

## **COMMANDING GENERAL'S INTRODUCTION**

13 December 2002

On 29 September 1997, General Dennis J. Reimer, then-Chief of Staff of the Army, sent a memorandum, "Building Great Soldiers," to the senior leadership of our Army. General Reimer stressed the importance of our traditions and history in molding young men and women into confident, competent soldiers. Particularly he said that leaders "must inculcate in every soldier a clear sense of belonging to a unique organization, the most powerful Army in the world, with a proud heritage built upon successive generations of outstanding soldiers." He stressed the value of individual examples from our heritage to support the Army Core Values: Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity, and Personal Courage. He asked commanders throughout the Army to use historical examples to enhance our understanding and support of these values. Since then, dramatic events at home and abroad have challenged each and all of us to reflect on and practice these values. Events in the future will surely do so, possibly even more.

Pointing to the men, women, and units we have recognized in the names of facilities, fields and ranges, housing and service areas, and streets at Fort Rucker is an excellent way to support General Reimer's goal. This pamphlet will give you the information you need to have a sense of those people and how they expressed our Core Values.

I encourage each of you, as soldiers and leaders, to notice and reflect on the special contributions of those whose names appear here. From these examples we can draw strength and direction for the challenges that lie ahead of each of us.

Above the Best!

John. M. Curran  
Major General, U.S. Army  
Commanding

## **GREAT SOLDIERS BUILDING AN ARMY-- NAMES, MEMORIALS, AWARDS, VALUES, AND HISTORY**

*Think, Soldiers: From these pyramids  
forty centuries look down upon you.*

Napoleon before the Battle of the Pyramids, 1798

*When I have your wounded....*

Major Charles L. ("Dustoff") Kelly, 1 July 1964

This pamphlet catalogs the people that soldiers at Fort Rucker have honored as heroes over the half century a post has existed here. With a few exceptions, all were soldiers.

This pamphlet has two purposes. The first is to inform the soldiers and the civilians who support them at Fort Rucker. By our knowing something about the people behind the names, Fort Rucker becomes more personal and alive. It becomes more our home, as well as the place we spend most of our waking hours. The second purpose is to inspire us to do our best to uphold the values of the Army we serve and represent. One common thread connects all the people who appear here. Each, in some special way, upheld the core values of the Army. Situations have changed over the years, but the Army's core values have changed little since the United States began as a nation. Knowing something of the situations faced by people we honored and how they responded can help us better face our own challenges. A special need for such examples exists when demands are high and prospects seem low of rewards or even of success in all we think we should do. We live in a challenging time for the Army.

You may find some things puzzling as you read this pamphlet. For example, you will notice big differences in how much detail there is about people at different times in the Army's history. You will probably notice what seem like big differences in the acts for which soldiers received the same award—especially, the Medal of Honor. You may notice differences in the highest awards held by people for whom similar buildings or sites were named. In some cases, you will notice places named for people about whom we know almost nothing today. These differences reflect the growth and change of the Army itself, as well as of Fort Rucker as a part of a changing Army. So, the names honored in buildings and sites at Fort Rucker are themselves a record that shows the Army as a living institution. How and why these changes occurred is a story for a different booklet. What matters here is that these people made the Army and installation of which we are the living parts today. These linkages are our history and our heritage. What we are and do today makes the history and our heritage for those who follow us.

James W. Williams  
Aviation Branch Historian

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[Note: Names preceded by asterisk (\*) indicate posthumous award of Medal of Honor]

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## BUILDINGS

\*ADAMS, WILLIAM E.

Site/facility: Building 5419, Classrooms

Rank and organization: Major, U.S. Army, A/227th Assault Helicopter Company, 52d Aviation Battalion, 1st Aviation Brigade.

Place and Date: Kontum Province, Republic of Vietnam, 25 May 1971.

Entered Service at: Kansas City, Mo.

Born: 16 June 1939, Casper, Wyo.

Citation: Major Adams distinguished himself on 25 May 1971 while serving as a helicopter pilot in Kontum Province in the Republic of Vietnam. On that date, Major Adams volunteered to fly a lightly armed helicopter in an attempt to evacuate 3 seriously wounded soldiers from a small fire base which was under attack by a large enemy force. He made the decision with full knowledge that numerous anti-aircraft weapons were positioned around the base and that the clear weather would afford the enemy gunners unobstructed view of all routes into the base. As he approached the base, the enemy gunners opened fire with heavy machineguns, rocket-propelled grenades and small arms. Undaunted by the fusillade, he continued his approach determined to accomplish the mission. Displaying tremendous courage under fire, he calmly directed the attacks of supporting gunships while maintaining absolute control of the helicopter he was flying. He landed the aircraft at the fire base despite the ever-increasing enemy fire and calmly waited until the wounded soldiers were placed on board. As his aircraft departed from the fire base, it was struck and seriously damaged by enemy anti-aircraft fire and began descending. Flying with exceptional skill, he immediately regained control of the crippled aircraft and attempted a controlled landing. Despite his valiant efforts, the helicopter exploded, overturned, and plummeted to earth amid the hail of enemy fire. Major Adams' conspicuous gallantry, intrepidity, and humanitarian regard for his fellow man were in keeping with the most cherished traditions of the military service and reflected utmost credit on him and the U S. Army.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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AZBILL, ROY G.

Site/facility: Building 303, Bachelor officers quarters

Rank and organization: Warrant Officer

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: Warrant Officer Roy G. Azbill, Army Aviator, died 30 December 1964 while serving as aircraft commander of a UH-1B in Vietnam.

Awards: Silver Star. Distinguished Flying Cross. Air Medal (20 Oak Leaf Clusters + V). Purple Heart (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Army Commendation Medal (with V).

Source: Memorialization file (name). Minutes, 1 Dec 1967.

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BAILEY, JAMES E.

Site/facility: Building 4301, Barracks

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant

Place and date:

Entered service at:

Birth:

Information: Staff Sergeant James E. Bailey was killed 4 September 1964, while crew chief on UH-1B in Vietnam.

Awards: Distinguished Flying Cross. Bronze Star. Air Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Purple Heart.

Source: Memorialization file.

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BARTLETT, CHARLES D.

Site/facility: Bartlett Hall, Building 5910, Barracks

Rank and organization: Specialist 5, U.S. Army, Co. D, 101st Aviation Battalion, 101st Air Cavalry Division.

Place and date: 8 August 1968, Vietnam.

Entered service at: ---.

Birth: Not available.

Information: Specialist 5 Bartlett had prior enlisted service from 1959 to 1962. He reentered the Army on 1 February 1967. He died from burns received while a crew chief aboard a military aircraft that was hit by ground fire. The Aircraft crashed and burned.

Awards: Silver Star. Distinguished Flying Cross (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Bronze Star. Air Medal. Army Commendation Medal. Purple Heart.

Source: Memorialization files.

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BRAMAN, DONALD L.

Site/facility: Bartlett Hall, Building 6022, Classrooms

Rank and organization: Specialist 4 E-4, U.S. Army, 93d Transportation Company (Light Helicopter)

Place and date: Ap Bao, Republic of Vietnam, 2 Jan 1963

Entered service at: Not available

Born: 1 August 1941, \_\_\_

Information: Specialist 4 Braman died in the service of his country while serving as a crewmember on a CH-21 U.S. Army helicopter. Specialist 4 Braman was killed in combat when his aircraft was shot down by an entrenched Viet Cong battalion while attempting to rescue the

crewmembers of a sister helicopter that was just shot down near the small village of Ap Bao, Republic of Vietnam.

Awards and decorations: Distinguished Flying Cross. Air Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Purple Heart.

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COFFMAN, CARLL DEAN

Site/facility: Building 315, Bachelor officers quarters

Rank and organization: Captain

Place and date:

Entered service at: 18 February 1942, Denver, CO.

Birth: 27 June 1912, Olathe, CO

Information: Captain Carll Dean Coffman enlisted in the Army in February 1942 at Denver, CO. After basic training at Camp Barkeley, TX, he transferred to the 120th Observation Squadron, Biggs Field, TX, then to the 67th Observation Squadron. On 20 August 1942 he was rated as a Liaison Pilot. He joined the Headquarters Battery, 190th Field Artillery Group in Europe. On 10 January 1944 he was discharged to accept a commission and entered active duty the next day as a Liaison Pilot with the Headquarters, 190th Field Artillery Group. He participated in the Normandy invasion and other actions through France and Belgium. On 3 December 1944, he died in the crash of his L-4 aircraft, which was shot down by a German ME-109 during an artillery fire mission in the Huertgen Forest in Germany.

Awards: Silver Star (Posthumous). Air Medal (2 Oak Leaf Clusters). Purple Heart (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Good Conduct Medal. European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal (3 bronze stars for Normandy, Northern France, and Rhineland campaigns).

Source: Memorialization files GO #46, USAAVNC, 4 June 1965.

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COMPA, JOSEPH J., JR.

Site/facility: Building 4509, Barracks

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant

Place and date:

Entered service at:

Birth:

Information: Staff Sergeant Joseph J. Compa, Jr., was killed 10 June 1965 while crew chief on UH-1B in Vietnam.

Awards: Distinguished Flying Cross. Bronze Star. Air Medal (2 Oak Leaf Clusters). Purple Heart.

Source: Memorialization file.

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CONDON, DAVID EDWARD

Site/facility: Condon Maintenance Complex, Buildings. 405, 412, 415, 416

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army  
Place and date: Eagle Rock, VA, 5 July 1961  
Entered service at: Virginia National Guard, 22 Jan 1941.  
Born: Not available , \_,\_

Information: Colonel Condon enlisted in the National Guard of Virginia and was inducted into active duty on 3 February 1941. He was honorably discharged as a technical sergeant on 20 July 1942 at Fort Sill, OK, to accept a commission after completing Artillery Officer Candidate School. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant , Field Artillery, August, 21 July 1942, and served as gunnery instructor at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill. He was promoted to First Lieutenant on 10 May 1943. He departed for overseas service and served in Europe as an air observation officer from 18 Jan 1944 to 10 July 1945. Instrumental in setting up the Army liaison mission for the Normandy invasion, he brought the first L-4 across from England and registered the first artillery fire on Utah Beach. He was promoted to Captain, AUS, 24 July 1944, then to Major, on 1 July 1945. He served again in Europe, 14 July 1946-4 May 1949, while assigned as Assistant Artillery Staff Officer, Commanding Officer of the Air Mechanics School and Division Air Office. He received appointment in the Regular Army in 1946 and was promoted to Captain, Regular Army, on 1 July 1948. He was again assigned to Fort Sill as Student Officer and Engineer Officer, Department of Air Training. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel , AUS, 7 July 1951, upon completing the Command and General Staff College. He departed for overseas service and served in the Far East Command, 18 August 1953 to 20 Dec 1954. He served as Senior Aviation Adviser to the Republic of Korea Army. He branch transferred to the Transportation Corps on 25 August 1954 and was assigned as commanding officer, 40th Transportation Battalion. On 30 June 1955 he was assigned to the USAAVNC with duties as Deputy Chief of Staff for Aircraft Maintenance. He was assigned to the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, VA, on 28 Jan 1957. He again served in Europe from 2 August 1957 to 25 Jan 1960, with duties as executive Officer and Maintenance Officer, 8th Trans Group. He was assigned to the Transportation Training Command, Fort Eustis, VA, and was serving as Assistant Trans Officer for Aviation at the time of his death. He died on 5 July 1961 from injuries in a civilian helicopter crash while on leave.

Awards and decorations: Silver Star. Legion of Merit,. Bronze Star. Air Medal (6 Oak Leaf Clusters). Army Commendation Medal, American Defense Service Medal. American Campaign Medal. European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal (1 silver service star for Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe, Normandy, Northern France and Rhineland Campaigns, and one arrowhead for Normandy Landing). World War II Victory Medal. Army of Occupation Medal with Germany clasp. Korean Service Medal. National Defense Service Medal. United Nations Service Medal. Belgian Fourragere. Master Army Aviator Badge. Senior Army Aviator Badge. Army Aviator Badge.

Source: Memorialization files. GO #33, USAAVNC, 6 May 1969

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CONRAD, EUGENE BLAIR

Conrad Hall, Building 4905, U.S. Army Safety Center

Rank and organization: Colonel, U.S. Army  
Place and date:  
Entered service at:  
Born: 17 February 1917, Charlotte, NC.

Information: Colonel Conrad transformed Army Aviation safety from a passive gathering of information to an active, commander-oriented prevention program. He attended North Carolina State College but was called to active duty in 1940 before completing his degree. He was commissioned in Infantry and commanded a unit in the Pacific until captured during the fall of Bataan in 1942. As a prisoner of war, he was a survivor of the Bataan Death March. He was released in 1945. Overseas assignments included command of the 2d Battalion, 350th Infantry in Germany; command of the Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) to Iran; and deputy commander of the 1st Aviation Brigade in Vietnam. During Vietnam he was an early advocate of tactical instrument training to improve the safety and effectiveness of flight crews in bad weather. As deputy commander, 1st Aviation Brigade in Vietnam, he reduced accidents by 50% in 9 months. He was a Senior Army Aviator and served as director for the Department of Tactics and the Army Aviation School. In 1968 he personally persuaded the Chief of Staff of the Army to retrofit the Army fleet with crash-resistant fuel systems, rather than waiting for promised system improvements. This action completely stopped a rising tide of injuries and deaths from post-crash fires. He served as aviation officer for the Third Army, commanded the 20th Aviation Group and the U.S. Army Board for Aviation Accident Research (USABAAR). During his tenure as chief of the USABAAR, his contributions dramatically reduced the Army aviation accident rate. He developed an 11-step program for aircraft accident prevention that became part of Army regulations. His efforts produced a 52% reduction in accident rates in 2 years within Third Army. From 1969 to 1972, he cut the Army-wide accident rate from 26 to 12 per 100,000 hours of flying. He also initiated changes from a board to an operating agency that strengthened its authority. Through his efforts, systems safety engineering was adopted in the design of new aircraft, and an efficient automated data base was put into operation. Measures that reduced risk of midair collisions were also introduced. He retired in 1972 and was self-employed until his death in 1992.

Awards and decorations: Silver Star. Legion of Merit (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Bronze Star (2 Oak Leaf Clusters) Air Medal. Army Commendation Medal (2 Oak Leaf Clusters). Purple Heart. Vietnamese Honor Medal. Cross of Gallantry with Palm. Senator James H. McClellan Aviation Safety Award, 1970-71.

Sources: Memorialization files (1993).

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COUNE, FELIX HERBERT, JR.

Site/facility: Building 205, Cairns Army Airfield, Fixed Wing Headquarters

Rank and organization: Captain

Place and date:

Entered service at: 1 October 1928, National Guard of Illinois.

Birth:

Information: Captain Felix H. Coune served in the active National Guard of Illinois from 1 October 1928 until 21 July 1933, when he was honorably discharged as a sergeant. In September 1933 he joined the Florida National Guard. On 11 January 1936 he was appointed a 2d Lieutenant, Field Artillery, in the National Guard. He entered active duty 12 March 1941 and was assigned to Headquarters Company, 846th Tank Destroyer Battalion. On 29 July 1942 he was promoted to captain. He departed the U.S. on 11 December 1942 and was assigned as an Air Observation Pilot with the Headquarters, 32d Infantry Division Artillery in Australia and New Guinea. He arrived on Leyte, Philippine Islands, on 18 November 1944 and was assigned as a Liaison Pilot, Headquarters Battery, 11th Airborne Division Artillery. He was killed in action on 6 December 1944.

Awards: Silver Star. Air Medal. Purple Heart. American Defense Service Medal. American Campaign Medal. Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal (1 bronze stars for Leyte campaign). World War II Victory Medal. Philippine Liberation Ribbon with 1 bronze service star. Philippine Presidential Unit Citation Badge.

Source: Memorialization files. GO #46, USAAVNC, 4 June 1965.

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CRIBBINS, JOSEPH P. .

Site/facility: Building 5700, Soldier Service Center

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel (ret.)/Senior Executive Service (SES)

Place and date: Washington, DC, 14 June 2002

Entered service at: New York

Birth: 14 March 1914, Millbrook, NY

Information: Joseph Patrick Cribbins is widely regarded as the father of Army Aviation logistics. When he was inducted into the Army Aviation Hall of Fame in 1980, his citation read: "There is no individual who has had as much influence and long term impact on Army Aviation logistics as Joseph P. Cribbins." Son of a horse groomer on Long Island estates, he attended the University of Nevada. He was a professional jockey and horse trainer from 1931 to 1940, when a racing accident hospitalized him for months. In December 1940 he enlisted in the Army as a stable sergeant in the 101st Cavalry Division, New York National Guard (NG), to be around horses. During World War II he worked air transportation on General Douglas MacArthur's staff. After the war he worked for Delta Airlines. He also owned and operated a ranch in Nevada. For the Korean War he was recalled to active duty, arranging flights for military personnel. He remained on active duty and retired in 1966 as special assistant for tactical air mobility. He spent a year as special consultant to his mentor, General Frank S. Besson, Jr., Commanding General, Army Materiel Command, then began his career in aviation logistics as a Department of the Army Civilian (DAC). In 1992 he retired as the Special Assistant for Aviation Logistics in the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG). DynCorp hired him at age 78. He served until his death as special assistant to the president and chief executive for safety and aviation logistics. He and his wife, who died before him, were continuing benefactors of scholarship programs. He died on the Army's birth date, 14 June 2002.

Awards: Defense Department Distinguished Civilian Service Award, the Presidential Rank Award for Distinguished Executive in the Senior Executive Service, the Presidential Rank Award for Meritorious Service and the Army Department Exceptional Civilian Service Award. Army Aviation Association of America (AAAA) Army Department Civilian of the Year Award (renamed in his honor), naming of the annual Army Aviation logistics support symposium. Military awards included Legion of Merit, Bronze Star, and Army Commendation Medal.

Source: Memorialization files.

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DICKINSON, WILLIAM L.

Site/facility: Dickinson Hall, Building 6000, Aviation Museum

Rank and organization: Civilian, Member of Congress

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth: 5 June 1925, Opelika, AL

Information: Congressman Dickinson was a graduate of the University of Alabama and served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Following his election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1964, Congressman Dickinson served on several key Defense-related committees, including House Armed Services, Procurement and Military Nuclear Systems, and Military Installations and Facilities. He was a strong advocate of Fort Rucker and the Wiregrass region. He played a key role in obtaining extraordinary funding that allowed the Aviation Museum to achieve completion.

Awards: Not available.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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EICKLEBERRY, ROBERT D..

Site/facility: Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL) Facility, Cairns Army Airfield Cairns Army Airfield (CAAF), Fuel facility

Rank and organization: Specialist, 512th Quartermaster (QM) Company

Place and date: 23 February 1969, Long Binh, Republic of Vietnam

Entered service at: ---.

Birth: 11 February 1948, Quincy, IL

Information: On 23 February 1969 Specialist Robert D. Eickleberry was the Noncommissioned Officer in Charge of the Manifold Crew at the Long Binh Tank Farm. The installation came under heavy enemy mortar and rocket attack. After the hostile attack, it was suspected that several of the enemies had penetrated the installation perimeter. The grass inside the perimeter was set afire to clear the area and flush out any hidden enemy soldiers. As the smoke cleared, a member of the Manifold Crew spotted three enemy soldiers. Specialist Eickleberry assembled the men under his command and began a sweep of the suspected enemy position. A well-concealed enemy fired several shots, one of which struck and killed Specialist Eickleberry, who was in the lead. The rest of the men, inspired by Specialist Eickleberry's bravery and leadership, successfully routed the enemy. This action defeated the enemy and saved valuable government equipment, property and lives

Awards: Bronze Star with "V" (Posthumous). Purple Heart.

Source: Memorialization file.

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FITTS, CHARLES M.

Site/facility: Building 312, Bachelor officers quarters

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: First Lieutenant Charles M. Fitts, Army Aviator, died 11 January 1963 in a CH-21 crash on an island south of Ben Tre, Vietnam.

Awards: Distinguished Flying Cross. Air Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Purple Heart.

Source: Memorialization files.

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FLYNN, RAYMOND P.

Site/facility: Building 9222, swimming pool

Rank and organization: Private First Class

Place and date: 17 January 1964, near An Nhon, Republic of Vietnam

Entered service at:

Birth:

Information: Private First Class Raymond P. Flynn was killed 17 January 1964 while serving as a door gunner. The helicopter engaged in an exceptionally hazardous mission against Viet Cong emplacements surrounding a landing zone. Despite intense anti-aircraft fire from all sides, the helicopter made a second pass to return fire. The aircraft was hit and exploded in flight, killing all aboard.

Awards: Distinguished Flying Cross (Posthumous).. Air Medal. Purple Heart.

Source: Memorialization file.

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FORD, WILLIAM WALLACE

Site/facility: Building 5207, Classrooms

Rank and organization: Brigadier General, Commander, Army Ground Forces Air Training School/Director of the Department of Air Training, Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, OK.

Place and date:

Entered service at: ----.

Birth: 2 October 1898, Waverly, VA.

