

## GENERAL ORDERS

No. 49

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 18 September 1957

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**I..DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of 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 officer:

Major General *William H. Maglin*, United States Army. 1 January 1943 to 31 August 1957.

**II..SILVER STAR.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 9 July 1918 (WD Bul. 43, 1918), a Silver Star for gallantry in action during the period indicated is awarded posthumously to the following-named enlisted man:

Private First Class *Roy D. Lapham*, Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by gallantry in action near Kumh-Wa, Korea, on 12 September 1951. When two platoons of Private *Lapham's* company were pinned down by intense enemy fire his platoon joined the attack. In attempting to capture a trench the third platoon also came under heavy mortar fire and was forced to scatter. Private *Lapham* with the platoon leader and a few other men reached a location from which the enemy position that was holding up the advance was visible 40 yards away. In leading an attack on the position the platoon leader was killed and one soldier wounded, Private *Lapham* and two others were able to take cover. In utter disregard of his own safety, Private *Lapham* stood up firing his rifle and throwing grenades as he ran to the enemy trench. When he ran out of ammunition he jumped into the trench and used his rifle as a club. Though mortally wounded Private *Lapham* succeeded in silencing the enemy position and enabled the attack to continue. Private *Lapham's* gallantry, devotion to duty, and self-sacrifice contributed immeasurably to the success of the attack and are in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service.

**III..LEGION OF MERIT.** 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942), and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1955 (sec. I, DA Bul. 3, 1955), 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 *James V. Thompson*, United States Army. 1927 to 1957.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942), and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1955 (sec. I, DA Bul. 3, 1955), the Legion of Merit (first Oak Leaf Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstand-

ing service during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers:

Colonel *Jack H. Griffith*, Infantry, United States Army. 13 June 1927 to 31 July 1957.

Brigadier General *Gerald F. Lillard*, United States Army. 22 August 1955 to 12 June 1957.

Brigadier General *Thomas Dodson Stamps*, United States Army. 3 May 1946 to 31 July 1957.

3. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942), and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1955 (sec. I, DA Bul. 3, 1955), the Legion of Merit (second Oak Leaf Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service for the period indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Major General *C. Rodney Smith*, United States Army. 26 June 1948 to 27 August 1957.

**IV..LEGION OF MERIT.** 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942), and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1955 (sec. I, DA Bul. 3, 1955), 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 *Clemente Primieri*, Italian Army. 25 October 1955 to 31 January 1957.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942 (sec. III, WD Bul. 40, 1942), and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1955 (sec. I, DA Bul. 3, 1955), 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 to the following-named officer:

Brigadier General *Hilmi Gıray*, Turkish Army. 21 March 1955 to 11 June 1956.

**V..SOLDIER'S MEDAL.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 2 July 1926 (WP Bul. 8, 1926) a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy on the dates indicated is awarded to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Major *Leonidas W. Best*, Transportation Corps, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism in the vicinity of Seoul, Korea, on the night of 22 February 1957. Major *Best's* detachment was one of a group of aviation units assigned the mission of rescuing survivors of a C-124 aircraft which crash-landed on a sandbar in the Han River Estuary. In a desperate race against the rapidly rising tide waters and a mounting danger to the survivors from continued exposure to the winter elements, he directed the evacuation flights of the helicopters under extremely hazardous conditions. With disregard to his own safety or comfort he worked in the ice filled river with the rising tide reaching his armpits, supervising the flights, loading the survivors, and directing search operations. Despite the hazards of the helicopter rotor blades, the swift current of the rising tide, and full awareness of the danger of hovering aircraft over head, Major *Best* resolutely and unhesitatingly performed his duty, thereby contributing immeasurably to the completely successful rescue mission. His unhesitating and courageous action in the face of grave danger

coupled with complete disregard for his own safety, reflects great credit on himself, his unit, and the military service.

