

GENERAL ORDERS }  
No. 28

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	Section
DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS—Posthumous award	I
DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS—Awards	II
DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL—Awards	III
SILVER STAR—Posthumous award	IV
SILVER STAR—Awards	V
LEGION OF MERIT—Awards	VI, VII
SOLDIER'S MEDAL—Posthumous award	VIII
BRONZE STAR MEDAL—Posthumous award	IX
BRONZE STAR MEDAL—Awards	X, XI
AIR MEDAL—Awards	XII
COMMENDATION RIBBON WITH METAL PENDANT—Awards	XIII
DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL—Correction in general orders	XIV

**I. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS.**—By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), the Distinguished-Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action against an enemy during the period indicated is awarded posthumously to the following-named officer:

First Lieutenant *José M. Artiaga, Jr.*, Infantry, Philippine Army, a member of the Tank (Special Weapons) Company, 10th Battalion Combat Team, Philippine Expeditionary Forces to Korea, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy near Yultong, Korea, on 22 and 23 April 1951. Throughout the night, his platoon was repeatedly assaulted by a fanatical and numerically superior hostile force of Chinese Communists. With utter disregard for his safety and constantly exposed to heavy machine-gun, mortar, and artillery fire, Lieutenant *Artiaga* moved about the sector held by his men to steady, encourage, and deploy them to insure the best defense of their positions. Despite exhaustion, isolation from other elements of the company, and the disaster which seemed imminent, his troops tenaciously repulsed repeated attacks and inflicted numerous casualties. While tirelessly directing the fire of his depleted force, he was mortally wounded, but his courage and indomitable fighting spirit so imbued his troops with a spirit of irrepressible determination that they held their positions until relief arrived. Lieutenant *Artiaga's* heroic leadership, consummate devotion to duty, and gallant self-sacrifice reflect the highest credit on himself and are in keeping with the finest traditions of the Infantry and the Army of the Republic of the Philippines.

**II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS.**—By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), the Distinguished-Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action against an enemy during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers:

First Lieutenant *Ermer O. Canant*, Artillery, United States Army, a member of Battery A, 10th Field Artillery Battalion, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in military operations against an armed enemy near Hurnillae, Korea, on 27 September 1951. Observing a member of a combat patrol, which had become pinned down by intense enemy fire, lying wounded and helpless on open terrain, he left his place of safety and rushed to the aid of the stricken man. While returning the casualty to friendly lines, Lieutenant *Canant* was severely wounded in the lower jaw and was unable to talk. He succeeded, however, in assisting the wounded soldier to a place of safety some 300 yards to the rear and returned to his former position. Refusing evacuation, with motions and gestures, he ably assisted in the reorganization of the patrol and the direc-

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tion of its successful defense until ordered to retire for medical treatment. The courage, indomitable fortitude, and inspiring leadership displayed by Lieutenant *Canant* reflect the highest credit on himself and the United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Harvey O. Sweeney* Infantry, United States Army, a member of Company I, 35th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy near Tangwon-ni, Korea, on 7 and 8 September 1951. When his platoon came under intense enemy artillery and mortar attack, Lieutenant *Sweeney* left his place of safety and moved to an exposed vantage point to better direct the defense. Despite a painful wound, he moved fearlessly among his troops and, by his calm demeanor and unflinching courage, encouraged them to stand firm. Wounded a second time, he refused medical attention and constantly braved withering fire to assist the wounded and coordinate the holding action. Moving to a friendly machine gun which had been silenced, he found the gun inoperative and returned through the fire-swept area to obtain a replacement. Wounded a third time in both legs and no longer able to move, he refused evacuation and ordered that he be carried to a position from which he could direct the defense, thus inspiring his men to contain successive enemy attacks throughout the night. Despite numerous casualties and a dwindling supply of ammunition, he continued to direct the defense, and by his skill and courageous example he enabled his men to ward off the assailants until assistance arrived. Lieutenant *Sweeney's* inspirational leadership, indomitable courage, and consummate devotion to duty reflect the highest credit on himself, the Infantry, and the United States Army.

