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I—LEGION OF MERIT. 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942, and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1955, the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to the following-named officers:

Brigadier General *Robert C. Aloe*, United States Army. July 1927 to July 1957.

Lieutenant Colonel *William C. Gribble, Jr.*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. 8 September 1953 to 11 June 1956.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942, and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1955, the Legion of Merit (first Oak Leaf Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *Alvin S. Adams*, Artillery, United States Army. 13 November 1956 to 11 March 1957.

Colonel *John P. Kaylor*, Artillery, United States Army. 3 October 1947 to 31 May 1957.

Colonel *Loren D. Pegg*, Armor, United States Army. 1 September 1954 to 31 July 1957.

Colonel *Herman W. Schull, Jr.*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. 15 June 1955 through 8 July 1957.

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

Colonel *Frederick C. Weyand*, Infantry, United States Army. 19 July 1954 to 15 July 1957.

Brigadier General *Sidney C. Wooten*, United States Army. 16 November 1956 to 31 May 1957.

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

Brigadier General *Jeremiah P. Holland*, United States Army. 1 June 1946 to 31 July 1957.

4. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942, and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1955, the Legion of Merit (third Oak Leaf Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to the following-named officer:

Colonel *Claire E. Hutchin, Jr.*, United States Army. 15 July 1953 to 15 August 1957.

II—LEGION OF MERIT. 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942, and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1955, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Officer) for exceptionally

meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to the following-named officer:

Major General *Paik Sun Chin*, Republic of Korea Army. 1 March 1955 to 15 June 1956.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 20 July 1942, and Executive Order 10600, 15 March 1955, the Legion of Merit (Degree of Legionnaire) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to the following-named officers:

Major *Jorge Eneas Machado Fortes*, Brazilian Army. 2 May 1955 to 31 May 1957.

Colonel *Lee Hee Tae*, Republic of Korea Army. 12 May 1955 to 30 June 1956.

III. SOLDIER'S MEDAL. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved 2 July 1926, a Soldier's Medal for heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy is awarded to the following-named officers and enlisted man:

Private *Robert F. Babcock*, Armor, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism near Weftgartshausen, Germany, on 9 December 1956. The tank of which Private *Babcock* was acting commander was being towed to a railhead when a gasoline fire suddenly started in the engine compartment. As Private *Babcock* dismounted from the tank with his crew, he ordered one of the crew members to activate the fixed fire extinguisher. In the confusion of the moment, his order was not heard. When he discovered that the fire extinguisher had not been put into action, Private *Babcock*, without hesitation and with utter disregard for his own personal safety, climbed back into the tank, which was then engulfed with flames on the back deck and in the turret. The burning tank was combat loaded with high octane fuel, explosives, and small-arms ammunition. Plunging through a wall of flames despite the intense heat and the imminent danger of explosion, Private *Babcock* released the fixed fire extinguisher and the flames were quenched. The heroic action of Private *Babcock* prevented the probable loss of life among the German spectators and American troops in the vicinity and unquestionably saved a valuable piece of government property from complete destruction. Private *Babcock's* quick thinking, prompt action and unhesitating display of courage reflect the highest credit on himself and the military service.

Chief Warrant Officer *Meckie I. Keys*, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, on 30 January 1957. While participating in a flight demonstration as a helicopter pilot, Warrant Officer *Keys* observed an L-20 aircraft crash in a wooded area north of the field. He flew immediately to the area, landed, and approached the wreck. Despite the fact that the plane was burning fiercely and explosion of the fuel tanks was imminent, Warrant Officer *Keys* attempted to enter the crushed cockpit to remove any trapped personnel. Due to the intense heat he was unable to enter but saw a crewman lying by the door in a pool of burning gasoline. Disentangling the victim from the debris, he removed him from the wreckage, extinguished the flames which enveloped him, and rendered first aid. Warrant Officer *Keys'* prompt and courageous actions saved the life of the injured crewman and were in the highest tradition of the military service.

First Lieutenant (then Second Lieutenant) *John A. Marley*, Infantry, United States Army, a member of Company I, 4th Infantry, distinguished himself by heroism at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, on 8 February 1957. During

a squad test for the 3d Battalion on "R" Range, a grenadier put a grenade on the launcher and pulled the safety pin. The grenadier felt that the grenade was insecure. He tried to adjust the rifle by tapping it on the ground, causing the grenade to drop free. Without hesitation and with complete disregard for his own safety, Lieutenant *Marley* pushed the grenadier aside and made a lunge for the grenade. He missed the grenade the first time and, shouting a warning, picked it up and threw it over a wooden barricade in front of the squad. The grenade exploded in the air and no one was injured. Lieutenant *Marley's* prompt and courageous action saved the members of the squad and umpires from death or serious injury. His heroic act reflects great credit on himself and the military service.

IV..BRONZE STAR MEDAL. 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944, a Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States is awarded to the following-named officer and enlisted man:

Corporal *Melvin A. Klotz*, Signal Corps, United States Army. 21 June 1953 to 15 February 1954.