Information: Brigadier General Ford was a pioneer in use of light aircraft to adjust artillery fire; first director of Air Training of Organic Army Aviation in World War II. General Ford received a commission as a second lieutenant in Field Artillery following graduation from the United States Military Academy in 1920. An aviation enthusiast, he obtained commercial pilot and instrument ratings before World War II. He anticipated using light aircraft to adjust artillery fire. In May 1941 he outlined his concept of aviation to support artillery in an article in the Field Artillery Journal. His aerial demonstrations and writings led to full-scale Army tests of light aircraft and their acceptance into Field Artillery battalions. After large scale tests in the Louisiana Maneuvers in 1942, then-Lieutenant Colonel Ford established and served as the first director of the Department of Air Training at Fort Sill. In January 1944 he left to serve in Europe as commander of the 87th Division artillery in General Patton's Third Army. In 1946 he returned to Fort Sill and became director of the reestablished Department of Air Training. He continued to promote organic Army Aviation in successive, nonaviation assignments until he retired in 1954. He remained a champion of Army Aviation and continued to fly his own plane. After retirement he served as vice president of Aeronica Corporation, earned an advanced degree and taught mathematics at the University of South Florida and the University of Massachusetts. He died on 9 November 1986 in Danbury, CT.

Awards: Legion of Merit (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Bronze Star. Air Medal. Commendation Ribbon. World War I Victory Medal. American Defense Service Medal. European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal (3 bronze stars for Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe campaigns). World War II Victory Medal. National Defense Service Medal. Senior Army Aviator Badge. French Croix de Guerre.

Source: Memorialization files.

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GEORGE, CURTIS

Site/facility: Building 310, Bachelor officers quarters

Rank and organization: Colonel  
Place and date:  
Entered service at: ---.  
Birth:

Information: Colonel Curtis George, a Senior Army Aviator, was a veteran of both World War II and Korea.

Awards: Bronze Star (2 Oak Leaf Clusters). Air Medal (3 Oak Leaf Clusters). American Defense Medal. American Campaign Medal. European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal. World War II Victory Medal. United Nations Service Medal. Korean Service Medal. National Defense Service Medal. Army of Occupation Medal (Japan). Senior Army Aviator Badge.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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GOODHAND, OSCAR GLENN

Site/facility: Building 5102, Simulator complex

Rank and organization: Brigadier General, U.S. Army  
Place and date:  
Entered service at: ----.  
Birth: 11 April 1909, Brooklyn, NY.

Information: General Goodhand graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1931 with a degree in engineering administration and was commissioned from ROTC as a second lieutenant in the Coastal Artillery Reserve. He earned a private pilot's license while working for Eastman Kodak Company. In 1942 he went onto active duty assigned to the Barrage Balloon School at Camp Tyson, TN. Because he had a private pilot's license, he was accepted into the Department of Air Training at Fort Sill and graduated as an artillery liaison pilot. During World War II he flew more than 500 combat hours. He entered combat in Italy with the 35th Field Artillery Group on the Cassino Front in 1943. There, on his own initiative, he conducted experiments with night flying and developed methods of adjusting long-range artillery fire at night. He later served at Anzio, throughout the campaigns in Italy, southern France, and Germany. During the invasion of southern France he was in charge of a light aircraft reconnaissance unit that developed techniques for fighter-bomber attacks beyond the range of artillery. After World War II, he returned to civilian life. In 1947 he received a Regular Army commission and returned to active duty in the National Guard Bureau. There he implemented a program that re-rated Navy

and Air Force pilots as Army liaison pilots for Army National Guard vacancies. This program provided the main source of Army aviators during the Korean War. In 1949 he attended the Advanced Artillery Course, then served at Fort Sill until July 1951. During 1951-1952 he attended the Command and General Staff College, then was assigned to Headquarters, Allied Forces Southern Europe. In 1954 he returned to Washington and served in the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3. There he participated in forming the Army Aviation Directorate under the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations. Upon graduation from the Army War College, he became Deputy President of the Army Aviation Board at Fort Rucker. In June 1960 he became the Assistant for Air Mobility to the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research and Development). In April 1962 he became Commander, Division Artillery, 1st Cavalry Division, in Korea. In 1963 he went to III Corps, Fort Hood. He retired from the Army in 1964. In 1975 he was inducted into the Army Aviation Hall of Fame for his achievements from 1942 to 1949. He died in 1984 at his home in McLean, VA.

Awards: Silver Star. Legion of Merit (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Bronze Star. Air Medal (6 Oak Leaf Clusters). Commendation Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). American Campaign Medal. European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal (5 bronze stars). World War II Victory Medal. Army Occupation Medal (Germany). National Defense Service Medal. General Staff Identification Badge. Master Army Aviator Badge.

Source: Memorialization files.

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#### GUNTER, CLIFTON

Site/facility: Gunter Hall, Building 30604, Cairns Army Airfield, Classrooms

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army, Army Aviation Board

Place and date:

Entered service at: 1967, ---

Born: --, Dothan, AL.

Information: LTC Clifton Gunter was born and raised in Dothan, AL. After graduating from Florida State University, he joined the Army in September 1967. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry in September 1968. After serving in Germany, he completed rotary wing flight training at Fort Rucker in 1971, then served a combat tour flying Cobras in Vietnam. He served for 3 years in the headquarters of NATO. Upon returned to Fort Rucker, he became chief of the Test Division for the Army Aviation Board. His knowledge of weapon systems and skill as a tactician, based on his combat experience, contributed significantly to doctrine for tests including Air-to-Air Combat I (ATAC I), Air-to-Air Stinger (ATAS), and for aircraft survivability equipment. He also actively promoted local understanding of Aviation's importance until he died in March 1986.

Awards and decorations: Bronze Star. Defense Meritorious Service Medal. Meritorious Service Medal. Air Medal (20 Oak Leaf Clusters).

Source: Memorialization files.

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#### HANCOCK, JAMES W.

Site/facility: Hancock Hall, Building 112, Lowe Army Air Field, student instructor building

Rank and organization: Captain

Place and date:

Entered service at:  
Birth: 5 April 1914

Information: Captain James W. Hancock, was an Army Aviator from 1943-57.

Awards:

Source: Memorialization file.

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HARPER, ROBERT S., JR.

Site/facility: Harper Hall, Building 5203, Academic classrooms

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, 1st Division.  
Place and date: France, June- August 1944.  
Entered service at: Baton Rouge, LA.  
Birth: 27 March 1919.

Information: Second Lieutenant Robert S. Harper, Jr., was born and grew up in Louisiana. At Louisiana State University he was in Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) and participated in the Civilian Pilot Training Program, 1940-41. He took the Army pilot training test at Waco, Texas, and shipped to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, in December 1942. In April 1943 he shipped overseas. He flew L-4 Cub aircraft on combat observation and artillery fire missions in North Africa and Sicily. He was with the 1st Division Air Section that flew its first mission from Omaha Beach on 7 June 1944. Assisted by others of the 32d Field Artillery Battalion, he accomplished the first flight by an Allied aircraft from a Normandy landing field. His tireless efforts, aggressive conduct, and courage under heavy enemy fire enabled his battalion to displace, move rapidly, and deliver continuing fire against the enemy. He continued his flight missions as Receiving heavy ground fire on the first mission, he had to force land his L-4 Cub. The Cub nonetheless proved its value at Normandy by providing practically the only observed artillery fire. Lieutenant Harper was killed 6 August 1944 when his aircraft was shot down on an observation mission for the 32d Field Artillery Battalion.

Awards: Bronze Star. Air Medal.

Source: Memorialization file.

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HODGDON, ROBERT S., JR.

Site/facility: Building 30311, Cairns Army Airfield , Air Ambulance Detachment facility

Rank and organization: Sergeant First Class (E-7), U.S. Army, 54th Medical Company, Vietnam.  
Place and date:  
Entered service at: ---.  
Birth: 27 December 1942.

Information: Sergeant First Class John F. Hodgdon was chosen to honor all enlisted soldiers who, daily enabled medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) units to provide vital services to the Army. Sergeant Hodgdon served as a crew chief for the 54th Medical Company in Vietnam. He worked seven straight months, without taking a day off, to keep the six aircraft of his unit available. This unit evacuated over 20,000 patients during that period. His tireless dedication to duty let his unit execute its many missions. On 8 October 1967 while participating in a medical evacuation

mission northwest of Tam Ky in the Republic of Vietnam. Sergeant Hodgdon's helicopter ambulance, on which he was serving as a crew chief, was called upon to pickup four seriously wounded American soldiers in a tropical storm that had grounded all other aircraft. A previous aircraft flying in the same area had received heavy automatic weapons fire and had been grounded by enemy fire. Realizing that the aircraft would be forced to fly low because of the weather and that at low altitudes it would be extremely vulnerable to enemy ground fire, Sergeant Hodgdon volunteered to fly the mission. Heavy fire was received during the entire mission. Sergeant Hodgdon's alertness pinpointed this so the pilot could take evasive action and manage a landing. Sergeant Hodgdon, with complete disregard for his personal safety, exposed himself to hostile fire while loading the wounded. He could have moved at a slower pace since his life was not in danger, however, he strongly believed in the MEDEVAC mission and saw where he could make a difference. Through his unselfish actions, the mission was successful. Sergeant Hodgdon left the Army and distinguished himself by public service as a policeman. He died in 1997.

Awards: Bronze Star. Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters and "V."

Source: Memorialization file.

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KELLY, CHARLES L..

Site/facility: Kelly Hall, Building 5205, Academic classrooms

Rank and organization: Major, U.S. Army, 57th Medical Detachment (Air Ambulance) Provisional.

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth: Not available.

Information: Major Charles L. Kelly was the first pilot who fully exploited the possibilities of medical helicopters. Beginning 11 January 1964, Major Kelly commanded the 57th Medical Detachment (Air Ambulance) in Vietnam. Preferring the field and flying to ground duty in Saigon, Major Kelly accompanied Detachment A when it moved from Pleiku and Qui Nhon to the Delta in March 1964. At Soc Trang, a former French and Japanese fighter base, Major Kelly forged the Dust Off tradition of valorous and dedicated service. Most pilots preferred Soc Trang, although most of the unit was in Saigon. Because of the shortage of aircraft, Kelly and others stretched the aircraft and pilots to the limit, even increasing the night operations. One such operation, Kelly and his copilot heard that a Vietnamese Air Force T-28 had gone down. They located the plane and began to take fire while circling to approach. Reaching the ground, Kelly and his crew jumped out and sprayed machine gun fire at the enemy while helping the Vietnamese pilot destroy his radios and pull the M60 machine gun from his plane. After flying more than 500 miles for the day, they returned the pilot to his unit. To prove the 57th's worth and prevent the medical helicopters from being removed and converted to assault and general-purpose missions, Kelly stepped up operations. They flew a circuit to check for casualties at several, widely dispersed bases. He personally flew almost every night. They evacuated one-fourth of all evacuees and prevented many wounded from having to wait overnight for ground transportation. Kelly rarely let bad weather, darkness, or enemy fire stop him from completing a mission. On 1 July 1964 he received a request from an ARVN unit in combat near Vinh Long. The U.S. adviser and several Army of the Republic of Vietnam soldiers were wounded. Viet Cong were close in and fighting continued as Kelly approached. One adviser radioed Kelly to get out of the area. Kelly answered, "When I have your wounded." As he approached, many rounds hit the aircraft and one pierced Kelly's heart. The aircraft rolled and crashed. The rest of the crew, shaken but unhurt, pulled Kelly's body behind a mound of dirt until other Dust Off aircraft could evacuate Kelly's crew and the wounded. Kelly's call sign, "Dust Off," was adopted for all MEDEVAC flights.

Awards: Distinguished Service Cross (Posthumous). Silver Star. Distinguished Flying Cross (2 Oak Leaf Clusters). Bronze Star. Air Medal (18 Oak Leaf Clusters). Purple Heart (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Army Commendation Medal. Good Conduct Medal. Military Order Medal of Vietnam. Cross of Gallantry with Palm.

Source: Memorialization files. Peter Dorland and James Nanney, Dust Off: Army Aeromedical Evacuation in Vietnam (Center of Military History, 1982), pp. 32-38, 61-62, 113, 121.

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KLEIV, MANFORD LLOYD

Site/facility: Kleiv Hall, Building 5301, Academic classrooms

Rank and organization: Chief Warrant Officer 3, U.S. Army Reserve, 56th Transportation Company (Direct Support)

Place and date: Republic of Vietnam, 9 October 1964

Entered service at: 17 June 1943,

Born: 9 August 1924, Whitefish, Montana

Information: Chief Warrant Officer 3 Kleiv joined the Infantry and served as a Ranger, 1943-1946. He served in the Ardennes, Rhineland, and Central Europe campaigns. He became a helicopter pilot in 1954. Chief Warrant Officer 3 Kleiv was pilot of a UH-1B, which was shot down during a support mission. Following impact, Chief Warrant Officer 3 Kleiv evacuated the crew and established a defensive perimeter. He repeatedly submitted himself to enemy fire to go to the aircraft to send a distress call for his downed crew. While trying to return to his crew, he was mortally wounded. His actions and concern for his crew enabled them to be evacuated by another helicopter.

Awards and decorations: Silver Star (Posthumous). Bronze Star, Purple Heart (1 Oak Leaf Cluster), Air Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Vietnam Campaign Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, National Defense Service Medal

Source: Memorialization file.

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LANE, JAMES E.

Site/facility: Lane Hall, Building 411, parachute maintenance facility

Rank and organization: Specialist 5

Place and date:

Entered service at:

Birth:

Information: Specialist 5 James E. Lane was killed 15 July 1962 while door gunner on a recon mission in Vietnam.

Awards: Silver Star. Distinguished Flying Cross. Purple Heart (1 Oak Leaf Cluster).

Source: Memorialization file.

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LITTELL, JAMES L.

Site/facility: Littell Hall, Building 304, Bachelor officers quarters

Rank and organization: Captain  
Place and date:  
Entered service at: ---.  
Birth:

Information: Captain James L. Littell was killed 29 November 1953 of injuries in crash while TDY to Eglin AFB, FL.

Awards: Distinguished Flying Cross (3 Oak Leaf Clusters). Air Medal (4 silver Oak Leaf Clusters + V).

Source: Memorialization files.

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LYSTER, THEODORE C.

Site/facility: Building 301, Lyster Army Hospital

Rank and organization: Brigadier General, U.S. Army  
Place and date:  
Entered service at:  
Born: 10 July 1875, Kansas.

Information: Brigadier General Theodore C. Lyster was born in Kansas, 10 July 1875. In June 1898 he entered the Army as a private and hospital steward. He received his medical degree from the University of Michigan in 1899. In October 1900 he was commissioned as a Surgeon. A month after the United States entered World War I, Lyster was promoted to lieutenant colonel. With the expansion of the Army and new duties as the first Chief Surgeon of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, he rose to brigadier general in March 1918. From watching the British experience during the first years of World War I, Lyster made two important contributions to the efficiency and safety of flying. First was to emphasize physical standards for pilots. The British had cut flying fatalities from 60% to 20% by screening pilots for medical defects. This emphasis led Lyster to champion an extensive research program. This program was under the control of a board 'with discretionary powers to investigate all conditions affecting the physical efficiency of pilots, to carry out experiments and tests at different flying schools, to provide suitable apparatus for the supply of oxygen...[and] to act as a standing organization for instruction in the physiological requirements of aviators.' This board established the first laboratory of its kind and put aviation medicine on a sound scientific basis in the United States. Lyster's second major contribution was to insist on making aviation surgeons be organic parts of the squadrons. This arrangement meant that surgeons familiar with aviation would deploy with the flying units, rather than being part of a larger medical organization that would be slower to respond. This organization, as well as the emphasis Lyster put on selection and training of aviation surgeons, produced the concept of the flight surgeon. Lyster retired on 28 February 1919, reverting to his permanent rank of colonel. He died in 1933.

Awards and decorations: ---

Sources: Memorialization files.

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MC CAFFERTY, MICHAEL L.

Site/facility: McCafferty Hall, Building 5911, Barracks

Rank and organization: Specialist 5, U.S. Army, 117th Assault Helicopter Company, 214th Aviation Battalion, 12th Aviation Group

Place and date:

Entered service at: Not available

Born: ---.

Information: Specialist 5 Michael L. McCafferty died in action while serving as a door gunner when his aircraft was hit by ground fire, crashed, and burned, 19 April 1966, in Vietnam.

Awards and decorations: Silver Star. Distinguished Flying Cross. Air Medal (21 Oak Leaf Clusters). Purple Heart. Army Commendation Medal.

Sources: Memorialization files.

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MC NEIL, HAROLD L.

Site/facility: McNeil Hall, Building 309, Bachelor officers quarters

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: First Lieutenant Harold L. McNeil, Army Aviator, was killed 14 May 1964, while piloting a UH-1B on combat assault mission in Vietnam.

Awards: Distinguished Service Cross. Air Medal (3 Oak Leaf Clusters). Purple Heart.

Source: Memorialization files.

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MERRYMAN, JAMES H.

Site/facility: Merryman Building, Building 750, Training and administration

Rank and organization: Lieutenant General (LTG)

Place and date:

Entered service at: Henderson State Teachers College Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC).

Birth: 3 April 1929, Hot Springs, AR

Information: General Merryman was commissioned in Infantry through Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) in May 1950. During his 34-year career he served in Infantry, Armor, and Artillery assignments. His first flying assignment was with the 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment in Germany. He later was an instructor pilot (IP) at Fort Rucker. In 1962 he served on the Howze Board. In Vietnam he commanded the 269th Combat Aviation Battalion and then the 17th Aviation Group. He served in key posts including Director of Army Aviation, Commanding General of the U.S. Army Aviation Center, and Deputy Chief of Staff for Combat Developments in U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command. As Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army for Research, Development and Acquisition, he brought along a new generation of systems including the AH-64 Apache Attack

Helicopter, M1 Abrams Tank, and Bradley Fighting Vehicle System. He retired in 1984. He was a Master Army Aviator and is in the Army Aviation Hall of Fame.

Awards: Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal, and Army Commendation Medal.

Source: Memorialization files.

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MILLER, CARL SOCRATES

Site/facility: Miller Hall, Building 103, Shell Field (No longer in use)

Rank and organization: Major, U.S. Army  
Place and date: 29 January 1966, Vietnam.  
Entered service at: ---.  
Birth: Not available.

Information: Major Miller enlisted on 3 September 1952. He had basic and advanced infantry training at Fort Jackson, SC. After a short assignment at Fort Gordon, GA, he was assigned to Korea. In 1955, after return to the U.S., he went to Fort Sill for Artillery Officer Candidate School. He was commissioned 1 May 1956 and remained at Fort Sill in troop and staff assignments until 1 January 1957, when he reported to Camp Gary, TX, for flight training. He completed fixed-wing training and became an Army Aviator on 16 August 1957, assigned to the 4th Infantry Division, Fort Lewis, WA. In 1959 he completed rotary wing training and went to Alaska. Upon return from Alaska he took the Artillery Officer Career Course and then instrument flight training at Fort Rucker. He remained at the Army Aviation School as an instructor. In August 1964 he was designated a Senior Army Aviator. In April 1965 he left for Vietnam, assigned to the 114th Aviation Company. On 29 January 1966, while serving as an aircraft commander of a UH-1B, his aircraft was hit by small arms fire during a combat operation. Major Miller was fatally wounded. He was posthumously promoted to Major, Army of the United States (AUS).

Awards: Silver Star. Distinguished Flying Cross (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Bronze Star. Air Medal (23 Oak Leaf Clusters and V device). Purple Heart. Good Conduct Medal. National Defense Service Medal. Korean Service Medal. United Nations Service Medal.

Source: Memorialization files. GO #32, 6 May 1969.

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MORITZ, MICHAEL P.

Site/facility: Moritz Hall, Building 4502, Barracks

Rank and organization: Specialist 5  
Place and date:  
Entered service at: ---.  
Birth:

Information: Specialist 5 Michael P. Moritz was killed 16 June 1965, while crew chief on a UH-1B in Vietnam.

Awards: Distinguished Flying Cross. Bronze Star. Air Medal (17 Oak Leaf Clusters + V). Purple Heart.

Source: Memorialization files.

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MURPHY, [MARVIN] STEPHEN.

Site/facility: Murphy Hall, Building 5206, Academic classrooms/Emergency Operations Center

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant

Place and date:

Entered service at: 15 June 1943, ---.

Birth:

Information: First Lieutenant Marvin Stephen Murphy was inducted on 15 July 1943. He was assigned to Section H, 2529th Army Air Force Base Unit, Moore Field, TX, as an Aviation Cadet. On 23 December 1944 he was commissioned a First Lieutenant, Army Air Corps and assigned duties as an instrument flying instructor. On 29 October 1945 he reverted to reserve status. On 23 June 1949 he reverted to the National Guard. He returned to active duty on 2 January 1950 and attended the Field Artillery School until 7 April, when he was again relieved of active duty. On 10 September 1950 he was appointed a First Lieutenant and assigned as an aviator with the 1st Armored Division, Fort Hood, TX. He departed for overseas duty and served as an Army Aviator with the Headquarters Company, 7th Infantry Division from March 1952. He was one of a group of courageous young aviators who fought to prove the worth of Army Aviation in combat. They flew unarmed aircraft in the face of antiaircraft fire and jet-powered fighters. While on an aerial reconnaissance and artillery adjustment mission, 21 June 1952, he was killed in action.