**III...DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.**—1. By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), the Distinguished-Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers:

Brigadier General *William P. Ennis, Jr.* United States Army.  
September 1950 to 17 October 1951. (This award supersedes the award of the Legion of Merit (first Oak-Leaf Cluster) to General *Ennis*, for service from 9 September to 2 November 1950, published in General Orders 85, General Headquarters, Far East Command, 16 December 1950.)

Brigadier General *William N. Gillmore* United States Army.  
February 1951 to 8 February 1952.

2. By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), the Distinguished-Service Medal (first Oak-Leaf Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers:

Major General *Roderick R. Allen* United States Army. 8 July 1950  
to 18 January 1952.

Brigadier General *James F. Brittingham* United States Army.  
1 February 1951 to 23 January 1952.

Brigadier General *John S. Guthrie* United States Army. 15 January to 12 December 1951.

3. By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), the Distinguished-Service Medal (second Oak-Leaf

(Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant General *William M. Hoge*, O4437, United States Army. 5 March to 23 December 1951.

**IV. SILVER STAR.**—By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), the Silver Star for gallantry in action on the date indicated is awarded posthumously to the following-named enlisted man:

Technician Fourth Grade *Andrew Hepburn* (then private first class), Infantry, Army of the United States, a member of Company H, 192d Tank Battalion, Provisional Tank Group, distinguished himself by gallantry in action in the Sarasen-Anyasan area on Bataan, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on 7 February 1942. In the course of desperately contested engagements with the enemy, he persisted in repeatedly returning to an immobilized tank entrapped in enemy-held jungle. He steadfastly refused to yield to exhaustion and, with full knowledge of the perils facing him from vicious hostile attack, continued his hazardous attempts to salvage critically needed equipment and to extricate his comrades from the helpless tank. Largely through his selfless action the tank and surviving members of the crew were evacuated under heavy fire and flame-thrower action. While being evacuated, the unit commander was mortally wounded. Technician *Hepburn's* indomitable tenacity, persistent courage, and devotion to duty reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

**V. SILVER STAR.**—1. By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), the Silver Star for gallantry in action during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers, enlisted man, and civilian:

Colonel *Jin Choung*, Infantry, Republic of Korea Army, distinguished himself by gallantry in action as commanding officer of the 3d Regiment, 7th Korean Division, in the vicinity of Amsudong, Korea, on 16 and 17 May 1951. His regiment, engaged in a delaying action against two divisions of the 20th Chinese Communist Corps, became subjected on several occasions to extreme pressure from the enemy. Completely disregarding grave danger to himself, he constantly moved about in forward positions and, in many instances, personally directed the fire of crew-served weapons. On one occasion, when ordering a third counter-attack to clear an enemy road-block, he was with one of the battalions of his unit which had been surrounded by the hostile forces. Displaying brilliant leadership and professional skill, he successfully led the battalion in breaking out of this encirclement. Always present at the point of most serious threat, his fearless behavior and resolute determination so inspired his officers and men that they fought successful delaying actions against numerically superior forces in seven different positions in their mission of assisting in the protection of the right flank of X corps. The gallantry, tenacity, and brilliant leadership displayed by Colonel *Choung* in this critical and decisive action reflect great credit on himself and the Republic of Korea Army.

Lieutenant General *Chung Il Kwon*, 10005 (then major general), Chief of Staff, Republic of Korea Army, distinguished himself by gallantry in action against an armed enemy of the United Nations near Pohang, Korea, on 10 Sep-

