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	Section
MEDAL OF HONOR—Posthumous awards.....	I
DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS—Award.....	II
DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE MEDAL—Award.....	III
SILVER STAR—Awards.....	IV
LEGION OF MERIT—Awards.....	V, VI
SOLDIER'S MEDAL—Posthumous award.....	VII
BRONZE STAR MEDAL—Awards.....	VIII
COMMENDATION RIBBON—Award.....	IX
BRONZE STAR MEDAL—Corrections in general orders.....	X
PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION (NAVY)—Corrections in general orders.....	XI

I. MEDAL OF HONOR.—By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bul. 43, WD., 1918), the Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty is awarded posthumously by the Department of the Army in the name of Congress to the following-named enlisted men:

Staff Sergeant *Gus J. Kefurt* (Army serial No. _____), Infantry, Army of the United States, a member of the 15th Infantry Regiment, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty on 23 and 24 December 1944, near Bennwihr, France. Early in the attack, Sergeant *Kefurt* jumped through an opening in a wall to be confronted with about 15 Germans. Although outnumbered, he opened fire, killing 10 and capturing the others. During a seesaw battle which developed, he effectively adjusted artillery fire on an enemy tank close to his position, although exposed to small-arms fire. When night fell, Sergeant *Kefurt* maintained a three-man outpost in the center of the town, in the middle of the German positions, and successfully fought off several hostile patrols attempting to penetrate our lines. Assuming command of his platoon the following morning, he led it in hand-to-hand fighting through the town until blocked by a tank. Using rifle grenades, he forced the surrender of its crew and some supporting infantry. Sergeant *Kefurt* then continued his attack from house to house against heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. Advancing against a strong point that was holding up the company, his platoon was subjected to a strong counterattack and infiltration to its rear. Suffering heavy casualties in their exposed position, the men remained there because of Sergeant *Kefurt's* personal example of bravery, determination, and leadership. He constantly exposed himself to fire by going from man to man to direct fire. During this time, he killed approximately 15 of the enemy at close range. Although severely wounded in the leg, he refused first aid and immediately resumed fighting. When the forces to his rear were pushed back 3 hours later, Sergeant *Kefurt* refused to be evacuated, but, during several more counterattacks, moved painfully about under intense small-arms and mortar fire stiffening the resistance of his platoon by encouraging individual men and by his own fire until he was killed. As a result of Sergeant *Kefurt's* gallantry, the position was maintained. (This award supersedes the award of the Silver Star to Staff Sergeant *Kefurt*, for gallantry in action on 23 and 24 December 1944, as published in General Orders 59, Headquarters 3d Infantry Division, 23 February 1945.)

Staff Sergeant *John W. Minick* (Army serial No. _____), Infantry, Army of the United States, a member of the 121st Infantry Regiment, displayed conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action involving actual conflict with the enemy on 21 November 1944, near Hurtgen, Germany. Sergeant *Minick's* battalion was halted in its advance by extensive mine fields, exposing troops to heavy concentrations of enemy artillery

and mortar fire. Further delay in the advance would result in numerous casualties and a movement through the mine field was essential. Voluntarily, Sergeant *Minick* led four men through hazardous barbed wire and debris, finally making his way through the mine field for a distance of 300 yards. When an enemy machine gun opened fire, he signalled his men to take covered positions, edged his machine gun alone toward the flank of the enemy weapon, and opened fire, killing two members of the gun crew and capturing three others. Moving forward again, he encountered and engaged single-handedly an entire company, killing 20 Germans and capturing 20, and enabling his platoon to capture the remainder of the hostile group. Moving ahead and spearheading his battalion's advance, he again encountered machine-gun fire. Crawling forward toward the enemy weapon, he reached a point from which he knocked it out of action. Still another mine field had to be crossed. Undeterred, Sergeant *Minick* advanced forward alone through constant enemy fire and while thus moving, detonated a mine and was killed instantly.

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

Sergeant *John G. Lally* (Army serial No.) (then private), Medical Department, Army of the United States, displayed extraordinary heroism in combat against the enemy, on 20 January 1942, in the Philippine Islands. As a member of the Medical Detachment, 31st Infantry Regiment, Sergeant *Lally*, at the risk of his life, evacuated many of his wounded comrades from the firing line under heavy mortar and incessant sniper fire. Because of Sergeant *Lally's* heroism at that time, many were evacuated to a place of safety and some owed their lives to his courageous actions.

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

Colonel *Clyde C. Alexander*. (then brigadier general), Field Artillery, United States Army. July 1942 to November 1944. (This award supersedes the award of the Legion of Merit to Colonel *Alexander*, for service from 5 October 1942 to 24 April 1943, as published in General Orders 50, Headquarters, United States Army Forces in the Far East, 28 August 1943.)