Private *Harold L. Cain*, Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism on the night of 22 February 1957 in the vicinity of Seoul, Korea, when the C-124 aircraft on which he was a passenger developed engine trouble shortly after takeoff and crashlanded on a sandbar in the Han River, bursting into flames on impact. Private *Cain* ignored the fiercely burning airplane and constant threat from explosion, and with complete disregard for his own life, voluntarily returned to the airplane to seek and aid injured survivors. He made repeated trips at the risk of his life in attempting to drag the injured men from the plane. His heroic efforts were hampered by darkness and danger from drowning in the fast flowing and freezing tide waters. Despite the icy water, he led several men suffering from shock away from the crash area and later helped load casualties onto rescue helicopters. Private *Cain* continued his heroic efforts until all of the injured had been evacuated and removed to safety. When he finally consented to his own evacuation the raging river had risen above his knees and threatened to sweep him into the icy waters. His prompt and courageous action reflects great credit on himself and the military service.

Private First Class *Warren J. Clarke*, Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism on the night of 22 February 1957, in the vicinity of Seoul, Korea, when the C-124 aircraft on which he was a passenger developed engine trouble shortly after takeoff and crashlanded on a sandbar in the Han River, bursting into flames on impact. Although the plane was burning fiercely, in spite of the constant threat of an explosion, and with complete disregard for his own life, Private *Clarke* voluntarily returned to the aircraft and dragged one injured man from the flaming plane. He then made repeated attempts to approach the aircraft to remove more of the injured. Private *Clarke's* actions were with utter disregard for his own personal safety in that the threat of explosion was imminent and the rapidly rising tide threatened to sweep him into the freezing water. Debris scattered about the crash site and jagged edges on the aircraft seriously hampered removal of the injured and the numerous helicopters hovering overhead created additional hazards which threatened loss of life or grave personal injury. Private *Clarke's* prompt and courageous action with disregard for his own life reflects great credit on himself and the United States Army.

First Lieutenant *Forrest L. Clough, Jr.*, Artillery, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism in the vicinity of Seoul, Korea, on the night of 22 February 1957. Lieutenant *Clough* was one of a group of helicopter pilots assigned to the mission of rescuing survivors of a C-124 aircraft which had crashlanded on a sandbar in the Han River Estuary. In a desperate race against the rapidly rising tide and the danger to the survivors from continued exposure to the winter elements, he made several flights to the crash site under extremely hazardous conditions to evacuate survivors who were huddled on the sandbar or on ice floes in the river. With practically no illumination, he landed his helicopter in as much as 30 inches of water. Despite darkness, density of aircraft in the air, inadequate landing areas at the crash site, and with full awareness that an aircraft failure or misjudgment could result in his death or serious injury, Lieutenant *Clough* resolutely and unhesitatingly performed his duty, thereby contributing immeasurably to the completely successful rescue mission. His unhesitating and courageous action in the face of grave

danger, with complete disregard for his own safety, reflects great credit on himself, his unit, and the military service.

Master Sergeant *Eugene V. Dixon*, United States Army, Company B, 15th Battle Group (Training), Fort Ord, California, distinguished himself by heroism at Fort Ord, California, on 7 June 1957. While engaged in hand grenade training a trainee in an adjacent firing pit accidentally tossed a live grenade into the pit occupied by Sergeant *Dixon*. The trainee whom Sergeant *Dixon* was instructing kicked the grenade away and dived into the safety sump. Sergeant *Dixon* realizing that the trainee's shelter in the pit prevented him from kicking the grenade into the sump, immediately grabbed the activated grenade and tossed it over the safety wall. The prompt action and disregard of his personal danger in the interest of the safety of his fellow soldiers is highly commendable and reflects great credit on Sergeant *Dixon* and the military service.