tember 1950. Learning that the Republic of Korea 3d Division was heavily engaged and the enemy was attempting a break-through toward the vital supply base at Pusan, General *Chung* traveled by aircraft to Pohang to assume personal control of the critical situation. Fully aware that the Pohang air-strip had been abandoned by friendly forces and realizing the aircraft would attract hostile action, General *Chung* fearlessly proceeded and, upon landing, the area was immediately subjected to intense artillery fire. Making his way to a waiting jeep and, scorning hits on the vehicle, General *Chung* drove through a barrage of bursting shells to the division command post. After a short briefing, General *Chung* went forward and, constantly vulnerable to hostile fire, moved among his foremost elements to direct operations. His safety was further imperiled by the enemy's knowledge of his presence but, undaunted, he continued to maintain close liaison with front-line units. General *Chung*, dominating and controlling the critical situation through sheer force of his heroic example, inspired both officers and men to hold during 6 hours of bitter fighting under constant, heavy shelling. After the attack was contained, General *Chung* returned to the air-strip where he was pinned down for more than 1 hour by heavy concentrations of artillery fire. Despite the withering fire, General *Chung* was preparing to depart when he observed a pilot attempting to evacuate a small aircraft and insisted that the pilot be allowed take-off priority. As the pilot was becoming airborne, an artillery burst blew off a wheel, disabling the aircraft. After assuring himself that the pilot was uninjured, General *Chung* braved the hazard of becoming airborne and was successfully flown from the area. General *Chung's* unflinching courage under fire, inspirational leadership, and intrepid, aggressive actions reflect utmost credit on himself and the Republic of Korea Army.

Colonel *Paik Nam Kwon* Infantry, Republic of Korea Army, as commanding officer of the 2d Battalion, Cavalry Regiment, Republic of Korea Capitol Division, distinguished himself by gallantry in action, near Wonsan, Korea, on 10 October 1950. Deployed as an advance guard, his battalion suddenly came under vicious, hostile fire from three camouflaged tanks flanked by well-trenched riflemen. Moving constantly under intense fire to regroup his unit, Colonel *Paik* then led a counterattack which overran hostile positions and resulted in 40 enemy troops killed and five 76-mm guns captured. Colonel *Paik's* daring action so inspired his men with confidence and renewed courage that the battalion later played an important part in the capture of Wonsan. The resolute determination, consummate courage, and superb leadership demonstrated by Colonel *Paik* reflect great credit on himself and the Republic of Korea Army.

Sergeant *John L. Massimino* (then corporal), Artillery, Army of the United States, a member of Company B, 192d Tank Battalion, Provisional Tank Group, distinguished himself by gallantry in action against the enemy in the Sayasen-Anyasan area on the West Coast of Bataan, Luzon, Philippine Islands, on 7 February 1942. During desperate combat actions against a fanatical enemy, in a heavily timbered and dense jungle area, he unflinchingly faced heavy enemy fire with determined effort to extricate comrades from an immobilized tank. Repeatedly returning to the stranded tanks, with total disregard for his personal safety, he was instrumental in evacuating the surviving crew members, including his unit commander who was mortally wounded while being evacuated. Sergeant *Massimino's* courageous actions, tenacity, and selfless devotion to duty reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

**Second Lieutenant Mervin K. Matchett**

(then staff sergeant) Service

Infantry, Army of the United States, a member of Company E, 349th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by gallantry in action near Cubiola, Italy, on 4 October 1944. His company, assigned the mission of securing Hill 587, was attacking deeply entrenched enemy positions when his platoon leader was seriously wounded and evacuated. Immediately assuming command, Lieutenant Matchett led the platoon in a successful attack against one of the intermediate ridges. As the friendly elements moved forward toward the objective, enemy resistance stiffened. Lieutenant Matchett's troops came under intense enemy artillery, mortar, and small-arms fire from two parallel hostile positions and were thrown back and became pinned down by vicious hostile cross-fire. Crawling forward, Lieutenant Matchett located the position of two machine guns and a mortar. Returning to his unit, he assembled all automatic rifles available and, taking each in turn, made separate, one-man assaults against the enemy emplacements, silencing the two machine-gun positions and killing at least six of the enemy. He was severely wounded by shrapnel while firing his last weapon, but his courageous and aggressive action permitted the wounded to be evacuated and reinforcements to advance to ease the perilous situation. Lieutenant Matchett's singular bravery, staunch devotion to the mission, and outstanding leadership reflect marked credit on himself, the Infantry, and the United States Army.

