

H A B E S & L I V E R

HEADQUARTERS 3rd INFANTRY DIVISION
AFC 3rd, U. S. ARMY

5 May 1944

DA 100-120

Award of Silver Star I
Award of Silver Star II

SECTION I — POSTHUMOUS AWARD OF SILVER STAR

In accordance with the provisions of Army Regulations 600-40, a Silver Star is posthumously awarded to the following named individuals:

PRIVATE CH. L. GEMARS, 3415698, Private First Class, Company A, 14th Infantry Regiment, for gallantry in action on 12 February 1944 in the vicinity of Montebello, Italy. The enemy shelled the company's defensive positions with an intense mortar and artillery barrage and immediately launched a vicious attack. When the remaining members of his platoon withdrew to reorganize, Private Gemars, manning an automatic rifle, valiantly maintained his position to provide covering fire and forestall further attacks. With outstanding daring and staggering accuracy in the face of heavy enemy fire, he destroyed two machine gun emplacements and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy forces. Only when his weapon jammed did Private Gemars attempt to rejoin his unit and, as he bravely left the inferno of enemy fire to do so, he was struck down and killed by hostile small arms fire. His inspiring courage, inspired the remainder of his unit to a greater display of heroism in repelling the enemy. Next of kin: Mrs. Louis Gemars (Mother), 1021 St. XIV Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

PRIVATE J. H. WILLIS, 40064054, Private, Service Company, 14th Infantry Regiment, for gallantry in action on 27 January 1944 in the vicinity of Montebello, Italy. The platoons he directed was hit during a concentrated enemy artillery barrage. Private Willis immediately left his position of cover and went to the assistance of the wounded. Realizing that prompt medical attention was essential, he gallantly exposed the nocturnal of enemy shells to run to a nearby truck and obtain a first aid kit. Returning determinedly to the wounded men, he exposed him from the fire and carried him toward a protected area; but while still exposed, he was instantly killed by the explosion of a shell within a few feet of him. Private Willis' undying courage and outstanding devotion to duty were an inspiration to all who knew his deed. Next of kin: Mrs. Earle Willis, (Mother), 47 Palmetto Avenue, Lakewood, California.

PRIVATE J. GILL, 3403848, Private, Company C, 14th Infantry Regiment, for gallantry in action on 13 December 1943 in the vicinity of Montebello, Italy. Private Gill, a combat engineer in a light machine gun squad, participated actively for several hours in the movement of Company C from Hill 67 to a position west of Hill 67. Under extreme fire and the numerous explosions of the enemy artillery, mortars and machine gun fire, plus constant rain, strong winds and low visibility, Private Gill performed the duties of leader courageously in addition to his own. After the initial bombardment, Private Gill supervised the machine gun and rifle fire in the assault, supporting the Special Service Force troops and maintaining fire support.

A E S T R A D E L

realizing the utmost importance of effective fire, he voluntarily left protective cover and sought a better position over the ridge for supporting the attack. In spite of intense enemy fire, he successfully neutralized many gunners and destroyers, making possible the advance of Special Service force troops. While thus engaged, continuing to lay withering fire upon the enemy, he was killed by a direct hit from an 88 mm. Mortar. Next of kin: Mrs. Dorothy Siec (wife), 1220 Main Street, Union, New Jersey.

SECTION II — AWARD OF SILVER STAR

Under the provisions of Army Regulations 600-45, a Silver Star is awarded to the following named individuals:

SAMUEL S. GRAHAM, 383343, Lieutenant Colonel, 142d Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, in action on 22-23 January 1944 and 2 February 1944 in the vicinity of Vico, Italy. Lieutenant Colonel Graham, commanding the assault battalion moving across the swift flowing Adda river, was given the difficult and extremely hazardous mission of attacking and capturing Hill 200. He dauntlessly and vigorously led his men forward, over rough and treacherous mountain terrain, all the while under intense enemy artillery, mortar and machine gun fire. As the enemy forces were trying to prevent the Battalion from moving forward, he moved ahead alone, firing continuously his machine gun in personal reconnaissance and showing the way over river in leading his men to their objective. While so doing, he was struck and forced to be wounded. His great fortitude, outstanding leadership and devotion to duty greatly inspired all members of his command and materially aided in the successful capture of the objective. Entered the Service from Huntington Beach, Calif.

CHARLES W. ALICH, 411133, Lieutenant Colonel, (then Major), 142d Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, in action on 1 February 1944 in the vicinity of Vico, Italy. Lieutenant Colonel Alich was commanding the 1st Battalion in its advance through the extremely mountainous terrain in heavy snow and cold weather. During the advance towards the heavily defended and well fortified enemy positions, the Battalion came under enemy artillery, mortar and machine gun fire, he immediately called for and placed his men, from one position to another, lending the men encouragement and courage. While so doing, he was wounded by enemy small fire, but refusing medical aid, he continued to lead his men under continuous bombing to their objective. Although painfully wounded, he stayed on and supervised the installation of important defense positions, until forced to be evacuated. His great fortitude, outstanding leadership, and calmness under fire greatly inspired all who witnessed him and set a high example for members of his command. Entered the United States Military Academy from California.

EDWARD R. SCHAFFER, 415236, Captain (then First Lieutenant), 142d Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division, in action on 14 January 1944 in the vicinity of Vico, Italy. During the Adda river attack, Lt. Col. Sparer was assigned to an assault group for reconnaissance purposes. Under heavy and intense enemy artillery, mortar and machine gun fire, he aggressively led his men forward to the crossing site. Upon reaching the river he discovered the bridge had been blown out by the enemy and fire still was maintained from his own command posts, small fire to maintain cover. At once upon reaching the river, local demolition charges were fired to clear the mine field, resulting in the bombing of many men. In immediate response to the explosion, he rushed over and with utter disregard for his own safety, cleared the mine field, saving many lives. Although a .30 caliber machine gun was available, he did not use it, preferring to use his rifle. Although a .30 caliber machine gun was available, he did not use it, preferring to use his rifle.