Captain *Joseph E. Roy*, (then First Lieutenant), Infantry, United States Army. 1 August 1951 to 1 May 1952.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944, a Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States is awarded to the following-named enlisted man:

Master Sergeant *Donnie H. Worley*, United States Army. 24 April 1951.

V..BRONZE STAR MEDAL. 1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944, a Bronze Star Medal with "V" device for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States is awarded to the following-named enlisted men:

Sergeant *Harvey D. Brown*, (then Corporal), Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism on 19 September 1952 near Chorwon, Korea. An attack on a hill by Sergeant *Brown's* Company was stopped by concentrated enemy machine gun fire. In an effort to silence the enemy guns, Sergeant *Brown* voluntarily exposed himself in order to reach a 3.5 rocket launcher which had been disabled by enemy fire. He removed the defective part and with complete disregard of enemy fire and the danger involved in using only the rear half of the launcher, placed such accurate fire on the enemy machine guns that they were put out of action. Sergeant *Brown's* heroic action reflects great credit on himself and is in keeping with the traditions of the military service.

Private *Francis R. Decker*, Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism near Sang Mago Ri, Korea, on 18 September 1952. When an enemy attack threatened to overrun his position, Private *Decker* exposed himself not only to enemy fire but also to friendly artillery fire in order to more effectively throw hand grenades on the flanks. Private *Decker's* voluntary and courageous action prevented the enemy from surrounding the position and permitted an orderly withdrawal. Private *Decker's* action was an inspiration to his comrades and reflects great credit on himself and the military service.

Sergeant *Robert E. Feichter*, (then Corporal), Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroic achievement near Chorwon, Korea,

16–24 August 1952. During heavy fighting on the hill, "Old Baldy," casualties were numerous and medical personnel were few. When the Company was ordered to withdraw, Sergeant *Feichter* remained behind in order to tend the wounded. Despite concentrated enemy mortar and artillery fire and though separated from his organization, he continued his ministrations. The courage and devotion to duty displayed by Sergant *Feichter* reduced the severity of casualties, reflecting great credit on himself and the military service.

Corporal *Joseph E. Garren,* (then Private First Class), Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism near Sang Mago Ri, Korea, on 19 September 1952. When it became apparent that a patrol pinned down by enemy fire was in danger of suffering severe casualties because of inability to provide covering fire, Corporal *Garren* gathered several weapons and took a position on the forward slope of the hill. From that exposed position he was able to return enemy fire with such effectiveness that the trapped patrol was able to withdraw to friendly lines, bringing wounded with them. The courageous action of Corporal *Garren* in drawing enemy fire on himself in order to aid his comrades reflects great credit on him and the military service.

Sergeant First Class *Enrique C. Gonzales,* (then Private First Class), Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism near Inje, Korea, on 27 May 1951. While directing an attack from the forward slope of a small rise, the company commander was seriously wounded. Without regard to his own safety, Sergeant *Gonzales* left the protection of his covered position and ran approximately 50 yards through intense enemy small arms fire to bring his commander to safety. The prompt and courageous action of Sergeant *Gonzales* reflects great credit on himself and is in keeping with the high traditions of the military service.

Private First Class *Harvey H. McCulley,* Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism near Chorwon, Korea, on 18 September 1952. During an enemy attack on the position held by Company K, Private *McCulley* was manning a light machine gun. As the fighting became more intense and the enemy infiltrated other sections of the line, Private *McCulley* moved to an exposed position in order to direct his fire more effectively. After firing 30 boxes of ammunition his gun was destroyed by a grenade. Despite serious wounds from that hit, Private *McCulley* continued to engage the enemy with grenades until all ammunition was exhausted. Private *McCulley's* heroism and devotion to duty denied the enemy important advances, reflecting great credit on himself and the military service.

Private First Class *William J. Morrison,* (then Private), Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism near Chorwon, Korea, on 18–19 September 1952. During an attack on the hill "Old Baldy," Private *Morrison's* company was pinned down by intense enemy small arms fire. Without regard for his own safety Private *Morrison* volunteered to return across approximately 200 yards of open terrain to deliver a message and obtain reinforcements. The courage and devotion to duty displayed by Private *Morrison* reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

Corporal *Robert D. Reim,* Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism in Korea, on 13 September 1952. While on a patrol on the hill known as "Old Baldy," Corporal *Reim's* group encountered an enemy ambush and suffered numerous casualties. When the patrol was ordered to withdraw, Corporal *Reim* voluntarily remained behind throwing hand grenades to such effect that the enemy was frustrated in his attempt to cut off

the group and the wounded could be safely evacuated. Corporal *Reim's* courage and devotion to duty reflect great credit on himself and are in keeping with the traditions of the military service.