Awards: Distinguished Flying Cross. Air Medal. Purple Heart. Good Conduct Medal. American Campaign Medal. World War II Victory Medal. National Defense Service Medal. Korean Service Medal (2 bronze stars). United Nations Service Medal. Army Aviator Badge. Expert Badge (pistol). Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation Badge. Colombian La Cruz de Hierro (Iron Cross).

Source: Memorialization files. GO #46, USAAVNC, 4 June 1965.

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OLSON, GROVER KONARD

Site/facility: Olson Hall, Building 4506, Troop Barracks

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Army

Place and date: 17 January 1964, near An Nhon, Republic of Vietnam.

Entered service at: 4 April 1963, Portland, OR.

Birth: Not available.

Information: Private First Class Olson received basic training at Fort Ord, CA, then came to Fort Rucker for aircraft maintenance training, July-October 1963. Upon completion of training, he was assigned to the Army Utility Tactical Helicopter Company for duty in Vietnam. He reported for duty 13 October 1963 and was assigned as a crew chief. On 17 January 1964, Private First Class Olson was serving as crew chief on a combat mission. The helicopter engaged in an exceptionally hazardous mission against Viet Cong emplacements surrounding a landing zone. Despite intense antiaircraft fire from all sides, the helicopter made a second pass to return fire. The aircraft was hit and exploded in flight, killing all aboard.

Awards: Distinguished Flying Cross (Posthumous).. Air Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster)

Source: Memorialization files. GO #34, 6 May 1969.

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PORTER, FRANKLIN D.

Site/facility: Porter Hall, Building 4503, Barracks

Rank and organization: Sergeant

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: Sergeant Franklin D. Porter, was killed 30 December 1964, while crew chief on a UH-1B on combat support mission in Vietnam.

Awards: Distinguished Flying Cross. Bronze Star. Air Medal (10 Oak Leaf Clusters + V). Purple Heart (1 Oak Leaf Cluster).

Source: Memorialization files.

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PRATT, FRED OMAR

Site/facility: Pratt Hall, Building 4901, Flight simulator building

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, U.S. Army, 155th Assault Helicopter Battalion.

Place and date: 23 August 1968, Duc Lap, Vietnam.

Entered service at: 13 October 1958 ---.

Birth: Not available.

Information: First Lieutenant Fred Omar Pratt enlisted in the Army in 1958 and was honorably discharged in 1967 to accept a commission. He was a distinguished graduate of his Infantry Officer Candidate School class. He qualified as a Ranger, then Army Aviator. He distinguished himself by exceptionally valorous action as pilot of a UH-1 helicopter gunship. On 23 August he piloted his gunship to a support friendly forces under attack by an enemy regiments near Duc Lap. Observing a tree line where a large enemy force was concentrated, he attacked despite intense ground fire. His aircraft sustained multiple hits, wounding him in the face. He continued to attack until the aircraft was shot down. Though wounded in the arm and back, he survived the crash. The crew was immediately taken under fire by enemy mortars and automatic weapons. First Lieutenant Pratt directed his concern to his crew chief, who was bleeding heavily. Carrying the crew chief, he led the party up an open hill under constant enemy fire. Gaining the outer perimeter of the compound, he exposed himself to fire to summon aid for his crew. Once inside, he aided the crew chief and refused aid for himself. On 26 August, despite being shot down and wounded a few days before, he insisted on participating in an operation to support friendly forces under heavy attack. Arriving in the area, he began to attack a large enemy force, from which he drew intense fire. Incoming fire shattered his windshield, and he responded by placing a heavy volume of fire on the enemy positions. During the exchange of fire, he was fatally wounded. His aggressive response allowed the rest of the crew to escape without serious harm.

Awards: Silver Star (Posthumous), Distinguished Flying Cross (Posthumous). Air Medal (7 Oak Leaf Clusters). National Defense Service Medal. Vietnam Service Medal. Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Source: Memorialization files.

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RABREN, LARRY W.

Site/facility: Rabren Hall, Building 305, Bachelor officers quarters

Rank and organization: Chief Warrant Officer, U.S. Army

Place and date: 30 April 1970, Vietnam.

Entered service at: ---.

Birth: Not available.

Information: Chief Warrant Officer Larry W. Rabren was killed in the crash of the aircraft he was piloting after it was shot down and burned on 30 April 1970.

Awards: Silver Star.

Source: Memorialization files. GO #58, USAAVNC, 15 July 1971

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ROSEBERRY, JOSEPH E.

Site/facility: Roseberry Hall, Building 314, Bachelor officers quarters

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, U.S. Army.

Place and date:

Entered service at: 18 September 1942, ---.

Birth: Not available.

Information: First Lieutenant Joseph E. Roseberry enlisted in the Army on 18 September 1942. He was assigned to the 865th Bombardier Training Squadron, San Angelo, TX, and later transferred to the Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, OK, for the Pilot Training Course. He was assigned to Headquarters Battery, 901st Field Artillery Battalion, Camp McCoy, WI, until discharged on 29 July 1944 to accept a commission. With the 901st he served as a Liaison Pilot. He left CONUS with his unit and served in Europe from 10 January 1945. He was promoted to First Lieutenant on 1 March 1945. On 12 April 1945 he was killed in action while serving as a liaison pilot in Germany.

Awards: Silver Star. Air Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Purple Heart. Distinguished Unit Citation. European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal (3 bronze stars for Ardennes-Alsace, Central Europe, and Rhineland campaigns). World War II Victory Medal. Good Conduct Medal. Expert Badge (Carbine), Marksman Badge (Pistol)

Source: Memorialization files. GO #46, USAAVNC, 4 June 1965.

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SANFORD, JACKIE WILLARD

Site/facility: Sanford Hall, Building 5202, Academic classrooms.

Rank and organization: Major, U.S. Army, 502d Aviation Battalion

Place and date: 19 July 1965, Vietnam.

Entered service at: July, 1949, ---.

Birth: 4 March 1932, West Virginia

Information: Major Jackie W. Sanford began his career as a Marine enlisted man in June 1946. Upon completing his enlistment, he enlisted in the Army in July 1949. In January 1955 he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Infantry. He served in Europe, Japan, and Korea prior to going to Vietnam. In Vietnam he joined the 13th Aviation Battalion ("Delta Battalion") operating in the Mekong River delta, south of Saigon. He piloted Army aircraft for 9 months in operations against the Vietcong. During that time he repeatedly displayed heroism and gallantry. On 16 June 1965 his aircraft was hit by heavy fire and exploded on impact with the ground, killing Major Sanford.

Awards: Silver Star. Distinguished Flying Cross (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Air Medal (20 Oak Leaf Clusters + 2 V). Bronze Star (1 Oak Leaf Cluster + V). Purple Heart (3 Oak Leaf Clusters).

Source: Memorialization files. Memorialization ceremony speech.

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SCURR, KENNETH RUSSELL, JR.

Site/facility: Scurr Hall, Building 313 , Bachelor officers quarters

Rank and organization: Captain

Place and date:

Entered service at:

Birth:

Information: Captain Kenneth R. Scurr, Jr., graduated from West Point in 1945. He served in the Far East. He became an Army Aviator in 1948, served in Korea, then was an instructor at Ft. Sill. He died at Lawton, OK, on 25 August 1954 of injuries from the crash of plane he piloted.

Awards: Silver Star. Bronze Star. Air Medal (5 Oak Leaf Clusters). Purple Heart (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). American Campaign Medal. Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal. World War II Victory Medal. Army of Occupation Medal with Japan clasp. National Defense Service Medal. Korean Service Medal (1 silver, 1 bronze service star). United Nations Service Medal. Army Aviator Badge. Expert Badge (pistol). Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation Badge.

Source: Memorialization file. GO #46, 4 Jun 1965

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SENEFF, GEORGE P.

Site/facility: Seneff Aviation Warfighting Simulation Center, Building 5440

Rank and organization: Lieutenant General (LTG), U.S. Army

Place and date: Honolulu, HI. 2 December 1998

Entered service at: University of Illinois, 1934 (ROTC)

Birth: Chicago, Illinois, 27 August 1916

Information: George P. "Phip" Seneff, Jr., was son of a career Army officer. At the University of Illinois, 1934-35, he enrolled in Army ROTC. He enlisted in the Regular Army in 1935, served for a year with the 6th Cavalry Regiment, entered the Preparatory School for United States Military Academy (USMA), and was in the West Point Class of 1941. He was commissioned in Field Artillery. He served with the 4th, 8th and 14th Armored Divisions in Europe during World War II. In 1956 he was a member of the first senior officer flight training class, intended to take front-

running colonels and make them Army aviators. In 1963 he formed and commanded the 11th Aviation Group of the 11th Air Assault Division (Test) at Fort Benning – the unit that, reflagged as the 1st Cavalry Division (1CD)(Airmobile), went to Vietnam in 1965. In 1965 he became Director of Army Aviation and obtained the AH-1 Cobra attack helicopter for the Army. In 1966 he went to Vietnam and formed the 1st Aviation Brigade (1AB). He commanded the 3d Infantry Division (3ID) in Europe, was J-3/Operations of Strike Command (STRICOM) at Mac Dill AFB, was deputy commander of the Modern Army Selected Systems Technical Evaluation and Review Program (MASSTER), commanded III Corps at Fort Hood, Texas, and finally commanded Fifth Army at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He retired in 1974.

Awards: Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit, Distinguished Flying Cross, Bronze Star, Air Medal, Master Army Aviator.

Source: Memorialization files.

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SIMMONS, WAYNE C.

Site/facility: Simmons Hall, Building 5801, Student dormitory.

Rank and organization: Specialist 5, U.S. Army  
Place and date: 23 May 1968, Vietnam.  
Entered service at: ---.  
Birth: Not available

Information: Specialist 5 Wayne C. Simmons was killed in action on 1 April 1965 while serving as a crew chief aboard a UH-1B helicopter in Vietnam.

Awards: Silver Star. Air Medal (6 Oak Leaf Clusters). Bronze Star. Purple Heart (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Army Commendation Medal.

Source: Memorialization files. Minutes, 1 December 1967.

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SWARTWORTH, SHARON T.

Site/facility: Swartworth Hall, Building 5302, Warrant Officer Career Center (WOCC).

Rank and organization: Chief Warrant Officer (CWO) 5  
Place and date 7 November 2003, Iraq.  
Entered service at: ---.  
Birth: 1959, Providence, Rhode Island

Information: CW5 Swartworth enlisted in the US Army in 1977 and completed the Multichannel Communications Equipment Operator Course at Fort Gordon. She was a personnel administration specialist with the 50th Signal Battalion (Airborne), Fort Bragg. In 1981 she completed the Legal Specialist Course and served as a legal specialist with the 16th Signal Battalion, Fort Hood, Texas. She was selected to become a legal administrator in the Judge Advocate General's Corps in 1985 and served in a variety of assignments including as a training, advising, and counseling (TAC) officer in the Warrant Officer Candidate School, Fort McCoy, Wisconsin; legal administrator with Special Forces Command, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, Director of Operations for Legal Technology, Office of the Judge Advocate Generals. On 21 July 1999, she became the Command Chief Warrant Officer of the Judge Advocate General's Corps.

Two months shy of retirement and the day before her 44th birthday, she was killed in action when the UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter she was riding was shot down in Iraq.

Awards: Distinguished Service Medal, Purple Heart, Meritorious Service Medal (with 3 Oak Leaf Clusters), Army Commendation Medal (with 6 Oak Leaf Clusters), Army Achievement Medal, Army Reserve Achievement Medal, Army Staff Identification Badge and Parachutist Badge.

Source: Memorialization files.

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TINGLEY, JOHN CHARLES.

Site/facility: Tingley Hall, Building 7206, engine run-up facility

Rank and organization: Sergeant, U.S. Army

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth: Not available

Information: Sergeant John C. Tingley was killed on 10 January 1968 while serving as a crew chief on military aircraft on a combat mission in Vietnam.

Awards: Silver Star. Air Medal (12 Oak Leaf Clusters + V). Bronze Star.

Source: Memorialization files.

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TURCHI, LOUIS.

Site/facility: Turchi Hall, Building 4507, Barracks.

Rank and organization: Specialist 5, U.S. Army

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth: Philadelphia, PA, Sep 15, 1944

Information: Specialist 4 Louis Turchi was killed in action 14 October 1966 while serving as crew chief aboard an aircraft on a combat mission with the 71st Assault Helicopter Company. Many former pilots and crewmembers are sure he was actually assigned to the 118th AHC.

Awards: Silver Star, Air Medal (4 Oak Leaf Clusters).

Source: Memorialization files.

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UPTON, CARLETON W.

Site/facility: Upton Hall, Building 5909, Student dormitory.

Rank and organization: Specialist 5, U.S. Army

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth: Not available

Information: Specialist 5 Carleton W. Upton was killed 15 March 1964 while serving as a crew chief on a UH-1B in Vietnam.

Awards: Distinguished Flying Cross. Air Medal (11 Oak Leaf Clusters). Army Commendation Medal. Purple Heart.

Source: Memorialization files.

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\*YANO, RODNEY J. T.

Site/facility: Yano Hall, Building 6005, Helicopter maintenance training facility

Rank and organization: Sergeant First Class, U.S. Army, Air Cavalry Troop, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment.

Place and date: Near Bien Hoa, Republic of Vietnam, 1 January 1969.

Entered service at: Honolulu, Hawaii, 18 October 1961.

Born: 13 December 1943, Kealahou, Hawaii.

Citation: Sergeant First Class Yano distinguished himself while serving with the Air Cavalry Troop. Sergeant First Class Yano was performing the duties of crew chief aboard the troop's command-and-control helicopter during action against enemy forces entrenched in dense jungle. From an exposed position in the face of intense small arms and antiaircraft fire he delivered suppressive fire upon the enemy forces and marked their positions with smoke and white phosphorous grenades, thus enabling his troop commander to direct accurate and effective artillery fire against the hostile emplacements. A grenade, exploding prematurely, covered him with burning phosphorous, and left him severely wounded. Flaming fragments within the helicopter caused supplies and ammunition to detonate. Dense white smoke filled the aircraft, obscuring the pilot's vision and causing him to lose control. Although having the use of only 1 arm and being partially blinded by the initial explosion, Sergeant First Class Yano completely disregarded his welfare and began hurling blazing ammunition from the helicopter. In so doing he inflicted additional wounds upon himself, yet he persisted until the danger was past. Sergeant First Class Yano's indomitable courage and profound concern for his comrades averted loss of life and additional injury to the rest of the crew. By his conspicuous gallantry at the cost of his life, in the highest traditions of the military service, Sergeant First Class Yano has reflected great credit on himself, his unit, and the U.S. Army.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Note: Sergeant First Class Yano attended the Aircraft Maintenance Crewman's Course at the U.S. Army Aviation Center, Fort Rucker, in 1962.

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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**FIELDS AND RANGES**

ALLEN, ROBERT LLOYD .

Site/facility: Stagefield

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel .

Place and date:

Entered service at: 7 October 1942, 7 October 1960.

Birth: 17 November 1923, Columbia, MO

Information: Robert Lloyd Allen joined the Naval Reserve in October 1942 and served on active duty until June 1944, when he was discharged to accept a commission as a Second Lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve. He served with the 2d Marine Aircraft Wing during the Okinawa campaign in World War II. He also served in Korea. On 7 October 1960 he was commissioned in the Army and began service as an Army Aviator. He served at Fort Rucker until June 1963, when he was assigned to the U.S. Army Arctic Test Center. He died 10 August 1964 at Brooke Army General Hospital, Texas, as a result of burns and injuries from a plane crash on 4 August in Alaska.

Awards: Air Medal (2 gold stars), Presidential Unit Citation awarded the 2d Marine Aircraft Wing for Okinawa and Ryukus Campaign. American Campaign Medal. Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal. World War II Victory Medal. Navy Occupation Service Medal. National Defense Service Medal. Korean Service Medal. United Nations Service Medal.

Source: Memorialization file.

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BROWN, JERRY L.

Site/facility: Stagefield

Rank and organization: Chief Warrant Officer 3, 9th Aviation Training Battalion, Fort Rucker.

Place and date: Elba, AL, 11 March 1986.

Entered service at: 1973, ----.

Birth: 10 July 1955.

Information: Chief Warrant Officer 3 Brown entered service as a UH-1 aircraft mechanic and was later accepted into the Aviation Warrant Officer Course at Fort Rucker. He served as an instructor pilot in Korea and then with the 101st Aviation Battalion at Fort Campbell, KY. He returned to Fort Rucker as a standardization instructor pilot and developed flight standardization procedures. He died in the crash of a UH-60 north of Elba, Alabama, while serving as an instructor pilot.

Awards: Meritorious Service Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Army Commendation Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Army Achievement Medal. Good Conduct Medal. Army Service Ribbon. Overseas Service Ribbon. Senior Army Aviators Badge.

Source: Memorialization files.

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CAIRNS, BOGARDUS SNOWDEN

Site/facility: Cairns Army Airfield [formerly Ozark Army Airfield]

Rank and organization: Major General, Commander, Army Aviation Center and Fort Rucker.

Place and date:

Entered service at: ----.

Birth: New York City, 14 February 1910.

Information: Major General Bogardus S. Cairns received a commission as a second lieutenant in the Cavalry following graduation from the United States Military Academy in 1932. In 1935 he served at Fort Riley, KS when he attended the Regular Troop Officers course and later the Special Advanced Equitation course at the Cavalry School. While at Riley, he instructed in horsemanship and was a member of the Olympic Pentathlon team. In 1939, he was assigned to the 13th Armored Regiment of the 1st Armored Division, serving in Africa as executive officer; later in Italy he commanded the 3d Battalion until 1944. He saw action in the campaigns at Oran, Tunisia, Naples-Foggia, Rome-Arno, and Anzio. Returning to the United States in 1944, General Cairns was assigned to the Operations Division, War Department General Staff, and later to the Staff and Faculty, U.S. Armored School, and Headquarters, First U.S. Army. In 1946-47, he attended the Combined Arms Course at the Command and General Staff College. In 1948 he attended the Armed Forces Staff College at Norfolk, Virginia. He returned to Fort Leavenworth in 1949 as an instructor in the Command and General Staff College (CGSC). He attended the 1951-52 class at the National War College. He returned to Europe in August 1953 and commanded Combat Command "R" of the 2d Armored Division until November of that year, when he became Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, at V Corps Headquarters in Frankfurt, Germany. Upon promotion to Brigadier General in October 1954, General Cairns became Commanding General, Base Section USAREUR Communications Zone, with headquarters at La Rochelle, France. He returned to the U.S. in 1955 and was deputy to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G3, Headquarters, Continental Army Command (CONARC), until he came to the Aviation School in February 1957 to begin flight training. He was awarded the rating of Army Aviator in May 1957. Shortly thereafter assumed command of the Aviation Center and became Commandant of the Aviation School. He was promoted to Major General on 1 September 1958. General Cairns was killed instantly on 9 December 1958 when his H-13 Sioux helicopter crashed minutes after take off in dense woods northwest of Fort Rucker headquarters. He was enroute to Matteson Range to observe a firepower rehearsal in preparation for a full-scale armed helicopter display.

Awards: Legion of Merit. Bronze Star (2 Oak Leaf Clusters + V) Purple Heart. War Department Staff Citation. French Croix de Guerre. Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Source: Memorialization files.

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ECH, [FIRST NAME UNKNOWN]

Site/facility: Stagefield

Rank and organization: Not available.

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: Named for road, named in 1942 for a deceased serviceman of that last name.

Awards: Not available.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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GOLDBERG, JOSEPH A.

Site/facility: Stagefield

Rank and organization: Chief Warrant Officer, U.S. Army

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: Chief Warrant Officer Joseph A. Goldberg was the first cargo helicopter pilot killed in action in Vietnam. He died while flying a combat support mission.

Awards: Not available.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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GUTHRIE, HAROLD L.

Site/facility: Stagefield [Not currently in use]

Rank and organization: Specialist 5, U.S. Army

Place and date: 15 July 1962

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: Specialist 5 Harold Lee Guthrie was the crew chief on a CH-21 Shawnee aircraft of the 8th Transportation Company. He was killed when his helicopter was shot down while flying a combat support mission in Vietnam. Also killed in the incident were Chief Warrant Officer (CWO) Joseph A. Goldberg SP5 James Everett Lane, who was the gunner.

Awards: Not available.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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HAMMOND, LAWRENCE C.

Site/facility: Hammond Range [Formerly Tabernacle]

Rank and organization: Chief Warrant Officer

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: Chief Warrant Officer Lawrence C. Hammond died in the crash of a CH-21 on 11 January 1963 in Vietnam. Also see Toth.

Awards: Army Commendation Medal.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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HANCHEY, CHARLES WESLEY

Site/facility: Heliport

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel .

Place and date:

Entered service at: 1942. -----.

Birth: 15 April 1918. Birmingham, AL.

Information: Charles Wesley Hanchey enlisted in the Army and graduated from Army Officer Candidate School in November 1942. He attended the liaison pilot's course at Fort Sill in 1943 and served as an artillery observation pilot in Europe during World War II. He attended the helicopter pilot's course at San Marcos, TX, in 1948. He was assigned to the Department of Air Training at Fort Sill, 1949-1952. He was one of the few fixed-wing pilots who envisioned the helicopter as having a broad application to all aspects of warfare. In his position at the Department of Air Training, he represented the Army at several helicopter design competitions, helping to choose the ancestors of the airframes in use today. While attending the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, he suffered a heart attack on 31 May 1957 and died at the age of 39.