Private First Class *James H. Harmon*, United States Army, Company "B", 82d Engineer Battalion (Combat), distinguished himself by heroism at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, on 26 February 1957. The rise of flood water on the Big Piney river necessitated the removal of a Bailey bridge which had been placed parallel to a permanent bridge which was under construction. During its removal, the Commanding Officer of "C" Company, 82d Engineer Battalion (Combat) whose company installed the bridge and was responsible for its maintenance, fell from a center section into the raging river on the up-stream side of the bridge and was pinned with his back against one of the bridge panels by the force of the rain-swollen and rampaging current. After 20 minutes when all efforts to extricate the fast weakening officer from the freezing waters had failed, Private *Harmon*, with utter disregard for his own life, inched himself out on the wrecked portion of the bent and twisted panels of the bridge in an effort to effect a rescue by placing a rope around the Lieutenant's body. After having affixed a rope to the Lieutenant so that he could be pulled to safety, Private *Harmon* was himself swept into the icy, swollen current and swam to safety. Private *Harmon's* heroic and prompt action undoubtedly prevented serious injury and possible death to his superior officer, reflecting a great credit on himself and the military service.

Private First Class *Alfred L. Howard*, Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism on the night of 22 February 1957, in the vicinity of Seoul, Korea, when the C-124 aircraft on which he was a passenger developed engine trouble shortly after takeoff and crashlanded on a sandbar in the Han River, bursting into flames on impact. Private *Howard*, with complete disregard for his own life, voluntarily returned to the burning aircraft in search of survivors. He aided in the rescue of an Air Force Sergeant, who was lying near the plane, despite constant danger from the flames and the threat of explosion. After removing the injured man, he continued his rescue work by helping to load survivors on helicopters that had been sent to the area. His repeated trips to the plane constantly placed his life in peril and the threat of being swept into the freezing water was imminent. The additional danger created by numerous helicopters hovering overhead seeking landing sites posed a threat of grave personal injury. Private *Howard* continued his heroic efforts until all had been removed to safety. His prompt and courageous action in the face of extreme danger reflect great credit on himself and the United States Army.

Private First Class *Elmus F. James*, Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself heroically on the night of 22 February 1957 in the

vicinity of Seoul, Korea, when the C-124 aircraft on which he was a passenger developed engine trouble shortly after takeoff and crashlanded on a sandbar in the Han River, bursting into flames on impact. Ignoring his own personal safety and with complete disregard for his own life, he assisted injured survivors in the vicinity of the burning aircraft, carrying two of them to safety. Private *James* did not heed the warnings of the copilot as to the danger of explosion. He went within the vicinity of the burning aircraft in order to ascertain if any individuals were trapped inside. After the explosion he continued to help others less fortunate than himself despite the ever present danger to his own life from working in the steadily rising and fast flowing tide waters. Private *James* in the face of extreme danger brought great credit on himself and the military service.

Private First Class *Clyde B. Julian, Jr.*, Armor, United States Army, Company A, 61st Tank Battalion, 9th Infantry Division, distinguished himself by heroism on 2-3 April 1957 near Colorado Springs, Colorado. Upon learning that three civilians were stranded on Cheyenne Mountain by a severe snowstorm, Private First Class *Julian* joined a rescue party. Despite the fact that in an M-75 VTR the driver has little chance of escape in the event of an accident and fully aware that the narrow mountain roads were coated with ice and drifting snow Private First Class *Julian* volunteered to drive the vehicle. By his great skill and disregard of his own safety, Private First Class *Julian* negotiated the treacherous mountain roads in darkness. In order to make several sharp turns Private First Class *Julian* had to back up and maneuver perilously close to the edge. Private First Class *Julian's* courage and devotion to duty contributed in great measure to the successful completion of the rescue mission, reflecting great credit on himself and the military service.