John Randolph, American civilian, as correspondent, Associated Press, distinguished himself by gallantry in action at Ongion-dang, Korea, on 23 April 1951. Voluntarily attaching himself to Company B, 7th Infantry Regiment, during an attack against an estimated regiment of Chinese Communists, heedless of the risk involved, he proceeded four times through heavy enemy fire to pick up and carry wounded riflemen to places of safety. Later, when Company B returned under orders to the assembly area, another soldier was severely wounded by automatic-weapons fire sweeping the terrain occupied by the unit. Again Mr. Randolph braved intense hostile fire, rushed to the aid of the wounded man, picked up and carried him to his jeep, then drove through a hail of enemy fire to the aid station. During this heroic drive, his jeep was spattered by bullets from enemy weapons, but he reached the aid station safely. The courageous and aggressive action taken by Mr. Randolph reflects great credit on himself and the United States Army.

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

Colonel Seo Jung Ohul      Infantry, Republic of Korea Army, distinguished himself by gallantry in action near Yangyang, Korea, on 27 March 1951. The 26th Regiment, Republic of Korea Capitol Division, was attacking two battalions of strongly entrenched enemy. The 2d Battalion, leading the attack, had advanced across the Huchon River to the reverse side of a 15-foot dike, where they were pinned down by intense enemy fire. Colonel Seo, as commanding officer of the 26th Regiment, observed that the battalion was suffering heavy casualties and unable to advance. Exposing himself to enemy fire, he moved from his observation post, made his way across open, exposed terrain, and plunged recklessly through the river to where the battalion was held up. He moved up and down the line, in the face of fierce enemy fire, directing the actions

of his men. Then, without regard for his personal safety, he jumped on top of the dike, fully exposed to the enemy, and led the battalion in the attack. Inspired by his example of aggressive leadership and outstanding courage, the battalion, following their regimental commander, charged the enemy, overran hostile positions, killed 70, captured 3, and forced the remainder to withdraw, disorganized. Colonel *Seo's* intrepidity reflects great credit on himself and the Republic of Korea Army.

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

Brigadier General *Frank A. Allen, Jr.* United States Army. 1 July 1950 to 20 February 1951.

2. By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 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 *Richard F. Dugan* Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. 13 August 1950 to 20 October 1951. (This award supersedes the awards, to Colonel *Dugan*, of the Bronze Star Medal (first Oak-Leaf Cluster) for meritorious service from 13 August to 12 September 1950, published in General Orders 15, Headquarters, IX Corps, 17 October 1950; and the Legion of Merit (first Oak-Leaf Cluster) for meritorious service from 13 September to 2 November 1950, published in General Orders 108, General Headquarters, Far East Command, 1 May 1951.)

Colonel *Carl H. Jark* Artillery, United States Army. August 1950 to January 1952.

**VII. LEGION OF MERIT.**—1. By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 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:

General *Anibal Cesar Valdes de Passos e Sousa*, Portugese Army. April 1949 to November 1951.

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

Colonel *Luis de Lamo Peris*, General Staff Corps, Spanish Army. September 1947 to October 1951.

Lieutenant General *Jean Baptiste Felicien Louis Piron*, Belgian Army. World War II and 17 February 1951 to 11 January 1952.

3. By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Officer, for

exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *Roger Leguay*, French Army. March 1948 to January 1952.

Lieutenant Colonel *Ralph Monclar*, Infantry, Army of the Republic of France. 1 January to 2 March and 12 August to 8 December 1951.

Lieutenant Colonel *Luis Garcia Rollan*, General Staff Service (Infantry), Spanish Army. March 1949 to November 1951.

Lieutenant Colonel *Carlos Taboda Sangro*, General Staff Service, Spanish Army. July 1950 to October 1951.

Colonel *Nils M. Tolagen*, Swedish Red Cross. March to July 1951.

4. By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (Sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942), and Executive Order 9260, 28 October 1942 (sec. I, WD Bul. 54, 1942), the Legion of Merit, in the Degree of Legionnaire, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *Joseph G. C. R. Daelcmans*, Belgian Army. 22 November 1950 to 15 October 1951.