Awards:

Source: Memorialization files.

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HATCH, STEVE E.

Site/facility: Stagefield

Rank and organization: Major , U.S. Army

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: First Lieutenant Steve E. Hatch was a member of Flight B detachment of the Class Before One. On 16 October 1944 he was killed near Uebach, Germany, when a Messerschmidt ME-109 attacked his aircraft. At that time he was a major serving as XIX Corps artillery air officer.

Awards: Not available.

Source: Memorialization file (name). Richard Tierney, The Army Aviation Story, p. 62. Email, Dr. Edgar F. Raines, Center of Military History, Tuesday, 28 December 1999 8:49 AM, Subject: Aviation Chronology, citing Carl I. Hutton, "An Armored Artillery > Commander in the ETO" (Manuscript in Morris Swett Technical Library, Ft. Sill, OK), p. 213.

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HOLLIDAY, JIMMIE LEE

Site/facility: Hospital helipad

Rank and organization: Sergeant, U.S. Army, Army Aeromedical Center

Place and date: Fort Rucker, 7 June 1991  
Entered service at: Not available

Born: 1951, \_\_, \_\_

Information: Sergeant Holliday was a Senior Flight Medic, FLATIRON, from November 1984 until his death from a massive heart attack. "Doc" Holliday was dedicated to excellence. His contributions to countless lifesaving missions came through innovative medical and military training programs that produced a level of proficiency well above the standards. During the Elba flood disaster, he coordinated the entire relief operation of the AAD. He calmly directed the proper assets to the most critical locations, allowing timely rescue of people whose lives were in danger from the rapidly-rising waters. His efforts on numerous aircraft accidents made the difference between minor and major injuries or major injuries and death.

Awards and decorations: Not available.

Source: Memorialization files.

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HOOPER, ONO DAVID

Site/facility: Stagefield

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant , U.S. Army

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: First Lieutenant Ono D. Hooper served with the 38th Infantry, 3rd Division, during World War II.

Awards: Not available.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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HOWZE, HAMILTON H.

Site/facility: Parade field

Rank and organization: General, U.S. Army

Place and date:

Entered service at: West Point, New York

Birth: 21 December 1908, West Point, New York

Information: General Hamilton H. Howze was born at West Point, where his father was Commandant of Cadets at the United States Military Academy. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy and was commissioned a second lieutenant of cavalry in 1930. He saw action with the 1st Armored in World War II. In February 1955 Brigadier General Howze became the first Director of Army Aviation and a few months later became the first general officer to go through flight training. He commanded the 82d Airborne Division and XVIII Airborne Corps. While in this capacity, he was president of the Army's Tactical Mobility Requirements Board, most commonly known as the Howze Board. That board established a new doctrine of ground combat by

integrating large quantities of light aircraft into the army structure for the movement of firepower, troops and supplies on the battlefield. In August 1963 he became Commanding General of the Eighth United States Army and Commander in Chief, United Nations Command/Commander, United States Forces Korea. He retired from the Army in July 1965. He served as the national president of the Army Aviation Association of America (AAAA) from October 1967 to October 1969. General Howze died on 8 December 1998.

Awards: Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star, the Army Aviator Badge, the Parachutist Badge, the Italian Military Valor Cross, and the Korean Order of Valor.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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HUNT, WILLIAM P., JR.

Site/facility: Heliport

Rank and organization: Major

Place and date:

Entered service at: 1939.

Birth: 9 May 1921, Panama, Canal Zone

Information: William P. Hunt, Jr., enlisted in the Army on 1 July 1939 and served in a field artillery battery at Fort Monroe, VA. He was discharged to become a Cadet at West Point on 28 June 1940 and was commissioned a 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army on 1 June 1943. He served in the Coastal Artillery Corps until 1946, when he transferred to Infantry. He had brief overseas assignments in the Philippines and Korea from July 1945 through 1947. He served as the Assistant Professor of Military Science at the Citadel and at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, from 1947 to 1950. In 1951 he attended the Air Force Liaison Pilot School at San Marcos, TX. He then attended further training at Fort Sill. In February 1952 he was assigned to the 7th Infantry Division in Korea. On 21 June 1952 he was killed in action as the result of a plane crash.

Awards: Distinguished Flying Cross. Air Medal (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Army Commendation Medal. Purple Heart. American Defense Service Medal. American Campaign Medal. Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal. World War II Victory Medal. Army of Occupation Medal with Japan Clasp. Philippine Liberation Ribbon. Korean Service Medal (2 Bronze stars). National Defense Service Medal. United Nations Service Medal. Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation. Army Aviator Badge. Expert Badge with Carbine and Rifle bars.

Source: Memorialization file.

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KNOX, JIM

Site/facility: Heliport

Rank and organization: Civilian.

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: Mr. Knox was a civilian flight instructor killed at Fort Sill, OK, in 1954, shortly before the Aviation School moved to Fort Rucker.

Awards: Not available.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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LOWE, THADDEUS S. C.

Site/facility: Stagefield

Rank and organization: Civilian

Place and date:

Entered service at: Not applicable

Born: 20 August 1832, Jefferson Hills, NH

Information: Thaddeus S. C. Lowe is sometimes called the Father of Army Aviation. Educated in common schools, Lowe specialized in chemistry. He became interested at age 24 in balloons to study upper air currents. In 1858 Lowe made his first balloon voyage, in Canada, in connection with celebrations of the laying of the first trans-Atlantic cable. Shortly afterwards, he conceived the idea of building a giant balloon that could cross the Atlantic from west to east. He completed this balloon in 1859. Called the "City of New York," this balloon was wrecked before take-off from Philadelphia in 1860. In April 1861, Lowe started a 900 mile trip from Cincinnati that ended 9 hours later at Pea Ridge, South Carolina. Because Fort Sumter had been fired on, he was thought to be a Union spy but was saved by a local resident who testified to his nonmilitary background. Lowe was one of several balloonists who tried to convince the federal government of balloons' value in war. On 18 June 1861 Lowe successfully sent a telegraph message from aloft to President Lincoln. A few days later, he eased tension in Washington after the Battle of Bull Run by observing that there were no Confederate movements toward the city. Aided by President Lincoln's personal intervention, Lowe established a balloon corps of seven balloons and became the chief aeronaut to the Army of the Potomac. The balloons were used with some success for artillery spotting and were credited with saving the Union Army from destruction at the battles of Fair Oaks and Gaines Mills. Lowe worked closely with Matthew Brady and made photographs from the balloon. He made over 3000 ascents before the balloon corps was disbanded in 1863 as the result of a dispute with the Signal Corps. Lowe's activities so impressed Count von Zeppelin, that Zeppelin created an airship program when he returned to Germany. After the Civil War, he was active as an inventor. He built a device to determine longitude and latitude without a horizon, the first commercial ice-making machine in the U.S., a refrigerated steamer, and a regenerative metallurgical furnace. Lowe moved to California and attracted world attention in 1891 by building a series of hotels and connecting inclined railroads in the mountains near Pasadena. He also built and equipped an observatory on the mountain that now bears his name. He died on 16 January 1913.

Awards and decorations: None

Sources: Memorialization files. Richard Weinert. A History of Army Aviation, 1050-1962.

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\*LUCAS, ANDRE C.

Site/facility: Stagefield [Official name, 10C]

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel , U.S. Army, 2d Battalion, 506th Infantry, 101st Airborne Division.

Place and date: Fire Support Base Ripcord, Republic of Vietnam, 1 to 23 July 1970.

Entered service at: West point, N.Y.  
Born: 2 October 1930, Washington D.C.

Citation: Lieutenant Colonel Lucas distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism while serving as the commanding officer of the 2d Battalion. Although the fire base was constantly subjected to heavy attacks by a numerically superior enemy force throughout this period. Lieutenant Colonel Lucas, forsaking his own safety, performed numerous acts of extraordinary valor in directing the defense of the allied position. On 1 occasion, he flew in a helicopter at treetop level above an entrenched enemy directing the fire of 1 of his companies for over 3 hours. Even though his helicopter was heavily damaged by enemy fire, he remained in an exposed position until the company expended its supply of grenades. He then transferred to another helicopter, dropped critically needed grenades to the troops, and resumed his perilous mission of directing fire on the enemy. These courageous actions by Lieutenant Colonel Lucas prevented the company from being encircled and destroyed by a larger enemy force. On another occasion, Lieutenant Colonel Lucas attempted to rescue a crewman trapped in a burning helicopter. As the flames in the aircraft spread, and enemy fire became intense, Lieutenant Colonel Lucas ordered all members of the rescue party to safety. Then, at great personal risk, he continued the rescue effort amid concentrated enemy mortar fire, intense heat, and exploding ammunition until the aircraft was completely engulfed in flames. Lieutenant Colonel Lucas was mortally wounded while directing the successful withdrawal of his battalion from the fire base. His actions throughout this extended period inspired his men to heroic efforts, and were instrumental in saving the lives of many of his fellow soldiers while inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. Lieutenant Colonel Lucas' conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action, at the cost of his own life, were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on him, his unit and the U.S. Army.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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MATTESON, THURLOW W.

Site/facility: Rocket range [Now part of Molinelli Complex]

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant  
Place and date:  
Entered service at: ---.  
Birth:

Information: First Lieutenant Thurlow W. Matteson of the Aviation School was killed in an accident on 27 April 1957.

Awards: Not available.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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MOLINELLI, ROBERT FLETCHER

Site/facility: Molinelli Aerial Gunnery Complex, Range

Rank and organization: Major General, U.S. Army  
Place and date:

Entered service at:  
Born: 1 June 1934, Pocatello, ID

Information: General Molinelli was commissioned from ROTC in the Armor Branch in 1956 upon graduation from Idaho State University. In 1957 he attended flight training at Fort Rucker and was assigned as an Army Aviator with the 502d Aviation Company at Fort Hood in 1958. From 1960 to 1962 he served with the U.S. Army Military Assistance and Advisory Group in Iran. In 1962 he became a helicopter pilot, after which he served with the 10th Cavalry Squadron, Fort Lewis. He served with the 114th Aviation Company in Vietnam before returning to the Aviation School. After graduation from the Army Command and General Staff College, he had a series of research and development assignments. In 1970 he returned to Vietnam and led helicopters of the 2d Squadron, 17th Cavalry into Laos in Operation Lam Son 719. This was the first time helicopters faced a sophisticated threat in large numbers. He coordinated attacks and developed the tactics that ensured survival of his unit's aircraft and crews. Flown back to testify before Congress, he was able to present testimony that sustained support for the Army's attack helicopter program. In 1976, while serving in the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, he played a key role in forming a task force to review the ARCSA III study. That greatly expanded the Aviation force structure. As commander of the 6th Air Cavalry Brigade in 1978 he pioneered the new AirLand Battle doctrine. From 1981 to 1983 he was Military Assistant, Acting Deputy, and Assistant Deputy Undersecretary of Defense (Tactical Warfare Programs). During 1983-84 he led the effort to field a new Aviation force structure that put an Aviation brigade in all divisions and multiple brigades and groups at the corps level. He was instrumental in starting the LHX program. He died of cancer on 4 May 1987 while serving as the director of combat support systems in the office of the deputy chief of staff for research, development, and acquisition.

Awards and decorations: Silver Star (2). Legion of Merit (2). Distinguished Flying Cross (8). Bronze Star. Purple Heart (2) Air Medal (62). Meritorious Service Medal (2). Army Commendation Medal (2). Master Aviator.

Sources: Memorialization files.

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RUNKLE, ROBERT LESLIE

Site/facility: Runkle Tactical Site (Tac I)

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel , U.S. Army, 1st Battalion, 5th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile).

Place and date: 4 April 1968, Vietnam.

Entered service at: ---.

Birth: Not available.

Information: Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Runkle, enlisted and served on active duty in the Navy, 7 March 1944 to 26 June 1946. He then served in the Naval Reserve, not on active duty, until 23 December 1948, when he transferred to the Army Reserve. He served on active duty with the Army from 23 January 1949 until his death on 4 April 1968. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant of Infantry on 24 December 1948, and completed the basic officer course at Fort Benning. He then went to Korea as platoon leader and company commander with the 5th Cavalry until June 1951. He returned to the U.S. and served at Fort Jackson, SC, and Fort Bragg, NC. He completed airborne training in December 1951. In 1953 he was reassigned and spent 3 years in Germany in troop and staff duties. In 1956 he attended the Infantry Officer Advanced Course, then reported to Camp Gary, TX, for flight training. He was designated an Army Aviator on 17 January 1958. He was assigned to the Army Aviation School until 1961, when he went to Vietnam and the Army Utility Tactical Helicopter Company. In 1962 he returned to Fort Rucker and the Combat Development Command until December 1963. After Command and General

Staff College, he returned to the Combat Development Command at Fort Rucker. He also served in other staff capacities until May 1967, when he left for Vietnam. He was assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile). On 4 April 1968, while serving as battalion commander when his aircraft was hit by hostile small arms fire, crashed and burned.

Awards: Silver Star. Distinguished Flying Cross (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Bronze Star (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Air Medal. Army Commendation Medal (2 Oak Leaf Clusters). Purple Heart (2 Oak Leaf Clusters). World War II Victory Medal. Army of Occupation Medal. Korean Service Medal (5 campaigns).

Source: Memorialization files. GO #35, 6 May 1969.

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SHELL, JOHN R.

Site/facility: Heliport [Not currently in use]

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant

Place and date:

Entered service at: 2 December 1937, ---.

Birth: 17 December 1917, Franklin, AR

Information: Lieutenant John R. Shell was born on 17 December 1917 at Franklin, AR. He enlisted as a Private for Battery C, 206th Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft), Arkansas National Guard on 2 December 1937. He rose to Corporal and was honorably discharged upon completing service on 1 December 1940. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Field Artillery Reserve on 12 May 1941. He graduated as a pilot in Class 2 in 1942 at the Department of Air Training, Fort Sill, OK. In October 1942 he reported to Camp Pickett, VA, where he joined two groups of liaison pilots. Captain Ford E. Alcorn chose Shell and 2 others--Captain Brenton A. Devol and Lieutenant William H. Butler--for a special mission. The group proceeded to Bermuda where they joined the aircraft carrier, USS RANGER, and 3 L-4 aircraft. Shell and the 2 others flew these planes ashore in the North African invasion to become the first Army Aviators in combat. Flying in from about 60 miles at sea, the group took heavy fire from allied ships. Shortly after arriving in North Africa, Shell was assigned as Aviation Officer with the 1st Armored Division. On 6 May 1943, just south of Mateur, Tunisia, he was killed by the shell from a German 88mm gun.

Awards: Silver Star (Posthumous). Purple Heart ((Posthumous). European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal (1 bronze star for Tunisia campaign). World War II Victory Medal.

Source: Memorialization file (name). Newspaper clippings.

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SKELLY, THOMAS M.

Site/facility: Stagefield

Rank and organization: Major, U.S. Army

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: Major Thomas M. Skelly died in Germany on 11 March 1945 from wounds received in a plane crash in combat.

Awards: Not available.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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STINSON, KATHERINE [ALSO KNOWN AS KATHERINE STINSON OTERO]

Site/facility: Stagefield (Formerly 5AB)

Rank and organization: Civilian

Place and date:

Entered service at: Not applicable.

Born: 14 February 1891, Birmingham, AL

Information: Katherine Stinson was one of the true pioneers of aviation. She was an Early Bird--an association of pilots who soloed before 17 December 1916. She was the first of four children. Her initial interest in flying came from an expectation of winning prize money to pay for her education in music. After making a balloon ascent in 1911, she started taking flying lessons. Her instructor was Max Lilgenstrand (Max Lillie). He accepted her as a student after other schools rejected her because of her sex and small size. In 1912 she obtained her license, Number 148, from the Aero Club of America and became the fourth American woman to earn a license. She qualified in a Wright B. From the beginning she had a reputation for fussiness about aircraft maintenance. She blamed the death of her instructor, Max Lillie, on inattention to maintenance. In 1913 she and other members of her family formed the Stinson Aviation Company, and she began exhibition flying. She was the first woman authorized to carry mail by air, the first woman to do a loop-the-loop, and the first person in the world to make legible letters in the sky with fireworks and smoke. In 1915 she a flying school at San Antonio, TX, on 750 acres of land where they built the Stinson Municipal Airport. In 1916-1917 she became the first woman to fly in the Orient during an exhibition tour to Japan and China. Upon returning, she made a flying tour of the U.S. and raised \$2 million for the Red Cross. In 1917 she set a new record for distance and duration. When the U.S. entered World War I, she wanted to fly at the front but was not allowed to do so. She served as a Red Cross ambulance driver in France, where she contracted tuberculosis and influenza. Resulting health problems forced her to retire from flying in the early 1920s. She moved to Santa Fe, NM, where she married Miguel Otero, a judge. She died in 1977 after a long illness. The company her brother founded in 1926 became part of Vultee Corporation and ultimately General Dynamics. Several Army liaison planes of World War II were made by the Stinson Division of Vultee.

Awards and decorations: Not available.

Sources: Memorialization files.

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TOTH, DONALD B.

Site/facility: Stagefield

Rank and organization: Captain, U.S. Army, 93d Trans Company (Light Helicopter)

Place and date: Island south of Ben Tre, Republic of Vietnam, 11 Jan 1963

Entered service at: Not available

Born: 23 May 1921, \_\_, \_\_

Information: Captain Toth died in the service of his country in a CH-21 U.S. Army helicopter crash during the early evening hours on a small island just south of Ben Tre, Republic of Vietnam. Medical reports from the scene of the accident indicate all seven members aboard the aircraft died instantly. Religious services were conducted on 14 January 1964 in Saigon. Also see Hammond.

Awards and decorations: Distinguished Flying Cross "for heroism while participating in aerial flights." Air Medal for action in missions over hostile territory in Vietnam. He was cited for his role in aerial flights during sustained serial combat support to ground forces.

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**HOUSING AND SERVICE COMPLEXES**

ALLEN, CLAUD B.

Site/facility: Allen Heights Enlisted Housing Area

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: Staff Sergeant Claud B. Allen, Jr., was killed in action at Anzio Beach on 15 March 1944 while serving as a noncommissioned officer liaison pilot.

Awards: Not available.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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BENDER, PATRICIA M.

Rank and organization: Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Commanding Officer, Women's Army Corps Detachment, Fort Rucker

Place and date: N/A

Entered service at: Not available

Born: 21 September 1938, \_\_, \_\_

Information: Lieutenant Bender was the first Women's Army Corps detachment commander at Fort Rucker, serving from 1 September 1962 until her death, 22 March 1964. She realized the importance of athletic programs and encouraged each member of the WAC detachment to participate in all sports. She organized the first WAC softball and basketball teams here. She also actively supported the entire athletic program for men and women. At the time of her death, she was escorting the Fort Rucker WAC basketball team to Fort Bragg, NC, to participate in the Third U.S. Army Basketball Tournament.

Awards and decorations before her death: Not available

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BOWDEN, ANDREW L.

Site/facility: Housing Area

Rank and organization: Sergeant

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: Sergeant Andrew L. Bowden was killed in France during World War II.

Awards: Not available.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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HARTWELL, WILLIAM RAYMOND

Site/facility: Hartwell Pool, swimming pool

Rank and organization: Chief Warrant Officer, U.S. Army, 128th Aviation Company

Place and date:

Entered service at: 31 July 1965, Indianapolis, IN

Born: 24 November 1944, Bayside, NY

Citation: Chief Warrant Officer Hartwell enlisted in the service 31 July 1965 and received basic training at Fort Knox, KY. Having enlisted under the Warrant Officer Flight Training program, he reported to Fort Wolters, TX, for flight training. He completed flight training at Fort Rucker in July 1966 and was appointed a warrant officer and Army Aviator. He was assigned to the 128th Aviation Company, Republic of South Vietnam. He arrived in August 1966 and served as a rotary wing aviator. From 3 May 1967 to 10 January 1968 he participated in more than 25 missions over hostile territory. He repeatedly distinguished himself by heroic actions. For example, on 9 April 1967, while supporting an infantry unit engaged with a Viet Cong unit near An Loc during Operation Junction City, he flew into a landing zone and delivered his cargo of ammunition despite his helicopter being hit three times. Upon returning to base and learning that the unit was heavily engaged throughout its perimeter, he volunteered to fly another load of ammunition into the landing zone. His aircraft was hit twice more. He continued making return trips, despite a heavy barrage, until the enemy was forced to flee. On 14 April 1967, while supporting the 5th ARVN Division, WO Hartwell three times flew into a landing zone, despite intense fire, to locate and assist crews of downed aircraft. Again, on 4 December 1967, he was the aircraft commander of a UH-1B which was the wing ship of a light fire team supporting the 9th Infantry Division near Vinh Long. The fire team was summoned to help an infantry unit pinned down under heavy automatic weapons fire. Despite intense fire, Chief Warrant Officer Hartwell skillfully maneuvered his ship into position for the attack and brought his weapons to bear, killing 15 enemy soldiers and destroying a bunker. This allowed the friendly troops to continue their mission. On 10 January 1968, while trying to draw attention away from an unarmed MEDEVAC trying to extract wounded, Chief Warrant Officer Hartwell deliberately exposed his aircraft to fire. His aircraft received hostile small arms fire that fatally wounded Chief Warrant Officer Hartwell.