Specialist Third Class *Joseph C. Killian*, (then Private First Class), United States Army, Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Yukon Command, United States Army, Alaska, distinguished himself by heroism in Fairbanks, Alaska, on 13 January 1957. When fire broke out in the Northward Building, an eight-story apartment building unequipped with fire escapes, endangering the lives of approximately 270 occupants, Specialist *Killian* took the initiative in rescue work. He climbed a ladder extending from the second to the seventh floor of the building, disregarding the unstable position of the ladder because of snow and ice incident to weather of 15 degrees below zero, and entered smoke-filled apartments in search of occupants. Specialist *Killian* then handed a small hook ladder up to the eighth floor and proceeded to climb it, although the ladder could not be securely hooked to the window ledge, and entered an eighth floor apartment, rescuing three persons. Specialist *Killian's* heroic action inspired a disorganized and slow-moving rescue party and onlooking crowd, setting an example which gave courage to others and made a successful rescue operation out of a situation which could otherwise have ended tragically, reflecting great credit on himself and the military service.

Sergeant *Charles W. Maddox, Jr.*, United States Army, Headquarters, Headquarters and Logistic Company, Command and Control Battalion, 11th Airborne Division, distinguished himself by heroism at Flak Kaserne, Augsburg, Germany, on 29 April 1957. While sitting in a snack bar Sergeant *Maddox* heard an explosion resulting from the crash of two helicopters approximately 150 yards away. Upon reaching the scene of the accident he discovered that someone was trapped in the troop compartment. Unable to extricate him from the outside Sergeant *Maddox*, despite the danger of explosion from the gasoline

which flooded the compartment, climbed inside and freed the trapped soldier. Unmindful of increasing danger Sergeant *Maddox* then released an officer from his safety belt and assisted him out of the compartment. The prompt and courageous action of Sergeant *Maddox* in rescuing the two men, before the arrival of any fire-fighting equipment, reflects great credit on himself and the military service.

Captain *James W. Rhinehart*, Transportation Corps, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism in the vicinity of Seoul, Korea, on the night of 22 February 1957. Captain *Rhinehart* was one of a group of helicopter pilots assigned the mission of rescuing survivors of a C-124 aircraft which crash-landed in the Han River Estuary. In a desperate race against the rapidly rising tide waters and a mounting danger to the survivors from continued exposure to the winter elements he made approximately five flights to the crash site under extremely hazardous conditions to evacuate survivors who were huddled on the sandbar or on ice floes in the river. With practically no illumination he landed his helicopter in as much as 30 inches of freezing water, and on one occasion hovered sideward alongside an ice floe to pick up two survivors. Despite the darkness, density of aircraft in the air, inadequate landing areas at the crash site, and with a full awareness that an aircraft failure or misjudgment could result in his death or serious injury, Captain *Rhinehart* resolutely and unhesitatingly performed his duty, thereby contributing immeasurably to the completely successful rescue mission. His unhesitating and courageous action in the face of grave danger, coupled with complete disregard for his own safety, reflects great credit on himself, his unit, and the military service.

First Lieutenant *John R. Scarborough*, Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism on 22 February 1957, near Seoul, Korea. When the C-124 "Globe-master" on which he was a passenger developed engine trouble resulting in a crashlanding in the Han River, approximately 25 miles northwest of Seoul, Lieutenant *Scarborough* despite sustaining severe burns during landing, immediately began assisting survivors. Upon being advised of the extent of the burns which he could not see, and being further advised to seek medical treatment, Lieutenant *Scarborough* ignored the advice and continued to assist survivors who were helpless in the vicinity of the burning aircraft. Ignoring the danger of imminent explosion, Lieutenant *Scarborough* personally carried three victims to safety, and directed others to assist in carrying others. When the engine did explode, covering the aircraft and immediate vicinity with fire so that nothing further could be done, Lieutenant *Scarborough* proceeded to supervise the evacuation of survivors by helicopter. Despite the severity of his burns, Lieutenant *Scarborough* refused evacuation until all other injured, many with lesser injuries, were evacuated. Throughout the emergency he ignored personal hazard and danger to his own life by approaching the burning aircraft to evacuate helpless survivors. His aggressive action, sound judgment, and personal bravery were an inspiration to fellow passengers and undoubtedly saved lives that would otherwise have been lost. The heroism displayed by Lieutenant *Scarborough* on this occasion reflects great credit on himself and the military service.

