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I. MEDAL OF HONOR. — By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, and Transfer Order 30, 1948, 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 Air Force in the name of Congress to the following-named officer:

MAJOR CHARLES J. LORING, JR., 13008A, distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty near Sniper Ridge, North Korea, on 22 November 1952. While leading a flight of four F-80 type aircraft on a close support mission, MAJOR LORING was briefed by a controller to dive bomb enemy gun positions which were harassing friendly ground troops. After verifying the location of the target, MAJOR LORING rolled into his dive bomb run. Throughout the run, extremely accurate ground fire was directed on his aircraft. Disregarding the accuracy and intensity of the ground fire, MAJOR LORING aggressively continued to press the attack until his aircraft was hit. At approximately 4,000 feet, he deliberately altered his course and aimed his diving aircraft at active gun emplacements concentrated on a ridge northwest of the briefed target. With conspicuous gallantry and daring, MAJOR LORING turned his aircraft 45 degrees to the left, pulled up in a deliberate, controlled maneuver, and elected to sacrifice his life by diving his aircraft directly into the midst of the enemy emplacements. His selfless and heroic action completely destroyed the enemy gun emplacement and eliminated a dangerous threat to United Nations ground forces. MAJOR LORING'S noble spirit, superlative courage and conspicuous self-sacrifice in inflicting maximum damage on the enemy exemplified valor of the highest degree and his actions were in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Air Force.

II. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL. — By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, and Transfer Order 30, 1948, the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility from 8 January 1953 to 30 November 1953 is awarded to MAJOR GENERAL VERNON E. MEGEE, 03772, United States Marine Corps.

III. LEGION OF MERIT. — By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942; Executive Order 9260; and Transfer Order 30, 1948, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Commander) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from 18 April 1953 to 3 December 1953 is awarded to LIEUTENANT GENERAL FEVZI UCANER, Turkish Air Force.

IV. SOLDIER'S MEDAL. — By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 2 July 1926, and Transfer Order 30, 1948, the Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to the following-named officers and airmen:

MAJOR FREDERICK BOCKELMAN, JR., 13396A, distinguished himself by an act of heroism involving voluntary risk of life on 3 August 1953, near Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas. Following the crash-landing of an Air Force B-25, MAJOR BOCKELMAN displayed outstanding courage and a complete disregard for his own life and personal safety by assisting in saving the life of an airman who was trapped under the fuselage. MAJOR BOCKELMAN exposed himself to death or serious injury by repeatedly approaching the wreckage in the face of intolerable heat and exploding gasoline. He was fully cognizant of the fact that the remaining fuel cells of the aircraft were in imminent danger of exploding. The prompt and heroic action of MAJOR BOCKELMAN, and his unhesitating willingness to risk his own life to save the life of a fellow airman, reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force.

MAJOR JAMES Q. McCOLL, 10747A, distinguished himself by an act of heroism involving voluntary risk of life on 3 August 1953, near Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas. Following the crash-landing of an Air Force B-25, MAJOR McCOLL displayed outstanding courage and a conspicuous disregard for his own life and personal safety by entering the burning wreckage and assisting in the saving of the lives of a crew member and a passenger who were trapped in the wreckage. MAJOR McCOLL exposed himself to death or serious injury by repeatedly re-entering the wreckage in the face of intolerable heat and exploding gasoline. He was fully cognizant of the fact that the remaining fuel cells of the aircraft were in imminent danger of exploding. The prompt and heroic action, and his unhesitating willingness to risk his own life to save the lives of fellow airmen, reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force.

