

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 16

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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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 enlisted man:

Sergeant First Class Robert E. Dare (Service No. _____), Infantry, United States Army, a member of Company K, 34th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action near Taejon, Korea, on 20 July 1950. His platoon was leading the company advance along the airport road when it was dispersed into the rice paddies and pinned down by cross-fire from six hostile tanks and an estimated enemy battalion. Sergeant Dare, assistant squad leader, with utter disregard for his safety, exposed himself to the intense fire to take command of the platoon. Displaying outstanding leadership and courage, he personally directed the fire of his machine-gun squad, reorganized the platoon, and ordered its withdrawal to a defensive position. During this action he was critically wounded, but continued to command the platoon. Refusing aid, he ordered his men to leave him behind and withdraw to a secure position. His initiative, aggressiveness, and gallantry during this engagement cost him his life but saved many of his comrades. Sergeant Dare's heroic action reflects the highest credit on himself and upholds the finest traditions of the military service.

II. DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL.—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 John A. Dabney, _____, United States Army. 15 August 1950 to 19 March 1951.

Colonel Rufus S. Ramey, _____ (then brigadier general), General Staff Corps (Armor), United States Army. August 1942 to January 1944. (So much of sec. III, WD General Orders 18, 1944, as pertains to the award of the Legion of Merit to Colonel Ramey (then brigadier general), for service during the period 26 August 1942 to 2 January 1944, is rescinded.)

III. 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 during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Major *Edward A. McCarthy*, Infantry, Army of the United States, a member of Headquarters 2d Battalion, 165th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by gallantry in action against the enemy on 21 June and 7 July 1944 at Saipan, Marianas Islands. When the battalion command post was shelled on 21 June, causing several casualties, Major *McCarthy*, with total disregard for the explosions, quickly dispersed the personnel, directed evacuation of the wounded, and reorganized the command post. On 7 July, while Major *McCarthy* was in command of the battalion, a fanatical enemy attack rendered the unit's position untenable. Major *McCarthy* ordered a withdrawal to a more favorable position. During the withdrawal, enemy fire disorganized the unit. Major *McCarthy*, exposing himself to hostile machine-gun and mortar fire, moved to a position from which he rallied the battalion, reformed it, and checked the attack. Inspired by his courageous example, the troops beat off wave after wave of attackers and held their positions until relief arrived. The quick thinking and gallant actions of Major *McCarthy* reflect great credit on himself and the Army of the United States. (This award supersedes the award of the Bronze Star Medal with "V" device to Major *McCarthy*, for service during the same period, published in General Orders 68, Headquarters, United States Army Forces, Middle Pacific, 27 May 1946.)

IV. LEGION OF MERIT.—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 period indicated is awarded posthumously to the following-named officer:

Colonel *André Rondenay*, French Army. September 1943 to August 1944.

V. 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 periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers:

Colonel *George F. Nichols*, Artillery, United States Army. November 1943 to February 1944.

Brigadier General *Howard F. Smith*, United States Public Health Service. December 1945 through December 1946.

Colonel *John W. Wheeler*, Corps of Engineers, Army of the United States. January 1944 to June 1945. (This award supersedes the award of the Bronze Star Medal to Colonel *Wheeler*, for service from 29 January to 28 February 1945, published in General Orders 12, Headquarters, XVI Corps, 15 March 1945, and the Bronze Star Medal (Oak-Leaf Cluster), for service from 10 March to 31 March 1945, published in General Orders 42, Headquarters, XVI Corps, 8 June 1945.)

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:

Major General *Josef R. Sheetz*, United States Army. October 1940 to July 1950.

Colonel *Charles H. Swartz*, , General Staff Corps (Artillery), United States Army. August 1943 to February 1945. (This award supersedes the award of the Bronze Star Medal to Colonel *Swartz*, for meritorious achievement during the period 18 June to 17 July 1944, published in General Orders 39, Headquarters, 6th Infantry Division, 28 July 1944.)

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, 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:

Major General *Edgar do Amaral*, Brazilian Army. February 1949 to February 1951.

Brigadier General *Quirino Uria y Lopez*, Cuban Army. September 1949 to February 1951.

Major General *Ovidio Quiroga y Ochoa*, Bolivian Armed Forces. December 1949 to February 1951.

Major General *Ruperto Cabrera y Rodriguez*, Cuban Army. June 1950 to 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, 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:

Brigadier *J. D. B. Smith*, Canadian Army. November to December 1944.

Colonel *Antonio Bastos*, Brazilian Army. April 1948 to January 1951.