Private First Class *Lisle A. Secotte*, United States Army, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 1st Regimental Combat Team, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, distinguished himself by heroism near West Point, New York, on 4 May 1957. While driving over Storm King Mountain Private *Secotte* was passed by another car which crashed into

the retaining wall about 200 yards ahead and burst into flames. Without hesitation Private *Secotte* rushed to the vehicle in order to assist the driver. Upon opening the door he discovered the victim pinned under the dashboard. Despite the danger of fire reaching the gas tank Private *Secotte*, with the assistance of two companions pulled the victim from the car and extinguished his burning clothing minutes before an explosion enveloped the vehicle in flames. The prompt and courageous action of Private *Secotte* reflects great credit on himself and the military service.

Specialist Third Class *Charles E. Smith*, United States Army, 11th Administrative Company, Command and Control Battalion, 11th Airborne Division, distinguished himself by heroism at Flak Kaserne, Augsburg, Germany, on 29 April 1957. While walking across the ball field at Flak Kaserne, Specialist *Smith* saw two helicopters collide in midair at approximately 100 feet altitude. Both helicopters crashed to the ground approximately 100 yards from where he was standing. The H-13 helicopter burst into flames, making any rescue attempt in that direction impossible. The H-34 helicopter, which had crashed about 20 yards from the H-13, did not take fire; however, it was drenched in gasoline. Specialist *Smith*, without regard to his personal safety, immediately rushed to the H-34 helicopter and began pulling out the pilot. While extricating the pilot from the wreckage, he brought to the attention of the other people who arrived at the scene that other persons were trapped in the troop compartment. As soon as he had lowered the pilot over the side of the H-34, Specialist *Smith* went to the troop compartment and helped in the removal of the two men. At the time the troop compartment was flooded with approximately 6 inches of gasoline. Specialist *Smith's* quick thinking and total disregard to his personal welfare was courageous and reflects great credit on himself and the military service.

Private First Class *Carey W. Spencer*, Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism on the night of 22 February 1957, in the vicinity of Seoul, Korea, when the C-124 aircraft on which he was a passenger developed engine trouble shortly after takeoff and crashlanded on a sandbar in the Han River, bursting into flames on impact. After reaching safety through an escape exit, with complete disregard for his own life, Private *Spencer* volunteered to return to the burning plane to rescue those trapped in or near it. Despite a raging fire and the threat of explosions from the airplane's fuel tanks, Private *Spencer* helped carry two badly injured men to safety and then entered the aircraft to look for other survivors. He later saw a man swimming in the icy waters of the river and with the help of others, succeeded in getting the man out and to the warmth of a fire which had been built. Private *Spencer* refused to quit his rescue work until he was satisfied that all survivors of the flight were safe. His actions reflect the highest traditions of the United States Army.

**VI. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 1944), a 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 posthumously to the following-named enlisted man:

Private First Class *James E. Joscy*, Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism in Korea, on 19 September 1952. As he was proceeding up the hill of "Old Baldy", Private *Joscy* and his small group were pinned down by enemy mortar fire directed on the communication trench which

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they were using, preventing any advance or evacuation of wounded. Private *Joscy* exposed himself to enemy mortar and small arms fire in order to retrieve an abandoned machinegun. Securing ammunition for the gun, Private *Joscy* turned it on the enemy and succeeded in halting enemy fire so that the wounded could be evacuated. The heroism displayed by Private *Joscy* reflects great credit on himself and the military service.

