

(NOTE.—General Orders 85, Department of the Army, 1948, is the last of the series for 1948.)

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 4 January 1949

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I. 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 posthumously to the following-named officer:

First Lieutenant *Robert R. Harrison*, (then second lieutenant), Infantry, Army of the United States, while serving with the 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by gallantry in action. On 12 June 1944 his platoon was directed to envelop the German position on Hill 30 which dominated Carentan, France. When German reserves pinned the company down, Lieutenant *Harrison* moved up a sunken road to within 30 feet of a machine gun and remained there, exposed to enemy fire, directing artillery fire on the enemy. When his two scouts were wounded, he dragged them to safety and returned to his exposed position. Eventually the enemy was forced to withdraw, permitting the company and battalion to reach its objective. Lieutenant *Harrison's* courage and leadership were an example to all in his command and his actions were in accordance with the highest standards of the military service.

II. SILVER STAR.—1. 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 periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officer and enlisted man:

Sergeant *Corbett W. Clark* (Army serial No.), Field Artillery, Army of the United States, displayed gallantry in action in ground combat against the enemy on 20 August 1945 when a member of the 604th Field Artillery Battalion, 121st Infantry Regiment, Philippine Army. Attempts had been made to negotiate peaceful surrender by the enemy but had been unsuccessful. The cease fire order was not being observed and hostilities in this sector were continuing despite the capitulation of the Japanese high command. On this date, Sergeant *Clark* volunteered to contact the enemy and, accompanied by an officer, made his way unarmed and unsupported in face of grave danger to the enemy zone. The advance was over open terrain in full view of a stubborn enemy who had previously shot an intelligence officer attempting to fulfill the same mission. Upon making contact with the opposing troops, preliminary arrangements were made for the mass surrender of the hold-outs and the needless firing ceased, thereby eliminating greater bloodshed and loss of life. Sergeant *Clark's* undaunted courage and bravery, in risking his life that his comrades might be saved, reflect great credit on the armed forces and the military service.

Captain *Lloyd R. Golby*, (then staff sergeant, Army serial No. 32060935), Infantry, Army of the United States, a member of the 12th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, displayed gallantry in action near St. Pons, France, on 15 August 1944. After a litter team and ambulance were fired on by hostile machine guns while attempting to evacuate two wounded men and forced

to withdraw and when medical corpsmen refused to go forward again because of their distrust of a German officer of safe conduct, despite the fact that as a combatant he was afforded no protection under the rules of war, Captain *Golby* volunteered to go into enemy-held territory and evacuate the wounded men. Accompanied by one other member of the command, he walked forward into the field of direct fire of enemy machine guns and evacuated the casualties in a jeep which had been abandoned in combat.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bul. 43, WD, 1918), the Silver Star (first Oak-Leaf Cluster) for gallantry in action during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

First Lieutenant *Francis B. Rounds*, , Infantry, Army of the United States, a member of the 12th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Division, displayed gallantry in action near St. Pois, France, on 15 August 1944. After a litter team and ambulance were fired on by hostile machine guns while attempting to evacuate two wounded men and forced to withdraw and when medical corpsmen refused to go forward again because of their distrust of a German officer of safe conduct, despite the fact that as a combatant he was afforded no protection under the rules of war, Lieutenant *Rounds* volunteered to go into enemy-held territory and evacuate the wounded men. Accompanied by one other member of the command, he walked forward into the field of direct fire of enemy machine guns and evacuated the casualties in a jeep which had been abandoned in combat.

III. LEGION OF MERIT.—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, in the Degree of Chief Commander, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant General *Elsio Marras*, Italian Army. November 1944 to November 1948. (So much of paragraph 2, section I, General Orders 5, Department of the Army, 1948, as pertains to the award of the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Commander, to Lieutenant General *Marras*, is rescinded.)

IV. 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:

Private *Viera Felipe Bonilla* (Army serial No. , Infantry, United States Army, a member of Company A, 32d Infantry Regiment, exhibited heroism, on 8 August 1948, at Poonchon, Korea. While standing at the edge of his company area watching the nearby flooded stream, Private *Bonilla* saw a small Korean boy swept into the raging river as he was attempting to cross an inundated bridge. The swift current rapidly carried the helpless boy downstream. Private *Bonilla* ran to the river, a distance of about 100 yards, stripping off his jacket as he ran. Without hesitation and with complete disregard for his personal safety, he plunged into the raging debris-filled river and fought his way to the child. With great difficulty, he reached the shore with the rescued boy, after swimming approximately 200 yards in the dangerous waters. Private *Bonilla's* heroic actions are deserving of the highest praise and reflect great credit on the military service.