VII. SOLDIER'S 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 during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers:

Captain *Robert W. Cook*, , Infantry, United States Army, a member of Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 112th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by heroism at Camp Atterbury, Indiana. On 23 October 1950, a civilian lineman working on a power line suffered severe shock and burns from contact with a live wire. Captain *Cook*, seeing the man suspended by his safety belt and in great pain, secured a ladder and a fire extinguisher, climbed the pole, and, at great risk to himself from possible electric shock or fall from the ladder, succeeded in partially extinguishing the flames. The initiative and courage displayed by Captain *Cook* reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

Captain *Ralph M. Wymcr*, , Medical Corps, United States Army, a member of Medical Company, 112th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by heroism at Camp Atterbury, Indiana. On 23 October 1950, a civilian lineman working on a power line touched a live wire and suffered severe shock. Seeing the man suspended by his safety belt, with clothing afire, Captain *Wymcr*, without hesitation, climbed the ladder, put out the fire, and attempted to cut the live wire. When the power was finally turned off and the victim lowered to the ground, he administered first-aid treatment. Captain *Wymcr's* courageous act reflects great credit on himself and the military service.

VIII..BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—1. 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 period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant Colonel *Hunter B. Gairnor*, (then major), Infantry, Army of the United States. June 1943 to August 1944.

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

Captain Alfonse R. Micle, 012754 (then first lieutenant), Air Corps, United States Army. 15 July 1944.

IX..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:

Sergeant First Class *Frederick W. Heffner* (Service No.) (then private), Infantry, a member of Company L, 112th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by heroic achievement on 2 February 1945 in the vicinity of Colmar, France. When his platoon was pinned down by German heavy machine-gun fire, he braved the hail of enemy fire to move two of his wounded comrades to the shelter of an abandoned German mortar emplacement. He then, without regard for his safety, moved into a position where he was able to silence the enemy gun with his automatic rifle. This action enabled the platoon to move on with the company and reach the objective without any further loss. Sergeant *Heffner's* courageous action in the face of heavy enemy fire is in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

Lieutenant Colonel *O'Neill K. Kane*, , General Staff Corps (Armor), United States Army, as commanding officer, 776th Amphibian Tank Battalion, distinguished himself by heroism achievement during the landing near Palompon, Leyte, Philippine Islands, on 25 December 1944. He accompanied the first wave ashore and immediately located the only access route inland from the beach. Leading the task force inland, he encountered a strong anti-tank gun that threatened the entire landing beach. With complete disregard for his safety, he dashed forward in his thinly armored amphibious tank and neutralized this hostile gun. Colonel *Kane's* initiative and fearless leadership made a direct contribution to the early capture of the important port of Palompon. (This award supersedes the award of the Bronze Star Medal to Lieutenant Colonel *Kane*, for meritorious service from 19 to 25 December 1944, published in General Orders 449, Headquarters, 77th Infantry Division, 23 November 1945.)

Captain *Robert W. Landies, Jr.*, (then first lieutenant), Infantry, Army of the United States, a member of Company B, 357th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by heroism in action at Maizieres-les-Metz, France, on 30 October 1944. During the attack on the town, he led his men through constant enemy fire, repeatedly exposing himself to direct fire, while personally cutting enemy communication lines and placing demolition charges against underground machine-gun emplacements. He was twice knocked down by mortar

fire, but directed the advance with such skill and courage that the mission was quickly accomplished. Captain *Landies'* courageous leadership and example reflect great credit on himself and the Army of the United States. (This award supersedes the award of the Bronze Star Medal to Captain *Landies*, for heroic achievement on the same date, published in section II, General Orders 90, Headquarters, 96th Infantry Division, 4 February 1945.)

X. 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 officer, chief warrant officer, and enlisted man:

Private First Class *Howard R. Hawes, Jr.* (Service No. _____), United States Army. 31 May 1950.

Captain *Steve W. Mulkey, Jr.*, _____, Infantry, United States Army. August 1949 to February 1951.

Chief Warrant Officer *Vincent A. Noletto* (_____) (then master sergeant), United States Army. September 1945 to February 1946.

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

Technician Fifth Grade *Francis A. Pieger* (Service No. _____), Quartermaster Corps, Army of the United States. 20 November 1944.

Sergeant First Class *Eugene B. Field* (Service No. _____), Armor, United States Army. 29 December 1950.

Corporal *Harry W. King* (Service No. _____) (then private), Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. 20 November 1944.

Corporal *Bernard P. Ridlen* (Service No. _____) (then private first class), United States Army. 31 May 1950.

Captain *Jack F. Riggins*, _____, Infantry, United States Army. 22 May 1950.

3. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under AR 600-45, the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant (first Oak-Leaf Cluster) for meritorious service during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant Colonel *Robert E. Gambrill*, _____ (then major), Adjutant General's Department, United States Army. March to October 1945.

XI. BATTLE HONORS.—As authorized by Executive Order 9396 (sec. I, WD Bul. 22, 1943), superseding Executive Order 9075 (sec. III, WD Bul. 11, 1942), citation of the following unit in the general orders indicated is confirmed in accordance with AR 280-15 in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction. The citation reads as follows:

The *French Battalion, United Nations Forces in Korea*, displayed extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy in the vicinity of Chip'yongui, Korea, during the period 30 January to 2 February 1951. Advancing to the north as a part of the 23d Regimental Combat Team, 2d Infantry Division, with the mission of locating and engaging the Forty-Second Chinese Army whose position was not known, the *French Battalion*, together with a battalion of American infantry supported by artillery and tanks, began their attack from the Chonsan-Tanguri assembly area up the Kumdang Chon Valley at 310900 January. Advancing over the rugged, mountainous terrain, the attack progressed slowly until the

French Battalion, on the left of the two advancing units, seized Hill 453, a critical terrain feature which not only dominated the area to the south, but also overlooked a northern valley divided by two ridges through which twin railroad tunnels ran on an east-west axis. With the French on this hill, the remainder of the objective was taken without opposition at 1815 hours and the force immediately began occupation and organization of the high ground around the tunnels. One company of the *French Battalion* was placed on Hill 453 and the remainder of the Battalion deployed on the ridges to the north, making up the western half of the perimeter. At 0600 hours on the morning of 1 February, after the American battalion on the eastern half of the perimeter had been under attack for over an hour, the *French Battalion* was attacked by the 373d Chinese Infantry Regiment, which by 1020 hours had employed its entire strength and had reached the crest of Hill 453. The French company on the hill counter-attacked with bayonet and drove the enemy back. By noon, elements of another Chinese regiment had gained a high, rocky hill on the northwest corner of the perimeter from which they brought direct machine-gun fire down onto the area and the fierce command post. The French 3d Company, deploying along the crest, attacked this lodgment under cover of direct recoilless rifle and tank fire, drove the enemy off, and restored the lines. The crisis came in the early afternoon with the French 1st and 3d Companies still under heavy attack and no air support available because of the ground fog which had covered the area throughout the morning. However, at this juncture the fog lifted. Twenty-four fighter aircraft sorties were brought in, and observed mortar and artillery fire were placed on the masses of attacking enemy. Under this firepower, the enemy broke off and withdrew at 1800 hours, just as a fresh American battalion arrived from the south. On the next day, 1,300 dead Chinese soldiers were actually counted in front of the perimeter, the majority of whom were in front of the *French Battalion's* position. Also, of a total of 225 casualties suffered by the task force, 125 were among the companies of the *French Battalion*. As a result of the gallant actions of this splendid fighting unit of French volunteers, representing 50 percent of the infantry in the force, the position was held and the 373d Chinese Infantry Regiment was routed. These actions, coupled with the equally heroic stand of the 3d Battalion, 23d Regimental Combat Team, on the other half of the perimeter where the Chinese 374th Infantry Regiment was destroyed, cost the enemy an estimated 3,600 casualties and put the 125th Chinese Division out of action as an effective fighting unit, thus enabling the 23d Regimental Combat Team to continue its advance. The extraordinary heroism, aggressiveness, and esprit de corps displayed by the *French Battalion, United Nations Forces in Korea*, during this period reflect great credit on the arms of the Republic of France and the United Nations. (*General Orders 86, Headquarters, Eighth United States Army, Korea, 20 February 1951.*)

XII.—SILVER STAR.—So much of section II, DA General Orders 12, 1951, pertaining to Lieutenant Colonel *Harry W. Hughes*, as reads "While in command of Company A" is amended to read "While in command of Company A, 179th Infantry Regiment."

XIII.—LEGION OF MERIT.—1. So much of paragraph 2, section VII, WD General Orders 9, 1946, as pertains to Major *Guillaume Konsbruck*, Luxembourg Army, and reads "in the Degree of Officer" is amended to read "in the Degree of Commander."

2. So much of paragraph 2, section V, DA General Orders 4, 1951, as pertains to Brigadier General *Paek Sun Yap*, Korean Army, and reads "Brigadier General *Paek Sun Yap*" is amended to read "Brigadier General *Paek Sun Yup*."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

OFFICIAL:

EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General, USA
The Adjutant General

J. LAWTON COLLINS

Chief of Staff, United States Army