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GENERAL ORDERS }  
No. 10 }

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 30 January 1948

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**I. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bul. 43, WD, 1918), the Distinguished-Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Rear Admiral *Russell S. Berkeley*, United States Navy. February to July 1945.

**II. SILVER STAR.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bul. 43, WD, 1918), the Silver Star for gallantry in action during the period indicated was awarded posthumously by the Commanding General, Philippine Coast Artillery Command, Fort Mills, Philippine Islands, to the following-named enlisted man:

Technician Fifth Grade *Fred W. Zimpher*, (Army serial No. ) (then private first class), Medical Department, Army of the United States, a member of Company A, 803d Engineer Battalion (Aviation), on 24 March 1942, displayed gallantry in action at Corregidor, Philippine Islands. During a heavy Japanese bombardment and shelling of Kindley Field and vicinity, in which several men were severely wounded, he moved without regard for his own safety through the barrage of enemy shells to aid the fallen men. Passing through an area of tall grass blazing among stacks of bombs in imminent danger of exploding, he helped move the wounded soldiers to the hospital in Malinta Tunnel. Technician *Zimpher's* outstanding courage and determination are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

**III. SILVER STAR.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bul. 43, WD, 1918), the Silver Star for gallantry in action during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Captain *Gerald E. Boyea*, , Infantry, United States Army, exhibited gallantry in action in the vicinity of Styring-Wendel, France, on 3 March 1945. When the advance of his battalion was disorganized, he fought his way forward through mine fields in the face of hostile machine-gun and artillery fire to reach the foremost troops. Rallying these men, he led an assault on an enemy-held trench, capturing and killing 40 Germans. Proceeding across exposed terrain, he again led the assault against the Siegfried Line positions, which were wrested from the enemy and the battalion objective captured. The courage, leadership,

and devotion to duty displayed by Captain *Boyea*, in the face of the enemy, reflect high credit on himself and the military service.

**IV..LEGION OF MERIT.**—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bul. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bul. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *Paul S. Cullen*, O23111, General Staff Corps (Field Artillery), United States Army. April 1945 to November 1947.

Colonel *Vladimir J. Gregory*, , Air Corps, Army of the United States. August 1943 to March 1946.

Major General *Frank A. Heileman*, , United States Army. July 1945 to October 1947.

Lieutenant Colonel *Calvin G. Jackson*, (then major), Medical Corps of the United States. 26 January to 9 April 1942.

Lieutenant Colonel *John R. S. Maus*, , Medical Corps, Army of the United States. 28 January to 31 October 1945.

Major *Joseph E. Raso*, (then captain), Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States. April 1942 to January 1943.

Major *David A. Saperstone*, , Air Corps, Army of the United States. May 1942 to April 1945.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bul. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bul. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit (first Oak-Leaf Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers:

Colonel *William C. Baker, Jr.*, , General Staff Corps (Corps of Engineers), United States Army. November 1945 to June 1947.

Lieutenant Colonel *Andrew J. Boule*, (then colonel), Cavalry, United States Army. October 1945 to June 1947.

**V..SOLDIER'S MEDAL.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bul. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy during the periods indicated is awarded posthumously to the following-named enlisted men:

Private First Class *Charles F. Hildreth, Jr.* (Army serial No. ), Air Corps, United States Army, a member of the 56th Air Engineering Squadron, 8089th Maintenance and Supply Group (Prov.), on 8 July 1947, observed a man drowning in a channel through the reef at Tarague Beach, on the Island of Guam. He swam out to the man and brought him to the safety of the beach. Private *Hildreth* lost his life when he returned to aid in saving several other men in the channel. His heroism reflects great credit on himself and the armed services.

Private *John P. Villalobos*, (Army serial No. ), Air Corps, Army of the United States, a member of the 56th Air Engineering Squadron, 8089th Maintenance and Supply Group (Prov.), performed an act of heroism at Tarague Beach, Guam, on 8 July 1947. During a swimming party, Private *Villalobos* and a group of men were attempting to save a drowning man when a large wave carried all the men out into the channel. One of the group became exhausted and began to sink beneath the water. Private *Villalobos* rescued him and brought him back to within reach of the men remaining on shore. Private *Villalobos* lost his life when another wave carried him out and he was unable to reach shore. He displayed great courage in the finest tradition of the armed services.

