GENERAL ORDERS
No. 33

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	Section
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL—Awards	I
SILVER STAR—Award	II
LEGION OF MERIT—Awards	III, IV
SOLDIER'S MEDAL—Awards	V
BRONZE STAR MEDAL—Awards	VI, VII
COMMENDATION RIBBON WITH METAL PENDANT—Awards	VIII
DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION—Amendment in general orders 36, 1951	IX

I..DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved 9 July 1918, the Distinguished Service Medal (first Oak Leaf Cluster) for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in a position of great responsibility is awarded to the following-named officers:

Lieutenant General *Ralph J. Canine,* United States Army. 1 October 1949 to 23 November 1956.

Major General *Leonard D. Heaton,* Medical Corps, United States Army. 9 June 1956 to 15 November 1956.

II..SILVER STAR. By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved 9 July 1918 a Silver Star for gallantry in action is awarded to the following-named officer:

Captain *James F. Murphy,* (then First Lieutenant), Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by gallantry in action near Sahuiryong, North Korea, on 19—20 February 1953. In the process of conducting a raid on enemy lines in an effort to take a prisoner the third platoon of Company F discovered enemy movement on a ridge to the left. The original mission was changed to one of attack with the supporting element delivering flanking fire. As the assault element closed in they realized that they were walking over sleeping enemy troops. At the same instant the enemy became alerted and a point blank fire and grenade battle ensued. Captain Murphy, who had been with the company commander during the action, volunteered to lead a new attack to divide the enemy's attention. Speed being essential Captain Murphy was able to assemble only nine men but nevertheless proceeded toward the ridge. Despite having to proceed through scattered enemy troops from whom he received severe wounds, Captain Murphy reached his objective and accomplished his mission. The gallantry, superior leadership, and cool judgment of Captain Murphy blunted an enemy attack and are in keeping with the high 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, 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:

Colonel *Bob E. Edwards,* (then Lieutenant Colonel), Infantry, United States Army. 25 June 1950 to 1 August 1951.

Colonel *Donald H. Hale,* Chemical Corps, United States Army. 15 November 1955 to 31 August 1956.

Colonel *W. Hamilton Hunter,* Armor, United States Army. 15 January 1954 to 31 July 1957.

Colonel *Charlie Wesner,* Artillery, United States Army. 11 June 1956 to 31 July 1957.

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:

Colonel *Shayer O. L. Robinson*, Infantry, United States Army. September 1946 to 30 April 1957.

Brigadier General *Maddrey A. Solomon*, United States Army. 20 July 1953 to September 1956.

Major General *Daniel B. Strickler*, United States Army. 18 January 1956 to 31 May 1957.

Brigadier General *Theodore A. Weyher*, United States Army. 1 January 1955 to 30 June 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 officers:

Major General *John W. Harmony*, United States Army. 3 October 1955 to 1 December 1956.

Major General *Harlan C. Parks*, United States Air Force. 4 May 1955 to 7 November 1956.

IV. 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 Commander) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to the following-named officer:

Lieutenant General *Octavio Saldanha Mazza*, Army of Brazil. 1951 to 1 April 1957.

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 Officer) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to the following-named officers:

Major General *Leonidas Amaro*, Brazilian Army. 1953 to March 1956.

General de Brigada *Jose Theophilo de Arruda*, Brazilian Army. December 1954 to 30 June 1956.

Colonel *Julio Cesar Angola Barrios*, Venezuelan Army. 1950 to April 1956.

General de Brigada *Nestor Penha Brasil*, Brazilian Army. February 1946 to March 1955.

Major General *Jose Machado Lopes*, Brazilian Army. April 1953 to April 1957.

Colonel *Ezequiel Palacios*, Colombian Army. 18 October 1954 to 5 December 1956.

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 (Degree of Legionnaire) for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service is awarded to the following-named officer:

Colonel *Alvaro Alves da Silva Braga*, Brazilian Army. June 1945 to June 1956.

V. 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 men:

Private *Donald W. Arsenault,* Artillery, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism near Slatersville, Rhode Island, on 31 March 1956. When an automobile preceding the vehicle in which he was riding swerved off the road and overturned in a pond, Private Arsenault immediately went to the aid of the driver who was pinned behind the steering wheel. Despite the fact that the water was frigid and nature of any underwater obstacles unknown, Private Arsenault unhesitatingly entered the pond. To reach the unconscious victim required considerable swimming underwater and forcing open a jammed door. The prompt and courageous action of Private Arsenault was directly responsible for saving the life of the victim of the accident and reflects great credit on himself and the military service.

