

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 18 }

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 18 February 1953

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

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 on the dates indicated is awarded posthumously to the following-named officer and enlisted men:

Master Sergeant *Edward M. Ishibashi* (Service No.) (then sergeant first class), Infantry, United States Army, a member of Company K, 28d Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy near Satae-ri, Korea, on 12 October 1951. Spearheading an attack to secure a finger approach to Heartbreak Ridge, Sergeant *Ishibashi's* platoon was pinned down by heavy automatic-weapons, grenade, and small-arms fire from fortified positions emplaced in the rugged terrain. Several of his comrades were wounded in the initial phase of the action and lay in an exposed area. Fearlessly, Sergeant *Ishibashi* charged hostile emplacements. Firing his weapon and hurling grenades with deadly accuracy, he reduced enemy fire and enabled evacuation of the wounded. Despite wounds sustained in this action, he continued the assault and threw a grenade into a machine-gun position, killing the crew. He then turned the captured weapon on the enemy, inflicting numerous casualties and forcing the hostile force to retreat. Inspired by his display of courage, the unit quickly moved up and joined in securing the position. Sergeant *Ishibashi's* aggressiveness, consummate devotion to duty, and outstanding leadership reflect the highest credit on himself and the military service.

Major *Kenneth Muir*, , Infantry, British Army, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action against an armed enemy of the United Nations near Songju, Korea, on 23 September 1950. Major *Muir*, second in command of the 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, personally led Companies B and C in a dawn assault on the crest of a strategic hill occupied by the enemy. His fearless personal example, superb leadership, and total disregard for danger under heavy fire from the enemy contributed greatly to the capture of the hill objective. Later, when the battalion was being driven from the hill by an enemy counterattack, Major *Muir* rallied his men and personally led them back to attack and recapture the lost position. Despite heavy casualties suffered by the Argylls, he consolidated his men into a strong line of resistance. In the afternoon of the same day, the enemy staged a final counterattack in such strength as to overrun the friendly position. During this final assault by the enemy, Major *Muir* was seen standing alone on the hill crest single-handedly firing a 2-inch mortar against the enemy in order to cover the withdrawal of his men. It was during this gallant and intrepid action that he was mortally wounded. Major *Muir's* noble self-sacrifice is conduct worthy of high-

est praise and reflects untold credit on him and the esteemed traditions of the military service. (This award supersedes the posthumous award of the Silver Star to Major *Muir*, for gallantry in action on the same date, published in General Orders 59, General Headquarters, Far East Command, 15 November 1950.)

Private *Hugh N. Sommer, Jr.* (Service No. _____), Infantry, Army of the United States, a member of Company E, 5th Regimental Combat Team, 24th Infantry Division, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy near Yonghwa-dong, Korea, on 22 April 1951. His platoon was attacked by a numerically superior foe supported by intense artillery, mortar, and small-arms fire. After bitter fighting, the platoon was ordered to withdraw to a more tenable position and Private *Sommer's* squad remained to cover the retrograde movement. Later, while attempting to withdraw through positions previously held by another unit, an enemy soldier silhouetted on a ridgeline was mistaken for a friendly soldier. Calling out that he was bringing his squad through, Private *Sommer* received an affirmative answer in English. As the squad approached, the enemy soldier tossed hand grenades and although the squad opened fire, the enemy soldier succeeded in rolling grenades into their midst before he was eliminated. While attempting to dispose of a grenade in the position during this action, Private *Sommer* lost his life and his comrades were wounded. However, his courageous and inspirational leadership greatly encouraged the remaining members of his unit and they successfully evaded enemy forces and rejoined friendly elements participating in a counterattack the following day. Private *Sommer's* consummate devotion to duty, initiative, and heroic action reflect the highest credit on himself and uphold the esteemed traditions of the military service.