R E S U M E

attacking, scaling and knocking to the ground on two occasions by exploding mines, remained in his courageous efforts until all were accounted. His great talents, outstanding leadership and devotion to duty are an inspiration to all American soldiers. Entered the Service from Denver, Colorado.

JOHN C. EVERETT, Captain, 14th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division, on December 19, 1918 in the vicinity of Santer, Italy. During an attack against a heavily fortified hill of the enemy, the right platoon of Captain Everett's company became pinned down by a concentration of machine gun fire and could not move. With great daring, he led a vicious assault up the first platoon's front, inflicting artillery, mortar and machine gun fire. Constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy, he coolly moved over to another platoon and took command of it, directing the defense against the well fortifiable equipment. He fired his revolver by his magnificent valor and outstanding leadership, Captain Everett's platoon to the attack determining the destroyed the machine gun nest and trapped his comrades. His aggressive leadership and exemplary devotion to duty inspired the successful taking of the objective. Entered the Service from Fort Worth, Texas.

HAROLD L. EVERETT, Captain, Second Lieutenant, 14th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry in action on 11 February 1918 near Santer, Italy. The magnitude of his gallantry emerges in best light in a report of his actions composed by three men under his command under him: "Company C had the attack on Hill 102. The platoons were separated, machine gun, artillery, mortar and machine gun fire that was so bad a large number of men had to lie on our shoulders but Lieutenant Everett. Under the third his dangerous job of keeping the company under control without communication, whatever. He never so short of men lost the numbers and to keep the line fighting hard to help him, the round he had. The enemy who were up the other side of the hill; our men were losing fast. Lieutenant Everett had the open fire with everything they had until he went off the side of the hill and gave fire orders to our mortar. Our mortar fire stopped the machine gun fire. He located an enemy mortar that had been giving us trouble all day and our mortar ended it out, a direct hit on the third round. He also located two enemy snipers that had wounded several of our men. For three and a half hours he risked his life by going forward, unseen to shelter, aiming, machine gun fire, keeping the men under control. At times he helped the men wounded to a safe place. Lieutenant Everett was sick during all this action, but forgot about himself for the sake of the men and might have lost his life if it had been for him. The results of his dangerous task: the taking of the position "were after." Entered the Service from Baltimore, Maryland.

ALFRED J. FREEST, Major, 14th Infantry Regiment, 1st Infantry Division in action on 11-12 January 1918 in the vicinity of Santer, Italy. Company G, a assault company for the left Battalion, crossed the Santer River and the narrow river despite a heavy concentration of machine gun, artillery, mortar and mine fire. Lieutenant Freest, risking a trip to the aid of wounded men across the stream to secure a boat. Realizing the boat would not sufficient to evacuate the men fast enough, he personally supervised the construction of a flat bridge from salvaged material, this bridge was made across the immediate target of enemy fire. Daringly, with an armful of mines and the aggressiveness as he continued to expose himself to the withering fire to cross the river and get men across the river until all the wounded were evacuated. His calm courage and outstanding leadership saved the lives of 1450 Americans, notably 117, 1918, in one afternoon his actions. Entered the Service from New York City.

B R E A K I N G

Sgt. ... COGLASILE, 21237664, Second Lieutenant, 111st Infantry Regiment, 11th Infantry in action on 24 February 1944 in the vicinity of ... Italy. Lieutenant Coglasile was the leader of a small combat patrol assigned to destroy a German post deep in enemy occupied territory. Moving skillfully over rugged, rocky terrain, he led his men in a daring approach on their objective, expertly protecting them from enemy gunfire until they had reached a point from which to launch their assault. Alertly detecting a slight movement before them from an adjacent position, Lieutenant Coglasile immediately opened up a fierce fire, surprising the enemy by surprise. With cool determination and skillfulness, he directed a withering concentration of small arms fire against his foes, finally superior fire, expertly covering the position and withdrawing his men before the heavy mortar and machine gun fire of the main enemy line could be felt. His aggressive leadership and unflinching valor inspired his men to accomplish their objective against terrific odds and in the face of certain death. Dedicated to the service of his country.

Sgt. J. R. ROHLMER, 758075, Sergeant (then Corporal), Company C, 111th Infantry Regiment, for gallantry in action on 9 September 1943 in the vicinity of ... Italy. When the speech had been given, all the company had stopped by an intense concentration of artillery fire, Sergeant Rohlmer, a team mortar gunner, voluntarily moved to an exposed position to call up his weapon. Despite the heavy fire of the enemy, he remained coolly and skillfully despite the intense fire inflicted on him, and skillfully fired a series of charges against the Hitler, commanding, elements, destroying the command and crew and forcing the remaining to retreat. Sergeant Rohlmer's coolness, aggressiveness, skillful and courageous heroism distinguished him throughout the battle. Awarded the Service Cross, 1943, Italy, France.

By command of Major General Malan

**JOHN J. DEAKIN
Colonel, Adj'tant Staff Corps
Chief of Staff**

For him:

J. J. Deakin

John J. Deakin,
Adj'tant General's Department
Adj'tant General

Enclosed with "A" File

1 - Adj'tant General

1 - Adj'tant

1 - Adj'tant Gen'l, Adj'tant Staff Corps

1 - Adj'tant General

1 - Adj'tant General Concerned

1 - Adj'tant