Colonel *John Daskalopoulos* Infantry, Royal Greek Army. December 1950 to August 1951.

Captain *Claude Burlin des Roziers*, French Navy. December 1950 to August 1951.

Lieutenant Commander *Se Won Kim*, Republic of Korea Navy. July to September 1950.

Major *André M. Lapeyre-Richards*, French Army. 1942 to 1945.

Lieutenant Colonel *Patricio Murphy Mahan*, Chilean Army. April 1950 to February 1952.

Lieutenant Colonel *Richard H. Marson*, 1/8001, Australian Army. June to November 1950.

Colonel *Ali Strati Oktom*, Turkish Army. October 1950 to September 1951.

Captain *Jorge A. Vidal*, Brazilian Army. June 1944 to April 1951.

**VIII..SOLDIERS MEDAL.**—By direction of the President, under the act of Congress approved 2 July 1926 WD Bul. 8, 1926), the Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy on the date indicated is awarded posthumously to the following-named officer:

Second Lieutenant *Roy G. Shepard, Jr.* Infantry, Army of the United States, a member of Company C, 87th Infantry Training Battalion, distinguished himself by heroism at Camp Roberts, California, on 29 August 1945. While conducting a class on the grenade range, he observed that a trainee had activated a grenade and had accidentally dropped the missile on the ground in front of several others awaiting their turn on the range. Running from his position behind the line, Lieutenant *Shepard* immediately threw his body over the lethal missile, absorbing the subsequent blast with his body. His courageous act, from which he received severe injuries resulting in his death on 5 September 1945, doubtless prevented serious injury and possible death to his comrades in the vicinity. Lieutenant *Shepard's* indomitable courage and heroic self-sacrifice reflect great credit on himself, the Infantry, and the United States Army.

**IX..BRONZE STAR MEDAL.**—By direction of the President, under Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, WD Bul. 8, 1944), the Bronze Star Medal  
AGO 2922B

with "V" device for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States on the date indicated is awarded posthumously to the following-named enlisted man:

Staff Sergeant *Maurice O. Burt* (then private), Infantry, Army of the United States, a member of Company C, 365th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by heroic conduct in action near Barga, Italy, on 13 January 1945. The patrol of which he was a member had been pinned down by hostile fire from a nearby house when Sergeant *Burt* rushed alone toward the building, threw grenades into the windows, and ordered his men to provide covering fire while he entered the house. His aggressive action prevented the enemy group from gaining the second floor, from which they could have poured increasing fire on his patrol, and resulted in the capture of one German officer and six soldiers. The courage, leadership, and devotion to duty displayed by Sergeant *Burt* reflect great credit on himself, the Infantry, and the military service.

**X. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.**—By direction of the President, under Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 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, enlisted men, and civilians:

Lieutenant Colonel *Chan Ansuchote*, Thailand Army. 27 October 1950 to 1 September 1951.

Technical Sergeant *William H. Cleveland* Cavalry, Army of the United States. 27 August 1944.

Colonel *Paik Sun Jin*, Republic of Korea Army. June to November 1950. Major *Nils G. M. Nyby*, Swedish Supply Corps, Swedish Army. 25 September 1950 to 10 January 1951.

*Albert F. Reynolds*, American civilian. 1 September 1950 to 1 March 1951.

Master Sergeant *Adam R. Rumley* Adjutant General's Department, Army of the United States. 14 June 1944 to 1 February 1946.

Major *Carlisle P. Runge* Quartermaster Corps, Army of the United States. 12 May 1943 to 1 July 1945.

First Lieutenant *Maynard A. Schubring* (then second lieutenant and technical sergeant), Air Corps, Army of the United States. 26 July 1944 to 1 May 1945.

*Fermon C. Vickery*, American Red Cross. 18 July 1950 to 31 March 1951.

*Huston G. Welch*, Department of the Army civilian. 1 August to 28 December 1950.