**VI..SOLDIER'S MEDAL.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 (Bul. 8, WD, 1926), the Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named enlisted man:

Corporal *Frank Fazzolare, Jr.*, (Army serial No. ) (then private first class), Air Corps, Army of the United States, a member of the 56th Air Engineering Squadron, 8089th Maintenance and Supply Group (Prov.), was with a swimming party at Tarague Beach, Guam, on 8 July 1947. When a group of men attempted to save a drowning man and were carried into a dangerous channel, he went to the aid of one of the group and towed him to safety. He then aided in forming a lifeline which saved several more men. Corporal *Fazzolare's* courage and heroic actions reflect great credit on himself and the armed services.

**VII..BRONZE STAR MEDAL.**—By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, Bul. 3, WD, 1944), the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States during the periods indicated is awarded posthumously to the following-named officers:

Major *William W. Emory*, , Cavalry, Army of the United States.  
July 1942 to 15 February 1943.

Captain *Frank H. Todd*, , Signal Corps, United States Army. December 1941 to March 1942.

**VIII..BRONZE STAR MEDAL.**—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, Bul. 3, WD, 1944), the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Technical Sergeant *Joseph Asti* (Army serial No. ) (then technician fourth grade), Air Corps, Army of the United States. September 1943 to July 1944.

Major *David J. Benjamin*, (then captain), Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States. 1 July to 15 October 1944.

Major *James G. Bruce* (then captain), Medical Corps, Army of the United States. June 1942 to February 1945. (This award supersedes the award of the Bronze Star Medal to Major *Bruce*, for service from 8 June 1942 to 14 October 1944, as published in General Orders 24, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, 17 January 1946.)

Lieutenant Colonel *Jack B. Caldwell*, , Dental Corps, United States Army. 15 February to 10 November 1944.

Technician Fifth Grade *Clayton H. Crockett* (Army serial No. 31219492) (then private first class), Cavalry, Army of the United States. December 1944 to April 1945.

Captain *Murray I. Forbes, Jr.*, (then first lieutenant), Field Artillery, Army of the United States. October 1944 to January 1945.

Major *Garnet P. Francis, Jr.*, (then captain), Dental Corps, United States Army. June 1942 to February 1945. (This award supersedes the award of the Bronze Star Medal to Major *Francis*, for service from 8 June 1942 to 14 October 1944, as published in General Orders 220, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, 5 October, 1945.)

Lieutenant Colonel *Frank H. Fristoe*, (then major), Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States. August 1943 to August 1945.

Technical Sergeant *Tom H. Gresham* (Army serial No. ) (then staff sergeant), Infantry, United States Army. 10 to 25 January 1943.

Technician Fourth Grade *Kenneth W. Harris* (Army serial No. ), Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States. July to November 1945.

Major *James K. Keeley*, (then captain), Medical Corps, Army of the United States. May 1942 to September 1945.

Colonel *Theodore J. Koenig*, Air Corps, United States Army. July 1944 to February 1945.

Captain *John A. Laberee*, Air Corps, Army of the United States. April 1944 to August 1945.

Captain *Winston E. Lamb, Jr.*, (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, Army of the United States. August 1944 to June 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Claude A. Latimer*, Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States. September 1943 to July 1944.

Captain *George W. Martin*, (then first lieutenant), Medical Corps, United States Army. June to October 1945.

Master Sergeant *John M. Newcomer*, (Army serial No. ), Infantry, Army of the United States. January 1944 to November 1945.

Major *Ralph Pastor*, (then captain), Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States. December 1943 to December 1944.

Colonel *Parker M. Reeve*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. December 1941 to September 1946.

Colonel *Alexander R. Trowell*, (then lieutenant colonel), Judge Advocate General's Department, Army of the United States. September 1943 to July 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *Bradford H. Wells*, (then major), Air Corps, United States Army. February to June 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Warren A. Wilson*, (then major), Medical Corps, Army of the United States. June 1942 to February 1945. (This award supersedes the award of the Bronze Star Medal to Lieutenant Colonel Wilson for service from 8 June 1942 to 14 October 1944, as published in General Orders 230, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Pacific, 5 October 1945.)