Sergeant First Class *Donald J. Schwartz*, (then Sergeant), Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism near Chorwon, Korea, on 19 September 1952. During withdrawal from Hill 266, Sergeant *Schwartz'* company came under heavy enemy fire and suffered numerous casualties. After carrying one wounded soldier down the hill to safety, Sergeant *Schwartz* returned to the crest and rescued another. Despite his exposed position he remained to assist in caring for other wounded and assuring their evacuation. Sergeant *Schwartz'* courage and devotion to duty reflect great credit on himself and are in keeping with the high traditions of the military service.

Private First Class *John J. Perkins*, (then Corporal), Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism near Chagun-Gol, Korea, on 20 September 1952. Private *Perkins* was a member of a combat patrol charged with seizing and holding forward positions until a counterattack by other elements of the regiment could be launched. Despite intense enemy artillery and small arms fire, the objectives were seized. When information was received that an air strike was to be made close to the occupied bunkers, Private *Perkins* volunteered to inform the balance of the patrol. Delivery of the message involved movement through enemy fire over terrain which offered little or no cover. As he was leaving the trench a mortar shell exploded about 4 feet away, subjecting Private *Perkins* to severe concussion. On a second attempt Private *Perkins* suffered another concussion under similar circumstances. When the counterattacking elements passed through, the patrol returned to its assembly area where Private *Perkins* refused evacuation until he had reorganized the patrol and assured medical attention to the wounded. The heroism and devotion to duty demonstrated by Private *Perkins* reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

2. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944, a Bronze Star Medal with "V" device (first Oak Leaf Cluster) for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States is awarded to the following-named officer and enlisted man:

Master Sergeant *John W. Williamson*, (then Corporal), Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism near Sang Mago Ri, Korea, on 18 September 1952. On his first day in combat, Sergeant *Williamson* was subjected to an intense enemy attack. He manned a heavy machine gun in an advanced position until his weapon was destroyed by a hand grenade. In the subsequent withdrawal, Sergeant *Williamson* continued to engage the enemy with his carbine and side arm. The outstanding bravery and effectiveness of Sergeant *Williamson* in his baptism of fire reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

Captain *Walter A. Klein*, (then First Lieutenant), Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism on "Old Baldy" Hill, Korea, on 19 September 1952. Given the mission of taking an important point on the hill and holding it until reinforcements could be brought up, Captain *Klein* began the assault across terrain under excellent enemy observation. When effective enemy small arms fire inflicted numerous casualties and threatened to repulse the action, Captain *Klein* encouraged his men and led them to the crest of the

hill. When finally forced to withdraw by overwhelming numbers, Captain *Klein* assured that all wounded were evacuated before he sought safety. The courage and leadership displayed by Captain *Klein* reflect great credit on himself and the military service.

3. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944, a Bronze Star Medal with "V" device (second Oak Leaf Cluster) for heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States is awarded to the following-named officer:

Captain *Stephen F. Dodd*, (then Second Lieutenant), Finance Corps, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism near Taegu, Korea, on 14 September 1950. While serving as an artillery forward observer for "G" Company, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, which was defending Hill 570, vital terrain feature north of Taegu, South Korea, Captain *Dodd's* unit became engaged in a violent struggle for Hill 570. Captain *Dodd*, with complete disregard for his own life, continually exposed himself to intensive enemy small arm, mortar, and artillery fire. At the height of a savage attack as the issue hung in balance, Captain *Dodd* with great gallantry braved a heavy hail of enemy fire, and raced 200 yards across a forward slope in full view of enemy attackers. The enemy assault was finally thrown back, due in large part to Captain *Dodd's* efforts. When enemy-held ground was later recaptured, the large number of enemy dead attributed to artillery fire proved the effectiveness of Captain *Dodd's* action. His decisive and valorous action, unflinching courage under fire, and unswerving devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service and reflect great credit on himself and the United States Army.

VI. 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 is awarded to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant Colonel *Gordon S. Gary*, Infantry, United States Army. 26 July 1953 to 31 July 1957.

Major *Roy L. Kackley, Jr.*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. 28 August 1956 to 21 January 1957.

Lieutenant Colonel *Thomas L. Lyons*, Transportation Corps, United States Army. 15 June 1955 to 15 July 1957.

Lieutenant Colonel *Joseph W. Moore*, Transportation Corps, United States Army. 15 June 1955 to 19 July 1957.

Captain *John M. Strachan*, Finance Corps, United States Army. 8 September 1954 to 2 August 1957.

Colonel *Jasper J. Wilson*, Armor, United States Army. April 1955 to April 1957.

Lieutenant Colonel *Paul B. Wolff*, Artillery, United States Army. 15 November 1956 to 26 April 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 is awarded to the following-named officer and enlisted men:

Specialist Second Class *Catalino Arus-Perez*, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. 25 October 1956.

Private *Michael V. Heinlein*, United States Army. 28 May 1957.
Captain *Charles Pappalardo*, Civil Affairs Military Government-United States Army Reserve. 17 August 1956.

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.

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