MAJOR ROBERT L. WARNER, 12592A, distinguished himself by an act of heroism involving voluntary risk of life on 3 August 1953, near Smoky Hill Air Force Base, Salina, Kansas. Following the crash-landing of an Air Force B-25, MAJOR WARNER displayed outstanding courage and a complete disregard for his own life and personal safety by assisting in saving the life of a passenger who was trapped under the fuselage. MAJOR WARNER exposed himself to death or serious injury by repeatedly approaching the wreckage in the face of intolerable heat and exploding gasoline. He was fully cognizant of the fact that the remaining fuel cells of the aircraft were in imminent danger of exploding. The prompt and heroic action, and his unhesitating willingness to risk his own life to save the life of a fellow airman, reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT WALTER CARTER, AF35981090, distinguished himself by an act of heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Standiford Field, Louisville, Kentucky on 28 September 1953. On that date, a civilian airline aircraft carrying 41 soldiers and crewmen crashed upon landing. SERGEANT CARTER, who was then a civilian Air Technician on the Alert Crew of the Kentucky Air National Guard, immediately manned the Air National Guard fire fighting truck and rushed to the scene of the crash. The aircraft was burning severely upon his arrival, but despite the imminent possibility of explosions, SERGEANT CARTER, without benefit of protective clothing, climbed on the wing of the burning aircraft and proceeded to extinguish the flames. After successfully subduing the flames, he then proceeded to assist in removing the dead, dying and severely injured men. The courage, fortitude and devotion to duty displayed by SERGEANT CARTER in this emergency reflect great credit upon himself, the Air National Guard and the United States Air Force.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT HOWARD A. CURTIS, AF15045331, distinguished himself by an act of heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Standiford Field, Louisville, Kentucky on 28 September 1953. On that date, a civilian airline aircraft carrying 41 soldiers and crewmen, crashed upon landing. SERGEANT CURTIS, who was then a civilian Air Technician on the Alert Crew of the Kentucky Air National Guard, immediately manned the Air National Guard crash ambulance and rushed to the scene of the crash. The aircraft was burning severely upon his arrival, but despite the imminent possibility of explosion, SERGEANT CURTIS, without benefit of protective clothing, proceeded to assist

in the rescue of injured and dying passengers. His quick action and disregard for personal safety were responsible for the saving of many lives. SERGEANT CURTIS' courage, initiative and devotion to duty reflect great credit upon himself, the Air National Guard and the United States Air Force.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT CHARLES W. SIMMONS, AF15382763, distinguished himself by an act of heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Standiford Field, Louisville, Kentucky on 28 September 1953. On that date, a civilian airline aircraft carrying 41 soldiers and crewmen crashed upon landing. SERGEANT SIMMONS, who was then a civilian Air Technician on the Alert Crew of the Kentucky Air National Guard, immediately manned the Air National Guard fire fighting truck and rushed to the scene of the crash. The aircraft was burning severely upon his arrival, but despite the imminent possibility of explosions, SERGEANT SIMMONS, without benefit of protective clothing, climbed on the wing of the burning aircraft and proceeded to extinguish the flames. After successfully subduing the flames, he then proceeded to assist in removing the dead, dying and severely injured men. The courage, fortitude and devotion to duty displayed by SERGEANT SIMMONS in this emergency reflect great credit upon himself, the Air National Guard and the United States Air Force.

STAFF SERGEANT CHARLES R. CHAPMAN, AF14340071, distinguished himself by an act of heroism involving voluntary risk of life in the Brooks Mountain Range near Fairbanks, Alaska on 18 August 1953. On that date, a civilian aircraft with four men on board crashed into a mountain peak. SERGEANT CHAPMAN was dispatched to the scene of the crash as a para-medical aboard an SA-16 aircraft. Upon reaching the scene of the crash, the aircraft commander noted the treacherous terrain and hazardous jumping conditions and left the decision to jump to the discretion of SERGEANT CHAPMAN. Fully cognizant of the personal risk involved, SERGEANT CHAPMAN elected to jump to the aid of the critically injured men. Successfully planning his jump, he landed among rocks and boulders and hiked 500 yards to the scene of the crash. Extracting the men from the wreckage, he proceeded to administer first aid and, with the assistance of another para-medical, removed the critically wounded men to the scene of a helicopter pick-up. Though only three of the victims could be evacuated by helicopter that night, SERGEANT CHAPMAN dutifully remained with the last remaining survivor through the night until evacuation could be effected the next morning. The courage, fortitude and selfless devotion to duty displayed by SERGEANT CHAPMAN reflect the highest credit upon himself, the Air Rescue Service and the United States Air Force.