Awards and decorations: Silver Star (Posthumous). Distinguished Flying Cross (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Bronze Star (Posthumous). Air Medal (42 Oak Leaf Clusters and V device). Purple Heart. National Defense Service Medal. Vietnam Service Medal. Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Source: Memorialization files. GO #63, USAAVNC, 2 Sep 1969.

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HUTTON, CARL I.

Site/facility: Hutton Plaza, Shopping center

Rank and organization: Brigadier General, U.S. Army, Commandant, Army Aviation School.

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth: Not available.

Information: Brigadier General Hutton graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in Field Artillery on 12 June 1930. During World War II he served as a staff officer at various levels and commanded the 92d Field Artillery Battalion, 14th

Field Artillery Battalion, and 2d Armored Division Artillery. At the end of the war he returned to Fort Hood, TX, as deputy commander and then commanding officer of the 2d Armored Division Artillery. From 1946 to 1950 he was a student at Fort Sill, OK, then director of Air Training for the Artillery School, and finally G4 for the Artillery Center. He attended the Army War College in 1951 and served in the office of the Chief of Military History. From 1952 to 1954 he commanded the 24th Division Artillery then the 24th Division in Korea. Upon return to the U.S. he became Commandant of the Army Aviation School at Fort Sill. Brigadier General Hutton supervised the relocation of the Aviation School to Fort Rucker, AL. He , became the first Command/commander of the Army Aviation School and Center at Fort Rucker and served from August 1954 until June 1957. In June 1957 he became commanding general of the 8th Infantry Division in Germany. In March 1959 until he retired in October 1961 he was the Chief, Training Division, U.S. Army Element of the Federal Aviation Agency in Washington, DC. Brigadier General Hutton died 15 June 1966 at the Veterans' Administration Hospital, Palo Alto, CA.

Awards: Silver Star. Legion of Merit (1 Oak Leaf Cluster). Bronze Star (3 Oak Leaf Clusters). Air Medal. American Defense Service Medal. American Campaign Medal. European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal (Arrowhead, 1 silver star, 2 bronze stars for participation in Algeria, French Morocco, Sicily, Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes-Alsace, Rhineland and Central Europe campaigns). World War II Victory Medal. Army of Occupation Medal (Germany clasp). National Defense Service Medal. Korean Service Medal (2 campaigns). United Nations Service Medal. Distinguished Unit Emblem. Army Aviator Badge. French Croix de Guerre with Palm. Order of Orange-Nassau, Knight Commander with Swords. Russian Order of the Red Banner. Belgian Fourragere. Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation Badge.

Source: Memorialization files. GO #12, 24 February 1969.

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MUNSON, ARVIN O.

Site/facility: Munson Heights Officer Housing Area

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: First Lieutenant Arvin O. Munson was an Army Aviator killed in action.

Awards: Not available.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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**STREETS**

ANDREWS, GEORGE W.

Rank and organization: Civilian  
Place and date:  
Entered service at: 1940  
Born: 12 December 1906, Clayton, AL

Information: Congressman George W. Andrews represented Fort Rucker and the surrounding area, 1944-1971, serving on key Defense Subcommittees. He was a Naval Reserve lieutenant (junior grade) at Pearl Harbor. He was released from active duty in 1944 upon election to serve in Congress to succeed Henry B. Steagall. He died in Birmingham, AL, on 25 December 1971.

Awards and decorations: Not available.

Sources: Memorialization files.

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\*ANTOLAK, SYLVESTER

Rank and organization: Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company B, 15th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division.  
Place and date: Near Cisterna di Littoria, Italy, 24 May 1944.  
Entered service at: St. Clairsville, Ohio.  
Birth: St. Clairsville, Ohio.

Citation: Near Cisterna di Littoria, Italy, he charged 200 yards over flat, coverless terrain to destroy an enemy machinegun nest during the second day of the offensive which broke through the German cordon of steel around the Anzio beachhead. Fully 30 yards in advance of his squad, he ran into withering enemy machinegun, machine-pistol and rifle fire. Three times he was struck by bullets and knocked to the ground, but each time he struggled to his feet to continue his relentless advance. With one shoulder deeply gashed and his right arm shattered, he continued to rush directly into the enemy fire concentration with his submachine gun wedged under his uninjured arm until within 15 yards of the enemy strong point, where he opened fire at deadly close range, killing 2 Germans and forcing the remaining 10 to surrender. He reorganized his men and, refusing to seek medical attention so badly needed, chose to lead the way toward another strong point 100 yards distant. Utterly disregarding the hail of bullets concentrated upon him, he had stormed ahead nearly three-fourths of the space between strong points when he was instantly killed by hostile enemy fire. Inspired by his example, his squad went on to overwhelm the enemy troops. By his supreme sacrifice, superb fighting courage, and heroic devotion to the attack, Sergeant Antolak was directly responsible for eliminating 20 Germans, capturing an enemy machinegun, and clearing the path for his company to advance.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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AVENGER [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 189th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light)

Information: Avenger was the call sign of the 189th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light) ,stationed at Fort Carson, CO. The 189th deployed to Vietnam in 1967. It was assigned to the 52d Aviation Battalion, element of the 17th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at Pleiku and operated in II Corps Tactical Zone, Northern Highlands. It worked mainly with the 4th Infantry Division. Periods of service: 7 May 1967-15 March 1971.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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\*BAKER, THOMAS A.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company A, 105th Infantry, 27th Infantry Division.

Place and date: Saipan, Mariana Islands, 19 June to 7 July 1944.

Entered service at: Troy, N.Y.

Birth: Troy, N.Y.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty at Saipan, Mariana Islands, 19 June to 7 July 1944. When his entire company was held up by fire from automatic weapons and small-arms fire from strongly fortified enemy positions that commanded the view of the company, Sergeant (then Private) Baker voluntarily took a bazooka and dashed alone to within 100 yards of the enemy. Through heavy rifle and machinegun fire that was directed at him by the enemy, he knocked out the strong point, enabling his company to assault the ridge. Some days later while his company advanced across the open field flanked with obstructions and places of concealment for the enemy, Sergeant Baker again voluntarily took up a position in the rear to protect the company against surprise attack and came upon 2 heavily fortified enemy pockets manned by 2 officers and 10 enlisted men which had been bypassed. Without regard for such superior numbers, he unhesitatingly attacked and killed all of them. Five hundred yards farther, he discovered 6 men of the enemy who had concealed themselves behind our lines and destroyed all of them. On 7 July 1944, the perimeter of which Sergeant Baker was a part was attacked from 3 sides by from 3,000 to 5,000 Japanese. During the early stages of this attack, Sergeant Baker was seriously wounded but he insisted on remaining in the line and fired at the enemy at ranges sometimes as close as 5 yards until his ammunition ran out. Without ammunition and with his own weapon battered to uselessness from hand-to-hand combat, he was carried about 50 yards to the rear by a comrade, who was then himself wounded. At this point Sergeant Baker refused to be moved any farther stating that he preferred to be left to die rather than risk the lives of any more of his friends. A short time later, at his request, he was placed in a sitting position against a small tree . Another comrade, withdrawing, offered assistance. Sergeant Baker refused, insisting that he be left alone and be given a soldier's pistol with its remaining 8 rounds of ammunition. When last seen alive, Sergeant Baker was propped against a tree, pistol in hand, calmly facing the foe. Later Sergeant Baker's body was found in the same position, gun empty, with 8 Japanese lying dead before him. His deeds were in keeping with the highest traditions of the U.S. Army.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*BLACKWELL, ROBERT L.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Army, Company K, 119th Infantry, 30th Division.

Place and date: Near St. Souplet, France, 11 October 1918.

Entered service at: Hurdle Mills, N.C.  
Birth: Person County, N.C.

Citation: When his platoon was almost surrounded by the enemy and his platoon commander asked for volunteers to carry a message calling for reinforcements, Private Blackwell volunteered for this mission, well knowing the extreme danger connected with it. In attempting to get through the heavy shell and machinegun fire this gallant soldier was killed.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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BLUE MAX [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 2d Battalion, 20th Artillery (Aerial Rockets)

Information: Blue Max was the call sign of the 2d Battalion, 20th Artillery (Aerial Rockets), stationed at Fort Benning, GA. The 2d deployed to Vietnam in 1965. It was assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division and headquartered at An Khe until the division moved to Phoc Vinh. It departed Vietnam in 1971. Periods of service: 13 September 1965-10 April 1971.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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\*BOOKER, ROBERT D.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Army, 34th Infantry Division.

Place and date: Near Fondouk, Tunisia, 9 April 1943.

Entered service at: Callaway, Nebr.

Born: 11 July 1920, Callaway, Nebr.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in action. On 9 April 1943 in the vicinity of Fondouk, Tunisia, Private Booker, while engaged in action against the enemy, carried a light machinegun and a box of ammunition over 200 yards of open ground. He continued to advance despite the fact that 2 enemy machineguns and several mortars were using him as an individual target. Although enemy artillery also began to register on him, upon reaching his objective he immediately commenced firing. After being wounded he silenced 1 enemy machinegun and was beginning to fire at the other when he received a second mortal wound. With his last remaining strength he encouraged the members of his squad and directed their fire. Private Booker acted without regard for his own safety. His initiative and courage against insurmountable odds are an example of the highest standard of self-sacrifice and fidelity to duty.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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BOX CAR [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 178th Aviation Company (Medium Helicopter)

Information: Box Car was the call sign of the 178th Aviation Company (Medium Helicopter), stationed at Fort Benning, GA. The 178th deployed to Vietnam in 1966. It was assigned to the 14th Aviation Battalion, element of the 17th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at Chu Lai and was part of Task Force Oregon. It became part of the 16th Aviation Group in January 1968. In September 1968 it became part of the Falcon Aviation Group (Provisional). It served with the 23d Infantry Division (Americal). Periods of service: 6 March 1966-5 March 1972.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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\*BOYCE, GEORGE W. G., JR.

Site/facility: Boyce Street; also Boyce Lane (Street)

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, 112th Cavalry Regimental Combat Team.  
Place and date. Near Afua, New Guinea, 23 July 1944.  
Entered service at: Town of Cornwall, Orange County, N.Y.  
Birth: New York City, N.Y.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty near Afua, New Guinea, on 23 July 1944. Second Lieutenant Boyce's troop, having been ordered to the relief of another unit surrounded by superior enemy forces, moved out, and upon gaining contact with the enemy, the two leading platoons deployed and built up a firing line. Second Lieutenant Boyce was ordered to attack with his platoon and make the main effort on the right of the troop. He launched his attack but after a short advance encountered such intense rifle, machinegun, and mortar fire that the forward movement of his platoon was temporarily halted. A shallow depression offered a route of advance and he worked his squad up this avenue of approach in order to close with the enemy. He was promptly met by a volley of hand grenades, 1 falling between himself and the men immediately following. Realizing at once that the explosion would kill or wound several of his men, he promptly threw himself upon the grenade and smothered the blast with his own body. By thus deliberately sacrificing his life to save those of his men, this officer exemplified the highest traditions of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*CAREY, CHARLES F., JR.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Technical Sergeant, U.S. Army, 379th Infantry, 100th Infantry Division.  
Place and date: Rimling, France, 8-9 January 1945.  
Entered service at: Cheyenne, Wyo.  
Birth: Canadian, Okla.

Citation: He was in command of an antitank platoon when about 200 enemy infantrymen and 12 tanks attacked his battalion, overrunning part of its position. After losing his guns, Technical Sergeant Carey, acting entirely on his own initiative, organized a patrol and rescued 2 of his

squads from a threatened sector, evacuating those who had been wounded. He organized a second patrol and advanced against an enemy-held house from which vicious fire issued, preventing the free movement of our troops. Covered by fire from his patrol, he approached the house, killed 2 snipers with his rifle, and threw a grenade in the door. He entered alone and a few minutes later emerged with 16 prisoners. Acting on information he furnished, the American forces were able to capture an additional 41 Germans in adjacent houses. He assembled another patrol, and, under covering fire, moved to within a few yards of an enemy tank and damaged it with a rocket. As the crew attempted to leave their burning vehicle, he calmly shot them with his rifle, killing 3 and wounding a fourth. Early in the morning of 9 January, German infantry moved into the western part of the town and encircled a house in which Technical Sergeant Carey had previously posted a squad. Four of the group escaped to the attic. By maneuvering an old staircase against the building, Technical Sergeant Carey was able to rescue these men. Later that day, when attempting to reach an outpost, he was struck down by sniper fire. The fearless and aggressive leadership of Technical Sergeant Carey, his courage in the face of heavy fire from superior enemy forces, provided an inspiring example for his comrades and materially helped his battalion to withstand the German onslaught.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*CASTLE, FREDERICK W. (Air Mission)

Site/facility: Castle Way (Street)

Rank and organization: Brigadier General. Assistant Commander, 4th Bomber Wing, U.S. Army Air Corps.

Place and date: Germany, 24 December 1944.

Entered service at: Mountain Lake, N.J.

Born: 14 October 1908, Manila P.I.

Citation: He was air commander and leader of more than 2,000 heavy bombers in a strike against German airfields on 24 December 1944. En route to the target, the failure of 1 engine forced him to relinquish his place at the head of the formation. In order not to endanger friendly troops on the ground below, he refused to jettison his bombs to gain speed maneuverability. His lagging, unescorted aircraft became the target of numerous enemy fighters which ripped the left wing with cannon shells. set the oxygen system afire, and wounded 2 members of the crew. Repeated attacks started fires in 2 engines, leaving the Flying Fortress in imminent danger of exploding. Realizing the hopelessness of the situation, the bail-out order was given. Without regard for his personal safety he gallantly remained alone at the controls to afford all other crew members an opportunity to escape. Still another attack exploded gasoline tanks in the right wing, and the bomber plunged earthward. carrying Gen. Castle to his death. His intrepidity and willing sacrifice of his life to save members of the crew were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*CHRISTIAN, HERBERT F.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Army, 15th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division.  
Place and date: Near Valmontone, Italy, 2-3 June 1944.  
Entered service at: Steubenville, Ohio.  
Birth: Byersville, Ohio.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. On 2-3 June 1944, at 1 a.m., Private Christian elected to sacrifice his life in order that his comrades might extricate themselves from an ambush. Braving massed fire of about 60 riflemen, 3 machineguns, and 3 tanks from positions only 30 yards distant, he stood erect and signaled to the patrol to withdraw. The whole area was brightly illuminated by enemy flares. Although his right leg was severed above the knee by cannon fire, Private Christian advanced on his left knee and the bloody stump of his right thigh, firing his submachine gun. Despite excruciating pain, Private Christian continued on his self-assigned mission. He succeeded in distracting the enemy and enabled his 12 comrades to escape. He killed 3 enemy soldiers almost at once. Leaving a trail of blood behind him, he made his way forward 20 yards, halted at a point within 10 yards of the enemy, and despite intense fire killed a machine-pistol man. Reloading his weapon, he fired directly into the enemy position. The enemy appeared enraged at the success of his ruse, concentrated 20-mm. machinegun, machine-pistol and rifle fire on him, yet he refused to seek cover. Maintaining his erect position, Private Christian fired his weapon to the very last. Just as he emptied his submachine gun, the enemy bullets found their mark and Private Christian slumped forward dead. The courage and spirit of self-sacrifice displayed by this soldier were an inspiration to his comrades and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the armed forces.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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COWBOY [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 335th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light Assault Helicopter)

Information: Cowboy was the call sign of the 335th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light Assault Helicopter), stationed at Fort Bragg, NC. The 335th deployed to Vietnam in 1966. It was assigned to the 145th Aviation Battalion (Combat), element of the 12th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It served with II Field Force Vietnam Aviation in the II Corps Tactical Zone. It became part of the 268th Aviation Battalion, part of the 17th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade, in 1968. It was stationed at Phu Hiep, provided aviation support for II Corps in the northern coastal region. In 1969 it transferred to the 214th Aviation Battalion (Combat) to support the 7th and 9th ARVN divisions, becoming part of the 164th Aviation Group, Delta Regional Aviation Command. Periods of service: 10 November 1966-18 November 1971.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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\*CRAIN, MORRIS E.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Technical Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company E, 141st Infantry, 36th Infantry Division.

Place and date: Haguenau, France, 13 March 1945.  
Entered service at: Paducah, Ky. Birth: Bandana, Ky.

Citation: He led his platoon against powerful German forces during the struggle to enlarge the bridgehead across the Moder River. With great daring and aggressiveness he spearheaded the platoon in killing 10 enemy soldiers, capturing 12 more and securing its objective near an important road junction. Although heavy concentrations of artillery, mortar, and self-propelled gunfire raked the area, he moved about among his men during the day, exhorting them to great efforts and encouraging them to stand firm. He carried ammunition and maintained contact with the company command post, exposing himself to deadly enemy fire. At nightfall the enemy barrage became more intense and tanks entered the fray to cover foot troops while they bombarded our positions with grenades and rockets. As buildings were blasted by the Germans, the Americans fell back from house to house. Technical Sergeant Crain deployed another platoon which had been sent to his support and then rushed through murderous tank and small-arms fire to the foremost house, which was being defended by 5 of his men. With the enemy attacking from an adjoining room and a tank firing pointblank at the house, he ordered the men to withdraw while he remained in the face of almost certain death to hold the position. Although shells were crashing through the walls and bullets were hitting all around him, he held his ground and with accurate fire from his submachine gun killed 3 Germans. He was killed when the building was destroyed by the enemy. Technical Sergeant Crain's outstanding valor and intrepid leadership enabled his platoon to organize a new defense, repel the attack and preserve the hard-won bridgehead.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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CRUSADER [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 187th Aviation Company (Assault Helicopter)

Information: Cowboy was the call sign of the 187th Aviation Company (Assault Helicopter), stationed at Fort Bragg, NC. The 187th deployed to Vietnam in 1967. It was assigned to the 269th Aviation Battalion (Combat), element of the 12th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at Tay Ninh and operated with the III Corps Tactical Zone. It supported the 25th Infantry Division. It transferred to the 11th Aviation Battalion in April 1971 and supported the 1st Infantry Division. The 187th inactivated 14 February 1972. Periods of service: 15 March 1967-14 February 1972.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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DEAN [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 120th Aviation Company (Assault Helicopter Airmobile Light)

Information: Deans was the call sign of the 120th Aviation Company (Assault Helicopter Airmobile Light), formed in Vietnam in 1963 as part of the 145th Aviation Battalion, 12th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It augmented II Field Force Vietnam Aviation in the III Corps Tactical Zone. It transferred to the Capital Aviation Battalion (Provisional) in 1966 at Saigon. It transferred

to the 210th Aviation Battalion at Long Binh in 1968. In 1969 it transferred to the 165th Aviation Group as AHC. The 120th Aviation Company was the largest helicopter company in Vietnam from 1968 to 1970. Periods of service: 25 June 1963-October 1972.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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\*DIAMOND, JAMES H.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Army, Company D, 21st Infantry, 24th Infantry Division.

Place and date: Mintal, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, 814 May 1945.

Entered service at: Gulfport, Miss.

Birth: New Orleans, La.

Citation: As a member of the machinegun section, he displayed extreme gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty . When a Japanese sniper rose from his foxhole to throw a grenade into their midst, this valiant soldier charged and killed the enemy with a burst from his submachine gun; then, by delivering sustained fire from his personal arm and simultaneously directing the fire of 105mm. and .50 caliber weapons upon the enemy pillboxes immobilizing this and another machinegun section, he enabled them to put their guns into action. When 2 infantry companies established a bridgehead, he voluntarily assisted in evacuating the wounded under heavy fire; and then, securing an abandoned vehicle, transported casualties to the rear through mortar and artillery fire so intense as to render the vehicle inoperative and despite the fact he was suffering from a painful wound. The following day he again volunteered, this time for the hazardous job of repairing a bridge under heavy enemy fire. On 14 May 1945, when leading a patrol to evacuate casualties from his battalion, which was cut off, he ran through a virtual hail of Japanese fire to secure an abandoned machine gun. Though mortally wounded as he reached the gun, he succeeded in drawing sufficient fire upon himself so that the remaining members of the patrol could reach safety. Private First Class Diamond's indomitable spirit, constant disregard of danger, and eagerness to assist his comrades, will ever remain a symbol of selflessness and heroic sacrifice to those for whom he gave his life.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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DONOVAN, WILLIAM JOSEPH

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel , U.S. Army, 165th Infantry, 42d Division.

Place and date: Near Landres-et-St. Georges, France, 14-15 October 1918.

Entered service at: Buffalo, N.Y.

Born: 1 January 1883, Buffalo, N.Y.

Citation: Lieutenant Colonel Donovan personally led the assaulting wave in an attack upon a very strongly organized position, and when our troops were suffering heavy casualties he encouraged all near him by his example, moving among his men in exposed positions, reorganizing decimated platoons, and accompanying them forward in attacks. When he was wounded in the

leg by machine-gun bullets, he refused to be evacuated and continued with his unit until it withdrew to a less exposed position.

