cong soldier was seen hiding in a stream and was killed. Lieutenant Thurman banked his ship and engaged several more Viet Cong spotted at the same site. Although he was advised that there was an estimated forty Viet Cong in the area, he landed to capture prisoners who might provide valuable intelligence information. He and the crew chief armed with pistols and the door gunner with a rifle advanced upon the dead Viet Cong. Moments after Lieutenant Thurman shot and killed a Viet Cong hidden in a stream, he and his two companions came under intense fire from other concealed communists. Lieutenant Thurman signaled to his co-pilot to take off in the helicopter so it would not be hit by enemy rounds. The three men then advanced, securing two wounded Viet Cong and killing two more who jumped out of the water. Receiving fire from a sniper in a tree, Lieutenant Thurman crawled under the tree and killed him. After four infantrymen arrived to give assistance, he maneuvered forward with one of the men, but a Viet Cong sprang from his hiding place and mortally wounded the infantryman. Lieutenant Thurman quickly engaged and killed the aggressor, only to come under attack from another enemy soldier located on higher ground. Realizing it was useless to proceed alone, he returned to his comrades and established a secure position. When more reinforcements arrived, he and his crew returned to their ship from which they continued to provide covering fire and aerial observation for the ground troops. During the ensuing battle, they landed twice to evacuate casualties. Lieutenant Thurman's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 1857 (May 23, 1969)

### **CPT Ronald M. Chatelain: Class 17-67**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Captain (Field Artillery) Ronald M. Chatelain, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion (Mechanized), 5th Infantry, 25th Infantry Division. Captain Chatelain distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 14 June 1969 while serving as a forward observer in support of an ambush patrol engaged with

an enemy force on the Bau Dieu Peninsula. After Captain Chatelain had directed fire on the hostile positions from his helicopter and had succeeded in silencing the enemy, his craft landed to take aboard casualties. Just as the aircraft set down, it was struck by rocket-propelled grenade fire. Despite his own wounds, Captain Chatelain immediately began helping the more seriously wounded crew members to safety. Organizing the remnant of the patrol into a defensive perimeter, he called in and adjusted gunship fire on the hostile positions. He then supervised the medical evacuation of his wounded comrades and directed his men to unleash a barrage of rifle fire on the enemy until a relief unit arrived. Captain Chatelain's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 3311 (August 29, 1969)

### **1LT James Edward Taylor: Class 29A-67**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) James Edward Taylor (ASN: 0-5429070), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Battery B, 2d Battalion, 1st Infantry Division Artillery, 1st Infantry Division. First Lieutenant Taylor distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 1 February 1969 as acting commander of an artillery battery twelve miles northwest of Lai Khe. Shortly after midnight Lieutenant Taylor's fire support base came under intense mortar and rocket-propelled grenade fire, followed by a ground assault. As he was checking his six howitzer positions to insure that they were properly manned, he spotted a break in the perimeter wire made by an enemy bangalore torpedo. Braving the hostile shrapnel and automatic weapons fire, he ran to one of the howitzer positions and fired the gun directly into the charging communists. Although he became the target of a rocket-propelled grenade team, he continued his suppressive fire and succeeded in preventing the enemy from entering through the break in the wire. A rocket-propelled grenade struck his position, wounding him and throwing him against a sandbag wall of the howitzer parapet. Ignoring his painful injuries, he returned to the howitzer and fired the weapon until fatally wounded by a second direct hit on his position. First Lieutenant Taylor's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty, at the cost of his life, were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 1138 (April 2, 1969)

### **CPT Harold John Faldermeyer: Class 30A-67**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to Captain (Infantry) Harold John Faldermeyer (ASN: 0-5429212), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam while serving with 21st DCAT, Advisory Team 51, Military Assistance Command Vietnam.

Captain Faldermeyer distinguished himself on 11 May 1972 while serving as Advisor, 2d Battalion, 32d Regiment, 21st Infantry Division, Army of the Republic of Vietnam. On this date the 2d Battalion, which had been in heavy contact for two days without resupply, was on an offensive operation against a firmly entrenched North Vietnamese Army Regiment to open Highway 13 to relieve the tightening ring of enemy forces around the beleaguered friendly forces at An Loc. Captain Faldermeyer, with disregard for his own safety, repeatedly throughout the day, exposed himself to enemy fire to direct a series of deadly effective tactical airstrikes against the enemy positions. At approximately 1030 hours the 2d Battalion was attacked by at least one NVA reinforced battalion. Captain Faldermeyer, as the ground controller for U.S. air assets, with single minded determination to accomplish the mission and at great risk to his life, moved under heavy enemy mortar fire across Highway 13, to a vantage point from which to direct and coordinate friendly airstrikes. His position was extremely perilous as he was exposed on three sides with the remainder of his unit across Highway 13. Despite intense enemy mortar and rocket fire, Captain Faldermeyer remained at this position. Captain Faldermeyer's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty, at the cost of his life, were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, MACV Support Command General Orders No. 1924 (August 19, 1972)