Sergeant *David E. Bolton,* Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, a member of Board Number 5, Continental Army Command, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, distinguished himself by heroism at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, on 25 June 1956. Sergeant Bolton was performing the duties of assistant static jumpmaster aboard a C-123 Airplane flying at an altitude of 1,250 feet above the Fort Bragg Military Reservation. As one of the soldiers designated to jump from the airplane approached the jump door, the reserve parachute which he was wearing was actuated and the parachute canopy fell outside the airplane and into the slipstream. The soldier immediately fell to the floor of the airplane. Sergeant Bolton realized that if the parachute canopy became inflated the soldier would be forcibly extracted from the airplane and undoubtedly severely or fatally injured by striking the aft edge of the door frame. Subjecting himself to the identical danger, Sergeant Bolton unhesitatingly, and with complete disregard for his own personal safety, fell upon the soldier in an effort to prevent him from being pulled out. Grasping the taut suspension lines of the parachute with one hand and a knife from his belt with the other, Sergeant Bolton cut the suspension lines, thus separating the trailing parachute canopy from the soldier. Sergeant Bolton's prompt and courageous action reflects great credit on himself and the military service.

Private *Adrain L. Brasher,* Artillery, United States Army, a member of Headquarters Battery, 465th AAA Missile Battalion (NIKE), distinguished himself by heroism at Toronto, Canada, on 5 August 1956. While a passenger on a Canadian steamship preparing to dock in Toronto Harbor, he saw two passengers fall overboard. Without hesitation and without regard to the great personal danger to himself, Private Brasher jumped into the water to aid the victims. It was completely dark at the time and the water was murky, treacherous and unfamiliar. The ship had just reversed its propellers thus creating a terrific undertow. Despite these conditions, Private Brasher, aided by a comrade, was able to reach one of the stricken passengers who was unable to swim. After pulling the victim to safety Private Brasher again entered the water and continued to search for the other victim until further search became useless. The heroism and ability to act in an emergency as displayed by Private Brasher reflect great credit on himself and are in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service.

Sergeant *Roger D. Busch,* (then Specialist Third Class), Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism on 12 September

1956 at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. After his exit from the aircraft Sergeant Busch, while waiting for his parachute to completely open, saw another trooper pass to his left front. Seeing the other soldier's chute was not opened Sergeant Busch reached out and grasped the canopy. The added weight caused a number of suspension lines on Sergeant Busch's parachute to snap, increasing the ratio of descent. Despite this danger to his own safety, coupled with the fact that he had a General Purpose bag attached to his body, Sergeant Busch held on to the unopened parachute until completion of the descent. The prompt and courageous action of Sergeant Busch reflects great credit on himself and are in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service.

Private *Huey Carr*, Artillery, United States Army, a member of Headquarters Battery, 465th AAA Missile Battalion (NIKE), distinguished himself by heroism at Toronto, Canada, on 5 August 1956. While a passenger on a Canadian steamship preparing to dock in Toronto Harbor, he saw two passengers fall overboard. Without hesitation and without regard to the great personal danager to himself, Private Carr jumped into the water to aid the victims. It was completely dark at the time and the water was murky, treacherous and unfamiliar. The ship had just reversed its propellers thus creating a terrific undertow. Despite these conditions, Private Carr, aided by a comrade, was able to reach one of the stricken passengers who was unable to swim. After pulling the victim to safety, Private Carr, again entered the water and continued to search for the other victim until further search became useless. The heroism and ability to act in an emergency as displayed by Private Carr reflect great credit on himself and are in keeping with the finest traditions of the military service.

Private First Class *Albert E. Herron*, Armor, United States Army, a member of Headquarters, Headquarters and Service Company, 24th Armored Engineer Battalion, 4th Armored Division, Fort Hood, Texas, distinguished himself by heroism at Belton, Texas on 10 January 1957. Upon learning that two elderly people were trapped in a burning house, Private First Class Herron unhesitatingly went to their aid. Entry through the front door was found to be impossible due to flame and smoke. Private First Class Herron wrapped a wet cloth around his face and entered through the back door. He discovered an invalid lady lying on a burning bed. Private First Class Herron carried her from the house and at the same time led her partially blind husband to safety. Minutes after the rescue was accomplished, the house collapsed. Private First Class Herron's courageous action in face of immediate danger reflects great credit on himself and the military service.

First Lieutenant *William E. Hornish*, (then Second Lieutenant), Infantry, United States Army, distinguished himself by heroism at Camp Pico Blanco, California, on 28 June 1956. During an outing of Boy Scouts the group crossed a log bridge. Before the crossing was completed one of the logs shifted, throwing those on the bridge into the water. One of the boys was caught by the ankle between the loose logs and was in imminent danger of being drowned or crushed. Lieutenant Hornish who was leading the Scouts, in disregard of his own safety, leaped into the stream and placed himself between the logs to prevent further crushing motion. Simultaneously he held the boy's head above water and succeeded in unlacing his boot in order to free his foot from the vice-like grip of the logs. The prompt and courageous action of Lieutenant Hornish reflects great credit on himself and the military service.

Captain *Gerald F. Searle*, Infantry, United States Army, on duty with Weapons Committee, 2d Field Artillery Training Regiment, The United States Army Center, Field Artillery, distinguished himself by heroism at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas on 5 September 1956. Following the crash of two civilian dump trucks which immediately burst into flames, Captain Searle voluntarily, without hesitation and without regard to the great personal danger to himself, proceeded into the flaming wreckage of one vehicle to extricate a seriously injured victim from the cab. The gasoline tank had been ruptured in the accident and created grave danger in that it might explode causing death or serious injury to both individuals. After removing this seriously injured victim and ascertaining that there were no more survivors, he placed him and another casualty who had been thrown clear of the truck on his vehicle and drove them to the hospital for emergency treatment. Captain Searle's fortitude and courageous action in the face of extreme personal danger reflects the highest credit on himself and the United States Army.