Note: "Wild Bill" Donovan later rose to Major General and formed the Office of Strategic Service (OSS)--forerunner of the Central Intelligence Agency--during World War II.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*DUKE, RAY E.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Sergeant First Class, U.S. Army, Company C, 21st Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division.

Place and date: Near Mugok, Korea, 26 April 1951.

Entered service at: Whitwell (Marion County), Tenn.

Born: 9 May 1923, Whitwell, Tenn.

Citation: Sergeant First Class Duke, a member of Company C, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and outstanding courage above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy. Upon learning that several of his men were isolated and heavily engaged in an area yielded by his platoon when ordered to withdraw, he led a small force in a daring assault which recovered the position and the beleaguered men. Another enemy attack in strength resulted in numerous casualties but Sergeant First Class Duke, although wounded by mortar fragments, calmly moved along his platoon line to coordinate fields of fire and to urge his men to hold firm in the bitter encounter. Wounded a second time he received first aid and returned to his position. When the enemy again attacked shortly after dawn, despite his wounds, Sergeant First Class Duke repeatedly braved withering fire to insure maximum defense of each position. Threatened with annihilation and with mounting casualties, the platoon was again ordered to withdraw when Sergeant First Class Duke was wounded a third time in both legs and was unable to walk. Realizing that he was impeding the progress of 2 comrades who were carrying him from the hill, he urged them to leave him and seek safety. He was last seen pouring devastating fire into the ranks of the onrushing assailants. The consummate courage, superb leadership, and heroic actions of Sergeant First Class Duke, displayed during intensive action against overwhelming odds, reflect the highest credit upon himself, the infantry, and the U.S. Army.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*DUNN, PARKER F.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Army, Company A, 312th Infantry, 78th Division.

Place and date: Near Grand-Pre, France, 23 October 1918.

Entered service at: Albany, N.Y.

Birth: Albany, N.Y.

Citation: When his battalion commander found it necessary to send a message to a company in the attacking line and hesitated to order a runner to make the trip because of the extreme danger involved, Private First Class Dunn, a member of the intelligence section, volunteered for the mission. After advancing but a short distance across a field swept by artillery and machinegun fire, he was wounded, but continued on and fell wounded a second time. Still undaunted, he persistently attempted to carry out his mission until he was killed by a machinegun bullet before reaching the advance line.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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DUSTOFF [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 57th Medical Detachment (Medical Evacuation)

Information: Dustoff was the call sign of Major Charles Kelly, commander of the 57th Medical Detachment (Medical Evacuation), and was adopted by the unit following his heroic death in combat. The 57th was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, TX. It was the first air ambulance unit deployed to Vietnam in April 1962. It operated in the II and III Corps Tactical Zones. Initially it was based in Na Trang. The 57th was the last unit to depart Vietnam and closed out its operations at Tan Son Nhut. It flew its last mission on 11 March 1973.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle. Peter Dorland and James Nanney, Dust Off: Army Aeromedical Evacuation in Vietnam (U.S. Army Center of Military History, 1982)

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DUTCHMASTER [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: Troop B, 7/1 Cavalry (Air Cavalry)

Information: Dutchmaster was the call sign of the Troop B, 7/1 Cavalry (Air Cavalry) was attached to the 12th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at Di An in 1968. It was assigned to the 52d Aviation Battalion at Pleiku, 17th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It operated in the II Corps Tactical Zone in the northern highlands and with the 4th Infantry Division. Periods of service: February 1968-April 1972.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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\*EDWARDS, JUNIOR D. . .

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Sergeant First Class, U.S. Army, Company E, 23d Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division.

Place and date: Near Changbong-ni, Korea, 2 January 1951.

Entered service at: Indianola, Iowa.

Born: 7 October 1926, Indianola, Iowa.

Citation: Sergeant First Class Edwards, Company E, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy. When his platoon, while assisting in the defense of a strategic hill, was forced out of its position and came under vicious raking fire from an enemy machinegun set up on adjacent high ground, Sergeant First Class Edwards individually charged the hostile emplacement, throwing grenades as he advanced. The enemy withdrew but returned to deliver devastating fire when he had expended his ammunition. Securing a fresh supply of grenades, he again charged the emplacement, neutralized the weapon and killed the crew, but was forced back by hostile small-arms fire. When the enemy emplaced another machinegun and resumed fire, Sergeant First Class Edwards again renewed his supply of grenades, rushed a third time through a vicious hail of fire, silenced this second gun and annihilated its crew. In this third daring assault he was mortally wounded but his indomitable courage and successful action enabled his platoon to regain and hold the vital strongpoint. Sergeant First Class Edwards' consummate valor and gallant self-sacrifice reflect the utmost glory upon himself and are in keeping with the esteemed traditions of the infantry and military service.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*ENDL, GERALD L.

Site/facility: Endl Avenue (Street)

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, U S. Army, 32d Infantry Division.

Place and date: Near Anamo, New Guinea, 11 July 1944.

Entered service at: Janesville, Wis.

Birth: Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty near Anamo, New Guinea, on 11 July 1944. Staff Sergeant Endl was at the head of the leading platoon of his company advancing along a jungle trail when enemy troops were encountered and a fire fight developed. The enemy attacked in force under heavy rifle, machinegun, and grenade fire. His platoon leader wounded, Staff Sergeant Endl immediately assumed command and deployed his platoon on a firing line at the fork in the trail toward which the enemy attack was directed. The dense jungle terrain greatly restricted vision and movement, and he endeavored to penetrate down the trail toward an open clearing of Kunai grass. As he advanced, he detected the enemy, supported by at least 6 light and 2 heavy machineguns, attempting an enveloping movement around both flanks. His commanding officer sent a second platoon to move up on the left flank of the position, but the enemy closed in rapidly, placing our force in imminent danger of being isolated and annihilated. Twelve members of his platoon were wounded, 7 being cut off by the enemy. Realizing that if his platoon were forced farther back, these 7 men would be hopelessly trapped and at the mercy of a vicious enemy, he resolved to advance at all cost, knowing it meant almost certain death, in an effort to rescue his comrades. In the face of extremely heavy fire he went forward alone and for a period of approximately 10 minutes engaged the enemy in a heroic close-range fight, holding them off while his men crawled forward under cover to evacuate the wounded and to withdraw. Courageously refusing to abandon 4 more wounded men who were lying along the trail, 1 by 1 he brought them back to safety. As he was carrying the last man in his arms he was struck by a heavy burst of automatic fire and was killed. By his persistent and daring self-sacrifice and on behalf of his comrades, Staff Sergeant Endl made possible the successful evacuation of all but 1 man, and enabled the 2 platoons to withdraw with their wounded and to reorganize with the rest of the company.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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EPPS, JOSEPH L.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Private, Company B, 33d Infantry, U.S. Volunteers.

Place and date: At Vigan Luzon, Philippine Islands, 4 December 1899.

Entered service at: Oklahoma Indian Territory.

Birth: Jamestown, Mo. Date of issue: 7 February 1902.

Citation: Discovered a party of insurgents inside a wall, climbed to the top of the wall, covered them with his gun, and forced them to stack arms and surrender.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*FAITH, DON C., JR.

Site/facility: Faith Lane (Street)

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel , U.S. Army, commanding officer, 1st Battalion, 32d Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division.

Place and date: Vicinity Hagaru-ri, Northern Korea, 27 November to 1 December 1950.

Entered service at: Washington, Ind.

Born: 26 August 1918, Washington, Ind.

Citation: Lieutenant Colonel Faith, commanding 1st Battalion, distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty in the area of the Chosin Reservoir. When the enemy launched a fanatical attack against his battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Faith unhesitatingly exposed himself to heavy enemy fire as he moved about directing the action. When the enemy penetrated the positions, Lieutenant Colonel Faith personally led counterattacks to restore the position. During an attack by his battalion to effect a junction with another U.S. unit, Lieutenant Colonel Faith reconnoitered the route for, and personally directed, the first elements of his command across the ice-covered reservoir and then directed the movement of his vehicles which were loaded with wounded until all of his command had passed through the enemy fire. Having completed this he crossed the reservoir himself. Assuming command of the force his unit had joined he was given the mission of attacking to join friendly elements to the south. Lieutenant Colonel Faith, although physically exhausted in the bitter cold, organized and launched an attack which was soon stopped by enemy fire. He ran forward under enemy small-arms and automatic weapons fire, got his men on their feet and personally led the fire attack as it blasted its way through the enemy ring. As they came to a hairpin curve, enemy fire from a roadblock again pinned the column down. Lieutenant Colonel Faith organized a group of men and directed their attack on the enemy positions on the right flank. He then placed himself at the head of another group of men and in the face of direct enemy fire led an attack on the enemy roadblock, firing his pistol and throwing grenades. When he had reached a position approximately 30 yards from the roadblock he was mortally wounded, but continued to direct the attack until the roadblock was overrun. Throughout the 5 days of action,

Lieutenant Colonel Faith gave no thought to his safety and did not spare himself. His presence each time in the position of greatest danger was an inspiration to his men. Also, the damage he personally inflicted firing from his position at the head of his men was of material assistance on several occasions. Lieutenant Colonel Faith's outstanding gallantry and noble self-sacrifice above and beyond the call of duty reflect the highest honor on him and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the U.S. Army.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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FARREL, FRANCIS P.

Site/facility: Farrel Road (Street)

Rank and organization: Captain, U.S. Army

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: Captain Francis P. Farrel was killed in action by friendly fire while patrolling in Germany on 21 February 1945. At the time he was the air officer of the 3d Armored Division.

Awards: Not available.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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FERGUSON, ARTHUR M.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, 36th Infantry, U.S. Volunteers.

Place and date: Near Porac, Luzon, Philippine Islands, 28 September 1899.

Entered service at: Burlington, Kans.

Birth: Coffey County, Kans. Date of issue: 8 March 1902.

Citation: Charged alone a body of the enemy and captured a captain.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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FOSTER, GARY EVANS

Site/facility: Foster Circle (Street)

Rank and organization: Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company F, 118th Infantry, 30th Division.

Place and date: Near Montbrehain, France, 8 October 1918.

Entered service at: Inman, S.C.

Birth: Spartanburg, S.C.

Citation: When his company was held up by violent machinegun fire from a sunken road, Sergeant Foster with an officer went forward to attack the hostile machinegun nests. The officer was wounded, but Sergeant Foster continued on alone in the face of the heavy fire and by effective use of hand grenades and his pistol killed several of the enemy and captured 18.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*FOWLER, THOMAS W.

Site/facility: Fowler Lane (Street)

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, 1st Armored Division.

Place and date: Near Carano, Italy, 23 May 1944.

Entered service at: Wichita Falls, Tex.

Birth: Wichita Falls, Tex.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty, on 23 May 1944, in the vicinity of Carano, Italy. In the midst of a full-scale armored-infantry attack, Second Lieutenant Fowler, while on foot, came upon 2 completely disorganized infantry platoons held up in their advance by an enemy minefield. Although a tank officer, he immediately reorganized the infantry. He then made a personal reconnaissance through the minefield, clearing a path as he went, by lifting the antipersonnel mines out of the ground with his hands. After he had gone through the 75-yard belt of deadly explosives, he returned to the infantry and led them through the minefield, a squad at a time. As they deployed, Second Lieutenant Fowler, despite small arms fire and the constant danger of antipersonnel mines, made a reconnaissance into enemy territory in search of a route to continue the advance. He then returned through the minefield and, on foot, he led the tanks through the mines into a position from which they could best support the infantry. Acting as scout 300 yards in front of the infantry, he led the 2 platoons forward until he had gained his objective, where he came upon several dug-in enemy infantrymen. Having taken them by surprise, Second Lieutenant Fowler dragged them out of their foxholes and sent them to the rear; twice, when they resisted, he threw hand grenades into their dugouts. Realizing that a dangerous gap existed between his company and the unit to his right, Second Lieutenant Fowler decided to continue his advance until the gap was filled. He reconnoitered to his front, brought the infantry into position where they dug in and, under heavy mortar and small arms fire, brought his tanks forward. A few minutes later, the enemy began an armored counterattack. Several Mark VI tanks fired their cannons directly on Second Lieutenant Fowler's position. One of his tanks was set afire. With utter disregard for his own life, with shells bursting near him, he ran directly into the enemy tank fire to reach the burning vehicle. For a half-hour, under intense strafing from the advancing tanks, although all other elements had withdrawn, he remained in his forward position, attempting to save the lives of the wounded tank crew. Only when the enemy tanks had almost overrun him, did he withdraw a short distance where he personally rendered first aid to 9 wounded infantrymen in the midst of the relentless incoming fire. Second Lieutenant Fowler's courage, his ability to estimate the situation and to recognize his full responsibility as an officer in the Army of the United States, exemplify the high traditions of the military service for which he later gave his life.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*FRYAR, ELMER E.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Private, U .S. Army, Company E, 511th Parachute Infantry, 11th Airborne Division.

Place and date: Leyte, Philippine Islands, 8 December 1944.

Entered service at: Denver, Colo.

Birth: Denver, Colo.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Private Fryar's battalion encountered the enemy strongly entrenched in a position supported by mortars and automatic weapons. The battalion attacked, but in spite of repeated efforts was unable to take the position. Private Fryar's company was ordered to cover the battalion's withdrawal to a more suitable point from which to attack, but the enemy launched a strong counterattack which threatened to cut off the company. Seeing an enemy platoon moving to outflank his company, he moved to higher ground and opened heavy and accurate fire. He was hit, and wounded, but continuing his attack he drove the enemy back with a loss of 27 killed. While withdrawing to overtake his squad, he found a seriously wounded comrade, helped him to the rear, and soon overtook his platoon leader, who was assisting another wounded. While these 4 were moving to rejoin their platoon, an enemy sniper appeared and aimed his weapon at the platoon leader. Private Fryar instantly sprang forward, received the full burst of automatic fire in his own body and fell mortally wounded. With his remaining strength he threw a hand grenade and killed the sniper. Private Fryar's indomitable fighting spirit and extraordinary gallantry above and beyond the call of duty contributed outstandingly to the success of the battalion's withdrawal and its subsequent attack and defeat of the enemy. His heroic action in unhesitatingly giving his own life for his comrade in arms exemplifies the highest tradition of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*GALT, WILLIAM WYLIE

Site/facility: Galt Lane (Street)

Rank and organization: Captain, U.S. Army, 168th Infantry, 34th Infantry Division.

Place and date: At Villa Crocetta, Italy, 29 May 1944.

Entered service at: Stanford, Mont.

Birth: Geysers, Mont.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty. Capt. Galt, Battalion S3, at a particularly critical period following 2 unsuccessful attacks by his battalion, of his own volition went forward and ascertained just how critical the situation was. He volunteered, at the risk of his life, personally to lead the battalion against the objective. When the lone remaining tank destroyer refused to go forward, Capt. Galt jumped on the tank destroyer and ordered it to precede the attack. As the tank destroyer moved forward, followed by a company of riflemen, Capt. Galt manned the .30-caliber machinegun in the turret of the tank destroyer, located and directed fire on an enemy 77mm. anti-tank gun, and destroyed it. Nearing the enemy positions, Capt. Galt stood fully exposed in the turret, ceaselessly firing his machinegun and tossing hand grenades into the enemy zigzag series of trenches despite the hail of sniper and machinegun bullets ricocheting off the tank destroyer. As the tank destroyer moved, Capt. Galt so maneuvered it that 40 of the enemy were trapped in one trench. When they refused to surrender, Capt. Galt pressed the trigger of the machinegun and dispatched every one of them. A few

minutes later an 88mm shell struck the tank destroyer and Capt. Galt fell mortally wounded across his machinegun. He had personally killed 40 Germans and wounded many more. Capt. Galt pitted his judgment and superb courage against overwhelming odds, exemplifying the highest measure of devotion to his country and the finest traditions of the U.S. Army.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*GEORGE, CHARLES

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Army, Company C, 179th Infantry Regiment, 45th Infantry Division.

Place and date: Near Songnae-dong, Korea, 30 November 1952.

Entered service at: Whittier, N.C.

Born: 23 August 1932, Cherokee, N.C.

Citation: Private First Class George, a member of Company C, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and outstanding courage above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy on the night of 30 November 1952. He was a member of a raiding party committed to engage the enemy and capture a prisoner for interrogation. Forging up the rugged slope of the key terrain feature, the group was subjected to intense mortar and machinegun fire and suffered several casualties. Throughout the advance, he fought valiantly and, upon reaching the crest of the hill, leaped into the trenches and closed with the enemy in hand-to-hand combat. When friendly troops were ordered to move back upon completion of the assignment, he and 2 comrades remained to cover the withdrawal. While in the process of leaving the trenches a hostile soldier hurled a grenade into their midst. Private First Class George shouted a warning to 1 comrade, pushed the other soldier out of danger, and, with full knowledge of the consequences, unhesitatingly threw himself upon the grenade, absorbing the full blast of the explosion. Although seriously wounded in this display of valor, he refrained from any outcry which would divulge the position of his companions. The 2 soldiers evacuated him to the forward aid station and shortly thereafter he succumbed to his wound. Private First Class George's indomitable courage, consummate devotion to duty, and willing self-sacrifice reflect the highest credit upon himself and uphold the finest traditions of the military service.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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GHOSTRIDER [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 6th Aviation Company; also 189th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light/Assault Helicopter)

Information: Ghost rider was the call sign used by two aviation companies, the 6th and the 189th. The 6th was constituted 24 November 1967 in the Regular Army as the 6th Aviation Battalion, assigned to the 6th Infantry Division at Fort Campbell, KY. The 6th inactivated at Fort Campbell 25 July 1968. The 189th, which also used the call sign "Avengers", was at Fort Carson, CO. It

was assigned to the 52d Aviation Battalion from May 1967 to March 1971, and was inactivated 15 March 1971. The 52d Aviation Battalion stationed at Pleiku, as part of the 17th Aviation Group operated in the II Corps Tactical Zone in the northern highlands primarily with the 4th infantry division.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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\*GIBSON, ERIC G.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization. Technician Fifth Grade, U.S. Army, 3d Infantry Division.

Place and date: Near Isola Bella, Italy, 28 January 1944.

Entered service at: Chicago, Ill.

Birth: Nysund, Sweden.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty. On 28 January 1944, near Isola Bella, Italy, Tech. 5th Grade Gibson, company cook, led a squad of replacements through their initial baptism of fire, destroyed four enemy positions, killed 5 and captured 2 German soldiers, and secured the left flank of his company during an attack on a strongpoint. Placing himself 50 yards in front of his new men, Gibson advanced down the wide stream ditch known as the Fossa Femminamorta, keeping pace with the advance of his company. An enemy soldier allowed Tech. 5th Grade Gibson to come within 20 yards of his concealed position and then opened fire on him with a machine pistol. Despite the stream of automatic fire which barely missed him, Gibson charged the position, firing his submachine gun every few steps. Reaching the position, Gibson fired pointblank at his opponent, killing him. An artillery concentration fell in and around the ditch; the concussion from one shell knocked him flat. As he got to his feet Gibson was fired on by two soldiers armed with a machine pistol and a rifle from a position only 75 yards distant. Gibson immediately raced toward the foe. Halfway to the position a machinegun opened fire on him. Bullets came within inches of his body, yet Gibson never paused in his forward movement. He killed one and captured the other soldier. Shortly after, when he was fired upon by a heavy machinegun 200 yards down the ditch, Gibson crawled back to his squad and ordered it to lay down a base of fire while he flanked the emplacement. Despite all warning, Gibson crawled 125 yards through an artillery concentration and the cross fire of 2 machineguns which showered dirt over his body, threw 2 hand grenades into the emplacement and charged it with his submachine gun, killing 2 of the enemy and capturing a third. Before leading his men around a bend in the stream ditch, Gibson went forward alone to reconnoiter. Hearing an exchange of machine pistol and submachine gun fire, Gibson's squad went forward to find that its leader had run 35 yards toward an outpost, killed the machine pistol man, and had himself been killed while firing at the Germans.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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GLADIATOR [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 57th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light)

Information: Raider was the call sign of the 57th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light), stationed at Fort Bragg, NC. The 57th deployed to Vietnam in 1967. It was assigned to the 52d Aviation Battalion, 17th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at Kontum and operated in the II Corps Tactical Zone, northern highlands, mainly with the 4th Infantry Division. It transferred to the 17th Aviation Group in 1972 as an assault helicopter company. It departed Vietnam in March 1973. Periods of service: 24 October 1967-13 March 1973.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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GREGG, STEPHEN R.

Site/facility: Gregg Way (Street)

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, 143d Infantry, 36th Infantry Division.

Place and date: Near Montelimar, France, 27 August 1944.

Entered service at: Bayonne, N.J.