**VII. BRONZE STAR MEDAL.** By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 1944), a 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 enlisted men:

Sergeant *Ronald J. Call*, (then Corporal), Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism near Chorwon, Korea, on 19 September 1952. As elements of his company were advancing up Hill 266 they encountered heavy enemy small arms fire and suffered numerous casualties. Without regard for his own safety Sergeant *Call* attacked the enemy position with his carbine and grenades. Sergeant *Call's* dramatic courage roused his comrades to renewed efforts and though subsequently forced to withdraw succeeded in blunting the enemy's effectiveness. Sergeant *Call's* bravery and devotion to duty reflect great courage on himself and are in keeping with the high traditions of the military service.

Sergeant *Don C. Penner*, Infantry, then (Private First Class), United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism near Chorwon, Korea, on 19 September 1952. When his company was held up by a numerically superior enemy force Sergeant *Penner* left the cover of a communication trench to retrieve a machinegun from a fallen comrade. Fire from this weapon effectively halted the enemy sufficiently to permit an orderly withdrawal. When his ammunition was exhausted Sergeant *Penner* destroyed the gun and carried the wounded soldier across several hundred yards of open terrain to safety. The courage and devotion to duty of Sergeant *Penner* reflect great credit on himself and are in keeping with the high traditions of the military service.

Sergeant First Class *Roy V. Pogue*, Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism near Chagun-Gol, Korea, on 18 September 1952. After leading his platoon to safety during a withdrawal from the hill "Old Baldy", Sergeant *Pogue* discovered one of his men had been wounded and remained on the hill. Without regard for his own safety Sergeant *Pogue* returned through heavy mortar and artillery fire to rescue his wounded comrade, giving him aid until he was able to turn him over to medical personnel. The courage and devotion to duty displayed by Sergeant *Pogue* reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

Corporal *Ivan E. Utter*, Army Medical Service, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism near Tumyong-Dong, Korea, on 24 December 1952. After a heavy enemy bombardment during the night by artillery, mortar, and rocket, many bunkers were collapsed. While evacuating wounded Corporal *Utter* discovered a soldier pinned under the wreckage of a bunker. Finding no other means of entry Corporal *Utter* went to the front aperture, fully exposed to enemy observation, removed the wounded man and carried him to safety across terrain open to enemy fire. Corporal *Utter* continued to aid wounded in exposed areas, inspiring his comrades to tenaciously hold the hill in spite of intense fire. His bravery and devotion to duty are in the highest traditions of the military service.



**VIII. COMMENDATION RIBBON WITH METAL PENDANT.** 1. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 13, AR 672-5-1, the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant for meritorious service during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Lieutenant Colonel *Lawrence W. Bengel*, Signal Corps, United States Army. 18 June 1953 to 15 August 1956.  
 Colonel *Arthur H. Black*, Adjutant General's Corps, United States Army. 15 December 1954 to 20 July 1957.  
 Sergeant First Class *Willard D. Boatner*, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. 18 December 1956 to 29 April 1957.  
 Captain *Joseph K. Bratton*, United States Army. 15 July 1956 to 7 January 1957.  
 Major *William H. Buth*, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army. January 1954 to January 1957.  
 Sergeant First Class *Alex J. Campbell*, Infantry, United States Army. 27 December 1956 to 11 May 1957.  
 Major *James J. Gallagher*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. March to December 1956.  
 Sergeant First Class *Sidney Lieberman*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. 9 September 1954 to 1 February 1955.  
 Master Sergeant *Robert D. Martin*, United States Army. 27 September 1953 to 24 April 1954.  
 Colonel *Charles J. McCormick*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. 9 September 1954 to 3 August 1957.  
 Major *Charles T. McDowell*, Infantry, United States Army. 17 November 1956 to 24 May 1957.

2. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 13, AR 672-5-1, the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant for meritorious achievement on the dates indicated is awarded to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Sergeant First Class *Raymond R. Arsenault*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. 25 March 1957.  
 Major *Robert A. Atkins, Sr.*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. 21 to 26 April 1956.  
 Sergeant First Class *William J. Blakely*, Infantry, United States Army. 27 June 1957.  
 Sergeant First Class *William A. Cow*, Corps of Engineers, then Sergeant, United States Army. 25 October 1956.  
 Sergeant *Charlie L. Dawson*, Infantry, United States Army. 22 February 1957.  
 Master Sergeant *Pedro DeJesus*, Infantry, United States Army. 27 March 1957.  
 Captain *Harvey E. Garrett*, Medical Corps, United States Army. 22 February 1957.  
 Private First Class *Merrill R. Gustoff*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. 25 April 1957.  
 Private First Class *Donald G. Hufault*, (then Private), Ordnance Corps, United States Army. 4 July 1956.  
 Specialist Second Class *John H. Joss*, United States Army. 22 February 1957.

Sergeant <i>William C. Ledbetter, Jr.</i> , Army. 23 January 1957.	Artillery, United States
First Lieutenant <i>Harvey C. Mayse</i> , 4 November 1956.	Armor, United States Army.
First Lieutenant <i>John F. McDonald, Jr.</i> , Army. 22 February 1957.	Infantry, United States
Specialist Third Class <i>Robert L. Miller</i> , 22 February 1957.	United States Army.
Sergeant <i>Cyril W. O'Neill</i> , Army. 6 April 1957.	Transportation Corps, United States
Captain <i>Jack R. Phillips</i> , Army. 3 April 1957.	Transportation Corps, United States
Specialist Third Class <i>Earl D. Pitts, Jr.</i> , 22 February 1957.	United States Army.
Sergeant First Class <i>William G. Shane</i> , Army. 7 December 1956.	Artillery, United States
Specialist Third Class <i>William J. Thomson</i> , (then Private First Class), Army Medical Service, United States Army. 24 June 1956.	
First Lieutenant <i>Jay L. Tilby</i> , February 1957.	Armor, United States Army. 22
Master Sergeant <i>Glen R. Walke</i> , January 1957.	United States Army. 23
Specialist Third Class <i>John N. Welch</i> , Army. 26 December 1956.	Infantry, United States

3. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 13, AR 672-5-1, the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant (first Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious service during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel <i>Harold W. Athan</i> , Army. 22 August 1955 to 30 June 1957.	Signal Corps, United States
Lieutenant Colonel <i>Earl G. Peacock</i> , States Army. 1 September 1954 to 27 June 1957.	Corps of Engineers, United
Lieutenant Colonel <i>William E. Potts</i> , 28 November 1954 to 14 May 1957.	Armor, United States Army,
Colonel <i>Paul H. Scordas</i> , 7 September 1954 to 5 August 1957.	Ordnance Corps, United States Army.

4. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 13, AR 672-5-1, the Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant (second Oak Leaf Cluster) for meritorious service during the periods indicated is awarded to the following-named officer:

Major <i>Charles E. Hoskin, III</i> , Army. 12 October 1953 to 20 July 1957.	Corps of Engineers, United States
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**IX...REPUBLIC OF KOREA PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION.** DA General Orders 82, 1954, pertaining to the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation awarded by the Republic of Korea to units of the Armed Forces of the United States is amended as follows:

*Add:* 301st Communication Reconnaissance Battalion Attached unit X United States Corps.

By Order of *Wilber M. Brucker*, Secretary of the Army:

MAXWELL D. TAYLOR,  
*General, United States Army,*  
*Chief of Staff.*

Official:

HERBERT M. JONES,  
*Major General, United States Army,*  
*The Adjutant General.*

Distribution:

*Active Army: A.*

To be distributed on a need-to-know basis to all units and headquarters down to and including companies and batteries and to units and headquarters of comparable size and responsibility.

*NG and USAR: B.*

To be distributed on a need-to-know basis to all units and headquarters down to and including separate battalions (administrative) and to units and headquarters of comparable size and responsibility.