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, Bul. 3, WD, 1944), the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievements in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officer and enlisted men:

Captain *Claude W. Daugherty*, (then second lieutenant), Infantry, Army of the United States. 10 December 1944.

Technician Fourth Grade *Sylvester W. Jagodowski* (Army serial No. ) (then technician fifth grade), Field Artillery, Army of the United States. 11 February 1944.

Technician Fourth Grade *Henry J. Lowenstein* (Army serial No. ) (then private first class), Infantry, Army of the United States. 17 September to 15 October 1944.

**IX. ARMY COMMENDATION RIBBON.**—By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 17.1, AR 600-45, the Army Commendation Ribbon for meritorious service during the period indicated is awarded posthumously to the following-named officer:

Major *Charles F. Huchestein*,  
January 1946 to November 1947.

Air Corps, Army of the United States.

**X.—ARMY COMMENDATION RIBBON.—1.** By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 17.1, AR 600-45, the Army Commendation Ribbon for meritorious service during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers, enlisted woman, and enlisted men:

Master Sergeant *James R. Alter*, (Army serial No. ), Infantry,  
United States Army. July 1946 to September 1947.

First Lieutenant *Adelbert D. Boggs*, , Infantry, Army of the  
United States. December 1941 to June 1942.

Lieutenant Colonel *Edmond L. Brown*, (then captain), Air Corps,  
Army of the United States. December 1942 to August 1943.

Colonel *Rothwell H. Brown*, , Infantry, United States Army. June  
1946 to January 1947.

Captain *Robert N. Dallam*, , Adjutant General's Department, United  
States Army. January 1946 to September 1947.

Captain *Robert G. Demos*, , Medical Corps, Army of the United  
States. January to October 1947.

Colonel *Thomas G. Dobyms*, , Inspector General's Department, United  
States Army. April 1945 to January 1948.

Captain *Cyril G. Ewart*, , Air Corps, Army of the United States.  
Between 26 June and 14 December 1945.

Master Sergeant *Walter M. Halucha* (Army serial No. ), Field  
Artillery, United States Army. September 1946 to September 1947.

Captain *William O. Holmes*, , Ordnance Department, Army of  
the United States. 17 to 20 November 1947.

Master Sergeant *Charles D. Livingstone* (Army serial No. ) (then  
first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. 9 July to 1 October  
1946.

Master Sergeant *Olive F. Marsh* (Army serial No. ), Women's  
Army Corps, Army of the United States. March 1947 to February  
1948.

Captain *George E. McCracken*, , Signal Corps, Army of the United  
States. March 1945 to August 1946.

Lieutenant Colonel *James B. Morris*, (then major), Air Corps,  
Army of the United States. May to September 1943.

Master Sergeant *William E. Reuse* (Army serial No. ), Air Corps,  
United States Army. December 1941 to July 1947.

Colonel *Leon H. Richmond*, , Air Corps, United States Army. De-  
cember 1941 to November 1944.

Lieutenant Colonel *LeRoy H. Sadler*, , Medical Corps, Army of  
the United States. January 1943 to November 1945.

Colonel *William S. Savage*, (then lieutenant colonel), Air Corps,  
Army of the United States. September 1942 to October 1945.

Technical Sergeant *John M. Shore* (Army serial No. ), Quarter-  
master Corps, United States Army. September 1946 to September  
1947.

Captain *George P. Williams*, (then second lieutenant), Air Corps,  
United States Army. October 1942 to June 1943.

**2.** By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 17.1, AR 600-45, the Army Commendation Ribbon (first Oak-Leaf Cluster) for

meritorious service during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named offices, warrant officer, and enlisted man:

Warrant Officer (junior grade) *Margaret Hays* (Army serial No. ), Women's Army Corps, Army of the United States. June 1946 to February 1948.

Lieutenant Colonel *Louis Miccio*, , (then first lieutenant), Coast Artillery Corps, Army of the United States. December 1941 to June 1942.

Master Sergeant *William I. Murray* (Army serial No. ), Detached Enlisted Men's List, United States Army. November 1945 to February 1948.

Lieutenant Colonel *Ferdinand T. Unger*, , General Staff Corps, United States Army. June 1945 to December 1947.