Birth: New York, N.Y.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty on 27 August 1944, in the vicinity of Montelimar, France. As his platoon advanced upon the enemy positions; the leading scout was fired upon and Second Lieutenant Gregg (then a Tech. Sgt.) immediately put his machineguns into action to cover the advance of the riflemen. The Germans, who were at close range, threw hand grenades at the riflemen, killing some and wounding 7. Each time a medical aid man attempted to reach the wounded, the Germans fired at him. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, Second Lieutenant Gregg took 1 of the light .30-caliber machineguns, and firing from the hip, started boldly up the hill with the medical aid man following him. Although the enemy was throwing hand grenades at him, Second Lieutenant Gregg remained and fired into the enemy positions while the medical aid man removed the 7 wounded men to safety. When Second Lieutenant Gregg had expended all his ammunition, he was covered by 4 Germans who ordered him to surrender. Since the attention of most of the Germans had been diverted by watching this action, friendly riflemen were able to maneuver into firing positions. One, seeing Second Lieutenant Gregg's situation, opened fire on his captors. The 4 Germans hit the ground and thereupon Second Lieutenant Gregg recovered a machine pistol from one of the Germans and managed to escape to his other machinegun positions. He manned a gun, firing at his captors, killed 1 of them and wounded the other. This action so discouraged the Germans that the platoon was able to continue its advance up the hill to achieve its objective. The following morning, just prior to daybreak, the Germans launched a strong attack, supported by tanks, in an attempt to drive Company L from the hill. As these tanks moved along the valley and their foot troops advanced up the hill, Second Lieutenant Gregg immediately ordered his mortars into action. During the day by careful observation, he was able to direct effective fire on the enemy, inflicting heavy casualties. By late afternoon he had directed 600 rounds when his communication to the mortars was knocked out. Without hesitation he started checking his wires, although the area was under heavy enemy small arms and artillery fire. When he was within 100 yards of his mortar position, 1 of his men informed him that the section had been captured and the Germans were using the mortars to fire on the company. Second Lieutenant Gregg with this man and another nearby rifleman started for the gun position where he could see 5 Germans firing his mortars. He ordered the 2 men to cover him, crawled up, threw a hand grenade into the position, and then charged it. The hand grenade killed 1, injured 2, Second Lieutenant Gregg took the other 2 prisoners, and put his mortars back into action.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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GRIFFIN [call sign]

Site/facility: Griffin Avenue [street]

Organization: 4th Battalion, 77th Field Artillery Regiment (Aerial Rocket Artillery)\*

Information: Griffin was the call sign of the 4th Battalion, 77th Field Artillery Regiment (Aerial Rocket Artillery), stationed at Fort Sill, OK. 77th was assigned to the 101st Airborne Division and arrived in Vietnam in 1968. It was collocated with the division headquarters at Gia Le. It departed Vietnam in January 1972. Periods of service: 17 October 1968-4 January 1972.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle; Field Artillery Lineage and Honors.

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\*HARRIS, JAMES L.

Site/facility: Harris Drive (Street)

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, 756th Tank Battalion.

Place and date: At Vagney, France, 7 October 1944.

Entered service at: Hillsboro, Tex.

Birth: Hillsboro, Tex..

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life above and beyond the call of duty on 7 October 1944, in Vagney, France. At 9 p.m. an enemy raiding party, comprising a tank and 2 platoons of infantry, infiltrated through the lines under cover of mist and darkness and attacked an infantry battalion command post with hand grenades, retiring a short distance to an ambush position on hearing the approach of the M-4 tank commanded by Second Lieutenant Harris. Realizing the need for bold aggressive action, Second Lieutenant Harris ordered his tank to halt while he proceeded on foot, fully 10 yards ahead of his 6-man patrol and armed only with a service pistol, to probe the darkness for the enemy. Although struck down and mortally wounded by machinegun bullets which penetrated his solar plexus, he crawled back to his tank, leaving a trail of blood behind him, and, too weak to climb inside it, issued fire orders while lying on the road between the 2 contending armored vehicles. Although the tank which he commanded was destroyed in the course of the fire fight, he stood the enemy off until friendly tanks, preparing to come to his aid, caused the enemy to withdraw and thereby lose an opportunity to kill or capture the entire battalion command personnel. Suffering a second wound, which severed his leg at the hip, in the course of this tank duel, Second Lieutenant Harris refused aid until after a wounded member of his crew had been carried to safety. He died before he could be given medical attention.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*HARTELL, LEE R.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Battery A, 15th Field Artillery Battalion, 2d Infantry Division.

Place and date: Near Kobangsan-ni, Korea, 27 August 1951.  
Entered service at: Danbury, Conn.  
Birth: Philadelphia, Pa..

Citation: 1st. Lt. Hartell, a member of Battery A, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action against an armed enemy of the United Nations. During the darkness of early morning, the enemy launched a ruthless attack against friendly positions on a rugged mountainous ridge. First Lieutenant Hartell, attached to Company B, 9th Infantry Regiment, as forward observer, quickly moved his radio to an exposed vantage on the ridge line to adjust defensive fires. Realizing the tactical advantage of illuminating the area of approach, he called for flares and then directed crippling fire into the onrushing assailants. At this juncture a large force of hostile troops swarmed up the slope in banzai charge and came within 10 yards of First Lieutenant Hartell's position. First Lieutenant Hartell sustained a severe hand wound in the ensuing encounter but grasped the microphone with his other hand and maintained his magnificent stand until the front and left flank of the company were protected by a close-in wall of withering fire, causing the fanatical foe to disperse and fall back momentarily. After the numerically superior enemy overran an outpost and was closing on his position, First Lieutenant Hartell, in a final radio call, urged the friendly elements to fire both batteries continuously. Although mortally wounded, First Lieutenant Hartell's intrepid actions contributed significantly to stemming the onslaught and enabled his company to maintain the strategic strongpoint. His consummate valor and unwavering devotion to duty reflect lasting glory on himself and uphold the noble traditions of the military service.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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HEADHUNTER [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 219th Aviation Company (Surveillance Light Reconnaissance Aircraft)

Information: Headhunters was the call sign of the 219th Aviation Company (Surveillance Light Reconnaissance Aircraft), stationed at Fort Hood, TX. The 219th deployed to Vietnam in 1965. It was assigned to the 52d Aviation Battalion, 17th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at Pleiku and operated in the II Corps Tactical Zone, northern highlands, mainly with the 4th Infantry Division from June 1965 to September 1966. It transferred to the 223d Aviation Battalion in September 1966. In 1971 it transferred again to the 52d Aviation Battalion (Reconnaissance Airplane Company). It departed Vietnam in December 1971. Periods of service: 25 June 1965-26 December 1971.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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HERRON, FRANCIS J.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Lieutenant Colonel , 9th Iowa Infantry.  
Place and date: At Pea Ridge, Ark., 7 May 1862.  
Entered service at: Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Born: 17 February 1837, Pittsburgh, Pa. Date of issue 26 September 1893.

Citation: Lieutenant Colonel Francis J. Herron was foremost in leading his men, rallying them to repeated acts of daring, until himself disabled and taken prisoner.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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HOWARD, OLIVER O.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Brigadier General, U.S. Volunteers.

Place and date: At Fair Oaks, Va., 1 June 1862.

Entered service at: Maine.

Born: 8 November 1830, Leeds, Maine. Date of issue: 29 March 1893.

Citation: Led the 61st New York Infantry in a charge in which he was twice severely wounded in the right arm, necessitating amputation.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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INNKEEPER [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 271st Aviation Company (Assault Helicopter/Medium Helicopter)

Information: Innkeeper was the call sign of the 271st Aviation Company (Assault Helicopter/ Medium Helicopter ). It was activated on 25 April 1967 and stationed at Fort Benning, GA. The 271st deployed to Vietnam in 1968. It was assigned to the 13th Aviation Battalion, 12 Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at Can Tho. It operated in the IV Corps Tactical Zone providing aviation support to allied forces. Periods of service: 26 February 1968-26 September 1971.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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IRWIN, BERNARD J. D.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Assistant Surgeon, U.S. Army.

Place and date: Apache Pass, Ariz., 13-14 February 1861.

Entered service at: New York.

Born: 24 June 1830, Ireland. Date of issue: 24 January 1894.

Citation: Voluntarily took command of troops and attacked and defeated hostile Indians he met on the way. Surgeon Irwin volunteered to go to the rescue of Second Lieutenant George N.

Bascom, 7th Infantry, who with 60 men was trapped by Chiricahua Apaches under Concise. Irwin and 14 men, not having horses began the 100-mile march riding mules. After fighting and capturing Indians, recovering stolen horses and cattle, he reached Bascom's column and help break his siege.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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JOHNSON, RUEL M.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Major, 100th Indiana Infantry.  
Place and date: At Chattanooga, Tenn., 25 November 1863.  
Entered service at: Goshen Ind.  
Birth: -----. Date of issue: 24 August 1896.

Citation: While in command of the regiment bravely exposed himself to the fire of the enemy, encouraging and cheering his men.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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JOKER [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 48th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light/Assault Helicopter)

Information: Joker was the call sign of the 48th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light/Assault Helicopter), stationed at Fort Benning, GA. The 48th deployed to Vietnam in 1965. It was assigned to the 10th Aviation Battalion, 12th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at Ninh Hoa and operated in the II Corps Tactical Zone, southern coastal region. It transferred to the 223d Aviation Battalion in July 1971. In April 1972 it transferred again to the 11th Aviation Group. It departed Vietnam in August 1972. Periods of service: 6 November 1965-August 1972.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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KINGMAN [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 17th Aviation Company (Fixed Wing Transport)

Information: Kingman was the call sign of the 17th Aviation Company (Fixed Wing Transport), stationed at Fort Benning, GA. The 17th, which flew the CV-2 (Caribou) aircraft, deployed to Vietnam in 1965. It was assigned to the 11th Aviation Group, which was organic to the 1st

Cavalry Division (Airmobile). It was under the 2d Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at An Khe until 1967, when its assets transferred to the U.S. Air Force. Periods of service: September 1965-January 1967.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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KIRBY, DENNIS T.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Major, 8th Missouri Infantry.

Place and date: At Vicksburg, Miss., 22 May 1863.

Entered service at: St. Louis, Mo.

Born: 14 September 1838, Niagara, County, N.Y. Date of issue: 31 January 1894.

Citation: Seized the colors when the color bearer was killed and bore them himself in the assault.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*KNIGHT, NOAH O.

Site/facility: Knight Way (Street)

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Army, Company F, 7th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division.

Place and date: Near Kowang-San, Korea, 23 and 24 November 1951.

Entered service at: Jefferson, S.C.

Born: 27 October 1929, Chesterfield County, S.C.

Citation: Private First Class Knight, a member of Company F, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and indomitable courage above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy. He occupied a key position in the defense perimeter when waves of enemy troops passed through their own artillery and mortar concentrations and charged the company position. Two direct hits from an enemy emplacement demolished his bunker and wounded him. Disregarding personal safety, he moved to a shallow depression for a better firing vantage. Unable to deliver effective fire from his defilade position, he left his shelter, moved through heavy fire in full view of the enemy and, firing into the ranks of the relentless assailants, inflicted numerous casualties, momentarily stemming the attack. Later during another vicious onslaught, he observed an enemy squad infiltrating the position and, counterattacking, killed or wounded the entire group. Expending the last of his ammunition, he discovered 3 enemy soldiers entering the friendly position with demolition charges. Realizing the explosives would enable the enemy to exploit the breach, he fearlessly rushed forward and disabled 2 assailants with the butt of his rifle when the third exploded a demolition charge killing the 3 enemy soldiers and mortally wounding Private First Class Knight. Private First Class Knight's supreme sacrifice and consummate devotion to duty reflect lasting glory on himself and uphold the noble traditions of the military service.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*KYLE, DARWIN K.

Site/facility: Kyle Way (Street)

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Company K, 7th Infantry Regiment, 3d Infantry Division.

Place and date: Near Kamil-ni, Korea, 16 February 1951.

Entered service at: Racine, W. Va.

Born: 1 June 1918, Jenkins, Ky.

Citation: Second Lieutenant Kyle, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy. When his platoon had been pinned down by intense fire, he completely exposed himself to move among and encourage his men to continue the advance against enemy forces strongly entrenched on Hill 185. Inspired by his courageous leadership, the platoon resumed the advance but was again pinned down when an enemy machinegun opened fire, wounding 6 of the men. Second Lieutenant Kyle immediately charged the hostile emplacement alone, engaged the crew in hand-to-hand combat, killing all 3. Continuing on toward the objective, his platoon suddenly received an intense automatic-weapons fire from a well-concealed hostile position on its right flank. Again leading his men in a daring bayonet charge against this position, firing his carbine and throwing grenades, Second Lieutenant Kyle personally destroyed 4 of the enemy before he was killed by a burst from an enemy submachine gun. The extraordinary heroism and outstanding leadership of Second Lieutenant Kyle, and his gallant self-sacrifice, reflect the highest credit upon himself and are in keeping with the esteemed traditions of the military service.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*LIBBY, GEORGE D.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company C, 3d Engineer Combat Battalion, 24th Infantry Division.

Place and date: Near Taejon, Korea, 20 July 1950.

Entered service at: Waterbury, Conn.

Birth: Bridgton, Maine.

Citation: Sergeant Libby distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action. While breaking through an enemy encirclement, the vehicle in which he was riding approached an enemy roadblock and encountered devastating fire which disabled the truck, killing or wounding all the passengers except Sergeant Libby. Taking cover in a ditch Sergeant Libby engaged the enemy and despite the heavy fire crossed the road twice to administer aid to his wounded comrades. He then hailed a passing M-5 artillery tractor and helped the wounded aboard. The enemy directed intense small-arms fire at the driver, and Sergeant Libby, realizing that no one else could operate the vehicle, placed himself between the driver and the enemy thereby shielding him while he returned the fire. During this action he received several wounds in the arms and body. Continuing through the town the tractor made frequent stops and Sergeant Libby helped more wounded aboard. Refusing first aid, he continued to shield the driver and return the fire of the enemy when another roadblock was

encountered. Sergeant Libby received additional wounds but held his position until he lost consciousness. Sergeant Libby's sustained, heroic actions enabled his comrades to reach friendly lines. His dauntless courage and gallant self-sacrifice reflect the highest credit upon himself and uphold the esteemed traditions of the U.S. Army.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*LOGAN, JOHN A.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Major, 33d Infantry, U.S. Volunteers.  
Place and date: At San Jacinto, Philippine Islands, 11 November 1899.  
Entered service at: Youngstown, Ohio.  
Born: 24 July 1865, Carbondale, Ill. Date of issue: 3 May 1902.

Citation: For most distinguished gallantry in leading his battalion upon the entrenchments of the enemy, on which occasion he fell mortally wounded.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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LUCKY STAR [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 61st Aviation Company (Airmobile Light/Assault Helicopter)

Information: Lucky Star was the call sign of the 61st Aviation Company (Airmobile Light/Assault Helicopter), stationed at Fort Campbell, KY. The 61st deployed to Vietnam in 1967. It was assigned to the 10th Aviation Battalion 12th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at An Son and operated in the II Corps Tactical Zone, in the southern coastal region. It transferred to the 268th Aviation Battalion in 1968 and operated in the northern coastal area. In 1971 it transferred to the 7th Squadron, 17th Cavalry (AHC). It departed Vietnam in 1972. Periods of service: 21 November 1967-March 1972.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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\*MANN, JOE E.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Army, Company H, 502d Parachute Infantry, 101st Airborne Division.  
Place and date: Best, Holland, 18 September 1944.  
Entered service at: Seattle, Wash.  
Birth: Rearden, Wash.

Citation: He distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry above and beyond the call of duty. On 18 September 1944, in the vicinity of Best., Holland, his platoon, attempting to seize the bridge across the Wilhelmina Canal, was surrounded and isolated by an enemy force greatly superior in personnel and firepower. Acting as lead scout, Private First Class Mann boldly crept to within rocket-launcher range of an enemy artillery position and, in the face of heavy enemy fire, destroyed an 88mm. gun and an ammunition dump. Completely disregarding the great danger involved, he remained in his exposed position, and, with his M-1 rifle, killed the enemy one by one until he was wounded 4 times. Taken to a covered position, he insisted on returning to a forward position to stand guard during the night. On the following morning the enemy launched a concerted attack and advanced to within a few yards of the position, throwing hand grenades as they approached. One of these landed within a few feet of Private First Class Mann. Unable to raise his arms, which were bandaged to his body, he yelled "grenade" and threw his body over the grenade, and as it exploded, died. His outstanding gallantry above and beyond the call of duty and his magnificent conduct were an everlasting inspiration to his comrades for whom he gave his life.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*MICHAEL, HARRY J.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, Company L, 318th Infantry, 80th Infantry Division.

Place and date: Near Neiderzerf, Germany, 14 March 1945.

Entered service at: Milford, Ind.

Birth: Milford, Ind.

Citation: He was serving as a rifle platoon leader when his company began an assault on a wooded ridge northeast of the village of Neiderzerf, Germany, early on 13 March 1945. A short distance up the side of the hill, Second Lieutenant Michael, at the head of his platoon, heard the click of an enemy machinegun bolt. Quietly halting the company, he silently moved off into the woods and discovered 2 enemy machineguns and crews. Executing a sudden charge, he completely surprised the enemy and captured the guns and crews. At daybreak, enemy voices were heard in the thick woods ahead. Leading his platoon in a flanking movement, they charged the enemy with hand grenades and, after a bitter fight, captured 25 members of an SS mountain division, 3 artillery pieces, and 20 horses. While his company was establishing its position, Second Lieutenant Michael made 2 personal reconnaissance missions of the wood on his left flank. On his first mission he killed 2, wounded 4, and captured 6 enemy soldiers single-handedly. On the second mission he captured 7 prisoners. During the afternoon he led his platoon on a frontal assault of a line of enemy pillboxes, successfully capturing the objective, killing 10 and capturing 30 prisoners. The following morning the company was subjected to sniper fire and Second Lieutenant Michael, in an attempt to find the hidden sniper, was shot and killed. The inspiring leadership and heroic aggressiveness displayed by Second Lieutenant Michael upheld the highest traditions of the military service.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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MINUTEMEN [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 176th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light/Assault Helicopter)

Information: Minutemen was the call sign of the 176th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light/Assault Helicopter), stationed at Fort Benning, GA. The 176th deployed to Vietnam in 1967. It was assigned to the 14th Aviation Battalion, 17th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at Chu Lai as part of Task Force Oregon. It operated in the II Corps Tactical Zone, in the northern coastal region, with the 23d Infantry Division (Americal). It transferred to the 268th Aviation Battalion in 1968 and operated in the northern coastal area. In 1968 it transferred to the 16th Aviation Group. Periods of service: 20 February 1967-10 November 1971.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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\*MONTEITH, JIMMIE W., JR.

Site/facility: Monteith Lane (Street)

Rank and organization: First Lieutenant, U.S. Army, 16th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division.  
Place and date: Near Colleville-sur-Mer, France, 6 June 1944.  
Entered service at: Richmond, Va.  
Born: 1 July 1917, Low Moor, Va.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty on 6 June 1944, near Colleville-sur-Mer, France. First Lieutenant Monteith landed with the initial assault waves on the coast of France under heavy enemy fire. Without regard to his own personal safety he continually moved up and down the beach reorganizing men for further assault. He then led the assault over a narrow protective ledge and across the flat, exposed terrain to the comparative safety of a cliff. Retracing his steps across the field to the beach, he moved over to where 2 tanks were buttoned up and blind under violent enemy artillery and machinegun fire. Completely exposed to the intense fire, First Lieutenant Monteith led the tanks on foot through a minefield and into firing positions. Under his direction several enemy positions were destroyed. He then rejoined his company and under his leadership his men captured an advantageous position on the hill. Supervising the defense of his newly won position against repeated vicious counterattacks, he continued to ignore his own personal safety, repeatedly crossing the 200 or 300 yards of open terrain under heavy fire to strengthen links in his defensive chain. When the enemy succeeded in completely surrounding First Lieutenant Monteith and his unit and while leading the fight out of the situation, First Lieutenant Monteith was killed by enemy fire. The courage, gallantry, and intrepid leadership displayed by First Lieutenant Monteith is worthy of emulation.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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NIGHTHAWK [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 131st Aviation Company (Surveillance Aircraft)

Information: Nighthawks was the call sign of the 131st Aviation Company (Surveillance Aircraft), stationed at Fort Riley, KS. The 131st deployed to Vietnam in 1966. It was assigned to the 223d Aviation Battalion, 17th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at Phu Bai and operated in the II Corps Tactical Zone providing aviation support. It transferred to the 212th Aviation Battalion in 1967 providing fixed-wing support to the I Corps Tactical Zone. It departed Vietnam in 1971. Periods of service: 1 June 1966-1 July 1971.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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\*NININGER, ALEXANDER R., JR.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, U.S. Army, 57th Infantry, Philippine Scouts.  
Place and date: Near Abucay, Bataan, Philippine Islands, 12 January 1942.  
Entered service at: Fort Lauderdale, Fla.  
Birth: Gainesville, Ga.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Abucay, Bataan, Philippine Islands, on 12 January 1942. This officer, though assigned to another company not then engaged in combat, voluntarily attached himself to Company K, same regiment, while that unit was being attacked by enemy force superior in firepower. Enemy snipers in trees and foxholes had stopped a counterattack to regain part of position. In hand-to-hand fighting which followed, Second Lieutenant Nininger repeatedly forced his way to and into the hostile position. Though exposed to heavy enemy fire, he continued to attack with rifle and hand grenades and succeeded in destroying several enemy groups in foxholes and enemy snipers. Although wounded 3 times, he continued his attacks until he was killed after pushing alone far within the enemy position. When his body was found after recapture of the position, 1 enemy officer and 2 enemy soldiers lay dead around him.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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NIVEN, ROBERT

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Second Lieutenant, Company H, 8th New York Cavalry.  
Place and date: At Waynesboro, Va., 2 March 1865.  
Entered service at: Rochester, N.Y.  
Born: 18 December 1833, Harlem, N.Y. Date of issue: 26 March 1865.