Private First Class *Henry Svehla* (Service No. _____), Infantry, United States Army, a member of Company F, 32d Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action against the enemy near Pyongony, Korea, on 12 June 1952. Committed to determine enemy strength and capabilities on key terrain, his platoon forged up the rocky slope. Coming under heavy automatic-weapons and small-arms fire, the troops began to falter. Realizing the success of the mission was imperiled, Private *Svehla* charged forward, firing his weapon and throwing grenades. The men, rallying to the challenge, joined in the assault against a numerically superior foe and inflicted numerous casualties. Although wounded by a mortar burst, Private *Svehla* refused medical treatment and continued to lead the attack. During the ensuing conflict, an enemy grenade fell in the midst of the group. While attempting to dispose of the grenade to protect his comrades from injury which might result from the explosion of the grenade, Private *Svehla* lost his life. Private *Svehla's* inspirational leadership, heroic actions, and consummate devotion to duty reflect the highest credit on himself and the military service.

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 on the date indicated is awarded to the following-named enlisted man:

Master Sergeant *Rea B. Springston* (Service No. _____), Infantry, United States Army, a member of Company K, 180th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism near Tummyong-dong, Korea, on 13 June 1952. Committed to secure the right finger of a strategic hill, Sergeant

Springston's platoon was subjected to intense mortar and artillery fire. When the bombardment lifted, grenade, machine-gun, and small-arms fire rained down from well-fortified positions emplaced in the rugged terrain, causing the troops to falter. Rallying his comrades, Sergeant *Springston* boldly rushed up the hill, firing his carbine with deadly accuracy. When enemy fire threatened to halt the advance, he made a daring charge, wiping out the position and killing its four defenders. Although sustaining a severe wound in this encounter, Sergeant *Springston* continued his assault. He jumped into a trench, killed three enemy soldiers with grenades, and dispersed the remaining enemy soldiers. Pursuing the foe, he and his men succeeded in inflicting numerous casualties. After accomplishing the company mission, he launched a determined assault against a reinforced enemy squad, overrunning hostile positions and capturing the battalion objective. Sergeant *Springston's* inspirational leadership, courageous actions, and sustained devotion to duty reflect great credit on himself and uphold the highest traditions of the military service.

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 on the dates indicated is awarded posthumously to the following-named officers:

Captain *Robert Goupil*, Infantry, Army of the Republic of France, a member of the Second Company, French Battalion, attached to the 23d Infantry Regiment, 2d Infantry Division, distinguished himself by gallantry in action near Chipyong-ni, Korea, on 1 February 1951. He was commanding the French Republic of Korea Company situated in the center of the French Battalion sector of the perimeter defense at "Twin Tunnels." Under the tremendous pressure of fanatical enemy attacks, the Third Company, directly to his north, had become critically weakened. Many of the Third Company officers had become casualties and a portion of the company was cut off from the main body. Upon observing this situation, Captain *Goupil* immediately led one of his platoons through intense enemy fire to aid the beleaguered unit. With disregard for his personal safety, he moved from position to position, inspiring the troops to hold. He skillfully reorganized his men in the midst of fierce hand-to-hand fighting, leading them in a successful counterattack which routed the enemy and secured the defense perimeter. The selfless devotion to duty and personal courage displayed by Captain *Goupil* reflect great credit on himself and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the Army of the Republic of France.

First Lieutenant *Kim Yong Kuk*, Infantry, Republic of Korea Army, a member of Company G, 32d Regiment, 2d Republic of Korea Division, distinguished himself by gallantry in action against the enemy in the vicinity of Kumwha-Kun, Korea. On the night of 1-2 September 1951, his company was defending a critically important hill on the division outpost line. At 2000 hours, after a devastating artillery and mortar barrage, the enemy penetrated friendly positions and Lieutenant *Kim's* company was reduced to six effectives. Refusing to withdraw, Lieutenant *Kim* retained the key point of the hill until reinforcements arrived. The undaunted commander again led a counterattack which drove the enemy from the hill. Lieutenant *Kim* was killed as the action ended. The gallantry displayed by Lieutenant *Kim* on this occasion reflects great credit on himself and the military service.