### **1LT Horace G. Sanders: Class 34A-67**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Horace G. Sanders, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in action in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Battery C, 7th Battalion, 9th Artillery, 5th Field Artillery Group. First Lieutenant Sanders distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions while serving as executive officer when his battery came under intense mortar, rocket and ground attack on 18 May 1969. As the enemy forces began their assault against the northeast perimeter, Lieutenant Sanders moved to the first howitzer section to supervise the direct fixing of his high-explosive and beehive rounds on the charging force. Although severely wounded when the howitzer section received rocket-propelled grenade fire, he directed those men who could to withdraw to the second howitzer position where they continued to fire on the enemy. After establishing strong retaliatory fire, Lieutenant Sanders then returned on four different occasions to the first howitzer section to retrieve wounded personnel. When a heavy enemy barrage fatally wounded a man near the second howitzer position, Lieutenant Sanders, unaware that the man was fatally wounded, ran into the hostile fusillade to bring him to safety. Throughout the ensuing battle he continued to move from position to position encouraging him men and directing their return fire. On being notified that concentrated hostile fire was coming from a building near the battery, he moved to the fifth howitzer section to direct fire on the building, causing several secondary explosions. First Lieutenant Sanders' extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 105 (January 12, 1970)

### **1LT John G. Tissler: Class 42A-67**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) John G. Tissler, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 34th Artillery, 9th Infantry Division. First Lieutenant Tissler distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 21 March 1969 while serving as a forward observer during a reconnaissance-in-force mission north of Ben Tre in Kien Hoa Province. As the company was moving into night ambush positions, an enemy force opened fire. Lieutenant Tissler immediately retaliated with his rifle and sought cover in a shallow canal. Finding himself alone well forward of his unit's position with a radio damaged by hostile rounds, he proceeded to rejoin his group. As he moved along the ditch, he encountered fire from a sniper hidden in a tree. He quickly killed the sniper and moved toward a machine gun emplacement, which he destroyed with a grenade. Soon he detected a Viet Cong squad of twenty, maneuvering into a position to assault the friendly force. From his location behind a fallen tree, Lieutenant Tissler threw two grenades into their ranks and strafed them with rifle fire. With only two magazines left and perceiving that the enemy had started to surround him, he crawled along the canal until he came upon four friendly troops who were treating two casualties. He repaired their radio and contacted his unit. When the small group moved out to rejoin the main patrol, Lieutenant Tissler, acting as rear guard, killed two Viet Cong and wounded a third. As soon as he reached his unit, he asked for and received nine volunteers to search for five missing personnel. Until the missing were found or accounted for, he continued his efforts. First Lieutenant Tissler's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 2809 (July 24, 1969)

### **2LT Mark Stephen Steiner: Class 1B-68**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to Second Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Mark Stephen Steiner (ASN: 0-5433916), United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Company A, 2d Battalion, 60th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division. Second Lieutenant Steiner distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 24 November 1968 while serving as an artillery forward observer on a reconnaissance-in-force mission near Tan Tru, Long An Province. The point element of Lieutenant Steiner's platoon suddenly came under intense automatic weapons fire from a bunker hidden in a woodline, and several men were wounded by the initial volley. Realizing that artillery support might be needed, Lieutenant Steiner moved forward through the withering enemy barrage and discovered that two casualties and the medic who was treating them were completely unprotected. He immediately secured a grenade launcher and began applying suppressive fire while maneuvering towards the aggressors. Inspired by his courage, a machine gun crew joined him as he advanced to within a few feet of the hostile stronghold.

Further exposing himself to the communists' fusillade, Lieutenant Steiner attempted to fire his pistol into the bunker and, when the weapon failed to fire, hurled a grenade into the structure's gun port which killed the enemy within. Fire then erupted from a previously undetected bunker located behind him, killing two men. Realizing that his comrades were in grave danger, Lieutenant Steiner turned and opened fire on the second emplacement to enable the others to reach cover. As he fearlessly engaged the enemy, he was mortally wounded by hostile fire. Second Lieutenant Steiner's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty, at the cost of his life were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 713 (February 28, 1969)