V..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 heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named enlisted men:

Technician Fifth Grade *Frank T. Boulosa* (Army serial No.) (then private first class), Chemical Warfare Service, Army of the United States, a member of Company B, 90th Chemical Mortar Battalion, distinguished himself by heroic achievement in Germany on 24 February 1945. With five other men, Technician *Boulosa* was assigned the task of constructing and establishing wire communications to a proposed forward infantry command post. Working throughout the night, this team, under incessant enemy strafing, successfully completed their task and contributed materially to the advance of the infantry.

Corporal *Henry N. Clay* (Army serial No.) (then private first class), Chemical Warfare Service, Army of the United States, a member of Company B, 90th Chemical Mortar Battalion, distinguished himself by heroic achievement in Germany on 24 February 1945. With five other men, Corporal *Clay* was assigned the task of constructing and establishing wire communications to a proposed forward infantry command post. Working throughout the night, this team, under incessant enemy strafing, successfully completed their task and contributed materially to the advance of the infantry.

Technician Fifth Grade *Joseph W. Gabler, Jr.* (Army serial No.), Chemical Warfare Service, Army of the United States, a member of Company B, 90th Chemical Mortar Battalion, distinguished himself by heroic achievement in Germany on 24 February 1945. With five other men, Technician *Gabler* was assigned the task of constructing and establishing wire communications to a proposed forward infantry command post. Working throughout the night, this team, under incessant enemy strafing, successfully completed their task and contributed materially to the advance of the infantry.

Sergeant *James C. Lowery, Jr.* (Army serial No.) (then technician fourth grade), Chemical Warfare Service, Army of the United States, a member of Company B, 90th Chemical Mortar Battalion, distinguished himself by heroic achievement in Germany on 24 February 1945. With five other men, Sergeant *Lowery* was assigned the task of constructing and establishing wire communications to a proposed forward infantry command post. Working throughout the night, this team, under incessant enemy strafing, successfully completed their task and contributed materially to the advance of the infantry.

Sergeant *Edwin G. Smith* (Army serial No.), Chemical Warfare Service, Army of the United States, a member of Company B, 90th Chemical Mortar Battalion, distinguished himself by heroic achievement in Germany on 24 February 1945. With five other men, Sergeant *Smith* was assigned the task of constructing and establishing wire communications to a proposed forward infantry command post. Working throughout the night, this team, under incessant enemy strafing, successfully completed their task and contributed materially to the advance of the infantry.

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 heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States during the period indicated was awarded by Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, to the following-named enlisted man and is hereby confirmed:

Signalman *Francis Martin Neasham*, Royal Corps of Signals, Headquarters, 231st Infantry Brigade, BWEF, distinguished himself by heroic achievement on 6 June 1944 in the vicinity of Colleville sur Mer, France, while serving with the Army of the United States. Signalman *Neasham* was acting as the radio operator for the British liaison party with the 16th Infantry Regiment. He came ashore in the midst of a fierce bombardment from artillery, mortars, and machine guns situated on the cliff 400 yards from the beach and, without a moment's hesitation, calmly began operating his radio on the bullet-swept beach. Disregarding his personal safety, he continued operating his radio and supplied vital information concerning the movements of the invasion force on our flank. Throughout this bitter engagement, Signalman *Neasham* diligently applied himself to his duties and heroically continued his important work regardless of the imminent danger.

3. 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 (first Oak-Leaf Cluster) for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named enlisted men:

Sergeant *James R. Craft* (Army serial No.) (then corporal), Chemical Warfare Service, Army of the United States, a member of Company B, 90th Chemical Mortar Battalion, distinguished himself by heroic achievement in Germany on 24 February 1945. With five other men, Sergeant *Craft* was assigned the task of constructing and establishing wire communications to a proposed forward infantry command post. Working throughout the night, this team, under incessant enemy strafing, successfully completed their task and contributed materially to the advance of the infantry.

Technician Fifth Grade *Edward K. Tews* (Army serial No.) (then private), Infantry, Army of the United States, a member of Headquarters, 2d Battalion, 12th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by heroic achievement in the Hurtgen Forest, Germany, throughout the period 10 to 13 November 1944, while his battalion was completely surrounded by a superior enemy force. Carrying an SCR 300 radio, he calmly and courageously maintained contact with regimental headquarters from exposed positions despite intense artillery and small-arms fire. The final success of the 2d Battalion in extricating itself depended greatly upon the courageous actions of Technician *Tews* throughout this period.

VI.-BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—1. So much of paragraph 1, section VII, General Orders 16, War Department, 1946, as pertains to Captain *René J. Guiraud*, Infantry, is rescinded.

2. So much of section VI, General Orders 46, Department of the Army, 1948, as pertains to Staff Sergeant *Dumont Wade*, Infantry (Coast Artillery Corps), is rescinded.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General
The Adjutant General

OMAR N. BRADLEY

Chief of Staff, United States Army

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