Citation: Capture of 2 flags.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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NOVOSEL, MICHAEL J.

Site/facility: Novosel Street

Rank and organization: Chief Warrant Officer, U.S. Army, 82d Medical Detachment, 45th Medical Company, 68th Medical Group.

Place and date: Kien Tuong Province, Republic of Vietnam, 2 October 1969.

Entered service at: Kenner, La.

Born: 3 September 1922, Etna, Pa.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. Chief Warrant Officer Novosel, 82d Medical Detachment, distinguished himself while serving as commander of a medical evacuation helicopter. He unhesitatingly maneuvered his helicopter into a heavily fortified and defended enemy training area where a group of wounded Vietnamese soldiers were pinned down by a large enemy force. Flying without gunship or other cover and exposed to intense machinegun fire, Chief Warrant Officer Novosel was able to locate and rescue a wounded soldier. Since all communications with the beleaguered troops had been lost, he repeatedly circled the battle area, flying at low level under continuous heavy fire, to attract the attention of the scattered friendly troops. This display of courage visibly raised their morale, as they recognized this as a signal to assemble for evacuation. On 6 occasions he and his crew were forced out of the battle area by the intense enemy fire, only to circle and return from another direction to land and extract additional troops. Near the end of the mission, a wounded soldier was spotted close to an enemy bunker. Fully realizing that he would attract a hail of enemy fire, Chief Warrant Officer Novosel nevertheless attempted the extraction by hovering the helicopter backward. As the man was pulled on aboard, enemy automatic weapons opened fire at close range, damaged the aircraft and wounded Chief Warrant Officer Novosel. He momentarily lost control of the aircraft, but quickly recovered and departed under the withering enemy fire. In all, 15 extremely hazardous extractions were performed in order to remove wounded personnel. As a direct result of his selfless conduct, the lives of 29 soldiers were saved. The extraordinary heroism displayed by Chief Warrant Officer Novosel was an inspiration to his comrades in arms and reflect great credit on him, his unit, and the U.S. Army.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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O'NEILL, STEPHEN

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Corporal, Company E, 7th U S. Infantry.

Place and date: At Chancellorsville, Va., 1 May 1863.

Entered service at: -----.

Birth: St. Johns, New Brunswick. Date of issue: 28 September 1891.

Citation: Took up the colors from the hands of the color bearer who had been shot down and bore them through the remainder of the battle.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*OLSON, ARLO L.

Site/facility: Olson Lane (Street)

Rank and organization: Captain, U.S. Army, 1 5th Infantry, 3d Infantry Division.

Place and date: Crossing of the Volturno River, Italy, 13 October 1943.

Entered service at: Toronto, South Dakota

Birth: Greenville, Iowa.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty. On 13 October 1943, when the drive across the Volturno River began, Capt. Olson and his company spearheaded the advance of the regiment through 30 miles of mountainous enemy territory in 13 days. Placing himself at the head of his men, Capt. Olson waded into the chest-deep water of the raging Volturno River and despite pointblank machine-gun fire aimed directly at him made his way to the opposite bank and threw 2 hand grenades into the gun position, killing the crew. When an enemy machinegun 150 yards distant opened fire on his company, Capt. Olson advanced upon the position in a slow, deliberate walk. Although 5 German soldiers threw hand grenades at him from a range of 5 yards, Capt. Olson dispatched them all, picked up a machine pistol and continued toward the enemy. Advancing to within 15 yards of the position he shot it out with the foe, killing 9 and seizing the post. Throughout the next 13 days Capt. Olson led combat patrols, acted as company No. 1 scout and maintained unbroken contact with the enemy. On 27 October 1943, Capt. Olson conducted a platoon in attack on a strongpoint, crawling to within 25 yards of the enemy and then charging the position. Despite continuous machinegun fire which barely missed him, Capt. Olson made his way to the gun and killed the crew with his pistol. When the men saw their leader make this desperate attack they followed him and overran the position. Continuing the advance, Capt. Olson led his company to the next objective at the summit of Monte San Nicola. Although the company to his right was forced to take cover from the furious automatic and small arms fire, which was directed upon him and his men with equal intensity, Capt. Olson waved his company into a skirmish line and despite the fire of a machinegun which singled him out as its sole target led the assault which drove the enemy away. While making a reconnaissance for defensive positions, Capt. Olson was fatally wounded. Ignoring his severe pain, this intrepid officer completed his reconnaissance, supervised the location of his men in the best defense positions, refused medical aid until all of his men had been cared for, and died as he was being carried down the mountain.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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OUTLAW [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 175th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light/Assault Helicopter)

Information: Outlaws was the call sign of the 175th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light/Assault Helicopter), stationed at Fort Benning, GA. The 175th deployed to Vietnam in 1966. It was assigned to the 13th Aviation Battalion, 12th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at Vinh Long and operated in the IV Corps Tactical Zone providing aviation support. It transferred to the 214th Aviation Battalion in 1969 providing fixed-wing support to the 7th and 9th ARVN divisions, and the 9th Infantry Division. It departed Vietnam in 1972. Periods of service: 10 November 1966-20 February 1972.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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\*PETERS, GEORGE J.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Private, U.S. Army, Company G, 507th Parachute Infantry, 17th Airborne Division.

Place and date: Near Fluren, Germany, 24 March 1945.

Entered service at: Cranston, R.I.

Birth: Cranston, R.I.

Citation: Private Peters, a platoon radio operator with Company G, made a descent into Germany near Fluren, east of the Rhine. With 10 others, he landed in a field about 75 yards from a German machinegun supported by riflemen, and was immediately pinned down by heavy, direct fire. The position of the small unit seemed hopeless with men struggling to free themselves of their parachutes in a hail of bullets that cut them off from their nearby equipment bundles, when Private Peters stood up without orders and began a I-man charge against the hostile emplacement armed only with a rifle and grenades. His single-handed assault immediately drew the enemy fire away from his comrades. He had run halfway to his objective, pitting rifle fire against that of the machinegun, when he was struck and knocked to the ground by a burst. Heroically, he regained his feet and struggled onward. Once more he was torn by bullets, and this time he was unable to rise. With gallant devotion to his self-imposed mission, he crawled directly into the fire that had mortally wounded him until close enough to hurl grenades which knocked out the machinegun, killed 2 of its operators, and drove protecting riflemen from their positions into the safety of a woods. By his intrepidity and supreme sacrifice, Private Peters saved the lives of many of his fellow soldiers and made it possible for them to reach their equipment, organize, and seize their first objective.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*PETERSON, GEORGE

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army, Company K, 18th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division.

Place and date: Near Eisern, Germany, 30 March 1945.

Entered service at: Brooklyn, N.Y.

Birth: Brooklyn, N.Y.

Citation: He was an acting platoon sergeant with Company K, near Eisern, Germany. When his company encountered an enemy battalion and came under heavy small-arms, machinegun, and mortar fire, the 2d Platoon was given the mission of flanking the enemy positions while the remaining units attacked frontally. Staff Sergeant Peterson crept and crawled to a position in the lead and motioned for the 2d Platoon to follow. A mortar shell fell close by and severely wounded him in the legs, but, although bleeding and suffering intense pain, he refused to withdraw and continued forward. Two hostile machineguns went into action at close range. Braving this grazing fire, he crawled steadily toward the guns and worked his way alone to a shallow draw, where, despite the hail of bullets, he raised himself to his knees and threw a grenade into the nearest

machinegun nest, silencing the weapon and killing or wounding all its crew. The second gun was immediately turned on him, but he calmly and deliberately threw a second grenade which rocked the position and killed all 4 Germans who occupied it. As he continued forward he was spotted by an enemy rifleman, who shot him in the arm. Undeterred, he crawled some 20 yards until a third machinegun opened fire on him. By almost superhuman effort, weak from loss of blood and suffering great pain, he again raised himself to his knees and fired a grenade from his rifle, killing 3 of the enemy gun crew and causing the remaining one to flee. With the first objective seized, he was being treated by the company aid man when he observed 1 of his outpost men seriously wounded by a mortar burst. He wrenched himself from the hands of the aid man and began to crawl forward to assist his comrade, whom he had almost reached when he was struck and fatally wounded by an enemy bullet. Staff Sergeant Peterson, by his gallant, intrepid actions, unrelenting fighting spirit, and outstanding initiative, silenced 3 enemy machineguns against great odds and while suffering from severe wounds, enabling his company to advance with minimum casualties.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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RAIDER [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 68th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light)

Information: Raider was the call sign of the 68th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light), stationed at Fort Benning, GA. The 68th deployed to Vietnam in 1965. It was assigned to the 145th Aviation Battalion, 12th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at Bien Hoa and operated in the III Corps Tactical Zone augmenting II Field Forces. It departed Vietnam in 1971. Periods of service: November 1965-February 1971.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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RED BARON [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 201st Aviation Company (Corps Aviation)

Information: Red Baron was the call sign of the 201st Aviation Company (Corps Aviation), stationed at Fort Bragg, NC. The 201st deployed to Vietnam in 1967. It was assigned to the II Corps Tactical Zone. Periods of service: 26 October 1967-13 March 1973.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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\*RED CLOUD, MITCHELL, JR.

Site/facility: Red Cloud Road (Street)

Rank and organization: Corporal, U S. Army, Company E, 19th Infantry Regiment, 24th Infantry Division.  
Place and date: Near Chonghyon, Korea, 5 November 1950.  
Entered service at: Merrilan, Wis.  
Born: 2 July 1924, Hatfield, Wis.

Citation: Corporal Red Cloud, Company E, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action against the enemy. From his position on the point of a ridge immediately in front of the company command post he was the first to detect the approach of the Chinese Communist forces and give the alarm as the enemy charged from a brush-covered area less than 100 feet from him. Springing up he delivered devastating pointblank automatic rifle fire into the advancing enemy. His accurate and intense fire checked this assault and gained time for the company to consolidate its defense. With utter fearlessness he maintained his firing position until severely wounded by enemy fire. Refusing assistance he pulled himself to his feet and wrapping his arm around a tree continued his deadly fire again, until he was fatally wounded. This heroic act stopped the enemy from overrunning his company's position and gained time for reorganization and evacuation of the wounded. Corporal Red Cloud's dauntless courage and gallant self-sacrifice reflects the highest credit upon himself and upholds the esteemed traditions of the U.S. Army.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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\*REESE, JAMES W.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization. Private, U.S. Army, 26th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division.  
Place and date. At Mt. Vassillio, Sicily, 5 August 1943.  
Entered service at: Chester, Pa.  
Birth: Chester, Pa.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life. above and beyond the call of duty in action involving actual conflict with the enemy. When the enemy launched a counterattack which threatened the position of his company, Private Reese, as the acting squad leader of a 60-mm. mortar squad, displaying superior leadership on his own initiative, maneuvered his squad forward to a favorable position, from which, by skillfully directing the fire of his weapon, he caused many casualties in the enemy ranks, and aided materially in repulsing the counterattack. When the enemy fire became so severe as to make his position untenable, he ordered the other members of his squad to withdraw to a safer position, but declined to seek safety for himself. So as to bring more effective fire upon the enemy, Private Reese, without assistance, moved his mortar to a new position and attacked an enemy machinegun nest. He had only 3 rounds of ammunition but secured a direct hit with his last round, completely destroying the nest and killing the occupants. Ammunition being exhausted, he abandoned the mortar. seized a rifle and continued to advance, moving into an exposed position overlooking the enemy. Despite a heavy concentration of machinegun, mortar, and artillery fire, the heaviest experienced by his unit throughout the entire Sicilian campaign, he remained at this position and continued to inflict casualties upon the enemy until he was killed. His bravery, coupled with his gallant and unswerving determination to close with the enemy, regardless of consequences and obstacles which he faced, are a priceless inspiration to our armed forces.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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SHAMROCK [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: Troop D, 1/10 Cavalry (Air Cavalry)

Information: Shamrock was the call sign of the Troop D, 1/10 Cavalry (Air Cavalry). It was assigned to the 4th Aviation Battalion and operated in the III Corps Tactical Zone with the 4th Infantry Division. It rejoined the 1/10 Cavalry in 1970. It departed Vietnam in 1972. Periods of service: April 1966-February 1972.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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\*SHERIDAN, CARL V.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Private First Class, U.S. Army, Company K, 47th Infantry, 9th Infantry Division.

Place and date: Frenzenberg Castle, Weisweiler, Germany, 26 November 1944.

Entered service at: Baltimore, Md.

Birth: Baltimore, Md.

Citation: Attached to the 2d Battalion of the 47th Infantry on 26 November 1944, for the attack on Frenzenberg Castle, in the vicinity of Weisweiler, Germany, Company K, after an advance of 1,000 yards through a shattering barrage of enemy artillery and mortar fire, had captured 2 buildings in the courtyard of the castle but was left with an effective fighting strength of only 35 men. During the advance, Private First Class Sheridan, acting as a bazooka gunner, had braved the enemy fire to stop and procure the additional rockets carried by his ammunition bearer who was wounded. Upon rejoining his company in the captured buildings, he found it in a furious fight with approximately 70 enemy paratroopers occupying the castle gate house. This was a solidly built stone structure surrounded by a deep water-filled moat 20 feet wide. The only approach to the heavily defended position was across the courtyard and over a drawbridge leading to a barricaded oaken door. Private First Class Sheridan, realizing that his bazooka was the only available weapon with sufficient power to penetrate the heavy oak planking, with complete disregard for his own safety left the protection of the buildings and in the face of heavy and intense small-arms and grenade fire, crossed the courtyard to the drawbridge entrance where he could bring direct fire to bear against the door. Although handicapped by the lack of an assistant, and a constant target for the enemy fire that burst around him, he skillfully and effectively handled his awkward weapon to place two well-aimed rockets into the structure. Observing that the door was only weakened, and realizing that a gap must be made for a successful assault, he loaded his last rocket, took careful aim, and blasted a hole through the heavy planks. Turning to his company he shouted, "Come on, let's get them!" With his .45 pistol blazing, he charged into the gaping entrance and was killed by the withering fire that met him. The final assault on Frezenberg Castle was made through the gap which Private First Class Sheridan gave his life to create.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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SKY CHIEF [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 195th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light)

Information: Sky Chief was the call sign of the 195th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light), stationed at Fort Carson, CO. The 195th deployed to Vietnam in 1967. It was assigned to the 214th Aviation Battalion, 12th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at Long Bien, operated in the III Corps Tactical Zone. It supported the 7th and 9th ARVN divisions. It transferred to the 222d Aviation Battalion in 1969 to support U.S. and allied forces in the III and IV Corps Tactical Zones. It departed Vietnam in 1970. Periods of service: 1 November 1967-14 December 1970.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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\*SPECKER, JOE C.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Sergeant, U.S. Army, 48th Engineer Combat Battalion.

Place and date: At Mount Porchia, Italy, 7 January 1944.

Entered service at: Odessa, Mo.

Birth: Odessa, Mo.

Citation: For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at risk of life, above and beyond the call of duty, in action involving actual conflict. On the night of 7 January 1944, Sergeant Specker, with his company, was advancing up the slope of Mount Porchia, Italy. He was sent forward on reconnaissance and on his return he reported to his company commander the fact that there was an enemy machinegun nest and several well-placed snipers directly in the path and awaiting the company. Sergeant Specker requested and was granted permission to place 1 of his machineguns in a position near the enemy machinegun. Voluntarily and alone he made his way up the mountain with a machinegun and a box of ammunition. He was observed by the enemy as he walked along and was severely wounded by the deadly fire directed at him. Though so seriously wounded that he was unable to walk, he continued to drag himself over the jagged edges of rock and rough terrain until he reached the position at which he desired to set up his machinegun. He set up the gun so well and fired so accurately that the enemy machine-gun nest was silenced and the remainder of the snipers forced to retire, enabling his platoon to obtain their objective. Sergeant Specker was found dead at his gun. His personal bravery, self-sacrifice, and determination were an inspiration to his officers and fellow soldiers.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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STAGE COACH [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 155th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light/Assault Helicopter)

Information: Stage Coach was the call sign of the 155th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light/Assault Helicopter), stationed in Korea. The 155th deployed to Vietnam 7 October 1965. It was assigned to the 52d Battalion, element of the 17th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at Ban Me Thuot and operated in II Corps Tactical Zone. It worked mainly with the 4th Infantry Division. Periods of service: 7 October 1965-15 March 1971.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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\*THORNE, HORACE M.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Corporal, U.S. Army, Troop D, 89th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, 9th Armored Division.

Place and date: Near Grufflingen, Belgium, 21 December 1944.

Entered service at: Keyport, N.J.

Birth. Keansburg, N.J.

Citation. He was the leader of a combat patrol on 21 December 1944 near Grufflingen, Belgium, with the mission of driving German forces from dug-in positions in a heavily wooded area. As he advanced his light machinegun, a German Mark III tank emerged from the enemy position and was quickly immobilized by fire from American light tanks supporting the patrol. Two of the enemy tankmen attempted to abandon their vehicle but were killed by Corporal Thorne's shots before they could jump to the ground. To complete the destruction of the tank and its crew, Corporal Thorne left his covered position and crept forward alone through intense machinegun fire until close enough to toss 2 grenades into the tank's open turret, killing 2 more Germans. He returned across the same fire-beaten zone as heavy mortar fire began falling in the area, seized his machinegun and, without help, dragged it to the knocked-out tank and set it up on the vehicle's rear deck. He fired short rapid bursts into the enemy positions from his advantageous but exposed location, killing or wounding 8. Two enemy machinegun crews abandoned their positions and retreated in confusion. His gun jammed; but rather than leave his self-chosen post he attempted to clear the stoppage; enemy small-arms fire, concentrated on the tank, killed him instantly. Corporal Thorne, displaying heroic initiative and intrepid fighting qualities, inflicted costly casualties on the enemy and insured the success of his patrol's mission by the sacrifice of his life.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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TOMAHAWK [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 128th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light/Assault Helicopter)

Information: Tomahawk was the call sign of the 128th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light/Assault Helicopter), stationed at Fort Campbell, KY. The 128th deployed to Vietnam in 1965. It was assigned to the 11th Aviation Battalion, 12th Aviation Group, 1st Aviation Brigade. It was stationed at Phu Loi, operated in the III Corps Tactical Zone. It supported the 1st Infantry Division. It departed Vietnam in 1972. Periods of service: 20 October 1965-30 January 1972.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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TRAFFIC MINDER [call sign]

Site/facility: Street

Organization: 125th Aviation Company (Air Traffic Control); also 15th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light/Aircraft Maintenance)

Information: Traffic Minder was the call sign of the 125th Aviation Company (Air Traffic Control), stationed at Fort Benning, GA. The 125th deployed to Vietnam in 1966 and was assigned to the Capital Aviation Battalion (Provisional), located at Saigon, under the 1st Aviation Brigade. It transferred to the 210th Aviation Battalion in 1967 and operated in the III and IV Corps Tactical Zones, providing fixed-wing aircraft support. In 1968 the 125th transferred to the 58th Aviation Battalion located at Long Beinh Tan Son Nhut complex. In 1969 it transferred to the 165th Aviation Group. It departed Vietnam in 1971. Periods of service: 5 November 1965-20 September 1971. The 15th Aviation Company (Airmobile Light/Aircraft Maintenance) was also stationed at Fort Benning, GA. It deployed to Vietnam in 1966. It was assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division and 15th Aviation Battalion. The 15th Aviation Battalion began as the 15th Transportation Battalion--one of the largest in the Army. The shops were equipped to handle any electrical, hydraulic, or avionics work. The unit converted to the 15th Aviation Company, reverted to the 15th Transportation Company, and left Vietnam in 1971. Periods of service: 14 September 1965-27 April 1971.

Source: Vietnam Order of Battle.

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URELL, M. EMMET

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Private, Company E, 82d New York Infantry.  
Place and date: At Bristoe Station, Va., 14 October 1863.  
Entered service at: -----.  
Birth: Ireland. Date of issue: 6 June 1870.

Citation: Gallantry in action while detailed as color bearer; was severely wounded.

Awards: Medal of Honor

Source: Medal of Honor citations, U.S. Army Center of Military History home page.

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WALLACE, MALCOLM B.

Site/facility: Street

Rank and organization: Lieutenant.  
Place and date:  
Entered service at: ---.  
Birth:

Information: Lieutenant Malcolm B. Wallace died on 5 June 1959 at Akron, OH. He was conducting a flight preparatory to the delivery of an air-inflated rubber airplane to the U.S. Army Aviation Board for evaluation.

Awards: Not available.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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WHITTAKER, DONALD L.

Site/facility: Whittaker Road (Street)

Rank and organization: Civilian

Place and date:

Entered service at: ---.

Birth:

Information: Mr. Donald L. Whittaker was a civilian test pilot with the U.S. Army Aviation Board. He died on 4 February 1961 from injuries received on 1 February when a single-place NATO G-91 reconnaissance strike fighter crashed.

Awards: Not available.

Source: Memorialization file (name).

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