**XI. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.**—By direction of the President, under Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 1944), the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device 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 officers and enlisted men:

Lieutenant Colonel *Waller B. Booth, Jr.* Infantry, Army of the United States, distinguished himself by heroic conduct in action near Rambervillers, Vosge, France, on 7 October 1944. While directing the activities of a special intelligence reconnaissance unit operating with the 17th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, VI Corps, Seventh Army, he learned that one of his fellow officers had proceeded on a dangerous daylight mission behind enemy lines.

AGO 2922B



Realizing the fruitless hazards of such an attempt, Colonel *Booth* immediately set out to overtake him. En route, he was informed that his comrade had been killed. On his return he was subjected to intense enemy artillery fire and was thrown to the ground. Starting to resume his return to friendly lines, he found an unconscious and seriously wounded soldier. Realizing he alone could not evacuate the soldier without injuring him further, he made his way rapidly through continued enemy fire to his lines. He then led an evacuation team through the area, which was still under enemy artillery and mortar fire, to the wounded soldier and succeeded in moving him out of the danger zone to an aid station, where he received medical attention. Colonel *Booth's* quick, selfless, and courageous actions and devotion to duty reflect distinct credit on himself and the military service.

*Staff Sergeant Nicasio Lucero* Infantry, United States Army, a rifle platoon leader in Company F, 15th Infantry USAFIP Northern Luzon Guerrilla, distinguished himself by heroic conduct in action against the enemy at Mount Sabtan, Pilar, Abra, Philippine Islands, on 24 and 25 April 1945. His platoon was subjected to intense enemy small-arms automatic-weapons, and mortar fire from a nearby hill crest. Recognizing the superiority of force and fire power of the foe and seeing heavy casualties inflicted on his platoon, Sergeant *Lucero* called for a concentration of friendly automatic-weapons fire on the enemy positions and manned one machine gun himself, since the machine-gun platoon had suffered severe losses in killed and wounded. This action contributed materially in the reduction of the enemy fire power and preventing their forward movement. The supply of machine-gun ammunition was rapidly depleted and Sergeant *Lucero*, realizing the need for more fire power against the enemy, crawled back to the mortar platoon position and furnished information as to the location of hostile positions and probable strength, thereby permitting a concentration of mortar fire which succeeded in reducing their firing capabilities to a minimum. Sergeant *Lucero's* courageous action and devotion to duty reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

*Staff Sergeant Roy E. Seiffert* (then sergeant), Infantry, Army of the United States, a member of the Second Company, Second Regiment, First Special Service Force, distinguished himself by heroic conduct on Anzio Beachhead, Italy, on 2 April 1944. Sergeant *Seiffert* was in charge of a daylight reconnaissance patrol which was subjected to intense enemy small-arms and automatic-weapons fire. Seeing one member of his patrol wounded, he unhesitatingly crawled through heavy enemy cross-fire and succeeded in evacuating his comrade to a place of safety. During this action, Sergeant *Seiffert* was severely wounded. He ordered the patrol to withdraw and, despite his painful wounds, he remained behind to provide covering fire until the other members of his patrol safely reached friendly lines. The courage, leadership, and devotion to duty displayed by Sergeant *Seiffert* were a source of inspiration to his unit and reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

Colonel *Kim Chong Sun*, Infantry, Republic of Korea Army, distinguished himself by heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an armed enemy as commanding officer of the Korean 23d Infantry Regiment from 20 November to 12 December 1950. Under Colonel *Kim's* aggressive leadership, the 23d Infantry Regiment spearheaded an infantry division attack in the Hapgu-Kilchu area, inflicted a crushing defeat on the enemy, and forced the hostile

troops to retreat. During the ensuing action, Colonel *Kim* maintained his command post near the front lines and, by his courage, determination, and fine example, greatly inspired his troops to renewed efforts against the enemy. When the Republic of Korea 3d Division was ordered to evacuate the Songjin area, Colonel *Kim's* regiment was assigned to provide covering action. The stability, resourcefulness, and bravery demonstrated by Colonel *Kim* contributed materially to the successful evacuation of the 3d Division and reflect distinct credit on himself and the Republic of Korea Army.