**XI..BATTLE HONORS.**—As authorized by Executive Order 9396 (sec. I, Bul. 22, WD, 1948), superseding Executive Order 9075 (sec. III, Bul. II, WD, 1942), the following units are cited under the provisions of AR 260-15 in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citations read as follows:

1. The *1st Battalion, 517th Parachute Infantry*, is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action against the enemy during the period 22 through 26 December 1944. Attached to the 3d Armored Division at the height of the German counteroffensive, committed to battle in the vicinity of Soy, Belgium, at 1700, 22 December 1944, the *1st Battalion* fought continuously until 1700, 24 December 1944, to contain the German attacking forces and to regain the initiative. In bitter cold, and against numerically superior enemy forces, the *1st Battalion* accomplished all assigned missions in fighting its way from Soy to Hotton, Belgium, checking and displacing the enemy forces driving toward Liege and Namur. This battalion captured the high ground controlling the road nets at Haid Hits and Hotton, cleared the enemy forces in its sector, relieved the beleaguered American forces at Hotton, and established a main line of resistance on a 6,000-yard front from Soy to Hotton, from which an attack was launched to the south by a fresh infantry regiment. At 1200, on 25 December 1944, when this regiment failed to accomplish its mission, the *1st Battalion, 517th Parachute Infantry*, with less than a day's rest was further committed, and captured, with a handful of remaining men, the hill objective La Roumiere O1 Fange, from which a reinforced battalion had been repulsed with severe casualties. Through repeated displays of individual and collective gallantry, the officers and men of this battalion accomplished with distinction every mission assigned their commander and gained the appreciative admiration of all adjacent units with whom they fought. Suffering 157 casualties, the *1st Battalion* accounted for 210 enemy dead and 18 captured. This battalion exhibited a high sense of duty and will to fight, and, through the resulting achievements, it reflected great credit on its parent unit and the armed forces of the United States. (General Orders 50, Headquarters United States Forces, European Theater, 27 December 1945.)

2. The *7th Bombardment Group (H)* is cited for outstanding performance of duty in action on 19 March 1945. Upon the denial of Rangoon, Burma, as a major port of entry for Japanese supplies because of constant bombardment, harbor mining, and sea sweeps by bombardment units in the India-Burma Theater, the enemy was forced to utilization of Bangkok, Thailand, as the main receiving point for supplies, equipment, and personnel. Two methods were available to the enemy for transportation to Bangkok. One was by sea through that port and the other was overland by railroad and road running down the

Kra Isthmus through Jumbhorn, Thailand, and extending to receiving ports along the Gulf of Siam and to the large enemy base at Singapore. Previous mining of Bangkok harbor had effectively denied the use of the first method. Only the overland route remained available. To interdict, destroy, and disrupt this most vital line of supply, the *7th Bombardment Group (H)* undertook, on 19 March 1945, the longest known attack mission by formations of heavy bombers in World War II. Thirty-seven heavy bombardment aircraft of this group, all squadrons participating, carried out a 2,700-mile round trip to strike the enemy's rail and road bridges ranging from Bandon to Jumbhorn, Thailand. All personnel of this group extended maximum effort in the planning and preparation of this mission. Meticulous calculations were made as to fuel and bomb loads. Maintenance crews spent inordinately long hours preparing the aircraft to operate at peak efficiency. Taking off from bases in India, aircraft of this group were airborne for approximately 18 hours, the flight being made almost entirely over water, with the major portion of it over hostile waters. Outstanding bombing results were accomplished, one road and four rail bridges being either destroyed or severely damaged. The attack on the Ban Tak Kan bridge, of heavy steel and concrete construction, lifted this bridge 8 feet in the air and threw it 6 feet out of line, destroying the railroad trackage and severely weakening the structure. All strikes were made without benefit of fighter escort and in the face of enemy automatic weapons and machine-gun fire. In order to achieve maximum results, several bombing runs were made on each bridge, although heavy antiaircraft fire was being encountered. Several aircraft were damaged, with one crew member killed and two wounded. Only one aircraft was lost, because of shortage of fuel, its air crew successfully parachuting to safety. On this occasion, all personnel of the *7th Bombardment Group (H)* displayed exceptional determination, aggressiveness, courage, and flying skill, attaining results so outstanding as to seriously curtail the enemy's line of supply in Southeast Asia and to aid greatly the conduct of the allied war effort in Burma. This group's superior performance of duty in action against an armed enemy is worthy of the highest traditions of the military service and reflects credit in the highest degree on the armed forces of the United States. (General Orders 201, Headquarters Tenth Air Force, 5 May 1945.)