AIRMAN FIRST CLASS WALTER F. ADKINS, AF15251299, distinguished himself by an act of heroism involving voluntary risk of life in the Brooks Mountain Range near Fairbanks, Alaska on 18 August 1953. On that date, a civilian aircraft with four men on board crashed into a mountain peak. AIRMAN ADKINS was dispatched to the scene of the crash as a para-medical aboard an SA-16 aircraft. Upon reaching the scene of the crash, the aircraft commander noted the treacherous terrain and hazardous jumping conditions and left the decision to jump to the discretion of AIRMAN ADKINS. Fully cognizant of the personal risk involved, AIRMAN ADKINS elected to jump to the aid of the critically injured men. Successfully planning his jump, he landed among rocks and boulders and hiked 500 yards to the scene of the crash. Extracting the men from the wreckage, he proceeded to administer first aid and, with the assistance of another para-medical, removed the critically wounded men to the scene of a helicopter pick-up. Though only three of the victims could be evacuated by helicopter that night, AIRMAN ADKINS dutifully remained with the last remaining survivor through the night until evacuation could be effected the next morning. The courage, fortitude and selfless devotion to duty displayed by AIRMAN ADKINS reflect the highest credit upon himself, the Air Rescue Service and the United States Air Force.

AIRMAN FIRST CLASS JESSE D. BROWN, AF23186219, distinguished himself by an act of heroism involving voluntary risk of life at Standiford Field, Louisville, Kentucky on 28 September 1953. On that date, a civilian airline aircraft carrying 41 soldiers and crewmen crashed upon landing. AIRMAN

BROWN, who was then a civilian Air Technician on the Alert Crew of the Kentucky Air National Guard, immediately manned the Air National Guard fire fighting truck and rushed to the scene of the crash. The aircraft was burning severely upon his arrival, but despite the imminent possibility of explosions, AIRMAN BROWN, without benefit of protective clothing, climbed on the wing of the burning aircraft and proceeded to extinguish the flames. After successfully subduing the flames, he then proceeded to assist in removing the dead, dying and severely injured men. The courage, fortitude and devotion to duty displayed by AIRMAN BROWN in this emergency reflect great credit upon himself, the Air National Guard and the United States Air Force.

V. AIR MEDAL — By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9158, 11 May 1942, as amended by Executive Order 9242-A, 11 September 1942, and Transfer Order 30, 1948, the Air Medal (First Oak Leaf Cluster) is awarded to CAPTAIN DAVID S. GARDNER, JR., AO710091, for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight on 18 August 1953.

VI. COMMENDATION RIBBON. — 1. By direction of the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of paragraph 22, Air Force Regulation 30-14, the Commendation Ribbon is awarded to the following-named officers for meritorious service during the period indicated:

COLONEL JAMES G. MOORE, 19074A
17 April 1950 to 9 July 1953
LIEUTENANT COLONEL (then MAJOR) CAREY J. ANDERSON, JR.,
AO395413, 18 August 1942 to 18 August 1943
LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM C. PARRISH, AO258735
September 1951 to May 1953
MAJOR (then CAPTAIN) FRANK JENKINS, AO917311
23 October 1944 to 22 November 1944

2. By direction of the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of paragraph 22, Air Force Regulation 30-14, the Commendation Ribbon is awarded to the following-named officer and airman for meritorious achievement during the period indicated:

LIEUTENANT COLONEL (then FIRST LIEUTENANT) RICHARD T. GIBLIN,
9568A, 28 December 1943 to 22 January 1944
MASTER SERGEANT GLEN H. HARDER, AF19055841
31 December 1944

VII. PURPLE HEART. — 1. By direction of the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of War Department General Orders 3, 1932, and Transfer Order 30, 1948, the Purple Heart for wounds received in action against an armed enemy on 8 August 1944, is awarded posthumously to STAFF SERGEANT LOUIS J. CAPAWANNA, 32299825,

2. By direction of the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of War Department General Order 3, 1932, and Transfer Order 30, 1948, the Purple Heart for wounds received in action against an armed enemy on the date indicated is awarded to the following-named officers and airmen:

SECOND LIEUTENANT EDWARD G. IZBICKY, AO2223853
19 February 1953
STAFF SERGEANT WILLIAM E. KOSKI, AF17299984
3 July 1952

(FIRST OAK LEAF CLUSTER)

CAPTAIN JOHN W. MCGHEE, JR., AO794559
1 October 1944
STAFF SERGEANT WILLIAM E. KOSKI, AF17299984
25 July 1952

VIII. COMMENDATION RIBBON. — So much of paragraph 1, Section V, General Order 42, Department of the Air Force, 1953, as reads "LIEUTENANT COLONEL STANLEY BRYSOSKA, AO477248" is amended to read "LIEUTENANT COLONEL STANLEY BRYZOSKA, AO477248."

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE:

OFFICIAL:

K. E. THIEBAUD
Colonel, USAF
Air Adjutant General



N. F. TWINING
Chief of Staff, United States Air Force