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

Mr. *Song*, while being evacuated, implored the litter bearers to leave him and return for the officer. His tenacious devotion and consummate gallantry displayed in his willingness to sacrifice his life reflect the highest credit on himself and the people of the Republic of Korea.

V. 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 (first Oak-Leaf Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Brigadier General *Robert W. Daniels*, United States Army. 14 November 1951 to 3 January 1953.

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 period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Brigadier General *Jacques de la Boisse*, French Army. November 1948 to January 1953.

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:

Colonel *Lorenzo Barreto Saavedra*, Peruvian Army. July 1950 to January 1953.

Major General *Ham Byong Sun*, (then brigadier general), Republic of Korea Army. 28 April 1951 to 3 April 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 Legionnaire, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers:

Colonel *Erving F. Hjort*, Medical Corps, Norwegian Army. 7 May to 15 September 1952.

Lieutenant Colonel *Aung Potganit*, Infantry, Thailand Army. 30 January to 13 August 1952.

Lieutenant Colonel *Cahit Tokgoz*, Turkish Army, 10 September 1951 to 8 June 1952.

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 on the dates indicated is awarded to the following-named officer and enlisted men:

First Lieutenant *Herbert D. Casey, Jr.*, Armor, Army of the United States, a member of Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 14th Armored Cavalry, distinguished himself by heroism near Hershfeld, Germany, on 7 April 1952. As the battalion was moving into a field position in convoy, an ammunition truck loaded with high explosives, including 90-mm tank ammunition, caught fire.

The driver, unable to extinguish the blaze, abandoned the vehicle and attempted to warn other trucks of the danger. Two vehicles had already moved into range of danger and being unable to move their trucks to safety, the drivers abandoned them. Lieutenant *Casey*, the convoy commander, arrived at the scene from the head of the column, quickly analyzed the situation, and, ignoring his personal safety and the flying fragments of exploding ammunition, assisted successfully in removing all vehicles to a safe distance from the danger area. His prompt and unhesitating action prevented injury to comrades in the vicinity and saved valuable equipment and cargoes. Lieutenant *Casey's* disregard for his safety, devotion to duty, and courage reflect the highest credit on himself and the military service.

Master Sergeant *Charles W. Heal* (Service No. _____), United States Army, a member of Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 14th Armored Cavalry, distinguished himself by heroism near Hersfeld, Germany, on 7 April 1952. As the battalion was moving into a field position in convoy, an ammunition truck loaded with high explosives, including 90-mm tank ammunition, caught fire. The driver, unable to extinguish the blaze, abandoned the vehicle and attempted to warn other trucks of the danger. Two vehicles had already moved into range of danger and being unable to move their trucks to safety, the drivers abandoned them. Sergeant *Heal* arrived at the scene from the head of the convoy, quickly analyzed the situation, and, ignoring his personal safety and the flying fragments of exploding ammunition, assisted successfully in removing all vehicles to a safe distance from the danger area. His prompt and unhesitating action prevented injury to comrades in the vicinity and saved valuable equipment and cargoes. Sergeant *Heal's* disregard for his safety, devotion to duty, and courage reflect the highest credit on himself and the military service.

Corporal *Edwin D. Patrick* (Service No. _____), Artillery, United States Army, a member of Headquarters Battery, 88th Airborne Antiaircraft Battalion, 11th Airborne Division, distinguished himself by heroism at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, on 7 November 1952. While participating in a parachute jump, his parachute was struck by the falling body of another paratrooper whose parachute had collapsed. As the man fell through Corporal *Patrick's* parachute and damaged it, Corporal *Patrick* threw his arm around the collapsed silk. As the parachute slipped from him, he again tried to obtain a hold with his hand and received severe burns. Despite this, he finally managed to secure a grip near the top of the parachute and he maintained this hold until both men safely reached the ground. Although realizing that he was endangering his life, he unhesitatingly assisted his comrade. Corporal *Patrick's* prompt and heroic actions reflect distinct credit on himself and the military service.