### **1LT Michael D'Orlando: Class 508-68**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant (Air Defense Artillery) Michael D'Orlando, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving conflict with an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Advisory Team 87, United States Army Advisory Group, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam. First Lieutenant D'Orlando distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 2 December 1969 while serving as assistant advisor to a battalion of Vietnamese troops during a reconnaissance operation in Long Khanh Province. One company of the battalion was moving toward an area of reported enemy movement when it sighted several North Vietnamese soldiers walking southeast on a jungle trail. After pursuing the hostile soldiers for several hundred meters, the company suddenly came under barrages of rocket, mortar and heavy machine gun fire from a well-concealed enemy force. Undaunted by the ferocity of the enemy ambush, Lieutenant D'Orlando moved about under the storm of enemy fire deploying his men into a defensive perimeter and directing return fire on the attackers. As the intensity of the fighting and the number of friendly casualties increased, Lieutenant D'Orlando radioed for helicopters to evacuate the wounded and helicopter gunships to deliver concentrated fire on the adversary. At that time, while coordinating the company's defenses, Lieutenant D'Orlando received a serious head wound when enemy machine gunners opened up on his command position. Although weakened by his wound, he took up a position completely exposed to hostile fire when the gunships arrived in order to direct their fire on the adversary. Later, while moving among his men under heavy enemy fire offering them encouragement and directing their return fire, Lieutenant D'Orlando was hit in the leg by an enemy round. Ignoring his wounds, Lieutenant D'Orlando remained at the center of the heaviest contact and placed suppressive fire on the advancing enemy while his men pulled back to more defensible positions. He then directed artillery and gunship fire on the enemy onrush. Despite the severity of his wounds, Lieutenant D'Orlando led his troops in repulsing repeated enemy thrusts against their positions and in finally forcing the enemy to retreat. First Lieutenant D'Orlando's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 545 (February 26, 1970)

### **1LT George Thomas Kelly, III: Class 512-68**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to First Lieutenant (Field Artillery) George Thomas Kelly, III, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations involving an opposing armed force in the Republic of Viet Nam, while serving with Battery C, 6th Battalion, 14th Artillery, I Field Force, Vietnam. First Lieutenant Kelly distinguished himself while serving as forward observer with a Vietnamese battalion near Dak Seang. Lieutenant Kelly's battalion had been engaged with a North Vietnamese Regiment in continuous combat for several days. During the previous night the battalion had been aggressively attacked by the enemy who had moved to within thirty meters of the battalion's perimeter. Only through Lieutenant Kelly's daring and precise artillery adjustment was the enemy attack repulsed. During the early afternoon of 22 April 1970, Lieutenant Kelly led his beleaguered comrades in an attempt to break through the enemy encirclement and reach Camp Dak Seang. After several hours of travel, a bomb crater large enough to be utilized as a landing zone was discovered. A medical evacuation helicopter was immediately summoned by radio. Moments after the helicopter's arrival, the enemy emerged from the tree line and struck Lieutenant Kelly's force again. Because of the intense hostile fire, the heavily laden helicopter experienced great difficulty in taking off. Lieutenant Kelly unhesitatingly left the ship to engage the enemy in an attempt to divert their fire and to allow the helicopter to depart. As Lieutenant Kelly maneuvered to one side of the clearing to provide cover fire, he was mortally wounded by enemy small arms fire. First Lieutenant Kelly's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty, at the cost of his life, were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 3727 (August 11, 1970)

### **2LT Robert Carrol Wright: Class 9-69**

The President of the United States of America, authorized by Act of Congress, July 9, 1918 (amended by act of July 25, 1963), takes pride in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumously) to Second Lieutenant (Field Artillery) Robert Carrol Wright, United States Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam, while serving with Battery A, 6th Battalion, 11th Artillery, American Division. Second Lieutenant Wright distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous actions on 2 January 1970 while in command of an advance party of field artillerymen establishing a firebase on Hill 285 near the town of Duc Pho. Late that night the hill came under intense mortar, rocket-propelled grenade, and small arms fire from an attacking enemy force. Lieutenant Wright immediately began adjusting artillery fire on the attackers, repeatedly exposing himself to the storm of incoming fire as he attempted to determine the enemy's exact positions. Moments after the hostile force initiated their attack, an enemy mortar round impacted near Lieutenant Wright and his radio operator, inflicting them both with shrapnel wounds. Despite his wounds, Lieutenant Wright continued to coordinate friendly supporting fire until sappers breached the defensive position and were advancing toward his position. Unable to engage the infiltrators with his damaged rifle, Lieutenant Wright stood out in the open and yelled at the intruders in order to draw their attention and fire to himself and away from

the wounded radioman who could not move. Lieutenant Wright then led the sappers in a running chase over forty meters away from the radioman before he was mortally felled by their fire. Second Lieutenant Wright's extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty, at the cost of his life, were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Army. **General Orders:** Headquarters, U.S. Army, Vietnam, General Orders No. 745 (March 24, 1970)

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