Sergeant First Class *Roland L. Shiere*, Medical Corps, United States Army, a member of Medical Section, 554th Antiaircraft Artillery Missile Battalion (NIKE), distinguished himself by heroism on 7 October 1955 near Stanton, California. Sergeant First Class Shiere was summoned to the scene of an accident in which a civilian automobile had crashed into a large utility pole. The impact of the crash had sheared off the pole, leaving it precariously suspended by a single wire over the automobile. In addition, broken, but still "live" high voltage power lines were draped over and around the vehicle. Upon observing that the driver of the automobile was bleeding profusely from throat and arm wounds, Sergeant First Class Shiere, without regard for his own safety, entered the dangerous area to administer first aid to stem the flow of blood. He then supervised the removal of the injured person from the scene to a hospital. Sergeant First Class Shiere's alertness and courage in the face of peril reflect distinct credit on himself and the military service.

Private First Class *Franklin D. Woods*, Signal Corps, distinguished himself by heroism on 4 October 1956 near Fort Bliss, Texas. While replacing insulators on the Fort Bliss—White Sands power line a co-worker on top of the pole came in contact with a live wire and was rendered unconscious. Private Woods had no way of knowing the voltage, nevertheless without regard for his own safety grasped his unconscious companion and pulled him free. Private Woods then strapped the victim to his body and brought him to the ground where he administered artificial respiration until the arrival of an ambulance. The prompt and courageous action of Private Woods saved his companion's life, reflecting great credit on himself and the military service.

VI..BRONZE STAR MEDAL. 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 officers:

Chaplain (Major) *Arthur J. Estes*, Chaplain Corps, United States Army. 16 April 1952 to 12 May 1953.

Major *David O'D Rodriguez*, (then Captain), Transportation Corps, United States Army. 30 August to 2 November 1950.

VII..BRONZE STAR MEDAL. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 a Bronze Star Medal with "V" device for heroic conduct in connection with military operations against

an enemy of the United States is awarded to the following-named enlisted man:

Private *Donald K. Matsuda*, Infantry, United States Army, a member of Headquarters Company, 2d Battalion, 223rd Infantry Regiment, 40th Infantry Division, distinguished himself by heroic conduct in an action against the enemy near Kumsong, Korea on 6 February 1952. Private Matsuda, a demolitions man in the P&A section, was withdrawing under orders as a member of a combat patrol when he saw that the Patrol Leader had been badly wounded. Although Private Matsuda himself was wounded, he returned and, in the face of heavy enemy small arms and mortar fire, assisted his commander in returning to the safety of their own lines. Private Matsuda's courage and devotion to duty reflect great credit upon himself and 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 is awarded to the following-named officers and enlisted men:

Specialist First Class *Mariano F. Calpo*, (then Sergeant), Army Medical Service, United States Army. 2 November 1950 to 30 June 1951.

First Sergeant *Addison B. Carroll*, (then Sergeant First Class), United States Army. 7 December 1955 to 15 September 1956.

Master Sergeant *Robert A. Dondero*, United States Army. 20 October 1955 to 5 October 1956.

Lieutenant Colonel *Leon H. Lockhart*, United States Army. 20 May 1953 to 15 March 1957.

Captain *William H. McMaster*, Signal Corps, United States Army. 1 July 1955 to 1 October 1956.

Master Sergeant *John G. Schone*, United States Air Force. 1 February to 15 October 1956.

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 officers and enlisted men:

Master Sergeant *Harry G. Bailey*, Infantry, United States Army. 14 December 1955.

Specialist Second Class *Kenneth D. Brewer*, Armor, United States Army. 22 February 1956.

First Lieutenant *William E. Jenkins*, Armor, United States Army. 6 November 1956.

Sergeant *Arthur E. Lovett*, Signal Corps, United States Army. 21 September 1956.

Private First Class *Garold D. Parker*, United States Army. 25 October 1956.

Specialist Third Class *Joseph P. Pedro*, Jr., Infantry, United States Army. 1 April 1956.

Captain *Robert C. Smith*, Transportation Corps, United States Army. 30 October 1956.

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 is awarded to the following-named officers:

Colonel *Henry P. Tucker*, Infantry, United States Army. 9 November 1955 to 1 November 1956.

Colonel *Richard W. Whitney*, Infantry. 24 June 1954 to 31 May 1957.

IX. DISTINGUISHED UNIT CITATION. So much of Paragraph 2, Section I, DA General Orders 36, 1951, pertaining to the award of the Distinguished Unit Citation to the 3d Battalion, 397th Infantry Regiment, is amended to include elements of the following attached units:

Forward Observer Group, 374th Field Artillery Battalion
Anti-Tank Platoon, 397th Infantry
Cannon Company, 397th Infantry
Service Company, 397th Infantry
325th Medical Battalion
3d Platoon, Company A. 23d Tank Battalion

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 an 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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