IV. 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 periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officer and enlisted man:

Corporal *Earl S. Crimmins* (Army serial No.) (then private), Field Artillery, Army of the United States, a member of the 19th Field Artillery Battalion, displayed gallantry in action on 24 March 1945, near Trebur, Germany. When enemy infantry and tanks counterattacked the area, Corporal *Crimmins*, a driver, heedless of the great danger, left his place of cover and moved his vehicle to safety under heavy enemy automatic-weapons fire. Returning he manned a machine gun and fired until his ammunition was exhausted. He then continued to fight with his carbine. During a particularly heavy barrage of shell fire, he rushed out to rescue a wounded comrade. Through his untiring efforts, Corporal *Crimmins* assisted greatly in smashing the enemy counterattack.

Major *John J. Luther, Jr.* (then first lieutenant), Infantry, United States Army, a member of the 83d Infantry Division, distinguished himself by gallantry in action near Coulot, France, on 6 July 1944, while in command of Company B, 329th Infantry Regiment. When the enemy made an unexpected heavy counterattack during his absence at the battalion command post, he returned to his company, seized a Browning automatic rifle, and personally launched and led a small group of his men in a daring sortie against the flank of the hostile attack which repelled it. Returning to his lines, Major *Luther* was painfully wounded by enemy mortar fire. He refused to go to the aid station, but reorganized his company, reorganized the lines, and reestablished the positions, despite heavy enemy fire. As a result of Major *Luther's* aggressiveness, disregard for personal safety, and leadership, the entire battalion position was saved.

V. LEGION OF MERIT.—1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bul. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bul. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:
Brigadier General *David A. D. Oden*, United States Army. 28 October 1947 to 27 May 1948.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, Bul. 40, WD, 1942) and Executive Order 9260, 29 October 1942 (sec. I, Bul. 54, WD, 1942), the Legion of Merit (first Oak-Leaf Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers:
Major General *John D. Barker*, United States Air Force. 18 October 1947 to 27 May 1948.

Colonel *Francis V. Fitzgerald*, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. August 1944 to May 1945.

3. 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 (second 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 *Claude B. Ferenbaugh*, United States Army. 1 October 1947 to 27 May 1948.

VI. 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 Commander, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service during the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:
General *Miguel Sanjuan*, Colombian Army. December 1945 to October 1948.

VII. 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 posthumously to the following-named enlisted man:

Technical Sergeant *Lee V. Adams* (), United States Air Force, performed an act of heroism, on 14 December 1947, at Yokota Air Force Base, Honshu, Japan. As provost sergeant of the Military Police Section, off duty
AGO 992B

and unarmed, Sergeant *Adams* valorously disregarded his life in the face of imminent danger and attempted to disarm and suppress an unlawfully armed soldier who had shot and grievously wounded another man. Sergeant *Adams* made this attempt fearlessly, without hesitation, and with full cognizance of the risk entailed, in an effort to save the lives of fellow soldiers. As a direct consequence of this action, Sergeant *Adams* was mortally wounded. His display of gallantry and courage reflects great credit on himself and the armed forces of the United States.

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

Sergeant *Edmund H. Hampshire* (Army serial No. _____), Air Corps, Army of the United States. October 1944 to May 1945.

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

Major *Robert M. Shannon, Jr.*, _____ Corps of Engineers, United States Army. 20 October to 1 November 1944.

IX. COMMENDATION RIBBON.—By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 17.1, AR 600-45, the Commendation Ribbon for meritorious achievement on the date indicated is awarded to the following-named enlisted man:

Corporal *James E. Roberts* (Army serial No. _____), Transportation Corps, United States Army. 30 May 1948.

X. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.—1. So much of paragraph 1, section V, General Orders 46, Department of the Army, 1948, as pertains to Captain *Eugene S. Alexander*, Medical Corps, as reads "Medical Corps" is amended to read "Medical Service Corps (then Medical Administrative Corps)."

2. So much of section IX, General Orders 4, Department of the Army, 1948, as pertains to Commandant *Ernest Hacusser*, French Army, as reads "Commandant" is amended to read "Captain."

XI. PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION (NAVY).—1. So much of section I, General Orders 73, Department of the Army, 1948, as pertains to the 245th Field Artillery Battalion, Headquarters Battery, Service Medical Detachment; and Batteries A, B, and C, as reads "Service Medical Detachment" is amended to read "Service Battery, Medical Detachment."

2. So much of section I, General Orders 73, Department of the Army, 1948, as pertains to the citation for the First Marine Division, Reinforced, as reads "9 September 1942" is amended to read "9 December 1942."

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

AGO 992B