VIII. 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:

Lieutenant Colonel *Lee Ki Hyun*, _____, Ordnance Department, Republic of Korea Army. 10 November 1951 to 19 June 1952.

First Lieutenant *Ragip M. Ulugbay*, _____, Turkish Army. 9 October 1950 to 25 November 1951.

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 on the date indicated is awarded to the following-named individual:

Kwan Yong Sun, civilian, Republic of Korea, attached to Company D, 7th Cavalry Regiment, distinguished himself by heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an armed enemy near Hwang-ju, Korea, on 17 October 1950. The heavy machine-gun platoon, for which Mr. *Kwan* was acting as interpreter, was leading the battalion during an advance on enemy positions. With complete disregard for his safety, Mr. *Kwan* courageously moved forward, repeatedly placing himself in full view of the enemy, and encouraged approximately 100 hostile troops to surrender. During one of his heroic acts, Mr. *Kwan* was wounded by a grenade thrown by one of a group which later surrendered, but he refused evacuation until ordered to the aid station by a battalion officer. Mr. *Kwan's* bravery and devotion to duty contributed materially to the successful accomplishment of the unit to which he was attached and reflect credit on himself and the Republic of Korea.

X. AIR MEDAL.—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:

General *Song Yo Chan*, Republic of Korea Army. 30 January to 1 March 1952.

XI. 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:

Sergeant *Robert P. Alley* (Service No. _____), Ordnance Corps, Army of the United States. February 1951 to October 1952.

Private First Class *Norton Baron* (Service No. _____), Ordnance Corps, United States Army. 24 February 1951 to 7 December 1952.

Sergeant First Class *Robert Bemel* (Service No. _____), Transportation Corps, United States Army. 5 October 1952.

Corporal *Joseph A. Bugelavichus* (Service No. _____), Artillery, Army of the United States. 22 March 1952.

Sergeant *John W. Conrad* (Service No. _____), Transportation Corps, United States Army. 19 April 1952.

Captain *John D. Dale*, _____, Ordnance Corps, United States Army. 19 March 1951 to 13 August 1952.

Corporal *Thomas I. Monroe, Jr.* (Service No. _____), Ordnance Corps, United States Army. 13 February 1951 to 31 October 1952.

Warrant Officer (junior grade) *Franklin A. Reichling* (Service No. W2153178) (then sergeant first class, Service No. _____), Artillery, United States Army. 15 April 1950 to 30 March 1951.

Captain *Marvin L. Sinderman*, _____, Artillery, United States Army. 16 August 1952.

Private First Class *Johnny J. Sloan* (Service No. _____), Infantry, United States Army. 18 May 1952.

Sergeant First Class *Ernest Sowa* (Service No. _____), Artillery, Army of the United States. 22 March 1952.

Private First Class *James E. Spates* (Service No. _____), Ordnance Corps, United States Army. 27 March 1951 to 18 December 1952.

Private *Robert L. Van Singel* (Service No. _____), Infantry, United States Army. 30 November 1952.

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:

Private First Class *Sheldon H. Gold* (Service No. _____), Ordnance Corps, Army of the United States. 11 September 1952.

Private First Class *Charles E. Kamenio* (Service No. _____) (then corporal), Infantry, United States Army. 14 July 1951.

XII. COMMENDATION RIBBON WITH METAL PENDANT.—So much of paragraph 1, section X, DA General Orders 5, 1952, as pertains to Major *Richard L. Belmont* and reads "Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant" is amended to read "Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant (first Oak-Leaf Cluster)."

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

DISTRIBUTION:

According to requirements submitted on DA AGO Form 12.