3. The *109th Field Artillery Battalion* is cited for outstanding performance of duty against the enemy from 16 to 23 December 1944. On the morning of 16 December, the *109th Field Artillery Battalion* was supporting the 110th Infantry Regiment as a normal combat team attachment. When the 15-mile defensive line of the 110th Infantry Regiment was struck with terrific force by tanks and infantry of five enemy divisions during the early stages of the German counter-offensive, the widely separated gun positions of the *109th Field Artillery Battalion* were fully exposed to the oncoming enemy who had penetrated the line of the hard-pressed infantrymen on the front. At the very outbreak of the offensive, all guns crews, given the order to hold at all costs, commenced placing heavy counter-battery fire on German gun positions and direct fire at huge waves of fast driving infantry assault teams to inflict tremendous casualties on the enemy. Overcome at their howitzers by numerically superior forces after bitter fighting, the artillerymen battled strictly as infantry with carbines and grenades in bloody hand-to-hand combat in valiant efforts to regain their positions. Despite intense artillery, mortar, small-arms, and tank fire and lacking in food, sleep, and ammunition, units of the *109th Field Artillery Battalion*, though surrounded, managed to make extremely difficult displacement of several howitzers and carry on the fight with both individual and crew-served weapons at vital points

near Wilwerwiltz, Clervaux, Wiltz Bastogne, Allerborn, Sibret, and Neufchateau. The conspicuous gallantry, heroism, and determination displayed by the members of the *109th Field Artillery Battalion* in remaining at their posts and fighting for days as both artillerymen and infantrymen and to hold at all costs under the most adverse climatic conditions in the face of numerically superior enemy forces helped greatly to upset Van Rundstedt's plan to reach Bastogne on December 16, contributed materially to the successful defense of Bastogne and to the defeat of the enemy in the Ardennes, and reflect the highest traditions of the armed forces. (General Orders 50, Headquarters United States Forces, European Theater, 27 December 1945.)

**XII..MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION.**—By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 14, AR 200-15, the Meritorious Unit Commendation is awarded to the following unit of the Army of the United States for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the period indicated. The citation reads as follows:

The *113th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment* is commended for exceptionally meritorious conduct in performance of outstanding service in the Fifth Army Area, United States, from 1 February to 15 September 1946. During this period, personnel of the detachment completed more than 9,500 investigations in connection with highly classified work for the War and Navy Departments and the Manhattan Engineer District. Fluctuation in strength of the unit, and continuous orientation of new officers and men, necessitated long hours of work above and beyond the normal tour of duty. As an essential part of conducting these investigations, the unit maintained important liaison with other agencies and activities in a manner which reflected distinction on the Military Establishment. Through its outstanding service and high standards of discipline, the *113th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment* did much to reflect credit on itself and the Army of the United States.

**XIII..DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.**—So much of section II, General Orders 79, War Department, 1945, as pertains to Brigadier General *Stanley R. Mickelsen*, United States Army, as reads "November 1944 to June 1945" is amended to read "November 1944 to August 1947."

**XIV..LEGION OF MERIT.**—Paragraph 1, section XI, General Orders 50, War Department, 1946, pertaining to Colonel *Boris Theodore Pash*, General Staff Corps, is rescinded.

**XV..BRONZE STAR MEDAL.**—So much of section VIII, General Orders 16, Department of the Army, 1947, as pertains to Colonel *Alfred G. Karger*, Chemical Warfare Service, as reads "Bronze Star Medal is awarded" is amended to read "Bronze Star Medal (first Oak-Leaf Cluster) is awarded."

**XVI..BATTLE HONORS.**—Paragraph 28, General Orders 84, War Department, 1945, pertaining to the *474th Fighter Group*, is rescinded.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. WITSELL  
Major General  
The Adjutant General

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER  
Chief of Staff, United States Army