**XII...AIR MEDAL.**—1. By direction of the President, under Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 25, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 49, 1942), the Air Medal for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Captain *Fuzuli Sunay* Infantry, Turkish Army. 12 to 29 November 1950.

2. By direction of the President, under Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 25, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 49, 1942), the Air Medal (first Oak-Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Captain *Fuzuli Sunay* Infantry, Turkish Army. 29 November to 20 December 1950.

3. By direction of the President, under Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 25, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 49, 1942), the Air Medal (second Oak-Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Captain *Fuzuli Sunay*, 941-B252, Infantry, Turkish Army. 21 to 30 December 1950.

4. By direction of the President, under Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 25, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 49, 1942), the Air Medal (third Oak-Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Captain *Fuzuli Sunay* Infantry, Turkish Army. 31 December 1950 to 27 January 1951.

5. By direction of the President, under Executive Order 9242, 11 May 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 25, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 49, 1942), the Air Medal (fourth Oak-Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Captain *Fuzuli Sunay*, 941-B252, Infantry, Turkish Army. 27 January to 7 February 1951.

6. By direction of the President, under Executive Order 9242, 11 May 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 49, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 49, 1942), the Air Medal (fifth Oak-Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Captain *Fuzuli Sunay*, 941-B252, Infantry, Turkish Army. 7 to 20 February 1951.

7. By direction of the President, under Executive Order 9242, 11 May 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 25, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 49, 1942), the Air Medal (sixth Oak-Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Captain *Fuzuli Sunay* Infantry, Turkish Army. 20 February to 22 March 1951.

8. By direction of the President, under Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 25, 1942), as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 49, 1942), the Air Medal (seventh Oak-Leaf Cluster) for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Captain *Fuzuli Sunay* Infantry, Turkish Army. 10 April to 5 May 1951.

**XIII...COMMENDATION RIBBON WITH METAL PENDANT.**—1. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under AR 600-45, the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant for meritorious service during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers, warrant officer, and enlisted men:

Warrant Officer (junior grade) *Gene D. Funk* (W2143187) (then master sergeant Corps of Engineers), United States Army. 25 June to 1 October 1950.

Major *Richard A. Hansen* Transportation Corps, United States Army. 10 December 1950.

Lieutenant Colonel *Vincent DeP. Murphy*, O42872 (then captain), Ordnance Department, United States Army. June 1944 to May 1945.

Private First Class *Robert L. Neuerburg* Chemical Corps, United States Army. 20 June 1951.

Master Sergeant *Grafton C. Protzman* Transportation Corps, United States Army. 1 December 1950 to 15 November 1951.

Sergeant First Class *Charles L. Strouse* Signal Corps, United States Army. 15 January 1948 to 23 July 1951.

Major *Robert J. Veenstra*, O337632, Veterinary Corps, United States Army. 1 August 1949 to 30 May 1951.

2. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under AR 600-45, the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant for meritorious achievement on the dates indicated is awarded to the following-named enlisted men:

Sergeant *Ralph C. Blechert* Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. 26 August 1951.

Sergeant *Clarence G. Converse* (then corporal), Military Police Corps, United States Army. 8 December 1951.

Sergeant First Class *John S. Hughes* United States Army. 14 November 1951.

Private First Class *Gaetano J. Ippolito* (then private), Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. 30 August 1951.

Sergeant *Harold L. Speer* (then corporal), Corps of Engineers, United States Army. 30 July 1951.

Corporal *Deveraux P. Vandervoort* Signal Corps, United States Army. 2 July 1951.

**XIV..DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.**—So much of paragraph 1, section III, DA General Orders 102, 1961, as pertains to Brigadier General *George P. Peplow* and reads "Brigadier General *George P. Peplow*" is amended to read "Brigadier General *George B. Peplow*."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

OFFICIAL:

WM. E. BERGIN  
Major General, USA  
The Adjutant General

J. LAWTON COLLINS  
Chief of Staff, United States Army